



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

**JURONG TOWN CORPORATION
ACT 1968**

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Jurong Town Corporation Act 1968

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An Act to establish the Jurong Town Corporation and for purposes incidental thereto.

[1 June 1968]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Jurong Town Corporation Act 1968.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —
 - “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Corporation appointed under section 4;
 - “chief executive officer” means the chief executive of the Corporation, and includes any individual acting in that capacity;

“common property” means so much of the developed land and all parts of the building as are not comprised in the flats in a building;

“Corporation” means the Jurong Town Corporation established under section 3;

“developed land” means any land of the Corporation upon which a building has been erected;

“financial year” means a period of 12 months beginning on 1 April in each year and ending on 31 March in the following year;

“flat” means a horizontal stratum of a building or part thereof, whether the stratum is on one or more levels or is partially or wholly below the surface of the ground, which is used or intended to be used as a complete and separate unit for the purpose of human habitation or business or for any other purpose;

“industrial property” means —

- (a) any building or other premises permitted by or under the Planning Act 1998 or any other written law for use solely for an industrial purpose, or for mixed purposes the predominant purpose of which is an industrial purpose;
- (b) any building or other premises used solely for an industrial purpose, or for mixed purposes the predominant purpose of which is an industrial purpose, being a use to which the building or premises were put on 1 February 1960, and the building or premises have not been put to any other use since that date; or
- (c) any land zoned in the Master Plan (within the meaning of section 6 of the Planning Act 1998) solely for an industrial purpose, or for mixed purposes the predominant purpose of which is an industrial purpose;

“industrial purpose” means —

- (a) general industry, such as the manufacturing, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, washing, laundry, packing, canning, adapting, breaking up or demolishing of any article or part of it, the getting, processing or treatment of minerals, or the manufacturing or packing of goods or foodstuff, whether or not the processes carried on are dangerous or offensive;
- (b) light industry where the processes in paragraph (a) or the machinery installed for those processes are such as can be carried on or installed in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of the area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit and are not dangerous or offensive;
- (c) warehousing, storage of goods or foodstuff, or freight and logistics operations;
- (d) research and development activities, business park activities or science park activities; or
- (e) any other activity of an industrial nature that the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, specify to be an industrial purpose;

“Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore” means the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore established under the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore Act 1992;

“lease” includes an agreement for a lease;

“officer” includes the Chairperson, members and employees of the Corporation;

“owner”, in relation to immovable property, includes a person who has purchased a leasehold interest in any property sold by the Corporation and also includes a purchaser under an agreement for lease;

“Urban Redevelopment Authority” means the Urban Redevelopment Authority established under the Urban Redevelopment Authority Act 1989.

[20/2013; 34/2017; 5/2018]

PART 2

ESTABLISHMENT AND INCORPORATION OF CORPORATION

Establishment of Jurong Town Corporation

3.—(1) A body called the Jurong Town Corporation is established.

(2) The Corporation is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal with power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire, hold or dispose of property, both movable and immovable, to enter into contracts, to sue and be sued in its corporate name and to perform any other acts that bodies corporate may by law perform.

Chairperson of Corporation

4. The Minister, with the President’s concurrence under Article 22A(1)(b) of the Constitution, must appoint a Chairperson of the Corporation who holds office, subject to the provisions of this Act, for such period and on such terms as the Minister may determine.

Constitution of Corporation

5.—(1) The Corporation consists of —

(a) a Chairperson; and

(b) not fewer than 4 and not more than 14 other members to be appointed by the Minister with the President’s concurrence under Article 22A(1)(b) of the Constitution.

[20/2013]

(2) The Minister may, with the President’s concurrence, appoint one of the members of the Corporation as Deputy Chairperson.

(3) The quorum at all meetings of the Corporation is 4 or one-third of the total number of members in office, whichever is the higher.

[20/2013]

(4) The Chairperson or any officer authorised by him or her to act on his or her behalf may call a meeting of the Corporation at least once in every 2 months or as often as the Chairperson thinks fit.

(5) The members of the Corporation, other than the Chairperson, hold office for a period of 3 years or for such shorter period as the Minister may in any case determine unless their appointment is revoked by the Minister under subsection (10) or unless they resign during their period of office.

(6) If for any reason the Chairperson is absent or unable to act or the office of Chairperson is vacant, the Deputy Chairperson or, in the absence of both the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson, any member of the Corporation duly appointed by the members present at any meeting of the Corporation may exercise all or any of the powers conferred, or perform all or any of the duties imposed, on the Chairperson under this Act.

(7) The Chairperson or the person lawfully acting as Chairperson at any meeting of the Corporation has an original as well as a casting vote.

(8) A member of the Corporation must not, at any meeting of the Corporation, participate in any discussion relating to, and must not vote in respect of, any business in which the member is interested, and if the member does so the member's vote must not be counted nor is the member counted in the quorum present at such meeting.

(9) The members of the Corporation must be paid out of the funds of the Corporation such salaries, fees or allowances as the President may determine.

(10) The Minister may, with the President's concurrence under Article 22A(1)(b) of the Constitution, at any time revoke the appointment of the Chairperson, the Deputy Chairperson or any other member of the Corporation.

Direction by Minister

6.—(1) The Minister may give to the Corporation any direction under section 5 of the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018.

[5/2018]

(2) The Corporation must furnish the Minister with such information with respect to its property and activities as the Minister may require.

Chief executive officer, officers and employees, etc.

7.—(1) There must be a chief executive officer of the Corporation, whose appointment, removal, discipline and promotion must be in accordance with the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018 and Article 22A of the Constitution.

[5/2018]

(2) The Corporation may, subject to the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018 and Article 22A of the Constitution, appoint an individual to act temporarily as the chief executive officer during any period, or during all periods, when the chief executive officer —

(a) is absent from duty or Singapore; or

(b) is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the office.

[5/2018]

(3) The Corporation may, subject to the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018, appoint and employ, on such terms and conditions as it may determine, any other officers, employees, consultants and agents as may be necessary for the effective performance of its functions.

[5/2018]

Appointment of committees and delegation of powers

8.—(1) The Corporation may appoint from among its own members or other persons who are not members of the Corporation any number of committees that it thinks fit consisting of members or other persons or members and other persons for purposes which, in the opinion of the Corporation, would be better regulated and managed by means of those committees.

(2) The Corporation may, subject to any conditions or restrictions that it thinks fit, delegate to any such committee or the Chairperson all or any of the powers, functions and duties by this Act vested in the Corporation, except the power to borrow money or to raise loans by the issue of bonds and debentures; and any power, function or duty so delegated may be exercised or performed by that committee or the Chairperson in the name and on behalf of the Corporation.

