

D.R. 16/2004

RANG UNDANG-UNDANG

b e r n a m a

Suatu Akta untuk meminda Kanun Tatacara Jenayah.

DIPERBUAT oleh Parlimen Malaysia seperti yang berikut:

Tajuk ringkas dan permulaan kuat kuasa

1.(1) Akta ini bolehlah dinamakan Akta Kanun Tatacara Jenayah (Pindaan) 2004.

(2) Akta ini mula berkuat kuasa pada tarikh yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri melalui pemberitahuan dalam *Warta*, dan Menteri boleh menetapkan tarikh-tarikh yang berlainan bagi permulaan kuat kuasa peruntukan yang berlainan dalam Akta ini.

Pindaan seksyen 2

2. Kanun Tatacara Jenayah [*Akta 593*], yang disebut "Kanun" dalam Akta ini, dipinda dalam subseksyen 2(1) dengan menggantikan takrif "youthful offender" dengan takrif yang berikut:

' "youthful offender" means a person convicted of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment who is of or above the age of eighteen and below the age of 21;'

Pindaan seksyen 10**3. Seksyen 10 Kanun dipinda—**

- (a) dalam nota bahu, dengan memotong perkataan "seven miles of; dan
- (b) dalam subseksyen (1), dengan memotong perkataan "seven miles of.

Pindaan seksyen 13**4. Perenggan I3(1)(a) Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas perkataan "369," perkataan "376, 377c, 377E,".****Bab baru XIII****5. Bahagian IV Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas Bab XII Bab yang berikut:****"CHAPTER XIII****ANCILLARY INVESTIGATIVE POWERS IN RELATION TO
TERRORISM OFFENCES****Interpretation in relation to this Chapter****106A. In this Chapter—**

"communication" means a communication received or transmitted by post or a telegraphic, telephonic or other communication received or transmitted by electricity, magnetism or other means;

"communications service provider" means a person who provides services for the transmission or reception of communications;

"terrorism offence" means a terrorist act or a terrorism financing offence.

Powers of arrest

106B. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who has committed or is committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to have committed or to be committing a terrorism offence.

Power to intercept communications and admissibility of intercepted communications

106c. (1) Notwithstanding any other written law, the Public Prosecutor, if he considers that it is likely to contain any information relating to the commission of a terrorism offence, may authorize any police officer—

- (a) to intercept, detain and open any postal article in the course of transmission by post;
- (b) to intercept any message transmitted or received by any telecommunication; or
- (c) to intercept or listen to any conversation by telecommunication.

(2) The Public Prosecutor, if he considers that it is likely to contain any information relating to the commission of a terrorism offence, may—

- (a) require a communications service provider to intercept and retain a specified communication or communications of a specified description received or transmitted, or about to be received or transmitted by that communications service provider; or
- (b) authorize a police officer to enter any premises and to install on such premises, any device for the interception and retention of a specified communication or communications of a specified description and to remove and retain such device.

(3) Where any person is charged with a terrorism offence, any information obtained in pursuance of subsection (1) or (2), whether before or after such person is charged, shall be admissible as evidence at his trial."

Seksyen baru 107A

6. Bab XIII Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas seksyen 107 seksyen yang berikut:

"Report on status of investigation

107A. (1) Any person who has given information under section 107 may request for a report on the status of the investigation of the offence complained of in his information from the officer in charge of a police station where he gave the information.

(2) The officer in charge of a police station shall give a status report on the investigation of such offence to the informant not later than two weeks from the receipt of the request made under subsection (1).

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), no officer in charge of a police station shall be required to provide a status report on an investigation of an offence—

- (a) unless the offence complained of is a seizable offence;
- (b) unless a period of four weeks has lapsed from the date of the giving of the information under section 107; and
- (c) which contains any matter that is likely to adversely affect the investigation into the offence or the prosecution of the offence.

(4) Where a request has been made under subsection (1) and the officer in charge of the police station has failed to furnish the informant with a status report within the period specified in subsection (2), but subject to subsection (3), the informant may make a report to the Public Prosecutor of the failure.

(5) Upon receipt of the report under subsection (4), the Public Prosecutor shall direct the Officer in charge of the Police District to furnish him with a detailed status report on the investigation that has been conducted by the police in relation to the offence in the information given by the informant.

