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Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Bill

Bill No. 32/2019.

Read the first time on 7 October 2019.

A BILL

i n t i t u l e d

An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Chapter 322 of the 2007 Revised Edition) to provide for the renaming of the High Court as the General Division of the High Court, to provide for the jurisdiction and powers of the Appellate Division of the High Court, to make amendments to provisions relating to the Court of Appeal, to make amendments relating to requirements for leave to appeal against decisions of the General Division of the High Court and to make consequential and related amendments to certain other Acts.

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

Short title and commencement

1. This Act is the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019 and comes into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*.

5 **Amendment of long title**

2. The long title to the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (called in this Act the principal Act) is amended by deleting the words “relating to the constitution” and substituting the words “to provide for the jurisdiction”.

10 **Amendment of section 2**

3. Section 2 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “unless there is something repugnant in the subject matter or context” and substituting the words “unless the context otherwise requires”;

15 (b) by deleting the definition of “court” and substituting the following definitions:

““Appellate Division” means the Appellate Division of the High Court;

20 “court” means the General Division, the Appellate Division, or the Court of Appeal;”;

(c) by deleting the definitions of “Judge” and “Judge of Appeal” and substituting the following definitions:

““General Division” means the General Division of the High Court;

25 “Judge” means a Supreme Court Judge, a Judicial Commissioner, a Senior Judge or an International Judge, and —

30 (a) in relation to the General Division, means a Judge sitting in that Division in accordance with the Constitution and this Act;

(b) in relation to the Appellate Division, means a Judge sitting in that Division in accordance with the Constitution and this Act; and

(c) in relation to the Court of Appeal, means a Judge sitting in that Court in accordance with the Constitution and this Act;”; and 5

(d) by deleting the full-stop at the end of the definition of “subordinate court” and substituting a semi-colon, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following definition: 10

““Supreme Court Judge” means the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Court of Appeal, a Judge of the Appellate Division or a Judge of the High Court.”. 15

Repeal and re-enactment of sections 3 and 4

4. Sections 3 and 4 of the principal Act are repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

“Superior courts

3. It is declared that the General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court and the Court of Appeal are superior courts of record. 20

Precedence

4. The Supreme Court Judges rank in the following order:

(a) the Chief Justice; 25

(b) the Vice-Presidents of the Court of Appeal according to the order of their appointments;

(c) the Justices of the Court of Appeal (other than the Vice-Presidents of the Court of Appeal) according to the order of their appointments; 30

(d) the President of the Appellate Division (if the Chief Justice is not the President of the Appellate Division);

- (e) the Judges of the Appellate Division (other than the President of the Appellate Division) according to the order of their appointments;
- (f) the Judges of the High Court according to the order of their appointments.”.

Repeal and re-enactment of sections 5A and 6 and new section 7

5. Sections 5A and 6 of the principal Act are repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

“International Judges

5A. An International Judge may only sit in the Singapore International Commercial Court, in an appeal from a decision of that Court, and in an application relating to such an appeal.

Seal

6. The Supreme Court is to have a seal or seals of such nature and pattern as the Chief Justice may, by notification in the *Gazette*, prescribe.

Vacations

7. The Chief Justice may specify vacations of the Supreme Court, which must not exceed 2 months in any year.”.

Deletion and substitution of heading to Part III

6. Part III of the principal Act is amended by deleting the Part heading and substituting the following Part heading:

“GENERAL DIVISION
OF HIGH COURT”.

Repeal of section 9

7. Section 9 of the principal Act is repealed.

Repeal of section 12

8. Section 12 of the principal Act is repealed.

Amendment of section 21

9. Section 21 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and any other written law, an appeal lies to the General Division from a decision of a District Court or Magistrate’s Court only with the leave of that District Court or Magistrate’s Court or the General Division in the following cases:

- (a) any case where the amount in dispute, or the value of the subject matter, at the hearing before that District Court or Magistrate’s Court (excluding interest and costs) does not exceed \$60,000 or such other amount as may be specified by an order made under subsection (3);

- (b) any case specified in the Third Schedule.”;

- (b) by deleting the words “Such appeals” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “An appeal to the General Division from a decision of a District Court or Magistrate’s Court”;

- (c) by deleting the words “the Judges composing the High Court” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “those Judges”;

- (d) by deleting the words “High Court” in subsection (2A) and substituting the words “General Division”;

- (e) by deleting the words “subsection (1)(b)” in subsection (2A) and substituting the words “subsection (1)”;

- (f) by deleting subsection (2B).

Deletion of sub-heading to Part III

10. Part III of the principal Act is amended by deleting the sub-heading “*Further Arguments*” immediately above section 28B.

Repeal of section 28B

11. Section 28B of the principal Act is repealed.

New Divisions 7, 8 and 9 of Part III

12. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after
5 section 28A, the following Divisions:

*“Division 7 — Matters that are non-appealable or
appealable only with leave*

No appeal in certain cases

29. In the following cases, an appeal cannot be brought against
10 a decision of the General Division made in the exercise of its
original or appellate civil jurisdiction:

- (a) a case where it is expressly provided by any written
law that the decision of the General Division is final
or that an appeal cannot be brought against the
15 decision of the General Division;
- (b) a case specified in the Fourth Schedule, subject to any
exception specified in that Schedule.

Leave required to appeal in certain cases

29A.—(1) In the following cases, leave is required before an
20 appeal may be brought against a decision of the General
Division made in the exercise of its original or appellate civil
jurisdiction:

- (a) a case where it is expressly provided by any written
law that an appeal may be brought only with leave, or
25 that no appeal may be brought except with leave;
- (b) subject to any exception specified in the
Fifth Schedule, where the amount in dispute, or the
value of the subject matter, at the hearing before the
General Division (excluding interest and costs) does
30 not exceed \$250,000 or such other sum as may be
specified by an order made under subsection (3);

- (c) subject to any exception specified in the Fifth Schedule, a case specified in paragraphs 3 and 4(1) of that Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), leave must be obtained —

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- (a) in a case where any written law specifies the court from which leave must be obtained, or the court which may grant leave — from the specified court; and

- (b) in any other case — from the court specified in the Fifth Schedule.

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(3) The President may, after consulting with the Chief Justice, by order in the *Gazette*, specify another sum in substitution of the sum mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

Division 8 — Further arguments

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Further arguments before notice of appeal is filed

29B.—(1) This section applies to a decision made by a Judge in the exercise of the original or appellate civil jurisdiction of the General Division, after any hearing other than a trial of an action.

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(2) Before any notice of appeal is filed against a decision to which this section applies, the Judge who made the decision may hear further arguments in respect of the decision if any party to the hearing, or the Judge, requests for further arguments before the earlier of the following:

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- (a) the date on which the judgment or order relating to the decision is extracted;
- (b) the 15th day after the date on which the decision is made.

(3) After hearing further arguments, the Judge may affirm, vary or set aside the decision.

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(4) If a request for further arguments has been made under subsection (2) —

(a) a notice of appeal may not be filed against the decision until the Judge —

(i) affirms, varies or sets aside the decision after hearing further arguments; or

(ii) certifies, or is deemed to have certified, that no further arguments are required; and

(b) the time for filing a notice of appeal in respect of the decision begins on the date the Judge —

(i) affirms, varies or sets aside the decision after hearing further arguments; or

(ii) certifies, or is deemed to have certified, that no further arguments are required.

(5) To avoid doubt, a party to the hearing may, but is not required to, request for further arguments before the party files a notice of appeal in respect of the decision.

Division 9 — Allocation of appeals

Court to which appeal is to be made

29C.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), an appeal against a decision of the General Division in the exercise of its original or appellate civil jurisdiction, whether under this Act or any other written law, is to be made to the Appellate Division.

(2) An appeal against a decision of the General Division is to be made to the Court of Appeal if the Sixth Schedule or any other written law so provides.

(3) To avoid doubt, this section does not create any right of appeal against a decision of the General Division.

