



LAWS OF MALAYSIA

REPRINT

Act 613

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING ACT 2001

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**ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND
ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING ACT 2001**

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LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 613****ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND
ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING ACT 2001**

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FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 613*****ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND
ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING ACT 2001**

An Act to provide for the offence of money laundering, the measures to be taken for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing offences and to provide for the forfeiture of terrorist property and property involved in, or derived from, money laundering and terrorism financing offences, and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

[15 January 2002; P.U. (B) 15/2002]

PART I**PRELIMINARY****Short title and commencement**

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001.

(2) This Act comes into operation on a date to be appointed by the Minister of Finance by notification in the *Gazette*.

Application

2. (1) This Act shall apply to any serious offence, foreign serious offence or unlawful activity whether committed before or after the commencement date.

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

*NOTE—Previously known as the Anti-Money Laundering Act 2001. Change in short title *vide* section 3 of the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Act 2003 [Act A1208] w.e.f. 6 March 2007—see P.U. (B) 66/2007.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall impose any duty or confer any power on any court in or in connection with any proceedings under this Act against a person for a serious offence in respect of which he has been convicted by a court before the commencement date.

Interpretation

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

“enforcement agency” includes a body or agency that is for the time being responsible in Malaysia for the enforcement of laws relating to the prevention, detection and investigation of any serious offence;

“accounts” includes records of any financial transactions conducted by any reporting institution listed in the First Schedule;

“unlawful activity” means any activity which is related, directly or indirectly, to any serious offence or any foreign serious offence;

“Bank Negara Malaysia” means the Central Bank of Malaysia established by the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958 [*Act 519*];

“thing” includes material;

“specify” means specify in writing, and a power to specify includes the power to specify differently for different persons or different classes of persons and to amend any specification;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and a power to prescribe includes the power to make different provisions in the regulations for different persons or classes of persons;

“document” has the same meaning as in the Evidence Act 1950 [*Act 56*];

“constituent document”, in relation to an institution, means the statute, charter, memorandum of association and articles of association, rules and by-laws, partnership agreement, or other instrument, under or by which the institution is established and

its governing and administrative structure and the scope of its functions and business are set out, whether contained in one or more documents;

“proceeds of an unlawful activity” means any property derived or obtained, directly or indirectly, by any person as a result of any unlawful activity;

“property” means—

- (a) assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, moveable or immovable, tangible or intangible, however acquired; or
- (b) legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets, including bank credits, traveller’s cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts and letters of credit;

“terrorist property” has the same meaning as in section 130B of the Penal Code [*Act 574*];

“financial institution” means—

- (a) an institution licensed under the Islamic Banking Act 1983 [*Act 276*], the Takaful Act 1984 [*Act 312*], the Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 [*Act 372*], the Insurance Act 1996 [*Act 553*] and the Money-Changing Act 1998 [*Act 577*];
- (b) a person licensed under the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 [*Act 671*] and the Securities Commission Act 1993 [*Act 498*]; or
- (c) an offshore financial institution;

“offshore financial institution” has the same meaning as in the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996 [*Act 545*];

“reporting institution” means any person, including branches and subsidiaries outside Malaysia of that person, who carries on any activity listed in the First Schedule;

*NOTE— This Act has replaced the Securities Industry Act 1983 [*Act 280*] and the Futures Industry Act 1993 [*Act 499*] w.e.f. 28 September 2007 except for Division 2 of Part VI—see subsection 381(2) of Act 671 and P.U. (B) 342/2007.

“serious offence” means—

- (a) any of the offences specified in the Second Schedule;
- (b) an attempt to commit any of those offences; or
- (c) the abetment of any of those offences;

“foreign serious offence” means an offence—

- (a) against the law of a foreign State stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of that foreign State; and
- (b) that consists of or includes an act or activity which, if it had occurred in Malaysia, would have constituted a serious offence;

“terrorism financing offence” means any offence under section 130N, 130O, 130P, or 130Q, of the Penal Code;

“client” includes a customer;

“Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority” means the Authority established by the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996;

“material” includes any book, document or other record in any form and any container or article relating to it;

“Minister of Home Affairs” means the Minister charged with the responsibility for internal security;

“Minister of Finance” means the Minister charged with the responsibility for finance;

“foreign State” means any country or territory outside Malaysia;

“controller”, in relation to an institution, means—

- (a) the chief executive officer of the institution or of a body corporate of which the institution is a subsidiary;

- (b) a person, either alone or with any associate—
- (i) has interest in one third or more of its voting shares;
 - (ii) has the power to appoint, or cause to be appointed, a majority of its directors; or
 - (iii) has the power to make a decision, or cause a decision to be made, in respect of its business or administration;

“money laundering” means the act of a person who—

- (a) engages, directly or indirectly, in a transaction that involves proceeds of any unlawful activity;
- (b) acquires, receives, possesses, disguises, transfers, converts, exchanges, carries, disposes, uses, removes from or brings into Malaysia proceeds of any unlawful activity; or
- (c) conceals, disguises or impedes the establishment of the true nature, origin, location, movement, disposition, title of, rights with respect to, or ownership of, proceeds of any unlawful activity,

where—

- (aa) as may be inferred from objective factual circumstance, the person knows or has reason to believe, that the property is proceeds from any unlawful activity; or
- (bb) in respect of the conduct of a natural person, the person without reasonable excuse fails to take reasonable steps to ascertain whether or not the property is proceeds from any unlawful activity;

“competent authority” means the person appointed under subsection 7(1);

“premises” includes—

- (a) a structure (whether or not movable or offshore), building, tent, vehicle, vessel, hovercraft or aircraft;
- (b) a place (whether or not enclosed or built upon); and
- (c) part of any premises (including premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b));

“process” means any summons, warrant, order or other document in respect of a criminal matter that is issued—

- (a) out of any court; or
- (b) out of any court of a foreign State,

or by any judge, magistrate or officer of such a court, as the case may be;

“criminal proceedings” means a trial of a person for a serious offence or foreign serious offence, as the case may be, and includes any proceedings to determine whether a particular person should be tried for the offence;

“relative”, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) a spouse of that person;
- (b) a brother or sister of that person;
- (c) a brother or sister of the spouse of that person; or
- (d) any lineal ascendant or descendant of that person;

“associate”, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) any person who is a nominee or an officer of that person;
- (b) any person who manages the affairs of that person;
- (c) any firm of which such person, or any nominee of his, is a partner or a person in charge or in control of its business or affairs;
- (d) any corporation within the meaning of the Companies Act 1965 [*Act 125*], of which such person, or any nominee of his, is a director or is in charge or in control of its business or affairs, or in which such person, alone or together with any nominee of his, has or have a controlling interest, or shares to the total value of not less than thirty per centum of the total issued capital of that corporation; or
- (e) the trustee of any trust, where—
 - (i) the trust has been created by that person; or

- (ii) the total value of the assets contributed by that person to the trust at any time, whether before or after the creation of the trust, amounts, at any time, to not less than twenty per centum of the total value of the assets of the trust;

“Securities Commission” means the Securities Commission established under the Securities Commission Act 1993;

“transaction” includes an arrangement to open an account involving two or more persons and any related transaction between any of the persons concerned and another;

“dealing”, in relation to any property, includes—

- (a) receiving or acquiring the property;
- (b) concealing or disguising the property (whether by concealing, or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it or otherwise);
- (c) disposing of or converting the property;
- (d) bringing the property into or removing the property from Malaysia;
- (e) using the property to borrow money, or as security (whether by way of charge, mortgage or pledge or otherwise); or
- (f) where a debt is owed to the person holding the property, making a payment to any person in reduction of the amount of the debt.

(2) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) a reference to a foreign State includes a reference to—
 - (i) a territory of that foreign State; and
 - (ii) a ship or aircraft of, or registered in, that foreign State; and
- (b) a reference to the law of a foreign State includes a reference to the law in force in any part of that foreign State.

PART II

MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENCES

Offence of money laundering

4. (1) Any person who—

- (a) engages in, or attempts to engage in; or
- (b) abets the commission of,

money laundering, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

(2) A person may be convicted of an offence under subsection (1) irrespective of whether there is a conviction in respect of a serious offence or foreign serious offence or that a prosecution has been initiated for the commission of a serious offence or foreign serious offence.

Protection of informers and information

5. (1) Where a person discloses to an enforcement agency his knowledge or belief that any property is derived from or used in connection with money laundering or any matter on which such knowledge or belief is based—

- (a) if he does any act in contravention of subsection 4(1) and the disclosure relates to the arrangement concerned, he does not commit an offence under that subsection if the disclosure is made—
 - (i) before he does the act concerned, being an act done with the consent of the enforcement agency; or
 - (ii) after he does the act, but the disclosure is made on his initiative and as soon as it is reasonable for him to make it;
- (b) notwithstanding any other written law, the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any law, contract or rules of professional conduct; and

- (c) he shall not be liable for damages for any loss arising out of—
- (i) the disclosure; or
 - (ii) any act done or omitted to be done in relation to the property in consequence of the disclosure.

(2) Where any information relating to an offence under this Act is received by an officer of the competent authority or reporting institution, the information and the identity of the person giving the information shall be secret between the officer and that person and everything contained in such information, the identity of that person and all other circumstances relating to the information, including the place where it was given, shall not be disclosed except for the purposes of subsection 8(1) or section 14.

Restriction on revealing disclosure under section 5

6. (1) No person shall, subject to subsection (2)—
- (a) reveal that a disclosure was made under section 5;
 - (b) reveal the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure; or
 - (c) answer any question if the answer would lead, or would tend to lead, to the revealing of any fact or matter referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a witness in any civil or criminal proceedings—
- (a) for an offence under subsection 4(1) or subsection (3) of this section; or
 - (b) where the court is of the opinion that justice cannot fully be done between the parties without revealing the disclosure or the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure.
- (3) No person shall publish in writing or broadcast any information, including a report of any civil or criminal proceedings but excluding information published for statistical purposes by a competent authority or the Government, so as to reveal or suggest—
- (a) that a disclosure was made under section 5; or
 - (b) the identity of any person as the person making the disclosure.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply in respect of proceedings against the person making the disclosure for an offence under subsection 4(1) or subsection (1).

(5) If information is published or broadcast in contravention of subsection (3), each of the following persons, namely—

- (a) in the case of publication as part of a newspaper or periodical publication, any proprietor, editor, publisher and distributor of the newspaper or periodical publication;
- (b) in the case of a publication otherwise than as part of a newspaper or periodical publication, any person who publishes it and any person who distributes it;
- (c) in the case of a broadcast, any person who broadcasts the information and, if the information is contained in a programme, any person who transmits or provides the programme and any person having functions in relation to the programme corresponding to those of the editor of a newspaper or periodical publication,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) In this section, “broadcast” includes any broadcast by radio, film, videotape, television or electronic media.

PART III

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Functions of the competent authority

7. *(1) The Minister of Finance may, by order published in the *Gazette*, appoint a person to be the competent authority and such person shall have all the functions conferred on the competent authority by this Act.

*NOTE—Bank Negara Malaysia appointed as the competent authority w.e.f. 15 January 2002—see P.U. (A) 19/2002.

(2) The competent authority may authorize any of its officers or any other person to perform any or all of its functions or render such assistance in the performance of its functions under this Act as it may specify.

Provisions relating to the competent authority

8. (1) The Minister of Finance may, upon the recommendation of the competent authority, who shall consult the relevant supervisory authority of a reporting institution, by order published in the *Gazette*, *invoke any or all of the provisions of Part IV in respect of that reporting institution.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that a competent authority may exercise its powers under this section in respect of reporting institutions carrying on any or all of the activities listed in the First Schedule, and shall—

- (a) receive and analyze information and reports from any person, including reports issued by reporting institutions under section 14;
- (b) send any report received under paragraph (a) or any information derived from any such report to an enforcement agency if it is satisfied or has reason to believe or suspect that a transaction involves proceeds of an unlawful activity or a serious offence is being, has been or is about to be committed; and
- (c) send any information derived from an examination carried out under Part IV to an enforcement agency if it has reason to suspect that a transaction involves proceeds of an unlawful activity or a serious offence is being, has been or is about to be committed.

(3) The competent authority may—

- (a) compile statistics and records;
- (b) give instructions to a reporting institution in relation to any report or information received under section 14;

*NOTE—Paragraph 14(b), sections 20 and 24 invoked on institutions carrying on banking business, finance company business, merchant banking business and Islamic banking business w.e.f. 15 January 2002—see P.U. (A) 20/2002.

- (c) make recommendations to the relevant supervisory authority, enforcement agency and reporting institutions arising out of any report or information received under subsection (2); and
- (d) create training requirements and provide training for any reporting institutions in respect of their transactions and reporting and record-keeping obligations under Part IV.

Authorization to release information

9. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the competent authority may, in writing, authorize any enforcement agency or its designated officers to have access to such information as the competent authority may specify for the purposes of performing the enforcement agency's functions.

(2) In respect of any information received from a reporting institution carrying on any business activity listed under Part II of the First Schedule, the competent authority shall authorize Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority or its designated officers to have access to that information.

(3) The competent authority may, in writing, authorize the Attorney General or his designated officer to have access to such information as the competent authority may specify for the purpose of dealing with a foreign State's request in relation to mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Disclosure to corresponding authority of foreign State

10. (1) The Minister may enter into an agreement or arrangement, in writing, with the government of a foreign State regarding the exchange, between the competent authority and any corresponding authority of that foreign State, of information that the competent authority or the corresponding authority has reasonable grounds to suspect would be relevant to the investigation or the prosecution of a money laundering offence or a terrorism financing offence or an offence that is substantially similar to either offence.

