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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

ACTS SUPPLEMENT

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The following Act was passed by Parliament on 4 November 2025 and assented to by the President on 25 November 2025:—

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

No. 21 of 2025.

I assent.



THARMAN SHANMUGARATNAM,

President.

25 November 2025.

An Act to amend various Acts to provide for the punishment of caning for certain offences relating to scams, to create certain new offences, to increase the penalties for certain offences, to remove caning or mandatory caning for certain offences, to prescribe court procedures for certain young persons who commit offences, and to provide for other criminal law matters and related matters.

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

Short title and commencement

1. This Act is the Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2025 and comes into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*.

PART 1**AMENDMENT OF CASINO CONTROL ACT 2006****Amendment of section 116**

2. In the Casino Control Act 2006, in section 116(9), replace “\$1,000” with “\$1,500”.

PART 2**AMENDMENT OF CHILDREN AND
YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1993****Amendment of section 39**

3. In the Children and Young Persons Act 1993, in section 39, after subsection (2D) (as inserted by section 4(1)(a) of the Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2022), insert —

“(2E) If a child or young person is charged with offence *A* (not being an offence triable only by the General Division of the High Court) that may be tried together with offence *B*, and offence *B* is to be tried by the General Division of the High Court under subsection (2), then offence *A* may be heard and tried by the General Division of the High Court.

(2F) If a young person of 16 years of age or older but below 18 years of age is charged with offence *A* that may be tried together with offence *B*, and offence *B* is to be tried by a court of appropriate jurisdiction other than the Youth Court under subsection (2A), then offence *A* may be heard and tried in that other court of appropriate jurisdiction.”.

Amendment of section 42

4. In the Children and Young Persons Act 1993, in section 42 —

(a) in subsection (2), after “person”, insert “of 14 years of age or older but below 16 years of age”;

(b) after subsection (2), insert —

“(2A) A young person of 16 years of age or older but below 18 years of age must not be ordered to be imprisoned for any offence, or be committed to prison in default of a fine, damages or costs, unless —

(a) the person is certified by the court to be of so unruly a character that the person cannot be detained in a place of detention or juvenile rehabilitation centre;

(b) the person is convicted of the offence (being an offence triable only by the General Division of the High Court) by the General Division of the High Court;

(c) the person —

(i) is convicted of the offence (not being an offence triable only by the General Division of the High Court) by the General Division of the High Court;

(ii) was charged and tried together with another offence that is triable only in the General Division of the High Court; and

(iii) is convicted of that other offence;

(d) the person is convicted of the offence by a court other than the Youth Court, and the offence is a relevant offence mentioned in section 39(2A); or

- (e) the person —
 - (i) is convicted of the offence by a court other than the Youth Court;
 - (ii) was charged and tried for the offence together with a relevant offence mentioned in section 39(2A); and
 - (iii) is convicted of that relevant offence.”;
- (c) in subsection (3), after “person”, insert “of 14 years of age or older but below 16 years of age”; and
- (d) after subsection (3), insert —
 - “(4) Despite the provisions of any other written law, no young person of 16 years of age or older but below 18 years of age may be sentenced to corporal punishment for any offence by any court, unless —
 - (a) the person is convicted of the offence by the General Division of the High Court;
 - (b) the person is convicted of the offence by a court other than the Youth Court, and the offence is a relevant offence mentioned in section 39(2A); or
 - (c) the person —
 - (i) is convicted of the offence by a court other than the Youth Court;
 - (ii) was charged and tried for the offence together with a relevant offence mentioned in section 39(2A); and
 - (iii) is convicted of that relevant offence.”.

Amendment of section 49

5. In the Children and Young Persons Act 1993, in section 49(1), replace paragraph (k) with —

“(k) to deal with the offender, or order the offender to be brought before a District Court to be dealt with, under section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 if —

(i) on the day on which the offender is found guilty of an offence —

(A) the offender has attained 18 years of age;

(B) the offender —

(BA) has attained 14 years of age but is below 18 years of age;

(BB) has previously been dealt with by a court in connection with another offence; and

(BC) had, in respect of that other offence, been ordered under paragraph (i) to be sent to a juvenile rehabilitation centre established under section 90; or

(C) the offender —

(CA) has attained 14 years of age but is below 18 years of age; and

(CB) is, in the opinion of the Youth Court, of so unruly a character that the offender cannot be safely detained in a juvenile rehabilitation centre or a place of detention; and

(ii) the Youth Court is satisfied that, having regard to the offender’s character, previous conduct and the circumstances of the offence, to reform the offender and prevent crime, the offender should undergo a period of training in a reformatory training centre.”.

PART 3

PROVISIONS RELATED TO CHILDREN AND
YOUNG PERSONS (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019**Deletion of provisions of Children and Young Persons
(Amendment) Act 2019**

6. In the Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act 2019 —
- (a) in section 32, delete paragraph (a); and
 - (b) in section 59, delete paragraph (b).

