



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ACT

(CHAPTER 268)

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Registration of Criminals Act

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[29th June 1949]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Registration of Criminals Act.

Interpretation

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

“authorised officer” means —

(a) a police officer;

(b) an officer of customs of the Singapore Customs in any case concerning an offence or alleged offence against any law or provision of law which is the function of the Singapore Customs to enforce;

[4/2003 wef 01/04/2003]

(c) an immigration officer;

(ca) a forensic specialist acting in accordance with an authorisation under section 65B(1) of the Police Force Act (Cap. 235) to exercise a power under this Act;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

(d) an officer of any law enforcement agency in any case concerning an offence or alleged offence against any

law or provision of law which it is the function of that agency to enforce; and

- (e) any other person who is duly appointed in writing by the Commissioner of Police as an authorised officer for the purposes of this Act or any provision thereof;
[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“crime” means any offence included for the time being in the First or Second Schedule;

“DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“DNA database” means the database maintained under section 13F;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“DNA information” means genetic information derived from the forensic DNA analysis of a body sample;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“finger impression” includes palmar impressions, hand prints, finger prints, foot prints or toe prints;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

“forensic procedure”, in relation to an individual, includes doing one or all of the following in relation to the individual:

- (a) taking an impression or cast of a wound from the external parts of the individual’s body other than the parts referred to in section 13A(3);
- (b) the taking of physical measurements (whether or not involving marking) for biomechanical analysis of an external part of the body other than the parts referred to in section 13A(3);
- (c) removing any article that the individual is wearing, and searching any article so removed;
- (d) removing a relevant thing attached physically to those external parts of the individual’s body or taking a sample of that relevant thing;

(e) photographing any relevant thing in the position it is found on the external parts of the individual's body, or in the individual's mouth;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

“forensic specialist” means an individual who is appointed under section 65A of the Police Force Act as a forensic specialist;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

“law enforcement agency” means any body or organisation which is prescribed by the Minister to be a law enforcement agency for the purposes of this Act;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“other particulars”, in relation to a person, means any particulars, information or description of that person, other than his registrable particulars, that may be relevant or useful in the identification of that person;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“photograph”, in relation to a person, includes the photograph of any distinguishing feature or mark on the body of that person;

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

“principal registration area” means Singapore and Malaysia;

“register” means the register of criminals maintained in accordance with section 4;

“registrable particulars” means the particulars of any conviction, sentence, banishment, expulsion or deportation, and any name, description, photograph, or finger impression of, or document relating to, any person so convicted, sentenced, banished, expelled or deported, as the case may be, and includes particulars of any outstanding offence, whether that offence be a crime or not, taken into consideration in determining and passing sentence on any conviction for a crime;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of Criminals appointed under section 3, and includes an Assistant Registrar of Criminals.

Appointment of Registrar of Criminals and Assistant Registrars

3.—(1) The President may appoint a Registrar of Criminals and such Assistant Registrars as he may consider necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The President may, with the concurrence of the government of Malaysia, appoint an officer in the service of that government to be a Registrar of Criminals or an Assistant Registrar for the purposes of this Act.

PART II

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Register of criminals

4.—(1) The Registrar shall keep a register of —

- (a) persons convicted of any crime within Singapore;
- (b) persons convicted of any offence committed within, and registrable under the law of, Malaysia;
- (c) persons ordered to be banished, expelled or deported from Singapore or Malaysia;
- (d) persons convicted of any offence in, or banished, deported or expelled from, any place outside the principal registration area, whose registration may be approved under section 5,

and shall record therein registrable particulars as hereinafter provided.

(2) The register shall be kept at such place or places within or without Singapore and in such manner as the Minister may direct.

Registration of persons convicted in or banished from places outside principal registration area

5.—(1) The Minister may approve the registration under this Act of any person convicted of any offence in, or banished, deported or expelled from, any place outside the principal registration area in respect of whom any registrable particulars are furnished to the Registrar by the officer in charge of any criminal records, register of criminals or person in such place.

(2) Any approval given under this section may be either general, in respect of any place or of any class of case, or special in respect of a particular case.

(3) Every general approval given under this section shall be signified by notification in the *Gazette*.

Particulars to be recorded in register

6. Subject to section 7, the Registrar shall record in the register any registrable particulars which are forwarded to him —

- (a) under section 9, 11 or 12;
- (b) by any officer of Malaysia who is authorised by the law of that territory to forward those particulars for registration;
or
- (c) by the officer in charge of any criminal records, register of criminals or prison in any place outside the principal registration area and which relate to a person whose registration has been approved under section 5.

Discretionary power to dispense with registration

7.—(1) The Commissioner of Police may in his discretion direct, either generally or in particular cases, that any person who —

- (a) has been convicted of an offence included in the Second Schedule;
- (b) has upon such conviction been sentenced to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and not to imprisonment except in default of payment of the fine; and

(c) has not previously been registered as a criminal,
need not be registered as hereinbefore provided.

[17/80]

(2) When any such direction has been given, the Registrar shall retain the registrable particulars of that person for 6 months from the date of receipt thereof and shall then destroy them:

Provided that the Commissioner of Police may, at any time before the expiration of that period of 6 months, revoke the direction, and thereupon the Registrar shall enter that person in the register, together with the registrable particulars relating to him, in accordance with sections 4 and 6.

PART IIA

SPENT CRIMINAL RECORDS

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Interpretation and application of this Part

7A.—(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“appointed day” means the date of commencement of the Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2005;

“criminal record”, in relation to a person, means the record which is kept in the register before, on or after the appointed day of his conviction for —

(a) any crime within Singapore; or

(b) any offence outside Singapore registrable under this Act,

and the registrable particulars related thereto;

“term of imprisonment” does not include a term of imprisonment imposed by a court in default of payment of a fine or penalty.

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a person who is subject to a home detention order under section 52 of the Prisons Act (Cap. 247) is deemed to be in legal custody.

(3) This Part shall bind the Government.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Criminal record of Singapore crime may become spent

7B.—(1) Subject to section 7C, all records in the register of any person convicted within Singapore of any crime shall be capable of becoming spent in accordance with this Part, whether the conviction is before, on or after the appointed day.

