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No. S 902

FAMILY JUSTICE ACT 2014

FAMILY JUSTICE (GENERAL) (AMENDMENT) RULES 2024

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Family Justice Act 2014 and all other powers enabling us under any written law, we, the Family Justice Rules Committee, make the following Rules:

Citation and commencement

1. These Rules are the Family Justice (General) (Amendment) Rules 2024 and come into operation on 2 January 2025.

PART 1

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CHILD ACCESS ORDERS

Amendment of Part 2, Rule 1

2. In the Family Justice (General) Rules 2024 (G.N. No. S 720/2024) (called in these Rules the principal Rules), in Part 2, in Rule 1, in the definition of “claim for ancillary relief”, in paragraph (a), after “Act”, insert “, except for an application for an order under section 126B of the Act”.

New Part 3A

3. In the principal Rules, after Part 3, insert —

“PART 3A

ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD ACCESS ORDER UNDER
SECTION 5A OF GUARDIANSHIP OF INFANTS ACT 1934
OR SECTION 126B OF WOMEN’S CHARTER 1961

Division 1 — Preliminary

Definitions of this Part (P. 3A, r. 1)

1. In this Part —

“access enforcement application” means —

- (a) an application under section 5A(2) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 to enforce an order under section 5 of that Act giving a person access to a child;
- (b) an application under section 126B(2) of the Women’s Charter 1961 to enforce an order under section 126 of that Act giving a person access to a child; or
- (c) an application under section 126B(2) of the Women’s Charter 1961 to enforce an order under section 52(3)(c) of the Administration of Muslim Law Act 1966 giving a person access to a child,

whether the order is made before, on or after 2 January 2025;

“access enforcement order” means —

- (a) in relation to an application under section 5A(2) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 — any order mentioned in section 5A(3) of that Act; and
- (b) in relation to an application under section 126B(2) of the Women’s Charter 1961 — any order mentioned in section 126B(3) of that Act;

“access order”, in relation to an access enforcement application, means the order that the application seeks to enforce;

“compliance bond” means a bond executed pursuant to an order under section 5A(3)(d) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 126B(3)(d) of the Women’s Charter 1961;

“respondent”, in relation to an access enforcement application, means the person required to give access under the access order.

Division 2 — Procedure for access enforcement application

Access enforcement application how made (P. 3A, r. 2)

2.—(1) An access enforcement application must be made in accordance with Part 5, Rule 1.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies despite section 5A(7) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 139(3A) of the Women’s Charter 1961, as the case may be.

Supporting affidavit (P. 3A, r. 3)

3. Without limiting Part 5, Rule 1(3), the supporting affidavit that accompanies an access enforcement application must state the following:

- (a) the particulars of the access order;
- (b) the particulars of the respondent;
- (c) the particulars of the respondent’s alleged breach of the access order;
- (d) whether the applicant has previously made any access enforcement application against the respondent in respect of the access order;
- (e) whether proceedings were previously brought to punish the respondent for contempt of court in respect of any alleged breach of the access order;

- (f) if there has been any application or proceedings mentioned in paragraph (d) or (e) — the status or outcome of the application or proceedings.

Failure to file respondent’s affidavit (P. 3A, r. 4)

4. If the respondent fails to file and serve the respondent’s affidavit under Part 5, Rule 12, the Court may proceed to determine the access enforcement application or make any other appropriate order.

Absence of respondent (P. 3A, r. 5)

5.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Court may proceed, in the absence of the respondent to any access enforcement application, to hear and determine the application if —

- (a) the respondent —
- (i) does not appear at the time and place mentioned in the notice relating to the application that is issued by the Court; or
 - (ii) without reasonable excuse, does not appear at the time and place to which the application is adjourned; and
- (b) no sufficient ground is shown for an adjournment.

(2) Where the Court in any access enforcement application intends to impose a fine or a sentence of imprisonment on the respondent under section 5A(3)(e) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 126B(3)(e) of the Women’s Charter 1961, the Court must require the respondent to attend in person before imposing the fine or sentence of imprisonment.

Direction to show cause (P. 3A, r. 6)

6.—(1) During the hearing of an access enforcement application, where the Court is satisfied that there are prima facie grounds that the respondent has breached the access order, the Court is to direct the respondent to show cause for the breach.

