



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ACT 1949

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Registration of Criminals Act 1949

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An Act to provide for the registration of criminals.

[29 June 1949]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

[45/2002]

Short title

1. This Act is the Registration of Criminals Act 1949.

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;
- (c) an immigration officer;
- (ca) a forensic specialist acting in accordance with an authorisation under section 65B(1) of the Police Force Act 2004 to exercise a power under this Act;
- (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 of this Act;

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

“DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid;

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

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

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

“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;

“forensic specialist” means an individual who is appointed under section 65A of the Police Force Act 2004 as a forensic specialist;

“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;

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

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

“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.

[45/2002; 4/2003; 10/2015]

Appointment of Registrar of Criminals and Assistant Registrars

3.—(1) The President may appoint a Registrar of Criminals and such Assistant Registrars as he or she 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 2
REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS

[45/2002]

Register of criminals

4.—(1) The Registrar must 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 must record in the register registrable particulars as hereinafter provided.

(2) The register must be kept at the place or places within or without Singapore and in the manner that 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 that 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 must be signified by notification in the *Gazette*.

Particulars to be recorded in register

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

- (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 or her 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.

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

(3) However, the Commissioner of Police may, at any time before the expiration of the period of 6 months mentioned in subsection (2), revoke the direction, and thereupon the Registrar must enter that person in the register, together with the registrable particulars relating to him or her, in accordance with sections 4 and 6.

PART 2A

SPENT CRIMINAL RECORDS

Interpretation and application of this Part

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

“criminal record”, in relation to a person, means the record which is kept in the register before, on or after 17 October 2005 of his or her 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.

[20/2005]

(2) For the purposes of this Part, a person who is subject to a home detention order under section 52 of the Prisons Act 1933 is deemed to be in legal custody.

[20/2005]

(3) This Part binds the Government.

[20/2005]

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 17 October 2005.

[20/2005]

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

[20/2005]

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

[20/2005]

(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(1) of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act 1955; and
- (d) has not been subject to a supervision order or admitted to an approved institution under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1973 or admitted to an approved centre under the Intoxicating Substances Act 1987;

“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 or her 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; 12/2018]

Person disqualified from having criminal record become spent

7C. A person is disqualified from having the record in the register of his or her 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 or her 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 or she had been released from —
 - (i) an approved institution under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1973; or
 - (ii) an approved centre under the Intoxicating Substances Act 1987;
- (d) he or she has been detained or subject to police supervision under section 30(1) of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act 1955 at any time before that conviction;
- (e) for the time being, he or she has a warrant of arrest for any offence issued against him or her which remains unexecuted;
- (f) he or she has records in the register of more than one conviction, whether or not those convictions arise from the same particular occasion; or
- (g) he or she has had any previous record in the register of any of his or her convictions become spent under section 7B or treated as spent under section 7D.

[20/2005; 12/2018]

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 or her 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.

[20/2005]

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

[20/2005]

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

(a) refuse to grant the application; or

(b) grant the application.

[20/2005]

(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 must 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;

(c) the applicant's conduct subsequent to the conviction.

[20/2005]

(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 or her grant of the application to treat the record in the register of the person's conviction as spent, and the Registrar must, without delay, expunge any entry made under section 7E(1)(b) in respect of that record.

[20/2005]

(6) Nothing in this section is to 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]

Criminal record rendered spent when community sentence completed

7DA.—(1) Despite any provision 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 becomes spent on the date on which the community sentence is completed.

[15/2010; 30/2019]

(2) In addition, where a child or young person (as defined by section 2(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993) is the subject of an order of a Youth Court mentioned in section 44(1)(e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of that Act because of a crime, then despite any provision in this Part, the criminal record in the register relating to that crime becomes spent —

- (a) at the end of any period of supervision or detention specified in the order;
- (b) on the day after the community sentence specified in the order is completed; or
- (c) on the day after the fine, damages or costs ordered to be paid are paid.

[30/2019]

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 is deemed to have no record of that conviction, and it is lawful for him or her to answer a question asked of him or her on or after 17 October 2005 about his or her criminal record or to disclose information about his or her criminal record in the manner as if he or she had no record of that conviction;
- (b) the Registrar must, 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 17 October 2005 to the person's criminal record is 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.

[20/2005]

(2) Subsection (1)(a) and (c) does 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 or her conviction.

[20/2005]

(3) Despite subsection (2), subsection (1)(a) and (c) applies in respect of the matters mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) where the person in question is a child or young person as defined in section 2(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993.

[30/2019]

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 is lawful for the person —

- (a) to answer any question asked of him or her on or after 17 October 2005 about his or her criminal record of any conviction (whether or not kept in the register) in the manner as if the question relates only to his or her 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.

[20/2005]

(2) Any reference in any agreement or other document made on or after 17 October 2005 to the criminal record of any conviction (whether or not kept in the register) of a person to which this section applies, is taken to refer only to his or her criminal record defined under section 7A(1), and not to any record of a conviction which is not kept in the register.

[20/2005]

PART 3

TAKING OF FINGER IMPRESSIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND PARTICULARS

[45/2002]

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;
- (aa) carry out a forensic procedure on an individual if the authorised officer is also a forensic specialist;
- (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; 10/2015; 8/2016]

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 must —

- (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]

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 or her —

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

[45/2002]

Finger impressions of prisoners and banishees

11.—(1) The officer in charge of any prison must 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 must attach a description of the prisoner, including his or her 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 or her.