(2) The record in the register of a person's conviction within Singapore for a crime shall become spent on the expiration of the crime-free period applicable to the person, unless he is disqualified under section 7C.

(3) A record of a person's conviction that is spent in accordance with this section shall not be revived by the subsequent conviction of the person for any offence after the crime-free period.

(4) In this section —

“crime-free period” means a period of not less than 5 consecutive years starting from the relevant date applicable to a person, during which the person —

- (a) has not been convicted of a crime;
- (b) has not been unlawfully at large in relation to any crime;
- (c) has not been detained or subject to police supervision under section 30 of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67); and
- (d) has not been subject to a supervision order or admitted to an approved institution under the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185) or admitted to an approved centre under the Intoxicating Substances Act (Cap. 146A);

“relevant date”, in relation to a person, means —

- (a) where the sentence of the person does not include a term of imprisonment and is no longer subject to appeal, the date on which the sentence was passed;

- (b) where the sentence of the person includes a term of imprisonment and is no longer subject to appeal, the date of his release from legal custody; or
- (c) where a sentence of imprisonment has been wholly remitted or commuted to or substituted with a sentence other than a term of imprisonment, the date of that remission, commutation or substituted sentence, as the case may be.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Person disqualified from having criminal record become spent

7C. A person is disqualified from having the record in the register of his conviction becoming spent under section 7B if —

- (a) that conviction was for any offence specified in the Third Schedule;
- (b) the sentence imposed on him for that conviction included —
 - (i) a term of imprisonment exceeding 3 months; or
 - (ii) a fine exceeding \$2,000;
- (c) that conviction was for a crime committed within 5 years after he had been released from —
 - (i) an approved institution under the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185); or
 - (ii) an approved centre under the Intoxicating Substances Act (Cap. 146A);
- (d) he has been detained or subject to police supervision under section 30 of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67) at any time before that conviction;
- (e) for the time being, he has a warrant of arrest for any offence issued against him which remains unexecuted;
- (f) he has records in the register of more than one conviction, whether or not those convictions arise from the same particular occasion; or

- (g) he has had any previous record in the register of any of his convictions become spent under section 7B or treated as spent under section 7D.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Application by disqualified person to have criminal record treated as spent

7D.—(1) A person who is disqualified under section 7C from having the record in the register of his conviction within Singapore for any crime becoming spent may, at any time, apply to the Commissioner of Police to have the record treated as spent.

(2) An application by any person under subsection (1) shall be in such form and be accompanied by such documents, particulars and information as the Commissioner of Police may require.

(3) Upon receiving an application under subsection (1), the Commissioner of Police may —

- (a) refuse to grant the application; or
- (b) grant the application.

(4) In determining whether to grant an application to treat the record in the register of the applicant's conviction as spent, the Commissioner of Police shall have regard to the circumstances of the case, including the following factors:

- (a) the severity of the conviction for which the record is to be spent;
- (b) the severity of the sentence imposed for that conviction; and
- (c) the applicant's conduct subsequent to the conviction.

(5) Where any document, particular or information given under subsection (2) is false in a material particular, the Commissioner of Police may, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity to be heard (orally or in writing), revoke his grant of the application to treat the record in the register of the person's conviction as spent, and the Registrar shall, without delay, expunge any entry made under section 7E(1)(b) in respect of that record.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the prosecution, conviction and punishment of any person according to the provisions of any other written law for the time being in force.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Criminal record rendered spent when community sentence completed

7DA. Notwithstanding any provisions in this Part, the record in the register of a person's conviction within Singapore for a crime for which a community sentence (as defined in section 336 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010) is passed by a court shall become spent on the date on which the community sentence is completed.

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

Consequences of criminal record becoming or treated as spent

7E.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), if the record of a person's conviction in the register is spent or is treated as spent under this Part —

- (a) the person shall be deemed to have no record of that conviction, and it shall be lawful for him to answer a question asked of him on or after the appointed day about his criminal record or to disclose information about his criminal record in the manner as if he had no record of that conviction;
- (b) the Registrar shall, without delay, make an entry in the register to show that the record of that conviction is spent; and
- (c) any reference in any agreement or other document made on or after the appointed day to the person's criminal record shall be taken not to refer to the conviction the record of which is so spent, but to refer only to any of the person's convictions the records of which are not so spent.

(2) Subsection (1)(a) and (c) shall not apply in relation to —

- (a) any investigation into an offence by a person authorised under any written law to carry out such investigation;
- (b) any prosecution against the person for any offence;

- (c) any proceedings before a court, including the giving of evidence, or any decision by a court, including any decision as to sentence; and
- (d) any application by a person for an appointment to or employment in any office, or for admission to any profession or vocation, from which the person may be disqualified under any written law by reason of his conviction.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

Reference to criminal record not to include record of offence not kept in register

7F.—(1) Where a person has been convicted of any offence the record of which is not kept in the register, it shall be lawful for the person —

- (a) to answer any question asked of him on or after the appointed day about his criminal record of any conviction (whether or not kept in the register) in the manner as if the question relates only to his criminal record defined under section 7A(1); and
- (b) not to disclose any information about any record of a conviction which is not kept in the register.

(2) Any reference in any agreement or other document made on or after the appointed day to the criminal record of any conviction (whether or not kept in the register) of a person to which this section applies, shall be taken to refer only to his criminal record defined under section 7A(1), and not to any record of a conviction which is not kept in the register.