(3) The Corporation may, subject to any conditions or restrictions that it thinks fit, delegate to any employee of the Corporation all or any of the powers, functions and duties by this Act vested in the Corporation, except the power to borrow money or to raise loans; and any power, function or duty so delegated may be exercised or performed by the employee in the name and on behalf of the Corporation.

Protection from personal liability

9.—(1) No matter or thing done and no contract of any kind entered into by the Corporation and no matter or thing done by any member or employee of the Corporation or any other person acting under the direction of the Corporation shall, if the matter or thing was done or the contract was entered into bona fide for the purpose of executing the provisions of this Act, subject the member or employee or any other person acting under the direction of the Corporation personally to any action, liability, claim or demand in respect thereof.

(2) Any expense incurred by the Corporation or any member, employee or other person so acting under the direction of the Corporation must be borne by and repaid out of the funds of the Corporation.

10. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

PART 3

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CORPORATION

Provision of working capital

11. For the purpose of enabling the Corporation to carry out its objects and to defray expenditure properly chargeable to capital

account, including defraying initial expenses, and for the provision of working capital, the Minister may authorise payment to the Corporation of such sums as the Minister may determine.

Functions and powers of Corporation

12.—(1) The functions of the Corporation are —

- (a) to develop and manage sites, parks, estates, townships and other premises for industries and businesses in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (b) to provide facilities to enhance the operations of industries and businesses including social amenities for the advancement and the wellbeing of persons living and working in those sites, parks, estates and townships or otherwise;
- (c) to participate in overseas ventures and developments which the Corporation has the expertise to engage or undertake in; and
- (d) to collect, compile and analyse information of a statistical nature relating to industrial property in Singapore, and to publish and disseminate the results of any such compilation or analysis or abstracts of those results.

[20/2013]

(2) In addition to the functions and duties imposed by this section, the Corporation may undertake any other functions and duties that the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, assign to the Corporation and in so doing, the Corporation is deemed to be fulfilling the purposes of this Act, and the provisions of this Act apply to the Corporation in respect of those functions and duties.

[20/2013]

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) is to be construed as imposing on the Corporation, directly or indirectly, any form of duty or liability enforceable by proceedings before any court to which it would not otherwise be subject.

[20/2013]

(4) The Corporation has power to do anything for the purpose of discharging its functions under this Act or which is incidental or

conducive to the discharge of those functions and, in particular, may —

- (a) act in combination or association with other persons or organisations for the discharge of any of its functions;
- (b) promote the carrying on of any activities for the discharge of its functions by other persons or organisations;
- (c) purchase, acquire or lease any land and premises required for the purpose of the discharge of its functions under this Act;
- (d) sell or lease land and premises for the purpose of the discharge of its functions under this Act upon terms that the Corporation may determine;
- (e) provide technical, managerial and other specialist services for industrial, business and other development, and build up a corps of engineering, managerial and other specialist staff to provide such services;
- (f) prepare and execute proposals, plans and projects for the erection, conversion, improvement and extension of any building for sale, lease, rental or other purpose;
- (g) provide and maintain housing accommodation including convalescent or holiday houses for employees of the Corporation, provide and maintain for those employees clubs and playing fields and provide educational facilities for them;
- (h) grant loans to employees or to act as guarantor for loans taken by them, to enable them to purchase their own houses, furniture, fittings, home appliances and vehicles;
- (i) award scholarships or give loans to employees to obtain professional, technical or other training;
- (j) sell or lease flats, houses or other living accommodation and land for the housing of persons living and working in industrial and business sites, parks, estates and townships;
- (k) provide loans on mortgage at such interest as may be prescribed to enable persons, other than employees of the

Corporation, to purchase any flat, house or building which is used or intended to be used solely for the purpose of human habitation;

- (l) with the Minister's written approval, form or participate in the formation of a company or companies or enter into any joint venture or partnership in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (m) with the Minister's written approval, grant loans to any company in which the Corporation or any of its subsidiary companies holds any shares;
- (n) with the written approval of the Minister and the President, guarantee the repayment of loans given to any company in which the Corporation or any of its subsidiary companies holds any shares; and
- (o) provide and maintain adequate and efficient port services and facilities in Jurong Port.

Borrowing powers

13.—(1) The Corporation may for the purposes of this Act raise loans —

- (a) from the Government;
- (b) with the Minister's approval and subject to the provisions of any written law, by any of the methods set out in section 14; or
- (c) from any other source directed by the Minister.

(2) The Corporation must pay interest on those loans at such rate and at such times, and must make such provisions for the mode and time or times of repayment of principal as may be approved by the Minister.

(3) The Corporation may borrow by way of temporary loan or overdraft from a bank or otherwise any sum which it may temporarily require —

- (a) for the purpose of defraying expenses pending the receipt of revenues receivable by it in respect of the period of account in which those expenses are chargeable; or

(b) for the purpose of defraying, pending the receipt of money due in respect of any loan authorised to be raised under subsection (1), expenses intended to be defrayed by that loan.

(4) Bonds and debentures of the Corporation issued before 1 October 1994 are guaranteed by the Government as to the repayment of principal and the payment of interest at the rate approved by the Minister.

(5) Bonds and debentures of the Corporation issued on or after 1 October 1994 are guaranteed by the Government as to the repayment of principal and the payment of interest at the rate approved by the Minister if the President, acting in the President's discretion, concurs with the giving of such guarantee.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (1), the power to raise loans includes the power to make any financial agreement by which credit facilities are granted to the Corporation for the purchase of goods, materials or things.

Loan conditions

14.—(1) Where the Corporation is authorised to borrow money, the Corporation may, subject to the Minister's approval or direction, raise money in any manner and, in particular, raise it by —

- (a) mortgage;
- (b) charge, whether legal or equitable, on any property vested in the Corporation or on any revenue receivable by the Corporation under this Act or any other written law; and
- (c) debentures, stocks, bonds or other instruments or securities issued by the Corporation.

(2) The Corporation may, with the Minister's approval or direction, fix such rates of interest and such terms, conditions and periods to secure the repayment of the sums borrowed as it thinks fit.

Issue of shares, etc.

14A. As a consequence of —

- (a) the vesting of any property, rights or liabilities of the Government in the Corporation under this Act; or
- (b) any capital injection or other investment by the Government in the Corporation in accordance with any written law,

the Corporation must issue such shares or other securities to the Minister for Finance as that Minister may direct.