Power to transfer appeal to Court of Appeal

29D.—(1) The Court of Appeal may transfer the following appeals to itself:

(a) any appeal against any decision of the General Division that has been made to the Appellate Division;

(b) where an order under section 39A of the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 152) is in force, any appeal made to the Appellate Division under section 29(2) or 38(2) of the Land Acquisition Act.

(2) The power in subsection (1) may be exercised by the Court of Appeal —

(a) on its own motion;

(b) on a reference by the Appellate Division; or

(c) on an application to the Court of Appeal by any party to the appeal, but such an application may only be made —

(i) on the ground that the appeal was not made to the Appellate Division in accordance with section 29C; or

(ii) on grounds prescribed by the Rules of Court.

(3) In deciding whether to exercise the power in subsection (1), the Court of Appeal is to have regard to matters prescribed by the Rules of Court.

(4) To avoid doubt, Rules of Court made for the purpose of subsection (3) may prescribe different matters for the different circumstances mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b) and (c).

(5) To avoid doubt, an appeal may be transferred under subsection (1) even if it was made to the Appellate Division in accordance with section 29C(1).

Power to transfer appeal to Appellate Division

29E.—(1) The Court of Appeal may transfer the following appeals to the Appellate Division:

(a) any appeal against any decision made by the General Division in any civil cause or matter in the exercise of

the original or appellate civil jurisdiction of the General Division that has been made to the Court of Appeal;

(b) any appeal made to the Court of Appeal under section 29(2) or 38(2) of the Land Acquisition Act.

(2) The power in subsection (1) may be exercised by the Court of Appeal —

(a) on its own motion; or

(b) on an application by any party to the appeal, but such an application may only be made on the ground that the appeal was not made to the Court of Appeal in accordance with section 29C.

(3) In deciding whether to exercise the power in subsection (1), the Court of Appeal is to have regard to matters prescribed by the Rules of Court.

(4) To avoid doubt, Rules of Court made for the purpose of subsection (3) may prescribe different matters for the different circumstances mentioned in subsection (2)(a) and (b).

(5) To avoid doubt, an appeal may be transferred under subsection (1) even if it was made to the Court of Appeal in accordance with section 29C(2).”.

Repeal of Parts IV and IVA and new Parts IV and V

13. Parts IV and IVA of the principal Act are repealed and the following Parts substituted therefor:

“PART IV

APPELLATE DIVISION OF HIGH COURT

Division 1 — General

President

30.—(1) The Chief Justice may appoint a Judge of the Appellate Division to be the President of the Appellate Division.

(2) If no appointment is made under subsection (1), the Chief Justice is the President of the Appellate Division.

(3) In a sitting of the Appellate Division —

- (a) the most senior Supreme Court Judge, as determined by section 4, is to preside; and
- (b) if there is no Supreme Court Judge, the Chief Justice is to appoint a person to preside.

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Jurisdiction — general

31.—(1) The Appellate Division has the civil jurisdiction mentioned in section 35.

(2) The Appellate Division has no criminal jurisdiction.

(3) The Appellate Division has, in an appeal and for any purpose relating to an appeal, all the jurisdiction and powers of the court or tribunal from which the appeal was brought.

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(4) The Appellate Division may decide any question that needs to be decided to do justice in any case before it.

Composition — general

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32.—(1) Subject to this Act, the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division is to be exercised by 3 or any greater uneven number of Judges.

(2) A Judge must not sit in the Appellate Division to hear or decide any appeal from a decision made by the Judge, or any matter related to such an appeal.

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(3) Section 10A applies in relation to proceedings before the Appellate Division as it applies in relation to proceedings before the General Division.

Decisions how made

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33.—(1) A decision of the Appellate Division is to be made in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges hearing the case.

(2) An appeal or application to the Appellate Division is to be dismissed if the Judges hearing the appeal or application are evenly divided.

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Sittings

34.—(1) The Appellate Division —

(a) is to sit on such dates and at such places as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint; and

5 (b) may sit on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, or during a vacation, if the Chief Justice so appoints.

(2) The Chief Justice may cancel or postpone a sitting appointed under subsection (1).

Division 2 — Civil jurisdiction

10 **Civil jurisdiction**

35.—(1) This Division applies to the Appellate Division in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction.

(2) The civil jurisdiction of the Appellate Division consists of the following matters, subject to the provisions of this Act or any
15 written law regulating the terms and conditions upon which those matters may be brought:

(a) any appeal against any decision made by the General Division in any civil cause or matter in the exercise of its original or appellate civil jurisdiction;

20 (b) any appeal or other process that any written law provides is to lie, or that is transferred in accordance with any written law, to the Appellate Division.

Composition — further provisions

36.—(1) Despite section 32(1), a case before the Appellate Division may, if the Seventh Schedule so provides, be heard and
25 decided by —

(a) either a single Judge or 2 Judges; or

(b) 2 Judges.

(2) A Judge must not sit in the Appellate Division to hear or
30 decide any application to discharge or vary a direction or an order made by the Judge under section 40(1).

(3) Where the Appellate Division is constituted by 3 or more Judges to hear and decide a case and one or more of those Judges are unable for any reason to continue exercising his functions as a Judge of the Appellate Division so constituted —

- (a) the Appellate Division must continue to hear and decide the case if every party to the case consents and there are at least 2 Judges remaining; and
- (b) the case must be reheard if it cannot continue under paragraph (a).

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Oral hearing not needed for certain matters

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37.—(1) The Appellate Division may decide the following cases without hearing oral arguments:

- (a) any application to the Appellate Division, whether under this Act or any other written law;
- (b) any appeal to the Appellate Division specified in paragraph 1 of the Eighth Schedule.

15

(2) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) does not affect the power of the Appellate Division to decide the cases mentioned in that subsection after hearing oral arguments.

Summary dismissal of certain matters

20

38.—(1) The Appellate Division may summarily dismiss any appeal or application on its own motion if the Appellate Division is satisfied of any of the following:

- (a) the Appellate Division does not have the jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal or application;
- (b) the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal has already decided every issue in the appeal or application in an earlier matter in which the appellant or applicant was involved, and the appeal or application therefore has no merit;
- (c) such conditions as may be prescribed by the Rules of Court are met.

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(2) Before summarily dismissing any appeal or application under subsection (1), the Appellate Division must —

- (a) give the appellant or applicant a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the appeal or application should not be summarily dismissed; and
- (b) consider any representations made by the appellant or applicant.

(3) The Appellate Division may exercise its powers under this section without hearing oral arguments.

(4) In this section, “appeal” includes part of an appeal and “application” includes part of an application.

Applications

39. Where an application may be made either to the General Division or to the Appellate Division, it must first be made to the General Division.

Incidental directions and interim orders

40.—(1) The Appellate Division may make one or more of the following directions and orders in any appeal or application pending before it (called in this section the pending matter):

- (a) any direction or order incidental to the pending matter not involving the decision of the pending matter;
- (b) any interim order to prevent prejudice to the claims of the parties pending the determination of the pending matter;
- (c) any order for security for costs, and for the dismissal of the pending matter for default in furnishing security so ordered.

(2) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may be made by the Appellate Division on its own motion or on the application of a party.

(3) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may be made by 2 Judges.

(4) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may also be made by a single Judge, in which case the following provisions apply:

(a) the direction or order may be varied or discharged by 2 other Judges; but

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(b) an application to vary or discharge the direction or order may only be made with the leave of the single Judge or any other Judge, and a decision by any Judge to give or refuse leave is final.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) apply despite section 32(1).

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Hearing of appeals

41.—(1) Appeals to the Appellate Division are to be by way of rehearing.

(2) In hearing and deciding an appeal, the Appellate Division has all the powers and duties, as to amendment or otherwise, of the court or tribunal from which the appeal was brought.

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(3) The Appellate Division may receive further evidence by oral examination in court, by affidavit, or by deposition taken before an examiner or a commissioner.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), such further evidence may be given to the Appellate Division only with the leave of the Appellate Division and on special grounds.

