



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS ACT 1967

2020 REVISED EDITION

This revised edition incorporates all amendments up to and including 1 December 2021 and comes into operation on 31 December 2021.

Prepared and Published by

THE LAW REVISION COMMISSION
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE REVISED EDITION OF THE LAWS ACT 1983

Undesirable Publications Act 1967

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Meaning of obscene
4. Meaning of objectionable
5. Power to prohibit importation, sale or circulation of publications
6. Offences
7. Delivery of prohibited publication to police station
8. Power to examine packages
9. Forfeiture
10. Issue of search warrant
11. Offences involving obscene publications
12. Offences involving objectionable publications
13. Search for and seizure of obscene or objectionable publications
14. Arrest without warrant
15. Examination of articles coming into Singapore
16. Examination of persons entering Singapore, etc.
17. Corporate offenders and unincorporated associations
18. Appointment of controllers and authorised officers
19. Bar to legal proceedings
20. Appeals
21. Exemptions

An Act to prevent the importation, distribution or reproduction of undesirable publications and for purposes connected therewith.

[1 April 1967]

Short title

1. This Act is the Undesirable Publications Act 1967.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“authorised officer” means a person appointed under section 18(3) by the Minister to be an authorised officer for the purposes of this Act;

“broadcast” has the meaning given by section 27 of the Copyright Act 2021 and “broadcasting” has a corresponding meaning;

“Chief Controller” means the Chief Controller appointed under section 18(2);

“circulation”, in relation to any publication, includes the exhibition or supply thereof;

“controller” means a person appointed under section 18(1) by the Minister to be a controller;

“electronic transmission” includes facsimile transmission, electronic mail or other similar means of communication but excludes broadcasting;

“exhibit”, in relation to a sound recording, means to play that sound recording but does not include the broadcasting of the sound recording;

“film” has the same meaning as in the Films Act 1981;

“importer”, in relation to any article, includes any person who, whether as owner, consignee, agent or broker, is in possession of, or is in any way entitled to the custody or control of, the article;

“objectionable” and “obscene” have the meanings given to them by sections 4 and 3, respectively;

“periodical publication” includes every publication issued periodically or in parts or numbers at intervals whether regular or irregular;

“place” includes any vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft, whether in a public place or not;

“prohibited publication” means any publication the importation, sale or circulation of which has been prohibited under section 5;

“publication” means any of the following other than a film:

- (a) any book, magazine or periodical, whether in manuscript or final form;
- (b) any sound recording;
- (c) any picture or drawing, whether made by computer graphics or otherwise howsoever;
- (d) any photograph, photographic negative, photographic plate or photographic slide;
- (e) any paper, model, sculpture, tape, disc, article or thing —
 - (i) that has printed or impressed upon it any word, statement, sign or representation; or
 - (ii) on which is recorded or stored for immediate or future retrieval any information that, by the use of any computer or other electronic device, is capable of being reproduced or shown as any picture, photograph, word, statement, sign or representation,

and includes a copy of any publication;

“sound recording” means any tape, disc or other recording of sounds from which the sounds may be reproduced but does not include any soundtrack of a film;

“supply”, in relation to a publication, includes —

- (a) supply not only in its physical form but also by means of the electronic transmission of the contents of the publication;
- (b) supply by way of hire, exchange or loan; or

- (c) in the case of a publication comprising a tape, disc, article or thing on which is recorded or stored any information for immediate or future retrieval by the use of any computer or other electronic device, transferring or reproducing or enabling another to transfer or reproduce by electronic transmission the whole or part of the contents of the publication onto another such tape, disc, article or thing for immediate or future retrieval.

[34/2002; 22/2021]

Meaning of obscene

3. For the purposes of this Act, a publication is obscene if its effect or (where the publication comprises 2 or more distinct parts or items) the effect of any one of its parts or items is, if taken as a whole, such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.

Meaning of objectionable

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, a publication is objectionable if, in the opinion of any controller, it or (where the publication comprises 2 or more distinct parts or items) any one of its parts or items describes, depicts, expresses or otherwise deals with —

- (a) matters such as sex, horror, crime, cruelty, violence or the consumption of drugs or other intoxicating substances in such a manner that the availability of the publication is likely to be injurious to the public good; or
- (b) matters of race or religion in such a manner that the availability of the publication is likely to cause feelings of enmity, hatred, ill will or hostility between different racial or religious groups.