(6) The Public Prosecutor shall cause to be furnished to the informant, or direct the Officer in charge of the Police District to furnish to the informant, a status report containing such information as may be directed by the Public Prosecutor.

(7) A police officer who fails to comply with a directive of the Public Prosecutor under this section commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to one thousand ringgit or to both."

Pindaan seksyen 110

7. Seksyen 110 Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas subseksyen (3) subseksyen yang berikut:

"(4) A police officer who fails to submit a report to the Public Prosecutor under subsection (1), or fails to state the reasons as required under subsection (2), commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to a fine which may extend to one thousand ringgit or to both."

Pindaan seksyen 111

8. Subseksyen 111(1) Kanun dipinda dengan memotong perkataan "being within the limits of the police district in which he is making an investigation".

Pindaan seksyen 120

9. Kanun dipinda dengan menggantikan seksyen 120 dengan seksyen yang berikut:

"Report of police officer

120. (1) Every police investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and the officer making the investigation shall, unless the offence is of a character which the Public Prosecutor has directed need not be reported to him, submit to the Public Prosecutor a report of his

investigation together with the investigation papers in respect of such investigation within one week of the expiry of the period of three months from the date of the information given under section 107.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Public Prosecutor may at any time, regardless that the period of three months mentioned in subsection (1) has not expired, direct the officer making the investigation or the Officer in charge of the Police District to submit to the Public Prosecutor a report in the form in the Second Schedule and the investigation papers in respect of the police investigation.

(3) A police officer who fails to submit the report and investigation papers under this section commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to a fine which may extend to one thousand ringgit or to both."

Pindaan seksyen 127A

10. Subseksyen 127A(1) Kanun dipinda—

- (a) dengan menggantikan perkataan "Chapter VI" dengan perkataan "Chapters VI and VIA";
- (b) dengan memotong perkataan "or" di hujung perenggan (b)
- (c) dengan menggantikan koma di hujung perenggan (c) dengan koma bernoktah; dan
- (d) dengan memasukkan selepas perenggan (c) perenggan yang berikut:
 - "(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,".

Pindaan seksyen 173

11. Seksyen 173 Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas perenggan (h) perenggan yang berikut:

"(ha) (i) When the Court calls upon the accused to enter on his defence under subparagraph (h)(i), the Court shall read and explain the three options for the defence to the accused which are as follows:

- (A) to give sworn evidence in the witness box;
- (B) to give unsworn evidence from the dock; or
- (C) to remain silent.

(ii) If the accused elects to give unsworn evidence or to remain silent, he shall not be cross-examined by the prosecution:

Provided that where the accused elects to give unsworn evidence from the dock and his defence relates to his cautioned statement which forms part of the prosecution's evidence, he may be cross-examined by the prosecution."

Pindaan seksyen 256

12. Seksyen 256 Kanun dipinda—

- (a) dalam subseksyen (5) dan (6), dengan menggantikan perkataan "a prisoner" dengan perkataan "an accused";

- (b) dalam subseksyen (7), dengan menggantikan perkataan "prisoner" dengan perkataan "accused"; dan
- (c) dalam subseksyen (8) —
 - (i) dengan menggantikan perkataan "in English" dengan perkataan "in the national language"; dan
 - (ii) dengan menggantikan perkataan "English" dengan perkataan "national".

Seksyen baru 272B

13. Bab XXV Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas seksyen 272A seksyen yang berikut:

"Evidence through live video or live television links

272B. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code or the Evidence Act 1950, a person, other than the accused, may, with leave of the court, give video or live evidence through a live video or live television link in any trial or inquiry, if it is expedient in the interest of justice to do so.

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the following offences:

- (a) an offence which involves an assault on, or an injury or a threat of injury, to persons including but not limited to sections 319 to 338 of the Penal Code;
- (b) an offence under sections 354 to 358 and sections 376, 376B, 377, 377B, 377C, 377D and 377E of the Penal Code; and
- (c) such other offences as the Minister may, after consulting the Chief Justice and the Public Prosecutor, prescribe.