[20/2005 wef 17/10/2005]

PART III

TAKING OF FINGER IMPRESSIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND PARTICULARS

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Finger impressions, photographs and particulars of person under arrest

8. Any authorised officer may —

(a) take or cause to be taken the finger impressions and photographs of any person who is accused of any crime and who —

(i) is under arrest or in lawful custody; or

(ii) is released on bail or personal bond, whether by a court or otherwise;

[Act 8 of 2016 wef 01/08/2016]

(aa) carry out a forensic procedure on an individual if the authorised officer is also a forensic specialist;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

(b) make or cause to be made a record of the registrable particulars and any other particulars of such person; and

(c) send any finger impression, photograph or record so taken or made to the Registrar for identification and report.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Finger impressions, photographs and particulars of convicted person

9. When a person has been convicted of a crime, the authorised officer in charge of the case shall —

(a) take or cause to be taken the finger impressions and photographs of the person so convicted;

(b) make or cause to be made a record of —

(i) the particulars of the conviction and the sentence or order made in respect of that person; and

(ii) any other particulars of that person as the authorised officer thinks necessary; and

(c) send a copy of the finger impression, photograph and record so taken or made to the Registrar.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Acquittal or discharge of person from whom finger impressions, etc., taken under section 8

10. Where the finger impressions, photographs and registrable particulars of a person have been sent to the Registrar under section 8(c) for identification and report and that person is subsequently acquitted or discharged without a conviction being recorded against him —

- (a) the authorised officer in charge of the case shall immediately inform the Registrar of the acquittal or discharge; and
- (b) the Registrar shall cause the finger impressions, photographs and registrable particulars that he had received in respect of that person under section 8(c) to be destroyed.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Finger impressions of prisoners and banishees

11.—(1) The officer in charge of any prison shall cause the finger impressions and photograph of every prisoner convicted of a crime or ordered to be banished, expelled or deported to be taken as soon as possible, and shall attach a description of the prisoner, including his sex, age or apparent age, bodily appearance, height and any distinctive marks appearing on the person, together with the name or names by which the prisoner is or is believed to have been known, and any other available information as to the personal identity of the prisoner, and also particulars of the crime of which the prisoner has been convicted or of the order of banishment, expulsion or deportation made against him.

(2) Such officer shall forthwith record in his own office one copy of such photograph, finger impressions and description, and shall forward to the Registrar —

- (a) in the case of a prisoner convicted of a crime, one copy of those finger impressions and description and, if required by the Registrar, one copy of the photograph;
- (b) in the case of a prisoner ordered to be banished, expelled or deported, 3 copies, or such greater number of copies as the

Registrar may require, of the photograph, finger impressions and description.

(3) Every copy of a photograph, finger impressions or description recorded or forwarded under subsection (2) shall be authenticated with the signature of the officer recording or forwarding the same.

(4) This section shall not apply in the case of any prisoner in respect of whom the Commissioner of Police may have given any general or particular direction under section 7.

Particulars of removal of banishee

12.—(1) When a person is removed from Singapore or from any part thereof in execution of an order of banishment, expulsion or deportation, the police officer responsible for the execution of the order shall —

- (a) take or cause to be taken on the warrant of execution (if any) or on the order of banishment, expulsion or deportation, if no warrant of execution thereof has been issued, a thumb impression of the person being removed;
- (b) endorse on the warrant of execution (if any) or on the order of banishment, expulsion or deportation if no warrant of execution thereof has been issued, particulars of the date, place and manner of removal;
- (c) authenticate the endorsement with his signature; and
- (d) return forthwith to the Minister the order of banishment, expulsion or deportation and the warrant of execution thereof (if any) duly endorsed and authenticated as aforesaid.

(2) The Minister shall cause every such order and warrant which is returned to him as aforesaid to be forwarded as soon as possible to the Registrar.

Duty to submit to taking of photographs and finger impressions

13.—(1) It shall be the duty of every person under arrest who is accused of a crime and every person who is convicted of a crime or ordered to be banished, expelled or deported —

(a) to submit to the taking of his photograph and his finger impressions and to any forensic procedure carried out by an authorised person who is also a forensic specialist; and

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

(b) to provide such registrable particulars and other particulars as may be required under this Act.

(2) Where a person to whom subsection (1) applies refuses, without reasonable excuse, to submit to the taking of his photograph or finger impressions, to any forensic procedure carried out by an authorised person who is also a forensic specialist, or to provide any registrable particulars or other particulars when lawfully required by an authorised officer or by an officer in charge of a prison —

(a) that person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both; and

(b) the authorised officer or officer in charge of the prison may, with such assistance as is required, use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of taking the photograph or finger impressions of that person or carrying out the forensic procedure, as the case may be.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

PART IV

TAKING OF BODY SAMPLES

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Interpretation of this Part**13A.—(1)** In this Part —

“appropriate consent” means —

- (a) in relation to a person who has attained the age of 16 years, the consent in writing of that person;
- (b) in relation to a person who has not attained the age of 16 years but has attained the age of 14 years, the consent in writing of both that person and of his parent or guardian; and
- (c) in relation to a person who has not attained the age of 14 years, the consent in writing of his parent or guardian,

given to the authorised officer in charge of the case after the person concerned or his parent or guardian (as the case may be) has been informed by the authorised officer of the purpose for which a body sample is required from such person and the manner by which such body sample is to be taken from him;

“authorised analyst” means —

- (a) a forensic specialist; or
- (b) a person appointed by the Commissioner of Police to be an analyst for the purposes of this Part;

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

“body sample” means —

- (a) a sample of blood;
- (b) a sample of head hair, including the roots thereof;
- (c) a swab taken from a person’s mouth; or
- (d) such other sample as may be prescribed under subsection (2);

“intimate sample” means any body sample that is obtained by means of any invasive procedure;

“registered medical practitioner” has the same meaning as in the Medical Registration Act (Cap. 174) and includes a dentist registered under the Dental Registration Act (Cap. 76);

[22/2007 wef 01/01/2008]

“volunteer” means a person who voluntarily gives his consent under section 13D for the taking of a body sample from him.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the Minister may prescribe additional types of sample of or from a person’s body that may be taken under this Part.

[Act 10 of 2015 wef 01/06/2015]

(3) The additional types of body samples that may be prescribed under subsection (2) shall not include body samples to be obtained from —

- (a) the genital or anal area of a person’s body;
- (b) a person’s body orifice other than the mouth; or
- (c) the breasts of a woman.