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(5) Such further evidence may be given to the Appellate Division without leave if the evidence relates to matters occurring after the date of the decision appealed against.

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(6) The Appellate Division may draw any inference of fact, give any judgment and make any order.

(7) The powers in this section —

(a) may be exercised in relation to any part of the decision appealed against, including any part of the decision appealed against to which the appeal does not relate; and

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- (b) may be exercised in favour of any party to the decision appealed against, including any party to the decision appealed against who has not appealed against the decision.

5 **Costs of appeal**

42. The Appellate Division may make any order as to the costs of an appeal or of the proceedings relating to the decision appealed against.

New trial

10 **43.—**(1) Subject to this Act, the Appellate Division may order a new trial of any matter that has been tried by the General Division in the exercise of the original or appellate civil jurisdiction of the General Division.

15 (2) A new trial must not be ordered on the ground of an improper admission or rejection of evidence, unless the improper admission or rejection has caused a substantial wrong or a miscarriage of justice.

20 (3) If the substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice mentioned in subsection (2) affects only part of a case, or only one or some of the parties to the case, the Appellate Division may —

(a) give final judgment in respect of the unaffected part of the case or the unaffected parties to the case; and

25 (b) direct a new trial in respect of the affected part of the case or the affected parties to the case.

(4) A new trial may be ordered on any question without interfering with the finding or decision of the General Division on any other question.

Immaterial errors

30 **44.** The Appellate Division may not reverse or substantially vary a decision of the General Division, or order a new trial, on account of any error, defect or irregularity that does not affect

the merits of the decision or the jurisdiction of the General Division.

Appeal not to operate as stay of execution

45.—(1) An appeal to the Appellate Division does not operate as a stay of execution or of proceedings under the decision appealed against, unless the General Division or the Appellate Division so orders.

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(2) No intermediate act or proceeding is to be invalidated except so far as the Appellate Division directs.

Division 3 — Matters that are non-appealable or appealable only with leave

10

No appeal in certain cases

46. An appeal cannot be brought against a decision of the Appellate Division in the cases specified in the Ninth Schedule.

Leave required to appeal

15

47.—(1) An appeal against a decision of the Appellate Division made in the exercise of its appellate civil jurisdiction may only be brought with the leave of the Court of Appeal.

(2) The Court of Appeal may grant leave under subsection (1) only if the appeal will raise a point of law of public importance.

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(3) In deciding whether to grant leave under subsection (1) or in determining, for the purposes of subsection (2), whether an appeal will raise a point of law of public importance, the Court of Appeal is to have regard to matters prescribed by the Rules of Court.

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(4) To avoid doubt —

(a) the Court of Appeal is not required to grant leave under subsection (1) even if the appeal will raise a point of law of public importance; and

(b) leave may be granted under subsection (1) even if the decision of the Appellate Division sought to be appealed against —

(i) was made in an appeal transferred by the Court of Appeal to the Appellate Division under section 29E(1); or

(ii) was made in an appeal to the Appellate Division that the Court of Appeal declined to transfer to itself under section 29D(1).

PART V

COURT OF APPEAL

Division 1 — General

President and Vice-Presidents

48.—(1) The Chief Justice is the President of the Court of Appeal and may appoint one or more Vice-Presidents of the Court of Appeal from among the Justices of the Court of Appeal.

(2) In a sitting of the Court of Appeal —

(a) the most senior Supreme Court Judge, as determined by section 4, is to preside; and

(b) if there is no Supreme Court Judge, the Chief Justice is to appoint a person to preside.

Jurisdiction — general

49.—(1) The Court of Appeal has the civil jurisdiction mentioned in section 53 and the criminal jurisdiction mentioned in section 60D.

(2) The Court of Appeal has, in an appeal and for any purpose related to an appeal, all the jurisdiction and powers of the court or tribunal from which the appeal was brought.

(3) The Court of Appeal may decide any question that needs to be decided to do justice in any case before it.

Composition — general

50.—(1) Subject to this Act, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal is to be exercised by 3 or any greater uneven number of Judges.

(2) A Judge must not sit in the Court of Appeal to hear or decide any appeal from a decision made by the Judge, or any matter related to such an appeal. 5

(3) Section 10A applies in relation to proceedings before the Court of Appeal as it applies in relation to proceedings before the General Division. 10

Decisions how made

51.—(1) A decision of the Court of Appeal is to be made in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges hearing the case.

(2) An appeal or application to the Court of Appeal is to be dismissed if the Judges hearing the appeal or application are evenly divided. 15

Sittings

52.—(1) The Court of Appeal —

(a) is to sit on such dates and at such places as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint; and 20

(b) may sit on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, or during a vacation, if the Chief Justice so appoints.

(2) The Chief Justice may cancel or postpone a sitting appointed under subsection (1). 25

Division 2 — Civil jurisdiction

Civil jurisdiction

53.—(1) This Division applies to the Court of Appeal in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction.

(2) The civil jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal consists of the following matters, subject to the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating the terms and conditions upon which those matters may be brought:

(a) any appeal against any decision made by the General Division in any civil cause or matter in the exercise of its original or appellate civil jurisdiction;

(b) any appeal from the Appellate Division;

(c) any appeal or other process that any written law provides is to lie, or that is transferred in accordance with any written law, to the Court of Appeal;

(d) any application (whether made to the General Division, the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal) to which either or both of the following apply:

(i) a common question of law or fact arises in both the application and a matter falling within the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal;

(ii) any relief claimed in the application —

(A) may affect any matter falling within the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal; or

(B) may affect the outcome of any matter falling within the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal.

Composition — further provisions

54.—(1) Despite section 50(1), a case before the Court of Appeal may, if the Seventh Schedule so provides, be heard and decided by —

(a) either a single Judge or 2 Judges; or

(b) 2 Judges.

(2) A Judge must not sit in the Court of Appeal to hear or decide any application to discharge or vary a direction or an order made by the Judge under section 58(1).

(3) Where the Court of Appeal is constituted by 3 or more Judges to hear and decide a case and one or more of those Judges are unable for any reason to continue exercising his functions as a Judge of the Court of Appeal so constituted —

(a) the Court of Appeal must continue to hear and decide the case if every party to the case consents and there are at least 2 Judges remaining; and

(b) the case must be reheard if it cannot continue under paragraph (a).

Oral hearing not needed for certain matters

55.—(1) The Court of Appeal may decide the following cases without hearing oral arguments:

(a) any application to the Court of Appeal, whether under this Act or any other written law;

(b) any appeal to the Court of Appeal specified in paragraph 2 of the Eighth Schedule.

(2) To avoid doubt, subsection (1) does not affect the power of the Court of Appeal to decide the cases mentioned in that subsection after hearing oral arguments.

Summary dismissal of certain matters

56.—(1) The Court of Appeal may summarily dismiss any appeal or application on its own motion if the Court of Appeal is satisfied of any of the following:

(a) the Court of Appeal does not have the jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal or application;

(b) the Court of Appeal has already decided every issue in the appeal or application in an earlier matter in which the appellant or applicant was involved, and the appeal or application therefore has no merit;

(c) such conditions as may be prescribed by the Rules of Court are met.

(2) Before summarily dismissing any appeal or application under subsection (1), the Court of Appeal must —

(a) give the appellant or applicant a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the appeal or application should not be summarily dismissed; and

(b) consider any representations made by the appellant or applicant.

(3) The Court of Appeal may exercise its powers under this section without hearing oral arguments.

(4) In this section, “appeal” includes part of an appeal and “application” includes part of an application.

Applications

57. Where an application may be made either to the Court of Appeal or to another court, it must first be made to the other court.

Incidental directions and interim orders

58.—(1) The Court of Appeal may make one or more of the following directions and orders in any appeal or application pending before it (called in this section the pending matter):

(a) any direction or order incidental to the pending matter not involving the decision of the pending matter;

(b) any interim order to prevent prejudice to the claims of the parties pending the determination of the pending matter;

(c) any order for security for costs, and for the dismissal of the pending matter for default in furnishing security so ordered.

