

**PRISONS  
(AMENDMENT)  
REGULATIONS 2026**

**S.L. 367 of 2026**

**Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 84(3) of the  
Prisons Act 1933.**

**Ordered by Parliament to lie upon the Table:**

**12 June 2026**



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## **PRISONS ACT 1933**

### **PRISONS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2026**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Prisons Act 1933, the Minister for Home Affairs makes the following Regulations:

#### **Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations are the Prisons (Amendment) Regulations 2026 and come into operation on 8 June 2026.

#### **Renumbering of Part I**

2. In the Prisons Regulations (Rg 2), renumber Part I as Part 1.

#### **Amendment of regulation 2**

3. In the Prisons Regulations, in regulation 2 —

- (a) in the definition of “Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee”, replace “regulation 73A” with “regulation 25”;
- (b) in the definition of “Prison Standing Orders”, replace the full-stop at the end with a semi-colon; and
- (c) after the definition of “Prison Standing Orders”, insert —  
““prohibited article” means any article that a prisoner is not authorised by the Prison Standing Orders or the Commissioner to have in his or her possession.”.

#### **Deletion of Parts IA to VIIA and new Part 2**

4. In the Prisons Regulations, replace Parts IA to VIIA with —

“PART 2

ADMINISTRATION OF PRISON

*Division 1 — Commissioner*

**Duties of Commissioner**

3. The Commissioner must —

- (a) inspect, or direct the inspection of, every prison annually;
- (b) ensure that the following are complied with:
  - (i) the Act;
  - (ii) these Regulations;
  - (iii) the Prisons (Prison Officers Reward Fund) Regulations (Rg 3);
  - (iv) the Prisons (Lock-ups in Specified Court Houses) Regulations 2011 (G.N. No. S 595/2011);
  - (v) the Prisons (Advisory Committees) Regulations 2014 (G.N. No. S 448/2014);
  - (vi) the Prison Standing Orders; and
- (c) submit, or cause to be submitted, to the Minister as early as possible in each year, a report on the custody and rehabilitation of prisoners for the preceding year, giving statistics in any form that may be required.

**Referral to Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee**

4.—(1) If a Superintendent of a prison has —

- (a) ordered a prisoner to undergo corporal punishment under section 71(1)(a) of the Act; and

- (b) notified the Commissioner under section 71(2) of the Act of the facts of the case and the punishment imposed,

the Commissioner must refer the case to an Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee appointed under regulation 25 in respect of the prison for its opinion on whether the punishment imposed on the prisoner is excessive.

(2) The Commissioner must consider the opinion of the Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee in making a decision under section 71(3) of the Act.

### *Division 2 — Superintendent*

#### **General duties of Superintendent**

**5.**—(1) Without limiting section 24 of the Act or any other duties of the Superintendent in these Regulations, the Superintendent of a prison must —

- (a) ensure that the prison is administered in accordance with the Act, these Regulations and the Prison Standing Orders;
- (b) ensure that each prison staff complies with all written laws and the Prison Standing Orders, relating to a prisoner or the prison;
- (c) ensure that the prison is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (d) maintain —
  - (i) the safety, security and good order of the prison; and
  - (ii) the safety, security and discipline of any person in the prison; and
- (e) ensure the humane and fair treatment of every prisoner in the prison.

(2) In this regulation, “prison staff”, in relation to a prison, means any of the following persons who is deployed to the prison:

- (a) an auxiliary police officer;
- (b) a medical officer;
- (c) a prison officer;
- (d) a public officer;
- (e) any other person employed by or seconded to the Singapore Prison Service.

### **Inspection of prison**

6.—(1) The Superintendent of a prison must, as far as practicable, inspect (or ensure that a person authorised by the Superintendent inspects) the prison daily (except on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday).

(2) The Superintendent of a prison or the person authorised by the Superintendent (as the case may be) must hear and deal with any complaint or request in relation to the prison or the treatment or safety of a prisoner in the prison, made by a prisoner during an inspection.

### **Complaints and requests**

7. The Superintendent of a prison must —

- (a) ensure that every prisoner in the prison who wishes to make a complaint or request to a prison officer or a Visiting Justice is given a reasonable opportunity to do so; and
- (b) as soon as practicable, inquire into any complaint or request by a prisoner in the prison that is made, referred or reported to the Superintendent.

### **Security of prisoners’ cells**

8. The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that prison officers regularly inspect the cells of prisoners in the prison to —

- (a) check the security of the cells and take appropriate measures to address any security risk identified; and
- (b) check for any prohibited article, which must be removed from the cell.

### **Period when prisoners unlocked from cells**

**9.**—(1) The Superintendent of a prison must determine the period during which a prisoner in the prison is unlocked from the prisoner's cell.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the Superintendent of the prison may determine different periods for different categories of prisoners.

### **Authorised visitors to prison**

**10.**—(1) Subject to the orders of the Commissioner, the Superintendent of a prison may permit a person who has good reasons, to visit the prison at reasonable hours accompanied by a prison officer or an authorised auxiliary police officer.

(2) A visitor to a prison must not converse or communicate with a prisoner during the visit without the permission of the Superintendent of the prison.

### **Death or dangerous illness of prisoner**

**11.**—(1) If a prisoner dies in a prison, the Superintendent of the prison must ensure that —

- (a) the death is, as soon as practicable, reported to —
  - (i) the police;
  - (ii) the Commissioner; and
  - (iii) the most accessible known relative of the prisoner; and
- (b) the Chairperson of the Board of Visiting Justices is notified of the death of the prisoner.

(2) If a prisoner in a prison is dangerously ill, the Superintendent of the prison must, as soon as practicable, report this to the most accessible known relative of the prisoner.

### **Reports to Commissioner**

12. The Superintendent of a prison must report to the Commissioner all escapes, serious assaults, attempts to escape or commit a serious assault, outbreaks of disease or any occurrences of an unusual or serious nature in the prison.

### **Duties of Superintendent in relation to Visiting Justice**

13.—(1) The Superintendent of a prison must not accompany a Visiting Justice when the Visiting Justice is visiting the prison.

(2) The Superintendent of a prison must —

- (a) inform the Visiting Justice visiting the prison of any prisoner who has requested to see the Visiting Justice;
- (b) assist the Visiting Justice where necessary for the carrying out of the Visiting Justice's duties; and
- (c) give the Visiting Justice full access to the prison and to every prisoner in the prison.

### *Division 3 — Other prison officers*

#### **Application of this Division**

14. This Division applies to a prison officer who is not —

- (a) the Commissioner;
- (b) a Deputy Commissioner;
- (c) a Divisional Director;
- (d) a Cluster Commander; or
- (e) a Superintendent.

## General duties of prison officers

- 15.**—(1) A prison officer deployed to a prison must —
- (a) comply with the Prison Standing Orders;
  - (b) assist and support the Superintendent of the prison in maintaining order in the prison and the discipline of any person in the prison;
  - (c) within the scope of the prison officer's responsibilities, be firm in maintaining order in the prison and the discipline of any person in the prison;
  - (d) refer any prisoner who appears from the prison officer's observation to be physically or mentally unwell for medical observation;
  - (e) ensure the safe custody of every prisoner in the prison; and
  - (f) treat every prisoner humanely and fairly.
- (2) If a prison officer of or above the rank of sergeant has reason to suspect that an offence under section 81A(4) of the Act has been committed (whether or not from information received), the prison officer must investigate the offence.

