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Notification No. B 11 — The Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) (Amendment) Bill is hereby published for general information. It was introduced in Parliament on 8th July 2013.

Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) (Amendment) Bill

Bill No. 11/2013.

Read the first time on 8th July 2013.

A BILL

i n t i t u l e d

An Act to amend the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act
(Chapter 325 of the 2003 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 Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) (Amendment) Act 2013 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment of section 2

2. Section 2 of the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (referred to in this Act as the principal Act) is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “defined in regulations made under the United Nations Act (Cap. 339) to be a terrorist” in the definition of “terrorist” in subsection (1) and substituting the words “set out in the First Schedule”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after the word “entities” in the definition of “terrorist entity” in subsection (1), the words “, and any entity set out in the First Schedule”; and

(c) by deleting the word “Schedule” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “Second Schedule”.

New section 6A

3. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 6, the following section:

“Penalty

6A. Any person who is guilty of an offence under section 3, 4, 5 or 6 shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or to both; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$1 million.”.

Repeal and re-enactment of section 7

4. Section 7 of the principal Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

“Exemption

7.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any person in Singapore, or any citizen of Singapore outside Singapore, from section 4(b) or 6 or both, in respect of any specified activity or transaction or a class of specified activities or transactions carried out by the person or citizen. 5

(2) An exemption under subsection (1) from section 4(b) may not be made in respect of any activity or transaction involving property or services that will be used by or will benefit a terrorist entity. 10

(3) An exemption under subsection (1) may be subject to any terms and conditions, including a condition precedent that the person exempted must have a notice of exemption from the Minister or a public officer authorised by the Minister before the exemption takes effect. 15

(4) If a person is exempted under an order made under subsection (1) in respect of any activity or transaction or class of activities or transactions, any other person involved in carrying out — 20

(a) the activity or transaction; or

(b) any activity or transaction in that class of activities or transactions,

to which the exemption relates is also exempt from section 4(b) or 6 or both (whichever applies to the act carried out by that other person), and section 8, if the terms and conditions of the exemption (if any) are met.”. 25

Amendment of heading to Part III

5. The heading to Part III of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after the word “DISCLOSURE”, the words “AND TIPPING-OFF”. 30

New sections 10A and 10B

6. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 10, the following sections:

“Information and identity of informers not to be disclosed

10A.—(1) Except as provided in subsection (3) —

(a) no information disclosed by an informer pursuant to section 8, 9 or 10 shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal or civil proceedings; and

(b) no witness in any criminal or civil proceedings shall be obliged —

(i) to disclose the name and address of any informer; or

(ii) to answer any question if the answer thereto would lead, or would tend to lead, to the discovery of the name or address of the informer.

(2) If any book, document or paper which is in evidence or liable to inspection in any criminal or civil proceedings contains any entry in which any informer is named or described or which may lead to his discovery, the court shall cause those entries to be concealed from view or to be obliterated so far as may be necessary to protect the informer from discovery.

(3) If a court —

(a) in any proceedings before it for an offence under any written law, after full inquiry into the case, is satisfied that an informer wilfully made a material statement which he knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true; or

(b) in any other proceedings, is of the opinion that justice cannot be fully done between the parties thereto without the disclosure of the name of an informer,

the court may permit inquiry and require full disclosure concerning the informer.