(2) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may be made by the Court of Appeal on its own motion or on the application of a party.

(3) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may be made by 2 Judges.

(4) A direction or an order under subsection (1) may also be made by a single Judge, in which case the following provisions apply:

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(a) the direction or order may be varied or discharged by 2 other Judges; but

(b) an application to vary or discharge the direction or order may only be made with the leave of the single Judge or any other Judge, and a decision by any Judge to give or refuse leave is final.

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(5) Subsections (3) and (4) apply despite section 50(1).

Hearing of appeals

59.—(1) Appeals to the Court of Appeal are to be by way of rehearing.

15

(2) In hearing and deciding an appeal, the Court of Appeal has all the powers and duties, as to amendment or otherwise, of the court or tribunal from which the appeal was brought.

(3) The Court of Appeal may receive further evidence by oral examination in court, by affidavit, or by deposition taken before an examiner or a commissioner.

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(4) Except as provided in subsection (5), such further evidence may be given to the Court of Appeal only with the leave of the Court of Appeal and on special grounds.

(5) Such further evidence may be given to the Court of Appeal without leave if the evidence relates to matters occurring after the date of the decision appealed against.

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(6) The Court of Appeal may draw any inference of fact, give any judgment and make any order.

(7) The powers in this section —

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(a) may be exercised in relation to any part of the decision appealed against, including any part of the

decision appealed against to which the appeal does not relate; and

- (b) may be exercised in favour of any party to the decision appealed against, including any party to the decision appealed against who has not appealed against the decision.

Costs of appeal

60. The Court of Appeal may make any order as to the costs of an appeal or of the proceedings relating to the decision appealed against.

New trial

60A.—(1) Subject to this Act, the Court of Appeal may order a new trial of —

- (a) any matter that has been tried by the General Division in the exercise of the original or appellate civil jurisdiction of the General Division; or
- (b) any matter that has been tried by the Appellate Division in the exercise of the civil jurisdiction of the Appellate Division.

(2) A new trial must not be ordered on the ground of an improper admission or rejection of evidence, unless the improper admission or rejection has caused a substantial wrong or a miscarriage of justice.

(3) If the substantial wrong or miscarriage of justice mentioned in subsection (2) affects only part of a case, or only one or some of the parties to the case, the Court of Appeal may —

- (a) give final judgment in respect of the unaffected part of the case or the unaffected parties to the case; and
- (b) direct a new trial in respect of the affected part of the case or the affected parties to the case.

(4) A new trial may be ordered on any question without interfering with the finding or decision of the General Division or the Appellate Division (as the case may be) on any other question.

Immaterial errors

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60B. The Court of Appeal may not reverse or substantially vary a decision appealed against, or order a new trial, on account of any error, defect or irregularity that does not affect the merits of the decision appealed against or the jurisdiction of the court whose decision is appealed against.

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Appeal not to operate as stay of execution

60C.—(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal does not operate as a stay of execution or of proceedings under the decision appealed against, unless the court whose decision is appealed against or the Court of Appeal so orders.

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(2) No intermediate act or proceeding is to be invalidated except so far as the Court of Appeal directs.

Division 3 — Criminal jurisdiction

Criminal jurisdiction

60D. The criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal consists of the following matters, subject to the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating the terms and conditions upon which those matters may be brought:

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- (a) any appeal against any decision made by the General Division in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction;
- (b) any petition for confirmation under Division 1A of Part XX of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68);
- (c) any review of a decision of the Court of Appeal, or a decision of the General Division, under Division 1B of Part XX of the Criminal Procedure Code;

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- (d) any case stated to the Court of Appeal under section 395 or 396 of the Criminal Procedure Code;
- (e) any reference to the Court of Appeal under section 397 of the Criminal Procedure Code;
- (f) any motion to the Court of Appeal under Division 5 of Part XX of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Composition when exercising criminal jurisdiction

60E.—(1) Despite section 50(1), a single Judge may hear and decide an application under section 394H of the Criminal Procedure Code for leave to apply to the Court of Appeal to review an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal.

(2) A Judge must not sit in the Court of Appeal to hear or decide any of the following matters, or any matter related to any of the following matters:

- (a) an appeal against a conviction before the Judge or a sentence passed by the Judge;
- (b) any petition for confirmation under Division 1A of Part XX of the Criminal Procedure Code lodged in respect of a sentence of death passed by the Judge on an accused;
- (c) any case stated by the Judge under section 395 of the Criminal Procedure Code;
- (d) any reference under section 397 of the Criminal Procedure Code of a question of law of public interest that has arisen in a criminal matter determined by the Judge.”.

Amendment of section 73A

14. Section 73A of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in subsections (4), (5), (6) and (8) and substituting in each case the words “General Division”; and

(b) by deleting subsection (9) and substituting the following subsections:

“(9) A party against whom the General Division makes an order mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), (2), (3), (4)(a), (b) or (c), (5) or (6) may appeal against the order only with the leave of the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.

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(9A) A party against whom the Appellate Division makes an order mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), (2) or (3) may appeal against the order only with the leave of the Court of Appeal.”.

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Amendment of section 73B

15. Section 73B of the principal Act is amended by deleting subsection (5) and substituting the following subsections:

“(5) Where a party, who is subject to a limited civil restraint order made by the General Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.

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(6) Where a party, who is subject to a limited civil restraint order made by the Appellate Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the Court of Appeal.”.

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Amendment of section 73C

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16. Section 73C of the principal Act is amended by deleting subsection (6) and substituting the following subsections:

“(6) Where a party, who is subject to an extended civil restraint order made by the General Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.

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(7) Where a party, who is subject to an extended civil restraint order made by the Appellate Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the Court of Appeal.”.

Amendment of section 73D

17. Section 73D of the principal Act is amended by deleting subsection (6) and substituting the following subsections:

“(6) Where a party, who is subject to a general civil restraint order made by the General Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.

(7) Where a party, who is subject to a general civil restraint order made by the Appellate Division, applies for the leave of the court under subsection (2), and the court refuses such leave, the party may appeal against the refusal only with the leave of the Court of Appeal.”.

Amendment of section 74

18. Section 74 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in subsections (1) and (2) and substituting in each case the words “General Division”; and

(b) by deleting subsection (2A) and substituting the following subsection:

“(2A) A person against whom the General Division makes an order under subsection (1) may bring an appeal against the order only with the leave of the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.”.

Amendment of section 80

19. Section 80 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “the High Court” in subsections (1) and (2)(a) and (f) and substituting in each case the words “the General Division, the Appellate Division”; 5
- (b) by deleting the words “a Judge in court or in chambers” in subsection (2)(b) and substituting the words “a Judge sitting in the General Division (whether in court or in chambers)”;
- (c) by deleting the words “the High Court or the Court of Appeal” in subsection (2)(d) and substituting the words “the General Division, the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal”; 10
- (d) by deleting the words “to the High Court or from the High Court” in subsection (2)(d) and substituting the words “to the General Division or from the General Division”; 15
- (e) by deleting the words “appeals from the High Court to the Court of Appeal” in subsection (2)(e) and substituting the words “appeals from the General Division to the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal, appeals from the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeal, the reference of any appeal by the Appellate Division to the Court of Appeal and the transfer of appeals between the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal”; 20
- (f) by inserting, immediately after paragraph (e) of subsection (2), the following paragraph: 25
 - “(ea) prescribing what powers in sections 40(1) and 58(1) may be exercised by the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar (including provisions for the variation or discharge of any direction or order of the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar by a single Judge and for the finality of such variation or discharge);”; 30 35

(g) by deleting the words “High Court” in subsection (2)(g)(i), (ii) and (iii) and substituting in each case the words “General Division”;

(h) by deleting the full-stop at the end of paragraph (p) of subsection (2) and substituting a semi-colon, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following paragraph:

“(q) prescribing anything that is required or permitted under this Act to be prescribed by the Rules of Court.”; and

(i) by deleting the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” in subsection (3)(c) and substituting the words “Supreme Court Judges”.