## Use of force

- 16.**—(1) A prison officer may use force on a prisoner if all the following conditions are met:
- (a) the use of force is necessary —
    - (i) to prevent the prisoner from causing self-injury, injuring others, or escaping; or
    - (ii) to ensure the safety, security or good order of the prison;
  - (b) the use of force complies with the Prison Standing Orders or guidelines approved by the Commissioner;
  - (c) the use of force does not exceed what is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

(2) If a prison officer uses force on a prisoner in a prison or a prisoner who is being escorted from a prison —

(a) the prisoner must, as soon as practicable, be brought to a medical officer, a registered medical practitioner, or an enrolled nurse or a registered nurse within the meanings given by section 2 of the Nurses and Midwives Act 1999 —

(i) to be examined for injury; and

(ii) for any injury and other observations to be recorded; and

(b) a report of the matter must immediately be made to the Superintendent of the prison.

(3) To avoid doubt, this regulation does not affect section 81B of the Act.

### **Use of restraints on prisoners**

**17.—**(1) A prison officer must not use a restraint on a prisoner unless authorised under this regulation.

(2) A prison officer may use a restraint on a prisoner if all the following conditions are met:

(a) the use of the restraint is necessary —

(i) to prevent the prisoner from causing self-injury, injuring others, or escaping; or

(ii) to ensure the safety, security or good order of the prison;

(b) the restraint is of a type approved under the Prison Standing Orders;

(c) the restraint is used in a way approved under the Prison Standing Orders.

(3) A prison officer who uses a restraint on a prisoner must ensure that the restraint is removed immediately once it is no longer necessary.

(4) To avoid doubt —

- (a) a prison officer must not use a restraint on a prisoner as punishment; and
- (b) this regulation does not affect section 81B of the Act.

### **No testimonials or references**

**18.** A prison officer must not write a testimonial or reference for a prisoner without the permission of —

- (a) the Commissioner; or
- (b) an officer authorised by the Commissioner to give such permission.

### **Prison officers living in prison staff quarters**

**19.—(1)** This regulation applies to a prison officer who is assigned, by the Commissioner or a person authorised by the Commissioner, to live in staff quarters.

(2) Without limiting regulation 15(1)(a), a prison officer who lives in staff quarters must comply with all Prison Standing Orders relating to the staff quarters and the conduct of prison officers when living in staff quarters.

## *Division 4 — Medical officers*

### **Duties of medical officers**

**20.—(1)** A medical officer for a prison must —

- (a) keep proper medical records of every prisoner in the prison;
- (b) ensure that every prisoner in the prison who is sick, or complains of being sick, is given adequate medical treatment and is placed under any medical observation that the medical officer considers necessary;

- (c) direct any modifications of labour, diet and punishment in any particular case that the medical officer considers necessary;
  - (d) secure the medical facilities of the prison (including the items in the medical facilities) against unauthorised access;
  - (e) perform any other function or duty relating to the maintenance of the order of the prison or the discipline or safe custody of the prisoners in the prisons, as specified in the Prison Standing Orders; and
  - (f) comply with the Prison Standing Orders.
- (2) If a medical officer for a prison considers it necessary to inform the Superintendent of the prison of a prisoner's medical condition, the medical officer —
- (a) must make a report to the Superintendent; and
  - (b) may make any recommendations for the modification of labour, diet, punishment or treatment of the prisoner, or the supply of additional articles to the prisoner, that the medical officer considers necessary.

### **Prevention of spread of infectious disease**

- 21.**—(1) This regulation applies if a medical officer for a prison —
- (a) considers that a prisoner in the prison shows symptoms of suffering from, or being a carrier of, an infectious disease;
  - (b) suspects that a prisoner in the prison is suffering from, or is a carrier of, an infectious disease; or
  - (c) considers that a prisoner is at risk of having come into contact with a prisoner mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2) The medical officer must, without delay, give to the Superintendent of the prison a written report containing the

medical officer's recommendations on preventing the spread (or possible spread) of the infectious disease to other persons.

(3) Without limiting paragraph (2), the medical officer may recommend that any prisoner mentioned in paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) be detained separately from other prisoners.

### **Report to Superintendent of irregularity in medical facility**

**22.** A medical officer for a prison must give to the Superintendent of the prison a written report of —

- (a) any irregularity in the prison's medical facility that the medical officer is aware of; or
- (b) any difficulty or obstruction that the medical officer encounters in the execution of his or her duty.

### **Death of prisoner**

**23.** In the event of the death of any prisoner in a prison, other than death by execution, a medical officer for the prison must ensure that all relevant information relating to the prisoner's death is entered into the medical record of the prisoner.

## *Division 5 — Visiting Justices*

### **Duties of Visiting Justices**

**24.—(1)** A Visiting Justice must, on every visit to a prison, hear any complaint, request or appeal that any prisoner in the prison wishes to make to the Visiting Justice.

(2) A Visiting Justice must, after visiting a prison, make a record of —

- (a) the date and time of the visit;
- (b) the complaints, requests and appeals heard by the Visiting Justice;
- (c) any punishment given by the Visiting Justice; and

(d) any observation, suggestion or recommendation that the Visiting Justice wishes to make.

(3) The Commissioner must ensure that a report of one or more records made under paragraph (2) (whether or not including other information or statistics relating to a prison) is sent to the Minister at such times as the Minister may require.

*Division 6 — Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee*

**Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee**

**25.**—(1) The Minister may appoint one or more Institutional Discipline Advisory Committees for one or more prisons.

- (2) An Institutional Discipline Advisory Committee must —
- (a) consider any case that the Commissioner refers to it under regulation 4(1); and
  - (b) provide an opinion to the Commissioner on whether any corporal punishment imposed under section 71(1)(a) of the Act is excessive.”.

**Renumbering of Part VIII and replacement of Part 3 heading**

**5.**—(1) In the Prisons Regulations, renumber Part VIII as Part 3.

(2) In the Prisons Regulations, in Part 3 (as renumbered by paragraph (1)), replace the Part heading with —

“CUSTODY OF PRISONERS”.

**Deletion of regulations 74 to 115 and new Divisions 1 to 6 of Part 3**

**6.** In the Prisons Regulations, replace regulations 74 to 115 (including the sub-headings above regulations 74, 94, 99, 102, 105, 110 and 114) with —

*“Division 1 — Admission of prisoners***Admission records**

**26.**—(1) The Commissioner must ensure that if a prisoner is admitted to a prison, a record containing the following information is created and kept updated:

- (a) the prisoner’s name;
- (b) the prisoner’s identification number;
- (c) a photograph of the prisoner;
- (d) the prisoner’s fingerprint impressions and any of the prisoner’s physiological data necessary for identifying or authenticating the identity of the prisoner using a biometric authenticating system;
- (e) any other particulars about the prisoner that the Commissioner may require.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a prison officer may do either or both of the following:

- (a) require a prisoner to give any information mentioned in that paragraph;
- (b) measure, photograph or take the fingerprint impressions or other records of, a prisoner.

**Examination by medical officer upon admission, etc.**

**27.**—(1) A prisoner must be examined by a medical officer as soon as possible after admission.

(2) The medical officer examining a prisoner must record the state of health of the prisoner and any other particulars that the medical officer considers necessary.

- (3) Without limiting paragraph (1), a medical officer may —
- (a) require a prisoner in a prison to submit to an examination; or

- (b) direct that a prisoner in a prison submit to an examination by a medical practitioner who is registered under section 22(1) of the Medical Registration Act 1997 as a specialist in a relevant branch of medicine,

for the purposes of the health or safety of any person (including the prisoner) in the prison.