(2) The officer must forthwith record in his or her own office one copy of the photograph, finger impressions and description, and must 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) must be authenticated with the signature of the officer recording or forwarding the same.

(4) This section does 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 of Singapore in execution of an order of banishment, expulsion or deportation, the police officer responsible for the execution of the order must —

- (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 or her 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 must cause every order and warrant which is returned to him or her under subsection (1)(d) to be forwarded as soon as possible to the Registrar.

Duty to submit to taking of photographs and finger impressions

13.—(1) It is 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 or her photograph and his or her finger impressions and to any forensic procedure carried out by an authorised person who is also a forensic specialist; and
- (b) to provide such registrable particulars and other particulars as may be required under this Act.

[45/2002; 10/2015]

(2) Where a person to whom subsection (1) applies refuses, without reasonable excuse, to submit to the taking of his or her 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; 10/2015]

PART 4

TAKING OF BODY SAMPLES

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 or her 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 or her parent or guardian,

given to the authorised officer in charge of the case after the person concerned or his or her 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 that person and the manner by which such body sample is to be taken from him or her;

“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;

“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 1997 and includes a dentist registered under the Dental Registration Act 1999;

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

[45/2002; 22/2007; 10/2015]

(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.

[45/2002; 10/2015]

(3) The additional types of body samples that may be prescribed under subsection (2) must 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.

[45/2002]

(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, section 13C (which requires consent for the taking of a sample of blood) applies in respect of the taking of the intimate sample in the same manner as it applies in respect of the taking of a sample of blood.

[45/2002]

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 13 February 2003 —

(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;

(b) is convicted of a crime; or

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

[45/2002; 8/2016]

(2) A body sample may be taken from a person under subsection (1) in addition to any photograph or finger impression taken under Part 3.

[45/2002]

Consent for taking of blood sample

13C.—(1) A sample of blood must not 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.

[45/2002]

(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.

[45/2002]

(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 or she 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 or she has been charged,

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

[45/2002]

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 or her for forensic DNA analysis.

[45/2002]

(2) A body sample must not be taken from a volunteer under subsection (1) unless the appropriate consent is given for the taking of the sample.

[45/2002]

(3) Despite 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]

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.
[45/2002]

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

[45/2002]

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

[45/2002]

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

[45/2002]

(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 her, or otherwise hinders or obstructs the taking of the sample from him or her —

- (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]

DNA database

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

[45/2002]

(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 1955;
 - (ii) section 26D of the Intoxicating Substances Act 1987;
or
 - (iii) section 40D of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1973;
- (b) for any proceedings for any offence;
- (c) for administering the DNA database for the purposes of this Part;
- (d) for such other purposes as may be prescribed.

[45/2002; 2/2006]

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 or she was not involved in the commission of any crime or, in the case of a volunteer, he or she is not suspected of committing any crime;
- (b) it is decided that he or she will not be charged with any crime and he or she 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 or her in respect of any crime or crimes (as the case may be) is or are withdrawn;
- (d) he or she is discharged by a court before conviction of the crime or of all the crimes (as the case may be) with which he or she has been charged;

- (e) he or she is acquitted of the crime or of all the crimes (as the case may be) with which he or she has been charged, at trial or on appeal; or
- (f) he or she is subsequently convicted of the crime but the Commissioner of Police directs under section 7 that he or she need not be registered under Part 2,

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

[45/2002]

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS

Removal of registrable particulars, etc., of person upon death or attainment of 100 years of age

13H. The Registrar must 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 1937; or
- (b) who, the Registrar is satisfied, has attained 100 years of age.

[45/2002]

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 2000 or a requisition under the Extradition Act 1968;
 - (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.

[8/2016]

(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).

[8/2016]

(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.

[8/2016]

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

[8/2016]

(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.

[8/2016]

(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 1 August 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 2A;

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

[8/2016]

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,

is, if duly produced from proper custody and authenticated by the signature of the Registrar, admissible in evidence in any court, and is sufficient proof of the facts thereon stated or appearing unless the same is disproved.

[45/2002]

(2) Despite 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 be called as a witness.

[45/2002]

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

[45/2002]

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.

[45/2002]

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

[45/2002]

Power to vary Schedules

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

[7/97]

Saving

16. The Registrar has the custody of all records of criminals and particulars which would be registrable particulars under this Act held immediately before 29 June 1949 by any Registrar of Criminals in Singapore, and the records and particulars whether taken, received or registered in accordance with any written law for the time being in force or not, are deemed to have been duly taken or received and, when registered, are, for all purposes of this Act, deemed to be comprised in and form part of the register maintained under this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 2 and 15

REGISTRABLE CRIMES

PART 1

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED BEFORE 1 FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>		<i>Offences</i>
Chapter 6, the whole	...	Against the State.
Sections 131-136	...	Relating to the armed forces.
Section 226	...	Unlawful return from banishment.
Chapter 12, 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.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Sections 447-462 ...	Trespass, house-breaking, etc.
Sections 465-477A ...	Forgery.
Sections 489A-489D ...	Relating to currency notes and bank notes.
Chapters 5 and 5A and section 511 ...	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