**Deletion of provision of Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments)
Act 2022**

7. In the Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2022, in section 4(1), delete paragraph (c).

**Transitional provision for section 2(2)(b) of Children and
Young Persons (Amendment) Act 2019**

8.—(1) A District Court or Magistrate's Court before which a person is charged with an offence (other than an offence specified in the Second Schedule to the Children and Young Persons Act 1993) may remit the case to the Youth Court if —

- (a) the person is 16 years of age or older but below 18 years of age;
- (b) the person was charged with the offence before the date of commencement of section 2(2)(b) of the Children and Young Persons (Amendment) Act 2019;
- (c) the person has not pleaded guilty to the offence; and
- (d) the trial against the person for the offence has not commenced.

(2) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) does not affect the powers of the District Court or Magistrate's Court under section 39(4) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993.

PART 4

AMENDMENT OF COMPUTER MISUSE ACT 1993

Amendment of section 2

9. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, in section 2(1) —

- (a) in the definitions of “national digital identity service” and “user”, replace “Schedule” with “First Schedule”; and
- (b) after the definition of “program or computer program”, insert —

““scam offence” means any offence specified in the Second Schedule;”.

Amendment of section 8A

10. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, in section 8A —

- (a) in subsection (1), replace “and shall be liable” with “and, subject to subsection (5), shall be liable”; and
- (b) after subsection (4), insert —

“(5) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under that subsection, be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

- (a) if the individual knew that the purpose of the disclosure or provision was for any person to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

- (i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the password, access code, or means of securing access, was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

- (ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the password, access code or means of securing access, would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 8B

11. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, in section 8B —

(a) in subsection (5), replace “A” with “Subject to subsections (5A) and (5B), a”;

(b) after subsection (5), insert —

“(5A) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(a), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (5), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes if the individual obtained or retained the credential —

(a) for use in committing, or in facilitating the commission of, any scam offence; or

(b) for the supply or transmission of, or making available, by any means, the credential to be used in committing, or in facilitating the commission of, any scam offence.

(5B) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(b), the individual shall, in

addition to the punishment under subsection (5), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual knew that the credential will be used to commit, or facilitate the commission of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the credential was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

(ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the credential would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(5C) For the purposes of subsections (5A)(a) and (b) and (5B)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the credential was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(5D) For the purposes of subsection (5B)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”; and

(c) in subsection (6)(a), replace “Schedule” with “First Schedule”.

Amendment of section 20

12. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, in section 20 —

(a) in the section heading, replace “**Schedule**” with “**Schedules**”; and

(b) replace “Schedule” with “First and Second Schedules”.

Renaming of Schedule

13. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, rename the Schedule as the First Schedule.

New Second Schedule

14. In the Computer Misuse Act 1993, after the First Schedule (as renamed by section 13), insert —

“SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 2(1) and 20

SCAM OFFENCES

1. An offence under section 420(2) of the Penal Code 1871.
2. An abetment of, or a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, an offence mentioned in item 1.”.

PART 5

AMENDMENT OF CORROSIVE AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT 1958

Amendment of section 3

15. In the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958, in section 3, replace “punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 6

16. In the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958, in section 6(1), replace “punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 7

17. In the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958, in section 7(1), replace “punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes” wherever it appears with “liable to caning”.

PART 6

AMENDMENT OF CORRUPTION,
DRUG TRAFFICKING AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES
(CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS) ACT 1992**Amendment of section 2**

18. In the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992, in section 2(1), after the definition of “serious offence”, insert —

““serious scam offence” means —

- (a) any of the offences specified in the Fourth Schedule;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any of those offences;
- (c) inciting others to commit any of those offences;
- (d) attempting to commit any of those offences; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any of those offences;”.

Amendment of section 51

19. In the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992, in section 51 —

(a) in subsection (5), replace “Any” with “Subject to subsections (8) and (9), any”; and

(b) after subsection (7), insert —

“(8) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(a), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (5), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes if —

- (a) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the retention or control by or on behalf of another person (*A*) of *A*’s benefits from a serious scam offence was facilitated by the arrangement mentioned in subsection (1); and

(b) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had taken reasonable steps to ensure that the retention or control of *A*'s benefits from a serious scam offence would not be facilitated by the arrangement.

(9) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(b), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (5), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes if —

(a) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that by the arrangement mentioned in subsection (1), another person's (*A*) benefits from a serious scam offence —

(i) were used to secure funds that are placed at *A*'s disposal; or

(ii) were used for *A*'s benefit to acquire property; and

(b) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had taken reasonable steps to ensure that *A*'s benefits from a serious scam offence would not, by the arrangement, be used to secure funds that are placed at *A*'s disposal or for *A*'s benefit to acquire property (as the case may be).

(10) For the purposes of subsections (8)(a) and (9)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the serious scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 54

20. In the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992, in section 54 —

- (a) in subsection (5), replace “Any” with “Subject to subsection (8), any”; and
- (b) after subsection (7), insert —

“(8) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1), (2) or (3), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (5), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes if —

- (a) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the property mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (3) (as the case may be) is, or represents (in whole or in part, directly or indirectly), a person’s benefits from a serious scam offence; and
- (b) for an individual who is a person mentioned in subsection (2) or (3), the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had taken reasonable steps to ensure that the property is not, and does not represent (in whole or in part, directly or indirectly), any person’s benefits from a serious scam offence.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (8)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the serious scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 84

21. In the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992, in section 84, replace “and Third Schedules” with “, Third and Fourth Schedules”.

