



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

MARITIME OFFENCES ACT 2003

2020 REVISED EDITION

This revised edition incorporates all amendments up to and including 1 December 2021 and comes into operation on 31 December 2021.

Prepared and Published by

THE LAW REVISION COMMISSION
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE REVISED EDITION OF THE LAWS ACT 1983

Maritime Offences Act 2003

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Hijacking of ships
4. Destroying or damaging ships, etc.
5. Other acts endangering or likely to endanger safe navigation
6. Offences involving threats in relation to ships or safe navigation
7. Ancillary offences in relation to ships or safe navigation
8. Hijacking of fixed platforms
9. Destroying or damaging fixed platforms, etc.
10. Offences involving threats in relation to fixed platforms
11. Ancillary offences in relation to fixed platforms
12. Master's power of delivery
13. General penalties
14. Consent for prosecution
15. Extradition

An Act to give effect to the provisions of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done in Rome on 10 March 1988, and the provisions of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf done in Rome on 10 March 1988, and for purposes connected therewith.

[22/2015]

[3 May 2004]

Short title

1. This Act is the Maritime Offences Act 2003.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“act of violence” means —

(a) any act done in Singapore which constitutes the offence of murder, attempted murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, or which constitutes an offence under —

(i) section 4 of the Arms Offences Act 1973;

(ii) section 3 or 4 of the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958;

(iii) section 3 or 4 of the Explosive Substances Act 1924; or

(iv) section 3 of the Kidnapping Act 1961; or

(b) any act done outside Singapore which, if done in Singapore, would constitute an offence mentioned in paragraph (a);

“Convention” means the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done in Rome on 10 March 1988;

“Convention country” means a country in respect of which the Convention is in force;

“country” includes any territory;

“fixed platform” means any artificial island, installation or structure permanently attached to the seabed for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of resources or for any other economic purpose;

“naval service” includes military and air force services;

“Protocol” means the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf done in Rome on 10 March 1988;

“Protocol country” means a Convention country in respect of which the Protocol is in force;

“relevant fixed platform offence” means —

- (a) an offence under section 8, 9 or 10;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any of those offences;
- (c) inciting another to commit any of those offences;
- (d) attempting to commit any of those offences; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any of those offences;

“relevant maritime offence” means —

- (a) an offence under section 3, 4, 5 or 6;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any of those offences;
- (c) inciting another to commit any of those offences;
- (d) attempting to commit any of those offences; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any of those offences;

“ship” means any vessel (including hovercraft, submersible craft and other floating craft) other than one which —

- (a) permanently rests on, or is permanently attached to, the seabed; or
- (b) has been withdrawn from navigation or laid up;

“unlawfully” means, in relation to the commission of an act —

- (a) in Singapore — so as to constitute an offence under any written law (apart from this Act) in force in Singapore; and
- (b) outside Singapore — so that the commission of the act, if it had been committed in Singapore, would have been an offence under any written law (apart from this Act) in force in Singapore if it had been committed in Singapore.

[22/2015]