(2) The respondent may show cause for the breach by doing any or any combination of the following:

- (a) giving evidence orally;
- (b) calling a witness to give evidence orally;
- (c) relying on the affidavit in reply.

(3) In deciding what order to make under section 5A(3) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 126B(3) of the Women’s Charter 1961, the Court may consider —

- (a) whether cause has been shown for the breach of the access order; and
- (b) if no cause has been shown — whether there are any mitigating circumstances for the breach.

**Application to vary, rescind or set aside final orders
(P. 3A, r. 7)**

7.—(1) An application to vary, rescind or set aside an order disposing of an access enforcement application on the merits must be made in accordance with Part 5, Rule 15.

(2) A summons for the firstmentioned application in paragraph (1) must be served personally on the other party if the summons is filed more than one year after the date of the last order made in the access enforcement application.

Division 3 — Procedure for discharge of compliance bond

**Respondent may apply to have compliance bond
discharged (P. 3A, r. 8)**

8.—(1) A respondent who has executed a compliance bond may at any time apply to the Court to discharge the compliance bond.

(2) The application must be made in accordance with Part 5, Rule 15.

(3) Paragraph (2) applies despite section 5A(7) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 139(3A) of the Women's Charter 1961, as the case may be.

(4) On receiving the application, the Court may direct that the compliance bond be discharged if the Court thinks it fit to do so.

**Surety may apply to have compliance bond discharged
(P. 3A, r. 9)**

9.—(1) If a compliance bond is executed with sureties, a surety may at any time apply to the Court to discharge the compliance bond so far as it relates to the surety.

(2) The application must be made in accordance with Part 5, Rule 15.

(3) Paragraph (2) applies despite section 5A(7) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 139(3A) of the Women's Charter 1961, as the case may be.

(4) On receiving the application, the Court —

(a) must direct that the compliance bond be discharged wholly or so far as it relates to the surety; and

(b) may summon the respondent to appear before the Court and call on the respondent to provide other sufficient sureties.

(5) If the respondent fails to provide other sufficient sureties when called on to do so under paragraph (4)(b), the Court may do any one or more of the following:

(a) forfeit the compliance bond;

(b) order the respondent to pay a sum, being the whole or any part of the amount of the compliance bond, or to explain why that sum should not be paid;

(c) order that the sum mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) be paid by instalments.

(6) Rule 11(3), (4) and (5) applies in relation to a sum mentioned in paragraph (5)(b).

*Division 4 — Procedure for application to forfeit
compliance bond*

Application to forfeit compliance bond (P. 3A, r. 10)

10.—(1) An application to forfeit a compliance bond must be made in accordance with Part 5, Rule 15.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies despite section 5A(7) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 139(3A) of the Women’s Charter 1961, as the case may be.

Forfeiture of compliance bond without sureties (P. 3A, r. 11)

11.—(1) This Rule provides for the forfeiture of a compliance bond without sureties.

(2) If it is proved to a Court’s satisfaction that the respondent has, without reasonable excuse, failed to comply with the access order or any condition of the compliance bond, the Court —

- (a) must record the basis of such proof;
- (b) must forfeit the compliance bond;
- (c) may summon the respondent to appear before the Court;
- (d) may order the respondent to pay a sum, being the whole or any part of the amount of the compliance bond, or to explain why that sum should not be paid; and
- (e) may order that the sum mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) be paid by instalments.

(3) If the explanation mentioned in paragraph (2)(d) is inadequate, and the sum mentioned in that provision is not paid in full, the Court may make further access enforcement orders.

(4) Any unsatisfied part of the sum mentioned in paragraph (2)(d) constitutes a judgment debt in favour of the

Government, and nothing in this Rule prevents the Government from recovering it as a judgment debt.

(5) The Court may, on the application of the respondent at any time after the respondent is called upon to pay the sum mentioned in paragraph (2)(d), reduce that sum and enforce part-payment only.

Forfeiture of compliance bond with sureties (P. 3A, r. 12)

12.—(1) This Rule provides for the forfeiture of a compliance bond with one or more sureties.