New Fourth Schedule

22. In the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992, after the Third Schedule, insert —

“FOURTH SCHEDULE

Sections 2(1) and 84

SERIOUS SCAM OFFENCES

1. An offence under section 420(2) of the Penal Code 1871.”.

PART 7**AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE 2010****Amendment of section 305**

23. In the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, in section 305, replace subsection (1) with —

“(1) If —

(a) a person —

- (i) is convicted by a court of an offence punishable with imprisonment; and
- (ii) is, on the day of his or her conviction, of or above 18 years of age but below 21 years of age;

(b) a person —

- (i) is convicted by a court other than the Youth Court of an offence punishable with imprisonment;
- (ii) is a person mentioned in section 42(2A)(b), (c), (d) or (e) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993; and
- (iii) is, on the day of his or her conviction, of or above 16 years of age but below 18 years of age;

(c) a person —

- (i) is convicted by a court of an offence punishable with imprisonment;
- (ii) is, on the day of his or her conviction, of or above 14 years of age but below 18 years of age;
- (iii) has, before that conviction, been dealt with by a court in connection with another offence; and
- (iv) had, for that offence mentioned in sub-paragraph (iii), been ordered to be sent to a juvenile rehabilitation centre established under section 90 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993; or

(d) a person —

- (i) is convicted by a court of an offence punishable with imprisonment;
- (ii) is, on the day of his or her conviction, of or above 14 years of age but below 18 years of age; and
- (iii) is, in the opinion of the court, a person of so unruly a character that he or she cannot be safely detained in a juvenile rehabilitation centre or a place of detention,

the court may impose a sentence of reformatory training in lieu of any other sentence if the court is satisfied, having regard to the person's character, previous conduct and the circumstances of the offence, that to reform the person and to prevent crime, the person should undergo a period of training in a reformatory training centre.”.

Amendment of First Schedule

24. In the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, in the First Schedule —

- (a) in the item relating to section 195 of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, after “offence”, insert “, but not caning”;
- (b) replace the item relating to section 292(1A) of the Penal Code 1871 with —

“

292(1A)	Sale, etc., by electronic means of obscene objects to 10 or more individuals	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate's Court or District Court
292(1B)	Sale, etc., of obscene objects depicting minor below 18 years of age in case mentioned in section 292(1A)	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 4 years, and fine	Magistrate's Court or District Court
292(1B)	Sale, etc., of obscene objects depicting minor below 18 years of age in any other case	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate's Court or District Court
292(1C)	Sale, etc., by electronic means, on 2 or more occasions, of obscene objects depicting minor below 18 years of age to total number of 10 or more individuals	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 4 years, and fine	Magistrate's Court or District Court
292(1C)	Sale, etc., by electronic means, on 2 or more occasions, of obscene objects to total number of 10 or more individuals in any other case	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate's Court or District Court

”;

- (c) after the item relating to section 292A of the Penal Code 1871, insert —

“

292B(1)	Obscene object on online location	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 5 years, and fine	Magistrate's Court or District Court
292B(2)	Obscene object depicting minor below 18 years of age on online location	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Magistrate's Court or District Court

”;

- (d) in the item relating to section 304B of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, replace “20 years” with “life, or imprisonment for 30 years”;
- (e) in the item relating to section 304C of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, replace “20 years” with “life, or imprisonment for 30 years”;
- (f) in the item relating to section 376E(4)(a) of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, replace “4 years” with “7 years”;
- (g) in the item relating to section 376E(4)(b) of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, replace “3 years” with “5 years”;
- (h) in the item relating to section 376EA(4) of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, replace “3 years” with “5 years”;
- (i) after the item relating to section 377BD(3) of the Penal Code 1871, insert —

“

377BD(6)	Producing intimate image or recording	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate's Court or District Court
377BD(7)	If committed against any person below 14 years of age	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment for 2 years, and fine, or caning	Magistrate's Court or District Court

”; and

- (j) in the item relating to section 401 of the Penal Code 1871, in the sixth column, delete “, and caning”.

PART 8

AMENDMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES
(PUBLIC ORDER AND NUISANCE) ACT 1906**New section 14E**

25. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, after section 14D, insert —

“Publication of identity information and accompanying false statement of fact in relation to public servant

14E.—(1) Any person who, by any means, publishes any identity information of a public servant or a related person of a public servant, accompanied by a false statement of fact relating to the public servant that the person knows or has reason to believe is false —

- (a) with intent to prevent or deter the public servant from discharging his or her duty; or
- (b) in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by the public servant in the lawful discharge of his or her duty,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(2) In this section —

- (a) a statement of fact is a statement which a reasonable person seeing, hearing or otherwise perceiving it would consider to be a representation of fact; and
- (b) a statement is false if it is false or misleading, whether wholly or in part, and whether on its own or in the context in which it appears.

(3) In this section —

“identity information” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Protection from Harassment Act 2014;

“public servant” has the meaning given by section 21 of the Penal Code 1871, and includes any person who, by virtue of any other written law, is deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code 1871;

“publish”, in relation to a communication or statement, means to make the communication or statement available in any form such that the communication or statement is or can be heard, seen or otherwise perceived by the public in Singapore or a member of the public in Singapore, and includes cause to be published;

“related person”, in relation to a person, means another person about whose safety or wellbeing the firstmentioned person would reasonably be expected to be seriously concerned.”.