(2) In determining for the purposes of this Act whether or not any publication is objectionable, the following matters shall be considered:

- (a) the extent and degree to which, and the manner in which, the publication —
 - (i) describes, depicts or otherwise deals with acts of torture, the infliction of serious physical harm, sexual conduct or violence or coercion in association with sexual conduct;
 - (ii) exploits the nudity of persons or children or both;
 - (iii) promotes or encourages criminal acts or acts of terrorism;
 - (iv) represents, directly or indirectly, that members of any particular community or group are inherently inferior to other members of the public or of any other community or group;
- (b) the impact of the medium in which the publication is presented;
- (c) the character of the publication, including any merit, value or importance that the publication has in relation to literary, artistic, social, cultural, educational, scientific or other matters;
- (d) the standards of morality, decency and propriety that are generally accepted by reasonable members of the community;
- (e) the persons, classes of persons or age groups of the persons to whom the publication is intended or is likely to be made available.

(3) The question whether or not a publication is objectionable is a matter for the expert judgment of any person authorised or required by or pursuant to this Act to determine it, and evidence as to or proof of any of the matters or particulars that the person is required to consider in determining that question is not essential to its determination except that if such evidence or proof of such matters or particulars is available, that person shall take that evidence or proof into consideration.

(4) The Chief Controller shall keep and maintain a Register of Objectionable Publications containing all publications which any controller determines to be objectionable.

Power to prohibit importation, sale or circulation of publications

5.—(1) If the Minister is of opinion that the importation, sale or circulation of any publication or series of publications published or printed outside Singapore or within Singapore by any person would be contrary to the public interest, the Minister may, in his discretion, by order published in the *Gazette*, prohibit the importation, sale or circulation of that particular publication or series of publications or all publications published or printed by that person.

(2) If an order made under subsection (1) specifies by name a publication which is a periodical publication, the order shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, have effect with respect to —

- (a) all past and subsequent issues of such publication; and
- (b) any publication published or printed under any other name if the publishing or printing thereof is in any respect a continuation of, or in substitution for, the publishing or printing of the publication named in the order.

(3) If an order made under subsection (1) prohibits the importation, sale or circulation of all publications published or printed by a specified person, that order shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, have effect not only with respect to all publications published or printed by that person before the date of the order but also with respect to all publications so published or printed on or after that date.

(4) An order made under subsection (1) shall, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, apply to any translation into any language of the publication specified in the order.

(5) The Minister may at any time revoke, vary or amend any order made under subsection (1).

Offences

6.—(1) Any person who imports, publishes, sells, offers for sale, supplies, offers to supply, exhibits, distributes or reproduces any prohibited publication or any extract therefrom shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both, and for a subsequent offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

(2) Any person who without reasonable excuse has in his possession any prohibited publication or any extract therefrom shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction for a first offence to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both, and for a subsequent offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.

(3) In any proceedings against any person for an offence under subsection (2), that person shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have known the contents and the nature of the contents of any publication immediately after such publication came into his possession.

Delivery of prohibited publication to police station

7.—(1) Any person —

(a) to whom any prohibited publication or any extract therefrom is sent without his knowledge or privity or is sent in response to a request made by that person before the prohibition of the importation, sale or circulation of such publication came into effect; or

(b) who has such a publication or extract therefrom in his possession at the time when the prohibition of its importation, sale or circulation comes into effect,

shall forthwith, as soon as the nature of its contents has become known to him, or in the case of a publication or extract therefrom coming into the possession of that person before an order prohibiting its importation, sale or circulation has been made upon the coming

into effect of that order, deliver such publication or extract therefrom to the officer in charge of a police station.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Power to examine packages

8.—(1) Any —

- (a) officer of a postal licensee not below the rank of postal superintendent;
- (b) senior officer of customs;
- (c) police officer not below the rank of sergeant; and
- (d) other officer authorised in that behalf by the Minister,

may detain, open and examine any package or article which he suspects to contain any prohibited publication or extract therefrom and during such examination may detain any person importing, distributing or posting such package or article, or in whose possession such package or article is found.

[4/2003; 34/2007]

(2) If any prohibited publication or extract therefrom is found in such package or article, the whole package or article may be impounded and retained by the officer and the person importing, distributing or posting it, or in whose possession it is found, may forthwith be arrested by such officer and proceeded against for the commission of an offence under section 6 or 7, as the case may be.

(3) In this section, “senior officer of customs” has the same meaning as in the Customs Act 1960.

[4/2003]

Forfeiture

9. A court before which any proceedings are taken under this Act, if satisfied that any document produced in the proceedings is a prohibited publication or an extract therefrom, shall, whether the alleged offender is convicted or not, order such publication or extract

therefrom to be forfeited to the Commissioner of Police, who shall order it to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit.