(2) The competent authority may enter into an agreement or arrangement, in writing, with a corresponding authority of a foreign State regarding the exchange, between the competent authority and that corresponding authority, of information that the competent authority or the corresponding authority has reasonable grounds to suspect would be relevant to the investigation or the prosecution of a money laundering offence or a terrorism financing offence or an offence that is substantially similar to either offence.

(3) Notwithstanding any other written law or rule of law, the competent authority may communicate any information reported to it under section 14 to a corresponding authority of a foreign State if—

(a) the competent authority has reasonable grounds to suspect that the information would be relevant to the investigation or prosecution of a money laundering offence or a terrorism financing offence or an offence that is substantially similar to either offence; and

(b) either—

(i) the Minister has, in accordance with subsection (1), entered into an agreement or arrangement with that foreign State regarding the exchange of such information; or

(ii) the competent authority has, in accordance with subsection (2), entered into an agreement or arrangement with that corresponding authority regarding the exchange of such information,

under which the corresponding authority of the foreign State has agreed to communicate to the competent authority, upon the competent authority's request, information received by the corresponding authority that corresponds to any information required to be reported to the competent authority under section 14; and

(c) the competent authority is satisfied that the corresponding authority has given appropriate undertakings—

(i) for protecting the confidentiality of any thing communicated to it; and

- (ii) for controlling the use that will be made of it, including an undertaking that it will not be used as evidence in any other proceedings.

(4) The competent authority shall record in writing the reasons for all decisions made under paragraph (3)(a) to communicate any information.

(5) In this section, “corresponding authority”, in relation to a foreign State, means the authority of that foreign State responsible for receiving information that corresponds to any information required to be reported to a competent authority under section 14.

Prohibited disclosure

11. Subject to section 12, no person who has obtained information from a competent authority under Part IV shall—

- (a) while he is authorized under section 9, disclose or communicate the information except to another officer authorized under that section, for the purposes of, or in connection with, the performance of his duties; and
- (b) when he is no longer authorized under section 9, make a record of the information, or disclose or communicate the information in any circumstances.

Permitted disclosure

12. (1) Nothing in section 11 shall prevent the communication of the competent authority’s information under this Part with respect to a prosecution or legal proceedings in connection with the commission of a serious offence, a foreign serious offence, an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence.

(2) Nothing in section 11 shall prevent the communication of the competent authority’s information under this Part in respect of the affairs of a person by the person authorized under section 9 to—

- (a) if the person is not a company, that person;

- (b) if the person is a company—
- (i) any person who is, or has been, a director or an officer of the company; or
 - (ii) any person who is, or has been directly involved in, or responsible for, the preparation of information furnished on behalf of the company; or
- (c) the person who furnished the information to the competent authority.

(3) No person to whom the competent authority or person authorized under section 9 communicates any information under this Part and the information does not relate to the affairs of the person shall make a record of the information or disclose, or communicate the information to any person in any circumstances.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(5) Except where it is necessary to do so for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, a person who obtains information from the competent authority under this Part shall not be required to produce in court any document containing any of the information or to disclose or communicate to any court such information.

PART IV

REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

Record-keeping by reporting institutions

13. (1) A reporting institution shall keep a record of any transaction involving the domestic currency or any foreign currency exceeding such amount as the competent authority may specify.

(2) The record referred to in subsection (1) shall be in such form as the competent authority may specify.

(3) The record referred to in subsection (1) shall include the following information for each transaction:

- (a) the identity and address of the person in whose name the transaction is conducted;
- (b) the identity and address of the beneficiary or the person on whose behalf the transaction is conducted, where applicable;
- (c) the identity of the accounts affected by the transaction, if any;
- (d) the type of transaction involved, such as deposit, withdrawal, exchange of currency, cheque cashing, purchase of cashier's cheques or money orders or other payment or transfer by, through, or to such reporting institution;
- (e) the identity of the reporting institution where the transaction occurred; and
- (f) the date, time and amount of the transaction,

and shall also include such other information as the competent authority may specify in writing.

(4) For the purposes of this Part, multiple cash transactions in the domestic or foreign currency which, in aggregate, exceeds the amount specified by the competent authority pursuant to subsection (1) shall be treated as a single transaction if they are undertaken by or on behalf of any one person during any one day or such other period as the competent authority may specify.

Report by reporting institutions

14. A reporting institution shall promptly report to the competent authority any transaction—

- (a) exceeding such amount as the competent authority may specify; and
- **(b)* where the identity of the persons involved, the transaction itself or any other circumstances concerning that transaction gives any officer or employee of the reporting institution reason to suspect that the transaction involves proceeds of an unlawful activity.

*NOTE—Invoked pursuant to section 8 of this Act on institutions carrying on banking business, finance company business, merchant banking business and Islamic banking business w.e.f. 15 January 2002—see P.U. (A) 20/2002.

Centralization of information

15. A reporting institution shall provide for the centralization of the information collected pursuant to this Part.

Identification of account holder

16. (1) A reporting institution—

- (a) shall maintain accounts in the name of the account holder; and
- (b) shall not open, operate or maintain any anonymous account or any account which is in a fictitious, false or incorrect name.

(2) A reporting institution shall—

- (a) verify, by reliable means, the identity, representative capacity, domicile, legal capacity, occupation or business purpose of any person, as well as other identifying information on that person, whether he be an occasional or usual client, through the use of documents such as identity card, passport, birth certificate, driver's licence and constituent document, or any other official or private document, when establishing or conducting business relations, particularly when opening new accounts or passbooks, entering into any fiduciary transaction, renting of a safe deposit box, or performing any cash transaction exceeding such amount as the competent authority may specify; and

(b) include such details in a record.

(3) A reporting institution shall take reasonable measures to obtain and record information about the true identity of the person on whose behalf an account is opened or a transaction is conducted if there are any doubts that any person is not acting on his own behalf, particularly in the case of a person who is not conducting any commercial, financial, or industrial operations in the foreign State where it has its headquarters or domicile.

(4) For purposes of this section, "person" shall include any person who is a nominee, agent, beneficiary or principal in relation to a transaction.

Retention of records

17. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of any written law pertaining to the retention of documents, a reporting institution shall maintain any record under this Part for a period of not less than six years from the date an account has been closed or the transaction has been completed or terminated.

(2) A reporting institution shall also maintain records to enable the reconstruction of any transaction in excess of such amount as the competent authority may specify, for a period of not less than six years from the date the transaction has been completed or terminated.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) will not apply where a reporting institution has transmitted the record to the competent authority or an enforcement agency.

(4) Any reporting institution which contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Opening account in false name

18. (1) No person shall open, operate or authorize the opening or the operation of an account with a reporting institution in a fictitious, false or incorrect name.

(2) Where a person is commonly known by two or more different names, the person shall not use one of those names in opening an account with a reporting institution unless the person has previously disclosed the other name or names to the reporting institution.

(3) Where a person using a particular name in his dealings with a reporting institution discloses to it a different name or names by which he is commonly known, the reporting institution shall make a record of the disclosure and shall, upon request in writing from the competent authority, give the competent authority a copy of that record.

- (4) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a person opens an account in a false name if the person, in opening the account, or becoming a signatory to the account, uses a name other than a name by which the person is commonly known;
 - (b) a person operates an account in a false name if the person does any act or thing in relation to the account (whether by way of making a deposit or withdrawal or by way of communication with the reporting institution concerned or otherwise) and, in doing so, uses a name other than a name by which the person is commonly known; and
 - (c) an account is in a false name if it was opened in a false name, whether before or after the commencement date of this Act.
- (5) Any person who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Compliance programme

19. (1) A reporting institution shall adopt, develop and implement internal programmes, policies, procedures and controls to guard against and detect any offence under this Act.

- (2) The programmes in subsection (1) shall include—
- (a) the establishment of procedures to ensure high standards of integrity of its employees and a system to evaluate the personal, employment and financial history of these employees;
 - (b) on-going employee training programmes, such as “know-your-customer” programmes, and instructing employees with regard to the responsibilities specified in sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; and
 - (c) an independent audit function to check compliance with such programmes.

(3) A reporting institution shall implement compliance programmes under subsection (1) on its branches and subsidiaries in and outside Malaysia.

(4) A reporting institution shall also designate compliance officers at management level in each branch and subsidiary who will be in charge of the application of the internal programmes and procedures, including proper maintenance of records and reporting of suspicious transactions.

(5) A reporting institution shall develop audit functions to evaluate such policies, procedures and controls to test compliance with the measures taken by the reporting institution to comply with the provisions of this Act and the effectiveness of such measures.

Secrecy obligations overridden

***20.** The provisions of this Part shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any written law or otherwise.

Obligations of supervisory or licensing authority

21. (1) The relevant supervisory authority of a reporting institution or such other person as the relevant supervisory authority may deem fit may—

- (a) adopt the necessary measures to prevent or avoid having any person who is unsuitable from controlling, or participating, directly or indirectly, in the directorship, management or operation of the reporting institution;
- (b) examine and supervise reporting institutions, and regulate and verify, through regular examinations, that a reporting institution adopts and implements the compliance programmes in section 19;
- (c) issue guidelines to assist reporting institutions in detecting suspicious patterns of behaviour in their clients and these

*NOTE—Invoked pursuant to section 8 of this Act on institutions carrying on banking business, finance company business, merchant banking business and Islamic banking business w.e.f. 15 January 2002—see P.U. (A) 20/2002.

guidelines shall be developed taking into account modern and secure techniques of money management and will serve as an educational tool for reporting institutions' personnel; and

(d) cooperate with other enforcement agencies and lend technical assistance in any investigation, prosecution or proceedings relating to any unlawful activity or offence under this Act.

(2) The licensing authority of a reporting institution may, upon the recommendation of the competent authority, revoke or suspend the reporting institution's licence if it has been convicted of an offence under this Act.

(3) The relevant supervisory authority shall report promptly to the competent authority any information received from any reporting institutions relating to transactions or activities that could be related to any unlawful activity or offence under this Act.

Powers to enforce compliance

22. (1) An officer of a reporting institution shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the reporting institution's compliance with its obligations under this Part.

(2) The competent authority, upon application to the High Court and satisfying the Court that a reporting institution has failed without reasonable excuse to comply in whole or in part with any obligations in this Act, shall obtain an order against any or all of the officers or employees of that reporting institution on such terms as the Court deems necessary to enforce compliance with such obligations.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the competent authority may direct or enter into an agreement with any reporting institution that has without reasonable excuse failed to comply in whole or in part with any obligations in this Part to implement any action plan to ensure compliance with its obligations under this Part.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with a directive under subsection (3) commits an offence

and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Currency reporting at border

23. (1) A person leaving or entering Malaysia with an amount in cash, negotiable bearer instruments or both, exceeding such value as the competent authority may prescribe by order published in the *Gazette*, shall declare to the competent authority such amount in such form as the competent authority may specify.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(3) Notwithstanding the Exchange Control Act 1953 [*Act 17*] and the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958, the Controller of Foreign Exchange shall have authority to submit to the competent authority information received under section 24 or 25 of the Exchange Control Act 1953.

(4) Any declaration required to be made or given under subsection (1) shall for the purposes of the Customs Act 1967 [*Act 235*] be deemed to be a declaration in a matter relating to customs.

Protection of persons reporting

***24.** (1) No civil, criminal or disciplinary proceedings shall be brought against a person who—

- (a) discloses or supplies any information in any report made under this Part; or
- (b) supplies any information in connection with such a report, whether at the time the report is made or afterwards;

*NOTE—Invoked pursuant to section 8 of this Act on institutions carrying on banking business, finance company business, merchant banking business and Islamic banking business w.e.f. 15 January 2002—see P.U. (A) 20/2002.

in respect of—

- (aa) the disclosure or supply, or the manner of the disclosure or supply, by that person, of the information referred to in paragraph (a) or (b); or
- (bb) any consequences that follow from the disclosure or supply of that information,

unless the information was disclosed or supplied in bad faith.

(2) In proceedings against any person for an offence under this Part, it shall be a defence for that person to show that he took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to avoid committing the offence.

Examination of a reporting institution

25. (1) For the purposes of monitoring a reporting institution's compliance with this Part, the competent authority may authorize an examiner to examine—

- (a) any of the reporting institution's records or reports that relate to its obligations under this Part, which are kept at, or accessible from, the reporting institution's premises; and
- (b) any system used by the reporting institution at its premises for keeping those records or reports.

(2) In carrying out the examination under subsection (1), the examiner may—

- (a) ask any question relating to any record, system or report of a reporting institution; and
- (b) make any note or take any copy of the whole or part of any business transaction of the reporting institution.

Examination of person other than a reporting institution

26. (1) An examiner authorized under section 25 may examine—

- (a) a person who is, or was at any time, a director or an officer of a reporting institution or of its agent;

- (b) a person who is, or was at any time, a client, or otherwise having dealings with a reporting institution; or
- (c) a person whom he believes to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, including an auditor or an advocate and solicitor of a reporting institution,

and that person shall give such document or information as the examiner may require within such time as the examiner may specify.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(3) Notwithstanding any other written law, an agent, including an auditor or an advocate and solicitor of a reporting institution, shall not be liable for breach of a contract relating to, or a duty of, confidentiality for giving any document or information to the examiner.

Appearance before examiner

27. (1) A director or an officer of a reporting institution examined under subsection 25(1), or a person examined under subsection 26(1), shall appear before the examiner at his office upon being called to do so by the examiner at such time as the examiner may specify.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Destruction of examination records

28. The competent authority may destroy any document or copy of such document made or taken pursuant to an examination under

sections 25 and 26 within six years of the examination except where a copy of the document has been sent to an enforcement agency.