Replacement of section 37

26. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, replace section 37 with —

“Melting or defacing metals, etc., within 5 days of receipt

37.—(1) A relevant person who —

(a) melts, alters, defaces, puts away, disposes of or sells any goods, metals or articles; or

(b) causes any goods, metals or articles to be melted, altered, defaced, put away, disposed of or sold,

shall be guilty of an offence if —

(c) the act mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) was done —

(i) within 5 days of receipt of the goods, metals or articles from any person other than another relevant person; or

- (ii) after receiving information from a police officer that the goods, metals or articles had been stolen or fraudulently obtained;
 - (d) the act mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) was done without the previous permission of the Director, Criminal Investigation Department; and
 - (e) the goods, metals or articles were in fact stolen or fraudulently obtained.
- (2) A relevant person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.
- (3) In this section —
- “articles” means platinum, gold or silver articles;
 - “metals” means platinum, gold or silver;
 - “relevant person” means —
 - (a) any pawnbroker or any dealer in secondhand goods;
 - (b) any worker in platinum, gold or silver; or
 - (c) any dealer in platinum, gold or silver articles.”.

Deletion of section 38

27. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, delete section 38.

Amendment of section 39

28. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39 —

- (a) replace “sections 37 and 38” with “section 37”; and
- (b) replace “person’s business on the premises in respect of which the worker or dealer is registered under section 38” with “worker’s or dealer’s business”.

Amendment of section 39A

29. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39A(1), after the definition of “retailer”, insert —

““scam offence” means any offence specified in the Schedule;”.

Amendment of section 39B

30. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39B —

(a) in subsection (4), replace “A” with “Subject to subsection (5), a”; and

(b) after subsection (4), insert —

“(5) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (4)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual knew that the provision or offer of the SIM card was for any person to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the SIM card was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

(ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the SIM card would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 39C

31. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39C —

(a) in subsection (4), replace “A” with “Subject to subsection (5), a”; and

(b) after subsection (4), insert —

“(5) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(ii)(A), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (4)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual knew that the personal information will be used to register a SIM card that will be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that a SIM card registered using the personal information was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

(ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that, the SIM card

would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 39D

32. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39D —

(a) in subsection (9), replace “A” with “Subject to subsections (10) and (11), a”; and

(b) after subsection (9), insert —

“(10) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (9)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual intended to use the SIM card or to supply the SIM card to any other person, to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the SIM card was used, or was supplied to another person, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

- (ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that, the SIM card would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(11) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (2) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (2)(b)(i), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (9)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

- (a) if the individual knew that the SIM card will be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

- (i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the SIM card was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and
- (ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the SIM card would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(12) For the purposes of subsections (10)(a) and (11)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(13) For the purposes of subsections (10)(b)(i) and (11)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to

prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 39F

33. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39F —

(a) in subsection (6), replace “A” with “Subject to subsection (7), a”; and

(b) after subsection (6), insert —

“(7) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (6)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual intended to use the SIM card, or to supply the SIM card to any other person, to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the SIM card was used, or was supplied to another person, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

(ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the SIM card would not be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(9) For the purposes of subsection (7)(b), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.”.

Amendment of section 39G

34. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, in section 39G —

(a) in subsection (2), replace “A” with “Subject to subsection (3), a”; and

(b) replace subsection (3) with —

“(3) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) involving the fault element mentioned in subsection (1)(c)(i)(A), the individual shall, in addition to the punishment under subsection (2)(a), be liable to caning of not more than 12 strokes —

(a) if the individual knew that the SIM card will be used to commit, or to facilitate the commission by any person of, any scam offence; or

(b) if —

(i) it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court, that the SIM card was used to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, a scam offence; and

(ii) the individual is not able to prove, to the satisfaction of the court, that he or she had, at any time, taken reasonable steps to ensure that the SIM card would not be used to commit, or to

facilitate the commission of, a scam offence.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(a), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the commission, or facilitation of the commission, of a scam offence was carried out.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b)(i), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that any person was convicted of the scam offence.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a reference to a retailer or telecommunication licensee includes a reference to an employee of the retailer or telecommunication licensee (as the case may be) acting in the course of the employee's employment.”.

New section 42 and new Schedule

35. In the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act 1906, after section 41, insert —

“Amendment of Schedule

42. The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, amend the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sections 39A(1) and 42

SCAM OFFENCES

1. An offence under section 420(2) of the Penal Code 1871.
2. An abetment of, or a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, an offence mentioned in item 1.”.