Issue of search warrant

10.—(1) Whenever it appears to any Magistrate upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any premises or place there is concealed or deposited any prohibited publication or extract therefrom, the Magistrate may, by warrant directed to any police officer, empower that officer to enter such premises or place by force if necessary to search for, seize and detain any such publication.

(2) Whenever it appears to any police officer, not below the rank of sergeant, that there is reasonable cause to believe that in any premises or place there is concealed or deposited any prohibited publication or extract therefrom, and he has good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search warrant, the object of the search is likely to be frustrated, the police officer may enter and search such premises or place as if he were empowered to do so by a warrant issued under subsection (1).

Offences involving obscene publications

11. Any person who —

- (a) makes or reproduces, or makes or reproduces for the purposes of sale, supply, exhibition or distribution to any other person;
- (b) imports or has in his possession for the purposes of sale, supply, exhibition or distribution to any other person; or
- (c) sells, offers for sale, supplies, offers to supply, exhibits or distributes to any other person,

any obscene publication (not being a prohibited publication) knowing or having reasonable cause to believe the publication to be obscene shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

Offences involving objectionable publications

12. Any person who —

- (a) makes or reproduces, or makes or reproduces for the purposes of sale, supply, exhibition or distribution to any other person;
- (b) imports or has in his possession for the purposes of sale, supply, exhibition or distribution to any other person; or
- (c) sells, offers for sale, supplies, offers to supply, exhibits or distributes to any other person,

any objectionable publication (not being a prohibited publication) knowing or having reasonable cause to believe the publication to be objectionable 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 12 months or to both.

Search for and seizure of obscene or objectionable publications

13.—(1) If information is given upon oath to a Magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that there are in any premises or place any obscene or objectionable publications (not being prohibited publications) by means of or in relation to which any offence under section 11 or 12 has been or is about to be committed, or any equipment used or intended to be used for the purpose of exhibiting, making or reproducing those publications, the Magistrate may issue a warrant under his hand by virtue of which any police officer, controller or authorised officer named in the warrant may —

- (a) with such assistance and by such force as is necessary, enter and search the premises or place;
- (b) seize the publications and any equipment used in the exhibition, making or reproduction of those publications; and
- (c) take into custody any person reasonably believed to be in possession of those publications or equipment.

(2) The court before which a person is charged with an offence under section 11 or 12 may, whether he is convicted of the offence or not, order that any publication that appears to the court to be a prohibited publication, an obscene or objectionable publication, and any equipment used or intended to be used for exhibiting, making or reproducing the publications in the possession of the alleged offender or before the court, be destroyed or delivered up to the Minister for disposal in such manner as the Minister may direct.

(3) Where —

- (a) in proceedings brought under section 11 or 12 in connection with the offence no order is made under subsection (2) as to the publication or equipment; or
- (b) no such proceedings are instituted within 3 months of the seizure,

the publication or equipment shall be returned to the person from whom they were seized or, if it is not reasonably practicable to return it to that person, shall be disposed of in accordance with the law regulating the disposal of lost or unclaimed property in the hands of the police.

Arrest without warrant

14. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person found or reasonably suspected of committing or attempting to commit or of procuring or abetting any person to commit any offence under this Act, or reasonably suspected of the unlawful possession of any article liable to forfeiture thereunder.

Examination of articles coming into Singapore

15.—(1) A controller or any authorised officer may detain, open and examine any article coming into Singapore in any manner whatsoever from any place outside Singapore which he has reason to believe contains or consists of an obscene or objectionable publication.

(2) Where, in the course of opening and examining any article under subsection (1), the controller or authorised officer finds any publication that he believes on reasonable grounds to be obscene or objectionable —

- (a) he may detain the article for so long as is necessary to institute proceedings for an offence under this Act; or
- (b) where no such proceedings are instituted within 3 months of the detention, he may return the article to the sender of the article or, if the publication is obscene or objectionable or returning the article is not reasonably practicable, he may, subject to section 20, destroy or cause to be destroyed the article or the contents of the article consisting of any such publication.

Examination of persons entering Singapore, etc.

16.—(1) Any importer and any person entering Singapore shall, if he is required to do so by a controller or any authorised officer —

- (a) declare whether or not he has imported or has in his possession any publication; and
- (b) produce the publication for examination.

(2) A controller or an authorised officer may —

- (a) examine or search any person entering Singapore or any article which an importer has imported or a person entering Singapore has in his possession for the purpose of ascertaining whether the importer or person has imported or has in his possession an obscene or objectionable publication; and
- (b) detain any such publication produced or found upon the examination or search as the controller or authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds to be obscene or objectionable.