PART 1A

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED WITH EFFECT
FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Section 130E ...	Genocide.
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 1 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.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

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 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Section 377	... Sexual penetration, etc., of a 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.
Chapters 5 and 5A and section 511	... Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

PART 1B

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 1 JANUARY 2020

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
Section 182	False information, with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person
Section 204A	Obstructing, preventing, perverting or defeating course of justice

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Section 268A	Communicating false information of harmful thing
Section 268B	Placing or sending thing with intent to cause fear of harm
Section 272	Adulteration of food or drink which is intended for sale
Section 273	Sale of noxious food or drink
Section 274	Adulteration of drugs
Section 275	Sale of adulterated drugs
Section 276	Sale of any drug as a different drug or preparation
Section 277	Fouling the water of a public spring or reservoir
Section 278	Making atmosphere noxious to health
Section 284	Rash or negligent conduct with respect to dangerous or harmful substance
Section 285	Causing or contributing to risk of dangerous fire
Section 287	Rash or negligent conduct with respect to any machinery in possession or under charge of offender
Section 288	Negligence in pulling down or repairing buildings
Section 289	Negligence with respect to any animal
Section 292A	Possession, distribution, etc., of child sex-doll
Section 304B	Causing death of child below 14 years of age, domestic worker or vulnerable person by sustained abuse
Section 304C	Causing or allowing death of child below 14 years of age, domestic worker or vulnerable person in same household
Section 308A	Causing death in furtherance of group's object

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Section 308B	Concealment, desecration or disposal of corpse that impedes discovery, identification, criminal investigations or prosecutions
Section 323A	Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt which causes grievous hurt
Section 334A	Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt on provocation which causes grievous hurt
Section 335A	Allowing neglect, physical or sexual abuse of domestic worker or vulnerable person
Section 335B	Punishment for act which endangers life or personal safety of others with knowledge or belief that it is likely to cause death
Section 376AA	Exploitative sexual penetration of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age
Section 376EA	Exploitative sexual grooming of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age
Section 376EB	Sexual communication with minor below 16 years of age
Section 376EC	Exploitative sexual communication with minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age
Section 376ED	Sexual activity or image in presence of minor below 16 years of age
Section 376EE	Exploitative sexual activity or image in presence of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age
Section 376G	Incest (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 376H	Procurement of sexual activity by deception or false representation
Section 377B	Sexual penetration with living animal
Section 377BB	Voyeurism
Section 377BC	Distribution of voyeuristic image or recording

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Section 377BD	Possession of or gaining access to voyeuristic or intimate image or recording
Section 377BE	Distributing or threatening to distribute intimate image or recording
Section 377BF	Sexual exposure
Section 377BG	Using or involving child in production of child abuse material
Section 377BH	Producing child abuse material
Section 377BI	Distributing or selling child abuse material
Section 377BJ	Advertising or seeking child abuse material
Section 377BK	Possession of or gaining access to child abuse material
Section 377BL	Exploitation by abusive material of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age
Section 407	Criminal breach of trust of property entrusted for purposes of transportation or storage (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 408	Criminal breach of trust by employees (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, agent, director, officer, partner, key executive or fiduciary (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 416A	Illegally obtained personal information
Section 420A	Obtaining services dishonestly or fraudulently
Section 424A	Fraud by false representation, non-disclosure or abuse of position not connected with contracts for goods or services
Section 427	Punishment for committing mischief causing disruption to key service, etc.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Section 448	Punishment for house-breaking (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 453	Possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 489A	Forging or counterfeiting currency or bank notes (as re-enacted by the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019)
Section 489E	Abetting in Singapore counterfeiting of currency out of Singapore
Section 489F	Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of any coin
Section 489G	Altering appearance of currency with intent that it shall pass as currency of different description
Section 489H	Delivery to another of altered currency
Section 489I	Possession of altered currency
Chapters 5 and 5A and section 512	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any offence in this Part and in Parts 1 and 1A

* *Note:* The short description of offences in this Part is for ease of reference only.

PART 2

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Arms Offences Act 1973	...	Sections 3 to 8.
Banishment Act 1959	...	Section 14.
Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20, 2009 Revised Edition) (as in force before 30 July 2020)	...	The whole of Part X.
Broadcasting and Television Act (Cap. 28, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 October 1994)	...	Section 5.
Casino Control Act 2006	...	Sections 105(3)(b), 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177 and 190.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Chit Funds Act 1971	...	Sections 4, 18 and 20.
Common Gaming Houses Act 1961	...	Sections 4, 5, 6, 8(3) and 8(4).
Companies Act 1967	...	Sections 338, 401(2), 402, 404 and 406.
Companies Act (Cap. 185, 1985 Reprint)	...	Section 158(9) (as in force immediately before 15 August 1986).
Computer Misuse Act 1993	...	Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (previously section 8A (Cap. 50A, 2007 Revised Edition)), 10 (previously section 8B (Cap. 50A, 2007 Revised Edition)) and 12 (previously section 10 (Cap. 50A, 2007 Revised Edition)).
Constitution of the Republic of Singapore.	...	Third Schedule, section 10(1)(a).
Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958	...	The whole.
Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act 1955	...	The whole.
Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 2 January 2011)		Section 14.
Criminal Procedure Code 2010		Section 311.
Customs Act 1960	...	The whole, except section 136(1).
Employment Act 1968	...	Section 113.
Explosive Substances Act 1924	...	The whole.
Foreign Recruiting Act 1875	...	Section 5.
Hire-Purchase Act 1969	...	Section 37.
Hostage-Taking Act 2010	...	Section 3.
Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018	...	Sections 236, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411(1) and (2),

