

**Corruption (Confiscation of Benefits) Act  
(CHAPTER 65A)**

**Table of Contents**

**Long Title**

**Part I PRELIMINARY**

**1 Short title**

**2 Interpretation**

**3 Application**

**Part II CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS OF CORRUPTION**

**4 Confiscation orders**

**5 Assessing the benefits of corruption**

**6 Statements relating to corruption**

**7 Amount to be recovered under confiscation order**

**8 Definition of principal terms used**

**Part III ENFORCEMENT, ETC., OF CONFISCATION ORDERS**

**9 Application of procedure for enforcing fines**

**10 Cases in which restraint orders and charging orders may be made**

**11 Restraint orders**

**12 Charging orders in respect of land, securities, etc**

- 13 Charging orders: supplementary provisions**
- 14 Realisation of property**
- 15 Application of proceeds of realisation and other sums**
- 16 Exercise of powers by High Court or receiver**
- 17 Variation of confiscation orders**
- 18 Bankruptcy of defendant, etc**
- 19 Winding up of company holding realisable property**
- 20 Receivers: supplementary provisions**

#### **Part IV APPLICATION TO ABSCONDED PERSONS**

- 21 Absconded persons**
- 22 Confiscation order where person has absconded**
- 23 Effect of death on proceedings**
- 24 Service of documents on absconders**

#### **Legislative History**

## **CORRUPTION (CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS) ACT**

### **(CHAPTER 65A)**

**(Original Enactment: Act 16 of 1989)**

**REVISED EDITION 1990**

**(15th March 1990)**

An Act to provide for the confiscation of benefits derived from corruption and for purposes connected therewith.

[10th July 1989]

## PART I

### PRELIMINARY

#### Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Corruption (Confiscation of Benefits) Act.

#### Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“corruption offence” means an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act (Cap. 241) or under section 161, 162, 163, 164 or 165 of the Penal Code (Cap. 224) or any conspiracy to commit, any attempt to commit or any abetment of such an offence;

“charging order” means an order made under section 12(1);

“confiscation order” means an order made under section 4;

“dealing with property” is to be construed in accordance with section 11(7);

“defendant” means a person against whom proceedings have been instituted for a corruption offence or offences whether or not he has been convicted thereof;

“gift caught by this Act” is to be construed in accordance with section 8(8);

“interest”, in relation to property, includes right;

“making a gift” is to be construed in accordance with section 8(9);

“officer of the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau” means the Director of the Bureau appointed under section 3(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, the Deputy Director and any assistant director and special investigator of the Bureau appointed under section 3(2) of that Act;

“property” means money and all other property, movable or immovable, including things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property;

“realisable property” has the meaning given by section 8(1);

“restraint order” means an order made under section 11(1);

“value of gift” is to be construed in accordance with section 8;

“value of property” is to be construed in accordance with section 8(4).

(2) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) property is held by any person if he holds any interest in it;
- (b) references to property held by a person include a reference to property vested in his trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator;
- (c) references to an interest held by a person beneficially in property include a reference to an interest which would be held by him beneficially if the property were not so vested in his trustee in bankruptcy or liquidator; and
- (d) property is transferred by one person to another if the first person transfers or grants to the other any interest in the property.

(3) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) proceedings for an offence are instituted in Singapore when a person is produced and charged in court with the offence;
- (b) proceedings in Singapore for a corruption offence are concluded on the occurrence of one of the following events:
  - (i) the discontinuance of the proceedings;
  - (ii) the acquittal of the defendant;
  - (iii) the quashing of his conviction for the offence;
  - (iv) the grant of the President’s pardon in respect of his conviction for the offence;
  - (v) the court sentencing or otherwise dealing with him in respect of his conviction for the offence without having made a confiscation order; and
  - (vi) the satisfaction of a confiscation order made in the proceedings (whether by payment of the amount due under the order or by the defendant serving imprisonment in default).

(4) For the purposes of this Act, an order is subject to appeal so long as an appeal or further appeal is pending against the order or (if it was made on a conviction) against the

conviction; and for this purpose an appeal or further appeal shall be treated as pending (where one is competent but has not been brought) until the expiration of the time for bringing the appeal.

### **Application**

3.—(1) This Act shall apply to any corruption offence whether committed before or after 10th July 1989 except that nothing in this Act imposes any duty or confers any power on any court in or in connection with proceedings against a person for a corruption offence in respect of which he has been convicted by a court before that date.

(2) This Act shall apply to any property, whether it is situated in Singapore or elsewhere.

## **PART II**

### **CONFISCATION OF BENEFITS OF CORRUPTION**

#### **Confiscation orders**

4.—(1) Subject to section 22, where a defendant is convicted of one or more corruption offences, the court shall, on the application of the Public Prosecutor, make a confiscation order against the defendant in respect of benefits derived by him from corruption if the court is satisfied that such benefits have been so derived.

(2) If the court is satisfied that benefits have been derived by the defendant from corruption, the court shall, before sentencing or otherwise dealing with him in respect of the offence or, as the case may be, any of the offences concerned, determine in accordance with section 7 the amount to be recovered in his case by virtue of this section.

(3) The court shall then, in respect of the offence or offences concerned —

- (a) take account of the confiscation order before imposing any fine on him; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (a), leave the confiscation order out of account in determining the appropriate sentence or other manner of dealing with the defendant.

(4) Subject to section 23, for the purposes of this Act, a person who holds or has at any time (whether before or after 10th July 1989) held any property or any interest therein disproportionate to his known sources of income, the holding of which cannot be explained to the satisfaction of the court, shall be deemed to have derived benefits from