

**Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Act 2004
(No. 32 of 2004)**

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The following Act was passed by Parliament on 1st September 2004 and assented to by the President on 8th September 2004:—

CRIMINAL LAW (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT) ACT 2004

(No. 32 of 2004)

I assent.

S R NATHAN,
President.
8th September 2004.

Date of Commencement: 21st October 2004

An Act to amend the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Chapter 67 of the 2000 Revised Edition).

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 may be cited as the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) (Amendment) Act 2004 and shall come into operation on 21st October 2004.

Amendment of section 1

2. Section 1 of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (referred to in this Act as the principal Act) is amended by deleting subsection (2) and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) This Act shall continue in force for a period of 5 years from 21st October 2004.”.

Repeal of section 27 and new sections 27A to 27C

3. Section 27 of the principal Act is repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

“Interpretation of sections 27A, 27B and 27C

27.—(1) In sections 27A, 27B and 27C —

“appropriate consent” means —

- (a) for a person aged 16 years and above, the written consent of that person;
- (b) for a person aged 14 years and above but below the age of 16 years, the written consent of both that person and of his parent

or guardian; and

- (c) for a person below the age of 14 years, the written consent of his parent or guardian,

given to a police officer or officer of the Central Narcotics Bureau in charge of the case after that officer has informed the person concerned, his parent or guardian or both, as the case may be, of the purpose for which a body sample is required from such person and the manner by which such body sample is to be taken from him;

“authorised analyst” means a person appointed by the Commissioner of Police to be an analyst;

“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);

“DNA” means deoxyribonucleic acid;

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

“finger impression” includes thumb impression and palmar impression;

“intimate sample” means any body sample that is obtained by means of any invasive procedure, but does not include any sample described in subsection (3);

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

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

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