



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

SEDITION ACT 1948

2020 REVISED EDITION

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Sedition Act 1948

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An Act for the punishment of sedition.

[28 May 1964]

Short title

1. This Act is the Sedition Act 1948.

Interpretation

2. In this Act —

“publication” includes all written or printed matter and everything whether of a nature similar to written or printed matter or not containing any visible representation or by its form, shape or in any other manner capable of suggesting words or ideas, and every copy and reproduction or substantial reproduction of any publication;

“seditious” when applied to or used in respect of any act, speech, words, publication or other thing qualifies such act, speech, words, publication or other thing as one having a seditious tendency;

“words” includes any phrase, sentence or other consecutive number or combination of words, oral or written.

Seditious tendency

3.—(1) A seditious tendency is a tendency —

- (a) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the Government;
- (b) to excite the citizens of Singapore or the residents in Singapore to attempt to procure in Singapore, the alteration, otherwise than by lawful means, of any matter as by law established;
- (c) to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection against the administration of justice in Singapore;
- (d) to raise discontent or disaffection amongst the citizens of Singapore or the residents in Singapore;
- (e) to promote feelings of ill will and hostility between different races or classes of the population of Singapore.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any act, speech, words, publication or other thing shall not be deemed to be seditious by reason only that it has a tendency —

- (a) to show that the Government has been misled or mistaken in any of its measures;
- (b) to point out errors or defects in the Government or the Constitution as by law established or in legislation or in the administration of justice with a view to the remedying of such errors or defects;
- (c) to persuade the citizens of Singapore or the residents in Singapore to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter in Singapore; or
- (d) to point out, with a view to their removal, any matters producing or having a tendency to produce feelings of ill will and enmity between different races or classes of the population of Singapore,

if such act, speech, words, publication or other thing has not otherwise in fact a seditious tendency.

(3) For the purpose of proving the commission of any offence under this Act, the intention of the person charged at the time he did or attempted to do or made any preparation to do or conspired with any person to do any act or uttered any seditious words or printed, published, sold, offered for sale, distributed, reproduced or imported any publication or did any other thing shall be deemed to be irrelevant if in fact such act had, or would, if done, have had, or such words, publication or thing had a seditious tendency.

Offences

4.—(1) Any person who —

- (a) does or attempts to do, or makes any preparation to do, or conspires with any person to do, any act which has or which would, if done, have a seditious tendency;
- (b) utters any seditious words;
- (c) prints, publishes, sells, offers for sale, distributes or reproduces any seditious publication; or
- (d) imports any seditious publication,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both, and, for a subsequent offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years; and any seditious publication found in the possession of that person or used in evidence at his trial shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court directs.

(2) Any person who without lawful excuse has in his possession any seditious publication shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 18 months or to both, and, for a subsequent offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years, and such publication shall be forfeited and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court directs.

Legal proceedings

5.—(1) No prosecution for an offence under section 4 shall be begun except within 6 months after the offence is committed:

Provided that for the purposes of this subsection a prosecution shall be deemed to be begun against any person when a warrant or summons has been issued in respect of any charge made against that person and based on the facts or incident in respect of which the prosecution afterwards proceeds.

(2) No person shall be prosecuted for an offence under section 4 without the written consent of the Public Prosecutor. In such written consent the Public Prosecutor may designate any court to be the court of trial.

Evidence

6.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Evidence Act 1893, no person shall be convicted of an offence under section 4 on the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

(2) No person shall be convicted of any offence referred to in section 4(1)(c) or (d) if such person proves that the publication in respect of which he is charged was printed, published, sold, offered for sale, distributed, reproduced or imported (as the case may be) without his authority, consent and knowledge and without any want of due care or caution on his part or that he did not know and had no reason to believe that the publication had a seditious tendency.

Innocent receiver of seditious publication

7. Any person to whom any seditious publication is sent without his knowledge or privity shall forthwith as soon as the nature of its contents has become known to him deliver the publication to the officer in charge of a police division and any person who complies with this section shall not be liable to be convicted for having in his possession that publication:

Provided that in any proceedings against such person the court shall presume until the contrary is shown that that person knew the contents of the publication at the time it first came into his possession.

Issue of search warrant

8.—(1) A Magistrate may issue a warrant empowering any police officer, not below the rank of sergeant, to enter upon any premises where any seditious publication is known or is reasonably suspected to be and to search therein for any seditious publication.

(2) Whenever it appears to any police officer, not below the rank of sergeant, that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any premises there is concealed or deposited any seditious publication, and he has reasonable grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay which would be entailed by obtaining a search warrant, the object of the search is likely to be frustrated, he may enter and search the premises as if he were empowered to do so by a warrant issued under subsection (1).

