

Moneylenders (Amendment) Bill

Bill No. 23/2009.

Read the first time on 23rd November 2009.

A BILL

intituled

An Act to amend the Moneylenders Act 2008 (Act 31 of 2008) and to make related amendments to the Banking Act (Chapter 19 of the 2008 Revised Edition), the Immigration Act (Chapter 133 of the 2008 Revised Edition) and the National Registration Act (Chapter 201 of the 1992 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 Moneylenders (Amendment) Act 2009 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

5 **Amendment of section 2**

2. Section 2 of the Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after the definition of “Authority”, the following definition:

“ “bank” means —

(a) a bank licensed under the Banking Act (Cap. 19); or

10 (b) a merchant bank that is approved as a financial institution under section 28 of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186),

and includes a finance company licensed under the Finance Companies Act (Cap. 108);”.

15 **Amendment of section 5**

3. Section 5 of the Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), the following subsection:

20 “(1A) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person who wholly or partly carries on, from a place outside Singapore, the business of moneylending in Singapore shall be taken to have carried on that business in Singapore.”.

Amendment of section 14

4. Section 14 of the Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended —

25 (a) by deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following subsections:

“(1) Subject to subsection (1A), any person who contravenes, or who assists in the contravention of, section 5(1) shall be guilty of an offence and —

30 (a) in the case where the person is a body corporate, shall on conviction be punished with a fine of not less than \$50,000 and not more than \$500,000; or

(b) in any other case —

(i) shall on conviction be punished with a fine of not less than \$30,000 and not more than \$300,000 and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years; and

(ii) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, shall on conviction be punished with a fine of not less than \$30,000 and not more than \$300,000 and with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years.

(1A) Subject to section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) —

(a) a person who is convicted for the first time of an offence under subsection (1) shall also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 6 strokes; or

(b) a person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offence under subsection (1) shall also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 12 strokes.”; and

(b) by inserting, immediately after subsection (3), the following subsections:

“(3A) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), a person assists in a contravention of subsection (1) if —

(a) he collects or demands payment of a loan on behalf of a person whom he knows or has reasonable grounds to believe is carrying on a business in contravention of section 5(1);

(b) he receives, possesses, conceals or disposes of any funds or other property, or engages in a banking transaction relating to any funds, on behalf of any person knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that —

(i) the person is carrying on a business in contravention of section 5(1); and

- (ii) either the funds are (or are intended to be) disbursed as a loan by that person, or the funds or property is repayment of a loan made by the person;
- 5 (c) being the owner or person having management or control of any premises, he allows the premises to be used to carry on a business knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that the carrying on of such business contravenes section 5(1);
- 10 (d) he lends or provides funds, or lends, sells or provides any pre-paid subscriber identification module (SIM) card or other property to a person, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that the funds or property will be used for the carrying on of a business in contravention of section 5(1);
- 15 (e) he keeps the records and accounts of a business knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that the carrying on of such business contravenes section 5(1); or
- 20 (f) he promotes or advertises a business knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that the carrying on of such business contravenes section 5(1).

(3B) In subsection (3A), “funds” and “property” have the meanings given to those words in section 15A.”.

25 **New Part IIA**

5. The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after section 15, the following Part:

“PART IIA

FREEZING OF PROCEEDS OF UNLICENSED
MONEYLENDING

30

Interpretation of this Part

15A. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“account” means any deposit or current account opened with a bank;

“deal with” means —

(a) in respect of property comprising funds —

- 5 (i) use, alter, move, allow access to or transfer; or
 (ii) deal with in any other way that would result in any change in volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character or destination; and

10 (b) in respect of any other property, use to obtain funds in any way, including (but not limited to) by selling, hiring or mortgaging the property;

“funds” includes cheques, bank deposits and other financial resources;

15 “property” means property of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, and whether situated within or outside Singapore, and includes funds.