PART 9

AMENDMENT OF ORGANISED CRIME ACT 2015

Amendment of section 2

36. In the Organised Crime Act 2015, in section 2(1) —

(a) after the definition of “locally-linked organised criminal group”, insert —

““locally-linked organised criminal scam group” means a group that has as its only purpose, or one of its purposes, the obtaining of a financial or other material benefit from the commission by, or the facilitation of the commission by, any person (whether or not the person is a member of the group) of any serious scam offence;”;

(b) after the definition of “organised criminal group”, insert —

““organised criminal scam group” means a group that has as its only purpose, or one of its purposes, the obtaining of a financial or other material benefit from the commission by, or the facilitation of the commission by, any person (whether or not the person is a member of the group) of —

(a) any serious scam offence; or

(b) any act outside Singapore that, if the act occurred in Singapore, would constitute a serious scam offence;”;
and

(c) replace the definition of “serious offence” with —

““serious offence” means any offence specified in Part 1 of the Schedule;

“serious scam offence” means any offence specified in Part 2 of the Schedule.”.

Amendment of section 5

37. In the Organised Crime Act 2015, in section 5 —

(a) after subsection (1), insert —

“(1A) Any person who is or acts as a member of a group, knowing that the group is a locally-linked organised criminal scam group, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both, and shall also be punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes.”; and

(b) in subsection (2), replace “subsection (1)” with “subsection (1) or (1A)”.

Amendment of section 6

38. In the Organised Crime Act 2015, in section 6, replace subsections (5) and (6) with —

“(5) A person in Singapore commits an offence if the person —

(a) incites, induces or invites another person (whether within or outside Singapore); or

(b) uses any violence, threat or intimidation towards any other person (whether within or outside Singapore) in order to incite, induce or invite that other person,

to become a member of, or to assist in the management of, a group, knowing that the group is an organised criminal scam group.

(6) A person outside Singapore commits an offence if the person —

(a) incites, induces or invites another person (whether within or outside Singapore); or

(b) uses any violence, threat or intimidation towards any other person (whether within or outside Singapore) in order to incite, induce or invite that other person,

to become a member of, or to assist in the management of, a group, knowing that the group is a locally-linked organised criminal scam group.

(7) Subject to subsection (8), a person who commits an offence under subsection (5) or (6) shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both, and shall also be punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000.

(8) If a person (*A*) commits an offence under subsection (5) or (6) and it is proved that *A* knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the other person mentioned in subsection (5) or (6) (as the case may be) was, at the time of the offence, a vulnerable person or below 21 years of age, *A* shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$350,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years or to both, and shall also be punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$700,000.

(9) For the purposes of subsections (4) and (8), if it is proved that the other person mentioned in subsection (1), (2), (5) or (6) (as the case may be) was at the time of the offence, a vulnerable person or below 21 years of age, *A* is presumed, unless otherwise proven, to know or to have reasonable grounds to believe that that other person was, at the time of the offence, a vulnerable person or below 21 years of age (as the case may be).

(10) In this section, “vulnerable person” means any person who suffers from an impairment of, or a disturbance in the

functioning of, the mind or brain resulting from any disability or disorder of the mind or brain which impairs the person’s ability to make a proper judgment in relation to whether or not to become a member of, or to assist in the management of, a locally-linked organised criminal group, locally-linked organised criminal scam group, organised criminal group or organised criminal scam group.”.

Amendment of Schedule

39. In the Organised Crime Act 2015, in the Schedule —

(a) replace the Schedule heading with —

“PART 1
SERIOUS OFFENCES”; and

(b) after item 199, insert —

“PART 2
SERIOUS SCAM OFFENCES
1. An offence under section 420(2) of the Penal Code 1871.”.

PART 10

AMENDMENT OF PENAL CODE 1871

Amendment of section 130B

40. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 130B(2), replace “with caning with not less than 12 strokes” with “shall be liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 195

41. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 195 —

(a) in subsection (1), after “to be punished”, insert “, except that he shall not be punished with caning”; and

(b) in the *Illustration*, replace “with caning” with “but is not liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 292

42. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 292 —

(a) in the section heading, replace “**books**” with “**objects**”;

(b) replace subsection (1) with —

“(1) Whoever —

(a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or puts into circulation any obscene object by any means (electronic or otherwise);

(b) makes, produces or has in his possession any obscene object for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of such object by any means (electronic or otherwise);

(c) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object —

(i) for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of such object by any means (electronic or otherwise); or

(ii) knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited or put into circulation by any means (electronic or otherwise);

(d) takes part in, or receives profits from, any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any obscene object is —

(i) made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported or conveyed for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or

circulation of such object by any means (electronic or otherwise); or

(ii) sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited or put into circulation, by any means (electronic or otherwise);

(e) advertises, or makes known by any means whatsoever, that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any obscene object can be procured from or through any person; or

(f) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine, or with both.”;

(c) replace subsection (1A) with —

“(1A) Subject to subsection (1B)(a), a person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall, in the following cases be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine, or with both:

(a) for an offence under subsection (1)(a) — if the person sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or circulates, by electronic means, the obscene object to 10 or more individuals;

(b) for an offence under subsection (1)(b) — if the person makes, produces or has in his possession the obscene object for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of such object by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;

- (c) for an offence under subsection (1)(c)(i) — if the person imports, exports or conveys the obscene object for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of such object by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;
- (d) for an offence under subsection (1)(c)(ii) — if the person imports, exports or conveys the obscene object knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited or circulated, by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;
- (e) for an offence under subsection (1)(d)(i) — if the person takes part in, or receives profits from, any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene object is made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported or conveyed, for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of such object by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;
- (f) for an offence under subsection (1)(d)(ii) — if the person takes part in, or receives profits from, any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene object is sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited or put into circulation, by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;
- (g) for an offence under subsection (1)(e) — if the person advertises, or makes known by any means whatsoever, that —

