

Singapore Armed Forces Act
(Chapter 295, Section 205)
Singapore Armed Forces
(Disciplinary Barracks) Regulations
Rg 8
G.N. No. S 288/1975
REVISED EDITION 2001
(31st January 2001)

Use «of «force

24. In the treatment of a person serving detention, force shall not be used unnecessarily, but if the «use «of «force is necessary no more force shall be used than is necessary.

Infliction of corporal punishment

26.

—(1) When a sentence of caning is awarded under [section 118 \(15\)](#) or 119 of the [Act](#), the sentence shall be carried out in the presence of a commandant and a medical officer.

(2) The medical officer, referred to in [paragraph \(1\)](#), shall give such directions for preventing any injury to health as he may consider necessary, and the person executing the caning shall comply with those directions.

(3) Where a sentence of caning is awarded under [section 118 \(15\)](#) or 119 of the [Act](#), the caning shall be inflicted on the buttocks of the persons on whom such sentence is awarded.

(4) A person on whom a sentence of caning, awarded under [section 118 \(15\)](#) or 119 of the [Act](#), is to be carried out, shall wear such protective clothing as may be required by a commandant from time to time to prevent as far as possible any permanent scar, cutting of the skin or bleeding from being caused by the caning.

Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act
(CHAPTER 37B)

(Original Enactment: Act 17 of 2000)

REVISED EDITION 2001
(31st December 2001)

Use «of «force

23. If force is required to enter and inspect any premises specified in a warrant issued under [section 21](#) or [22](#) (whether by breaking down a door or otherwise), or in breaking open anything in the premises, the person executing the warrant may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances

Radiation Protection Act
(CHAPTER 262)

(Original Enactment: Act 27 of 2007)

REVISED EDITION 2008
(31st March 2008)

Use of force

29. If force is required to enter and inspect any premises specified in a warrant issued under [section 24](#), [25](#) or [28](#) (whether by breaking down a door or otherwise), or in breaking open anything in the premises, the person executing the warrant may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances

Strategic Goods (Control) Act
(CHAPTER 300)

(Original Enactment: Act 40 of 2002)

REVISED EDITION 2003
(31st July 2003)

Use of force

19. If, for the purposes of the exercise of any power under [section 14](#), [15](#) or [16](#), force is required to enter any premises or board any conveyance (whether by breaking down a door or otherwise) or gain access to anything on or in the premises or conveyance, the authorised officer or senior authorised officer may use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Misuse of Drugs Act

([Chapter 185, Section 44](#))

Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions) (Discipline) Regulations

Rg 5

G.N. No. S 137/1979

REVISED EDITION 1999
(1st July 1999)

se of force

5.

—(1) Every officer may use reasonable force against any inmate who —

(a)

is escaping or attempting to escape from a centre;

(b)

is engaged in a mutiny or an outbreak by himself or with other inmates;

(c)

attacks the officer or any other person; or

(d)

without any reasonable excuse, repeatedly refuses to obey a lawful order given by the officer.

(2) Where force is used against an inmate under [paragraph \(1\)](#), the inmate shall be examined by a medical officer as soon as possible.

Singapore Armed Forces Act
(CHAPTER 295)

(Original Enactment: Act 7 of 1972)

REVISED EDITION 2000
(30th December 2000)

Restriction on ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~force~~ likely to cause death or grievous hurt

201F.

—(1) A serviceman in exercising any power under [section 201B\(3\)](#) or [\(4\)](#) or [201C\(9\)](#) shall not, in using force against any person —

(a)

do anything likely to cause the death of, or grievous hurt to, the person unless the serviceman believes on reasonable grounds that doing that thing is necessary to —

(i)

protect the life of, or to prevent serious injury to, another person (including himself); or

(ii)

protect infrastructure specified in an order made under [section 201C\(1\)](#) against damage or disruption to its operation; or

(b)

subject the person to greater indignity than is reasonable and necessary in the circumstances.

[25/2007 wef 01/08/2007]

(2) If a person attempts to escape being detained, a serviceman shall not do anything that is likely to cause the death of, or grievous hurt to, the person unless the person has, if practicable, been called on to surrender and the serviceman believes on reasonable grounds that the person cannot be apprehended in any other manner.

[25/2007 wef 01/08/2007]

Immigration Act
(CHAPTER 133)

(Original Enactment: M. Ordinance 12 of 1959)

Examination of persons arriving by sea

24.