Proceeds of unlicensed moneylending

20 **15B.**—(1) In this Part, property is proceeds of unlicensed moneylending if it is wholly or partly derived or realised, whether directly or indirectly, from a contravention of section 5(1).

(2) Property becomes proceeds of unlicensed moneylending if —

- (a) it is wholly or partly derived or realised from a dealing with or disposal of proceeds of unlicensed moneylending; or
 25 (b) it is wholly or partly acquired using proceeds of unlicensed moneylending,

including by virtue of a previous application of this subsection.

(3) Property remains proceeds of unlicensed moneylending even if —

- 30 (a) it is credited to an account; or
 (b) it is dealt with or disposed of.

Order specifying proceeds of unlicensed moneylending

15C.—(1) Where —

(a) the Minister is satisfied that a person has been associated with activities which contravene section 5(1) and the person is detained under an order made under section 30(a) of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67) in connection with such activities; and

(b) the Minister has reasonable cause to believe that any property owned or held by any person is proceeds of unlicensed moneylending by reason of the activities referred to in paragraph (a),

the Minister may by order specify —

(i) such property to be proceeds of unlicensed moneylending (referred to in this Part as specified property); or

(ii) any account which has been credited with such property as an account with proceeds of unlicensed moneylending (referred to in this Part as specified account).

(2) The Minister may vary or revoke the order at any time.

(3) The Minister shall revoke the order if the person referred to in subsection (1)(a) is no longer detained and is not subject to the supervision of the police under an order made under section 32 of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act.

Orders: further provisions

15D.—(1) Where the Minister makes an order under section 15C, he shall —

(a) either publish the order in the *Gazette* or serve a copy of the order on certain persons only; and

(b) if he varies or revokes the order, take steps to publish the variation or revocation in the *Gazette* or bring the variation or revocation to the attention of the persons served with a copy of the order, as the case may be.

(2) Where the Minister serves a copy of the order on certain persons under subsection (1), only those persons are subject to the prohibition in section 15E(1).

(3) The High Court may, on the application of a person affected by the order, set aside the order in whole or in part.

(4) An application under subsection (3) shall be made within 30 days from the date of publication or service of the order, as the case may be.

(5) The order may be set aside in whole or in part by the High Court if, and only if, the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that any specified property is not, or any specified account has not been credited with, proceeds of unlicensed moneylending.

(6) The correctness, validity or legality of the order made under section 30 or 32 (as the case may be) of the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67), or of any ground upon which such order is made, shall not be raised as an issue or called into question in the course of an application under subsection (3) or during any proceedings relating to such application.

(7) A person who makes an application under subsection (3) shall serve a copy of the application on the Attorney-General not later than 7 days before the date fixed for the hearing of the application.

(8) Rules of Court may provide for the manner in which proceedings relating to an application under subsection (3) may be commenced or carried on.

Freezing proceeds of unlicensed moneylending

15E.—(1) A person shall not deal with any specified property, or any funds in any specified account, unless he does so under the authority of a licence granted under section 15H.

(2) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case where the person is a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$200,000; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(3) This section is subject to section 15D(2).

Exception

15F.—(1) A person is not guilty of an offence under section 15E if he credits a specified account with interest or other earnings due on the account.

- 5 (2) For the avoidance of doubt, section 15E applies to any funds credited to the specified account in accordance with subsection (1).

Circumvention of section 15E

15G. Where a person —

- (a) enters into; or
- 10 (b) knowingly does any act in furtherance of,
- any arrangement which facilitates, or is likely to facilitate, whether by means of any concealment or disguise or otherwise, the dealing with property in contravention of section 15E(1), he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —
- 15 (i) in the case where the person is a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$300,000; or
- (ii) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$150,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

Licences

20 **15H.**—(1) The Minister may grant a licence to exempt any act from the prohibition in section 15E.

(2) A licence may be —

- (a) general or granted to a category of persons or to a particular person;
- 25 (b) subject to conditions; and
- (c) of indefinite duration or subject to an expiry date.