[5/2002]

Budget

15. The Corporation must in every financial year cause to be prepared in a form to be approved by the Minister a budget to be forwarded to the Minister not later than 31 January containing estimates of income and expenditure of the Corporation for the following year —

- (a) on capital account;
- (b) relating to the management and maintenance of industrial sites, housing and ancillary services; and
- (c) relating to the execution of its powers, functions and duties.

Approval of budget by Minister

16.—(1) The Minister may approve or disallow any item or portion of any item shown in the budget, and must return the budget as amended by the Minister to the Chairperson.

(2) The Corporation must present the budget which has been approved by the Minister to the President for the President's approval under Article 22B of the Constitution.

(3) The budget when approved by the President must be published in the *Gazette*.

Supplemental budgets

17.—(1) The Corporation may at any time cause to be prepared a supplemental budget to provide, subject to section 24(2)(d), for unforeseen or urgently required expenditure containing —

- (a) a revised estimate of the income for the current financial year;
- (b) a revised estimate of the expenditure for the current financial year; and
- (c) a statement showing how provision is made to meet additional expenditure.

(2) A supplemental budget must be dealt with in the manner provided in section 16 for the annual budget.

Accounts

18.—(1) The accounts of the Corporation must be kept by a chief financial officer appointed by and responsible to the Corporation.

(2) The chief financial officer must prepare in respect of each financial year a statement of accounts in a form approved by the Minister.

(3) The chief financial officer must keep proper accounts and records of the transactions and affairs of the Corporation and must do all things necessary to ensure that all payments out of its moneys are correctly made and properly authorised and that adequate control is maintained over the assets of, or in the custody of, the Corporation and over the expenditure incurred by the Corporation.

19. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

20. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

Presentation of financial statements

21.—(1) A copy of the audited financial statements signed by the Chairperson, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer, and certified by the Corporation's auditor, together with a copy of any report made by the auditor, must be submitted to the Minister not later than 8 September and to the President not later than 30 September in each year.

(2) The audited financial statements and the auditor's report must be published in the *Gazette*.

[5/2018]

22. [*Repealed by Act 5 of 2018*]

Bank account and accounting records

23.—(1) All moneys paid to the Corporation must forthwith be paid into such banks as may be decided by the Corporation.

(2) The accounting records of the Corporation must distinguish between capital and revenue transactions.

(3) Moneys received by way of loans must be shown separately in the books and accounts and in the balance sheet of the Corporation.

Payments to be made in accordance with budget

24.—(1) A payment must not be made by the Corporation unless the expenditure is covered by an item in a budget and a sufficient balance for the item is available.

(2) Despite the absence of such provision, the Corporation may pay —

- (a) sums deposited by contractors or other persons whenever by the conditions of the deposit any of those sums have become repayable;
- (b) sums collected and credited to the funds of the Corporation in error;
- (c) sums payable by the Corporation under any award of the Collector of Land Revenue or under any of the provisions of this Act or of any other written law relating to the

acquisition of land for a public purpose or under any judgment or order of any court; and

- (d) any expenditure incurred to secure the proper execution of the functions and duties of the Corporation under this Act which, in the opinion of the Corporation, cannot be postponed.

(3) Provision must be made in a supplemental budget for any payment made under subsection (2)(c) or (d).

Transfer of sums from one item to another

25. Despite any of the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may transfer all or any part of moneys assigned to one item of expenditure to another item under the same head of expenditure in a budget approved by the Minister and the President.

Power of investment

26. The Corporation may invest its moneys in accordance with the standard investment power of statutory bodies as defined in section 33A of the Interpretation Act 1965.

[45/2004]

Power to make rules

27.—(1) Despite section 32, the Corporation may, with the approval of the Minister, make rules prescribing anything that is to be prescribed and generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

[34/2017]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Corporation may, with the approval of the Minister, make rules for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:

- (a) regulating the use and enjoyment of any common property or open space in any land vested in the Corporation, including —
 - (i) restricting or prohibiting behaviour or activities on the common property or open space;

- (ii) restricting or prohibiting the parking of vehicles on any common property or open space which is not a parking place within the meaning of the Parking Places Act 1974;
 - (iii) waste disposal;
 - (iv) safety or security measures; and
 - (v) power for the Corporation to move, store or dispose of, or authorise the disposal of, objects or things left on the common property or open space and the passing of title to any objects or things on such disposal;
- (b) prescribing that any act or omission in contravention of any rule shall be an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000;
- (c) prescribing the penalty (if unpaid, to constitute a debt due to the Corporation and be recoverable as such) to be paid by the Corporation's lessee or licensee for late payment of any moneys due to the Corporation under any lease, tenancy or licence.

[34/2017]

(3) The Corporation or a duly authorised employee of the Corporation who reasonably believes that any person has committed an offence under any rules made under this section may require the person to furnish evidence of the person's identity, and the person must furnish evidence of the required identity.

[34/2017]

(4) Any person who —

- (a) without reasonable excuse, refuses to furnish any information required of the person by the Corporation or duly authorised employee of the Corporation under subsection (3); or
- (b) wilfully misstates such information,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[34/2017]

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), a person is not excused from disclosing any information required under subsection (3) on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate the person or expose the person to a penalty.

[34/2017]

(6) All rules made under this Act must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[34/2017]

28. [Repealed by Act 20 of 2013]

29. [Repealed by Act 20 of 2013]

30. [Repealed by Act 23 of 1995]

Special provisions relating to sale of land by Corporation

31. For the purposes of registering an assurance relating to the sale by the Corporation of any land, the mortgage of the land in favour of the Corporation or the reconveyance or discharge of the mortgage —

- (a) in the case of land registered under the provisions of the Registration of Deeds Act 1988, section 11 of that Act does not apply; and
- (b) in the case of land registered under the provisions of the Land Titles Act 1993 where a solicitor is not employed by the Corporation, a certificate of an officer authorised in writing in that behalf by the Corporation is sufficient for the purposes of section 59 of that Act.

Regulations

32.—(1) The Minister may, after consultation with the Corporation, make regulations that the Minister may consider necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of the business of the Corporation and, in particular, for any of the following matters:

- (a) the convening of meetings of the Corporation and the procedure to be followed at the meetings, to the extent not inconsistent with the Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018;
- (b) the provision of a common seal and its custody and use;

- (c) the manner in which documents, cheques and instruments of any description are to be signed or executed on behalf of the Corporation;
- (d) the manner and terms of issue and redemption of bonds and debentures by the Corporation; and
- (e) generally for the exercise of the powers of the Corporation under the provisions of this Act.