-
- (i) any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) which is an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d); or
 - (ii) any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person for the purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, by electronic means, to 10 or more individuals;
- (h) for an offence under subsection (1)(f) — if the person offers or attempts to do any act mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) which is an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

(1B) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) in the case where the obscene object mentioned in that subsection depicts an image of a person who is, or who appears to a reasonable observer to be, or is implied to be, below 18 years of age —

- (a) in the case of any offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) for any act mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of subsection (1A) — shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 4 years, and shall also be liable to a fine; or
- (b) in any other case — shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine, or with both.

(1C) Whoever, on 2 or more occasions, sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or puts into circulation, by electronic means, any obscene

object, to a total number of 10 or more individuals, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction —

- (a) if the obscene object depicts an image of a person who is, or who appears to a reasonable observer to be, or is implied to be, below 18 years of age — shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 4 years, and shall also be liable to a fine; or
- (b) in any other case — shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine, or with both.”;
- (d) replace subsection (2) with —
 - “(2) For the purposes of this section and sections 292B and 293 —
 - “object” includes data stored in a computer disc, or by other electronic means, that is capable of conversion to images, writing or any other form of representation;
 - “obscene object” means any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure, or any other obscene object whatsoever.”;
- (e) in subsection (3), replace “this section and section 293” with “this section and sections 292B and 293”; and
- (f) in subsection (3), in the *Exception*, replace “This section does not” with “This section and section 292B do not”.

New section 292B

43. In the Penal Code 1871, after section 292A, insert —

“Obscene object on online location

292B.—(1) If any obscene object is sold, let for hire, distributed, publicly exhibited or circulated to 10 or more individuals on an online location, any person —

-
- (a) who (whether or not the person provides an online service on or through which the online location can be accessed) —
- (i) develops and maintains the online location;
 - (ii) organises, manages or supervises the use of the online location;
 - (iii) manages or regulates membership of, or access to, the online location; or
 - (iv) has the authority to decide whether any material may be included or excluded on the online location, or where to place the material on the online location or otherwise exercise editorial control over the online location; and
- (b) who, in doing the act mentioned in paragraph (a), intended that the online location be used to enable or facilitate the sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation of obscene objects generally,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) in the case where the obscene object mentioned in that subsection depicts an image of a person who is, or who appears to a reasonable observer to be, or who is implied to be, below 18 years of age shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) In this section —

“online location” means any internet domain, website, webpage, chatroom, channel, group, forum or any other location, that can be accessed by means of the Internet;

“online service” means the whole or any part of any service on or through which online activity can be conducted and which can be accessed by means of the Internet.”.

Amendment of section 293

44. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 293, replace “such obscene object as is referred to in section 292” with “obscene object as defined in section 292(2)”.

Amendment of section 304B

45. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 304B, replace subsection (1) with —

“(1) A relevant person who causes the death of any child, domestic worker or vulnerable person by sustained abuse shall be punished with —

- (a) imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to caning; or
- (b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to 30 years, and shall also be liable to fine or to caning.”.

Amendment of section 304C

46. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 304C, replace subsection (4) with —

“(4) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this section shall be punished with —

- (a) imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to caning; or
- (b) imprisonment for a term which may extend to 30 years, and shall also be liable to fine or to caning.”.

Amendment of section 376E

47. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 376E —

(a) in subsection (1), replace paragraph (a) with —

“(a) any of the following acts takes place:

- (i) *A* intentionally meets *B* in Singapore;
- (ii) *A* travels in Singapore with the intention of meeting *B* in Singapore;

-
- (iii) *A* travels from a location in Singapore with the intention of meeting *B* outside Singapore;
 - (iv) *B* travels in Singapore to attend a meeting with *A* in Singapore which *A* has either initiated or agreed to whether expressly or by implication;
 - (v) *B* travels from a location in Singapore to attend a meeting with *A* outside Singapore which *A* has either initiated or agreed to whether expressly or by implication; and”;
- (b) in subsection (1)(b), replace sub-paragraph (i) with —
- “(i) *A* intends, during or after the meeting —
 - (A) to do (in Singapore) anything to or in respect of *B* which will involve the commission by *A* of a relevant offence; or
 - (B) to do (outside Singapore) anything to or in respect of *B* which would, if done in Singapore, involve the commission by *A* of a relevant offence;”;
- (c) in subsection (4)(a), replace “4 years” with “7 years”; and
- (d) in subsection (4)(b), replace “3 years” with “5 years”.