(3) The Minister may vary or revoke a licence at any time.

(4) Where the Minister grants, varies or revokes a licence, he shall —

- 30 (a) in the case of a licence granted to a particular person, give written notice of the grant of the licence, or the variation or revocation thereof to that person; and

(b) in the case of a general licence or a licence granted to a category of persons, take such steps as the Minister considers appropriate to publicise the grant of the licence, or the variation or revocation thereof.

5 (5) Any person who does any act under the authority of a licence but fails to comply with any condition attaching to that licence shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case where the person is a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$80,000; or

10 (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(6) The Minister may delegate any power or duty under this section to the Commissioner of Police, except the power of delegation conferred by this subsection.”.

15 **New section 25A**

6. The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after section 25, the following section:

“Power to obtain information from Comptroller of Income Tax

20 **25A.**—(1) In the course of any investigation or proceedings into or relating to an offence by any person under section 14 or 28, whenever committed, or a conspiracy to commit, or an attempt to commit, or an abetment of any such offence, the Public Prosecutor may, notwithstanding anything in any other written law to the contrary, by written notice require the Comptroller —

25 (a) to furnish, as specified in the notice, all information available to the Comptroller relating to the affairs of that person or of the spouse, son or daughter of that person; and

30 (b) to produce or furnish, as specified in the notice, any document or a certified copy of any document relating to that person, spouse, son or daughter which is in the possession or under the control of the Comptroller.

(2) The Comptroller to whom a notice is sent by the Public Prosecutor under subsection (1) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any written law or any oath of secrecy to the contrary, be legally

bound to comply with the terms of that notice within such time as may be specified therein.

(3) In this section, “Comptroller” means the Comptroller of Income Tax, or any Deputy Comptroller or Assistant Comptroller of Income Tax appointed under section 3(1) of the Income Tax Act (Cap. 134).”.

Amendment of section 28

7. Section 28 of the Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by deleting subsections (1), (2) and (3) and substituting the following subsections:

“(1) Subject to subsection (3), where an unlicensed moneylender —

- (a) displays or uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, behaviour, writing, sign or visible representation; or
- (b) commits any act likely to cause alarm or annoyance to his borrower or surety, any member of the family of the borrower or surety, or any other person,

in connection with the loan to the borrower, whether or not the unlicensed moneylender does the act personally or by any person acting on his behalf, the unlicensed moneylender shall be guilty of an offence and —

- (i) in the case where the unlicensed moneylender is a body corporate, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000; or
- (ii) in any other case —
 - (A) shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$50,000; and
 - (B) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 years and not more than 9 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$6,000 and not more than \$60,000.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), any person who, acting on behalf of an unlicensed moneylender, commits or attempts to commit any of

the acts specified in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and —

(a) shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$50,000; and

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent offence, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 years and not more than 9 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$6,000 and not more than \$60,000.

(3) Subject to section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) —

(a) except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who is convicted for the first time of an offence under subsection (1) or (2) shall also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 6 strokes;

(b) a person who is convicted for the first time of an offence under subsection (1) or (2) shall also be punished with caning —

(i) with not less than 3 and not more than 6 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, damage was caused to any property;

(ii) with not less than 5 and not more than 8 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, hurt was caused to another person; and

(iii) with not less than 6 and not more than 12 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, hurt was caused to another person and damage was caused to any property;

(c) except as provided in paragraph (d), a person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offence under subsection (1) or (2) shall also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 12 strokes; or

(d) a person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offence under subsection (1) or (2) shall also be punished with caning —

5 (i) with not less than 5 and not more than 10 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, damage was caused to any property;

10 (ii) with not less than 6 and not more than 12 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, hurt was caused to another person; and

15 (iii) with not less than 9 and not more than 18 strokes if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that, in the course of committing the offence, hurt was caused to another person and damage was caused to any property.