(3) The Court may, in the exercise of its power under subsection (1), make an order on any or all of the following matters:

- (a) the persons who may be present at the place where the witness is giving evidence;

- (b) that a person be excluded from the place while the witness is giving evidence;
- (c) the persons in the courtroom who must be able to be heard, or seen and heard, by the witness, and by the persons with the witness;
- (d) the persons in the courtroom who must not be able to be heard, or seen and heard, by the witness and by the persons with the witness;
- (e) the persons in the courtroom who must be able to see and hear the witness and the persons with the witness;
- (f) the stages in the proceedings during which a specified part of the order is to have effect;
- (g) the method of operation of the live video or live television link system including compliance with such minimum technical standards as may be determined by the Chief Justice; and
- (h) any other order the court considers necessary in the interest of justice.

(4) The Court shall not give leave under subsection (1) or make an order under subsection (3) if, in the opinion of the Court, to do so would be inconsistent with the court's duty to ensure that the proceedings are conducted fairly to the parties to the proceedings.

(5) Evidence given by a witness through live video or live television link by virtue of this section shall be deemed for the purposes of sections 193, 194, 195, 196, 205 and 209 of the Penal Code as having been given in the proceedings in which it is given.

(6) Where a witness gives evidence in accordance with this section, he shall for the purposes of this Code and the Evidence Act 1950 be deemed to be giving evidence in the presence of the Court, the accused person or his advocate, as the case may be.

(7) Where any video or live evidence given under this section is recorded on any medium, electronic or otherwise, such recording shall form part of the record."

Pindaan seksyen 289

14. Perenggan 289(c) Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas perkataan "age" perkataan ", except males sentenced to whipping under section 376, 377c or 377E of the Penal Code".

Pindaan seksyen 291

15. Subseksyen 291(1) Kanun dipinda dengan menggantikan perkataan "twelve" dengan perkataan "twenty-four".

Pindaan seksyen 293

16. Seksyen 293 Kanun dipinda—

- (a) dalam subseksyen (1), dengan menggantikan perkataan "Juvenile Courts Act, 1947 [Act 90]" dengan perkataan "Child Act 2001 [Act 611]";
- (b) dengan memotong subseksyen (2); dan
- (c) dalam subseksyen (3), dengan menggantikan perkataan "Juvenile Courts Act 1947" dengan perkataan "Child Act 2001".

Pindaan seksyen 294

17. Subseksyen 294(1) Kanun dipinda dengan menggantikan perkataan "not being a youthful offender has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment" dengan perkataan "has been convicted of any offence".

Pindaan seksyen 295

18. Seksyen 295 Kanun dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas subseksyen (1) subseksyen yang berikut:

"(1A) When a person is convicted of an offence under section 376, 377c or 377E of the Penal Code before any Court, the Court shall direct that he be subject to the supervision of the police for a period of not less than one year and not more than three years commencing immediately after the expiration of the sentence passed on him."

Pindaan seksyen 307

19. Seksyen 307 Kanun dipinda dalam subseksyen (1) dan (4) dan perenggan (5)(b) dengan menggantikan perkataan "ten" dengan perkataan "fourteen".

Pindaan Jadual Pertama

20. Jadual Pertama kepada Kanun dipinda—

- (a) dalam butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 121, 121A, 121B, 121C, 121D, 122, 123, 124, 125, 125A, 126, 127, 128, 129 dan 130 Kanun Keseksaan, dalam ruang 3, dengan menggantikan perkataan "Shall not arrest without warrant" dengan perkataan "May arrest without warrant";
- (b) dengan memasukkan selepas butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 130 Kanun Keseksaan butiran yang berikut di bawah ruang masing-masing:

1	2	3	4	5	6	1
<i>Penal Code section</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not</i>	<i>Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance</i>	<i>Whether bailable or not</i>	<i>Whether compoundable or not</i>	<i>Maximum punishment under the Penal Code</i>

CHAPTER VIA - OFFENCES RELATING TO TERRORISM

Suppression of terrorist acts and support for terrorist acts

130c	Committing terrorist acts	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Death: or imprisonment for not less than seven years but not exceeding thirty years. and fine
130d	Providing devices to terrorist groups	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for thirty years, and fine
130e	Recruiting persons to be members of terrorist groups or to participate in terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for thirty years and fine