PART V

INVESTIGATION

Investigation by competent authority and enforcement agencies

29. (1) Where—

- (a) the competent authority has reason to suspect the commission of an offence under Part III or IV; or
- (b) an enforcement agency having the power to enforce the law under which a related serious offence is committed has reason to suspect the commission of an offence under any other provisions of this Act,

the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency shall cause an investigation to be made and for such purpose may exercise all the powers of investigation provided for under this Act.

(2) The competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be, may instruct any person to take such steps as may be necessary to facilitate an investigation under subsection (1).

(3) The competent authority and the relevant enforcement agency shall coordinate and cooperate with any other enforcement agency in and outside Malaysia, with respect to an investigation into any serious offence or foreign serious offence, as the case may be.

Appointment of investigating officer

30. (1) For purposes of an investigation under this Part, the competent authority or relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be, may appoint its employee or any other person to be an investigating officer.

(2) An investigating officer who is not an employee of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency shall be subject to, and enjoy such rights, protection, and indemnity as may be specified in this Act or other written law applicable to an employee of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be.

(3) An investigating officer shall be subject to the direction and control of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, which has authorized him to act on its behalf, as the case may be.

Powers of an investigating officer

31. (1) Where an investigating officer is satisfied, or has reason to suspect, that a person has committed an offence under this Act, he may, without a search warrant—

- (a) enter any premises belonging to or in the possession or control of the person or his employee, and in the case of a body corporate, its director or manager;
- (b) search the premises for any property, record, report or document;
- (c) inspect, make copies of or take extracts from any record, report or document so seized and detained;
- (d) take possession of, and remove from the premises, any property, record, report or document so seized and detained and detain it for such period as he deems necessary;
- (e) search any person who is in, or on, such premises, if the investigating officer has reason to suspect that person has on his person any property, record, report or document, including personal document, necessary, in the investigating officer's opinion, for the purpose of investigation into an offence under this Act;
- (f) break open, examine and search any article, container or receptacle; or
- (g) stop, detain or search any conveyance.

(2) An investigating officer may, if it is necessary to do so—

- (a) break open any outer or inner door of such premises or conveyance and enter such premises or conveyance;
- (b) remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure, detention or removal as he is empowered to effect; or
- (c) detain any person found on such premises, or in such conveyance, until the search is completed.

(3) An investigating officer may seize, take possession of, and detain for such duration as he thinks necessary, any property, record, report or document produced before him in the course of his investigation or found on the person who is being searched by him.

(4) An investigating officer, in the course of his investigation or search, shall—

- (a) prepare and sign a list of every property, record, report or document seized; and
- (b) state in the list the location in which, or the person on whom, the property, record, report or document is found.

(5) The occupant of the premises entered in the course of investigation, or any person on his behalf, shall be present during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under subsection (4) shall be delivered to such person at his request.

Power to examine persons

32. (1) Notwithstanding any written law, or oath, undertaking or requirement of secrecy or confidentiality to the contrary, or an obligation under an agreement or arrangement, express or implied, to the contrary, an investigating officer conducting an investigation shall have the power to administer an oath or affirmation to the person being examined.

(2) An investigating officer may order, orally or in writing, any person whom he believes to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case—

- (a) to attend before him for examination;
- (b) to produce before him any property, record, report or document; or
- (c) to furnish to him a statement in writing made on oath or affirmation setting out such information as he may require.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) The person examined under subsection (2) shall be legally bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by the investigating officer, but he may refuse to answer any question the answer to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or penalty or forfeiture.

(5) A person making a statement under paragraph (2)(c) shall be legally bound to state the truth, whether or not such statement is made wholly or partly in answer to the questions of the investigating officer.

(6) An investigating officer examining a person under subsection (2) shall first inform that person of the provisions of subsections (4) and (5).

(7) A statement made by any person under paragraph (2)(a) shall be reduced into writing and signed by the person making it or affixed with his thumb print—

- (a) after it has been read to him in the language in which he made it; and
- (b) after he has been given an opportunity to make any correction he may wish.

- (8) Any person who—
- (a) fails to appear before an investigating officer as required under paragraph (2)(a);
 - (b) refuses to answer any question put to him by an investigating officer under subsection (4); or
 - (c) furnishes to an investigating officer any information or statement that is false or misleading in any material particular,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Search of a person

33. (1) An investigating officer searching any person under paragraph 31(1)(e) may detain the person for such period as may be necessary to have the search carried out, which shall not in any case exceed twenty-four hours without the authorization of a magistrate, and may, if necessary, remove the person in custody to another place to facilitate such search.

(2) No person shall be searched under this Part except by an investigating officer of the same gender and such search shall be carried out with strict regard to decency.

Obstruction to exercise of powers by an investigating officer

- 34.** Any person who—
- (a) refuses any investigating officer access to any premises, or fails to submit to the search of his person;
 - (b) assaults, obstructs, hinders or delays an investigating officer in effecting any entrance which he is entitled to effect;

- (c) fails to comply with any lawful demands of any investigating officer in the execution of his duties under this Part;
- (d) refuses to give to an investigating officer any property, document or information which may reasonably be required of him and which he has in his power to give;
- (e) fails to produce to, or conceal or attempt to conceal from, an investigating officer, any property, record, report or document, which the investigating officer requires;
- (f) rescues or attempts to rescue any thing which has been duly seized;
- (g) furnishes to an investigating officer as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false; or
- (h) before or after any search or seizure, breaks or otherwise destroys any thing to prevent its seizure, or the securing of the property, record, report or document,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Tipping-off

35. (1) Any person who—

- (a) knows or has reason to suspect that an investigating officer is acting, or is proposing to act, in connection with an investigation which is being, or is about to be, conducted under or for the purposes of this Act or any subsidiary legislation made under it and discloses to any other person information or any other matter which is likely to prejudice that investigation or proposed investigation; or
- (b) knows or has reason to suspect that a disclosure has been made to an investigating officer under this Act and discloses to any other person information or any other matter which is likely to prejudice any investigation which might be conducted following the disclosure,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) makes it an offence for an advocate and solicitor or his employee to disclose any information or other matter—

(a) to his client or the client's representative in connection with the giving of advice to the client in the course and for the purpose of the professional employment of the advocate and solicitor; or

(b) to any person in contemplation of, or in connection with and for the purpose of, any legal proceedings.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to any information or other matter which is disclosed with a view to furthering any illegal purpose.

(4) In proceedings against a person for an offence under this section, it is a defence to prove that—

(a) he did not know or suspect that the disclosure made under paragraph (1)(b) was likely to prejudice the investigation; or

(b) he had lawful authority or reasonable excuse for making the disclosure.

(5) An investigating officer or other person does not commit an offence under this section in respect of anything done by him in the course of acting in connection with the enforcement, or intended enforcement, of any provision of this Act or of any other written law relating to a serious offence.

Requirement to provide translation

36. (1) Where an investigating officer finds, seizes, detains, or takes possession of any property, record, report or document which, wholly or partly, is in a language other than the national language or English language, or is in any sign or code, the investigating officer may, orally or in writing, require the person who had the

possession, custody or control of the property, record, report or document to furnish to him a translation in the national language or English language within such period as he may specify.

(2) No person shall knowingly furnish a translation under subsection (1) which is not an accurate, faithful and true translation of the document.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with the requirement in subsection (1) or contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) Where the person required to furnish a translation under subsection (1) is not the person who is suspected to have committed the offence, the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be, may pay him reasonable fees and reimburse him for such reasonable expenses as he may have incurred in furnishing the translation.

Delivery of property, record, report or document

37. (1) An investigating officer may, by a notice in writing, require any person to deliver to him any property, record, report or document which he has reason to suspect has been used in the commission of an offence under this Act or is able to assist in the investigation of an offence under this Act that is in the possession or custody of, or under the control of, that person or within the power of that person to furnish.

(2) An investigating officer may grant permission to any person to inspect the property, record, report or document he had detained and taken possession of under subsection (1) if the person is entitled to inspect such property, record, report or document under this Act.

(3) A person who—

(a) fails to deliver any property, record, report or document that is required by an investigating officer; or

- (b) obstructs or hinders an investigating officer while exercising any of his powers under subsection (1),

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Seizing of property, record, report or document

38. An investigating officer may seize, take possession of and retain for such duration as he deems necessary, any property, record, report or document produced before him in the course of an examination under paragraph 32(2)(a) or (b), or search of the person under subsection 33(1), for ascertaining whether anything relevant to the investigation is concealed, or is otherwise, upon such person.

Release of property, record, report or document seized

39. (1) An investigating officer shall, unless otherwise ordered by any court—

- (a) at the close of an investigation or any proceedings arising from the investigation; or
- (b) with the prior written consent of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be, or of any investigating officer superior to him in rank, at any time before the close of an investigation,

release any property, record, report or document seized, detained or removed by him or any other investigating officer, to such person as he determines to be lawfully entitled to the property, record, report or document if he is satisfied that it is not required for the purpose of any prosecution or proceedings under this Act, or for the purpose of any prosecution under any other written law.

(2) The investigating officer effecting the release under subsection (1) shall record in writing the circumstances of, and the reason for, such release.

(3) Where the investigating officer is unable to determine the person who is lawfully entitled to the property, record, report or document or where there is more than one claimant to the property, record, report or document, or where the investigating officer is unable to locate the person under subsection (1) who is lawfully entitled to the property, record, report or document, the investigating officer shall report the matter to a magistrate who shall then deal with the property, record, report or document as provided for under subsections 413(2), (3) and (4) and sections 414, 415 and 416 of the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593].

Statement to be admissible

40. The record of an examination under paragraph 32(2)(a), any property, record, report or document produced under paragraph 32(2)(b) or any statement under paragraph 32(2)(c) shall, notwithstanding any written law or rule of law to the contrary, be admissible as evidence in any proceedings in any court for, or in relation to, an offence or any other matter under this Act or any offence under any other written law, regardless whether such proceedings are against the person who was examined, or who produced the property, record, report or document, or who made the written statement on oath or affirmation, or against any other person.

Investigating officer may arrest without warrant

41. An investigating officer appointed under section 30 may arrest without warrant a person whom he reasonably suspects to have committed or to be committing any offence under this Act.

Arrested person to be made over to police officer

42. An investigating officer, other than a police officer, making an arrest under section 41 shall make over the person so arrested to the nearest police officer or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person to the nearest police station, and the person arrested shall be dealt with according to the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force as if he had been arrested by a police officer.

Investigating officer deemed to be public servant and public officer

43. An investigating officer shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code, and to be a public officer for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PART VI

FREEZING, SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

Freezing of property

44. (1) Subject to section 50, where an enforcement agency, having the power to enforce the law under which a serious offence is committed, has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence has been, is being or is about to be committed by any person, it may issue an order freezing any property of that person or any terrorist property, as the case may be, wherever the property may be, or in his possession, under his control or due from any source to him.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may include—

(a) an order to direct that the property, or such part of the property as is specified in the order, is not to be disposed of, or otherwise dealt with, by any person, except in such manner and in such circumstances, if any, as are specified in the order; and

(b) an order to authorize any of its officers to take custody and control of the property, or such part of the property as is specified in the order if the enforcement agency is satisfied that the circumstances so require.

(3) The enforcement agency in making the order under subsection (1) may give directions to the person named or described in the order as to—

(a) the duration of the order;

(b) the disposal of that property, for the purpose of—

(i) determining any dispute as to the ownership of or other interest in the property or any part of it;

- (ii) its proper administration during the period of the order;
 - (iii) the payment of debts incurred in good faith due to creditors prior to the order;
 - (iv) the payment of money to that person for the reasonable subsistence of that person and his family; or
 - (v) the payment of the costs of that person to defend criminal proceedings against him; or
- (c) the manner in which the property should be administered or dealt with.
- (4) An order made under subsection (1) may direct that the person named or described in the order shall—
- (a) be restrained, whether by himself or by his nominees, relatives, employees or agents, from selling, disposing of, charging, pledging, transferring or otherwise dealing with or dissipating his property;
 - (b) not remove from or send out of Malaysia any of his money or property; and
 - (c) not leave or be permitted to leave Malaysia and shall surrender any travel documents to the Director General of Immigration within one week of the publication of the order.
- (5) An order made under subsection (1) shall cease to have effect after ninety days from the date of the order, if the person against whom the order was made has not been charged with an offence under this Act or a terrorism financing offence, as the case may be.
- (6) An enforcement agency shall not be liable for any damages or cost arising directly or indirectly from the making of an order under this section unless it can be proved that the order under subsection (1) was not made in good faith.
- (7) Where an enforcement agency directs that frozen property be administered or dealt with, the person charged with the administration of the property shall not be liable for any loss or damage to the property or for the cost of proceedings taken to

establish a claim to the property or to an interest in the property unless the court before which the claim is made finds that the person charged with the administration of the property has been negligent in respect of the administration of the property.

Seizure of movable property

45. (1) In the course of an investigation into an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, an investigating officer may, upon obtaining approval from an investigating officer senior in rank to him, seize any movable property which he has reasonable grounds to suspect to be the subject matter of such offence or evidence relating to such offence or to be terrorist property.

(2) A list of all movable property seized pursuant to subsection (1) and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by the investigating officer effecting the seizure and signed by him.

(3) A copy of the list referred to in subsection (2) shall be served as soon as possible on the owner of such property or on the person from whom the property was seized.