(3A) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1), a person who —

(a) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words in any telephone call made by him; or

20 (b) by any means sends any thing which contains any threatening, abusive or insulting words, writing, sign or visible representation,

25 whether from a place in Singapore or outside Singapore, to any person or place in Singapore shall be taken to have committed an act referred to in that paragraph.

30 (3B) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of subsection (1), a person who makes any telephone call, or by any means sends any article, message, word, sign, image or representation, whether from a place in Singapore or outside Singapore, to any person or place in Singapore, which is likely to cause alarm or annoyance to a person referred to in that paragraph, shall be taken to have committed an act referred to in that paragraph.”

New sections 28A, 28B and 28C

35 **8.** The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after section 28, the following sections:

“Abetment of section 28

28A.—(1) For the purposes of Chapter V of the Penal Code (Cap. 224), a person shall be taken to have abetted the commission of an offence under section 28 if —

- 5 (a) he gives instruction to another person to carry out any act specified in section 28(1) in connection with a demand for the repayment of a loan to an unlicensed moneylender;
- (b) he provides or arranges transport for another person for the purpose of carrying out any such act knowing or having
10 reasonable cause to believe that the act is in connection with such a demand;
- (c) he acts as or arranges a lookout for a person carrying out any such act knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the act is in connection with such a demand; or
- 15 (d) he provides or arranges transport to a person for the purpose of his acting as a lookout for a person carrying out any such act, and he knows and has reasonable cause to believe that the act is in connection with such a demand.

(2) For the purposes of Chapter V of the Penal Code, where —

- 20 (a) a person gives instruction to another person to carry out any act specified in section 28(1) in connection with a demand for the repayment of a loan to an unlicensed moneylender; and
- (b) a person, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that
25 the act is in connection with a demand, verifies that the act has been carried out in accordance with such instruction,

30 the person referred to in paragraph (b) shall be taken to have abetted the commission of an offence under section 28(1) or an offence under subsection (1)(a) (as the case may be) by the person giving the instruction.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, this section is without prejudice to the generality of the term “abetment” under the Penal Code.

Offences involving minors below 16

28B.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), any person of or above the age of 21 years who causes or procures any person below the age of 16 years to commit an offence under section 14 or 28 shall be guilty of an offence and —

- (a) if the offence under section 14 is thereby committed, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$30,000 and not more than \$300,000;
- (b) if the offence under section 28 is thereby committed, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 years and not more than 9 years and shall also be liable to a fine of not less than \$6,000 and not more than \$60,000; or
- (c) in any other case, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$30,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(2) Subject to section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) —

- (a) a person who is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) for causing or procuring any person below the age of 16 years to commit an offence under section 14 shall, if the offence under section 14 is thereby committed, also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 12 strokes; and
- (b) a person who is convicted of an offence under subsection (1) for causing or procuring any person below the age of 16 years to commit an offence under section 28 shall, if the offence under section 28 is thereby committed, also be liable to be punished with caning with not more than 12 strokes.

Offence of providing false contact information

28C.—(1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if —

- (a) in connection with a loan by an unlicensed moneylender to him or any other person, he gives any contact information which he knows or believes to be false to the unlicensed

moneylender or a person acting on the moneylender's behalf, having reasonable cause to believe that the moneylender or a person acting on his behalf will use the information for the purpose of committing an offence under section 28(1) or (2) against any other person; and

(b) the unlicensed moneylender or a person acting on his behalf uses the contact information for the purpose of committing an offence under section 28(1) or (2) against any other person.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months.

(3) In subsection (1), "contact information" means a residential address, business address, telephone number, facsimile number or any other information given to enable an unlicensed moneylender to contact a borrower."