(3) Any publication detained under subsection (2)(b) may be detained for so long as it is necessary to institute proceedings for an offence under this Act or, where no such proceedings are instituted within 3 months of the seizure, the controller or authorised officer —

- (a) may return the article or publication to the person from whom it was seized; or
- (b) if the publication is obscene or objectionable, or returning the article or publication is not reasonably practicable, may —
 - (i) subject to section 20, destroy or cause to be destroyed the article or publication; or
 - (ii) order the publication to be exported forthwith from Singapore.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement made by a controller or an authorised officer under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable —

- (a) in the case of a person entering Singapore, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000; or
- (b) in the case of an importer, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Corporate offenders and unincorporated associations

17.—(1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, an officer of the body corporate, the officer as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[34/2002]

(2) Where the affairs of the body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

[34/2002]

(3) Proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed under this Act by an unincorporated association shall be brought against the association in its own name (and not in that of any of its members) and, for the purposes of any such proceedings, any rules of court relating to service of documents shall have effect as if the association were a corporation.

[34/2002]

(4) Where an offence under this Act committed by a partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, the partner as well as the partnership shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[34/2002]

(5) Where an offence under this Act committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, an officer of the association or a member of its governing body, the officer or member as well as the association shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[34/2002]

(6) The Minister may make regulations to provide for the application of any provision of this section, with such modifications as the Minister considers appropriate, to a body corporate or unincorporated association formed or recognised under the law of a country or territory outside Singapore.

[34/2002]

(7) In this section —

“officer” —

- (a) in relation to a body corporate, means a director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body or person purporting to act in any such capacity; or
- (b) in relation to an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), means the president, the secretary, a member of the committee of the association, or any person holding a position analogous to that of president, secretary or member of the committee;

“partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

[34/2002]

Appointment of controllers and authorised officers

18.—(1) The Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint any person to be a controller for the purposes of this Act.

[34/2002]

(2) The Minister shall, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint from among the controllers a Chief Controller who shall exercise general supervision over the other controllers and all authorised officers and carry out such other duties as are assigned to him under this Act.

(3) The Minister may also appoint any other person to be an authorised officer to assist any controller or the Chief Controller in the discharge of his duties under this Act.

[34/2002]

(4) In the exercise of their powers and in carrying out their duties under this Act, the Chief Controller and all controllers and authorised officers shall be guided by such general or special directions as may, from time to time, be given to them by the Minister.

Bar to legal proceedings

19. No legal proceedings whatsoever shall lie or be instituted or maintained in any court for or on account of any loss of or damage to any article or publication seized, detained, confiscated or destroyed under any provision of this Act, or for or on account of any delay in the delivery or return of the article or publication to the person to whom the article or publication would otherwise have been delivered or returned.

Appeals

20.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the detention of any article or publication under section 15 or 16 may appeal against such detention to the Minister whose decision shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

(2) No appeal under subsection (1) shall be allowed unless notice of appeal in writing together with the reasons for the appeal is given to the Minister within 14 days of the date of service of the notification referred to in subsection (3).

(3) A controller or an authorised officer shall notify the addressee or consignee of any article detained under section 15 or the person from whom any publication has been seized and detained under section 16 of his right to appeal under subsection (1).

(4) A notification given by a controller or an authorised officer under subsection (3) may be given personally or may be served by post and the day on which a notification which has been posted would be received in the ordinary course of post shall be deemed to be the date of service of the notification.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, no article or publication shall be destroyed under section 15 or 16 unless its detention has not been appealed against or an appeal against its detention has been dismissed or abandoned.

Exemptions

21.—(1) Where any publication is a prohibited publication, an obscene or objectionable publication under this Act, any person may apply to the Minister for an exemption from any of the provisions of this Act in respect of that publication.

(2) Every application shall be in the form provided for the purpose by the Chief Controller and shall be accompanied by such fee as the Minister may prescribe by regulations.

(3) On receiving an application under this section in relation to a publication, the Minister, if satisfied that the publication should be made available to a limited class of persons or to a particular person for educational, professional, scientific, artistic or technical reasons, may exempt that class of persons or that person from any such provision of this Act as he may specify in respect of that publication for such period as he thinks fit.

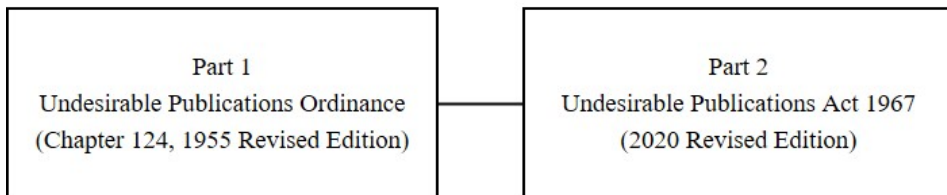
(4) An exemption under this section may be granted absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Minister.