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Penal section</i>	<i>Offence Code</i>	<i>Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not</i>	<i>Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance</i>	<i>Whether bailable or not</i>	<i>Whether compoundable or not</i>	<i>Maximum punishment under the Penal Code</i>
13QF	Providing training and instruction to terrorist groups and persons committing terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for thirty years, and fine
130G	Inciting, promoting or soliciting property for the commission of terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for thirty years, and fine
130H	Providing facilities in support of terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for thirty years, and fine
130I	Directing activities of terrorist groups	do.	do.	do.	do.	Death; or imprisonment for not less than seven years but not exceeding thirty years, and fine
130J	Soliciting or giving support to terrorist groups or the commission of terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for thirty years; or fine, and forfeiture of certain property
130K	Harbouring persons committing terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for life, and fine; or imprisonment for twenty years; or fine
130M	Intentional omission to give information relating to terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for seven years, or fine, or both

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Penal Code section</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not</i>	<i>Whether a warrant or a summons shall issue in the first instance</i>	<i>Whether bailable or not</i>	<i>Whether "ompondable or not</i>	<i>Maximum punishment under the Penal Code</i>	
		<i>Suppression of financing of terrorist acts</i>					
130N	Providing or collecting property for terrorist acts	do.	do.	do.	do.	Death; or imprisonment for not less than seven years but not exceeding thirty years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property	
130o	Providing services for terrorist purposes	do.	do.	do.	do.	Death; or imprisonment for not less than seven years but not exceeding thirty years, and fine	
130P	Arranging for retention or control of terrorist property	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for thirty years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property	
130Q	Dealing with terrorist property	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for twenty years; or fine, and forfeiture of certain property	
130R	Intentional omission to give information about terrorist property	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for seven years, or fine, or both	
130s	Intentional omission to give information relating to terrorism financing offence	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for seven years, or fine, or both ;	

(c) dalam butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 304 Kanun Keseksaan, dalam ruang 7, dengan menggantikan perkataan "twenty" dengan perkataan "thirty";

- (d) dalam butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 364 Kanun Keseksaan, dalam ruang 7, dengan menggantikan perkataan "twenty" dengan perkataan "thirty";
- (e) dengan memasukkan selepas butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 374 Kanun Keseksaan, butiran yang berikut di bawah ruang masing-masing:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Penal Code section</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not</i>	<i>Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance</i>	<i>Whether bailable or not</i>	<i>Whether compoundable or not</i>	<i>Maximum punishment under the Penal Code</i>
374A	Hostage-taking	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Death; or imprisonment for not less than seven years but not exceeding thirty years, and fine

- (f) dengan menggantikan butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 376 Kanun Keseksaan dengan butiran yang berikut di bawah ruang masing-masing:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Penal Code section</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not</i>	<i>Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance</i>	<i>Whether bailable or not</i>	<i>Whether compoundable or not</i>	<i>Maximum punishment under the Penal Code</i>
"376(1)	Rape	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for not less than five years and not more than twenty years, and whipping
376(2)	Incestuous rape	do.	do.	do.	do.	Imprisonment for not less than fifteen years and not more than thirty years, and whipping for not less than ten strokes

1 Penal Code section	2 Offence	3 Whether the police may ordinarily arrest without warrant or not	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	5 Whether bailable or not	6 Whether compoundable or not	7 Maximum punishment under the Penal Code
376(3)	Causing death while committing or attempting to commit rape	do.	do.	do.	do.	Death";

- (g) dalam butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 396 Kanun Keseksaan, dalam ruang 7, dengan menggantikan perkataan "twenty" dengan perkataan "thirty"; dan
- (h) dalam butiran yang berhubungan dengan seksyen 460 Kanun Keseksaan, dalam ruang 7, dengan menggantikan perkataan "twenty" dengan perkataan "thirty".

HURAIAN

Rang Undang-Undang ini bertujuan untuk meminda Kanun Tatacara Jenayah ("Akta 593").