Suspension of newspaper containing seditious matter

9.—(1) Whenever any person is convicted of publishing in any newspaper matter having a seditious tendency, the court may, if it thinks fit, either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment, make orders as to all or any of the following matters:

- (a) prohibiting, either absolutely or except on conditions to be specified in the order, for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the order, the future publication of that newspaper;
- (b) prohibiting, either absolutely or except on conditions to be specified in the order, for the period aforesaid, the publisher, proprietor or editor of that newspaper from publishing, editing or writing for any newspaper or from assisting, whether with money or money's worth, material, personal service or otherwise in the publication, editing or production of any newspaper;
- (c) that for the period aforesaid any printing press used in the production of the newspaper be used only on conditions to be specified in the order or that it be seized by the police and detained by them for the period aforesaid.

(2) Any person who contravenes an order made under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the power of the court to punish any person contravening an order made under this section for contempt of court:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power of Court to prohibit circulation of seditious publications

10.—(1) Whenever on the application of the Public Prosecutor it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the issue or circulation of a seditious publication is or if commenced or continued would be likely to lead to unlawful violence or appears to have the object of promoting feelings of hostility between different classes or races of the community, the Court shall make an order (referred to in this section as a prohibition order) prohibiting the issuing and circulation of that publication (referred to in this section as a prohibited publication) and requiring every person having any copy of the prohibited publication in his possession, power or control forthwith to deliver every such copy into the custody of the police.

(2) An order under this section may be made without notice on the application of the Public Prosecutor in chambers.

[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]

(3) It shall be sufficient if the order so describes the prohibited publication that it can be identified by a reasonable person who compares the prohibited publication with the description in the prohibition order.

(4) Every person on whom a copy of a prohibition order is served by any police officer shall forthwith deliver to that police officer every prohibited publication in his possession, power or control, and, if he fails to do so, he 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 year or to both.

(5) Every person to whose knowledge it comes that a prohibited publication is in his possession, power or control shall forthwith deliver every such publication into the custody of the police, and, if he fails to do so, he 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 year or to both.

(6) The Court may, if it thinks fit, either before or after or without service of the prohibition order on any person, issue a warrant authorising any police officer not below the rank of sergeant to enter and search any premises specified in the order, and to seize and carry away every prohibited publication there found, and to use such force as may be necessary for the purpose. A copy of the prohibition order and of the search warrant shall be left in a conspicuous position at every building or place so entered.

(7) The owner of any prohibited publication delivered or seized under this section may, at any time within 14 days after the delivery or seizure, apply to the Court by originating application for the discharge of the prohibition order, and if the Court, on the hearing of the application, decides that the prohibition order ought not to have been made, it shall discharge the order and shall order the prohibited publication delivered by or seized from the applicant to be returned to him.

[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]

(8) Every prohibited publication delivered or seized under this section with respect to which an application under subsection (7) is not filed within the time aforesaid or which is not ordered to be returned to the owner shall be deemed to be forfeited to the Government.

(9) For the purposes of this section, “Court” means the General Division of the High Court.

[40/2019]

Arrest without warrant

11. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person found committing or reasonably suspected of committing or of having committed or of attempting to commit or of procuring or abetting any

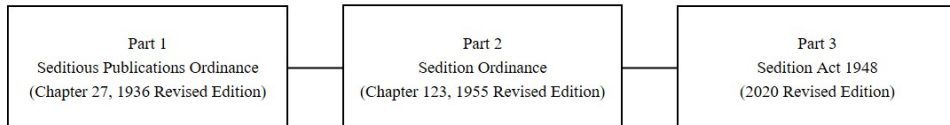
person to commit any offence under this Act or reasonably suspected of the unlawful possession of any thing liable to forfeiture thereunder.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SEDITION ACT 1948

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

SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATIONS ORDINANCE

(CHAPTER 27, 1936 REVISED EDITION)

1. Ordinance XI of 1915 — The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Ordinance 1915

Bill	:	G.N. No. 636/1915
First Reading	:	25 June 1915
Second Reading	:	9 July 1915
Notice of Amendments	:	9 July 1915
Third Reading	:	9 July 1915
Commencement	:	14 July 1915

2. 1920 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 151 (Seditious Publications)

Operation	:	28 November 1921
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3. 1926 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 151 (Seditious Publications)

Operation	:	1 August 1926
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4. Ordinance 26 of 1928 — Seditious Publications (Amendment) Ordinance, 1928

Bill	:	G.N. No. 2073/1928
First Reading	:	29 October 1928
Second and Third Readings	:	10 December 1928
Commencement	:	24 December 1928

5. Ordinance 11 of 1930 — Seditious Publications (Amendment) Ordinance, 1930

Bill	:	G.N. No. 894/1930
First Reading	:	12 May 1930
Second Reading	:	7 July 1930
Notice of Amendments	:	7 July 1930
Third Reading	:	25 August 1930
Commencement	:	8 September 1930