(2) If it is proved to a Court’s satisfaction that the respondent has, without reasonable excuse, failed to comply with the access order or any condition of the compliance bond, the Court —

- (a) must record the basis of such proof;
- (b) must forfeit the compliance bond, so far as it relates to the respondent;
- (c) may summon before the Court each person bound by the compliance bond;
- (d) may call upon each surety bound by the compliance bond to explain why the compliance bond, so far as it relates to that surety, should not be forfeited; and
- (e) may order the respondent to pay a sum, being the whole or any part of the amount of the compliance bond, or to explain why the respondent should not pay that sum.

(3) If —

- (a) the explanation given by a surety is inadequate; and
- (b) it is proved to the Court’s satisfaction that the surety is in breach of any of the surety’s duties specified in the access order to execute the compliance bond,

the Court —

- (c) must record the basis of such proof; and

(d) may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case —

(i) forfeit the whole or any part of the amount of the compliance bond, so far as it relates to the surety; and

(ii) order the surety to pay the amount forfeited.

(4) The Court may order that any sum or amount mentioned in paragraph (2)(e) or (3)(d) be paid by instalments.

(5) If the Court calls upon the respondent to pay the sum mentioned in paragraph (2)(e), or to explain why the respondent should not pay that sum, Rule 11(3), (4) and (5) applies to the respondent.

(6) Any unsatisfied part of the amount forfeited under paragraph (3)(d) constitutes a judgment debt in favour of the Government, and nothing in this Rule prevents the Government from recovering it as a judgment debt.

(7) The Court may, on the application of a surety at any time after the surety is ordered to pay the amount forfeited under paragraph (3)(d), reduce that amount and enforce part-payment only.

Division 5 — Miscellaneous

Summons for respondent or surety to appear, warrant to arrest and application of Criminal Procedure Code 2010 (P. 3A, r. 13)

13.—(1) The Court may, in an access enforcement application or any other proceedings under this Part, issue a summons for the respondent or a surety who executes a compliance bond, to appear.

(2) Sections 3, 115, 116, 119 and 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 apply in relation to the issuance of a summons under paragraph (1).

(3) If the Court issues a warrant of arrest under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 read with paragraph (2), the

provisions of Divisions 2, 3 and 5 of Part 6 of that Code apply to or in relation to the warrant of arrest.

Part 23 does not apply to proceedings under this Part (P. 3A, r. 14)

14.—(1) Part 23 does not apply to an access enforcement application or any other proceedings under this Part.

(2) To avoid doubt, Part 23 may apply to the enforcement of any order made under section 5A(3) of the Guardianship of Infants Act 1934 or section 126B(3) of the Women’s Charter 1961.”.

Amendment of Part 19, Rule 2

4. In the principal Rules, in Part 19, in Rule 2(4)(c), after “court”, insert “or an access enforcement application within the meaning given by Part 3A, Rule 1”.

Deletion of Part 24, Rule 11

5. In the principal Rules, in Part 24, delete Rule 11.

PART 2

AMENDMENTS TO GIVE EFFECT TO
WOMEN’S CHARTER (FAMILY VIOLENCE AND
OTHER MATTERS) (AMENDMENT) ACT 2023

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 1

6. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 1, after paragraph (b), insert —

“(ba) an application —

- (i) for authorisation to treat a woman or girl under section 160A(4) of the Women’s Charter 1961;
- (ii) for an order to remove a publication or cease a broadcast under section 177A(6) of the Women’s Charter 1961;”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 2

7. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 2, after the definition of “Category 1 proceedings”, insert —

““Category 1A proceedings” means an application under section 59A(2)(c), 60D(6) or (10), 63B(6), 160A(4) or 177A(6) of the Women’s Charter 1961;”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 3

8. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 3 —

- (a) in paragraph (1), after “Category 1 proceedings”, insert “and Category 1A proceedings”;
- (b) in paragraph (3), after “proceedings”, insert “and all applications under section 160A(4) or 177A(6) of the Women’s Charter 1961”; and
- (c) in paragraph (8)(a), after “Category 1 proceedings,”, insert “Category 1A proceedings,”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 4

9. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 4, replace paragraph (1) with —

“(1) For the purposes of section 79(4)(b)(ii) of the Women’s Charter 1961 —

- (a) an application in any Category 1 proceedings is to be dealt with in accordance with only the provisions of the Code set out in the Second Schedule; and
- (b) an application in any Category 1A proceedings is to be dealt with in accordance with only sections 3, 151 and 152 of the Code.”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 8

10. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 8(2), after “any”, insert “Category 1A proceedings or”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 9

11. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 9(1)(b), after “any”, insert “Category 1A proceedings or”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 10

12. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 10(1)(a), after “any”, insert “Category 1A proceedings or”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 12

13. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 12 —

- (a) in the Rule heading, after “**Interlocutory**”, insert “**and other**”;
- (b) in paragraph (1)(b), after “Category 1 proceedings”, insert “, Category 1A proceedings”;
- (c) in paragraph (1)(g), after “Category 1 proceedings,”, insert “Category 1A proceedings,”;
- (d) in paragraph (1)(i), replace the full-stop at the end with a semi-colon; and
- (e) in paragraph (1), after sub-paragraph (i), insert —
 - “(j) an application to revoke or set aside an order made against a person in any Category 1A proceedings in the absence of that person;
 - (k) an application to substitute an applicant for a protection order or an existing order under Rule 22H.”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 16

14. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 16 —

- (a) in the Rule heading, before “**Category 3A proceedings**”, insert “**Category 1A proceedings**,”; and
- (b) in paragraph (1), after “any”, insert “Category 1A proceedings,”.

Amendment of Part 3, Rule 18

15. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, in Rule 18, replace paragraph (1) with —

“(1) This Rule applies to —

- (a) an expedited order made under section 61(2) of the Women’s Charter 1961; and
- (b) a domestic exclusion order, stay away order or no contact order made under section 61A(2) of the Women’s Charter 1961.”.

New Divisions 2A and 2B of Part 3

16. In the principal Rules, in Part 3, before Division 3, insert —

“Division 2A — Category 1A proceedings

Definition of this Division (P. 3, r. 22A)

22A. In this Division, “Act” means the Women’s Charter 1961, and any reference to a section is to be construed as a reference to a section in that Act.

Time for serving Notice of Application (P. 3, r. 22B)

22B. A Notice of Application must, unless the Court otherwise directs, be served —

- (a) in the case of an application made under section 63B(6) or 177A(6) — within 5 days before the date of hearing of the application; or
- (b) in the case of an application made in any other Category 1A proceedings — within 5 days after the filing of the application.

Supplementary provisions for section 160A(4) applications (P. 3, r. 22C)

22C.—(1) This Rule applies to an application under section 160A(4).

(2) Unless the Court otherwise directs, the Notice of Application must be served —

- (a) if the application concerns a girl below 21 years of age — on her parent or guardian;
- (b) if the application concerns a woman or girl who lacks the mental capacity to consent — on her donee or deputy; or
- (c) in any other case — on the woman or girl.

(3) Where a person served with a Notice of Application under paragraph (2)(a) or (b) objects to the application to which the Notice of Application relates, the person may file and serve on the applicant a Notice of Objection in Form 27-A within 7 days after the date of service of the Notice of Application.

(4) A Notice of Objection mentioned in paragraph (3) must be served on the applicant in accordance with Rule 9(2).

Hearing of applications (P. 3, r. 22D)

22D.—(1) The Court hearing an application in any Category 1A proceedings is to convene a case conference to give directions on the conduct of the proceedings.

(2) An application in any Category 1A proceedings is to be heard and determined in chambers.

(3) Unless the Court otherwise directs, an application in any Category 1A proceedings is to be decided on evidence given by affidavit.

(4) Despite paragraphs (2) and (3), the Court hearing an application in any Category 1A proceedings may direct any party or person to appear before the Court, and may issue a summons to compel that party or person to appear before the Court, for either or both of the following purposes:

- (a) to give evidence;
- (b) to be cross-examined.

Order to specify date (P. 3, r. 22E)

22E. An order made in any Category 1A proceedings must specify the date by which the order must be carried out.

Setting aside order (P. 3, r. 22F)

22F. Despite Part 1, Rule 5(11), an application to set aside an order in any Category 1A application which was made in the absence of a respondent must be made within 7 days after the date of service of that order.

*Division 2B — Part 7 of Women’s Charter 1961***Definition of this Division (P. 3, r. 22G)**

22G. In this Division, “Act” means the Women’s Charter 1961, and any reference to a section is to be construed as a reference to a section in that Act.