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

		412, 413, 414, 415 and 416(1), (2) and (3).
Insurance Act 1966	...	Section 142 (previously section 55 (Cap. 142, 2002 Revised Edition)).
Internal Security Act 1960	...	The whole.
Kidnapping Act 1961	...	Sections 3, 4 and 5.
Land Titles Act (Cap. 157, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 March 1994)	...	Sections 20(4) and 153(1).
Mental Disorders and Treatment Act (Cap. 178, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 March 2010)	...	Section 58.
Merchant Shipping Act (Cap. 179, 1970 Revised Edition) (as in force before 2 February 1996)	...	Sections 30, 48, 55, 97, 118, 124, 141(3), 157, 167, 213, 232 and 259.
Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906	...	Sections 19, 22, 26, 35(1) and (5).
Misuse of Drugs Act 1973	...	Part 2, sections 31(2) and (2A) and 31A(2) and (2A), sections 8(b) and 31(2) punishable under section 33(4) or (4AA) or 33A(1), (1B) or (2), section 31A(2) punishable under section 33(4AB) or 33A(1A), (1B) or (2), sections 5(1) and 7 punishable under section 33(4A) or (4B), and section 11A punishable under section 33(4C).
Moneylenders Act (Cap. 188, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 March 2009)	...	Sections 8 and 32.
Moneylenders Act 2008	...	Sections 19, 46 and 47 (previously sections 14, 27 and 28 (Cap. 188, 2010 Revised Edition)).

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

National Registration Act 1965	...	The whole, except for sections 16(1)(b) and (h) and 33 (previously sections 13(1)(b) and (g) and 19 (Cap. 201, 1992 Revised Edition)).
Newspaper and Printing Presses Act 1974	...	Sections 7, 11, 14, 20(1), 20(2) and 22.
Official Secrets Act 1935	...	The whole.
Organised Crime Act 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, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 November 2000)	...	Section 3(2).
Prevention of Corruption Act 1960	...	The whole.
Prevention of Crimes Act (Cap. 242, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 November 2000)	...	Section 4.
Protected Areas and Protected Places Act (Cap. 256, 2013 Revised Edition) (as in force before 18 December 2018)	...	The whole.
Public Order Act 2009	...	Sections 24(4), 25(3), 26(5) (previously section 26(3) (Cap. 257A, 2012 Revised Edition)), 27(3), 28(2), 31(2) and 32.
Public Order (Preservation) Act (Cap. 258, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 16 May 2018)	...	The whole.
Public Order and Safety (Special Powers) Act 2018	...	The whole.
Public Trustee Act 1915	...	Section 22(10).
Railways Act 1905	...	Sections 86 and 87.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Registration of Deeds Act (Cap. 269, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 30 November 1988)	...	Sections 26 and 27.
Road Traffic Act 1961	...	Sections 64(2) and (2A) and 65(2) and (3). Section 66(1) (as in force immediately before 1 November 2019).
Secondhand Dealers Act (Cap. 288, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 December 2007)	...	Section 10(3).
Sedition Act 1948	...	Section 4.
Societies Act 1966	...	Sections 14, 15, 23 and 29(4).
Telecommunication Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 323, 1985 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 April 1992)	...	Sections 62, 70 to 74, 78, 79 and 83.
Trade Disputes Act 1941	...	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11.
Undesirable Publications Act 1967	...	Sections 6 and 7.
Vandalism Act 1966	...	Section 3.
Women's Charter 1961	...	Sections 36 to 41 and the whole of Part 11.

PART 3

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 1 JANUARY 2020

Casino Control Act 2006	Sections 172A and 175A.
Central Provident Fund Act 1953	Sections 5(6), 7(3) and (5), 58(a) and (c), 58A, 59 and 70.
Children and Young Persons Act 1993	Sections 6(1), 8, 16 and 17 (previously sections 5(1), 7, 12 and 13 (Cap. 38, 2001 Revised Edition)).
Companies Act 1967	Section 340(5).