[5/2018]

(2) All regulations made under this Act must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

Obstruction of officer of Corporation

33. Any person who obstructs or refuses to give access to any officer of the Corporation or any person duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf in the performance of anything which the officer or person is by this Act required or empowered to do shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.

[20/2013]

Transfer to Corporation of assets and liabilities of Economic Development Board

34. As from 1 June 1968, all the lands, buildings and other property, movable and immovable of the Economic Development Board constituted under the provisions of the Economic Development Board Act 1961, including all the assets, powers, rights, interests and privileges as well as the debts, liabilities and obligations in connection therewith or appertaining thereto that are specified by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette* are deemed to have been transferred to and vested in the Corporation without further assurance.

Corporation's symbols

- 35.—(1) The Corporation has the exclusive right to the use of —
- (a) the symbols which are set out in the Schedule; and

- (b) any other symbol that it may devise or adopt from time to time and to display or exhibit in connection with its activities or affairs.

(2) The Corporation must publish the symbol mentioned in subsection (1)(b) in the *Gazette*.

(3) Any person who uses a symbol identical with, or which so resembles, any of the Corporation's symbols as to or be likely to deceive or cause confusion, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(4) Nothing in this section is to be construed as authorising the Corporation to use any symbol which any person has acquired the exclusive right to use under the Trade Marks Act 1998 or otherwise.

[46/98]

Furnishing of information

35A.—(1) The Corporation or any of its employee authorised by the Corporation in that behalf may, for the purpose of obtaining statistical information in relation to industrial property in Singapore, by notice require any person to furnish to the Corporation or the employee so authorised, within the period specified in the notice, all particulars or information relating to all matters that may be required by the Corporation and that is within that person's knowledge, custody or control.

[20/2013]

(2) Subject to subsection (6), a notice issued under subsection (1) may be served in the following manner:

- (a) in the case of an individual —
 - (i) by delivering it to the individual personally;
 - (ii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently resident at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the usual or last known address of the place of residence of the individual;
 - (iii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently employed at, or by sending it by prepaid registered

- post to, the usual or last known address of the place of business of the individual;
- (iv) by affixing a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place at the usual or last known address of the place of residence or place of business of the individual; or
 - (v) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the notice to the last email address given to the Corporation by the individual as the email address for the service of documents on the individual;
- (b) in the case of a partnership other than a limited liability partnership —
- (i) by delivering it to any one of the partners or the secretary or other similar officer of the partnership;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore;
 - (iii) by sending it by fax to the fax number operated at the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; or
 - (iv) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the notice to the last email address given to the Corporation by the partnership as the email address for the service of documents on the partnership; and
- (c) in the case of any limited liability partnership or any other body corporate —

- (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or, in the case of a limited liability partnership, the manager of the partnership, or to any person having, on behalf of the limited liability partnership or other body corporate, powers of control or management over the business, occupation, work or matter to which the notice relates;
- (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by prepaid registered post to, the registered office or principal place of business of the limited liability partnership or other body corporate in Singapore;
- (iii) by sending it by fax to the fax number operated at the registered office or principal place of business of the limited liability partnership or other body corporate in Singapore or elsewhere; or
- (iv) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the notice to the last email address given to the Corporation by the limited liability partnership or other body corporate as the email address for the service of documents on the limited liability partnership or body corporate.

[20/2013]

(3) If the person on whom service is to be effected has an agent within Singapore, the notice may be delivered to the agent.

[20/2013]

(4) Any notice issued under subsection (1) which is to be served on the occupier of any premises —

- (a) may be served by delivering it to an adult person on the premises or, if there is no such person on the premises to whom it can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing the notice to a conspicuous part of the premises; and

- (b) is deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the occupier of the premises without further name or description.

[20/2013]

(5) Where any notice issued under subsection (1) and required to be served on any person is —

- (a) sent by registered post to any person in accordance with subsection (2), it is deemed to be duly served on the person at the time when it would, in the ordinary course of post, be delivered, whether or not it is returned undelivered, and in proving service of the notice, it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the same was properly addressed, stamped and posted by registered post;
- (b) sent by ordinary post to any person in accordance with subsection (2), it is deemed to be duly served on the person to whom it is addressed on the day succeeding the day on which it would, in the ordinary course of post, be delivered;
- (c) sent by fax to the fax number operated at the last known place of residence or business or registered office or principal place of business in accordance with subsection (2), it is deemed to be duly served on the person to whom it is addressed on the day of fax transmission, subject to receipt on the sending fax machine of a notification (by electronic or other means) of a successful transmission to the place of residence or business or registered office or principal place of business, as the case may be; and
- (d) sent by electronic communication to an email address in accordance with subsection (2), it is deemed to be duly served on the person to whom it is addressed at the time of entering the information system addressed to the email address.

[20/2013]

(6) Service of any notice under this section on a person by electronic communication may be effected only if the person gives as part of the person's address for service an email address.

[20/2013]

(7) Any person who on being required by notice under this section to furnish any particulars or information —

- (a) wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse (the proof of which lies on the person) neglects to furnish the particulars or information within the time specified in the notice; or
- (b) wilfully furnishes or causes to be furnished any false particulars or information in respect of any matter specified in the notice requiring particulars or information to be furnished,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

[20/2013]

(8) Nothing in this section authorises the Corporation, or any of its employee authorised by the Corporation in that behalf, to require the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore or the Urban Redevelopment Authority to furnish to the Corporation or the employee so authorised —

- (a) any particulars or information in the possession of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore obtained in the performance of any of its functions; or
- (b) any particulars or information in the possession of the Urban Redevelopment Authority obtained in the performance of any of its functions.

[20/2013]

Request for information from Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore and Urban Redevelopment Authority

35B.—(1) For the purpose of obtaining data for statistical purposes relating to industrial property in Singapore, the Corporation may in writing require —

- (a) the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore to furnish or supply to the Corporation any particulars or information in the possession of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore that it obtained in the performance of its function as an agent of the Government in administering, assessing, collecting and enforcing payment of property tax or stamp duties; or
- (b) the Urban Redevelopment Authority to furnish or supply to the Corporation any particulars or information in the possession of the Urban Redevelopment Authority —
 - (i) that the Urban Redevelopment Authority obtained pursuant to any notice under section 44 of the Urban Redevelopment Authority Act 1989; or
 - (ii) that was collected by the Research and Statistics Unit before 1 September 1989 and transferred to the Urban Redevelopment Authority under section 31 of the Urban Redevelopment Authority Act 1989.