*Division 2 — Health of prisoners*

**Examination of prisoners for infectious diseases**

**28.**—(1) A medical examination of a prisoner in a prison for the purposes of this regulation must be carried out —

- (a) by a medical officer for the prison; and
- (b) for the purposes of ascertaining whether the prisoner is suffering from, or is a carrier of, any infectious disease.

(2) The Commissioner or the Superintendent of a prison may require a prisoner in the prison to undergo a medical examination.

(3) If a prisoner in a prison refuses to undergo, or provide any sample necessary for the purposes of, a medical examination, the Commissioner or the Superintendent of the prison (or a prison officer authorised by the Commissioner or Superintendent) may direct that the prisoner be detained separately from any other prisoner until the prisoner undergoes a medical examination.

(4) Without affecting paragraph (2) or (3), if a medical officer for a prison suspects that a prisoner in the prison is suffering from, or is a carrier of, any infectious disease, the medical officer must, without delay, notify the Superintendent of the prison (or a prison officer authorised by the Superintendent) in writing.

(5) If a medical officer for a prison ascertains that a prisoner in the prison is (or is likely to be) suffering from, or is (or is likely

to be) a carrier of, any infectious disease, the medical officer must, without delay, give to the Superintendent of the prison (or a prison officer authorised by the Superintendent) a written report containing —

- (a) the medical officer's diagnosis; and
- (b) the medical officer's recommendations on —
  - (i) treating the prisoner; and
  - (ii) preventing the spread (or possible spread) of the infectious disease to other persons.

(6) Without limiting section 42 of the Act, the Superintendent of the prison or the prison officer (as the case may be) may —

- (a) upon receiving a written notice mentioned in paragraph (4) in respect of a prisoner in the prison — direct that the prisoner be detained separately from any other prisoner until the prisoner undergoes a medical examination; or
- (b) upon receiving a written report mentioned in paragraph (5) in respect of a prisoner in the prison — direct that the prisoner be detained separately from any other prisoner until a medical officer for the prison certifies that —
  - (i) the prisoner is free from infection; or
  - (ii) there is no risk of spreading the infectious disease to other persons.

### **Confidentiality in handling of prisoners with AIDS or other sexually transmitted disease**

**29.—**(1) This regulation applies to a person who, as a consequence of any action taken under regulation 27 or 28, is aware or has reasonable grounds for believing that a prisoner in a prison —

- (a) has Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome;
- (b) is infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus;

- (c) is suffering from a sexually transmitted disease; or
- (d) is a carrier of a sexually transmitted disease.

(2) The person must not disclose that information to another person except —

- (a) with the consent of the prisoner;
- (b) in accordance with regulation 28;
- (c) when ordered to do so by a court;
- (d) to any person who is treating, caring for or handling the prisoner;
- (e) to the victim of a sexual assault by the prisoner; or
- (f) if such disclosure is allowed under section 25 of the Infectious Diseases Act 1976.

### **Vaccinations**

**30.** A medical officer for a prison may, on a request by a prisoner in the prison, vaccinate or re-vaccinate the prisoner.

### **Meals**

**31.** The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that every prisoner in the prison is provided with regular meals that are —

- (a) in terms of nutritional value, adequate for the basic health of the prisoner, taking into account the prisoner's daily energy requirements; and
- (b) appropriate for the prisoner's medical condition, in accordance with the directions of a medical officer for the prison.

### **Time out of cell**

**32.—(1)** Subject to the need to maintain the discipline of prisoners in the prison and ensure the good order of the prison, and paragraph (2), every prisoner in a prison is to be given the opportunity to spend time out of the prisoner's cell for any

period that may be allowed or specified by the Superintendent of the prison.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to any prisoner —

- (a) who is confined in a punishment cell under section 70(1)(a), 71(1)(b) or 74(2)(a) of the Act; or
- (b) who is subject to a regime by the Commissioner under regulation 52(2)(b) where time out of the prisoner's cell is restricted,

unless a medical officer for the prison certifies that it is necessary for the prisoner's health that the prisoner be given the opportunity.

### **Observation of prisoners awaiting trial on capital charges**

**33.** The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that every prisoner in the prison awaiting trial on capital charges is kept under close observation.

### **Terminally ill or unfit prisoners**

**34.—**(1) A medical officer for a prison must make a report to the Superintendent of the prison if the medical officer considers that —

- (a) a prisoner in the prison will not survive the prisoner's imprisonment because of any illness or disease; or
- (b) a prisoner in the prison is totally and permanently unfit for prison life and discipline.

(2) The Superintendent of the prison must forward the report to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner, upon receiving the report, may refer the prisoner's case to an External Placement Review Board for the prison under regulation 83.

### *Division 3 — Female prisoners*

#### **Treatment of female prisoners**

**35.—**(1) A male person (including a male prison officer) in a prison must not —

(a) attend to a female prisoner; or

(b) be in the same room as a female prisoner,

unless he is accompanied by a female person who is not a prisoner.

(2) However, in the event of an emergency or an exceptional situation specified in the Prison Standing Orders, a male person (including a male prison officer) in a prison may —

(a) attend to a female prisoner; or

(b) be in the same room as a female prisoner,

to respond to the emergency or exceptional situation if he is, as far as is reasonably practicable, accompanied by another prison officer.

(3) If any male person (including a male prison officer) attends to, or must be in the same room as, a female prisoner in accordance with paragraph (2), he must make a report of the incident to the Superintendent of the prison as soon as possible.

(4) In this regulation, “emergency” means an actual or imminent event that causes, or threatens to cause —

(a) any harm or danger to the life, health or safety of any female prisoner; or

(b) any destruction of, or danger to, any property.

### **Child born during imprisonment**

**36.—**(1) The Commissioner may allow a child born to a female prisoner during her imprisonment to stay with the female prisoner in the prison if the Commissioner considers this to be in the child’s best interests, having regard to the female prisoner’s fitness to care for the child.

(2) If the Commissioner does not allow a child to stay with a female prisoner in the prison under paragraph (1), the child must be placed under alternative care outside of prison as soon as practicable.

(3) The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that a child who is allowed to stay with a female prisoner in the prison under paragraph (1) is provided with basic necessities, adequate nutrition and healthcare.

(4) The female prisoner is responsible for the safety and care of the child while the child stays with her.

#### *Division 4 — Grooming requirements*

##### **Standard of grooming for prisoners**

**37.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), a prisoner must comply with the standard of grooming that is applicable to the prisoner, as specified in the Prison Standing Orders.

(2) To avoid doubt, the standard of grooming that is applicable to a prisoner under paragraph (1) includes any applicable modification approved on the ground of a religious practice, as specified in the Prison Standing Orders.

(3) The Superintendent of a prison may allow a prisoner in the prison to shave or have the prisoner's hair cut despite any modification to the standard of grooming mentioned in paragraph (2) that is applicable to the prisoner.

#### *Division 5 — Rehabilitation, instruction and recreation*

##### **Social rehabilitation**

**38.**—(1) If the Superintendent of a prison considers it desirable, a prisoner in the prison must, so far as is practicable, be encouraged and assisted to maintain or establish any relations with persons or agencies outside the prison that may promote the best interests of the prisoner's family or the prisoner's social rehabilitation.

(2) The Superintendent of a prison may at any time communicate (or authorise communication) to a prisoner in the prison or to the prisoner's family or friends, any matter of importance to the prisoner.

### **Religious observances**

**39.**—(1) The holding of religious services for prisoners must be consistent with prison security and the discipline of prisoners in the prison.

(2) When visiting prisoners, a minister of religion may be allowed in every facility consistent with prison security and the discipline of prisoners in the prison.

