

**Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments and Repeal) Act 2000
(No. 28 of 2000)**

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REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
ACTS SUPPLEMENT

Published by Authority

NO. 26]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

[2000

The following Act was passed by Parliament on 9th October 2000 and assented to by the President on 16th October 2000:—

STATUTES (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS AND REPEAL) ACT 2000

(No. 28 of 2000)

I assent.

S R NATHAN,
President.
16th October 2000.

Date of Commencement: 1st November 2000

An Act to amend certain statutes of the Republic of Singapore and to repeal certain statutes that are obsolete.

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

Short title and commencement

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments and Repeal) Act 2000 and, with the exception of section 6, shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

(2) The Minister may appoint different dates for the coming into operation of the different provisions of this Act.

(3) Section 6 shall come into operation on 1st October 2000.

Amendment of Interpretation Act

2.—(1) Section 2 of the Interpretation Act (Cap.1, 1999 Ed.) is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “animal” in subsection (1), the following definition:

“ “appoint” includes re-appoint”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “consular officer” in subsection (1), the following definition:

“ “contravene”, in relation to a provision of a written law, includes a failure to comply with a requirement or condition in that provision”; and

(c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), the following subsection:

“(1A) Where a word or expression is defined in a written law, then, unless the contrary intention appears, other parts of speech and grammatical forms of that word or expression, and cognate expressions, have corresponding meanings in that law.”.

(2) The Interpretation Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 7, the following section:

“Examples and illustrations

7A. Where an Act includes an example or illustration of the operation of a provision —

(a) the example or illustration shall not be taken to be exhaustive; and

(b) if the example or illustration is inconsistent with the provision, the provision prevails.”.

(3) The Interpretation Act is amended by renumbering section 10 as subsection (1) of that section, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following subsection:

“(2) Where a written law is to come into operation on a day specified by a notification made under the written law, the notification may specify different days for different provisions of the written law to come into operation.”.

(4) Section 16 of the Interpretation Act is amended by deleting subsection (2) and substituting the following subsections:

“(2) A reference in this section to the repeal of a written law in whole or in part includes a reference to —

- (a) a repeal effected by implication;
- (b) the abrogation or limitation of the effect of the written law or part; and
- (c) the exclusion of the application of the written law or part to any person, subject-matter or circumstance.

(3) Where a written law expires, lapses or otherwise ceases to have effect, this section applies as if the written law had been repealed by another written law.

(4) A reference in this section to a part of a written law includes a reference to any provision of, or words, figures, drawings or symbols in, the written law.”.

(5) The Interpretation Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 26, the following section:

“Reference to Act to include subsidiary legislation

26A. Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in any written law to an Act is to be construed so as to include a reference to any subsidiary legislation made under that Act.”.

(6) The Interpretation Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 32, the following section:

“Power of majority, quorum, etc., of board, etc.

32A.—(1) Where a written law confers a power or function or imposes a duty upon a statutory body consisting of not fewer than 3 persons, the power may be exercised, or the function or duty may be performed, by a majority of those persons.

(2) Where a statutory body consists of 3 or more persons —

- (a) a quorum is constituted at a meeting of the body by a number of members of the body equal to —
 - (i) at least one-half of the number of members provided for in the written law establishing the body, if that number is a fixed number; and
 - (ii) if the number of persons is not so fixed but is within a range having a maximum or minimum, at least one-half of the number of members in office;

- (b) an act or thing done by a majority of the members of the body present at the meeting, if those members constitute a quorum, is to be regarded as having been done by the body.

(3) At a meeting of a statutory body, the chairman or other member presiding shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote in all matters in which a decision is taken by vote.

(4) This section is subject to any provision to the contrary in any written law.

(5) In this section, “statutory body” means a board, commission, committee or similar body, whether corporate or unincorporate, established under a written law.”.

(7) The Interpretation Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 48, the following section:

“Service of documents

48A.—(1) Where a written law authorises or requires a document to be served on a person, whether the expression “serve”, “give” or “send” or any other expression is used, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the document may be served —

- (a) in the case of an individual —
 - (i) by delivering it to the individual personally; or
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid post to, the usual or last known address of the place of residence or business of the individual;
- (b) in the case of a partnership —
 - (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the partnership; or
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid post to, the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore;
- (c) in the case of a body corporate —
 - (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate; or