[20/2013]

(2) Despite the provisions of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore Act 1992 and the Urban Redevelopment Authority Act 1989, the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore and the Urban Redevelopment Authority, respectively, must furnish the particulars and information required under subsection (1) within the time agreed to between the Corporation and the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore or the Urban Redevelopment Authority, as the case may be.

[20/2013]

Preservation of secrecy

35C.—(1) A member, officer or employee of the Corporation must not disclose any particulars or information which has been obtained by the member, officer or employee of the Corporation in the performance of his or her duties or the exercise of his or her function under section 35A or 35B unless —

- (a) the disclosure is with the previous written consent of the person who furnished the particulars or information under

section 35A or the person to whom the particulars or information relates;

- (b) the disclosure is in the form of statistics which do not identify the person who furnished the particulars or information under section 35A or the person to whom the particulars or information relates;
- (c) the disclosure is to the Urban Redevelopment Authority pursuant to its request made under section 44A of the Urban Redevelopment Authority Act 1989;
- (d) the disclosure is to the Chief Statistician pursuant to a direction under section 6 of the Statistics Act 1973 where the particulars or information is not exempted under section 6(2) of that Act from being so furnished;
- (e) the disclosure is for the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under section 35A(7) or this section or any report of those proceedings; or
- (f) the particulars or information is already in the public domain at the time of its disclosure.

[20/2013]

(2) The Corporation may, in respect of any particulars or information disclosed to any person under subsection (1)(a), impose conditions as to the use of the particulars or information by written notice to that person.

[20/2013]

(3) Any person who discloses any particulars or information in contravention of subsection (1), or who fails to comply with any condition imposed on the person under subsection (2), shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

[20/2013]

(4) To avoid doubt, nothing in subsection (1) authorises the disclosure of any particulars or information mentioned in that subsection to any officer or employee of the Corporation not charged with any duties or function under section 35A or 35B.

[20/2013]

Entry on premises to obtain statistical information

35D. Any officer of the Corporation authorised by the Corporation in that behalf may, with such assistants as are necessary, at any reasonable time, with the consent of the occupier of any land or premises or after 6 hours' previous notice to such an occupier, and without involving any search or seizure of any premises, person or thing, enter the land or premises for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) for or in connection with obtaining statistical information in relation to industrial property in Singapore;
- (b) for the purpose of verifying the accuracy or completeness of any particulars or information furnished by any person pursuant to a notice issued under section 35A(1).

[20/2013]

PART 4**TRANSFER OF HDB INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS****Interpretation of this Part**

36. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“asset”, in relation to the transferor, means property of any kind (whether tangible or intangible, whether arising from, accruing under, created or evidenced by or the subject of an instrument or otherwise, and whether present, future or contingent) of the transferor on the eve of the transfer date and includes, without limitation —

- (a) a legal or equitable interest in real or personal property;
- (b) a chose in action;
- (c) a security;
- (d) money;
- (e) intellectual property;
- (f) infrastructure, plant and equipment;

(g) records and information (including data) in any form;
and

(h) a right;

“excluded undertaking” means the assets and liabilities of the transferor which are determined under section 41(1) as assets and liabilities that must not be transferred to the Corporation under this Part;

“Industrial Properties Group” means the department of the transferor known as the Industrial Properties Group;

“liability”, in relation to the transferor, means any liability, duty or obligation (whether actual or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, and whether owed alone or jointly or jointly and severally with any other person) of the transferor on the eve of the transfer date;

“records”, in relation to the transferor, means registers, papers, documents, minutes, receipts, books of account and any other record, however compiled, recorded or stored, of the transferor existing on the eve of the transfer date;

“right”, in relation to the transferor, means any right, power, privilege or immunity of the transferor on the eve of the transfer date;

“transfer date” means 1 January 2018;

“transferor” means the Housing and Development Board constituted under the Housing and Development Act 1959;

“transferring employee” means an employee of the transferor who, on the eve of the transfer date, is deployed in the Industrial Properties Group.

[34/2017]

Transfer of undertaking to Corporation

37.—(1) On the transfer date, all assets and liabilities of the transferor that relate to the functions of the Industrial Properties

Group, except the excluded undertaking, are transferred to the Corporation.

[34/2017]

(2) When any assets or liabilities are transferred under subsection (1), the following provisions have effect:

- (a) the assets of the transferor that are the subject of the transfer vest in the Corporation by virtue of this section and without the need for any further conveyance, transfer, assignment or assurance;
- (b) the liabilities of the transferor that are the subject of the transfer become by virtue of this section the liabilities of the Corporation;
- (c) all legal or other proceedings relating to those assets or liabilities that are started before the transfer date by or against the transferor and pending immediately before that date are taken to be proceedings pending by or against the Corporation;
- (d) any legal or other proceedings relating to those assets or liabilities which could have been started immediately before the transfer date by or against the transferor may be started by or against the Corporation;
- (e) a judgment or order of a court or other tribunal obtained before the transfer date by or against the transferor relating to those assets or liabilities may be enforced by or against the Corporation;
- (f) any document relating to legal or other proceedings relating to those assets or liabilities, that has been served on or by the transferor before the transfer date, is taken (where appropriate) to have been served on or by the Corporation;
- (g) any act, matter or thing done or omitted to be done before the transfer date in relation to those assets or liabilities by, to or in respect of the transferor is (to the extent to which that act, matter or thing has any force or effect) taken to

have been done or omitted by, to or in respect of the Corporation;

- (h) a reference in any written law, in any instrument made under any Act, in any contract, agreement, arrangement or undertaking, or in any document of any kind to the transferor, as regards anything falling to be done or capable of being done on or after the transfer date and to the extent to which the reference relates to those assets or liabilities, is taken to be, or includes, a reference to the Corporation;
- (i) a reference in any written law, in any instrument made under any Act, in any contract, agreement, arrangement or undertaking, or in any document of any kind to an officer of the transferor, as regards anything falling to be done or capable of being done on or after the transfer date and to the extent to which the reference relates to those assets or liabilities, is taken to be, or includes, a reference to an officer of the Corporation whom the Corporation appoints for that purpose.

[34/2017]

(3) In particular —

- (a) all security deposits deposited with the transferor in relation to any assets or liabilities transferred under subsection (1) and not forfeited before the transfer date; and
- (b) the benefits of all indemnities, guarantees or warranties given to the transferor in relation to any assets or liabilities transferred under subsection (1) and not discharged before that date,

are, without further assurance, transferred and deemed deposited with or given to the Corporation.