(3) Without limiting paragraph (1), a Muslim prisoner is allowed to observe the fast of Ramadan, subject to any medical considerations.

### **Reading material and recreation**

**40.**—(1) A prisoner in a prison must not receive or keep any reading material unless allowed by the Superintendent of the prison.

(2) The Superintendent of a prison may confiscate (or authorise the confiscation of) any reading material with objectionable content.

(3) The Superintendent of a prison may allow recreation for the prisoners in the prison, subject to the considerations of the discipline of prisoners in the prison and the good order of the prison.

### **No unauthorised communications by prisoner**

**41.** A prisoner in a prison must not communicate with any person unless authorised by the Superintendent of the prison, a prison officer in the prison or the Prison Standing Orders.

## *Division 6 — Letters and visits*

### **General**

**42.**—(1) A prisoner is not allowed to receive any visitor or send or receive any letter without —

(a) the written order of the Commissioner;

(b) permission granted in accordance with this Division;  
or

(c) authorisation under this Division.

(2) In this Division, a letter includes an electronic mail.”.

### **Deletion of sub-heading above regulation 127**

7. In the Prisons Regulations, delete the sub-heading above regulation 127.

### **Renumbering of regulations 127 and 127A**

8. In the Prisons Regulations, renumber the existing regulations 127 and 127A as regulations 43 and 44, respectively.

### **Amendment of regulation 43**

9. In the Prisons Regulations, in regulation 43 (as renumbered by regulation 8) —

(a) replace paragraph (5) with —

“(5) The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that a visiting room mentioned in paragraph (4) is supervised by —

(a) a prison officer;

(b) an authorised auxiliary police officer; or

(c) an employee or officer of a company or organisation that is engaged by the Singapore Prison Service to supervise the visiting room.”; and

(b) delete paragraphs (7), (8), (9) and (10).

### **Deletion of regulations 127B to 144 and new regulations 45 to 51 and Divisions 7, 8 and 9 of Part 3**

10. In the Prisons Regulations, replace regulations 127B to 144 (including the sub-headings above regulations 134, 137 and 139) with —

**“Access to counsel**

**45.**—(1) A prisoner in a prison who is represented by a legal adviser may, for the purposes in paragraph (2) —

- (a) be visited by the legal adviser at reasonable times during working days; and
- (b) write letters to and receive letters from the legal adviser.

(2) The purposes mentioned in paragraph (1) are as follows:

- (a) preparing for criminal proceedings in which the prisoner is an accused person;
- (b) any other purpose that the Superintendent of the prison may allow.

(3) To avoid doubt, paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to any person accompanying or assisting the legal adviser.

**Supervision of visits to prisoners**

**46.** The Superintendent of a prison (or a prison officer authorised by the Commissioner) must ensure that each visit to a prisoner is supervised by —

- (a) a prison officer;
- (b) an authorised auxiliary police officer; or
- (c) an employee or officer of a company or organisation that is engaged by the Singapore Prison Service to supervise the visit.

**Conduct of visitors, etc.**

**47.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) and regulation 49(2), this regulation and regulations 48 and 49 apply to or in relation to, any of the following visitors:

- (a) a visitor who is permitted to visit the prison under regulation 10;
- (b) a legal adviser visiting a prisoner under regulation 45;

(c) a visitor to a prisoner other than a visitor mentioned in sub-paragraph (b).

(2) The visitor must provide the prison officer conducting the visit with his or her personal particulars necessary for the verification of the visitor's identity.

(3) The entry of the visitor into the prison is subject to any condition that may be specified in the Prison Standing Orders, including any conditions relating to the confidentiality of the operations of the prison.

(4) The Superintendent of a prison or a person authorised by the Superintendent may remove from the prison any visitor whose conduct is improper.

### **Search of visitors**

**48.**—(1) A visitor may be searched by a prison officer or an authorised auxiliary police officer, and the search —

- (a) must not take place in the presence of any prisoner or another visitor;
- (b) must be conducted with strict regard to decency; and
- (c) if the visitor is a female — must be carried out by a female prison officer or female authorised auxiliary police officer.

(2) A prison officer or an authorised auxiliary police officer conducting a search mentioned in paragraph (1) may impound any article found during the search if the officer is of the opinion that the article —

- (a) is prohibited under the Act, any regulations made under the Act, or the Prison Standing Orders;
- (b) is likely to be dangerous to the health or life of any prisoner; or
- (c) is likely to facilitate any prisoner's escape from the prison.

- (3) The visitor may be refused entry to a prison if —
- (a) the visitor refuses to be searched by a prison officer or an authorised auxiliary police officer; or
  - (b) in the case of a visitor mentioned in regulation 47(1)(c) — the prison officer conducting the visit, or an authorised auxiliary police officer, is of the opinion that the entry of the visitor would be prejudicial to the security or good order of the prison.
- (4) If the visitor is refused entry under paragraph (3), any of the following persons must record the grounds of refusal in a report to the Superintendent of the prison:
- (a) a prison officer;
  - (b) an authorised auxiliary police officer;
  - (c) an employee or officer of a company or organisation that is engaged by the Singapore Prison Service to record the grounds of refusal.

### **Prohibiting visitors**

**49.**—(1) The Superintendent of a prison may prohibit visits by a visitor for any period of time that the Superintendent considers necessary if the visitor has —

- (a) insulted, intimidated, threatened or harassed any prison officer, auxiliary police officer, or any other person working in the prison, in relation to the execution of the duty of the officer or person; or
- (b) otherwise engaged in any conduct that, in the opinion of the Superintendent, may —
  - (i) have a detrimental influence or effect on a prisoner;
  - (ii) have breached a condition of a visit specified in the Prison Standing Orders as mentioned in regulation 47(3); or

(iii) affect the security or good order of the prison, or the safety or security of a prisoner or any other person.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to —

(a) any visits to a prison or prisoner by a Visiting Justice; or

(b) any visits by a prisoner's legal adviser mentioned in regulation 45.

### **Forfeiture of letters and visits for misconduct**

**50.**—(1) If a prisoner in a prison commits any act of misconduct, the Superintendent of the prison may postpone or forfeit the prisoner's privilege of writing and receiving letters and of receiving visits.

(2) To avoid doubt, this regulation does not affect regulation 45.

### **Visits by police**

**51.** On production of an order from an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Magistrate, any police officer may, at any reasonable time, visit any prison for any one or more of the following purposes:

(a) identifying an offender;

(b) photographing and taking the particulars of a prisoner who has been directed to be subject to the supervision of the police;

(c) taking a statement from a prisoner considered necessary for any investigation under Part 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010.

## *Division 7 — Treatment of prisoners*

### **Separation of prisoners**

**52.**—(1) A female prisoner must be kept apart from a male prisoner.

(2) The Commissioner may, for the purpose of rehabilitating prisoners or ensuring the good order of a prison or the discipline of prisoners in a prison —

- (a) separate prisoners in the prison into different categories; and
- (b) subject different categories of prisoners to different regimes.

### **Search of prisoners**

**53.**—(1) A prison officer may search a prisoner —

- (a) when the prisoner is being admitted into the prison;
- (b) when the prison officer reasonably suspects that the prisoner has any prohibited article in the prisoner's possession; or
- (c) in any situation specified in the Prison Standing Orders.

(2) A prison officer may use any equipment that is approved by the Commissioner to search a prisoner.

(3) A female prisoner must not be searched except by a female prison officer and the search must be conducted in a manner specified in the Prison Standing Orders.

(4) A prison officer who finds a prohibited article on a prisoner must take the prohibited article from the prisoner.

