



UNDANG-UNDANG MALAYSIA

Akta A1721

AKTA KANUN KESEKSAAN (PINDAAN) 2024

Tarikh Perkenan Diraja 11 September 2024

Tarikh penyiaran dalam *Warta* 25 September 2024

Hakcipta Pencetak (H)

PERCETAKAN NASIONAL MALAYSIA BERHAD

Semua Hak Terpelihara. Tiada mana-mana bahagian jua daripada penerbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula atau disimpan di dalam bentuk yang boleh diperolehi semula atau disiarkan dalam sebarang bentuk dengan apa jua cara elektronik, mekanikal, fotokopi, rakaman dan/atau sebaliknya tanpa mendapat izin daripada **Percetakan Nasional Malaysia Berhad (Pencetak kepada Kerajaan Malaysia yang dilantik)**.

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AKTA KANUN KESEKSAAN (PINDAAN) 2024

Suatu Akta untuk meminda Kanun Keseksaan.

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DIPERBUAT oleh Parlimen Malaysia seperti yang berikut:

Tajuk ringkas dan permulaan kuat kuasa

1. (1) Akta ini bolehlah dinamakan Akta Kanun Keseksaan (Pindaan) 2024.

(2) Akta ini mula berkuat kuasa pada tarikh yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri melalui pemberitahuan dalam *Warta*.

Seksyen baharu 424A, 424B, 424C dan 424D

2. Kanun Keseksaan [Akta 574] dipinda dengan memasukkan selepas seksyen 424 seksyen yang berikut:

“Possession or control of payment instrument or account

424A. Whoever, without lawful authority or lawful purpose, has in his possession or control any payment instrument of other person or any account of other person at a financial institution, shall be punished with fine of not less than five

thousand ringgit but not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months but not exceeding five years or with both.

Giving possession or control of payment instrument or account to other person

424B. Whoever, directly or indirectly, without lawful authority or lawful purpose, gives possession or control of his payment instrument or his account at a financial institution to any other person, shall be punished with fine of not less than ten thousand ringgit but not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or with imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but not exceeding seven years or with both.

Engaging in transaction in payment instrument or account

424C. (1) Whoever, directly or indirectly, without lawful purpose, engages in any transaction using his payment instrument or his account at a financial institution, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than three years but not exceeding ten years or with fine of not less than ten thousand ringgit but not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or with both.

(2) Whoever, directly or indirectly, without lawful authority or lawful purpose, engages in any transaction using any payment instrument of other person or any account of other person at a financial institution, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than three years but not exceeding ten years or with fine of not less than ten thousand ringgit but not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or with both.

Definition of “financial institution” and “payment instrument”

424D. For the purposes of sections 424A, 424B and 424C—

(a) “financial institution” means—

- (i) a licensed bank under the Financial Services Act 2013 [Act 758];

(ii) a licensed Islamic bank under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 [Act 759]; and

(iii) a prescribed institution under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 [Act 618]; and

(b) “payment instrument” means—

(i) a prescribed designated payment instrument under the Financial Services Act 2013; and

(ii) a prescribed designated Islamic payment instrument under the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013.”.