[34/2017]

(4) The operation of this section does not —

- (a) constitute a breach of, or default under, an Act or other law or otherwise a civil wrong or criminal wrong;

- (b) constitute a breach of duty of confidence (whether arising by contract, in equity, by custom, or in any other way);
- (c) constitute a breach of any contractual provision prohibiting, restricting or regulating the assignment or transfer of assets or liabilities or the disclosure of any information;
- (d) terminate an agreement or fulfil any condition that allows a person to terminate any agreement or obligation, or give rise to any right or remedy in respect of any agreement or obligation;
- (e) cause any contract or instrument to be void or otherwise unenforceable;
- (f) frustrate any contract or release any surety or other obligor wholly or in part from any obligation;
- (g) release a surety or other obligee wholly or in part from an obligation; or
- (h) constitute an event of breach of, or default under, any contract or other instrument.

[34/2017]

(5) No attornment to the Corporation by a lessee from the transferor is required.

[34/2017]

Transferring employees to Corporation

38.—(1) On the transfer date, every transferring employee —

- (a) stops being an employee of the transferor; and
- (b) is each transferred to the service, and becomes an employee, of the Corporation on terms no less favourable than those enjoyed by the employee on the eve of the transfer date.

[34/2017]

(2) The transfer of a transferring employee to the Corporation —

- (a) does not interrupt continuity of service;
- (b) does not constitute a retrenchment or redundancy; and

- (c) does not entitle any employee so transferred to any payment or other benefit merely because he or she stops being employed by the transferor.

[34/2017]

(3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Minister certifying that an individual named in the certificate was, with effect from the transfer date, employed by virtue of this section by the Corporation, is admissible in evidence in any proceedings as evidence of the matters stated in it.

[34/2017]

(4) Nothing in this section prevents —

- (a) any of the terms and conditions of employment of an individual transferred under this section from being altered by or under any law, award or agreement with effect from any time after the transfer date; and
- (b) an individual transferred under this section from resigning from the Corporation at any time after the transfer date, in accordance with the terms and conditions of his or her employment then applicable.

[34/2017]

(5) To avoid doubt, section 18A of the Employment Act 1968 does not apply to the transfer under this Part of any employee to the Corporation.

[34/2017]

General preservation of employment terms

39.—(1) The service with the Corporation of an employee transferred under section 38 (called in this section a transferred employee) must be regarded for all purposes as having been continuous with the service of the employee with the transferor immediately before the transfer date.

[34/2017]

(2) On the transfer date —

- (a) a transferred employee retains all accrued rights as if employment with the Corporation were a continuation of employment with the transferor;

- (b) the liabilities of the transferor relating to the transferred employee's accrued rights to annual, sick, maternity or other leave and superannuation become the liabilities of the Corporation; and
- (c) a reference in the contract of employment that had effect in relation to the transferred employee immediately before the transfer date is taken to be, or includes, a reference to the Corporation.

[34/2017]

(3) For any conduct while a transferred employee was employed by the transferor which would have rendered the employee liable to be reprimanded, reduced in rank, retired, dismissed or punished by the transferor, the Corporation may —

- (a) start any disciplinary proceedings against that employee;
- (b) carry on and complete any disciplinary proceedings started by the transferor against the transferred employee if those proceedings are pending on the eve of the transfer date; and
- (c) reprimand, reduce in rank, retire, dismiss or otherwise punish a transferred employee, as if the employee were not transferred.

[34/2017]

(4) Where, on the eve of the transfer date, any matter about the conduct of a transferred employee while employed by the transferor —

- (a) was in the course of being heard or investigated by a committee of the transferor acting under due authority; or
- (b) had been heard or investigated by a committee of the transferor acting under due authority but no order, ruling or direction had been made,

that committee must complete the hearing or investigation and make such order, ruling or direction as it could have made under the authority vested in it before that date, and that order, ruling or direction is to be regarded as an order, ruling or direction of the Corporation.

[34/2017]

(5) Until conditions of employment are drawn up by the Corporation for the transferred employees, every transferred employee is to be regarded as being employed by the Corporation on the same conditions of employment applicable to the employee on the eve of the transfer date as the transferor.

[34/2017]

(6) Any condition of employment relating to the length of service with the Corporation must recognise the length of service of the employees so transferred while in the employment of the transferor (including any previous service of the employees taken to be service with the transferor) to be service with the Corporation.

[34/2017]

Transfer of records

40. From the transfer date, every record, or part of any record, of the transferor that relates to —

- (a) any assets or liabilities transferred to the Corporation under section 37; or
- (b) any transferring employee,

becomes the record of the Corporation.

[34/2017]

Confirmation of undertaking transferred

41.—(1) For the purposes of determining the undertaking to be transferred to the Corporation under this Part, the Minister and the Minister charged with the responsibility for the transferor must, before the transfer date, after consulting the transferor and the Corporation, jointly specify the assets and liabilities of the transferor that relate to the functions of the Industrial Properties Group which must not be transferred to the Corporation under this Part.

[34/2017]

(2) If any dispute arises —

- (a) as to whether an asset or a liability, or an employee or a record is transferred under section 37, 38 or 40; or

- (b) as to whether any, or any part of any, contract or document relates to an asset or a liability, or an employee or a record, transferred under section 37, 38 or 40,

the Minister for Finance may determine the matter and is to provide the concerned parties with written notice of that determination.

[34/2017]

(3) The determination of the Minister for Finance under subsection (2) is final and binding on the transferor and the Corporation.

[34/2017]

42. to 54. [Repealed by Act 34 of 2017]

PART 5

LIABILITY OF CORPORATION AT JURONG PORT

Interpretation of this Part

55. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“goods” includes animals, carcasses, baggage and any other kind of movable property;

“Jurong Port” means any place in the district of Jurong in Singapore which is owned by the Corporation and where facilities are provided by the Corporation for ships to load or unload;

“owner” —

(a) in relation to goods, includes any consignor, consignee, shipper or agent of the owner for the sale, custody, loading, handling, discharge or delivery of the goods; and

(b) in relation to any vessel, includes any part-owner, charterer, operator, consignee or mortgagee in possession of the vessel, or any duly authorised agent of any such person;

“transshipment goods” means goods landed from a vessel and placed in the custody of the Corporation for the purpose of shipment on another vessel on a through bill of lading dated at the port of loading of the goods and showing that the destination is via Singapore, with the ultimate port of destination marked on each package or unit containing the goods and declared on a transshipment manifest lodged with the Corporation prior to or at the time the goods are placed in its custody;

“vessel” includes any ship or boat or air-cushioned vehicle or floating rig or platform used in any form of operations at sea or any other description of vessel.