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Copyright Act (Cap. 63, 2006 Revised Edition) (as in force before 21 November 2021)	Section 136.
Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992	Sections 45(3), 50, 51, 53 and 54 (previously sections 39(2), 43, 44, 46 and 47 (Cap. 65A, 2000 Revised Edition)).
Early Childhood Development Centres Act 2017	Section 39.
Employment Act 1968	Sections 34(2) and 107(b).
Employment Agencies Act 1958	Sections 6(1), (2) and (4), 16(1) and (2), 17(3), 29, 31(1) and (2) and 33(1), (2) and (4) (previously sections 6(1), (2) and (4), 15(1) and (2), 18(3), 22, 22B(1) and (2) and 23(1), (2) and (4) (Cap. 92, 2012 Revised Edition)).
Employment of Foreign Manpower Act 1990	Sections 22(3), 22A(1) and (2) and 22B.
Foreign Employee Dormitories Act 2015	Sections 7 and 26(1).
Goods and Services Tax Act 1993	Sections 62(1), 63, 65, 66 and 84(2D) and (2E).
Immigration Act 1959	Sections 9(5) and (6), 57B and 57C.
Income Tax Act 1947	Sections 37L(1) (previously section 37IE(1) (Cap. 134, 2014 Revised Edition)), 37M(3) and (4) (previously section 37J(3) and (4) (Cap. 134, 2014 Revised Edition)), 65C(1) and (8), 96(1), 96A(1), 97 and 98.
Infrastructure Protection Act 2017	Sections 20(2), 21(6), 27(5), 28(2), 29(4), 30(5), 60(3), 68(5), 70 and 71(2).
Mental Capacity Act 2008	Section 42.
Moneylenders Act 2008	Section 49 (previously section 28B (Cap. 188, 2010 Revised Edition)).
Organised Crime Act 2015	Section 13.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Passports Act 2007	Sections 36(1), (2), (3) and (4), 37, 38, 39, 40, 41(1), (2), (3) and (4), 42(1) and (2), 44 and 47.
Prevention of Human Trafficking Act 2014	Sections 3, 5 and 6.
Property Tax Act 1960	Sections 56 and 57.
Remote Gambling Act 2014	Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Securities and Futures Act 2001	Sections 140, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 201A, 201B, 202, 203, 207, 209, 218 and 219.
Silver Support Scheme Act 2015	Sections 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15.
Stamp Duties Act 1929	Sections 62, 64, 65(3), 65(4) (previously section 65(3A) (Cap. 312, 2006 Revised Edition)) and 67.
Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2007	Sections 3 and 4.
Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act 2002	Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 10B and 14.
Terrorism (Suppression of Misuse of Radioactive Material) Act 2017	Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Trade Marks Act 1998	Sections 47, 49 and 50.
United Nations Act 2001	Section 5.
Women's Charter 1961	Sections 6A, 6B, 6C and 41.
Work Injury Compensation Act (Cap. 354, 2009 Revised Edition) (as in force before 1 September 2020)	Section 35(2)(c) and section 35(2)(d) in relation to an offence under section 35(2)(c).
Workforce Singapore Agency Act 2003	Section 43(1).
Workplace Safety and Health Act 2006	Sections 15(3), 21(6) and (7), 25(5) and 53.
Chapters 5 and 5A and section 512 of the Penal Code 1871 and above Acts (where applicable)	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the offences in this Part and in Part 2.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Above Acts (where applicable)	Any of the offences in this Part and in Part 2 committed by an officer, manager or partner of a body corporate, unincorporated association or partnership (as the case may be) where the body corporate, unincorporated association or partnership has committed the same offence.
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PART 4

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 19 SEPTEMBER 2020

Work Injury Compensation Act 2019	Section 62(1) and (3).
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PART 5

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 21 NOVEMBER 2021

Copyright Act 2021	Sections 444(1), 445(a), 446(1), 448, 449 and 450(1).
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[10/89; 15/95; 20/98; 4/2007; 21/2008; 31/2008; 15/2010; 9/2018; 26/2018; 40/2018; S 9/87; S 337/87; S 32/2008; S 548/2009; S 674/2010; S 667/2012; S 261/2016; S 424/2017; S 528/2019; S 751/2019; S 859/2019; S 803/2020; S 886/2021]

[Act 23 of 2021 wef 01/03/2022]

PART 6

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 15 AUGUST 2022

Gambling Control Act 2022	Sections 18(2) and (3), 19(2) and (3), 21(1), 22(4) and (5), 23(1), 24(2) and (3), 25(1), 27(3) and (4), 29(1), 30(1), 33(3), 34(1), 35(1), 36(1), 37(1), 38(1), (3) and (4) and 114(2).
Gambling Regulatory Authority of Singapore Act 2022	Section 34(2).

[S 680/2022 wef 15/08/2022]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 2, 7(1) and 15

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

PART 1

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED BEFORE 1 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.
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	... Offences relating to marriage.
Sections 504-507	... Criminal intimidation.
Chapters 5 and 5A and section 511	... Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

PART 1A

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Chapters and Sections</i>	<i>Offences</i>
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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

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 5 and 5A and section 511	...	Abetment of, conspiracy to commit and attempt to commit any of the above.

PART 2

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Arms and Explosives Act 1913	...	Sections 10, 13, 22, 26 and 27(2).
Betting Act 1960	...	Sections 3 and 4.
Dangerous Fireworks Act 1972	...	Section 6.
Employment of Foreign Manpower Act 1990	...	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 1959	...	Sections 5, 6, 8(5), 9(5), 19, 26, 36 and 57.
Trade Marks Act 1998	...	Sections 46 and 48.