(4) This section shall not apply to any movable property liable to seizure under subsection (2) which is in the possession, custody or control of a financial institution.

Further provisions relating to seizure of movable property

46. (1) Where any movable property is seized under this Act, the seizure shall be effected by removing the movable property from the possession, custody or control of the person from whom it is seized and placing it under the custody of such person, and at such place, as the investigating officer may determine.

(2) Where it is not practicable, or it is otherwise not desirable, to remove any property under subsection (1), the investigating officer may leave it at the premises in which it is seized under the custody of such person as he may determine for the purpose.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), when any movable property, including any movable property referred to in subsection (6), has been seized under this Act, an investigating officer, other than the investigating officer who effected the seizure, upon obtaining approval from an investigating officer senior in rank to him, may—

- (a) temporarily return the movable property to its owner, or to the person from whose possession, custody or control it was seized, or to such person as may be entitled to it, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed, and subject in any case, to sufficient security being furnished to ensure that the movable property shall be surrendered on demand being made by the investigating officer who authorized the release and that such terms and conditions, if any, shall be complied with; or
- (b) return the movable property to the owner, or to the person from whose possession, custody or control it was seized, or to such person as may be entitled to the movable property, with liberty for the person to whom the movable property is so returned to dispose of the movable property, such return being subject to security being furnished in an amount which is not less than an amount which represents the open market value of that property on the date on which it is so returned.

(4) Where any person to whom movable property is temporarily returned under paragraph (3)(a) fails to surrender the movable property on demand or comply with any term or condition imposed under that paragraph—

- (a) the security furnished in respect of such movable property shall be forfeited; and
- (b) that person commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than two times the amount of the security furnished by him or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) Where an order of forfeiture is made by the court in respect of movable property returned under paragraph (3)(b), such

forfeiture shall be effected by forfeiting the security furnished by the person to whom the property was returned.

(6) When any movable property seized under this Act consists of money, shares, securities, stocks, debentures or any chose-in-action in the possession or under the custody or control of any person other than the person against whom the prosecution is intended to be taken, the seizure shall be effected by an investigating officer serving an order on such person—

- (a) prohibiting him from using, transferring, or dealing with such property; or
- (b) requiring him to surrender the property to an investigating officer in the manner and within the time specified in the order.

(7) Where any movable property seized is liable to speedy decay or deterioration, or is property which cannot be maintained without difficulty, or which is not practicable to maintain, and which cannot be dealt with under subsection (3), an investigating officer may sell or cause the property to be sold and shall hold the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs and expenses of the maintenance and sale of the movable property, to abide by the result of any proceedings under this Act.

Advocates and solicitors to disclose information

47. (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a Judge of the High Court may, on application being made to him in relation to an investigation into any offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, order an advocate and solicitor to disclose information available to him in respect of any transaction or dealing relating to any property which is liable to seizure under this Act.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall require an advocate and solicitor to comply with any order under that subsection to the extent that such compliance would disclose any privileged information or communication which came to his knowledge for the purpose of any pending proceedings.

Investigation powers in relation to a financial institution

48. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law or any rule of law, the Public Prosecutor, if he is satisfied that it is necessary for the purpose of any investigation into an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, may authorize in writing an investigating officer to exercise in relation to any financial institution specified in the authorization all the powers of investigation set out in Part V and in subsection (2).

(2) An investigating officer authorized under subsection (1) may, in relation to the financial institution in respect of which he is so authorized—

- (a) inspect and take copies of any book, record, report or document belonging to or in the possession, custody or control of the financial institution;
- (b) inspect and take copies of any share account, purchase account, expense account or any other account of any person kept in the financial institution;
- (c) inspect the contents of any safe deposit box in the financial institution; or
- (d) request for any other information relating to any record, report, document, account or article referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2), an investigating officer authorized under subsection (1) may take possession of any account, book, record, report, document, title, securities or cash to which he has access under that subsection where in his opinion—

- (a) the inspection of them, the copying of them, or the taking of extracts from them, cannot reasonably be undertaken without taking possession of them;
- (b) they may be interfered with or destroyed unless he takes possession of them; or
- (c) they may be needed as evidence in any prosecution for an offence under subsection 4(1), a terrorism financing offence or an offence under any other written law.

(4) Any person who wilfully fails or refuses to disclose any information or to produce any account, book, record, report, document or article under subsection (2) to the investigating officer authorized under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) Where any person discloses any information or produces any account, book, record, report, document or article to an investigating officer authorized under subsection (1), neither the first-mentioned person nor any other person on whose behalf or direction or as whose agent or officer the first-mentioned person may be acting shall, on account of such disclosure or production, be liable to any prosecution for any offence under any law, or to any proceedings or claim by any person under any law, or under any contract, agreement or arrangement, or otherwise.

Public Prosecutor's powers to obtain information

49. (1) Notwithstanding any law or rule of law to the contrary, the Public Prosecutor, if he has reasonable grounds to believe, based on the investigation carried out under this Act, that an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence has been committed, may by written notice—

- (a) require any person suspected of having committed such offence;
- (b) any relative or associate of the person referred to in paragraph (a); or
- (c) any other person whom the Public Prosecutor has reasonable grounds to believe is able to assist in the investigation,

to furnish a statement in writing on oath or affirmation—

- (aa) identifying every property, whether movable or immovable, whether in or outside Malaysia, belonging to him or in his possession, or in which he has any interest, whether legal or equitable, and specifying the date on which each of

the properties so identified was acquired and the manner in which it was acquired, whether by way of any dealing, bequest, devise, inheritance, or any other manner;

- (bb) identifying every property sent out of Malaysia by him or on his behalf during such period as may be specified in the notice;
- (cc) setting out the estimated value and location of each of the properties identified under paragraphs (aa) and (bb), and if any of such properties cannot be located, the reason for it;
- (dd) stating in respect of each of the properties identified under paragraphs (aa) and (bb) whether the property is held by him or by any other person on his behalf, whether it has been transferred, sold to, or kept with any person, whether it has been diminished in value since its acquisition by him, and whether it has been commingled with other property which cannot be separated or divided without difficulty;
- (ee) setting out all other information relating to his property, business, travel, or other activities as may be specified in the notice; and
- (ff) setting out all his sources of income, earnings or property.

(2) An officer of any financial institution, or any person who is in any manner or to any extent responsible for the management and control of the affairs of any financial institution, shall furnish a copy of all accounts, books, records, reports or documents relating to any person to whom a notice may be issued under subsection (1).

(3) Every person to whom a notice is sent by the Public Prosecutor under subsection (1) shall, notwithstanding any law or rule of law to the contrary, comply with the terms of the notice within such time as may be specified in the notice, and any person who wilfully neglects or fails to comply with the terms of the notice commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) Every person to whom a notice or direction is sent by the Public Prosecutor under this section shall be legally bound to state the truth and shall disclose all information which is within his knowledge, or which is available to him, or which is capable of being obtained by him.

(5) Where any person discloses any information or produces any accounts, books, records, reports or documents in response to a notice under subsection (1), such person, his agent or employee, or any other person acting on his behalf or under his direction, shall not, by reason only of such disclosure or production, be liable to prosecution for any offence under any law, or to any proceedings or claim by any person under any law or under any contract, agreement or arrangement, or otherwise.

(6) Subsection (5) shall not bar, prevent or prohibit the institution of any prosecution for any offence as provided by this section or the giving of false information in relation to any statement on oath or affirmation furnished to the Public Prosecutor pursuant to this section.

Seizure of movable property in financial institution

50. (1) Where the Public Prosecutor is satisfied on information given to him by an investigating officer that any movable property, including any monetary instrument or any accretion to it, which is the subject matter of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or evidence in relation to the commission of such offence or which is terrorist property, is in the possession, custody or control of a financial institution, he may, notwithstanding any other law or rule of law, after consultation with Bank Negara Malaysia, the Securities Commission or the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority, as the case may be, by order direct the financial institution not to part with, deal in, or otherwise dispose of such property or any part of it until the order is revoked or varied.

(2) A financial institution or any agent or employee of a financial institution shall not, on account of complying with an order of the Public Prosecutor under subsection (1), be liable to any prosecution under any law or to any proceedings or claim by any person under any law or under any contract, agreement, or arrangement, or otherwise.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with an order of the Public Prosecutor under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two times the amount which was parted with, dealt in or otherwise disposed of in contravention of the Public Prosecutor's order or one million ringgit, whichever is the higher, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) In this section, "monetary instrument" includes the domestic currency or any foreign currency, travellers' cheque, personal cheque, bank cheque, money order, investment security or negotiable instrument in bearer form or otherwise in such form that title to it passes upon delivery or upon delivery and endorsement.

Seizure of immovable property

51. (1) Where the Public Prosecutor is satisfied on information given to him by an investigating officer that any immovable property is the subject matter of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or evidence of the commission of such offence or is terrorist property, such property may be seized, and the seizure shall be effected—

- (a) by the issue of a Notice of Seizure by the Public Prosecutor setting out the particulars of the immovable property which is seized in so far as such particulars are within his knowledge, and prohibiting all dealings in such immovable property;
- (b) by publishing a copy of such Notice in two newspapers circulating in Malaysia, one of which shall be in the national language and the other in the English language; and
- (c) by serving a copy of such Notice on the Land Administrator or the Registrar of Titles, as the case may be, in Peninsular Malaysia, or on the Registrar of Titles or Collector of Land Revenue, as the case may be, in Sabah, or on the Director of Lands and Surveys or the Registrar responsible for land titles, as the case may be, in Sarawak, of the area in which the immovable property is situated.

(2) The Land Administrator, the Collector of Land Revenue, the Director of Lands and Surveys, the Registrar of Titles or the Registrar responsible for land titles, as the case may be, referred to in subsection (1) shall immediately upon being served with a Notice of Seizure under that subsection endorse the terms of the Notice of Seizure on the document of title in respect of the immovable property in the Register at his office.

(3) Where an endorsement of a Notice of Seizure has been made under subsection (2), the Notice shall have the effect of prohibiting all dealings in respect of the immovable property, and after such endorsement has been made no dealing in respect of the immovable property shall be registered, regardless whether it was effected before or after the issue of such Notice or the making of such endorsement.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply to a dealing effected by an officer of a public body in his capacity as such officer, or otherwise by or on behalf of the Federal Government of Malaysia or the Government of a State, or a local authority or other statutory authority.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) or (3) or does any act which results in, or causes, a contravention of subsection (2) or (3) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twice the value of the property in respect of which the Public Prosecutor's order had been contravened, or one million ringgit, whichever is the higher, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) Where a Notice of Seizure has been issued under subsection (1), a registered proprietor of the immovable property which is seized under such Notice, or any other person having any interest in such immovable property, who has knowledge of such Notice, and who knowingly enters into any agreement with any person to sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of or deal with, the whole or any part of such immovable property, commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twice the value of such property, or one million ringgit, whichever is the

higher, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Special provisions relating to seizure of a business

52. (1) Where an enforcement agency has reason to believe that any business—

- (a) is being carried on by or on behalf of any person against whom prosecution for an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence is intended to be commenced;
- (b) is being carried on by or on behalf of a relative or an associate of such person;
- (c) is a business in which such person, or a relative or associate of his, has an interest which amounts to or carries a right to not less than thirty per centum of the entire business; or
- (d) is a business over which such person or his relative or associate has management or effective control, either individually or together,

the enforcement agency may seize the business in the manner provided under this Part or by an order in writing—

- (aa) direct the extent and manner in which the business may be carried on;
- (bb) specify any person to supervise, direct or control the business, including its accounts, or to carry on the business or such part of it as may be specified;
- (cc) direct that all or any proportion of the proceeds or profits of the business be paid to the Accountant General and retained by him pending further directions in respect of it by the enforcement agency;
- (dd) prohibit any director, officer or employee or any other person from being in any manner involved in the business with effect from the date of the letter of prohibition; or

(*ee*) direct that the premises where the business was carried on to be closed and, if necessary or expedient, placed under guard or custody.

(2) Where an order is made by an enforcement agency under subsection (1), it may include in the order, or may subsequently give any further direction orally or in writing of an ancillary or consequential nature, or which may be necessary, for giving effect to, or for the carrying out of, the order.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may at any time be varied or revoked by an enforcement agency and where it so varies or revokes the order, it may give any direction of an ancillary or consequential nature, or which may be necessary, for giving effect to, or for the carrying out of, such variation or revocation.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), neither the Federal Government nor any person shall, in consequence of any order under subsection (1) be responsible for the payment of any money, dues, debts, liabilities or charges payable to any person in respect of the business, or in respect of any movable or immovable property owned, possessed, occupied or used, by any person in relation to the business.

(5) Where a person is carrying on any activities of the business in pursuance of an order under subsection (1), he shall be responsible for the payment of the wages of such employees of the business as are engaged in performing any work in relation to those activities for the period during which such person carries on those activities and such wages shall be paid out of the profits derived from such activities or, if there are no such profits or if such profits are insufficient, from the assets and the properties of the business.

(6) In this section—

(*a*) “wages” means the wages payable under the contract of employment between the employee and the business;

(*b*) “business” means any business registered under any written law providing for the registration of businesses and includes a corporation incorporated or registered under the Companies Act 1965 and an associate of that company as defined in section 3.

Prohibition of dealing with property outside Malaysia

53. Where the Public Prosecutor is satisfied that any property is the subject matter of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or was used in the commission of the offence or is terrorist property, and such property is held or deposited outside Malaysia, he may make an application by way of an affidavit to a Judge of the High Court for an order prohibiting the person by whom the property is held or with whom it is deposited from dealing with the property.