Amendment of section 83

20. Section 83 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “Fifth or Sixth Schedule” in subsection (1) and substituting the words “Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth or Ninth Schedule”;

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

“(1A) Without limiting subsection (1), the Seventh and Eighth Schedules may make different provisions for the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal.”; and

(c) by deleting the word “Sixth” in the section heading and substituting the word “Ninth”.

Amendment of Third Schedule

21. The Third Schedule to the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “Sections 21(2B)” in the Schedule reference and substituting the words “Sections 21(1)”;

(b) by deleting the word “NON-APPEALABLE” in the Schedule heading and substituting the words “APPEALABLE ONLY WITH LEAVE”; and

- (c) by deleting the words “No appeal shall be brought to the High Court” in the paragraph and substituting the words “An appeal lies to the General Division from a decision of a District Court or Magistrate’s Court only with the leave of that District Court or Magistrate’s Court or the General Division”. 5

Amendment of Fourth Schedule

22. The Fourth Schedule to the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “Sections 34(1)” in the Schedule reference and substituting the words “Sections 29(b)”; 10
- (b) by deleting the Schedule heading and substituting the following Schedule heading:

“DECISIONS OF GENERAL DIVISION
THAT ARE NOT APPEALABLE”;

- (c) by deleting the words “to the Court of Appeal” in paragraph 1 and substituting the words “against a decision of the General Division”; 15
- (d) by deleting sub-paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph 1; and
- (e) by deleting paragraphs 2 and 3 and substituting the following paragraph: 20

“2. Paragraph 1 does not apply to any decision, judgment or order of the Family Division of the High Court involving the exercise of the appellate civil jurisdiction mentioned in section 23 of the Family Justice Act 2014 (Act 27 of 2014).”.

Repeal of Fifth and Sixth Schedules and new Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Schedules

23. The Fifth and Sixth Schedules to the principal Act are repealed and the following Schedules substituted therefor:

“FIFTH SCHEDULE

Sections 29A(1)(b) and (c)
and (2)(b) and 83(1)

DECISIONS OF GENERAL DIVISION THAT ARE APPEALABLE ONLY WITH LEAVE, AND CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS

Definition

1. In this Schedule, “appellate court”, in relation to an appeal against a decision of the General Division, means the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C.

Cases not exceeding \$250,000

2.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) and paragraph 4(2), the leave of the appellate court is required to appeal against a decision of the General Division in a case mentioned in section 29A(1)(b).

(2) Despite section 29A(1)(b), leave is not required to appeal against the following decisions of the General Division:

- (a) any decision of the General Division made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under any written law which requires that case to be decided by the General Division in the exercise of its original jurisdiction;
- (b) any decision of the Family Division of the High Court made in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Interlocutory decisions, etc.

3. Subject to paragraph 4(2), the leave of the appellate court is required to appeal against a decision of the General Division in any of the following cases:

- (a) where a Judge makes an order giving unconditional leave to defend any proceedings;
- (b) where a Judge makes an order giving leave to defend any proceedings on condition that the party defending those proceedings pays into court or gives security for the sum claimed, except if the appellant is that party;
- (c) where a Judge makes an order setting aside unconditionally a default judgment, regardless of how the default judgment was obtained (including whether by reason of a breach of an order of court or otherwise);

- (d) where a Judge makes an order setting aside a default judgment on condition that the party against whom the judgment had been entered pays into court or gives security for the sum claimed, regardless of how the default judgment was obtained (including whether by reason of a breach of an order of court or otherwise), except if the appellant is that party; 5
- (e) where a Judge makes an order refusing to strike out —
 - (i) an action or a matter commenced by a writ of summons or by any other originating process; or
 - (ii) a pleading or a part of a pleading; 10
- (f) where the only issue in the appeal relates to costs or fees for hearing dates;
- (g) where a Judge sitting in chambers makes a decision in a summary way on an interpleader summons where the facts are not in dispute;
- (h) where a Judge makes an order refusing leave to amend a pleading, except if — 15
 - (i) the application for leave is made after the expiry of any relevant period of limitation current at the date of issue of the writ of summons; and
 - (ii) the amendment is an amendment to correct the name of a party or to alter the capacity in which a party sues, or the effect of the amendment will be to add or substitute a new cause of action; 20
- (i) where a Judge makes an order giving security for costs;
- (j) where a Judge makes an order giving or refusing discovery or inspection of documents; 25
- (k) where a Judge makes an order refusing a stay of proceedings;
- (l) where a Judge makes an order at the hearing of any interlocutory application other than an application for any of the following matters: 30
 - (i) for summary judgment;
 - (ii) to set aside a default judgment;
 - (iii) to strike out an action or a matter commenced by a writ of summons or by any other originating process, a pleading or a part of a pleading; 35
 - (iv) to dismiss an action or a matter commenced by a writ of summons or by any other originating process;

- (v) for further and better particulars;
- (vi) for leave to amend a pleading;
- (vii) for security for costs;
- (viii) for discovery or inspection of documents;
- 5 (ix) for interrogatories to be varied or withdrawn, or for leave to serve interrogatories;
- (x) for a stay of proceedings;
- (m) where a Judge at the hearing of an appeal under section 17, 29, 35 or 44 of the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019 (Act 18 of 2019) refuses to set aside the Part 3 Direction, Part 4 Direction, Declaration or Account Restriction Direction (as
- 10 the case may be) against which the appeal was brought.

Appellate decisions of Family Division

4.—(1) The leave of the appellate court is required to appeal against a decision of the Family Division of the High Court involving the exercise of the appellate civil jurisdiction mentioned in section 23 of the Family Justice Act 2014 (Act 27 of 2014).

(2) Section 29A(1)(b), and section 29A(1)(c) read with paragraph 3, do not apply to an appeal against a decision of the Family Division of the High Court involving the exercise of the appellate civil jurisdiction mentioned in section 23 of the Family Justice Act 2014.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Sections 29C(2) and 83(1)

CIVIL APPEALS TO BE MADE TO COURT OF APPEAL

1. For the purposes of section 29C(2), an appeal against a decision of the General Division in the exercise of its original or appellate civil jurisdiction is to be made to the Court of Appeal in the following cases:

- (a) the appeal arises from a case relating to constitutional or administrative law (even if the appeal does not raise any issue relating to constitutional or administrative law);
- (b) the appeal arises from a case relating to contempt of court (even if the appeal does not raise any issue relating to the law of contempt of court);

- (c) the appeal arises from a case relating to the law of arbitration (even if the appeal does not raise any issue relating to the law of arbitration);
- (d) the appeal arises from a case relating to the insolvency, restructuring or dissolution of a corporation, limited liability partnership or sub-fund of a variable capital company (even if the appeal does not raise any issue relating to the law concerning the insolvency, restructuring or dissolution of a corporation, limited liability partnership or sub-fund of a variable capital company); 5
- (e) the appeal arises from a case relating to the law of patents (even if the appeal does not raise any issue relating to the law of patents); 10
- (f) the appeal is against a decision of the Singapore International Commercial Court;
- (g) the appeal is against a decision or order of a Judge sitting in the General Division made under the Parliamentary Elections Act (Cap. 218); 15
- (h) the appeal is against a judgment or order in an action brought under section 47(8) of the Presidential Elections Act (Cap. 240A);
- (i) the appeal is made under any of the following written laws:
 - (i) section 32(1) of the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act 2016 (Act 19 of 2016); 20
 - (ii) sections 21A(1), 45(7) and 49(11) of the Arbitration Act (Cap. 10);
 - (iii) section 74(4) of the Competition Act (Cap. 50B);
 - (iv) section 10(4) of the International Arbitration Act (Cap. 143A); 25
 - (v) section 18(5) of the Maintenance of Parents Act (Cap. 167B);
 - (vi) section 90(3) of the Patents Act (Cap. 221);
 - (vii) section 35(4) of the Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012); 30
 - (viii) sections 17(8), 29(9), 35(7) and 44(9) of the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019;
- (j) the appeal is made under any written law that provides for the appeal to lie to the Court of Appeal. 35