[46/98; S 374/2007; S 32/2008; S 860/2019]

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 7C(a) and 15

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINAL RECORD CANNOT BE SPENT

PART 1

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED BEFORE
1 FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Section</i>
Rioting	... Section 147 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon	... Section 148 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	... Section 304 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Attempt to murder	... Section 307 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	... Section 325 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	... Section 326 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

Outraging of modesty	...	Section 354 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Outraging modesty in certain circumstances	...	Section 354A (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition and Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition <i>vide</i> Act 23 of 1984).
Kidnapping	...	Section 363 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	...	Section 364 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Rape	...	Section 376 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871) (repealed with effect from 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Incest committed by men	...	Section 376B (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition and Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition <i>vide</i> Ordinance 11 of 1939) (repealed with effect from 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Incest committed by women	...	Section 376C (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition and Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition <i>vide</i> Ordinance 11 of 1939) (repealed with effect from 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

Gang-robbery	...	Section 395 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871).
Belonging to gang-robbers	...	Section 400 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition 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, 1985 Revised Edition, Cap. 103, 1970 Revised Edition, Cap. 119, 1955 Revised Edition, Cap. 20, 1936 Revised Edition and Ordinance 4 of 1871) in relation to such escape or attempt to escape.

PART 1A

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED WITH EFFECT FROM 1 FEBRUARY 2008

<i>Offences</i>		<i>Section</i>
Genocide	...	Section 130E (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).
Abduction	...	Section 363A (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).
Kidnapping or abducting in order to compel the Government, etc.	...	Section 364A (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).
Rape	...	Section 375 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition) (as re-enacted with effect from 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).
Sexual assault by penetration	...	Section 376 (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).
Sexual penetration of minor under 16	...	Section 376A (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).
Procurement of sexual activity with person with mental	...	Section 376F(3) (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition).

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

disability, where the sexual
activity involves sexual
penetration

Incest ... Section 376G (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition) (as re-enacted with effect from 1 February 2008 by the Penal Code (Amendment) Act 2007).

Causing another person to ... Section 377(4) (Cap. 224, 1985 Revised Edition)
sexually penetrate a corpse

Causing another person to ... Section 377B(4) (Cap. 224,
sexually penetrate a living 1985 Revised Edition).
animal or be sexually penetrated
by a living animal

PART 1B

OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE 1871 INCLUDED
WITH EFFECT FROM 1 JANUARY 2020

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Section</i>
Punishment for murder (imprisonment for life)	Section 302(2) (Cap. 224, 2008 Revised Edition)
Causing death of child below 14 years of age, domestic worker or vulnerable person by sustained abuse	Section 304B
Causing or allowing death of child below 14 years of age, domestic worker or vulnerable person in same household	Section 304C
Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Section 308
Causing death in furtherance of group's object	Section 308A
Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt which causes grievous hurt	Section 323A

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Section</i>
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act	Section 329
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property	Section 331
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty	Section 333
Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Section 367
Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years of age with intent to steal movable property from the person of such child	Section 369 (as in force before 1 January 2020)
Exploitative sexual penetration of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age	Section 376AA
Commercial sex with minor below 18 years of age	Section 376B
Commercial sex with minor below 18 years of age outside Singapore	Section 376C
Tour outside Singapore for commercial sex with minor below 18 years of age	Section 376D
Sexual grooming of minor below 16 years of age	Section 376E
Exploitative sexual grooming of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age	Section 376EA
Using or involving child in production of child abuse material	Section 377BG

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Section</i>
Producing child abuse material	Section 377BH
Distributing or selling child abuse material	Section 377BI
Exploitation by abusive material of minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age	Section 377BL

PART 2

OFFENCES UNDER OTHER LAWS

Misuse of Drugs Act 1973	...	Trafficking in controlled drugs — Section 5 (Cap. 185, 2001 Revised Edition, 1998 Revised Edition, 1997 Revised Edition and 1985 Revised Edition), Section 3 (Act 5 of 1973).
Hostage-Taking Act 2010	...	Hostage-taking — Section 3.
Internal Security Act 1960	...	Sections 58, 59 and 60.
Organised Crime Act 2015	...	Sections 5, 6, 7 and 12.

* *Note:* The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

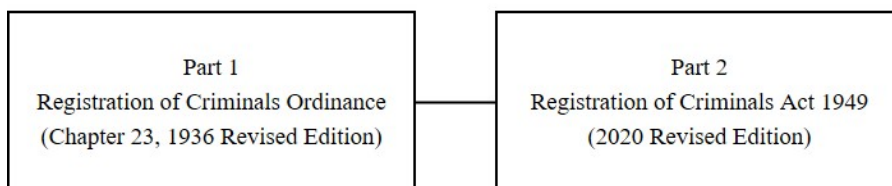
[S 32/2008; S 674/2010; S 861/2019]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ACT 1949

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

PICTORIAL OVERVIEW OF PREDECESSOR ACTS



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY DETAILS

PART 1

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 23, 1936 REVISED EDITION)

1. Ordinance 4 of 1931 — Registration of Criminals Ordinance, 1931

Bill	:	G.N. No. 3/1931
First Reading	:	26 January 1931
Second Reading	:	23 March 1931
Notice of Amendments	:	23 March 1931
Third Reading	:	11 May 1931
Commencement	:	2 June 1931

Note: This Ordinance repealed section 8 of Ordinance No. 18 (Prisons) (1926 Revised Edition) and the Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1926 (Ordinance 27 of 1926).