Dealing with property after seizure to be void

54. (1) Where any property has been seized under this Act, and so long as such seizure remains in force, any dealing effected by any person or between any persons in respect of such property, except any dealing effected under this Act by an officer of a public body in his capacity as such officer, or otherwise by or on behalf of the Federal Government, or the Government of a State, or a local authority or other statutory authority, shall be null and void, and shall not be registered or otherwise be given effect to by any person or authority.

(2) Subsection (1) shall be in addition to and not in derogation of subsections 51(3) and (4).

(3) For so long as a seizure of any property under this Act remains in force, no action, suit or other proceedings of a civil nature shall be instituted, or if it is pending immediately before such seizure, be maintained or continued in any court or before any other authority in respect of the property which has been so seized, and no attachment, execution or other similar process shall be commenced, or if any such process is pending immediately before such seizure, be maintained or continued, in respect of such property on account of any claim, judgment or decree, regardless whether such claim was made, or such judgment or decree was given, before or after such seizure was effected, except at the instance of the Federal Government or the Government of a State, or at the instance of a local authority or other statutory authority, or except with the prior consent in writing of the Public Prosecutor.

Forfeiture of property upon prosecution for an offence

55. (1) Subject to section 61, in any prosecution for an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, the court shall make an order for the forfeiture of any property which is proved to be the subject matter of the offence or to have been used in the commission of the offence or which is proved to be terrorist property where—

- (a) the offence is proved against the accused; or
- (b) the offence is not proved against the accused but the court is satisfied—
 - (i) that the accused is not the true and lawful owner of such property; and
 - (ii) that no other person is entitled to the property as a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration.

(2) Where the offence is proved against the accused but the property referred to in subsection (1) has been disposed of, or cannot be traced, the court shall order the accused to pay as a penalty a sum which is equivalent to, in the opinion of the court, the value of the property, and any such penalty shall be recoverable as a fine.

(3) In determining whether the property is the subject matter of an offence or has been used in the commission of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or is terrorist property the court shall apply the standard of proof required in civil proceedings.

Forfeiture of property where there is no prosecution

56. (1) Subject to section 61, where in respect of any property frozen or seized under this Act there is no prosecution or conviction for an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, the Public Prosecutor may, before the expiration of twelve months from the date of the freeze or seizure, apply to a judge of the High Court for an order of forfeiture of that property if he is satisfied that such property had been obtained as a result of or in connection with an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence, as the case may be, or is terrorist property.

(2) The judge to whom an application is made under subsection (1) shall make an order for the forfeiture of the property if he is satisfied—

(a) that the property is the subject matter of or was used in the commission of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or is terrorist property; and

(b) that there is no purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration in respect of the property.

(3) Any property that has been seized and in respect of which no application is made under subsection (1) shall, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of its seizure, be released to the person from whom it was seized.

(4) In determining whether or not the property has been obtained as a result of or in connection with an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or is terrorist property, the court shall apply the standard of proof required in civil proceedings.

Validity of freeze, seizure or sale

57. Where the freeze, seizure or sale of any property has been effected under this Act, the validity of such freeze, seizure or sale, or other form of disposal of such property, or of any destruction of the property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in consequence of such freeze, seizure or sale, shall not be affected by any objection to it relating to the manner in which the freeze, seizure or sale was effected, or the place at which it was effected, or the person from whom it was effected, or the person to whom any notice of the freeze, seizure or sale was given, or omitted to be given, or any failure to conform to any procedural provision of this Act or of any other written law in effecting the freeze, seizure or sale.

Vesting of forfeited property in the Federal Government

58. (1) Where any property is forfeited under this Act, the property shall vest in the Government free from any right,

interest or encumbrance of any person except a right, interest or encumbrance which is held by a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and which is not otherwise null and void under any provision of this Act.

(2) Where any person who holds any encumbrance to which the property is subject claims that he holds the encumbrance as a purchaser in good faith for valuable consideration and that the encumbrance is not otherwise null and void under any provision of this Act, and the Federal Government disputes such claim, the Public Prosecutor may apply to the Sessions Court to determine the question and the court shall determine the question after giving an opportunity to be heard to the person holding the encumbrance and hearing the reply of the Public Prosecutor to any representations which may be made before that court by the person holding the encumbrance.

(3) Where any property is vested in the Federal Government under subsection (1), the vesting shall take effect without any transfer, conveyance, deed or other instrument and where any registration of such vesting is required under any law, the authority empowered to effect the registration shall do so in the name of such public officer, authority, person or body as the Public Prosecutor may specify.

(4) Where the property vested in the Federal Government under subsection (1) is immovable property, the vesting shall upon production to the Registrar of Titles or the Land Administrator, in Peninsular Malaysia, or to the Registrar of Titles or the Collector of Land Revenue, in Sabah or the Registrar of Titles or the Director of Lands and Surveys, as the case may be, in Sarawak of the order of the court forfeiting the immovable property, or in the case of property forfeited under subsection 55(1), a certificate of the Public Prosecutor certifying that it has been forfeited, be registered in the name of the Federal Lands Commissioner.

Pecuniary orders

59. (1) Upon application by an enforcement agency to a Sessions Court, a pecuniary penalty order may be made against a person from whom property is forfeited in respect of benefits derived by the person from the commission of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or from terrorist property.

(2) Where—

- (a) an application is made to a court for an order under subsection (1) in respect of benefits derived by a person from the commission of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or from terrorist property; and
- (b) the court is satisfied that the person derived benefits from the commission of that offence,

the court may, if it considers it appropriate, assess in accordance with the manner prescribed by the Minister of Home Affairs by order published in the *Gazette*, the value of the benefits so derived and order that person to pay to the Federal Government a pecuniary penalty equal to the amount.

(3) Where a forfeiture order has been made under sections 55 and 56 against any property that is proceeds of an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or of terrorist property, the pecuniary penalty to be paid under subsection (2) shall be reduced by an amount equal to the value of the property as at the time of making the order under subsection (2).

(4) In determining whether or not any benefit is derived from an offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence or from terrorist property the court shall apply the standard of proof required in civil proceedings.

Release of property seized

60. (1) Where property has been seized under this Act, an investigating officer other than the investigating officer who effected the seizure, may at any time before it is forfeited under this Act, release such property to such person as he determines to be lawfully entitled to the property if he is satisfied that such property is not liable to forfeiture under this Act or otherwise required for the purpose of any proceedings under the Act, or for the purpose of any prosecution under any other law, and in such event neither the officer effecting the seizure, nor the Federal Government, or any person acting on behalf of the Federal Government, shall be liable to any proceedings by any person if the seizure and release had been effected in good faith.

(2) The officer effecting any release of any property under subsection (1) shall make a record in writing in respect of such release, specifying in the record in detail the circumstances of, and the reason for, such release, and he shall send a copy of such record to the Public Prosecutor.

***Bona fide* third parties**

61. (1) The provisions in this Part shall apply without prejudice to the rights of *bona fide* third parties.

(2) The court making the order of forfeiture under section 55 or the judge to whom an application is made under subsection 56(1) shall cause to be published a notice in the *Gazette* calling upon any third party who claims to have any interest in the property to attend before the court on the date specified in the notice to show cause as to why the property shall not be forfeited.

(3) A third party's lack of good faith may be inferred, by the court or an enforcement agency, from the objective circumstances of the case.

(4) The court or enforcement agency shall return the property to the claimant when it is satisfied that—

- (a) the claimant has a legitimate legal interest in the property;
- (b) no participation, collusion or involvement with respect to the offence under subsection 4(1) or a terrorism financing offence which is the object of the proceedings can be imputed to the claimant;
- (c) the claimant lacked knowledge and was not intentionally ignorant of the illegal use of the property, or if he had knowledge, did not freely consent to its illegal use;
- (d) the claimant did not acquire any right in the property from a person proceeded against under circumstances that give rise to a reasonable inference that any right was transferred for the purpose of avoiding the eventual subsequent forfeiture of the property; and

- (e) the claimant did all that could reasonably be expected to prevent the illegal use of the property.

Disposition of forfeited property

62. Whenever property that is not required to be destroyed and that is not harmful to the public is forfeited under section 55 or 56, the court or an enforcement agency may, in accordance with the law—

- (a) retain it for official use, or transfer it to the Federal Government; or
- (b) sell it and transfer the proceeds from such sale to the Federal Government.

Absconded person

63. (1) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be treated as if he had been convicted of a serious offence if the person absconds in connection with a serious offence and any reference in this Part to the defendant shall include a reference to such person.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person shall be treated as if he had absconded in connection with a serious offence if, before or after the commencement date—

- (a) an investigation for a serious offence has been commenced against the person; and
- (b) the person—
 - (i) dies before proceedings in respect of the offence were instituted, or if such proceedings were instituted, the person dies before he is convicted of the offence; or
 - (ii) at the end of the period of six months from the date on which the investigation referred to in paragraph (a) was commenced against him, cannot be found, apprehended or extradited.

Forfeiture order where person has absconded

64. Where a person is, by reason of section 63, treated as if he had been convicted of a serious offence, a court may make a forfeiture order under this Part if the court is satisfied—

- (a) on the evidence adduced before it that, on the balance of probabilities, the person has absconded; and
- (b) having regard to all the evidence before the court, that such evidence if unrebutted would warrant his conviction for the offence.

Effect of death on proceedings

65. (1) Proceedings under section 64 shall be instituted or continued against the personal representatives of a deceased defendant or, if there are no personal representatives, such beneficiary of the estate of the deceased defendant as may be specified by the court upon the application of the Public Prosecutor.

(2) Where the power conferred by this Act to make an order is to be exercised in relation to a deceased defendant, the order shall be made against the estate of the deceased defendant.

(3) In this section, “deceased defendant” means a person who dies—

- (a) after an investigation into a serious offence has been commenced against him; and
- (b) before proceedings in respect of the offence have been instituted, or if such proceedings have been instituted, before he is convicted of the offence.

(4) In this section, a reference to property or interest in property shall include a reference to income accruing from such property or interest.

Service of documents on absconders

66. Where any document is required under this Act to be served on a person who cannot be found or who is outside Malaysia and cannot be compelled to attend before a court in respect of

proceedings under this Act, the court may dispense with service of the document upon him and the proceedings may be continued to their final conclusion in his absence.

Part VIA

SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM FINANCING OFFENCES AND FREEZING, SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF TERRORIST PROPERTY

Interpretation in relation to this Part

66A. (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“specified entity” means an entity in respect of which an order under section 66B has been made, or is deemed by reason of the operation of subsection 66c(2) to have been made, and is for the time being in force;

“terrorist act” has the same meaning as in section 130B of the Penal Code;

“relevant regulatory or supervisory authority” includes Bank Negara Malaysia, the Securities Commission and the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority.

Declaration of specified entities

66B. (1) Where the Minister of Home Affairs is satisfied on information given to him by a police officer that—

- (a) an entity has knowingly committed, attempted to commit, participated in committing or facilitated the commission of, a terrorist act; or
- (b) an entity is knowingly acting on behalf of, at the direction of, or in association with, an entity referred to in paragraph (a),

the Minister of Home Affairs may, by order published in the *Gazette*, declare the entity to be a specified entity.

(2) In making an order under subsection (1), the Minister of Home Affairs may, for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the order, consult with the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority or such other body or agency as the Minister of Home Affairs considers appropriate.

(3) Where an order under subsection (1) has been made—

- (a) no citizen of Malaysia and no body corporate incorporated in Malaysia shall within or outside Malaysia knowingly provide or collect by any means, directly or indirectly, property with the intention that the property be used, or in the knowledge that the property is to be used, by a specified entity;
- (b) no citizen of Malaysia and no body corporate incorporated in Malaysia shall within or outside Malaysia knowingly—
 - (i) deal, directly or indirectly, in any property of a specified entity, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by that entity;
 - (ii) enter into or facilitate, directly or indirectly, any transaction related to a dealing referred to in subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) provide any financial or other related service in respect of the property referred to in subparagraph (i); or
 - (iv) make available any property or any financial or other related service, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of a specified entity;
- (c) no citizen of Malaysia and no body corporate incorporated in Malaysia shall within or outside Malaysia knowingly do anything that causes, assists or promotes, or is intended to cause, assists or promote, any activity prohibited by paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) every citizen of Malaysia and every body corporate incorporated in Malaysia shall disclose immediately to the Inspector General of Police—
 - (i) the existence of property in their possession or control that they have reason to believe is owned or controlled by or on behalf of a specified entity; and

- (ii) information about a transaction or proposed transaction in respect of property referred to in subparagraph (i).

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(5) Where an order under subsection (1) has been made, all secured and unsecured rights and interests held by a person, other than a specified entity or his agent, in the frozen property are entitled to the same ranking as they would have been entitled to had the property not been frozen.

(6) A specified entity may, within sixty days of publication of the order in the *Gazette*, make an application in writing to the Minister of Home Affairs for the revocation of the order made under subsection (1), or deemed under section 66C to have been made, in respect of that entity.

(7) If, on an application made under subsection (6), the Minister of Home Affairs —

- (a) decides that there are reasonable grounds for the revocation of the order, the Minister of Home Affairs shall revoke the order and publish an order of revocation in the *Gazette*; or
- (b) decides that there are no reasonable grounds for the revocation of the order, the Minister of Home Affairs shall refuse the application and shall, within sixty days of receipt of the application, inform the applicant of his decision.

(8) The decision of the Minister of Home Affairs under subsection (7) shall be final.