(4) Where the Minister prescribes an intimate sample under subsection (2) as an additional type of body sample which may be taken under this Part, the provisions of section 13C (which requires consent for the taking of a sample of blood) shall apply in respect of the taking of such intimate sample in the same manner as they apply in respect of the taking of a sample of blood.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Body samples may be taken from arrested persons, convicted persons and prisoners

13B.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, a body sample may be taken for forensic DNA analysis from any person who, on or after the date of commencement of the Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2002 —

- (a) is accused of any crime and —
 - (i) is under arrest or in lawful custody; or
 - (ii) is released on bail or personal bond, whether by a court or otherwise;

[Act 8 of 2016 wef 01/08/2016]

- (b) is convicted of a crime; or
- (c) is serving his term of imprisonment in connection with a crime of which he has been convicted.

(2) A body sample may be taken from a person under subsection (1) in addition to any photograph or finger impression taken under Part III.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Consent for taking of blood sample

13C.—(1) No sample of blood shall be taken from a person who is arrested and accused of a crime unless the appropriate consent is given for the taking of the sample.

(2) If the appropriate consent required under subsection (1) for the taking of a sample of blood from a person is refused without good cause or cannot be obtained despite all reasonable efforts, that person may be taken before a Magistrate and the Magistrate may, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause to believe that the sample may confirm or disprove whether that person was involved in committing the crime, order that the person provide the sample required.

(3) Where it is shown that the appropriate consent required under subsection (1) for the taking of a sample of blood from a person was refused without good cause, the court, in determining —

- (a) whether to commit that person for trial in connection with the crime of which he is accused of committing;
- (b) whether there is a case to answer against that person; or
- (c) whether that person is guilty of the crime with which he has been charged,

may draw such inference from the refusal as it thinks proper and, based on such inference, may treat the refusal as corroboration or amounting to corroboration of any relevant evidence against that person.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Body samples given voluntarily

13D.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), any person who —

- (a) was present at the scene of a crime when it was committed;
or
- (b) is being questioned in connection with the investigation of a crime,

may voluntarily consent to a body sample being taken from him for forensic DNA analysis.

(2) No body sample shall be taken from a volunteer under subsection (1) unless the appropriate consent is given for the taking of the sample.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if the consent of the parent or guardian of a volunteer who is below the age of 16 years is refused without good cause or cannot be obtained despite all reasonable efforts but the volunteer is still willing to give the body sample, the body sample may be taken from the volunteer with the sanction of a Magistrate.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Taking and analysis body samples

13E.—(1) For the purpose of this Part, a body sample may only be taken by —

- (a) a registered medical practitioner;
- (b) an authorised officer who has received training for the purpose; or
- (c) any other suitably qualified or trained person who is authorised by the Commissioner of Police for the purpose.

(2) Before taking any body sample under this Part, the person authorised under subsection (1) to take the sample must satisfy himself that the taking of the sample does not endanger the person from whom it is to be taken.

(3) The fact that a body sample has been taken under this Part shall be recorded by the person who took the sample in such form or manner as may be required by the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Every body sample taken under this Part shall be sent to an authorised analyst for forensic DNA analysis.

(5) Where a person from whom a body sample is lawfully required under this Part refuses, without reasonable excuse, to give the sample or to allow the sample to be taken from him, or otherwise hinders or obstructs the taking of the sample from him —

- (a) that person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both; and
- (b) the person authorised under subsection (1) to take the sample may, with such assistance as is required, use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of taking the sample.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

DNA database

13F.—(1) The Registrar shall maintain (whether in computerised form or otherwise) a DNA database in which shall be stored all DNA information derived from a body sample taken from a person under this Part.

(2) Any information stored in the DNA database may be used for any of the following purposes:

- (a) for forensic comparison with any other DNA information in the course of an investigation of an offence conducted by a police officer;
- (aa) for comparison with DNA information in the DNA database established under —
 - (i) section 27C of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67);
 - (ii) section 26D of the Intoxicating Substances Act (Cap. 146A); or
 - (iii) section 40D of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185);

[2/2006 wef 01/03/2006]

- (b) for any proceedings for any offence;
- (c) for administering the DNA database for the purposes of this Part; and
- (d) for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Removal of DNA information from register upon acquittal or discharge, etc.

13G. Where any body sample has been taken under section 13B(1)(a) from a person who is under arrest and accused of a crime, or under section 13D from a volunteer, and —

- (a) investigations reveal that he was not involved in the commission of any crime or, in the case of a volunteer, he is not suspected of committing any crime;
- (b) it is decided that he shall not be charged with any crime and he has neither admitted to, nor been dealt with by way of being cautioned by any police officer in respect of any crime;
- (c) the charge or all the charges against him in respect of any crime or crimes (as the case may be) is or are withdrawn;
- (d) he is discharged by a court before conviction of the crime or of all the crimes (as the case may be) with which he has been charged;
- (e) he is acquitted of the crime or of all the crimes (as the case may be) with which he has been charged, at trial or on appeal; or
- (f) he is subsequently convicted of the crime but the Commissioner of Police directs under section 7 that he need not be registered under Part II,

the authorised officer in charge of the case shall immediately inform the Registrar of the occurrence of the relevant event and the Registrar shall immediately remove the DNA information of that person from the DNA database.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

*[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]***Removal of registrable particulars, etc., of person upon death or attainment of 100 years of age**

13H. The Registrar shall remove from the register and from the DNA database the registrable particulars and DNA information of any person —

- (a) whose death has been registered under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Cap. 267); or
- (b) who, the Registrar is satisfied, has attained 100 years of age.