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Sections 36(1), 54(1) and 83(1) and
(1A), and paragraphs 1(a) and (b) and
2(a) of Eighth Schedule

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CASES WHERE CIVIL JURISDICTION
OF APPELLATE DIVISION OR COURT OF APPEAL
CAN BE EXERCISED BY LESS THAN 3 JUDGES

**Appellate Division cases that may be heard and decided by single
Judge or 2 Judges**

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1.—(1) Despite section 32(1), the following cases may be heard and
decided by the Appellate Division consisting of a single Judge or 2 Judges:

(a) an application —

(i) to record a judgment, or an order, that is made by consent of
the parties; or

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(ii) to make an order that is incidental to any such judgment or
order;

(b) an application to adduce further evidence in proceedings before
the Appellate Division;

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(c) an application for costs, or any other matter that remains to be dealt
with, after an application or appeal to the Appellate Division is
withdrawn;

(d) an application for any direction or order mentioned in
section 40(1).

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(2) Despite section 32(1), the Appellate Division consisting of a single
Judge or 2 Judges may —

(a) refer an appeal to the Court of Appeal under section 29D(2)(b);
and

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(b) for the purposes of paragraph 2(k)(ii), decide whether it is
appropriate for the Appellate Division consisting of 2 Judges to
hear and decide an appeal to which that paragraph applies.

(3) Despite section 32(1), the Appellate Division consisting of a single
Judge may hear and decide an application to vary or discharge any direction
or order made by the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar
exercising any of the powers of the Appellate Division.

Appellate Division cases that may be heard and decided by 2 Judges

2. Despite section 32(1), the following cases may be heard and decided by the Appellate Division consisting of 2 Judges:

- (a) an application to extend the time for filing and serving a notice of appeal; 5
- (b) an application to discharge or vary any direction or order made under section 40(1) by the Appellate Division consisting of a single Judge;
- (c) an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division, whether under this Act or any other written law, or to extend time for applying for such leave; 10
- (d) an application to the Appellate Division for a stay of execution (whether pending or after the appeal) or a stay of proceedings under the decision appealed from;
- (e) an appeal against an interlocutory judgment; 15
- (f) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of an application for the admission of a person under section 15 of the Legal Profession Act (Cap. 161);
- (g) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of an assessment of damages; 20
- (h) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of a taking of accounts between parties;
- (i) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after any proceedings other than the trial or hearing of any action or matter commenced by any originating process; 25
- (j) an appeal which, under any written law, may be heard and decided by 2 Judges;
- (k) any appeal where —
 - (i) all parties consent for the case to be —
 - (A) decided by the Appellate Division consisting of 2 Judges; and 30
 - (B) decided by the Appellate Division without hearing oral arguments; and
 - (ii) the Appellate Division (consisting of at least a single Judge) considers it appropriate for the Appellate Division consisting of 2 Judges to hear and decide the appeal. 35

Court of Appeal cases that may be heard and decided by single Judge or 2 Judges

3.—(1) Despite section 50(1), the following cases may be heard and decided by the Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge or 2 Judges:

- 5 (a) an application —
 - (i) to record a judgment, or an order, that is made by consent of the parties; or
 - (ii) to make an order that is incidental to any such judgment or order;
- 10 (b) an application to adduce further evidence in proceedings before the Court of Appeal;
- (c) an application for costs, or any other matter that remains to be dealt with, after an application or appeal to the Court of Appeal is withdrawn;
- 15 (d) an application for any direction or order mentioned in section 58(1).

(2) Despite section 50(1), the Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge or 2 Judges may exercise the following powers:

- 20 (a) the power under section 29D(1) to transfer to the Court of Appeal an appeal that has been made to the Appellate Division;
- (b) the power under section 29E(1) to transfer to the Appellate Division an appeal that has been made to the Court of Appeal.

25 (3) Despite section 50(1), the Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge may hear and decide an application to vary or discharge any direction or order made by the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar exercising any of the powers of the Court of Appeal.

Court of Appeal cases that may be heard and decided by 2 Judges

4. Despite section 50(1), the following cases may be heard and decided by the Court of Appeal consisting of 2 Judges:

- 30 (a) an application to extend the time for filing and serving a notice of appeal;
- (b) an application to discharge or vary any direction or order made under section 58(1) by the Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge;

- (c) an application for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal, whether under this Act or any other written law, or to extend time for applying for such leave;
- (d) an application to the Court of Appeal for a stay of execution (whether pending or after the appeal) or a stay of proceedings under the decision appealed from; 5
- (e) an appeal against an interlocutory judgment;
- (f) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of an application for the admission of a person under section 15 of the Legal Profession Act; 10
- (g) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of an assessment of damages;
- (h) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after the hearing of a taking of accounts between parties;
- (i) an appeal against any judgment or order obtained after any proceedings other than the trial or hearing of any action or matter commenced by any originating process; 15
- (j) an appeal which, under any written law, may be heard and decided by 2 Judges.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

Sections 37(1)(b), 55(1)(b) and 83(1)
and (1A)

APPEALS THAT MAY BE DECIDED BY APPELLATE DIVISION OR COURT OF APPEAL WITHOUT HEARING ORAL ARGUMENTS

1. The following appeals may be decided by the Appellate Division without hearing oral arguments:

- (a) an appeal mentioned in paragraph 2(e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of the Seventh Schedule, where every party to the appeal consents to the appeal being decided without hearing oral arguments; 30
- (b) an appeal mentioned in paragraph 2(k) of the Seventh Schedule.

2. The following appeals may be decided by the Court of Appeal without hearing oral arguments:

- (a) an appeal mentioned in paragraph 4(e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of the Seventh Schedule, where every party to the appeal consents to the appeal being decided without hearing oral arguments;
- (b) an appeal against a decision of the Singapore International Commercial Court, where every party to the appeal consents to the appeal being decided without hearing oral arguments.

NINTH SCHEDULE

Sections 46 and 83(1)

CASES WHERE DECISION OF APPELLATE DIVISION IS NOT APPEALABLE

1. An appeal cannot be brought against a decision of the Appellate Division in the following cases:

- (a) a case where the Appellate Division makes an incidental direction or interim order under section 40(1);
- (b) a case where the Appellate Division makes a judgment or an order that is made by consent of the parties;
- (c) a case where the Appellate Division gives or refuses leave to appeal against a decision of the General Division;
- (d) a case where any written law expressly provides that the decision of the Appellate Division is final or that there is no appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division.

2. An appeal that relates only to costs or fees for hearing dates cannot be brought against a decision of the Appellate Division.”.