Substitution of applicant for protection order (P. 3, r. 22H)

22H.—(1) For the purposes of section 60(4), the Court may order that an applicant for a protection order in relation to family violence against a person (*Y*) be substituted by another person if —

- (a) the applicant is not a protector;
- (b) the applicant dies at any time after making the application (including after the protection order is made);
- (c) the other person meets the condition in section 60(4)(a);
- (d) *Y* —
 - (i) is below 18 years of age; or
 - (ii) has been assessed by a registered medical practitioner, psychiatrist or psychologist to lack the mental capacity to apply for the protection order; and

(e) the substitution is appropriate in the circumstances.

(2) For the purposes of section 60(4), the Court may order that an applicant for a protection order in relation to family violence against a person (*Y*) be substituted by *Y* if —

(a) the applicant is a protector;

(b) the protection order is made against *X*;

(c) *X* is now seeking a variation, suspension or revocation of —

(i) the protection order; or

(ii) any order made under Division 3 of Part 7 of the Act in consequence of the protection order;

(d) *Y* meets the condition in section 60(4)(a); and

(e) the substitution is appropriate in the circumstances.

(3) For the purposes of section 60(4), if —

(a) a protection order has been made in relation to family violence against a person (*Y*) and *Y* now seeks to make an application under Division 3 of Part 7 of the Act relating to that protection order;

(b) the applicant for the protection order is a protector;

(c) the protector consents in writing for *Y* to be substituted as the applicant; and

(d) *Y* meets the condition in section 60(4)(a),

Y is, on the filing of the consent required by sub-paragraph (c), substituted as the applicant for the protection order by the operation of this paragraph and without the need for any application.

(4) For the purposes of section 60(4), if —

(a) a protection order has been made in relation to family violence against a person (*Y*) who is below 18 years of age;

(b) *Y* subsequently attains 18 years of age and seeks to make an application under Division 3 of Part 7 of the Act relating to that protection order; and

(c) *Y* otherwise meets the condition in section 60(4)(a), *Y* is, on attaining 18 years of age, substituted as the applicant for the protection order by the operation of this paragraph and without the need for any application.

(5) To avoid doubt, paragraphs (3) and (4) only apply so far as the protection order relates to family violence against *Y*.

(6) For the purposes of section 66(3), the Court may order that an applicant for the variation, suspension or revocation of an existing order be substituted by another person if the substitution is appropriate in the circumstances.

(7) An application to substitute an applicant for a protection order or an existing order may be made by —

(a) the person seeking to substitute the applicant; or

(b) the person against whom the order is sought or made.

(8) In this Rule —

“existing order” has the meaning given by section 66(4);

“protection order” means a protection order made under section 60A(1), and includes an order that is deemed by rule 11 of the Women’s Charter (Family Violence) Rules 2024 (G.N. No. S 900/2024) to be such an order;

“protector” has the meaning given by section 58(1);

“psychiatrist” means a medical practitioner who is registered as a psychiatrist in the Register of Specialists under the Medical Registration Act 1997;

“registered medical practitioner” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Medical Registration Act 1997.

Applications to vary, suspend or revoke protection orders (P. 3, r. 22I)

22I.—(1) This Rule applies to an application to vary, suspend or revoke a protection order under section 60A(5).

(2) For the purposes of section 60A(5)(b)(ii), if any report is made by the person conducting the counselling or other programme —

- (a) the Court may make the report available to the parties to the application;
- (b) the Court may, in the application, admit the report as evidence of the matters stated in the report; and
- (c) the person need not attend the hearing of the application unless the Court or any party wishes to examine the person.

(3) For the purposes of section 60A(5)(b)(iii), if any report is made by the appointed psychiatrist —

- (a) the Court may make the report available to the parties to the application;
- (b) the Court may, in the application, admit the report as evidence of the matters stated in the report; and
- (c) the appointed psychiatrist need not attend the hearing of the application unless the Court or any party wishes to examine the appointed psychiatrist.

Mandatory treatment orders (P. 3, r. 22J)

22J.—(1) If any of the following orders is made against a person in his or her absence, the order must be served on the person in the same manner as a summons issued under Rule 8(1):

- (a) a mandatory treatment order made under section 60F(2);
- (b) an order calling for a preliminary assessment report by a specified psychiatrist under section 60F(6)(a);

(c) an order calling for a formal assessment report by an appointed psychiatrist under section 60F(9)(a).