*[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]***Providing register information to foreign law enforcement agency**

13I.—(1) A Singapore designated authority may, pursuant to a crime prevention exchange of information arrangement or upon receiving a request from a foreign law enforcement agency of a non-participating foreign country, transmit register information about an individual to a foreign law enforcement agency if the Singapore designated authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the register information is requested for one or more of the following purposes only:
 - (i) comparing information transmitted and identifying matches for the investigation of a matter relating to the foreign country of the foreign law enforcement agency, or proceedings in respect of that matter;
 - (ii) assisting the foreign country of the foreign law enforcement agency to decide whether to make a request under the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Cap. 190A) or a requisition under the Extradition Act (Cap. 103);
 - (iii) a purpose prescribed;

- (b) the foreign law enforcement agency has given an appropriate undertaking in relation to the retention, use and destruction of the register information, including the matters in subsection (2);
 - (c) it is, having regard to all of the following, appropriate in all the circumstances of the case to do so:
 - (i) the likely effect of transmission on any criminal investigation or proceedings in a Singapore court;
 - (ii) the likely effect of transmission on the safety of the individual to whom the register information to be disclosed relates, or of any other person in Singapore;
 - (iii) the public interest of Singapore; and
 - (d) the foreign law enforcement agency is able to comply with conditions prescribed for transmission of information under this section, and any other conditions as the Singapore designated authority may impose specially in relation to the transmission.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the foreign law enforcement agency concerned must undertake —
- (a) that the register information the foreign law enforcement agency receives from a Singapore designated authority about an individual under this section —
 - (i) will be kept and maintained using such methods and technologies as will ensure that persons not authorised to access the information cannot access the information; and
 - (ii) will not be used for a purpose not specified in or prescribed for the purpose of subsection (1)(a); and
 - (b) that the foreign law enforcement agency will comply with the conditions referred to in subsection (1)(d).
- (3) A Singapore designated authority may refuse to further transmit any register information about an individual to a foreign law enforcement agency if the Singapore designated authority is of the

opinion that the foreign law enforcement agency has failed to comply with its undertaking given under subsection (1)(b) and does not take steps to rectify the non-compliance.

(4) This section applies despite any duty of confidence, or any written law relating to confidentiality or secrecy, to the contrary.

(5) To avoid doubt, sections 4 and 5 do not apply to any information transmitted by a foreign law enforcement agency to a Singapore designated authority.

(6) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“crime prevention exchange of information arrangement” means an arrangement between a foreign country and the Government under which —

(a) register information is to be transmitted from a Singapore designated authority to a foreign law enforcement agency in the foreign country; and

(b) information similar to register information is to be transmitted from a foreign law enforcement agency of the foreign country to a Singapore designated authority,

for the purpose of preventing and combating serious crime and identity fraud, and for the use and keeping of information transmitted under the arrangement;

“foreign country” means any country, or territory, other than Singapore;

“foreign law enforcement agency” —

(a) in relation to a participating foreign country, means an official or an authority of the participating foreign country, designated by the participating foreign country to make a request to a Singapore designated authority for register information;

(b) in relation to any other foreign country, means an official or an authority of the foreign country, exercising functions corresponding to —

- (i) the Singapore Police Force;
- (ii) the Central Narcotics Bureau;
- (iii) the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority; or
- (iv) any other similar authority prescribed,

and whom the Singapore designated authority is satisfied is authorised to make a request to the Singapore designated authority for register information;

“foreign offence” means any offence against the law of a foreign country which, if the conduct constituting the offence had occurred in Singapore, would amount to an offence against the law of Singapore punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months;

“investigation of a matter”, in relation to a foreign country, means —

- (a) an investigation of a foreign offence;
- (b) an investigation of a missing person in that foreign country;
- (c) an investigation for the purpose of identifying a deceased person in that foreign country; or
- (d) an investigation to prevent the commission of a foreign offence;

“law of a foreign country” includes a reference to the law in force in any part of that country;

“participating foreign country” means —

- (a) a member country of the International Criminal Police Organisation; or
- (b) a foreign country whose government has a crime prevention exchange of information arrangement with the Government;

“proceedings” means proceedings in a court of law or in which judicial power is exercised (whether of a civil or criminal

nature), and includes proceedings (whether or not in a court) in which evidence may be taken on oath;

“register information” means the registrable particulars of an individual, and any other particulars about the individual recorded in the register or under section 9, whether recorded before, on or after the date of commencement of section 4 of the Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2016, but excludes registrable particulars and other particulars —

- (a) about an individual who is not convicted by a court in Singapore of a crime;
- (b) about an individual with respect to whom a direction by the Commissioner of Police is given under section 7; or
- (c) about an individual whose conviction in the register is spent or is treated as spent under Part IIA;

“Singapore designated authority” means an individual appointed under section 3 who is specially designated by the Minister to disclose information under this section.

[Act 8 of 2016 wef 01/08/2016]

Evidence

14.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) —

- (a) any photograph, finger impression or registrable particulars recorded in the register;
- (b) any record from the DNA database;
- (c) any certificate or report purporting to have been compiled from particulars recorded in the register or DNA database under the provisions of this Act; and
- (d) any document purporting to be a report upon any matter or thing relating to finger impressions or DNA information duly submitted to the Registrar for report,

shall, if duly produced from proper custody and authenticated by the signature of the Registrar, be admissible in evidence in any court, and

shall be sufficient proof of the facts thereon stated or appearing unless the same is disproved.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), in any trial at which any of the matters referred to in subsection (1) is tendered in evidence, the court or the accused may require that the Registrar shall be called as a witness.

(3) Where the accused requires the Registrar to be called as a witness, the accused shall give notice to the Public Prosecutor not less than 3 clear days before the commencement of the trial.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Rules

14A.—(1) The Minister may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and for any matter which is required under this Act to be prescribed.

(2) All rules made under this Act shall be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[45/2002 wef 13/02/2003]

Power to vary Schedules

15. The Minister may by order delete any provision from, or add to or vary the provisions of, the Schedules.

[7/1997 wef 01/10/1997]

Saving

16. The Registrar shall have the custody of all records of criminals and particulars which would be registrable particulars under this Act held immediately before the commencement of this Act by any Registrar of Criminals in Singapore, and such records and particulars whether taken, received or registered in accordance with the provisions of any written law for the time being in force or not, shall be deemed to have been duly taken or received and, when registered, shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be comprised in and form part of the register maintained under this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 2.

