# Criminal Law and Policy Part 1

**Tutorial 5**

1. Explain what are the objectives and purposes of punishment in criminal law and discuss the various forms that punishment can take.

1. Retribution (act of punishing for wrongdoing)

2. Deterrence (to discourage, restrain)

3. Prevention i.e. incapacitation(to confine); /incarceration (to deprive or to make incapable)

4. Reformation and Rehabilitation (to change/restore to a good condition)

2. Describe substantive criminal law. How does this differ from procedural criminal law?

This is regarded as the actual rules of law that forbids the act, default or conduct considered a crime, the breach of which attracts the imposing of punishment

Meanwhile for procedural law, it usually consists of a body of rules outlining and detailing the formal steps or process to be taken on any criminal action in a court of law. It may also embody the rules of evidence dictating what evidence is admissible and what is unacceptable (focus is on procedure)

3. What are the main sources of criminal law in Singapore?

The major “sources” of criminal law are:

• The Penal Code Cap 224 (together with other minor sources like the Computer Misuse Act and Cybersecurity Act etc.) – Substantive Law

• The Criminal Procedure Code Cap 68 and the Evidence Act Cap 97 – Procedural Law

• Case-law precedents deriving from Singapore superior courts are binding. Indian and some English cases are highly persuasive. These cases apply to both substantive law and procedural law

4. State and briefly explain any 5 prominent criminal offences dealt with under the Penal Code.

5. List four (4) examples of the recent changes to the Penal Code under the Criminal Law Reform Act 2019

6. Who is a Police Officer?

7. What is a First Information Report (FIR)?