(9) Unless sooner revoked under paragraph 7(a), the Minister of Home Affairs shall review the orders made under subsection (1) every six months to determine whether there are still reasonable grounds, as set out in subsection (1), for any such order to continue to apply to a specified entity, and if the Minister of Home Affairs determines that there are no such reasonable grounds, he shall immediately revoke the order made under subsection (1) in respect of that specified entity.

(10) An order under this section shall not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources or any part of such funds, assets or resources that have been determined by the Minister of Home Affairs to be—

- (a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources; or
- (b) necessary for extraordinary expenses approved by the Minister of Home Affairs,

and where such order has been made in relation to such funds, financial assets or economic resources or any part thereof, the Minister of Home Affairs may, subject to such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate, vary such order and authorize access to such funds, assets or resources.

(11) Where an order under subsection (1) has been made, the Minister of Home Affairs shall direct the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority to issue such orders, directives or circulars to the institutions it regulates or supervises to facilitate the implementation of the order and the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority shall comply with such direction.

Orders for implementation of measures to give effect to Security Council resolutions

66c. (1) Where the Security Council of the United Nations decides, in pursuance of Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, on the measures to be employed to give effect to any of its decisions and calls upon the Government of Malaysia to apply those measures, the Minister of Home Affairs may, by order published in the *Gazette*, make such provision as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient to enable those measures to be effectively applied.

(2) Where an order under subsection (1) makes provision to the effect that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an entity specified in the order is engaged in terrorist acts, the order under subsection (1) shall be deemed, with effect from the date of the order, to be an order declaring that entity to be a specified entity under subsection 66B(1).

(3) An order under subsection (1) shall not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources or any part of such funds, assets or resources that have been determined by the Minister of Home Affairs to be—

- (a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources; or
- (b) necessary for extraordinary expenses approved by the Minister of Home Affairs,

and where such order has been made in relation to such funds, financial assets or economic resources or any part of the funds, assets or resources, the Minister of Home Affairs may, subject to such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate, vary such order and authorize access to such funds, assets or resources.

Minister's power to obtain information

66D. (1) The Minister of Home Affairs may, by order published in the *Gazette*, require any person or class or persons to determine within the period specified in the order whether they are in possession or control of terrorist property or property owned or controlled by or on behalf of any specified entity.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) may require any person or class or persons specified in it to report to the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority and within such regular periods as may be specified in the order—

- (a) whether they are in possession or control of any property referred to in subsection (1); and

(b) if they are in possession or control of any property referred to in subsection (1)—

- (i) the number of persons, contracts or accounts involved;
- (ii) the total value of the property involved;
- (iii) the manner by which the property came to be in their possession; and
- (iv) such other particulars as may be specified in the order.

(3) The relevant regulatory or supervisory authority shall immediately report to the Minister of Home Affairs if any person or class of persons under their regulation or supervision is found to be in possession or control of terrorist property or property owned or controlled by or on behalf of any specified entity.

(4) No criminal, civil or disciplinary proceedings shall be brought against a person for making a report in good faith under subsection (2).

(5) Any person who contravenes any order made under this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(6) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction on the disclosure of information imposed by any written law or otherwise.

Directions and guidelines to discharge Government's international obligations

66E. (1) For the purposes of this Part, the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority may issue such directions and guidelines to the institutions under their regulation or supervision as the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority considers necessary in order to discharge or facilitate the discharge of any obligation binding on Malaysia by virtue of a decision of the Security Council of the United Nations.

(2) An institution to which a direction or guideline is issued under subsection (1) shall comply with the direction or guidelines notwithstanding any other duty imposed on the institution by any rule of law, written law or contract.

(3) An institution shall not, in carrying out any act in compliance with any direction or guidelines made under subsection (1), be treated as being in breach of any such rule of law, written law or contract.

(4) An institution shall not disclose any direction or guideline issued under subsection (1) if the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority, as the case may be, notifies the institution that the relevant regulatory or supervisory authority, as the case may be, is of the opinion that the disclosure of the direction or guideline is against public interest.

(5) Any institution that—

- (a) fails or refuses to comply with a direction or guideline issued to it;
- (b) contravenes any direction or guideline issued to it; or
- (c) discloses a direction or guideline issued to it in contravention of subsection (4),

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit.

(6) The relevant regulatory or supervisory authority shall report to the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance on the action taken under this section every six months or as the respective Minister may require.

Savings for orders made under the Exchange Control Act 1953 and the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996

66F. (1) The orders made under section 44 of the Exchange Control Act 1953 [*Act 17*] and subsection 4(5) of the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996 for the purpose of

implementing counter-terrorism measures required by the Security Council of the United Nations and in force immediately before the commencement of this Part shall be deemed to have been lawfully made under section 66C and shall remain in full force and effect until they are revoked or replaced under this Part.

(2) After the commencement of this Part, no order under section 44 of the Exchange Control Act 1953 or subsection 4(5) of the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996 shall be made where section 66B or 66C applies.

Part VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Property tracking

67. (1) Where the competent authority or an enforcement agency, as the case may be, has reason to believe that a person is committing, has committed or is about to commit an offence under this Act, the competent authority or enforcement agency, as the case may be, may order—

- (a) that any document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying any property, or identifying or locating any document necessary for the transfer of the property, belonging to, or in the possession or under the control of that person or any other person, be delivered to it; or
- (b) any person to produce information on any transaction conducted by or for that person with the first-mentioned person.

(2) Any person who does not comply with an order under subsection (1) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Additional powers of competent authority and enforcement agency

68. (1) For the avoidance of doubt, the functions conferred on the competent authority or an enforcement agency under this Act shall be in addition to its functions under any other written law.

(2) Where an enforcement agency enforcing the law under which a related serious offence is committed gathers evidence with respect to any investigation relating to that offence, such evidence shall be deemed to be evidence gathered in accordance with this Act.

Agent provocateur

69. (1) Notwithstanding any law or rule of law to the contrary, in any proceedings against any person for an offence under this Act, no agent provocateur, whether he is an officer of an enforcement agency or not, shall be presumed to be unworthy of credit by reason only of his having attempted to commit or to abet, or having abetted or having been engaged in a criminal conspiracy to commit, such offence if the main purpose of such attempt, abetment or engagement was to secure evidence against such person.

(2) Notwithstanding any law or rule of law to the contrary, a conviction for any offence under this Act solely on the uncorroborated evidence of any agent provocateur shall not be illegal and no such conviction shall be set aside merely because the court which tried the case has failed to refer in the grounds of its judgment to the need to warn itself against the danger of convicting on such evidence.

Standard of proof

70. (1) Any question of fact to be decided by a court in proceedings under this Act shall be decided on the balance of probabilities.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to any question of fact that is for the prosecution to prove in any proceedings for an offence under this Act or any subsidiary legislation under it.

Admissibility of documentary evidence

71. Where the Public Prosecutor or any enforcement agency has obtained any document or other evidence in exercise of his powers under this Act or by virtue of this Act, such document or copy of the document or other evidence, as the case may be, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings under this Act, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any written law.

Admissibility of statements by accused persons

72. (1) In any trial or inquiry by a court into an offence under this Act, any statement, whether the statement amounts to a confession or not or is oral or in writing, made at any time, whether before or after the person is charged and whether in the course of an investigation or not and whether or not wholly or partly in answer to questions, by an accused person to or in the hearing of an officer of any enforcement agency, whether or not interpreted to him by any other officer of such enforcement agency or any other person, whether concerned or not in the arrest of that person, shall, notwithstanding any law or rule of law to the contrary, be admissible at his trial in evidence and, if that person tenders himself as a witness, any such statement may be used in cross-examination and for the purpose of impeaching his credit.

(2) No statement made under subsection (1) shall be admissible or used as provided for in that subsection if the making of the statement appears to the court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise having reference to the charge against the person, proceeding from a person in the enforcement agency and sufficient in the opinion of the court to give that person grounds which would appear to him reasonable for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

(3) Where any person is arrested or is informed that he may be prosecuted for any offence under this Act, he shall be served with a notice in writing, which shall be explained to him, to the following effect:

“You have been arrested/informed that you may be prosecuted for ... (the possible offence under this Act). Do you wish to

say anything? If there is any fact on which you intend to rely in your defence in court, you are advised to mention it now. If you hold it back till you go to court, your evidence may be less likely to be believed and this may have an adverse effect on your case in general. If you wish to mention any fact now, and you would like it written down, this will be done.”

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a statement by any person accused of any offence under this Act made before there is time to serve a notice under that subsection shall not be rendered inadmissible in evidence merely by reason of no such notice having been served on him if such notice has been served on him as soon as is reasonably possible after the statement is made.

(5) No statement made by an accused person in answer to a written notice served on him pursuant to subsection (3) shall be construed as a statement caused by any inducement, threat or promise as is described in subsection (2), if it is otherwise voluntary.

(6) Where in any criminal proceedings against a person for an offence under this Act, evidence is given that the accused, on being informed that he might be prosecuted for it, failed to mention any such fact, being a fact which in the circumstances existing at the time he could reasonably have been expected to mention when so informed, the court, in determining whether the prosecution has made out a *prima facie* case against the accused and in determining whether the accused is guilty of the offence charged, may draw such inferences from the failure as appear proper; and the failure may, on the basis of those inferences, be treated as, or as capable of amounting to, corroboration of any evidence given against the accused in relation to which the failure is material.

(7) Nothing in subsection (6) shall in any criminal proceedings—

- (a) prejudice the admissibility in evidence of the silence or other reaction of the accused in the face of anything said in his presence relating to the conduct in respect of which he is charged, in so far as evidence of it would be admissible apart from that subsection; or

- (b) be taken to preclude the drawing of any inference from any such silence or other reaction of the accused which could be drawn apart from that subsection.

Admissibility of statements and documents of persons who are dead or cannot be traced, etc.

73. Notwithstanding any written law to the contrary, in any proceedings against any person for an offence under this Act—

- (a) any statement made by any person to an officer of any enforcement agency in the course of an investigation under this Act; and
- (b) any document, or copy of any document, seized from any person by an officer of any enforcement agency in exercise of his powers under this Act,

shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings under this Act before any court, where the person who made the statement or the document or the copy of the document is dead, or cannot be traced or found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which appears to the court unreasonable.

Admissibility of translation of documents

74. (1) Where any document which is to be used in any proceedings against any person for an offence under this Act is in a language other than the national language or English language, a translation of such document into the national language or English language shall be admissible in evidence where the translation is accompanied by a certificate of the person who translated the document setting out that it is an accurate, faithful and true translation and the translation had been done by such person at the instance of the Public Prosecutor or an officer of any enforcement agency.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply to a document which is translated, regardless whether the document was made in or outside Malaysia, or whether the translation was done in or outside Malaysia, or whether possession of such document was obtained by the Public Prosecutor or an officer of any enforcement agency in or outside Malaysia.

Evidence of corresponding law or foreign law

75. (1) A document purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of a foreign State and purporting to state the terms of—

- (a) a corresponding law in force in that foreign State; or
- (b) a law in relation to a foreign serious offence in force in that foreign State,

shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the matters referred to in subsection (2) in any proceedings under this Act on its production by the Attorney General or by any person duly authorized by him in writing.

(2) A document shall be sufficient evidence—

- (a) if issued by or on behalf of the government of the foreign State stated in the document;
- (b) that the terms of the corresponding law or the law of the foreign State are as stated in the document; and
- (c) that any fact stated in the document as constituting an offence under that law does constitute such offence.

Proof of conviction and acquittal

76. (1) For the purposes of any proceedings under this Act, the fact that a person has been convicted or acquitted of an offence by or before any court in Malaysia or by a foreign court shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving, where relevant to any issue in the proceedings, that he committed or did not commit that offence, whether or not he is a party to the proceedings, and where he was convicted whether he was so convicted upon plea of guilt or otherwise.

(2) The court shall accept the conviction referred to in subsection (1) as conclusive unless—

- (a) it is subject to review or appeal that has not yet been determined;
- (b) it has been quashed or set aside; or

- (c) the court is of the view that it is contrary to the interests of justice or the public interest to accept the conviction as conclusive.

(3) A person proved to have been convicted of an offence under this section shall be taken to have committed the act and to have possessed the state of mind, if any, which at law constitute that offence.

(4) Any conviction or acquittal admissible under this section may be proved—

- (a) in the case of a conviction or acquittal before a court in Malaysia, by a certificate of conviction or acquittal, signed by the Registrar of that court; or
- (b) in the case of a conviction or acquittal before a foreign court, by a certificate or certified official record of proceedings issued by that foreign court and duly authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of that foreign State,

giving the substance and effect of the charge and of the conviction or acquittal.

Indemnity

77. No action, suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall lie or be brought, instituted, or maintained in any court or before any other authority against—

- (a) the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency;
- (b) any director or officer of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency, either personally or in his official capacity; or
- (c) any person lawfully acting in compliance with any direction, instruction or order of a director or officer of the competent authority or the relevant enforcement agency,

for or on account of, or in respect of, any act done or statement made or omitted to be done or made, or purporting to be done

or made or omitted to be done or made, in pursuance of or in execution of, or intended pursuance of or execution of, this Act or any order in writing, direction, instruction or other thing issued under this Act if such act or statement was done or made, or was omitted to be done or made, in good faith.

Service of notices

78. A letter containing a notice or other document to be served by an enforcement agency under this Act shall be deemed to be addressed to the proper place if it is addressed to the last known address of the addressee.

Preservation of secrecy

79. (1) Except for the purpose of the performance of his duties or the exercise of his functions under this Act or when lawfully required to do so by any court or under the provisions of any written law, no person shall disclose any information or matter which has been obtained by him in the performance of his duties or the exercise of his functions under this Act.