### **Prohibited articles**

**54.**—(1) A prisoner must not have a prohibited article in his or her possession.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), if a prison officer in a prison takes a prohibited article from a prisoner when the prisoner is being admitted into the prison, the prison officer must —

- (a) if the prohibited article is of a perishable or dangerous nature — destroy or otherwise dispose of the prohibited article; or

(b) if sub-paragraph (a) does not apply —

- (i) take an inventory of the prohibited article; and
- (ii) keep the prohibited article in storage or return the prohibited article to a family member of the prisoner.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), if a prison officer in a prison takes a prohibited article from a prisoner after the prisoner has been admitted to the prison, the prison officer must destroy or otherwise dispose of the prohibited article.

(4) If a prohibited article taken by a prison officer from a prisoner under this regulation falls within a specified class of articles in the Prison Standing Orders, the prison officer must deal with the prohibited article in the manner specified in the Prison Standing Orders.

**No unauthorised communications by prison officers, etc.**

**55.** A prison officer or a person employed by, or seconded to, the Singapore Prison Service must not —

- (a) make any communication concerning a prison or a prisoner, to any other person, unless authorised by —
  - (i) the Prison Standing Orders; or
  - (ii) the Commissioner (or a prison officer authorised by the Commissioner) in writing; or
- (b) without the written authority of the Commissioner, communicate to any representative of the press or media (whether directly or indirectly) any information relating to —
  - (i) a prison; or
  - (ii) the person's duties in the Singapore Prison Service.

### **Maximum daily hours of work**

**56.** A prisoner who is allowed to work under section 67 of the Act may not work in a prison for more than 8 hours a day unless the prisoner consents to do so.

### *Division 8 — Punishment of prisoners*

#### **Punishment in accordance with Act, etc.**

**57.** A prison officer must not carry out or impose any punishment on a prisoner other than in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other written law.

#### **Corporal punishment**

**58.—(1)** This regulation applies to sentences of corporal punishment passed under section 71(1)(a) or 74(2)(b) of the Act.

(2) The sentence of corporal punishment must not be carried out within 24 hours of the sentence being imposed, unless the Commissioner considers it necessary.

(3) Corporal punishment must not be carried out in instalments.

(4) The Superintendent of a prison and a medical officer for the prison must be present when corporal punishment is being carried out in the prison.

(5) A rattan is to be used for all corporal punishments.

(6) Any punishment with the rattan is to be inflicted in the following manner:

(a) in the case of a prisoner who is not a juvenile — on his buttocks using a rattan that is no more than 1.25 centimetres in diameter;

(b) in the case of a prisoner who is a juvenile — on his buttocks using a light rattan.

(7) The medical officer mentioned in paragraph (4) may give any direction for preventing injury to other parts of the prisoner's body that the medical officer considers necessary.

### **Confinement in punishment cell**

**59.**—(1) A prisoner in a prison sentenced to confinement in a punishment cell under section 70, 71 or 74 of the Act may only —

- (a) see a medical officer for the prison and a prison officer in the execution of their duties, unless the Superintendent of the prison otherwise approves; and
- (b) be allowed out of the cell for a period of time as a medical officer for the prison considers necessary for the prisoner's health.

(2) The sentence of confinement mentioned in paragraph (1) must —

- (a) not exceed 90 days in a year; and
- (b) be separated by an interval of not less than the length of the longest sentence if a prisoner is sentenced to 2 or more consecutive sentences of confinement in a punishment cell.

### **Medical examination of prisoners sentenced to punishment**

**60.** Every prisoner in a prison ordered to undergo corporal punishment or confinement in a punishment cell under section 70, 71 or 74 of the Act must be examined by a medical officer for the prison in accordance with the Prison Standing Orders, to ascertain the prisoner's fitness to undergo the punishment or confinement.

### **Maximum forfeiture of remission**

**61.** The maximum periods of forfeiture of remission that may be ordered is —

- (a) in respect of section 70(1)(b) of the Act — 7 days;
- (b) in respect of section 71(1)(c) of the Act — 60 days;
- (c) in respect of section 71(4) of the Act — 90 days; and
- (d) in respect of section 74(2)(c) of the Act — 180 days.

### **Lapsing of order of forfeiture of remission**

**62.** Any order of forfeiture of remission made in respect of a prisoner remanded for an offence is to be treated as lapsed upon the prisoner's release from remand, even if the prisoner is subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for the offence.

### **Maximum reduction in grade or postponement of promotion**

**63.** The maximum periods of reduction in grade or postponement of promotion that may be ordered is —

- (a) in respect of section 70(1)(c) of the Act — 30 days; and
- (b) in respect of section 71(1)(d) of the Act — 60 days.

### *Division 9 — Discharge of prisoners*

#### **Examination before discharge**

**64.** Before a prisoner in a prison is discharged from the prison, a medical officer for the prison must examine the prisoner.

#### **Date of release**

**65.** If a prisoner is entitled to be released on a Sunday or a public holiday, the prisoner must be released on the preceding day.”.

### **Deletion of Parts VIIIA to X and new Parts 4 to 10**

**11.** In the Prisons Regulations, replace Parts VIIIA to X with —

“PART 4

PETITION TO PRESIDENT

#### **Petition to President against conviction or sentence**

**66.—(1)** This regulation applies in relation to a petition by a prisoner to the President, regarding a prisoner's conviction or sentence for an offence.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the Superintendent of a prison must ensure that a prisoner in the prison is allowed to make a petition to the President at the following times:

- (a) when the proceedings relating to the offence in question have concluded;
- (b) if the prisoner has previously made a petition to the President regarding the same conviction or sentence (called in this regulation the previous petition) — at any time on or after the period of one year after the date that the prisoner is notified of the President’s decision regarding the previous petition;
- (c) if the Superintendent considers that there are special circumstances justifying the making of the petition — at any time.

(3) The Superintendent of a prison must not allow a prisoner to make a petition to the President if the prisoner’s previous petition is still pending the President’s decision.

(4) To avoid doubt, paragraphs (2) and (3) do not prevent a prisoner from making more than one petition to the President at any time if each petition relates to a different offence.

## PART 5

### REMISSION OF SENTENCES

#### *Division 1 — Review of long sentences*

#### **Application of regulation 68**

**67.** Regulation 68 applies to a prisoner mentioned in section 50J of the Act who, on or after 1 July 2014, has served 20 years or more of his or her sentence.

#### **Referral to Long Imprisonment Review Board**

**68.—(1)** There is to be a Long Imprisonment Review Board for one or more prisons, or more than one Long Imprisonment Review Board for one prison.

(2) Before the date on which the Minister must review (or further review) a prisoner's case under section 50J of the Act, the Commissioner must refer the prisoner's case to a Long Imprisonment Review Board for the prison where the prisoner is in.

(3) If a prisoner's case is referred to a Long Imprisonment Review Board under paragraph (2), the Board must, before the date on which the Minister must review (or further review) the prisoner's case under section 50J of the Act —

- (a) consider whether the Minister should direct the Commissioner to make a remission order in respect of the prisoner; and
- (b) make a recommendation to the Minister in that regard and on any other matter relating to the remission order.

*Division 2 — Review of life sentences, etc.*

**Application of regulation 70**

69. Regulation 70 applies to a prisoner mentioned in section 50O of the Act.

**Referral to Life Imprisonment Review Board**

70.—(1) There is to be a Life Imprisonment Review Board for one or more prisons, or more than one Life Imprisonment Review Board for one prison.