Application of this Part

56. This Part applies only to the Jurong Port and to any place or premises controlled or used by the Corporation for the purpose of providing and maintaining adequate and efficient port services and facilities in the Jurong Port.

Loss or destruction of or damage to goods other than transshipment goods and goods accepted for storage

57. Neither the Corporation nor any person acting for or on behalf of the Corporation shall be liable —

- (a) for any loss caused to any person by reason of misdelivery, short delivery or non-delivery of any goods deposited with or placed in the custody or control of the Corporation, other than transshipment goods and goods accepted for storage by the Corporation under section 63; or
- (b) for damage to or destruction of any goods that have been duly acknowledged by the Corporation to be in its custody in the sum of more than \$2,000 per package or unit unless the nature and value of the goods contained therein have, prior to delivery to the Corporation, been declared in writing to the Corporation by the person delivering or causing the same to be delivered, and the Corporation shall

not in any event be liable therefor where the value of those goods has been misstated.

Liability for loss under contract

58.—(1) Despite section 57, the Corporation must, on application made to it by the owner of any vessel, enter into a contract with the owner by which the Corporation accepts liability for any loss caused by reason of short delivery by the Corporation of any goods deposited with or placed in the custody or control of the Corporation or any failure by the Corporation to deliver or account for them.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the Corporation may prescribe the terms and conditions of the contract and may, with the Minister's approval, prescribe the rates to be levied.

(3) The Corporation may refuse to enter into such contract unless the contract is in respect of all of the goods to be loaded into or discharged from a vessel, as the case may be.

Loss or destruction of, or damage to, transshipment goods deposited with Corporation

59.—(1) In respect of any transshipment goods delivered by any person to, or placed by any person in the custody of, the Corporation, the Corporation is, from the time of acknowledgment of the receipt of the goods and until delivery of the goods alongside the on-carrying vessel for loading, liable, subject to section 60, for the loss or destruction of, or damage to, the goods.

(2) The Corporation shall not be liable for any loss, destruction or damage in a sum of more than \$2,000 per package or unit unless the nature and value of the goods contained therein have, prior to delivery to the Corporation, been declared in writing to the Corporation by the person delivering or causing them to be delivered, and the Corporation shall not in any event be liable therefor where the value of those goods has been misstated.

Force majeure, etc.

60. Sections 57 and 59 do not impose on the Corporation or any person duly authorised by it any liability for the loss or destruction of, or damage to, any goods arising from —

- (a) fire or flood, unless caused by the actual fault or privity of the Corporation;
- (b) an act of God;
- (c) act of war or of public enemies;
- (d) seizure under any legal process;
- (e) quarantine restrictions;
- (f) any act, omission or default of the owner or carrier of those goods;
- (g) strikes, lockouts or stoppages or restraints of labour from any cause, whether partial or general;
- (h) riots and civil commotions;
- (i) saving or attempting to save life or property;
- (j) insufficient or improper packing, defective or insufficient marks or leakage from defective drums, containers or packages;
- (k) any inherent liability to wastage in bulk or weight, latent or inherent defect or natural deterioration;
- (l) any deficiency in the contents of unbroken packages; or
- (m) the dangerous nature of those goods.

Cargo subject to general or particular average

61.—(1) The owner or master of any vessel discharging or intending to discharge any cargo which is the subject or likely to be the subject of a declaration of general or particular average into the premises of the Corporation must inform the Corporation of the existence or likelihood of the declaration and of the particulars of the cargo affected or likely to be affected by the declaration prior to the commencement of the discharge.

(2) The Corporation is exempt from all liability in respect of the discharge, reception, storage or removal of any cargo mentioned in subsection (1).

Corporation not responsible for acts of stevedore or workman

62. Any stevedore or workman while engaged in performing work in or in respect of any vessel is deemed, even though the stevedore's or workman's wage or remuneration for performing the work is paid by the Corporation, to be the employee of the owner and master of the vessel and the Corporation is exempt from all liability for any loss or damage caused by any act, omission or default of the stevedore or workman.

Saving

63.—(1) Nothing in this Part precludes the Corporation from accepting goods for storage as well as liability for any loss, destruction or damage to the goods.

(2) Nothing in this Part affects any liability that may be imposed on the Corporation by any written law relating to compensation to employees defined under the Work Injury Compensation Act 2019 or the Work Injury Compensation Act (Cap. 354, 2009 Revised Edition) repealed by that Act.

[5/2008; 27/2019]

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS

64. *[Repealed by Act 34 of 2017]*

Conduct of prosecution

65. Proceedings in respect of any offence under this Act or any rules or regulations made under this Act may, with the authorisation of the Public Prosecutor, be conducted by any officer of the Corporation or any other person authorised in writing in that behalf by the Chairperson.

[15/2010]

Service of notices

66. Unless otherwise expressly provided, every notice, order or document required or authorised by this Act or any rules or regulations made under this Act to be served on the owner of a flat, house or building sold under the provisions of this Act is deemed to be sufficiently served —

- (a) if the notice, order or document is delivered to the owner or is delivered at the flat, house or building to an adult member or servant of the owner's family;
- (b) if it is sent to the owner by registered post at the owner's flat, house or building (whether or not it has been received by the owner); or
- (c) if it is affixed to some conspicuous part of the owner's flat, house or building.

Composition of offences

67.—(1) The chief executive officer of the Corporation or any other officer of the Corporation who is authorised by the chief executive officer of the Corporation may compound any offence under this Act or any rules or regulations made under this Act that is prescribed as a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum not exceeding the lower of the following:

- (a) one half of the amount of the maximum fine that is prescribed for the offence;
- (b) \$5,000.

[20/2013]

(2) On payment of the sum of money, no further proceedings are to be taken against that person in respect of the offence.

[20/2013]

(3) The Minister may make regulations to prescribe the offences which may be compounded.