REGISTRABLE CRIMES

PART I

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE [CAP. 224] INCLUDED BEFORE
1ST FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	...	<i>Offences</i>
Chapter VI, the whole	...	Against the state.
Sections 131-136	...	Relating to the armed forces.
Section 226	...	Unlawful return from banishment.
Chapter XII, the whole	...	Relating to coins and stamps.
Sections 302, 304-308	...	Affecting life.
Sections 312-318	...	Relating to birth.
Sections 363-373A	...	Kidnapping, slavery.
Sections 376-377A	...	Rape, unnatural offences, outrages on decency.
Sections 379-424	...	Theft, cheating, etc.
Sections 429-433, 435-440	...	Mischief.
Sections 447-462	...	Trespass, house-breaking, etc.
Sections 465-477A	...	Forgery.
Sections 489A-489D	...	Relating to currency notes and bank notes.
Chapters V and VA and section 511	...	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

PART IA

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE INCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM
1ST FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	...	<i>Offences</i>
Section 130E	...	Genocide.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Section 241A	... Delivery to another of current coin as genuine, which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.
Section 254A	... Delivery to another of current coin as genuine, which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be altered.
Section 363A	... Abduction.
Section 364A	... Kidnapping or abducting in order to compel the Government, etc.
Section 375	... Rape (as re-enacted with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Section 376	... Sexual assault by penetration.
Section 376A	... Sexual penetration of minor under 16.
Section 376B	... Commercial sex with minor under 18.
Section 376C	... Commercial sex with minor under 18 outside Singapore.
Section 376D	... Tour outside Singapore for commercial sex with minor under 18.
Section 376E	... Sexual grooming of minor under 16.
Section 376F	... Procurement of sexual activity with person with mental disability.
Section 376G	... Incest (as re-enacted with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Section 377	... Sexual penetration of corpse.
Section 377B(4)	... Causing another person to sexually penetrate a living animal or be sexually penetrated by a living animal.
Section 473A	... Making or possessing equipment for making a false instrument.
Section 473B	... Making or possessing equipment for making a false instrument with intent to induce prejudice.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Chapters V and VA and ... Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and
section 511 attempt to commit any of the above.

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

PART II

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Arms Offences Act [Cap. 14]	...	Sections 3 to 8.
Banishment Act [Cap. 18]	...	Section 14.
Bankruptcy Act 1995	...	The whole of Part X.
Broadcasting and Television Act [Cap. 28]	...	Section 5.
Casino Control Act [Cap. 33A]	...	Sections 105(3)(b), 125, 136, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177 and 190.
Chit Funds Act [Cap. 39]	...	Sections 4, 18 and 20.
Common Gaming Houses Act [Cap. 49]	...	Sections 4, 5, 6, 8(3) and 8(4).
Companies Act [Cap. 50]	...	Sections 158(9), 338, 401(2), 402, 404 and 406.
Computer Misuse Act [Cap. 50A]	...	Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8A, 8B and 10.
Constitution of the Republic of Singapore [Vol. 1].	...	Third Schedule, section 10(1)(a).
Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act [Cap. 65]	...	The whole.
Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act [Cap. 67]	...	The whole.
Criminal Procedure Code [Cap. 68]	...	Sections 15, 71 to 75 and 87.
Criminal Procedure Code 2010	...	Sections 41 to 45, 54 and 311.
Customs Act [Cap. 70]	...	The whole, except section 136(1).
Employment Act [Cap. 91]	...	Section 113.
Explosive Substances Act [Cap. 100]	...	The whole.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Foreign Recruiting Act [Cap. 112]	...	Section 5.
Hire-Purchase Act [Cap. 125]	...	Section 37.
Hostage-Taking Act 2010 [Act 19 of 2010]		Section 3
Hotels Act [Cap. 127]	...	Section 17.
House to House and Street Collections Act [Cap. 128]	...	Sections 3(2), 3(3), 6, 7 and 8.
Insurance Act [Cap. 142]	...	Section 55.
Internal Security Act [Cap. 143]	...	The whole.
Kidnapping Act [Cap. 151]	...	Sections 3, 4 and 5.
Land Titles Act [Cap. 157]	...	Sections 20(4) and 153(1).
Mental Disorders and Treatment Act [Cap. 178]	...	Section 58.
Merchant Shipping Act [Cap. 179]	...	Sections 30, 48, 55, 97, 118, 124, 141(3), 157, 167, 213, 232 and 259.
Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act [Cap. 184]	...	Sections 22, 25, 30, 31, 36, 36A, 37(1) and 37(5).
Misuse of Drugs Act [Cap. 185]	...	Part II, sections 31(2), 33(3) and 33A.
Moneylenders Act 2008	...	Sections 14, 27 and 28.
Motor Vehicles (Third-Party Risks and Compensation) Act [Cap. 189]	...	Section 21.
National Registration Act [Cap. 201]	...	The whole.
Newspaper and Printing Presses Act [Cap. 206]	...	Sections 7, 11, 14, 20(1), 20(2) and 22.
Official Secrets Act [Cap. 213]	...	The whole.
Organised Crime Act 2015 [Act 26 of 2015]	...	Sections 5(1), 6(1), (2) and (4), 7(1) and (2), 8(1) and (2), 9(1) and (2), 10(1) and (2), 11(3), 12(1) and (2), 26(3) and (5), 39(5), 44(1), 73(12) and 74(2).
Preservation of the Peace Act [Cap. 240]	...	Section 3(2).

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Prevention of Corruption Act [Cap. 241] ...	The whole.
Prevention of Crimes Act [Cap. 242] ...	Sections 2, 4 and 5.
Protected Areas and Protected Places Act [Cap. 256] ...	The whole.
Public Order Act 2009 [Act 15 of 2009] ...	Sections 24(4), 25(3), 26(3), 27(3), 28(2), 31(2) and 32.
Public Order (Preservation) Act [Cap. 258] ...	The whole.
Public Order and Safety (Special Powers) Act 2018	The whole.
Public Trustee Act [Cap. 260] ...	Section 22(10).
Railways Act [Cap. 263] ...	Sections 86 and 87.
Registration of Deeds Act [Cap. 269] ...	Sections 26 and 27.
Road Traffic Act [Cap. 276] ...	Sections 66(1) and 96(1).
Secondhand Dealers Act ...	Cap. 288 of the 1985 Revised Edition
Secondhand Goods Dealers Act 2007 ...	Section 10(6).
Sedition Act [Cap. 290] ...	Section 4.
Societies Act [Cap. 311] ...	Sections 14, 15, 23 and 29(4).
Telecommunication Authority of Singapore Act [Cap. 323] ...	Sections 62, 70 to 74, 78, 79 and 83.
Trade Disputes Act [Cap. 331] ...	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11.
Undesirable Publications Act [Cap. 338] ...	Sections 4 and 5.
Vandalism Act [Cap. 341] ...	Section 3.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Women's Charter [Cap. 353] ... Sections 35 to 40 and the whole of Part X.