2. Ordinance 3 of 1933 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933

Bill	:	G.N. No. 2299/1932
First Reading	:	5 December 1932
Second and Third Readings	:	16 January 1933
Commencement	:	7 February 1933

**3. 1936 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Ordinance
(Chapter 23)**

Operation : 1 September 1936

PART 2
REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS ACT 1949
(2020 REVISED EDITION)

4. Ordinance 20 of 1949 — Registration of Criminals Ordinance, 1949

Bill : G.N. No. S 184/1949
First Reading : 17 May 1949
Second and Third Readings : 21 June 1949
Commencement : 29 June 1949

Note: This Ordinance repealed the Registration of Criminals Ordinance (Chapter 23, 1936 Revised Edition) and the Registration of Criminals Proclamation (Proclamation No. 49) (British Military Administration G.N No. 228/1946).

**5. Ordinance 2 of 1953 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1953**

Bill : 49/1952
First Reading : 16 December 1952
Second and Third Readings : 25 February 1953
Commencement : 3 March 1953

**6. Ordinance 12 of 1954 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1954**

Bill : 14/1954
First Reading : 18 May 1954
Second Reading : 15 June 1954
Third Reading : 20 July 1954
Commencement : 10 August 1954

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

Commencement : 6 January 1956

**8. 1955 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Ordinance
(Chapter 136)**

Operation : 1 July 1956

**9. Ordinance 54 of 1959 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1959**

Bill : 16/1959

First Reading : 13 August 1959

Second and Third Readings : 2 September 1959

Commencement : 9 October 1959

10. Ordinance 72 of 1959 — Transfer of Powers (No. 2) Ordinance, 1959
(Amendments made by section 2 read with the First Schedule to the
above Ordinance)

Bill : 31/1959

First Reading : 22 September 1959

Second Reading : 11 November 1959

Notice of Amendments : 11 November 1959

Third Reading : 11 November 1959

Commencement : 20 November 1959 (section 2 read
with the First Schedule)

**11. G.N. No. S (N.S.) 177/1959 — Singapore Constitution (Modification of
Laws) (No. 3) Order, 1959**

Commencement : 20 November 1959

**12. G.N. No. S (N.S.) 178/1959 — Singapore Constitution (Modification of
Laws) (No. 4) Order, 1959**

Commencement : 20 November 1959

**13. G.N. No. S (N.S.) 179/1959 — Singapore Constitution (Modification of
Laws) (No. 5) Order, 1959**

Commencement : 20 November 1959

14. G.N. No. S 188/1961 — Registration of Criminals Order, 1961

Commencement : 4 August 1961

**15. G.N. No. S 114/1962 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment)
Order, 1962**

Commencement : 11 May 1962

16. G.N. No. S 206/1966 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Order, 1966

Commencement : 16 September 1966

17. Act 14 of 1969 — Statute Law Revision Act, 1969

(Amendments made by section 2 read with the First Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 22/1969

First Reading : 15 October 1969

Second Reading : 22 December 1969

Notice of Amendments : 22 December 1969

Third Reading : 22 December 1969

Commencement : 2 January 1970 (section 2 read with the First Schedule)

18. 1970 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Act (Chapter 119)

Operation : 15 April 1971

19. Act 17 of 1980 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act, 1980

Bill : 5/1980

First Reading : 26 February 1980

Second and Third Readings : 17 March 1980

Commencement : 2 May 1980

20. G.N. No. S 9/1987 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 1987

Commencement : 15 January 1987

21. 1985 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Act (Chapter 268)

Operation : 30 March 1987

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

Operation : 30 March 1987

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

(Amendments made by section 25 of the above Act)

Bill : 16/1989

First Reading : 19 January 1989

Second and Third Readings	:	16 February 1989
Commencement	:	9 June 1989 (section 25)

24. Act 15 of 1995 — Bankruptcy Act 1995

(Amendments made by section 167(4) read with item (16) of the Second Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	16/1994
First Reading	:	25 July 1994
Second Reading	:	25 August 1994
Select Committee Report	:	Parl. 1 of 1995
Third Reading	:	23 March 1995
Commencement	:	15 July 1995 (section 167(4) read with item (16) of the Second Schedule)

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

(Amendments made by section 7 read with item (28) of the Second Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	6/1997
First Reading	:	11 July 1997
Second and Third Readings	:	25 August 1997
Commencement	:	1 October 1997 (section 7 read with item (28) of the Second Schedule)

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

(Amendments made by section 25 of the above Act)

Bill	:	17/1998
First Reading	:	20 April 1998
Second and Third Readings	:	1 June 1998
Commencement	:	20 July 1998 (section 25)

27. Act 46 of 1998 — Trade Marks Act 1998

(Amendments made by section 111 read with item (5) of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	42/1998
First Reading	:	12 October 1998
Second and Third Readings	:	26 November 1998

Commencement : 15 January 1999 (section 111 read with item (5) of the Fourth Schedule)

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

Bill : 43/2002
 First Reading : 31 October 2002
 Second and Third Readings : 5 December 2002
 Commencement : 13 February 2003

29. Act 4 of 2003 — Customs (Amendment) Act 2003

(Amendments made by section 26 read with item (17) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 6/2003
 First Reading : 10 March 2003
 Second and Third Readings : 21 March 2003
 Commencement : 1 April 2003 (section 26 read with item (17) of the Schedule)