(2) Before the date on which the Minister must review (or further review) a prisoner's case under section 50P of the Act, the Commissioner must refer the prisoner's case to a Life Imprisonment Review Board for the prison where the prisoner is in.

(3) If a prisoner's case is referred to a Life Imprisonment Review Board under paragraph (2), the Board must, before the date on which the Minister must review (or further review) the prisoner's case under section 50P of the Act —

- (a) consider whether the Minister should direct the Commissioner to make a remission order in respect of the prisoner; and
- (b) make a recommendation to the Minister in that regard and on any other matter relating to the remission order.

*Division 3 — Mandatory aftercare scheme*

**Application of regulations 72, 73 and 74**

**71.** Regulations 72, 73 and 74 apply to —

- (a) a person to whom Division 5 of Part 5B of the Act applies; and
- (b) a person to whom Division 5 of Part 5B of the Act would apply if he or she were released on a remission order.

**Referral to Mandatory Aftercare Advisory Committee**

**72.—(1)** There is to be a Mandatory Aftercare Advisory Committee for one or more prisons, or more than one Mandatory Aftercare Advisory Committee for one prison.

(2) The Commissioner may refer any one or more of the following matters in relation to a person in a prison to a Mandatory Aftercare Advisory Committee for the prison:

- (a) whether the Commissioner should impose mandatory aftercare conditions on the person under section 50V of the Act;
- (b) the type of mandatory aftercare conditions to be imposed on the person and the duration for which they are to be imposed;
- (c) whether the Commissioner should vary, cancel or add to any mandatory aftercare conditions imposed;
- (d) whether the Commissioner should extend or reduce the period for which the person is subject to the mandatory aftercare conditions;

- (e) whether the Commissioner should waive, in any particular case, any of the mandatory aftercare conditions imposed;
- (f) any other matter relating to the mandatory aftercare scheme established under Division 5 of Part 5B of the Act.

(3) A Mandatory Aftercare Advisory Committee must consider the matters referred to it under paragraph (2), having regard to the factors in regulation 73, before making its recommendation to the Commissioner.

### **Factors to be considered in imposing mandatory aftercare conditions**

**73.** The Commissioner must consider the following factors when exercising his or her powers under section 50V of the Act in relation to any person to whom this regulation applies:

- (a) the person's progress and response to rehabilitation in prison and (where relevant) while on remission;
- (b) the person's family support;
- (c) the person's risk of recidivism;
- (d) the person's latest offence and his or her antecedents;
- (e) all other relevant factors.

### **Serious and minor breaches of mandatory aftercare conditions**

**74.—(1)** The following are serious breaches of mandatory aftercare conditions for the purposes of section 50Y of the Act:

- (a) if as a result of one or more breaches of section 50V(3)(c) of the Act, the person fails, for a cumulative period of 24 hours, to remain indoors in accordance with that provision;
- (b) a breach of the mandatory aftercare condition in section 50V(3)(e)(i) of the Act;

- (c) a breach of the mandatory aftercare condition in section 50V(3)(e)(v) of the Act;
- (d) a breach of the mandatory aftercare condition in section 50V(3)(f) of the Act;
- (e) the sixth and every subsequent breach of any mandatory aftercare condition other than the mandatory aftercare condition mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), (c) or (d).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(e), it is immaterial whether the first 5 breaches, and the subsequent breaches, are of the same mandatory aftercare condition or of different mandatory aftercare conditions.

(3) For the purposes of section 50X of the Act, a breach of a mandatory aftercare condition that is not a serious breach of a mandatory aftercare condition is a minor breach of a mandatory aftercare condition.

**Service of notice of variation of mandatory aftercare conditions, etc.**

**75.**—(1) For the purposes of section 50V(5)(b) of the Act, a written notice under section 50V(4) of the Act may also be served by any of the following means:

- (a) by addressing it to that person and delivering it at that person’s last known residential address to an adult person who is a member of that person’s family;
- (b) by sending it by prepaid registered post addressed to that person at that person’s last known residential address;
- (c) by addressing it to that person and sending it by fax to that person’s last known fax number;
- (d) by addressing it to that person, and sending it to an email address or a digital mobile telephone number specified by that person in accordance with paragraph (2);

- (e) by leaving it at that person's last known residential address if service cannot be effected under sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
- (2) The notice may be served in a manner specified in paragraph (1)(d) only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (a) the person to whom the notice is to be served gives that person's prior written consent for the notice to be served in that manner;
  - (b) that person specifies, in that written consent, the email address or digital mobile telephone number to which the notice is to be sent.

*Division 4 — General provisions*

**Remission system to be explained upon admission and release under remission order**

- 76.** The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that —
- (a) if a prisoner is admitted to the prison or released under a remission order — the provisions for the remission of sentences in Part 5B of the Act (including the basic condition of a remission order and the mandatory aftercare scheme), so far as they apply to the prisoner, are explained to the prisoner;
  - (b) an explanation is given to a prisoner if any time spent by the prisoner serving his or her sentence is not reckonable for the purposes of the making of a remission order under section 50I of the Act; and
  - (c) a prisoner is fully informed if the prisoner is punished with forfeiture of remission for any reason.

**Confinement and forfeiture during remand to be non-reckonable for purposes of remission order**

77.—(1) This regulation applies to a prisoner —

- (a) to whom Division 2, 6 or 7 of Part 5B of the Act applies;
- (b) who was imprisoned for a period immediately before being sentenced to imprisonment (and not released during that period); and
- (c) who was punished with confinement in a punishment cell or forfeiture of remission under the Act during that period.

(2) The following periods are prescribed for the purposes of section 50I(2)(e) of the Act as not reckonable in determining whether a sentence is served for the purposes of making a remission order under section 50I(1) of the Act:

- (a) one-third of the time which the prisoner is confined in a punishment cell under paragraph (1)(c);
- (b) the forfeiture of remission under paragraph (1)(c).

(3) Nothing in this regulation applies to any confinement in a punishment cell or forfeiture of remission that is imposed for a prison offence committed before 1 September 2018.

**Record of remission and related matters**

78.—(1) A record of remission must be kept for every prisoner, in accordance with this regulation, except a prisoner committed for debt.

(2) The record of remission for a prisoner to whom Division 2 of Part 5B or section 50ZE of the Act applies must contain all of the following information:

- (a) the latest possible date of release;
- (b) the periods that are not reckonable for the purposes of a remission order under section 50I of the Act;

- (c) the earliest possible date on which a remission order must be made under section 50I of the Act;
  - (d) if the prisoner's sentence exceeds 20 years —
    - (i) the date on which the prisoner would have served 20 years of his or her sentence if he or she were not earlier released; or
    - (ii) if he or she has served 20 years of his or her sentence, the Minister's decision or decisions after reviewing the prisoner's case under section 50J of the Act;
  - (e) if a remission order is made in respect of the prisoner —
    - (i) the remainder of the prisoner's sentence as determined under section 50K or 50ZE(3) and (5) of the Act, as the case may be;
    - (ii) the duration of the remission order under section 50L or 50ZE(2), (3) and (5) of the Act, as the case may be;
    - (iii) any extension of the remission order under section 50M, 50N or 50ZE(2) of the Act, as the case may be; and
    - (iv) any breach of the basic condition of the remission order and the length of any enhanced sentence imposed under section 50T of the Act for that breach.
- (3) The record of remission for a prisoner to whom Division 3 of Part 5B of the Act applies must contain all of the following information:
- (a) the date on which the prisoner would have served 20 years of his or her sentence;
  - (b) if he or she has served 20 years of his or her sentence, the Minister's decision or decisions after reviewing the prisoner's case under section 50P of the Act;

- (c) if a remission order is made in respect of the prisoner, any breach of the basic condition of the remission order and the length of any enhanced sentence imposed under section 50T of the Act for that breach.