(2) For the purposes of section 60F(24) —

(a) an application by the appointed psychiatrist to vary or revoke a mandatory treatment order must be supported by an affidavit in Form 27-B or by a simplified form (as specified in the practice directions) annexed to the application;

(b) within 7 days after the application is filed, the appointed psychiatrist must serve the application on the following persons and each of them may file an affidavit or a reply in Form 27-C:

(i) the applicant (if any) for the mandatory treatment order;

(ii) the person (X) against whom the mandatory treatment order was made; and

(c) if the Court orders the mandatory treatment order to be varied or revoked, the order of the Court must be served on the following persons within 7 days after the order is made:

(i) the applicant (if any) for the mandatory treatment order;

(ii) the person (X) against whom the mandatory treatment order was made.

(3) For the purposes of an appeal from —

(a) a decision about whether to make a mandatory treatment order under section 60F(2); or

(b) a decision about whether to call for a formal assessment report under section 60F(9)(a),

a reference in Part 19 to parties who have an interest in the appeal is to be read as a reference to the following parties:

(c) the applicant (if any) for the mandatory treatment order;

- (d) the person against whom the mandatory treatment order is sought or made;
- (e) the appointed psychiatrist in the application for the mandatory treatment order;
- (f) any other person specified by the appellate Court.”.

Amendment of Part 6, Rule 1

17. In the principal Rules, in Part 6, in Rule 1, after paragraph (a), insert —

- “(aa) a person who is 18 years of age or older and where section 63 of the Women’s Charter 1961 applies;”.

Amendment of Part 15, Rule 1

18. In the principal Rules, in Part 15, in Rule 1(4) —

- (a) in paragraph (b), replace the full-stop at the end with a semi-colon; and
- (b) after paragraph (b), insert —
 - “(c) an application under section 59A(2)(c), 60D(6) or (10), 63B(6), 160A(4) or 177A(6) of the Women’s Charter 1961.”.

Amendment of Part 15, Rule 18

19. In the principal Rules, in Part 15, in Rule 18 —

- (a) in paragraph (1)(d), replace sub-paragraph (ii) with —
 - “(ii) is wholly or partially incapacitated or infirm because of physical or mental disability or ill health or old age; or”;
- (b) in paragraph (1), replace sub-paragraph (e) with —
 - “(e) where the proceedings relate to an application under Division 3 or 4 of Part 7 of the Women’s Charter 1961 — the witness is the person against whom family violence (as defined by

section 58B(1) of the Women’s Charter 1961) is committed or is alleged to have been committed;”;

- (c) in paragraph (3), in the definition of “applicable offence”, in paragraph (a), replace “section 65(8) or (10)” with “section 60A(6), 60B(9), 61(11), 61A(10) or 62(4)”; and
- (d) in paragraph (3), in the definition of “applicable order”, replace paragraph (a) with —

“(a) an order under Division 3 or 4 of Part 7 of the Women’s Charter 1961;”.

Amendment of Third Schedule

20. In the principal Rules, in the Third Schedule, in Part 1 —

- (a) in Division 4, in the Division heading, replace “*AND 10*” with “, *10 AND 11*”;
- (b) in Division 4, in item 9, after “interlocutory”, insert “or other”; and
- (c) in Division 6, in Subdivision (A), in item 1(a), after “interlocutory”, insert “or other”.

Transitional provisions

21.—(1) If in any case —

- (a) an application was made to the Court under Part 7 of the Women’s Charter 1961 as in force immediately before 2 January 2025; and
- (b) the application is pending on that date,

the application is to be dealt with in accordance with the principal Rules in force immediately before that date.

(2) To avoid doubt, paragraph (1) does not apply to an application made on or after 2 January 2025 in the same case.

(3) In this Rule, “Court” has the meaning given by Part 1, Rule 3(2) of the principal Rules.

Made on 19 November 2024.

SUNDARESH MENON
Chief Justice.

JUDITH PRAKASH
Senior Judge.

TEH HWEE HWEE
*Presiding Judge of the
Family Justice Courts.*

KENNETH YAP YEW CHOY
*Registrar of the
Family Justice Courts.*

LIM HUI MIN
Director of Legal Aid.

YAP TEONG LIANG
Advocate and Solicitor.

FOO SIEW FONG
Advocate and Solicitor.

[AG/LEGIS/SL/104A/2020/1]

(To be presented to Parliament under section 46(7) of the Family Justice Act 2014).