[20/2013]

(4) All sums collected under this section must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[20/2013]

THE SCHEDULE

Section 35(1)

SYMBOLS OF THE CORPORATION

(Existing symbol)



(New symbol)



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
JURONG TOWN CORPORATION
ACT 1968

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

1. Act 5 of 1968 — Jurong Town Corporation Act, 1968

Bill	:	9/1968
First Reading	:	9 May 1968
Second and Third Readings	:	21 May 1968
Commencement	:	1 June 1968

2. Act 36 of 1970 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1970

Bill	:	39/1970
First, Second and Third Readings	:	2 September 1970
Commencement	:	4 September 1970

3. Act 7 of 1971 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1971

Bill	:	55/1970
First Reading	:	30 December 1970
Second and Third Readings	:	11 January 1971
Commencement	:	1 February 1971

4. 1970 Revised Edition — Jurong Town Corporation Act (Chapter 209)

Operation	:	1 July 1971
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5. Act 35 of 1973 — Statutes of the Republic of Singapore (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 4) Act, 1973

(Amendments made by section 2 read with the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	35/1973
First Reading	:	11 July 1973
Second and Third Readings	:	26 July 1973
Commencement	:	1 September 1973 (section 2 read with the Schedule)

6. Act 29 of 1974 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1974

Bill	:	22/1974
First Reading	:	28 August 1974
Second Reading	:	23 October 1974
Notice of Amendments	:	23 October 1974
Third Reading	:	23 October 1974
Commencement	:	1 January 1975

7. Act 11 of 1978 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978

Bill	:	6/1978
First Reading	:	31 January 1978
Second and Third Readings	:	17 February 1978
Commencement	:	23 March 1978

8. Act 31 of 1980 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1980

Bill	:	19/1980
First Reading	:	29 July 1980
Second and Third Readings	:	31 October 1980
Commencement	:	12 January 1981

9. Act 7 of 1983 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 1983
(Amendments made by section 2 read with the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	25/1982
First Reading	:	3 December 1982
Second and Third Readings	:	4 March 1983
Commencement	:	15 April 1983 (section 2 read with the Schedule)

10. Act 27 of 1986 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act 1986

Bill	:	18/1986
First Reading	:	29 July 1986
Second and Third Readings	:	25 August 1986
Commencement	:	19 September 1986

11. 1985 Revised Edition — Jurong Town Corporation Act (Chapter 150)

Operation	:	30 March 1987
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12. Act 11 of 1991 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item (15) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	4/1991
First Reading	:	3 January 1991
Second Reading	:	14 January 1991
Notice of Amendments	:	14 January 1991
Third Reading	:	14 January 1991
Commencement	:	30 November 1991 (section 2 read with item (15) of the Schedule)

13. Act 18 of 1994 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1994

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item (4) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	25/1994
First Reading	:	25 July 1994
Second and Third Readings	:	25 August 1994
Commencement	:	1 October 1994 (section 2 read with item (4) of the Schedule)

14. Act 23 of 1995 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act 1995

Bill	:	18/1995
First Reading	:	25 May 1995
Second and Third Readings	:	7 July 1995
Commencement	:	4 August 1995

15. 1998 Revised Edition — Jurong Town Corporation Act (Chapter 150)

Operation	:	30 May 1998
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16. Act 46 of 1998 — Trade Marks Act 1998

(Amendments made by section 111 read with item (4) of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	42/1998
First Reading	:	12 October 1998
Second and Third Readings	:	26 November 1998
Commencement	:	15 January 1999 (section 111 read with item (4) of the Fourth Schedule)

17. Act 5 of 2002 — Statutory Corporations (Capital Contribution) Act 2002
(Amendments made by section 3 read with item (19) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	7/2002
First Reading	:	3 May 2002
Second and Third Readings	:	24 May 2002
Commencement	:	15 July 2002 (section 3 read with item (19) of the Schedule)

18. Act 45 of 2004 — Trustees (Amendment) Act 2004
(Amendments made by section 25(4) read with item (23) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	43/2004
First Reading	:	21 September 2004
Second and Third Readings	:	19 October 2004
Commencement	:	15 December 2004 (section 25(4) read with item (23) of the Schedule)

19. Act 42 of 2005 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005
(Amendments made by section 5 read with item (17) of the First Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	30/2005
First Reading	:	17 October 2005
Second and Third Readings	:	21 November 2005
Commencement	:	1 January 2006 (section 5 read with item (17) of the First Schedule)

20. Act 5 of 2008 — Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act 2008
(Amendments made by section 40 read with item (9) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	50/2007
First Reading	:	12 November 2007
Second and Third Readings	:	22 January 2008
Commencement	:	1 April 2008 (section 40 read with item (9) of the Schedule)

21. Act 15 of 2010 — Criminal Procedure Code 2010

(Amendments made by section 430 read with item 57 of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2010
First Reading	:	26 April 2010
Second Reading	:	18 May 2010
Third Reading	:	19 May 2010
Commencement	:	2 January 2011 (section 430 read with item 57 of the Sixth Schedule)

22. Act 20 of 2013 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act 2013

Bill	:	15/2013
First Reading	:	16 September 2013
Second and Third Readings	:	21 October 2013
Commencement	:	8 November 2013

23. Act 34 of 2017 — Jurong Town Corporation (Amendment) Act 2017

Bill	:	28/2017
First Reading	:	1 August 2017
Second and Third Readings	:	11 September 2017
Commencement	:	1 January 2018

24. Act 5 of 2018 — Public Sector (Governance) Act 2018

(Amendments made by section 74 of the above Act)

Bill	:	45/2017
First Reading	:	6 November 2017
Second Reading	:	8 January 2018
Notice of Amendments	:	8 January 2018
Third Reading	:	8 January 2018
Commencement	:	1 April 2018 (section 74)

25. Act 27 of 2019 — Work Injury Compensation Act 2019

(Amendments made by section 83(8)(e) of the above Act)

Bill	:	21/2019
First Reading	:	5 August 2019
Second and Third Readings	:	3 September 2019

Commencement : 1 September 2020 (section 83(8)(e))

Abbreviations

C.P.	Council Paper
G.N. No. S (N.S.)	Government Notification Number Singapore (New Series)
G.N. No.	Government Notification Number
G.N. No. S	Government Notification Number Singapore
G.N. Sp. No. S	Government Notification Special Number Singapore
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian Subsidiary Legislation)
M. Act	Malayan Act/Malaysia Act
M. Ordinance	Malayan Ordinance
Parl.	Parliament
S.S.G.G. (E) No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary) Number
S.S.G.G. No.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette Number

COMPARATIVE TABLE
JURONG TOWN CORPORATION
ACT 1968

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

2020 Ed.	1998 Ed.
5—(2)	5—(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
—	8—(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 5 of 2018</i>]
12—(2)	12—(1A)
(3)	(1B)
(4)	(2)
—	21—(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 5 of 2018</i>]
—	(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 5 of 2018</i>]
21—(2)	(4)