Miscellaneous amendments

24. The principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the sub-heading immediately below the Part heading of Part III and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 1 — General”;

- (b) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division”:

Section 10(1), (2) and (5) and section heading	
Section 10A(1) and (2) and section heading	
Section 10B(1) and section heading	
Section 11(1) and section heading	
Section 15(1) and (2)	5
Section 16(1) and (2)	
Section 17(1)	
Section 17A(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8)	
Section 18(1) and (2) and section heading	
Section 18A	10
Section 18C	
Section 18D(1)(b) and (2)	
Section 18J(1) and (2)	
Section 19	
Section 20	15
Section 22(1) and (2)	
Section 23	
Section 24 and section heading	
Section 25 and section heading	
Section 27(1), (2), (3) and (4) and section heading	20
Section 28(1) and section heading	
Section 28A(1)	
Section 79(4);	
(c) by deleting the words “section 12” in section 10B(2) and substituting the words “section 7”;	25
(d) by deleting the words “of the High Court” in section 13;	
(e) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 15 and substituting the following Division heading:	
<i>“Division 2 — Original jurisdiction”;</i>	

- (f) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 18A and substituting the following Division heading:

*“Division 3 — Singapore International
Commercial Court”*;

- (g) by deleting the words “a Judge of Appeal, a Judge of the High Court, a Senior Judge of the Supreme Court or an International Judge of the Supreme Court” in section 18B(1) and substituting the words “a Supreme Court Judge, a Senior Judge or an International Judge”;

- (h) by deleting the words “the High Court may” in section 18I(1) and substituting the words “the General Division may”;

- (i) by deleting the words “that Court” in section 18J(2) and substituting the words “the General Division”;

- (j) by deleting subsection (4) of section 18J and substituting the following subsection:

“(4) In this section, “General Division” does not include the Singapore International Commercial Court.”;

- (k) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 19 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 4 — Appellate jurisdiction”;

- (l) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” in section 22(2) and substituting the words “Appellate Division”;

- (m) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 23 and substituting the following Division heading:

*“Division 5 — Supervisory and revisionary
jurisdiction”*;

- (n) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 28A and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 6 — Allocation of proceedings”;

- (o) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 61 and substituting the following Division heading:

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“Division 1 — Registrar”;

- (p) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 63 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 2 — Sheriff”;

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- (q) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 66 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 3 — Accountant”;

- (r) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 67 and substituting the following Division heading:

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“Division 4 — Subordinate officers”;

- (s) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 71 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 5 — Offices”;

- (t) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 73 and substituting the following Division heading:

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“Division 1 — List of touts”;

- (u) by deleting the words “Judge in chambers” in section 73(4) and (5) and substituting in each case the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the General Division”;

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- (v) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 73A and substituting the following Division heading:

*“Division 2 — Measures for dealing with
unmeritorious or vexatious proceedings
and vexatious litigants”;*

- (w) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 75 and substituting the following Division heading:

*“Division 3 — Disabilities of Registrar and other
officers”;*

- (x) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 79 and substituting the following Division heading:

*“Division 4 — Protection of Registrar and other
persons”;*

- (y) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 80 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 5 — Rules of Court”;

- (z) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 81 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 6 — Council of Judges”;

- (za) by deleting the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” in section 81 and substituting the words “Supreme Court Judges”;

- (zb) by deleting the words “the High Court,” in section 81(c) and substituting the words “the General Division, the Appellate Division or”;

- (zc) by deleting the sub-heading immediately above section 82 and substituting the following Division heading:

“Division 7 — Supplemental”; and

- (zd) by deleting the words “THE HIGH COURT” in the Schedule heading of the First Schedule and substituting the words “GENERAL DIVISION”.

Related amendments to Interpretation Act

25. The Interpretation Act (Cap. 1, 2002 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the definition of “High Court” in section 2(1) and substituting the following definition:

““High Court” means the High Court established by the Constitution;”;

- (b) by deleting the definition of “Judge” in section 2(1) and substituting the following definition:

““Judge” means a Supreme Court Judge, a Judicial Commissioner or a Senior Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court or Appellate Division of the High Court, or the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the Constitution and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322), or an International Judge sitting in the Singapore International Commercial Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court, or the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the Constitution and that Act;”;

- (c) by deleting the definition of “Judge of the Supreme Court” in section 2(1);

- (d) by deleting the definition of “Supreme Court” in section 2(1) and substituting the following definitions:

““Supreme Court” means the Supreme Court established by the Constitution;

“Supreme Court Judge” means the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Court of Appeal, a Judge of the Appellate Division or a Judge of the High Court;”;

- (e) by deleting paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 41A(6) and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(a) the Court of Appeal or a judge sitting in that Court;

(b) the Appellate Division of the High Court or a judge sitting in that Division;

(ba) the General Division of the High Court or a judge sitting in that Division;”; and

5 (f) by inserting, immediately after section 41B, the following section:

**“References to High Court before date of
commencement of Supreme Court of Judicature
(Amendment) Act 2019**

10 **41C.** In any written law enacted or made before the date of commencement of section 25(f) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019 —

15 (a) a provision that confers any jurisdiction or power on the High Court is, on or after that date, to be read as conferring that jurisdiction or power on the General Division of the High Court;

20 (b) a reference to an appeal or other process to or from the High Court is, on or after that date, to be read as a reference to an appeal to or from the General Division of the High Court; and

25 (c) a power to make subsidiary legislation in relation to proceedings in the High Court is, on or after that date, to be read as a power to make subsidiary legislation in relation to proceedings in both the General Division of the High Court and Appellate Division of the High Court.”.

30

Consequential and related amendments to Arbitration Act

26. The Arbitration Act (Cap. 10, 2002 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by inserting, immediately before the definition of “appointing authority” in section 2(1), the following definition:

5

““appellate court” means the court to which an appeal from a decision of the Court is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322);”;

- (b) by deleting the words “High Court in Singapore” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

10

Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”);

- (c) by deleting the words “High Court, District Court, Magistrate’s Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “Court, a District Court, a Magistrate’s Court”:

15

Section 2(1) (definition of “court”);

- (d) by deleting subsection (1) of section 21A and substituting the following subsection:

20

“(1) An appeal from the decision of the Court made under section 21 lies to the appellate court only with the leave of the appellate court.”;

- (e) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “appellate court”:

25

Section 21A(2);

- (f) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the word “Court”:

Section 21A(3), (4), (6)(a) and (b) and (7);

30

- (g) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “appellate court”:

Section 21A(3), (4) and (7)(a) and (b)

Section 45(6) and (7)

Section 49(10) and (11)

Section 52(3)(b);

- 5 (h) by deleting the words “leave of the Court” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “leave of the appellate court”:

Section 36(6)

Section 41(8)

10 Section 45(5)

Section 49(7);

- (i) by deleting the words “Court may give leave” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “appellate court may give leave”:

15 Section 45(7)

Section 49(11);

- (j) by inserting, immediately after the words “the Court” in the following provision, the words “or the appellate court”:

Section 52(1) and (2);

- 20 (k) by deleting the words “Judge in Chambers” in the following provision and substituting the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the Court”:

Section 52(3)(a); and

- 25 (l) by deleting the words “High Court or any Judge in Chambers” in the following provision and substituting the words “Court or any Judge sitting in chambers in the Court”:

Section 52(3)(b).

Consequential and related amendments to Land Acquisition Act

27. The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 152, 1985 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “or the Court of Appeal” in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “, the Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal”:

Section 2(2) (paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of proviso);

- (b) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 10(2) and (3)

Section 25(4)(c)

Section 29(3)

Section 32(5) and (6) 15

Section 38(3)

Section 49A(6) and (7);

- (c) by deleting the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge”:

Section 19(4)

Section 28(1);

- (d) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” in the following provision and substituting the words “Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal”:

Section 37;

- (e) by deleting the words “or the Court of Appeal” in the following provision and substituting the words “, the Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal (as the case may be)”:

Section 39; and 30

(f) by inserting, immediately after section 39, the following Part:

“PART IVA

APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF APPEALS
BOARD AND COMMISSIONER

Court to which appeal is to be made

39A.—(1) The Minister may, after consulting the Chief Justice, by order in the *Gazette*, determine that appeals under section 29(2) are to be made to the Appellate Division of the High Court, instead of the Court of Appeal.

(2) The Minister may, after consulting the Chief Justice, by order in the *Gazette*, determine that appeals under section 38(2) are to lie to the Appellate Division of the High Court, instead of the Court of Appeal.

Modifications where order under section 39A is in force

39B.—(1) Where an order under section 39A(1) is in force —

- (a) any reference to the Court of Appeal in section 29(2), (2A), (3) and (4) is a reference to the Appellate Division of the High Court;
- (b) the reference to Court in section 29(4) is a reference to the Appellate Division of the High Court; and
- (c) section 29(5) is replaced with the following provision:

“(5) There is such further right of appeal from decisions of the Appellate Division of the High Court under this section as exists in the case of decisions made by the Appellate Division of the High Court in the exercise of its appellate civil jurisdiction.”.