2. *Fasal 1* mengandungi tajuk ringkas dan peruntukan tentang permulaan kuat kuasa Akta yang dicadangkan.
3. *Fasal 2* bertujuan untuk meminda subseksyen 2(1) Akta 593. Pindaan ini bertujuan untuk menggantikan takrif "youthful offender" supaya bererti seorang yang disabitkan atas kesalahan yang boleh dihukum denda atau pemenjaraan yang berumur lapan belas tahun ke atas dan di bawah dua puluh satu tahun.
4. *Fasal 3* bertujuan untuk meminda subseksyen 10(1) Akta 593 untuk menghapuskan had tujuh batu dalam peruntukan yang menyatakan bahawa seseorang yang telah melakukan kesalahan di sesuatu tempat di mana-mana Negeri yang berdekatan dengan sempadan mana-mana Negeri yang lain tidak semestinya akan dibicarakan di Negeri yang disebut terdahulu itu.
5. *Fasal 4* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 13 Akta 593 untuk memasukkan kesalahan di bawah seksyen 376, 377c dan 377E Kanun Keseksaan sebagai kesalahan yang berkenaan dengannya maklumat mesti diberikan.

6. *Fasal 5* bertujuan untuk meminda Bahagian IV Akta 593. Pindaan ini bertujuan untuk memasukkan Bab baru, iaitu Bab XIIA yang mengandungi seksyen baru 106A hingga 106c, ke dalam Bahagian IV Akta 593. Bab baru XIIA memperkatakan kuasa-kuasa khas pihak polis dan Pendakwa Raya berhubung dengan kesalahan keganasan.

Seksyen baru 106A mentakrifkan ungkapan tertentu yang digunakan dalam Bab XIIA, termasuk ungkapan "kesalahan keganasan".

Seksyen baru 106B bertujuan untuk memberi pegawai polis kuasa untuk menangkap tanpa waran seseorang yang telah melakukan atau yang sedang melakukan atau yang dia mempunyai alasan yang munasabah untuk mengesyaki telah melakukan atau sedang melakukan kesalahan keganasan.

Seksyen baru 106c bertujuan untuk memberi Pendakwa Raya kuasa untuk memberi kuasa pegawai polis untuk memintas komunikasi tertentu jika Pendakwa Raya berpendapat bahawa komunikasi itu berkemungkinan mengandungi maklumat yang berhubungan dengan pelakuan kesalahan keganasan. Maklumat yang diperoleh sedemikian, sama ada sebelum atau selepas orang yang berkenaan dipertuduh, hendaklah boleh diterima sebagai keterangan dalam perbicaraannya.

7. *Fasal 6* bertujuan untuk meminda Bab XIII Akta 593 dengan memasukkan seksyen baru 107A untuk membenarkan mana-mana orang yang telah memberikan maklumat tentang suatu kesalahan di bawah seksyen 107 meminta pihak polis memberikan laporan kedudukan sesuatu penyiasatan. Pihak polis hanya perlu memberikan laporan kedudukan penyiasatan itu jika kesalahan itu adalah kesalahan boleh tangkap, tempoh empat minggu telah luput dari tarikh maklumat itu diberikan dan pemberian laporan itu tidak akan menjejaskan penyiasatan atau pendakwaan mengenai kesalahan itu. Pemberi maklumat boleh melaporkan kepada Pendakwa Raya tentang apa-apa kegagalan pihak polis memberikan laporan kedudukan penyiasatan itu kepadanya. Pendakwa Raya hendaklah memberi arahan kepada Pegawai yang menjaga Daerah Polis untuk mengemukakan laporan kedudukan itu kepada pemberi maklumat. Kegagalan mematuhi arahan Pendakwa Raya itu adalah suatu kesalahan.

8. *Fasal 7* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 110 Akta 593 dengan memasukkan subseksyen (4) untuk menjadikannya suatu kesalahan jika seorang pegawai polis gagal mengemukakan laporan tentang maklumat yang diterimanya mengenai sesuatu pelakuan kesalahan boleh tangkap kepada Pendakwa Raya.

9. *Fasal 8* bertujuan untuk meminda subseksyen 111(1) Akta 593 untuk membenarkan seorang pegawai polis untuk memerintahkan mana-mana orang yang mengetahui hal keadaan sesuatu kes di bawah penyiasatannya untuk hadir di hadapannya tidak kira sama ada orang itu berada dalam had daerah polis yang dalamnya dia membuat siasatan itu.