(5) All fees collected under this section are to be paid to the Info-communications Media Development Authority established by section 3 of the Info-communications Media Development Authority Act 2016.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS
ACT 1967

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

PICTORIAL OVERVIEW OF PREDECESSOR ACTS



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY DETAILS

PART 1
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 124, 1955 REVISED EDITION)

1. Ordinance 19 of 1938 — Undesirable Publications Ordinance, 1938

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1666/1938
First Reading	:	13 June 1938
Second and Third Readings	:	29 August 1938
Commencement	:	14 September 1938

2. Ordinance 31 of 1955 — Undesirable Publications (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955

Bill	:	15/1955
First Reading	:	18 August 1955
Second Reading	:	22 September 1955
Notice of Amendments	:	12 October 1955
Third Reading	:	12 October 1955
Commencement	:	21 October 1955

3. 1955 Revised Edition — Undesirable Publications Ordinance (Chapter 124)

Operation	:	1 July 1956
-----------	---	-------------

PART 2
UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS ACT 1967
(2020 REVISED EDITION)

4. Act 3 of 1967 — Undesirable Publications Act, 1967

Bill	:	1/1967
First Reading	:	27 February 1967
Second Reading	:	13 March 1967
Notice of Amendments	:	13 March 1967
Third Reading	:	13 March 1967
Commencement	:	1 April 1967

5. Act 14 of 1969 — Statute Law Revision Act, 1969

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

Bill	:	22/1969
First Reading	:	15 October 1969
Second Reading	:	22 December 1969
Notice of Amendments	:	22 December 1969
Third Reading	:	22 December 1969
Commencement	:	2 January 1970 (section 2 read with the First Schedule)

6. 1970 Revised Edition — Undesirable Publications Act (Chapter 107)

Operation	:	15 April 1971
-----------	---	---------------

7. Act 21 of 1973 — Statutes of the Republic of Singapore (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 1973

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

Bill	:	16/1973
First Reading	:	7 March 1973
Second and Third Readings	:	20 March 1973
Commencement	:	6 April 1973 (section 2 read with the Schedule)

8. 1985 Revised Edition — Undesirable Publications Act (Chapter 338)

Operation	:	30 March 1987
-----------	---	---------------

9. Act 12 of 1992 — Telecommunication Authority of Singapore Act 1992
(Amendments made by section 132(4) read with paragraph 5 of the Fourth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	16/1992
First Reading	:	27 February 1992
Second Reading	:	19 March 1992
Notice of Amendments	:	19 March 1992
Third Reading	:	19 March 1992
Commencement	:	1 April 1992 (section 132(4) read with paragraph 5 of the Fourth Schedule)

10. Act 9 of 1998 — Undesirable Publications (Amendment) Act 1998

Bill	:	3/1998
First Reading	:	14 January 1998
Second and Third Readings	:	19 February 1998
Commencement	:	1 April 1998

11. 1998 Revised Edition — Undesirable Publications Act (Chapter 338)

Operation	:	15 December 1998
-----------	---	------------------

12. Act 34 of 2002 — Media Development Authority of Singapore Act 2002
(Amendments made by section 68(1) read with item (5) of the Second Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	37/2002
First Reading	:	1 October 2002
Second and Third Readings	:	31 October 2002
Commencement	:	1 January 2003 (section 68(1) read with item (5) of the Second Schedule)

13. Act 4 of 2003 — Customs (Amendment) Act 2003

(Amendments made by section 26 read with item (19) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	6/2003
First Reading	:	10 March 2003
Second and Third Readings	:	21 March 2003
Commencement	:	1 April 2003 (section 26 read with item (19) of the Schedule)

14. Act 34 of 2007 — Postal Services (Amendment) Act 2007

(Amendments made by section 42 read with item (3) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	22/2007
First Reading	:	21 May 2007
Second and Third Readings	:	16 July 2007
Commencement	:	24 August 2007 (section 42 read with item (3) of the Schedule)

15. Act 22 of 2016 — Info-communications Media Development Authority Act 2016

(Amendments made section 101 of the above Act)

Bill	:	21/2016
First Reading	:	11 July 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	16 August 2016
Commencement	:	1 October 2016 (section 101)

16. Act 22 of 2021 — Copyright Act 2021

(Amendments made by section 507(9) of the above Act)

Bill	:	17/2021
First Reading	:	6 July 2021
Second Reading	:	13 September 2021
Notice of Amendments	:	13 September 2021
Third Reading	:	13 September 2021
Commencement	:	21 November 2021 (section 507(9))

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