New section 30A

9. The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after section 30 in Part III, the following section:

"Public Prosecutor's power to order inspection of customer information

30A.—(1) The Public Prosecutor may, if he considers that any evidence of the commission of an offence under section 14 or 28, whenever committed, or a conspiracy to commit, an attempt to commit, or an abetment of such an offence, by a person is likely to be found in any document containing customer information relating to that person, to the spouse, son or daughter of that person, or to a person reasonably believed by the Public Prosecutor to be a trustee or agent for that person, by order authorise any police officer of or above the rank of assistant superintendent so named to inspect any document of a bank specified in the order.

(2) The police officer so authorised may, at all reasonable times, enter the bank specified in the order and inspect the documents kept therein and may take copies of any relevant entry in any such document.

(3) The Public Prosecutor may delegate his power under this section to a Deputy Public Prosecutor or the Commissioner of Police, except the power of delegation conferred by this subsection.

5 (4) In this section, “customer information” has the meaning given to that expression in section 40A of the Banking Act (Cap. 19).”.

Amendment of section 32

10. The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by renumbering section 32 as subsection (1) of that section, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following subsection:

10 “(2) Where any act constituting an offence, or part of an offence, under section 14 or 28 is committed outside Singapore by a person, he may be dealt with in respect of that offence as if the act had been committed within Singapore.”.

New section 32A

15 **11.** The Moneylenders Act 2008 is amended by inserting, immediately after section 32, the following section:

“Examination of offenders

20 **32A.**—(1) Whenever 2 or more persons are charged with an offence under section 14 or 28, whenever committed, or with a conspiracy to commit, or an attempt to commit, or an abetment of such an offence, the court may require one or more of them to give evidence as a witness or witnesses for the prosecution.

25 (2) Any such person who refuses to be sworn or to answer any lawful question shall be dealt with in the same manner as witnesses so refusing may by law be dealt with by a Magistrate’s Court or District Court, as the case may be.

30 (3) Every person so required to give evidence, who in the opinion of the court makes true and full discovery of all things as to which he is lawfully examined, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of the Magistrate or District Judge, as the case may be, stating that he has made a true and full discovery of all things as to which he was examined, and that certificate shall be a bar to all legal proceedings against him in respect of all those things.”.

Related amendment to Banking Act

12. Part III of the Third Schedule to the Banking Act (Cap. 19) is amended by inserting, immediately after the words “the Kidnapping Act (Cap. 151)” in the definition of “specified written law”, the words “, the Moneylenders Act 2008 (Act 31 of 2008)”.
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Related amendment to Immigration Act

13. The Immigration Act (Cap. 133) is amended by inserting, immediately after section 51, the following section:

“Provision of information by Housing and Development Board

10 **51A.**—(1) Any immigration officer duly authorised by the Controller may, if the immigration officer considers it necessary for administering or enforcing any requirement under this Act or the regulations relating to the reporting of the place of residence of any person or any change thereof, by written notice require the Board to disclose any secret or confidential document or information which is
15 in the possession or control of the Board.

(2) The Board shall disclose the document or information required by an immigration officer under subsection (1) notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or confidentiality imposed by any law.

20 (3) Any immigration officer to whom any document or information has been disclosed under subsection (2) shall not disclose that document or information to any other person except —

(a) to another law enforcement officer for the performance of his official duties in administering or facilitating the
25 administration of any written law, provided the Board consents to such disclosure; or

(b) for the purpose of criminal proceedings.

(4) Any immigration officer who contravenes subsection (3), or any law enforcement officer who discloses any document or information
30 obtained under that subsection to any other person other than for the purpose specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Board” means the Housing and Development Board established under section 3 of the Housing and Development Act (Cap. 129);

5 “disclose”, in relation to any document or information, includes allowing access to such document or information;

“law enforcement officer” means —

(a) any police officer;

(b) any immigration officer; or

10 (c) any registration officer within the meaning of the National Registration Act (Cap. 201).”.