(4) The record of remission for a prisoner to whom Division 6 of Part 5B or section 50ZD of the Act applies must contain all of the following information:

- (a) the latest possible date of release;
- (b) the periods that are not reckonable for the remission of the prisoner's sentence under section 50I or 50ZD of the Act;
- (c) the earliest possible date on which the prisoner's sentence would be remitted under section 50ZB or 50ZD of the Act;
- (d) if the prisoner's sentence exceeds 20 years —
  - (i) the date on which the prisoner would have served 20 years of his or her sentence if he or she were not earlier released; or
  - (ii) if he or she has served 20 years of his or her sentence, the Minister's decision or decisions after reviewing the prisoner's case under section 50ZD(4) or (5) of the Act;
- (e) if a remission order is made in respect of the prisoner —
  - (i) the remainder of the prisoner's sentence as determined under section 50ZD(6) of the Act;
  - (ii) the duration of the remission order under sections 50L and 50ZD(6) and (7) of the Act;
  - (iii) any extension of the remission order under section 50M or 50N, and section 50ZD(6) of the Act; and
  - (iv) any breach of the basic condition of the remission order and the length of any

enhanced sentence imposed under section 50T of the Act for that breach.

(5) The record of remission for a person who is required by the Commissioner to comply with mandatory aftercare conditions under section 50V of the Act must contain, in addition to all of the information mentioned in paragraph (2), (3) or (4), all of the following information:

- (a) the mandatory aftercare conditions that are imposed on the person;
- (b) any minor breach of a mandatory aftercare condition and any punishment imposed by the Commissioner under section 50X of the Act for that breach;
- (c) any serious breach of a mandatory aftercare condition and the duration of any sentence imposed under section 50Y of the Act for that breach.

(6) Any period of time to be recorded under this regulation must be recorded in whole days.

### **Service of notice of recall**

**79.**—(1) For the purposes of section 50X(3)(a)(ii) of the Act, a notice of recall under section 50X(2) of the Act may also be served on a person by any of the following means:

- (a) by addressing it to that person and delivering it at that person's last known residential address to an adult person who is a member of that person's family;
- (b) by sending it by prepaid registered post addressed to that person at that person's last known residential address;
- (c) by addressing it to that person and sending it by fax to that person's last known fax number;
- (d) by addressing it to that person, and sending it to an email address or a digital mobile telephone number specified by that person in accordance with paragraph (2);

- (e) by leaving it at that person's last known residential address if service cannot be effected under sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
- (2) The notice of recall may be served in a manner specified in paragraph (1)(d) only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (a) the person to whom the notice is to be served gives that person's prior written consent for the notice to be served in that manner;
  - (b) that person specifies, in that written consent, the email address or digital mobile telephone number to which the notice is to be sent.

## PART 6

### HOME DETENTION SCHEME

#### **Referral to Home Detention Advisory Committee**

**80.**—(1) There is to be a Home Detention Advisory Committee for one or more prisons, or more than one Home Detention Advisory Committee for one prison.

(2) The Commissioner, or the Superintendent of a prison subject to the direction of the Commissioner, may refer any one or more of the following matters in relation to a prisoner of the prison to the Home Detention Advisory Committee for the prison:

- (a) if the prisoner is eligible to be released on home detention under section 53(1) of the Act — whether the Commissioner should make a home detention order under section 52 of the Act in respect of the prisoner;
- (b) if the prisoner is disqualified under section 53(1)(c) of the Act from being released on home detention, but satisfies the requirements mentioned in section 53(1)(a) and (b) of the Act —

- (i) whether the Minister should have the prisoner's disqualification removed under section 53(2) of the Act; and
  - (ii) whether the prisoner should be released on a home detention order by the Commissioner under section 52 of the Act;
- (c) any other matter relating to the home detention scheme established under Part 6 of the Act.

(3) The Committee must consider the matters referred to it under paragraph (2) and make a recommendation for the decision of the Minister or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

(4) The Committee must, in making a recommendation to the Minister as to whether the Minister should remove a prisoner's disqualification under section 53(2) of the Act, have regard to the factors in that provision.

**Service of order of variation of conditions for home detention, etc.**

**81.**—(1) For the purposes of section 54(3)(b) of the Act, a written order under section 54(2) of the Act may also be served by any of the following means:

- (a) by addressing it to that person and delivering it at that person's last known residential address to an adult person who is a member of that person's family;
- (b) by sending it by prepaid registered post addressed to that person at that person's last known residential address;
- (c) by addressing it to that person and sending it by fax to that person's last known fax number;
- (d) by addressing it to that person, and sending it to an email address or a digital mobile telephone number specified by that person in accordance with paragraph (2);

(e) by leaving it at that person's last known residential address if service cannot be effected under sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(2) The order may be served in a manner specified in paragraph (1)(d) only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the person to whom the order is to be served gives that person's prior written consent for the order to be served in that manner;

(b) that person specifies, in that written consent, the email address or digital mobile telephone number to which the order is to be sent.

**Prisoner to bear costs of prescribed expenses incurred when released on home detention order**

**82.** A prisoner released on a home detention order for home detention must bear the costs of the following expenses incurred by the prisoner when released on that order:

(a) the costs of the prisoner's meals incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the home detention order;

(b) the costs of the prisoner's medical expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the home detention order;

(c) the costs of any educational or occupational training programme, or any other activity for the purpose of facilitating the prisoner's rehabilitation and reintegration into society (each called in this regulation the specified activity) that the prisoner is required to attend as specified in the home detention order;

(d) the costs of the prisoner's transport between any of the following places:

(i) the prison from which the prisoner is released for home detention;

- (ii) the place (as specified in the home detention order) where the prisoner is required to attend the specified activity;
  - (iii) the prisoner's place of residence;
  - (iv) any other place specified in the home detention order;
- (e) any other costs of the prisoner's daily living expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the home detention order.

## PART 7

### EXTERNAL PLACEMENT SCHEME

#### **Referral to External Placement Review Board**

**83.**—(1) There is to be an External Placement Review Board for one or more prisons, or more than one External Placement Review Board for one prison.

(2) The Commissioner must refer all of the following matters in relation to a prisoner of a prison (if applicable) to the External Placement Review Board for the prison:

- (a) whether the Minister should direct the Commissioner to make an external placement order under section 59B(1) of the Act in respect of the prisoner;
- (b) whether the Minister should direct the Commissioner to extend the duration of the prisoner's external placement order under section 59B(2) of the Act;
- (c) whether the Minister should cancel the prisoner's external placement order under section 59H(1) of the Act.

(3) Without affecting paragraph (2), the Commissioner may refer any other matter relating to the external placement scheme established under Part 6A of the Act to a relevant External Placement Review Board.

(4) Before the Minister gives any direction or makes any decision in relation to an external placement order in respect of a prisoner's case, the Commissioner must refer the prisoner's case to an External Placement Review Board for the prison in which the prisoner is in.

(5) The External Placement Review Board must consider any matter referred to it under paragraph (2), (3) or (4) and make a recommendation for the Minister's or the Commissioner's decision, as the case may be.

(6) In making its recommendation to the Minister, the External Placement Review Board must have regard to the factors in section 59B(3)(a) of the Act and may have regard to the factors in section 59B(3)(b) of the Act.