10. *Fasal 9* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 120 Akta 593 untuk memperketatkan peruntukan yang sedia ada. Pegawai polis yang membuat siasatan diwajibkan mengemukakan suatu laporan penyiasatannya bersama dengan kertas siasatan mengenai penyiasatan itu kepada Pendakwa Raya dalam tempoh satu minggu selepas tamatnya tempoh tiga bulan dari tarikh pemberian maklumat di bawah seksyen 107. Kegagalan berbuat demikian adalah suatu kesalahan.

11. *Fasal 10* bertujuan untuk meminda subseksyen 127A(1) Akta 593 untuk meluaskan pemakaian seksyen itu kepada kesalahan luar wilayah di bawah Bab baru VIA Kanun Keseksaan dan untuk menambah alasan tambahan bagi melaksanakan bidang kuasa jenayah luar wilayah.
12. *Fasal 11* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 173 Akta 593 untuk memperuntukkan secara khusus tentang kewajipan Mahkamah untuk menerangkan tiga pilihan pembelaan kepada tertuduh.
13. *Fasal 12* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 256 Akta 593. Pindaan itu bertujuan untuk menyelaraskan penggunaan perkataan "accused" dalam seksyen itu dan untuk menunjukkan penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan di Mahkamah.
14. *Fasal 13* bertujuan untuk memasukkan suatu seksyen baru, iaitu seksyen 272B, ke dalam Akta 593 untuk membolehkan seorang saksi, selain tertuduh, dengan kebenaran mahkamah, untuk memberikan keterangan rakaman video atau keterangan langsung melalui rakaman video secara langsung atau siaran televisyen secara langsung di dalam mana-mana perbicaraan atau siasatan jika suai manfaat demi kepentingan keadilan.
15. *Fasal 14* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 289 Akta 593 untuk membenarkan hukuman sebat dilaksanakan ke atas pesalah lelaki yang berusia lima puluh tahun atau lebih jika dia dihukum sebat di bawah seksyen 376, 377c atau 377E Kanun Keseksaan.
16. *Fasal 15* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 291 Akta 593 untuk menaikkan tempoh pemenjaraan sebagai ganti hukuman sebat, daripada dua belas bulan kepada dua puluh empat bulan, jika hukuman sebat itu tidak dapat dilaksanakan di bawah seksyen 290 Akta 593.
17. *Fasal 16* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 293 Akta 593 untuk menggantikan sebutan mengenai Akta Mahkamah Juvana 1947 dengan sebutan mengenai Akta Kanak-Kanak 2001. Akta Mahkamah Juvana 1947 telah dimansuhkan oleh Akta Kanak-Kanak 2001 yang mula berkuat kuasa pada 1 Ogos 2002.
18. *Fasal 17* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 294 Akta 593 untuk membolehkan seksyen itu terpakai bagi mana-mana orang yang merupakan seorang pesalah pertama tidak kira sama ada dia telah disabitkan atas suatu kesalahan yang boleh dihukum dengan pemenjaraan atau dengan denda sahaja dan sama ada dia seorang pesalah muda atau pesalah dewasa.
19. *Fasal 18* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 295 Akta 593 untuk menghendaki Mahkamah supaya mengarahkan pesalah yang dihukum di bawah seksyen 376, 377c atau 377E Kanun Keseksaan menjalani pengawasan polis.
20. *Fasal 19* bertujuan untuk meminda seksyen 307 Akta 593 untuk menaikkan daripada sepuluh hari kepada empat belas hari tempoh masa untuk memfailkan notis rayuan dan petisyen rayuan.

21. *Fasal 20* bertujuan untuk meminda Jadual Pertama kepada Akta 593 berbangkit daripada pindaan yang dicadangkan kepada Kanun Keseksaan berhubung dengan kesalahan rogol mahram, keganasan dan pengambilan tebusan.

IMPLIKASI KEWANGAN

Rang Undang-Undang ini akan melibatkan Kerajaan dalam perbelanjaan wang tambahan yang amaunnya belum dapat ditentukan sekarang ini.

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