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

Bill : 10/2005
 First Reading : 18 April 2005
 Second and Third Readings : 16 May 2005
 Commencement : 17 October 2005

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

(Amendments made by section 16 read with item (2) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 40/2005
 First Reading : 21 November 2005
 Second and Third Readings : 16 January 2006
 Commencement : 1 March 2006 (section 16 read with item (2) of the Schedule)

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

Commencement : 1 July 2007

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

(Amendments made by section 24(2) of the above Act)

Bill	:	16/2006
First Reading	:	8 November 2006
Second and Third Readings	:	22 January 2007
Commencement	:	1 December 2007 (section 24(2))

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

(Amendments made by section 39 read with item (11) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	9/2007
First Reading	:	27 February 2007
Second and Third Readings	:	12 April 2007
Commencement	:	1 January 2008 (section 39 read with item (11) of the Schedule)

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

Commencement	:	1 February 2008
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36. Act 31 of 2008 — Moneylenders Act 2008

(Amendments made by section 38(2) of the above Act)

Bill	:	33/2008
First Reading	:	20 October 2008
Second Reading	:	18 November 2008
Notice of Amendments	:	18 November 2008
Third Reading	:	18 November 2008
Commencement	:	1 March 2009 (section 38(2))

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

Commencement	:	5 November 2009
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38. G.N. No. S 674/2010 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First and Third Schedules) Order 2010

Commencement	:	21 November 2010
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39. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010

(Amendments made by section 430 read with item 87 of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2010
First Reading	:	26 April 2010
Second Reading	:	18 May 2010
Third Reading	:	19 May 2010
Commencement	:	2 January 2011 (section 430 read with item 87 of the Sixth Schedule)

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

Commencement	:	1 January 2013
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41. Act 10 of 2015 — Police Force (Amendment) Act 2015

(Amendments made by section 46(5) of the above Act)

Bill	:	5/2015
First Reading	:	29 January 2015
Second and Third Readings	:	13 March 2015
Commencement	:	1 June 2015 (section 46(5))

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

Commencement	:	1 June 2016
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43. Act 8 of 2016 — Registration of Criminals (Amendment) Act 2016

Bill	:	8/2016
First Reading	:	29 January 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	29 February 2016
Commencement	:	1 August 2016

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

Commencement	:	31 July 2017
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45. Act 26 of 2018 — Public Order and Safety (Special Powers) Act 2018

(Amendments made by section 58 of the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2018
First Reading	:	27 February 2018

Second Reading	:	21 March 2018
Notice of Amendments	:	21 March 2018
Third Reading	:	21 March 2018
Commencement	:	16 May 2018 (section 58)

46. Act 9 of 2018 — Cybersecurity Act 2018

(Amendments made by section 50(10) of the above Act)

Bill	:	2/2018
First Reading	:	8 January 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	5 February 2018
Commencement	:	31 August 2018 (section 50(10))

47. Act 12 of 2018 — Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Act 2018

(Amendments made by section 10(5) of the above Act)

Bill	:	5/2018
First Reading	:	9 January 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	6 February 2018
Commencement	:	1 January 2019 (section 10(5))

48. G.N. No. S 528/2019 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2019

Commencement	:	1 August 2019
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49. G.N. No. S 751/2019 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2019

Commencement	:	13 November 2019
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50. G.N. No. S 859/2019 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2019

Commencement	:	1 January 2020
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51. G.N. No. S 860/2019 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2019

Commencement	:	1 January 2020
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52. G.N. No. S 861/2019 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of Third Schedule) Order 2019

Commencement	:	1 January 2020
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53. Act 30 of 2019 — Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act 2019
(Amendments made by section 73 of the above Act)

Bill	:	22/2019
First Reading	:	5 August 2019
Second and Third Readings	:	3 September 2019
Commencement	:	1 July 2020 (section 73)

54. Act 40 of 2018 — Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018
(Amendments made by section 506 of the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2018
First Reading	:	10 September 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	1 October 2018
Commencement	:	30 July 2020 (section 506)

55. G.N. No. S 803/2020 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2020

Commencement	:	19 September 2020
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56. G.N. No. S 886/2021 — Registration of Criminals Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2021

Commencement	:	21 November 2021
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57. 2020 Revised Edition — Registration of Criminals Act 1949

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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58. Act 23 of 2021 — Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2021

Date of First Reading	:	2 August 2021 (Bill No. 20/2021)
Date of Second and Third Readings	:	13 September 2021
Date of commencement	:	1 March 2022

59. G.N. No. S 680/2022 — Registration of Criminals Act 1949 (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2022

Date of commencement	:	15 August 2022
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Abbreviations

(updated on 29 August 2022)

G.N.	Gazette Notification
G.N. Sp.	Gazette Notification (Special Supplement)
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian)
M.	Malaya/Malaysia (including Federated Malay States, Malayan Union, Federation of Malaya and Federation of Malaysia)
Parl.	Parliament
S	Subsidiary Legislation
S.I.	Statutory Instrument (United Kingdom)
S (N.S.)	Subsidiary Legislation (New Series)
S.S.G.G.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette
S.S.G.G. (E)	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary)

COMPARATIVE TABLE
REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS
ACT 1949

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

2020 Ed.	1985 Ed.
7—(3)	Proviso to 7—(2)