6. Ordinance 4 of 1932 — Seditious Publications (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932

Bill	:	G.N. No. 7/1932
First Reading	:	26 January 1932
Second and Third Readings	:	4 April 1932
Commencement	:	15 April 1932

7. Ordinance 63 of 1935 — Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1935

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item (p) of the First Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. 3043/1935
First Reading	:	20 November 1935
Second Reading	:	9 December 1935
Notice of Amendments	:	9 December 1935
Third Reading	:	9 December 1935
Commencement	:	31 December 1935 (section 2 read with item (p) of the First Schedule)

8. 1936 Revised Edition — Seditious Publications Ordinance (Chapter 27)

Operation	:	1 September 1936
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PART 2

SEDITION ORDINANCE

(CHAPTER 123, 1955 REVISED EDITION)

9. Ordinance 18 of 1938 — Sedition Ordinance, 1938

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1666/1938
First Reading	:	13 June 1938

Second Reading	:	29 August 1938
Notice of Amendments	:	29 August 1938
Third Reading	:	29 August 1938
Commencement	:	14 September 1938

**10. Ordinance 37 of 1952 — Law Revision (Penalties Amendment)
Ordinance, 1952**

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 88 of the Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	32/1952
First Reading	:	16 September 1952
Second and Third Readings	:	14 October 1952
Commencement	:	30 April 1955 (section 2 read with item 88 of the Schedule)

11. 1955 Revised Edition — Sedition Ordinance (Chapter 123)

Operation	:	1 July 1956
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PART 3
SEDITION ACT 1948
(2020 REVISED EDITION)

12. M. Ordinance 14 of 1948 — Sedition Ordinance, 1948

Commencement	:	19 July 1948
Application	:	28 May 1964

Note: This Ordinance was extended to Singapore with modifications by the Modification of Laws (Sedition) (Extension and Modification) Order, 1964 (L.N. 149/1964 (G.N. Sp. No. S 83/1964)) on 28 May 1964.

**13. L.N. 149/1964 (G.N. Sp. No. S 83/1964) — Modification of Laws
(Sedition) (Extension and
Modification) Order, 1964**

Commencement	:	28 May 1964
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Note: This Order ceased the application of the Sedition Ordinance (Chapter 123, 1955 Revised Edition) and extended the Federation of Malaya Sedition Ordinance, 1948 (M. Ordinance 14 of 1948) with modifications to Singapore.

14. G.N. No. S 15/1966 — Modification of Laws (Sedition) Order, 1966

Commencement : 12 January 1966

15. 1966 Reprint — Sedition Ordinance, 1948

Reprint : 14 January 1966

16. 1970 Revised Edition — Sedition Act (Chapter 106)

Operation : 15 April 1971

17. Act 21 of 1973 — Statutes of the Republic of Singapore (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 1973

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

Bill : 16/1973

First Reading : 7 March 1973

Second and Third Readings : 20 March 1973

Commencement : 6 April 1973 (section 2 read with the Schedule)

18. 1985 Revised Edition — Sedition Act (Chapter 290)

Operation : 30 March 1987

19. Act 42 of 2005 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005
(Amendments made by section 5 read with item (32) of the First Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 30/2005

First Reading : 17 October 2005

Second and Third Readings : 21 November 2005

Commencement : 1 January 2006 (section 5 read with item (32) of the First Schedule)

20. 2013 Revised Edition — Sedition Act (Chapter 290)

Operation : 31 August 2013

21. Act 40 of 2019 — Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019
(Amendments made by section 28(1) read with item 144 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 32/2019

First Reading : 7 October 2019

Second Reading : 5 November 2019

Notice of Amendments : 5 November 2019

Third Reading	:	5 November 2019
Commencement	:	2 January 2021 (section 28(1) read with item 144 of the Schedule)

22. 2020 Revised Edition — Sedition Act 1948

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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23. Act 25 of 2021 — Courts (Civil and Criminal Justice) Reform Act 2021
(Amendments made by section 200 of the above Act)

Bill	:	18/2021
First Reading	:	26 July 2021
Second and Third Readings	:	14 September 2021
Commencement	:	1 April 2022

Abbreviations

C.P.	Council Paper
G.N. No. S (N.S.)	Government Notification Number Singapore (New Series)
G.N. No.	Government Notification Number
G.N. No. S	Government Notification Number Singapore
G.N. Sp. No. S	Government Notification Special Number Singapore
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian Subsidiary Legislation)
M. Act	Malayan Act/Malaysia Act
M. Ordinance	Malayan Ordinance
Parl.	Parliament
S.S.G.G. (E) No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary) Number
S.S.G.G. No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette Number