[Act 9 of 2018 wef 31/08/2018]

[Act 26 of 2018 wef 16/05/2018]

[S 424/2017 wef 31/07/2017]

[17/80]

[S 9/1987 wef 15/01/1987]

[10/1989 wef 09/06/1989]

[15/1995 wef 15/07/1995]

[20/98 wef 20/07/1998]

[4/2007 wef 01/12/2007]

[31/2008 wef 01/03/2009]

[S 548/2009 wef 05/11/2009]

[S 674/2010 wef 21/11/2010]

[15/2010 wef 02/01/2011]

[S 667/2012 wef 01/01/2013]

[S 261/2016 wef 01/06/2016]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 2 and 7.

REGISTRABLE CRIMES IN RESPECT OF WHICH REGISTRATION
MAY BE DISPENSED WITH UNDER SECTION 7

PART I

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE [CAP. 224] INCLUDED BEFORE
1ST FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Sections 143-150, 152-158	... Unlawful assembly, rioting, etc.
Section 151A	... Posting placards, etc.
Sections 161, 162, 164 and 165	... Illegal gratification.
Sections 167, 169 and 170	... Relating to public servants.
Sections 177, 181 and 189	... False information, etc.
Sections 193-201	... False evidence.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Sections 203-222 ...	Screening offenders, etc.
Sections 224, 225, 225A, 227 and 229 ...	Escapes, etc.
Sections 270, 281 and 295 ...	Public safety, religion.
Sections 324-333, 335-338 ...	Causing hurt.
Sections 343-348 ...	Wrongful confinement.
Sections 353-356 ...	Criminal force.
Sections 427-428 ...	Mischief.
Sections 493-496 and 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.
Sections 504-507 ...	Criminal intimidation.
Chapters V and VA and section 511 ...	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

PART IA

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE INCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM
1ST FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Section 204A ...	Obstructing, preventing, perverting or defeating course of justice.
Section 204B ...	Bribery of witnesses.
Section 298A ...	Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion or race and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.
Chapters V and VA and section 511 ...	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

PART II

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Arms and Explosives Act [Cap. 13]	...	Sections 5, 8, 19, 23 and 31(2).
Betting Act [Cap. 21]	...	Sections 3, 4 and 5.
Common Gaming Houses Act [Cap. 49]	...	Sections 7 and 8(2).
Dangerous Fireworks Act [Cap. 72]	...	Section 5.
Employment of Foreign Manpower Act [Cap. 91A]	...	Sections 5(6) and 22(1)(c), (d), (e) and (f). Section 20 in respect of any officer of a body corporate, or other person in such capacity, guilty of any of the above offences. Section 23 in respect of any person who abets the commission of any of the above offences.
Immigration Act [Cap. 133]	...	Sections 5, 6, 8(5), 9(4), 19, 26, 36 and 57.
Trade Marks Act 1998	...	Sections 46, 48 and 52.

[46/98 wef 15/01/99]

[S 374/2007 wef 01/07/2007]

[17/80]

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 7C(a)

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINAL RECORD CANNOT BE SPENT

PART I

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE INCLUDED BEFORE 1ST
FEBRUARY 2008*Offences**Section*

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

Rioting	...	Section 147 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	...	Section 148 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	Section 304 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Attempt to murder	...	Section 307 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	Section 325 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	...	Section 326 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Outraging of modesty	...	Section 354 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Outraging modesty in certain circumstances	...	Section 354A (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed. and Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed. <i>vide</i> Act 23 of 1984).
Kidnapping	...	Section 363 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	...	Section 364 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

Rape	...	Section 376 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871) (repealed with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Incest committed by men	...	Section 376B (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed. and Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. <i>vide</i> Ordinance 11 of 1939) (repealed with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Incest committed by women	...	Section 376C (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed. and Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. <i>vide</i> Ordinance 11 of 1939) (repealed with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Unnatural offences	...	Section 377 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871) (repealed with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Gang-robbery	...	Section 395 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Belonging to gang-robbers	...	Section 400 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Escaping or attempting to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for an offence of which he has been charged or convicted	...	Section 224 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed., Cap. 103 of the 1970 Ed., Cap. 119 of the 1955 Ed., Cap. 20 of the 1936 Ed. and Ordinance 4 of 1871) in relation to such escape or attempt to escape.

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

PART IA

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE INCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM
1ST FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Section</i>
Genocide	... Section 130E (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Abduction	... Section 363A (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Kidnapping or abducting in order to compel the Government, etc.	... Section 364A (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Rape	... Section 375 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.) (as re-enacted with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Sexual assault by penetration	... Section 376 (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Sexual penetration of minor under 16	... Section 376A (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Procurement of sexual activity with person with mental disability, where the sexual activity involves sexual penetration	... Section 376F(3) (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Incest	... Section 376G (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.) (as re-enacted with effect from 1st February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Causing another person to sexually penetrate a corpse	... Section 377(4) (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).
Causing another person to sexually penetrate a living animal or be sexually penetrated by a living animal	... Section 377B(4) (Cap. 224 of the 1985 Ed.).

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

PART II

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Misuse of Drugs Act ... Trafficking in controlled drugs – Section 5
(Cap. 185 of the 2001 Ed., 1998 Ed., 1997 Ed.
and 1985 Ed.), Section 3 (Act 5 of 1973).