(2) No person who has any information or matter which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of subsection (1) shall disclose that information or matter to any other person.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Exemptions

80. The Minister of Finance may, upon the recommendation of the competent authority, if he considers it consistent with the purposes of this Act or in the interest of the public, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt a person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of Part III or IV for such duration and subject to such condition as the Minister may specify.

Modifications

81. (1) The Minister of Finance may, upon the recommendation of the competent authority who shall consult with the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority, by order published in the *Gazette*, provide that any provision of this Act or part of the provision, specified in the order, shall not apply in relation to an offshore financial institution or shall apply with such modifications as may be set out in the order.

(2) The terms of the order made under subsection (1) must be consistent with the intent and purpose of this Act.

(3) In this section, “modification” includes amendment, adaptation, alteration, variation, addition, division, substitution or exclusion.

Jurisdiction

82. (1) Any offence under this Act—

- (a) on the high seas on board any ship or on any aircraft registered in Malaysia;
- (b) by any citizen or any permanent resident on the high seas on board any ship or on any aircraft;
- (c) by any citizen or any permanent resident in any place outside and beyond the limits of Malaysia;
- (d) by any person against a citizen of Malaysia;
- (e) by any person against property belonging to the Government of Malaysia or the Government of any State in Malaysia located outside Malaysia, including diplomatic or consular premises of Malaysia;
- (f) by any person to compel the Government of Malaysia or the Government of any State in Malaysia to do or refrain from doing any act;
- (g) by any stateless person who has his habitual residence in Malaysia;

- (h) by any person against or on board a fixed platform while it is located on the continental shelf of Malaysia; or
- (i) by any person who after the commission of the offence is present in Malaysia,

may be dealt with as if it had been committed at any place within Malaysia.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, no charge as to any offence shall be inquired into in Malaysia unless a diplomatic officer of Malaysia, if there is one, in the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be brought in Malaysia; and where there is no such diplomatic officer, the sanction of the Public Prosecutor shall be required.

(3) Any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against that person for the same offence if the offence had been committed in Malaysia shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under any written law relating to extradition or the surrender of fugitive criminals in force in Malaysia in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of Malaysia.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the expression “permanent resident” has the meaning assigned by the Courts of Judicature Act 1964 [Act 91].

Power to issue guidelines, etc.

83. The competent authority may, upon consultation with the relevant supervisory authority, issue to a reporting institution such guidelines, circulars, or notices as are necessary or expedient to give full effect to or for carrying out the provisions of this Act and in particular for the detection or prevention of money laundering.

Regulations

84. (1) The Minister of Finance or the Minister of Home Affairs, as the case may be, may make such regulations as are necessary or

expedient to give full effect to or for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations may be made—

- (a) to prescribe anything that is required or permitted to be prescribed under this Act;
- (b) to provide that any act or omission in contravention of any provision of such regulations shall be an offence;
- (c) to provide for the imposition of penalties for such offences which shall not exceed a fine of one million ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both; and
- (d) to provide for the imposition of an additional penalty for a continuing offence which shall not exceed one thousand ringgit for each day that the offence continues after conviction.

Amendment of Schedules

85. The Minister of Finance may, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend the First and Second Schedules.

General offence

86. Any person who contravenes—

- (a) any provision of this Act or regulations made under it; or
- (b) any specification or requirement made, or any order in writing, direction, instruction, or notice given, or any limit, term, condition or restriction imposed, in the exercise of any power conferred under or pursuant to any provision of this Act or regulations made under it,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, if no penalty is expressly provided for the offence under this Act or the regulations, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit.

Offence committed by any person acting in an official capacity

87. (1) Where an offence is committed by a body corporate or an association of persons, a person—

- (a) who is its director, controller, officer, or partner; or
- (b) who is concerned in the management of its affairs,

at the time of the commission of the offence, is deemed to have committed that offence unless that person proves that the offence was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised, having regard to the nature of his function in that capacity and to the circumstances.

(2) An individual may be prosecuted for an offence under subsection (1) notwithstanding that the body corporate or association of persons has not been convicted of the offence.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not affect the criminal liability of the body corporate or association of persons for the offence referred to in that subsection.

(4) Any person who would have committed an offence if any act had been done or omitted to be done by him personally commits that offence and shall on conviction be liable to the same penalty if such act had been done or omitted to be done by his agent or officer in the course of that agent's business or in the course of that officer's employment, as the case may be, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or consent and that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent the doing of, or omission to do, such act.

Offence by an individual

88. Where a person is liable under this Act to a penalty for any act, omission, neglect or default, he shall be liable to the same penalty for the act, omission, neglect or default of his employee, director, controller, or agent if the act, omission, neglect or default was committed by—

- (a) his employee in the course of the employee's employment;

- (b) his director in carrying out the function of a director;
- (c) his controller in carrying out the function of a controller;
or
- (d) his agent when acting on his behalf.

Falsification, concealment and destruction of document, etc.

89. A person, with intent to deceive, in respect of a document to be produced or submitted under any provision of this Act, who makes or causes to be made a false entry, omits to make, or causes to be omitted, any entry, or alters, abstracts, conceals or destroys, or causes to be altered, abstracted, concealed or destroyed, any entry, forges a document, or makes use of or holds in his possession a false document, purporting to be a valid document, alters any entry made in any document, or issues or uses a document which is false or incorrect, wholly or partially, or misleading commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Seizable offence

90. Every offence punishable under this Act shall be a seizable offence.

Joinder of offences

91. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other written law, where a person is accused of more than one offence under this Act, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for any number of the offences committed within any length of time.

Power of competent authority to compound offences

92. (1) The competent authority or relevant enforcement agency, as the case may be, may, with the consent of the Public

Prosecutor, compound any offence under this Act or under regulations made under this Act, by accepting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence such amount not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount of the maximum fine for that offence, including the daily fine, if any, in the case of a continuing offence, to which that person would have been liable if he had been convicted of the offence, within such time as may be specified in its written offer.

(2) Any money paid to the competent authority or relevant enforcement agency pursuant to subsection (1) shall be paid into and form part of the Federal Consolidated Fund.

(3) An offer under subsection (1) may be made at any time after the offence has been committed, and where the amount specified in the offer is not paid within the time specified in the offer, or such extended time as the competent authority or relevant enforcement agency may grant, prosecution for the offence may be instituted at any time after that against the person to whom the offer was made.

(4) Where an offence has been compounded under subsection (1), no prosecution shall be instituted in respect of the offence against the person to whom the offer to compound was made.

Prosecution

93. No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the written consent of the Public Prosecutor.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 3, definition of “reporting institution”]

Part I

1. Banking business, finance company business, merchant banking business, discount house business and money-broking business as defined in the Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 [Act 372].

2. Islamic banking business as defined in the Islamic Banking Act 1983 [Act 276].

3. Building credit business, development finance business, factoring business and leasing business as defined in the Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 [Act 372].
4. Insurance business, insurance broking business, adjusting business and financial advisory business as defined or provided in the Insurance Act 1996 [Act 553].
5. Takaful business as defined in the Takaful Act 1984 [Act 312].
6. Dealing in securities, as defined in the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 [Act 671], but not including the activity of providing investment advice by an investment adviser as defined in the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.
7. Money-changing business as defined in the Money-Changing Act 1998 [Act 577].
- **8. (*Omitted*).
9. Business activities carried out by the prescribed institutions as defined in the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 [Act 618].
10. Activities carried out by Lembaga Tabung Haji established under the Tabung Haji Act 1995 [Act 535].
11. Postal financial services as provided under subsection 24(3) in the Postal Services Act 1991 [Act 465].
12. Gaming carried out in common gaming houses as defined in the Common Gaming Houses Act 1953 [Act 289].
13. Issuance of designated payment instrument and operation of payment system as provided under the Payment Systems Act 2003 [Act 627].
14. Activities carried out by a member as defined in the Accountants Act 1967 [Act 94].
15. Activities carried out by an advocate and solicitor as defined in the Legal Profession Act 1976 [Act 166].
16. Activities carried out by a person admitted as an advocate pursuant to the Advocate Ordinance Sabah 1953 [*Sabah Cap. 2*].
17. Activities carried out by a person admitted as an advocate pursuant to the Advocate Ordinance Sarawak 1953 [*Sarawak Cap. 110*].

*NOTE—This Act has replaced the Securities Industry Act 1983 [Act 280] w.e.f. 28 September 2007—see subsection 381(2) of Act 671 and P.U. (B) 342/2007.

**NOTE—Words “futures broking business and futures fund management business as defined in the Futures Industry Act 1993 [Act 499]” ceased to have effect as “futures broking business” and “futures fund management business” not defined in Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 which replaced Futures Industry Act 1993.

18. Activities carried out by a person prescribed by the Minister or licensed by the Registrar of Companies to act as a secretary of a company pursuant to section 139A of the Companies Act 1965 [*Act 125*].
19. Activities carried out by a licensee as defined in the Pool Betting Act 1967 [*Act 384*].
20. Activities carried out by a totalizator agency as defined in the Racing (Totalizator Board) Act 1961 [*Act 494*].
21. Activities carried out by a racing club as defined in the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) Act 1965 [*Act 404*].
22. Activities carried out by a notary public as defined in the Notaries Public Act 1959 [*Act 115*].
23. Activities carried out by a trust company as defined in the Trust Companies Act 1949 [*Act 100*].
24. Activities carried out by the Corporation as defined in the Public Trust Corporation Act 1995 [*Act 532*].
25. Activities carried out by a moneylender as defined in the Moneylenders Act 1951 [*Act 400*].
26. Pawnbroking business as defined in the Pawnbrokers Act 1972 [*Act 81*].
27. Estate agency practise as defined in the Valuers, Appraisers and Estate Agents Act 1981 [*Act 242*].
28. Management of unit trust scheme or prescribed investment scheme as defined under the Securities Commission Act 1993 [*Act 498*] by a management company.
29. Activities carried out by any person, who has obtained permission to operate remittance services under the Exchange Control Act 1953 [*Act 17*].
30. Activities carried out by a money lender as defined in the Money Lenders Ordinance [*Sabah Chapter 81*].
31. Activities carried out by a moneylender registered under the Money Lenders Ordinance [*Sarawak Cap. 114*].
32. Activities of dealing in precious metals or precious stones carried out by companies incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act 1965 [*Act 125*] and businesses as defined and registered under the Registration of Businesses Act 1956 [*Act 197*].

Part II

Offshore financial services as defined in the Labuan Offshore Financial Services Authority Act 1996.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 3, definition of “serious offence”]

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Subsection 4(1) of this Act	Offence of money laundering
Anti-Corruption Act 1997 [Act 575]	
Section 10	Offence of accepting gratification
Section 11	Offence in giving or accepting gratification by agent
Section 12	Acceptor or giver of gratification to be guilty notwithstanding that purpose was not carried out or matter not in relation to principal’s affairs or business
Section 13	Corruptly procuring withdrawal of tender
Section 14	Bribery of officer of public body
Section 15	Misuse of position
Section 18	Dealing with, using, holding, receiving or concealing gratification or advantage in relation to any offence
Section 20	Attempts, preparations, abetments and criminal conspiracies punishable as offences
Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 [Act 372]	
Section 4	Carrying on banking, finance company, merchant banking, discount house and money-broking business without a valid licence
Section 25	Receiving, taking or acceptance of deposits prohibited except under and in accordance with a valid licence granted under subsection 6(4)
Section 26	Unsolicited calls

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 27	Advertisements for deposits by person other than licensed institutions
Section 28	Fraudulent inducement in relation to deposits
Section 112	Attempts, preparations, abetments and conspiracies punishable as offences
Section 115	Prohibition on receipt of gifts, commissions, <i>etc.</i>
Betting Act 1953 [Act 495]	
Section 4	Common betting-houses and betting information centres
Subsection 6(3)	Betting in a common betting-house, and book-making
Child Act 2001 [Act 611]	
Section 43	Offences relating to selling, procuring, detention, <i>etc.</i> or any attempts thereto, of a child for prostitution
Section 48	Unlawful transfer of possession, custody or control of child
Section 49	Importation of child by false pretences
Section 4	Common gaming houses
Section 4A	Assisting in carrying on a public lottery, <i>etc.</i>
Companies Act 1965 [Act 125]	
Section 27	Invitation to public by private companies
Section 38	Invitation to public to lend or deposit money with a corporation
Section 366	Inducing persons to invest money
Labuan Offshore Securities Industry Act 1998 [Act 579]	
Section 6	Private funds
Section 9	Public funds

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 12	Managers and administrators
Labuan Trust Companies Act 1990 [Act 442]	
Section 3	Registration required to carry on business as trust company in Labuan
Copyright Act 1987 [Act 332]	
Section 41	Infringement of copyright
Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act 1958 [Act 357]	
Section 3	Possession of corrosive or explosive substance for the purpose of causing hurt
Customs Act 1967 [Act 235]	
Section 133	Making incorrect declarations and falsifying documents
Section 135	Smuggling offences
Subsections 137(1) and (2)	Offering or receiving bribes
Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 [Act 234]	
Section 4	Restriction on importation of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis
Section 5	Restriction on exportation of raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw and cannabis
Section 12	Restriction on import and export of certain dangerous drugs
Subsection 19(4)	Export of dangerous drugs
Subsection 20(5)	Import of dangerous drugs
Section 39b	Trafficking in dangerous drugs
Dangerous Drugs (Forfeiture of Property) Act 1988 [Act 340]	
Section 3	Use of property for activity constituting certain offences
Section 4	Dealing with, or using, holding, receiving or concealing illegal property

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 56	Attempts, abetments and criminal conspiracies punishable as offences
Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 [Act 618]	
Section 108	Falsification, concealment and destruction of documents
Paragraph 114(1)(b) in relation to offences under sections 108 and 118	Attempts, preparations, abetments and conspiracies punishable as offences
Section 118	Prohibition on receipt of gifts, commission, <i>etc.</i>
Explosives Act 1957 [Act 207]	
Subsection 4(2)	Power to prohibit the manufacture, possession or importation of specially dangerous explosives
Section 5	Acts causing explosions or fire
Section 6	Causing explosion likely to endanger life or property
Section 7	Attempt to cause explosion, or making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property
Section 8	Making or possessing explosives under suspicious circumstances
Firearms (Increased Penalties) Act 1971 [Act 37]	
Section 7	Trafficking in firearms
**Futures Industry Act 1993 [Act 499]	
Section 3	Establishment of futures markets
Section 16	Futures brokers to be licensed
Section 16A	Futures fund managers to be licensed
Section 52A	Segregation of clients' money and property
Section 52D	Operation of trust accounts
Section 52E	Application of client's money or property
Section 79	False trading
Section 80	Bucketing

****NOTE**—This Act has been repealed by the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 [Act 671] w.e.f. 28 September 2007 except for Division 2 of Part VI—see subsection 381(2) of Act 671 and P.U. (B) 342/2007. See also paragraph 389(b) of Act 671 which provides any specific provision of this repealed law shall be construed as a reference to a provision of Act 671 which corresponds as nearly as may be to such specific provision.