Related amendment to National Registration Act

14. The National Registration Act (Cap. 201) is amended by inserting, immediately after section 13, the following section:

15 “Provision of information by Housing and Development Board

13A.—(1) Any registration officer duly authorised by the Commissioner may, if the registration officer considers it necessary for administering or enforcing any requirement under this Act or any regulations made thereunder relating to the registration or
20 re-registration of any person or to the reporting of any change of residence, by written notice require the Board to disclose any secret or confidential document or information which is in the possession or control of the Board.

(2) The Board shall disclose the document or information required by a registration officer under subsection (1) notwithstanding any
25 obligation as to secrecy or confidentiality imposed by any law.

(3) Any registration officer to whom any document or information has been disclosed under subsection (2) shall not disclose that document or information to any other person except —

30 (a) to another law enforcement officer for the performance of his official duties in administering or facilitating the administration of any written law, provided the Board consents to such disclosure; or

(b) for the purpose of criminal proceedings.

(4) Any registration officer who contravenes subsection (3), or any law enforcement officer who discloses any document or information obtained under that subsection to any other person other than for the purpose specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Board” means the Housing and Development Board established under section 3 of the Housing and Development Act (Cap. 129);

“disclose”, in relation to any document or information, includes allowing access to such document or information;

“law enforcement officer” means —

(a) any police officer;

(b) any immigration officer within the meaning of the Immigration Act (Cap. 133); or

(c) any registration officer.”.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This Bill seeks to amend the Moneylenders Act 2008 (Act 31 of 2008) to enhance enforcement measures against those who operate an unlicensed moneylending business in Singapore.

The Bill also makes related amendments to the Banking Act (Cap. 19), the Immigration Act (Cap. 133) and the National Registration Act (Cap. 201).

Clause 1 relates to the short title and commencement.

Clause 2 amends section 2 by inserting a new definition of “bank”.

Clause 3 inserts a new section 5(1A) to provide that a person who carries on the business of moneylending in Singapore from a place outside Singapore will be treated as having carried on the business in Singapore.

Clause 4 amends section 14 to increase the penalties for the offence of unlicensed moneylending in contravention of section 5(1) and assistance of such contravention. In particular, the clause introduces, for offenders who are individuals, mandatory fines and

imprisonment terms even where they are first-time offenders, and caning at the discretion of the court.

The clause also sets out certain situations which constitute assistance of a contravention of section 5(1).

Clause 5 inserts a new Part IIA (comprising new sections 15A to 15H) to provide for the freezing of proceeds of unlicensed moneylending to prevent these from being used for unlicensed moneylending.

The new section 15A defines various terms used in the new Part.

The new section 15B defines proceeds of unlicensed moneylending.

The new section 15C provides that where a person is detained under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67) for having been associated with unlicensed moneylending activities, the Minister may make an order specifying any property which he believes to be proceeds of unlicensed moneylending by reason of such activities (specified property), or an account credited with what he believes to be such proceeds (specified account).

The new section 15D requires the Minister to publish the order in the *Gazette* or serve the order on certain persons only. If the order is served on certain persons, only those persons are affected by the prohibition in the new section 15E. The section also enables a person affected by the order to apply to the High Court to set aside the order. The order may only be set aside, in whole or in part, if the applicant proves that a specified property is not, or a specified account is not credited with, proceeds of unlicensed moneylending. The section provides that the correctness, validity or legality of the detention or supervision order under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act or any ground upon which such order is made cannot be raised as an issue or called into question in the application or proceedings relating to the application. This is to prevent the person subject to the detention or supervision order from indirectly using the proceedings to challenge the making of the order.

The new section 15E prohibits dealing with property or funds in an account specified in an order made under the new section 15C. A breach of this is a criminal offence.

The new section 15F creates an exception to the prohibition under section 15E, namely, the crediting of a specified account with interest or other earnings due on the account.

The new section 15G makes it a criminal offence for any person to knowingly enter into, or do any act in furtherance of, an arrangement which facilitates the contravention of the new section 15E.