Amendment of section 376EA

48. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 376EA —

(a) in subsection (1), replace paragraph (a) with —

“(a) any of the following acts takes place:

(i) *A* intentionally meets *B* in Singapore;

- (ii) *A* travels in Singapore with the intention of meeting *B* in Singapore;
 - (iii) *A* travels from a location in Singapore with the intention of meeting *B* outside Singapore;
 - (iv) *B* travels in Singapore to attend a meeting with *A* in Singapore which *A* has either initiated or agreed to whether expressly or by implication;
 - (v) *B* travels from a location in Singapore to attend a meeting with *A* outside Singapore which *A* has either initiated or agreed to whether expressly or by implication; and”;
- (b) in subsection (1)(b), replace sub-paragraph (i) with —
- “(i) *A* intends, during or after the meeting —
 - (A) to do (in Singapore) anything to or in respect of *B* which will involve the commission by *A* of a relevant offence; or
 - (B) to do (outside Singapore) anything to or in respect of *B* which would, if done in Singapore, involve the commission by *A* of a relevant offence;”;
- (c) in subsection (2)(c), replace “section 7 of the Children and Young Persons Act” with “section 8 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1993”; and
- (d) in subsection (4), replace “3 years” with “5 years”.

Amendment of section 377BD

49. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 377BD —

- (a) in the section heading, after “**recording**”, insert “**and production of intimate image or recording**”;
- (b) in subsection (2), replace “this section” with “subsection (1)”;
- (c) in subsection (3), after “subsection (1)(a)”, insert “or (b)”;
and
- (d) after subsection (4), insert —

“(5) Any person who intentionally produces an intimate image or recording (as defined in section 377BE(5)) of another person (*B*) —

- (a) without the consent of *B*; and
- (b) knowing or having reason to believe that the production of the image or recording will or is likely to cause humiliation, alarm or distress to *B*,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), a person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (5) shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine, or with both.

(7) If the intimate image or recording mentioned in subsection (5) is of a person below 14 years of age, a person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (5) shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, and shall also be liable to fine or to caning.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (5), the ways in which material is produced may include —

- (a) filming, printing, photographing, recording, writing, drawing or otherwise generating material;

- (b) altering or manipulating material; or
- (c) reproducing or copying material.”.

Amendment of section 377BE

50. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 377BE —

- (a) in subsection (5)(b), after “that has been altered”, insert “or generated”;
- (b) in subsection (5)(b), after “so altered”, insert “or generated”; and
- (c) after subsection (5), insert —

“(6) For the purposes of subsection (2), it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove —

- (a) that the image or recording mentioned in the threat exists; or
- (b) if the image or recording mentioned in the threat exists, that it is in fact an intimate image or recording.”.

Amendment of section 377BM

51. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 377BM(2)(a) and (b), replace “section 377BD(1)(b)” with “section 377BD(1)(b) or (5)”.

Amendment of section 377BN

52. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 377BN —

- (a) in subsection (2)(b), delete “or the abusive material, as the case may be,”; and
- (b) in subsection (5), replace “child abuse material” wherever it appears with “child abuse material or abusive material (as the case may be)”.

Amendment of section 377C

53. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 377C(1) —

(a) in the definition of “child abuse material”, after “following”, insert “(whether or not any child was involved in the production of the material)”; and

(b) replace the second definition of “image” with —

““image”, in relation to a person, means —

(a) an image of a human being who is not fictional or imaginary (whether identifiable or not); or

(b) an image of a fictional or imaginary human being that so closely resembles an image of a human being who is not fictional or imaginary (whether identifiable or not) as to make it difficult for an ordinary person to distinguish the firstmentioned image from an image of a human being who is not fictional or imaginary;”.

Amendment of section 382

54. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 382, replace “punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 384

55. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 384, replace “with caning” with “shall also be liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 385

56. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 385, replace “with caning” with “shall also be liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 387

57. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 387, replace “with caning” with “shall also be liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 393

58. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 393, replace “punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 399

59. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 399, replace “punished with caning with not less than 12 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 400

60. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 400, replace “punished with caning with not less than 6 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 401

61. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 401, delete “, and shall also be punished with caning with not less than 4 strokes”.

Amendment of section 402

62. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 402, replace “punished with caning with not less than 4 strokes” with “liable to caning”.

New section 416B

63. In the Penal Code 1871, after section 416A, insert —

“Cheating by remote communication

416B.—(1) A person (*A*) is said to “cheat by remote communication” if *A* cheats by deceiving another person (*Z*), and the deception is conducted mainly by way of remote communication with *Z*.

(2) In this section, “remote communication” means communication through —

(*a*) the Internet;

- (b) telephone or any other communication device;
- (c) television or radio; or
- (d) any other kind of electronic or other technology for facilitating communication,

but excludes any specific system or method of communication that the Minister, by order in the *Gazette*, declares is not remote communication for the purposes of this section.”.

Amendment of section 420

64. In the Penal Code 1871, in section 420 —

- (a) renumber the section as subsection (1) of that section;
- (b) in subsection (1), after “fine”, insert “or to caning or to both”; and
- (c) after subsection (1), insert —

“(2) Whoever cheats by remote communication and thereby dishonestly induces any of the acts mentioned in subsection (1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years and with caning with not less than 6 strokes, and shall also be liable to fine.”.

PART 11

AMENDMENT OF PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT 2014

Amendment of section 4

65. In the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act 2014, in section 4(1)(b), replace “with caning” with “shall be liable to caning”.

Amendment of section 6

66. In the Prevention of Human Trafficking Act 2014, in section 6(2)(b), replace “with caning” with “shall be liable to caning”.

