

LAW & POLICY GROUP

GRIST**SINGAPORE CLARIFIES EMPLOYER
LIABILITY UNDER HARASSMENT LAW**

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Recent revisions to Singapore's protection from harassment law clarify that companies can be prosecuted for offences. The original law, which took effect in 2014, had left companies' liabilities unclear.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHANGES

- Companies must not make any threatening, abusive or insulting communication intended or likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to a person. Employers also can be liable for the actions of their employees.
- In certain circumstances, the law bans "doxxing" — or publishing information about a person's identity (for example, email or residential address; employer, family or education information; or video recordings) with the intent to cause harassment, alarm or distress to the individual.
- Companies that are the victims of falsehoods can apply for remedies, such as to stop publication of the falsehood or to require publication of a correction.
- A new specialized court with expedited and simplified procedures will oversee all criminal and civil cases arising under the act.

RELATED RESOURCES

- [Press Release on Revisions to Protection From Harassment Act](#) (Singapore Law Ministry, 1 Apr 2019)
- [Second Reading Speech by Minister](#) (Singapore Law Ministry, 7 May 2019)
- [Protection From Harassment Act 2014](#) (Singapore Statutes Online, 31 May 2015)

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