Hostage-Taking Act Hostage-taking — Section 3.
2010
(Act 19 of 2010)

[S 674/2010 wef 21/11/2010]

[S 32/2008 wef 01/02/2008]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ACT
(CHAPTER 268)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Registration of Criminals Act. It is not part of the Act.

1. Ordinance 20 of 1949 — Registration of Criminals Ordinance 1949

Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available.

Date of commencement : 29 June 1949

2. Ordinance 2 of 1953 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Ordinance 1953

Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available.

Date of commencement : 3 March 1953

3. Ordinance 12 of 1954 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Ordinance 1954

Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available.

Date of commencement : 10 August 1954

4. G. N. No. S 6/1956 — Registration of Criminals (Miscellaneous) Order 1956

Date of commencement : 6 January 1956

5. Ordinance 54 of 1959 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Ordinance 1959

Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available.

Date of commencement : 9 October 1959

6. Ordinance 72 of 1959 — Transfer of Powers (No. 2) Ordinance 1959

Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available

Date of commencement : 20 November 1959

- 7. S(NS) 177/1959 — The Singapore Constitution (Modification of Laws) (No. 3) Order 1959**
- Date of commencement : 20 November 1959
- 8. S(NS) 178/1959 — The Singapore Constitution (Modification of Laws) (No. 4) Order 1959**
- Date of commencement : 20 November 1959
- 9. S(NS) 179/1959 — The Singapore Constitution (Modification of Laws) (No. 5) Order 1959**
- Date of commencement : 20 November 1959
- 10. G. N. No. S 188/1961 — Registration of Criminals Order 1961**
- Date of commencement : 4 August 1961
- 11. G. N. No. S 114/1962 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Order 1962**
- Date of commencement : 11 May 1962
- 12. G. N. No. S 206/1966 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Order 1966**
- Date of commencement : 16 September 1966
- 13. Act 14 of 1969 — Statute Law Revision Act 1969**
- Dates of First, Second and Third Readings : Dates not available.
- Date of commencement : 2 January 1970
- 14. 1970 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Act (Cap. 119)**
- Date of operation : 15 April 1971
- 15. Act 17 of 1980 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 1980**
- Date of First Reading : 26 February 1980
(Bill No. 5/80 published on 29 February 1980)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 17 March 1980
- Date of commencement : 2 May 1980
- 16. G. N. No. S 9/1987 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 1987**
- Date of commencement : 15 January 1987

17. 1985 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Act

Date of operation : 30 March 1987

18. G. N. No. S 337/1987 — Revised Edition of the Laws (Rectification) Order 1987

Date of commencement : 30 March 1987

19. Act 10 of 1989 — Minor Offences (Amendment) Act 1989

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 19 January 1989
(Bill No. 16/1989 published on
19 January 1989)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 16 February 1989

Date of commencement : 9 June 1989

20. Act 15 of 1995 — Bankruptcy Act 1995

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 25 July 1994
(Bill No. 16/94 published on
29 July 1994)

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

21. Act 7 of 1997 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1997

Date of First Reading : 11 July 1997
(Bill No. 6/1997 published on
12 July 1997)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 25 August 1997

Dates of commencement : 1 October 1997 (item (28) of
Second Schedule)

22. Act 20 of 1998 — Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Act 1998

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 20 April 1998
(Bill No. 17/1998 published on
21 April 1998)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 1 June 1998

Date of commencement : 20 July 1998

23. Act 46 of 1998 — Trade Marks Act 1998

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 12 October 1998
(Bill No. 42/1998 published on
13 October 1998)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 26 November 1998

Date of commencement : 15 January 1999

24. Act 45 of 2002 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2002

Date of First Reading : 31 October 2002
(Bill No. 43/2002 published on
1 November 2002)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 5 December 2002

Date of commencement : 13 February 2003

25. 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

26. Act 20 of 2005 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2005

Date of First Reading : 18 April 2005
(Bill No. 10/2005 published on
19 April 2005)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 16 May 2005

Date of commencement : 17 October 2005

27. Act 2 of 2006 — Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Act 2006

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 21 November 2005
(Bill No. 40/2005 published on
22 November 2005)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 16 January 2006

Date of commencement : 1 March 2006

28. G. N. No. S 374/2007 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2007

Date of commencement : 1 July 2007

29. Act 4 of 2007 — Secondhand Goods Dealers Act 2007

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 8 November 2006
(Bill No. 16/2006 published on 9 November 2006)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 22 January 2007

Date of commencement : 1 December 2007

30. Act 22 of 2007 — Dentists (Amendment) Act 2007

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading : 27 February 2007
(Bill No. 9/2007 published on 28 February 2007)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 12 April 2007

Date of commencement : 1 January 2008

31. G. N. No. S 32/2008 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First, Second and Third Schedules) Order 2008

Date of commencement : 1 February 2008

32. 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

33. G. N. No. S 548/2009 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2009

Date of commencement : 5 November 2009

34. G. N. No. S 674/2010 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Order 2010

Date of commencement : 21 November 2010

35. 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

36. G.N. No. S 667/2012 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2012

- Date of commencement : 1 January 2013

37. Act 10 of 2015 — Police Force (Amendment) Act 2015

- Date of First Reading : 29 January 2015 (Bill No.
5/2015 published on 29 January
2015)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 13 March 2015
- Date of commencement : 1 June 2015

38. G.N. No. S 261/2016 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2016

- Date of commencement : 1 June 2016

39. Act 8 of 2016 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2016

- Date of First Reading : 29 January 2016 (Bill No.
8/2016 published on 29 January
2016)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 29 February 2016
- Date of commencement : 1 August 2016

40. G.N. No. S 424/2017 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2017

- Date of commencement : 31 July 2017

41. Act 26 of 2018 — Public Order and Safety (Special Powers) Act 2018

- Date of First Reading : 27 February 2018 (Bill No.
11/2018 published on
27 February 2018)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 March 2018
- Date of commencement : 16 May 2018

42. Act 9 of 2018 — Cybersecurity Act 2018

Date of First Reading	: 8 January 2018 (Bill No. 2/2018 published on 8 January 2018)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 5 February 2018
Date of commencement	: 31 August 2018