PART 12

AMENDMENT OF PRISONS ACT 1933

Amendment of section 71

67. In the Prisons Act 1933, in section 71(1)(a), before “corporal punishment”, insert “except for the aggravated prison offence mentioned in item 6 of the table in section 73(1),”.

PART 13

AMENDMENT OF PROTECTION FROM
HARASSMENT ACT 2014**Amendment of section 6**

68. In the Protection from Harassment Act 2014, in section 6 —

(a) replace subsection (1A) with —

“(1A) An individual or entity that, by any means, publishes any identity information of a public servant or public service worker or a related person of a public servant or public service worker —

(a) with intent to cause harassment, alarm or distress to the public servant or public service worker; and

(b) either —

(i) with intent to prevent or deter the public servant or public service worker from discharging the duty of that public servant or public service worker; or

- (ii) in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by the public servant or public service worker in the lawful discharge of the duty of that public servant or public service worker,

shall be guilty of an offence.”; and

- (b) in subsection (1A)(a) (as amended by paragraph (a)), replace “or distress” with “, distress or humiliation”.

PART 14

AMENDMENT OF RAILWAYS ACT 1905

Amendment of section 86

69. In the Railways Act 1905, in section 86 —

- (a) delete “to caning, or”; and
- (b) replace “any 2 of these punishments” with “both”.

Amendment of section 87

70. In the Railways Act 1905, in section 87 —

- (a) delete “to caning, or”; and
- (b) replace “any 2 of these punishments” with “both”.

PART 15

AMENDMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1961

Amendment of section 67A

71. In the Road Traffic Act 1961, in section 67A —

- (a) replace subsection (1) with —

“(1) If —

- (a) a person having been convicted of 2 or more specified offences is again convicted of any one of the specified offences

(whether or not the same specified offence); and

- (b) the court is satisfied, by reason of the person's previous convictions or the person's antecedents, that it is expedient for the protection of the public or with the view to the prevention of further commission of any such offence that a punishment in excess of that prescribed for such a conviction should be awarded,

the court may punish the offender with punishment not exceeding 3 times the amount of punishment to which he or she would otherwise have been liable for the conviction except that where imprisonment is imposed it shall not exceed 10 years.”; and

- (b) in subsection (3), delete the definition of “serious injury”.

PART 16

AMENDMENT OF VANDALISM ACT 1966

Amendment of section 2

72. In the Vandalism Act 1966, in section 2, after the definition of “act of vandalism”, insert —

““designated private property” means —

- (a) any private property that is of national, cultural or religious significance, including (but not limited to) —
- (i) any national monument;
 - (ii) any place of worship;
 - (iii) any place of sepulture;
 - (iv) any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites; and

- (v) any place set apart as a depository for the remains of the dead; and
- (b) any private property that is prescribed by order made under section 9;”.

Replacement of section 3

73. In the Vandalism Act 1966, replace section 3 with —

“Penalty for acts of vandalism

3.—(1) Despite the provisions of any other written law, any person who commits any act of vandalism or attempts to do any such act or causes any such act to be done shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a punishment set out in the following table:

Type of vandalism	Property vandalised	Conviction	Punishment on conviction
1. Delible vandalism	Any property	First conviction under this Act	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years
2. Delible vandalism	Any private property that is not designated private property	Second or subsequent conviction under this Act	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years
3. Delible vandalism	(a) Any public property; or (b) Any designated private property	Second or subsequent conviction under this Act	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, liable to caning with not more than 8 strokes

4. Indelible vandalism	Any private property that is not designated private property	Any conviction	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years
5. Indelible vandalism	(a) Any public property; or (b) Any designated private property	Any conviction	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, liable to caning with not more than 8 strokes
6. Destructive vandalism	Public property	Any conviction	Liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years and, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, liable to caning with not more than 8 strokes.

(2) In this section —

“delible vandalism” means an act falling within —

(a) paragraph (a)(i) of the definition of “act of vandalism” in section 2, if the writing, drawing, mark or inscription is done with pencil, crayon, chalk or other delible substance or thing and not with paint, tar or other indelible substance or thing; or

(b) paragraph (a)(ii) or (iii) of that definition;

“destructive vandalism” means an act falling within paragraph (b) of the definition of “act of vandalism” in section 2;

“indelible vandalism” means an act falling within paragraph (a)(i) of the definition of “act of vandalism” in section 2, other than an act of delible vandalism.”.

New section 9

74. In the Vandalism Act 1966, after section 8, insert —

“Designated private property

9.—(1) The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, prescribe private property for the purposes of the definition of “designated private property” in section 2.

(2) Any order made under subsection (1) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.”.

PART 17

AMENDMENT OF WOMEN’S CHARTER 1961

Amendment of section 140

75. In the Women’s Charter 1961, in section 140, delete subsection (2).

Amendment of section 146

76. In the Women’s Charter 1961, in section 146, delete subsection (2).

PART 18

SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Saving and transitional provision

77. For a period of 2 years after the date of commencement of any provision of this Act, the Minister charged with the responsibility for law and order may, by regulations, prescribe any provision of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of that provision that the Minister may consider necessary or expedient.
