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PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY ACT (CHAPTER 250A)

PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY (CENTRAL ALARM MONITORING STATION OPERATOR) REGULATIONS 2009

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In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 20 and 39 of the Private Security Industry Act, the Minister for Home Affairs hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Private Security Industry (Central Alarm Monitoring Station Operator) Regulations 2009 and shall come into operation on 27th April 2009.

Definitions

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —
- “Central Alarm Monitoring Station Operator” or “CAMS Operator” means any person who provides the service of monitoring intruder alarm systems linked to a central monitoring station;

“high-risk premises” means —

- (a) any premises in which any of the following types of businesses or activities are being carried on:
- (i) the banking business of a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19);
 - (ii) the business of a merchant bank that is approved as a financial institution under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186);
 - (iii) the financing business of a finance company licensed under the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108);
 - (iv) the business of providing either a cross-border money transfer service or a money-changing service, or both, by a person that has in force a licence granted or deemed to have been granted under section 6 of the Payment Services Act 2019 (Act 2 of 2019);
[S 67/2020 wef 28/01/2020]
 - (v) the pawnbroking business of a pawnbroker licensed under the Pawnbrokers Act 2015 (Act 2 of 2015);
[S 173/2015 wef 01/04/2015]
- (b) any premises licensed under section 21D of the Arms and Explosives Act (Cap. 13) for the storage or keeping of explosive precursors;
- (c) any premises being a facility certified under section 51 of the Biological Agents and Toxins Act (Cap. 24A) for the storage of any biological agent or toxin or the carrying out of any activity involving any biological agent or toxin at the facility;
- (d) any premises where an automated teller machine is provided by a bank licensed under the Banking Act;
- (e) any premises in which any totalisator or totalisator agency is operated; and

(f) any goldsmith or gemstone or jewellery shop;
 “totalisator” and “totalisator agency” have the same meanings as
 in the Singapore Totalisator Board Act (Cap. 305A).

Prescribed licensed security service provider and prescribed alarm system

3.—(1) For the purposes of section 20(3) of the Act, the prescribed licensed security service provider shall be any CAMS Operator.

(2) For the purposes of the definition of an “alarm system” in section 20(6) of the Act, the alarm system shall be an intruder alarm system that is linked to a central monitoring station.

Prescribed charges for false alarm

4.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), where a police officer attends at any premises in response to an alarm that is afterwards discovered to have been a false alarm (referred to in these Regulations as a false alarm) at those premises, a charge of \$170 shall be payable.

(2) However, subject to paragraph (4), where a false alarm has been raised at the same premises on 2 or more occasions during a period of 12 months, the following charges shall be payable on each occasion where a police officer so attends at those same premises:

<i>Occasion</i>	<i>Charge payable</i>
(a) 2nd occasion	\$220
(b) 3rd occasion	\$270
(c) 4th or subsequent occasion	\$320.

(3) The charge specified in paragraph (1) for attendance at any premises in response to a false alarm shall not be payable if —

- (a) the premises are not high-risk premises; and
- (b) the licensing officer issues a cautionary waiver of charge to the prescribed licensed security service provider who made or caused to be made the call requiring a police officer to respond at those premises to the false alarm.

(4) The charges specified in paragraph (2) in respect of the second or any subsequent occasion of attendance at the same premises by a police officer in response to a false alarm shall apply —

- (a) even if the police officer attending is not the same police officer as on any previous occasion;
- (b) even if the false alarm does not emanate from the same security device as on any previous occasion; and
- (c) even if a cautionary waiver of charge is issued under paragraph (3)(b) with respect to those premises on the first occasion where a police officer so attends at those same premises.

(5) Where, in the case of any premises, a period of 12 months has elapsed during which no police officer has attended at those premises in response to a false alarm, all previous occasions on which a police officer attended at those premises shall be disregarded for the purposes of paragraph (2).

(6) Every charge referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) for attendance at any premises in response to a false alarm is payable to the Accountant-General —

- (a) by the prescribed licensed security service provider who made or caused to be made the call requiring a police officer to respond to the false alarm; and
- (b) not later than 14 days after the date on which the prescribed licensed security service provider receives a notice under regulation 5.

[S 378/2014 wef 01/06/2014]

Notice of attendance and charge

5.—(1) The licensing officer may, in respect of any single occasion on which a police officer attends at any premises in response to a false alarm, issue a notice to the prescribed licensed security service provider who made or caused to be made the call requiring a police officer to respond to the false alarm.

[S 378/2014 wef 01/06/2014]

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- (2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall state —
- (a) the date and time of the attendance of the police officer and such other particulars in relation to the false alarm as the licensing officer thinks necessary; and
 - (b) the amount of the prescribed charge payable by the prescribed licensed security service provider under regulation 4 in respect of the attendance of the police officer at those premises.
6. [*Deleted by S 378/2014 wef 01/06/2014*]

Waiver, reduction and remission of charge

7. The licensing officer may, in his discretion, waive, reduce or remit either wholly or in part any charge payable under regulation 4 in any particular case or class of cases.

Made this 23rd day of April 2009.

BENNY LIM
*Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
Singapore.*

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