**Service of notice of variation of conditions for external placement, etc.**

**84.**—(1) For the purposes of section 59D(4)(b) of the Act, a written notice under section 59D(3) of the Act may also be served by any of the following means:

- (a) by addressing it to that person and delivering it at that person's last known residential address to an adult person who is a member of that person's family;
- (b) by sending it by prepaid registered post addressed to that person at that person's last known residential address;
- (c) by addressing it to that person and sending it by fax to that person's last known fax number;
- (d) by addressing it to that person, and sending it to an email address or a digital mobile telephone number specified by that person in accordance with paragraph (2);
- (e) by leaving it at that person's last known residential address if service cannot be effected under sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

(2) The notice may be served in a manner specified in paragraph (1)(d) only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the person to whom the notice is to be served gives that person's prior written consent for the notice to be served in that manner;
- (b) that person specifies, in that written consent, the email address or digital mobile telephone number to which the notice is to be sent.

**Prisoner to bear costs of prescribed expenses incurred when released on external placement order**

**85.** A prisoner released on an external placement order for external placement must bear the costs of the following expenses incurred by the prisoner when released on that order:

- (a) the costs of the prisoner's meals incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the external placement order;
- (b) the costs of the prisoner's medical expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the external placement order;
- (c) the costs of the prisoner's transport between any of the following places:
  - (i) the prison from which the prisoner is released for external placement;
  - (ii) the prisoner's place of residence;
  - (iii) any other place specified in the prisoner's external placement order;
- (d) any other costs of the prisoner's daily living expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the external placement order.

## PART 8

## EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION SCHEME

**Referral to Employment Preparation Advisory Committee**

**86.**—(1) There is to be an Employment Preparation Advisory Committee for one or more prisons, or more than one Employment Preparation Advisory Committee for one prison.

(2) The Commissioner, or the Superintendent of a prison subject to the direction of the Commissioner, may refer any one or more of the following matters in relation to a prisoner of the prison, to the Employment Preparation Advisory Committee for the prison:

- (a) if the prisoner is eligible to be released for employment preparation under section 59L(1) of the Act — whether the Commissioner should make an employment preparation order under section 59K of the Act in respect of the prisoner;
- (b) any other matter relating to the employment preparation scheme established under Part 6B of the Act.

(3) The Committee must consider the matters referred to it under paragraph (2) and make a recommendation for the Commissioner's decision.

**Service of order of variation of conditions for employment preparation, etc.**

**87.**—(1) For the purposes of section 59M(4)(b) of the Act, an order under section 59M(3) of the Act may also be served by any of the following means:

- (a) by addressing it to that person and delivering it at that person's last known residential address to an adult person who is a member of that person's family;

- (b) by sending it by prepaid registered post addressed to that person at that person's last known residential address;
  - (c) by addressing it to that person and sending it by fax to that person's last known fax number;
  - (d) by addressing it to that person, and sending it to an email address or a digital mobile telephone number specified by that person in accordance with paragraph (2);
  - (e) by leaving it at that person's last known residential address if service cannot be effected under sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
- (2) The order may be served in a manner specified in paragraph (1)(d) only if both of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (a) the person to whom the order is to be served gives that person's prior written consent for the order to be served in that manner;
  - (b) that person specifies, in that written consent, the email address or digital mobile telephone number to which the order is to be sent.

**Prisoner to bear costs of prescribed expenses incurred when released on employment preparation order**

**88.** A prisoner released on an employment preparation order for employment preparation must bear the costs of the following expenses incurred by the prisoner when released on that order:

- (a) the costs of the prisoner's meals incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the employment preparation order;
- (b) the costs of the prisoner's medical expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the employment preparation order;

- (c) the costs of any educational or occupational training programme, or any other activity for the purpose of facilitating the prisoner to be gainfully employed (each called in this regulation the specified activity) that the prisoner is required to participate in as specified in the employment preparation order;
- (d) the costs of the prisoner's transport between any of the following places:
  - (i) the prison from which the prisoner is released for employment preparation;
  - (ii) the prisoner's place of employment specified in the employment preparation order;
  - (iii) the place (as specified in the employment preparation order) where the prisoner is required to participate in the specified activity;
  - (iv) the prisoner's place of residence;
  - (v) any other place specified in the prisoner's employment preparation order;
- (e) any other costs of the prisoner's daily living expenses incurred outside the limits of any prison for the duration of the employment preparation order.

### **Compulsory savings**

**89.** A prisoner released on an employment preparation order to be employed (in any place outside the limits of the prison in which the prisoner is detained) by any employer specified in the order —

- (a) must deposit a proportion (as specified by the Commissioner) of the wages earned by the prisoner during the prisoner's employment as compulsory savings in an account with the Singapore Prison Service, to be opened in the name of the prisoner; and

- (b) must not withdraw any amount of those compulsory savings without the prior approval of the Superintendent of the prison.

## PART 9

### PERSONS DETAINED FOR SAFE CUSTODY

#### **Application of this Part**

**90.** This Part applies to all of the following persons:

- (a) any person mentioned in section 68(1) of the Act;
- (b) any person committed to a prison for safe custody only.

#### **Discretion of Superintendent to modify routine**

**91.** The Superintendent of a prison may modify the routine of the prison in regard to a person mentioned in regulation 90, so far as to dispense with any practice which, in the Superintendent's opinion, is clearly unnecessary or unsuitable in the case of that particular prisoner.

#### **Privileges**

**92.—(1)** The person may be allowed to receive items such as books, papers and food, as are consistent with the good order of the prison or the discipline of prisoners in the prison.

(2) All the items must be received or brought through as allowed by the Commissioner.

(3) Except with the permission of the Superintendent of a prison, paragraph (1) does not apply to a prisoner detained in the prison under an order made by the Controller of Immigration under the Immigration Act 1959.

### **Withdrawal of privileges**

**93.** The Superintendent of a prison —

- (a) may withdraw or curtail any privilege of the person mentioned in regulation 92(1) if the person abuses the privilege; and
- (b) must ensure that the particulars of the withdrawal or curtailment of the privilege is duly recorded.

### **Medical practitioner of choice**

**94.** The person must be allowed to be seen by a medical practitioner of the person's choice on any working day at any reasonable time, and in the sight, but not in the hearing, of a prison officer if —

- (a) the person is awaiting trial; and
- (b) it is necessary for the purposes of the person's defence in criminal proceedings in which the person is an accused person.

## **PART 10**

### **TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AWAITING CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**

#### **Confinement of prisoners awaiting capital punishment**

**95.** A prisoner in a prison awaiting capital punishment —

- (a) must be confined apart from all other prisoners in the prison; and
- (b) must be under the close supervision of a prison officer of the prison.

#### **Restricted access to prisoner**

**96.—(1)** A person must not have access to a prisoner in a prison awaiting capital punishment without a written order of the Commissioner, except a medical officer for the prison, any

prison officer in the course of duty and, if required by the prisoner, a minister of religion.

(2) A prison officer must be present during the whole of every such access to the prisoner by the medical officer or minister of religion.

### **Gallows and executions**

97. The Superintendent of a prison must ensure that —

- (a) the gallows and other equipment used for executions in the prison are properly maintained; and
- (b) executions in the prison are carried out in accordance with the law and the procedures approved by the Commissioner.”.

*[G.N. Nos. S 408/2003; S 7/2004; S 609/2004; S 455/2008; S 447/2014; S 533/2018; S 1065/2020; S 35/2022; S 720/2022; S 198/2025; S 332/2025]*

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TAN CHYE HEE  
*Permanent Secretary*  
*(Home Affairs Development),*  
*Ministry of Home Affairs,*  
*Singapore.*

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