—(1) Every person arriving by sea in Singapore, whether or not he enters Singapore, shall appear before an immigration officer at such time and place as that officer may direct.

[[Act 18 of 2012 wef 19/12/2012](#)]

(2) The immigration officer, after such examination as he may consider necessary, shall inform any person whom he considers to be prohibited from entering Singapore under the provisions of this Act or any regulations or orders made thereunder of his finding, and the person, if still aboard the vessel, shall not disembark in Singapore or, if he has disembarked for the purposes of the examination, shall return immediately to the vessel and remain thereon.

[38/93]

(3) The master, owner, agent or charterer of the vessel shall likewise immediately be informed in writing by the immigration officer of his finding and the master, owner, agent or charterer shall not permit the person to disembark in Singapore, or, if the person has disembarked, whether for the purpose of examination or otherwise, shall be bound to re-embark him and remove the person from Singapore by the same or such other vessel, to his place of embarkation, the country of his birth or citizenship or such other destination, as that immigration officer may direct.

[38/93]

[[Act 18 of 2012 wef 19/12/2012](#)]

(4) Any person who —

(a)

refuses or neglects to appear before an immigration officer as required by [subsection \(1\)](#) or who leaves the place of examination without or otherwise than in accordance with the authorisation of that officer;

(b)

after being informed by an immigration officer that he is prohibited from entering Singapore, either disembarks in Singapore or refuses or neglects to return immediately to his vessel, as the case may be; or

(c)

being the master, owner, agent or charterer of a vessel, permits any person to disembark in Singapore or refuses to re-embark any person, or refuses or neglects to remove the person from Singapore in accordance with subsection (3), after being informed by an immigration officer that the person is prohibited from entering Singapore or that the person has refused or neglected to appear before an immigration officer as required by [subsection \(1\)](#) or that he had left the place of examination without or otherwise than in accordance with the authorisation of that officer,

[[Act 18 of 2012 wef 19/12/2012](#)]

shall each be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[38/93; 53/2004]

(5) Where any person either disembarks in Singapore or refuses or neglects to return to his vessel in contravention of this section or to board such other vessel as may be directed by an immigration officer, the immigration officer or any police officer may require that person to return to his vessel or board such other vessel and may take such steps, including the use of

force, as may be reasonably necessary to compel that person to return or board, as the case may be, and the master, owner, agent or charterer of the relevant vessel shall be bound to re-embark or embark, as the case may be, that person and to remove him from Singapore.

[[Act 18 of 2012 wef 19/12/2012](#)]

(6) The master, owner, agent or charterer of a vessel may use such force as may be reasonably necessary to enable him to comply with [subsections \(3\)](#) and [\(5\)](#).

Children and Young Persons Act (CHAPTER 38)

(Original Enactment: Act 1 of 1993)

REVISED EDITION 2001
(31st December 2001)

Warrant to search for or remove child or young person

10.

—(1) If a Magistrate's Court, upon receiving any information or complaint, has reason to believe that a relevant offence has been or is being committed in respect of a child or young person, the Court may issue a warrant authorising any police officer named therein to search for the child or young person, if necessary, and remove the child or young person and commit him to a place of temporary care and protection until he can be brought before a Juvenile Court to be dealt with under [section 49](#).

[3/2011 wef 20/07/2011]

[20/2001]

(2) A warrant issued by a Magistrate's Court under this section may authorise the police officer named therein, before committing the child or young person concerned to a place of temporary care and protection, to present the child or young person before a registered medical practitioner or an approved welfare officer for an assessment or for any medical or other treatment as may appear to be necessary.

[3/2011 wef 20/07/2011]

[20/2001]

(3) [Sections 9\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#) and [9A\(1\)](#) to [\(4\)](#) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, in the case where a child or young person is removed under this section as they apply in the case where a child or young person is removed under [section 9](#).

[3/2011 wef 20/07/2011]

[20/2001]

(4) A Magistrate's Court issuing a warrant under this section may, by the same warrant, cause any person accused of any offence in respect of the child or young person to be apprehended and brought before the Court and proceedings to be taken against that person according to law.

(5) Any police officer authorised by warrant under this section to search for any child or young person or to remove any child or young person, with or without search, may enter, by the use of force if necessary, any house, building or other place specified in the warrant and may remove the child or young person therefrom.