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 82	Manipulation of price of futures contract and cornering
Section 83	Employment of devices, <i>etc.</i> , to defraud
Section 86	Prohibition or abuse of information obtained in official capacity
Insurance Act 1996 [Act 553]	
Section 9	Carrying on insurance, insurance broking or adjusting business without a licence
Section 10	Holding out as an insurer, insurance broker or adjuster without a licence
Section 184	Acting as agent or insurance broker for an unlicensed person without the approval of the Bank
Section 205	Falsifying, omitting, altering, <i>etc.</i> , entries in documents with intent to deceive
Section 212	Attempts, abetments and conspiracies
Internal Security Act 1960 [Act 82]	
Section 5	Prohibition of quasi-military organizations
Section 6	Illegal drilling
Islamic Banking Act 1983 [Act 276]	
Subsection 3(1)	Carrying on of Islamic banking business without licence
Section 49	Prohibition on receipt of commission by staff
Kidnapping Act 1961 [Act 365]	
Section 3	Abduction, wrongful restraint or wrongful confinement for ransom
Section 5	Knowingly receiving ransom
Section 6	Knowingly negotiating to obtain, or for payment of, ransom
Malaysian Timber Industry Board (Incorporation) Act 1973 [Act 105]	
Section 13	Carrying on timber business without registration
Money-Changing Act 1998 [Act 577]	
Section 4	Carrying on money-changing business without licence

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Moneylenders Act 1951 [Act 400]	
Section 5	Carrying on business as a moneylender without licence
Offshore Banking Act 1990 [Act 443]	
Section 4	Offshore banking business to be carried on only under licence
Section 23A	Offshore financial business to be registered
Section 23G	Electronic fund transfers
Offshore Insurance Act 1990 [Act 444]	
Section 5	Licensing of offshore insurance business and offshore insurance related activities
Optical Discs Act 2000 [Act 606]	
Section 4	Manufacturing without a valid licence
Section 21	Applying false manufacturer's code
Pawnbrokers Act 1972 [Act 81]	
Section 7	Carrying on business as a pawnbroker without licence
Payment Systems Act 2003 [Act 627]	
Subsection 5(1)	Operating payment systems without written notification from Central Bank of Malaysia
Subsection 25(1)	Issuing designated payment instruments without written approval from Central Bank of Malaysia
Penal Code [Act 574]	
Section 125	Waging war against any power in alliance with the Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Section 125A	Harbouring or attempting to harbour any person in Malaysia or person residing in a foreign State at war or in hostility against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Section 121	Waging or attempting to wage war or abetting the waging of war against the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, a Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 121A	Offences against the person of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri
Section 121B	Offences against the authority of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri
Section 121c	Abetting offences under section 121A or 121B
Section 120B	Punishment of criminal conspiracy
Section 130c	Committing terrorist acts
Section 130D	Providing devices to terrorist groups
Section 130E	Recruiting persons to be members of terrorist groups or to participate in terrorist acts
Section 130F	Providing training and instruction to terrorist groups and persons committing terrorist acts
Section 130G	Inciting, promoting or soliciting property for the commission of terrorist acts
Section 130H	Providing facilities in support of terrorist acts
Section 130I	Directing activities of terrorist groups
Section 130J	Soliciting or giving support to terrorist groups or for the commission of terrorist acts
Section 130K	Harbouring persons committing terrorist acts
Section 130L	Criminal conspiracy
Section 130M	Intentional omission to give information relating to terrorist acts
Section 130N	Providing or collecting property for terrorist acts
Section 130o	Providing services for terrorist purposes
Section 130P	Arranging for retention or control of terrorist property
Section 130Q	Dealing with terrorist property
Section 130R	Intentional omission to give information about terrorist property

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 130s	Intentional omission to give information relating to terrorism financing offence
Section 161	Public servant taking a gratification, other than legal remuneration, in respect of an official act
Section 162	Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant
Section 163	Taking a gratification, for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant
Section 164	Abetment by public servant of the offences under section 163
Section 165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration from person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant
Section 207	Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in execution of a decree
Section 213	Taking gifts, <i>etc.</i> , to screen an offender from punishment
Section 214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender
Section 215	Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, <i>etc.</i>
Section 216A	Harbouring robbers or gang-robbers, <i>etc.</i>
Section 217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture
Section 218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture
Section 300	Murder
Section 322	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
Section 326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act
Section 329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act
Section 330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property
Section 331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property
Section 333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty
Section 335	Causing grievous hurt on provocation
Section 338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or the personal safety of others
Section 347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property or constraining to an illegal act
Section 348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or of compelling restoration of property
Section 360	Kidnapping from Malaysia
Section 361	Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
Section 363	Kidnapping
Section 364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder
Section 365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent to secretly and wrongfully to confine a person
Section 366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage, <i>etc.</i>
Section 367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, <i>etc.</i>
Section 368	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 369	Kidnapping or abducting child under 10 years with intent to steal movable property from the person of such child
Section 370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave
Section 371	Habitual dealing in slaves
Section 372	Exploiting any person for purposes of prostitution
Section 372A	Persons living on or trading in prostitution
Section 372B	Soliciting for purposes of prostitution
Section 373	Suppression of brothels
Section 373A	<i>(Deleted by. P.U. (A) 339/2004)</i>
Section 374	Unlawful compulsory labour
Section 374A	Hostage-taking
Section 379	Theft
Section 379A	Theft of a motor vehicle
Section 380	Theft in dwelling house, <i>etc.</i>
Section 381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master
Section 382	Theft after preparation made for causing death or hurt in order to commit theft
Section 384	Extortion
Section 385	Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion
Section 386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt
Section 387	Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion
Section 389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence, in order to commit extortion
Section 392	Robbery
Section 394	Voluntary causing hurt in committing robbery
Section 395	Gang-robbery

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 396	Gang-robbery with murder
Section 399	Making preparation to commit gang-robbery
Section 400	Belonging to gang of robbers
Section 402	Assembling for purpose of committing gang-robbery
Section 403	Dishonest misappropriation of property
Section 404	Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by a deceased person at the time of his death
Section 406	Criminal breach of trust
Section 407	Criminal breach of trust by carrier, <i>etc.</i>
Section 408	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant
Section 409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent
Section 411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property
Section 412	Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a gang-robbery
Section 413	Habitually dealing in stolen property
Section 414	Assisting in concealment of stolen property
Section 415	Cheating
Section 416	Cheating by personation
Section 418	Cheating with the knowledge that wrongful loss may be thereby caused to a person whose interest the offender is bound to protect
Section 420	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property
Section 421	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors
Section 422	Dishonest or fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 423	Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration
Section 424	Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of consideration
Section 465	Forgery
Section 466	Forgery of a record of a Court, or a public Register of Births, <i>etc.</i>
Section 467	Forgery of a valuable security or will
Section 468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating
Section 471	Using as genuine a forged document
Section 472	Making or possessing a counterfeit seal, plate, <i>etc.</i> , with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467
Section 473	Making or possessing a counterfeit seal, plate, <i>etc.</i> , with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise
Section 474	Having possession of a valuable security or will known to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine
Section 475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material
Section 476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467, or possessing counterfeit marked material
Section 477	Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, <i>etc.</i> , of a will
Section 477A	Falsification of accounts
Section 489A	Forging or counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes
Section 489B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes
Section 489C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Section 489D	Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes
Securities Commission Act [Act 498]	
Section 32B	False or misleading statements
Section 55	Criminal liability for false statements, <i>etc.</i> in prospectus
**Securities Industry Act 1983 [Act 280]	
Section 7	Establishment of stock markets
Section 12	Dealer's licence
Section 15A	Fund manager's licence
Section 44	Certain money received by dealers to be paid into a trust account
Section 47C	Operation of trust account
Section 47D	Client's monies
Section 84	Market rigging
Section 85	Market manipulation
Section 87A	Use of manipulative and deceptive devices
Section 89E	Insider trading
Section 122B	False reports to Commission, stock exchange or recognised clearing house
Takaful Act 1984 [Act 312]	
Section 4	Carrying on business as takaful operator without a licence
Section 5	Holding out as a registered takaful operator
Section 35	Carrying on takaful business as an agent or broker for a person other than a licensed takaful operator
Subsection 37(1)	Acting or holding out as a takaful broker without licence

****NOTE**—This Act has been repealed by the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 [Act 671] w.e.f. 28 September 2007 except for Division 2 of Part VI—*see* subsection 381(2) of Act 671 and P.U. (B) 342/2007. *See* also paragraph 389(b) of Act 671 which provides any specific provision of this repealed law shall be construed as a reference to a provision of Act 671 which corresponds as nearly as may be to such specific provision.

<i>Offences</i>	<i>*Description</i>
Subsection 38(1)	Acting or holding out as an adjuster unless the holder of a licence
Trade Descriptions Act 1972 [Act 87]	
Section 3	Giving false trade descriptions

*NOTE—The short description of offences in this Schedule is for reference only.

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 613

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-TERRORISM FINANCING ACT 2001

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 18/2002	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2002	15-01-2002
P.U. (A) 13/2003	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2003	15-01-2003
P.U. (A) 14/2003	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2003	15-01-2003
P.U. (A) 338/2004	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2004	30-09-2004
P.U. (A) 339/2004	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2004	30-09-2004
P.U. (A) 111/2005	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2005	31-03-2005
P.U. (A) 112/2005	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2005	31-03-2005
P.U. (A) 416/2005	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2005	20-10-2005
P.U. (A) 417/2005	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2005	20-10-2005
P.U. (A) 292/2006	Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2006	10-08-2006
Act A1208	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment) Act 2003	06-03-2007 except paragraph 14(a)

Amending law	Short title	In force from
P.U. (A) 101/2007	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2007	09-03-2007
P.U. (A) 102/2007	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2007	09-03-2007
P.U. (A) 105/2007	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2007	09-03-2007
P.U. (A) 385/2007	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 3) Order 2007	22-11-2007
P.U. (A) 435/2007	Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing (Amendment of First Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2007	29-12-2007

LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 613****ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND ANTI-TERRORISM
FINANCING ACT 2001****LIST OF SECTIONS AMENDED**

Section	Amending authority	In force from
Preamble	Act A1208	06-03-2007
1	Act A1208	06-03-2007
3	Act A1208	06-03-2007
10	Act A1208	06-03-2007
12	Act A1208	06-03-2007
14	Act A1208	06-03-2007
32	Act A1208	06-03-2007
44	Act A1208	06-03-2007
45	Act A1208	06-03-2007
47	Act A1208	06-03-2007
48	Act A1208	06-03-2007
49	Act A1208	06-03-2007
50-Shoulder Note	Act A1208	06-03-2007
50	Act A1208	06-03-2007
51	Act A1208	06-03-2007
52	Act A1208	06-03-2007
53	Act A1208	06-03-2007

Section	Amending authority	In force from
55	Act A1208	06-03-2007
56	Act A1208	06-03-2007
59	Act A1208	06-03-2007
61	Act A1208	06-03-2007
Part VIA	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66A	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66B	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66C	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66D	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66E	Act A1208	06-03-2007
66F	Act A1208	06-03-2007
67	Act A1208	06-03-2007
82	Act A1208	06-03-2007
First Schedule	P.U. (A) 13/2003 P.U. (A) 338/2004 P.U. (A) 111/2005 P.U. (A) 416/2005 P.U. (A) 292/2006 P.U. (A) 101/2007 P.U. (A) 435/2007	15-01-2003 30-09-2004 31-03-2005 20-10-2005 10-08-2006 09-03-2007 24-12-2007
Second Schedule	P.U. (A) 18/2002 P.U. (A) 14/2003 P.U. (A) 339/2004 P.U. (A) 112/2005 P.U. (A) 417/2005 P.U. (A) 102/2007 P.U. (A) 105/2007 P.U. (A) 385/2007	15-01-2002 15-01-2003 30-09-2004 31-03-2005 20-10-2005 09-03-2007 09-03-2007 22-11-2007