The new section 15H provides a licensing procedure to enable, for humanitarian and other purposes, certain acts to be exempted from the prohibition in the new section 15E.

Clause 6 inserts a new section 25A to empower the Public Prosecutor to require the Comptroller of Income Tax to furnish information or documents he has relating to the affairs of any person during investigations or proceedings against that person for an offence under section 14 or 28, or for conspiracy or attempt to commit the offence or an

abetment of the offence. The Public Prosecutor may also require information or documents relating to the affairs of the spouse, son or daughter of the person. The Comptroller of Income Tax is legally bound to comply with any notice for information or documents sent by the Public Prosecutor under the section, notwithstanding any other written law.

Clause 7 amends section 28 to increase the penalties for the harassment or intimidation of any borrower or surety, any family member of a borrower or surety, or other persons. In particular, the clause introduces, for offenders who are individuals, mandatory imprisonment terms even where they are first-time offenders, and caning at the discretion of the court even where no damage to property or hurt to any person is caused. The clause also inserts new subsections (3A) and (3B) to extend section 28 to making telephone calls from outside Singapore to a person in Singapore, and sending from outside Singapore articles, messages and other matters by any means to a person or place in Singapore.

Clause 8 inserts new sections 28A, 28B and 28C.

The new section 28A sets out (without prejudice to other acts which may constitute abetment) certain situations in which a person will be deemed to have abetted the commission of an offence under section 28.

The new section 28B makes it an offence for any adult to cause or procure any person under the age of 16 years (minor) to commit an offence under section 14 or 28. The penalties for such an offence vary according to what offence the minor is caused or procured to commit, and whether such offence is thereby committed or not.

The new section 28C makes it an offence for a person to provide false contact information of a borrower to an unlicensed moneylender, when he has reasonable cause to believe that the contact information will be used to harass or intimidate another person and such harassment or intimidation does result.

Clause 9 inserts a new section 30A to empower the Public Prosecutor to order the inspection of documents containing bank customer information if he considers that those documents contain any evidence of the commission of an offence under section 14 or 28.

Clause 10 amends section 32 to make it clear that a Singapore court may try an offence under section 14 or 28 even though the offence or part of the offence is committed outside Singapore.

Clause 11 inserts a new section 32A to make provision for a situation where 2 or more persons are charged with any offence under section 14 or 28 (or with conspiracy or attempt to commit, or abetment, of the offence) and the court requires one or more of them to give evidence for the prosecution.

Clause 12 makes an amendment to the definition of “specified written law” in the Third Schedule to the Banking Act (Cap. 19) consequential to the insertion of the new section 30A (by clause 9).

Clause 13 makes a related amendment to the Immigration Act (Cap. 133) to empower an immigration officer to require the Housing and Development Board (HDB)

to disclose documents or information in its possession or control for the purpose of administering or enforcing any requirement under the Immigration Act or any regulations made thereunder relating to the reporting of the place of residence of any person or any change thereof. HDB must furnish or allow access to the documents or information required, notwithstanding any obligation to maintain secrecy or confidentiality under any law. The clause makes it an offence for the immigration officer or another law enforcement officer to disclose the documents or information from HDB to any other person except for the purpose of the administration of law or criminal proceedings.

Clause 14 makes a related amendment to the National Registration Act (Cap. 201) to empower a registration officer to require the Housing and Development Board (HDB) to disclose documents or information in its possession or control for the purpose of administering or enforcing any requirement under the National Registration Act or any regulations made thereunder relating to the registration or re-registration of any person or the reporting of any change of residence. HDB must furnish or allow access to the documents or information required, notwithstanding any obligation to maintain secrecy or confidentiality under any law. The clause makes it an offence for the registration officer or another law enforcement officer to disclose the documents or information from HDB to any other person except for the purpose of the administration of law or criminal proceedings.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

This Bill will not involve the Government in any extra financial expenditure.
