



REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**  
**ACTS SUPPLEMENT**  
*Published by Authority*

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NO. 19]

FRIDAY, MAY 15

[2020

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First published in the *Government Gazette*, Electronic Edition, on 12 May 2020 at 5 pm.

The following Act was passed by Parliament on 25 March 2020 and assented to by the President on 27 April 2020:—

**REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

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**No. 16 of 2020.**

I assent.

HALIMAH YACOB,  
*President.*  
*27 April 2020.*

(LS)

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) Act 2014 (Act 6 of 2014).

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

**Short title and commencement**

1. This Act is the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Amendment) Act 2020 and comes into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*.

**Amendment of section 2**

2. Section 2(1) of the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) Act 2014 (called in this Act the principal Act) is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately before the definition of “Authority”, the following definition:

““armed robbery”, in relation to a ship, means —

(a) any illegal act of violence or detention or any act of depredation, or threat of such act, other than an act of piracy, committed for private ends and directed against the ship or against persons or property on board the ship, within a State’s internal waters, archipelagic waters and territorial sea; or

(b) any act of inciting or intentionally facilitating an act mentioned in paragraph (a);” and

(b) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “other relevant written law”, the following definition:

““piracy” has the same meaning as in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted on 10 December 1982 by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;”.

**Amendment of section 14**

3. Section 14 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after subsection (12), the following subsection:

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“(12A) Despite subsections (9) and (12) or any term of the seafarer’s employment agreement, where a seafarer is held captive on or off a ship as a result of an act of piracy or armed robbery against the ship, the seafarer’s employment agreement continues to have effect during the period of captivity, regardless of whether —

- (a) the date fixed for the expiry of the seafarer’s employment agreement has passed; or
- (b) either party to the seafarer’s employment agreement has given notice to suspend or terminate it.”.

#### **Amendment of section 20**

4. Section 20 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after subsection (7), the following subsection:

“(7A) Where a seafarer is held captive on or off a ship as a result of an act of piracy or armed robbery against the ship, the seafarer’s wages and other entitlements (including the remittance of any allotments made in accordance with section 21) under —

- (a) the seafarer’s employment agreement;
- (b) any applicable collective agreement; or
- (c) any written law,

must continue to be paid during the entire period of captivity and until —

- (d) the date on which the seafarer is released and duly repatriated in accordance with this Act; or
- (e) the date of the seafarer’s death, if the seafarer dies while in captivity.”.

#### **Amendment of section 23**

5. Section 23(2) of the principal Act is amended by deleting the full-stop at the end of paragraph (d) and substituting a semi-colon, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following paragraph:

“(e) where the seafarer is released from captivity after being held captive on or off a ship as a result of an act of piracy or armed robbery against the ship.”.

**Amendment of section 34**

6. Section 34 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after subsection (3), the following subsection:

“(3A) Where an approved financial security provider has made any payment to a seafarer under a contract of insurance or other financial security mentioned in subsection (2) for a liability arising from a shipowner’s obligation to repatriate a seafarer, any right which the seafarer has (or but for that payment would have had) against the shipowner as a result of the liability is, with respect to the amount of payment made, transferred to and vested in the approved financial security provider.”.

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