(2) Where an order under section 39A(2) is in force —

(a) any reference to the Court of Appeal in section 38(3) is a reference to the Appellate Division of the High Court; and

(b) section 38(2) is replaced with the following provisions:

5

“(2) An appeal lies from that decision to the Appellate Division of the High Court.

(2A) There is such further right of appeal from decisions of the Appellate Division of the High Court under this section as exists in the case of decisions made by the Appellate Division of the High Court in the exercise of its appellate civil jurisdiction.”.”.

10

Consequential and related amendments to other Acts

15

28.—(1) The provisions of the Acts specified in the first column of the Schedule are amended in the manner set out opposite in the second column.

(2) The Minister may, by order in the *Gazette*, make amendments to any Act that are related to or consequential on the enactment of this Act, including amendments to any reference to the High Court, the Court of Appeal or the judges of those Courts.

20

(3) An order under subsection (2) —

(a) may be made at any time within the period of 2 years after the date of commencement of this section; and

25

(b) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

Additional consequential and related amendments to other Acts

29.—(1) The Common Services Tunnels Act 2018 (Act 17 of 2018) is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 18(1), (2) and (3); and

(b) by deleting the words “the Court” in the following provision and substituting the word “it”:

Section 18(3).

(2) The Copyright Act (Cap. 63, 2006 Ed.) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 7(1) (definition of “Court”).

(3) The Credit Bureau Act 2016 (Act 27 of 2016) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 57(1)(a).

(4) The Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68, 2012 Ed.) is amended by deleting the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “Supreme Court Judge”:

Section 270(8)(a).

(5) The Family Justice Act 2014 (Act 27 of 2014) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 23(2B).

(6) The Financial Holding Companies Act 2013 (Act 13 of 2013) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

5

Section 50(1)(a); and

- (b) by deleting the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 52(4).

10

(7) The Geographical Indications Act 2014 (Act 19 of 2014) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “appellate court”:

15

Section 32(3);

- (b) by deleting the words “the Court or” in the following provision:

Section 32(3); and

- (c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (3) of section 32, the following subsection:

20

“(4) In this section, “appellate court” means the court to which an appeal under subsection (3) is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322).”.

25

(8) The Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 (Act 40 of 2018) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

30

Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)

Section 3

Third Schedule, Article 4, paragraph 1;

5 (b) by inserting, immediately after the words “procedure of” in section 448(1)(a)(ii), the words “the Appellate Division of the High Court or”;

(c) by inserting, immediately after the words “to the Court” in section 448(2)(a), the words “, the Appellate Division of the High Court”;

10 (d) by inserting, immediately after the words “from the Court to” in section 448(2)(c), the words “the Appellate Division of the High Court or”;

15 (e) by inserting, immediately after the words “in the Court” in section 448(2)(d), the words “, the Appellate Division of the High Court”;

(f) by deleting the words “High Court” in the section heading of the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of High Court”:

Section 3; and

20 (g) by deleting the word “High” in the section heading of the following provision:

Section 256.

(9) The Merchant Shipping Act (Cap. 179, 1996 Ed.) is amended —

25 (a) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 175(1);

30 (b) by deleting the words “the Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 175(1)(a), (b) and (c);

- (c) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 175(2); and

- (d) by deleting the marginal note of section 175 and inserting the following section heading:

“Appointment of salvage by General Division of High Court”.

- (10) The Payment Services Act 2019 (Act 2 of 2019) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 54(1), (2), (3) and (4)

Section 79(1)(b)

Section 82(1)(b);

- (b) by deleting the words “High Court or a Judge of that Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 55 (definition of “Court”); and

- (c) by deleting the words “High Court” in the section heading of the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of High Court”:

Section 54.

- (11) The Penal Code (Cap. 224, 2008 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 174 (*illustration (a)*); and

- (b) by deleting the words “that Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “the General Division of the High Court”:

Section 174 (*illustration (a)*).

(12) The Plant Varieties Protection Act (Cap. 232A, 2006 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “appellate court”:

Section 48(3);

- (b) by deleting the words “the Court or” in the following provision:

Section 48(3); and

- (c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (3) of section 48, the following subsection:

“(4) In this section, “appellate court” means the court to which an appeal under subsection (3) is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322).”.

(13) The Protection from Harassment Act (Cap. 256A, 2015 Ed.) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 16I(2)(a)

Section 16J(8).

(14) The Reciprocal Enforcement of Commonwealth Judgments (Repeal) Act 2019 (Act 24 of 2019) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 2(2)(d).

(15) The Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266, 2005 Ed.) is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “appellate court”:

Section 62(2A);

- (b) by deleting the words “the Court or” in the following provision:

Section 62(2A); and

- (c) by deleting subsection (3) of section 62 and substituting the following subsection:

5

“(3) In this section —

“appellate court” means the court to which an appeal under subsection (2A) is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322);

10

“decision” includes any act of the Registrar done in the exercise of a discretion vested in him by or under this Act.”.

- (16) The Small Claims Tribunals Act (Cap. 308, 1998 Ed.) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

15

Section 39(1)(b)

Section 42(1), (2) and (3).

- (17) The Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 2005 Ed.) is amended —

20

- (a) by deleting the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “appellate court”:

Section 75(4);

- (b) by deleting the words “the Court or” in the following provision:

25

Section 75(4); and

(c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (4) of section 75, the following subsection:

“(5) In this section, “appellate court” means the court to which an appeal under subsection (4) is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322).”.

(18) The Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A, 2001 Ed.) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 21(3).

(19) The Transport Safety Investigations Act 2018 (Act 36 of 2018) is amended by deleting the words “High Court” wherever they appear in the following provision and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 43(3)(c), (4) and (5).

(20) The Variable Capital Companies Act 2018 (Act 44 of 2018) is amended by deleting the words “High Court or a judge of the High Court” in the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”).

(21) The Work Injury Compensation Act 2019 (Act 27 of 2019) is amended —

(a) by deleting the words “*High Court*” in the following provision and substituting the words “*General Division of High Court*”:

Division 4 heading of Part 4;

(b) by deleting the words “High Court” in the following provisions and substituting in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”:

Section 58(1), (2) and (3)

Section 60(2)

Section 63(5)(b); and

- (c) by deleting the words “High Court” in the section heading of the following provision and substituting the words “General Division of High Court”:

Section 58.

References to High Court in section 128 of Criminal Justice Reform Act 2018

30. For the purposes of section 128(1) and (2) of the Criminal Justice Reform Act 2018 (Act 19 of 2018), any reference to an offence to be tried in the High Court is, on or after the date of commencement of this section, a reference to an offence to be tried in the General Division of the High Court.

Saving and transitional provisions

31.—(1) Divisions 7 and 9 of Part III of the amended Act apply, on or after the appointed date, to any decision of the High Court made before the appointed date against which no appeal has been brought to the Court of Appeal before the appointed date, as if the decision were a decision of the General Division of the High Court, other than the following decisions:

- (a) any decision of the High Court in a case where an appeal could not have been brought to the Court of Appeal under section 34(1) of the unamended Act;
- (b) any decision of the High Court in a case where leave of the High Court or the Court of Appeal, or leave of a Judge of the Family Division of the High Court, was required to bring an appeal to the Court of Appeal under section 34(2), (2A) or (4) of the unamended Act.

(2) To avoid doubt —

- (a) subsection (1) does not create any right of appeal; and
- (b) an appeal cannot be brought against any decision of the High Court made before the appointed date in any case where an appeal could not have been brought to the Court of Appeal under section 34(1) of the unamended Act.

(3) Despite section 13, where an appeal against a decision of the High Court has been brought to the Court of Appeal before the appointed date —

- (a) the appeal continues, on or after that date, in the Court of Appeal as if section 13 had not been enacted;
- (b) Part V of the amended Act does not apply to the appeal; and
- (c) Parts IV and IVA of the unamended Act continue to apply to the appeal as if section 13 had not been enacted, subject to the following modifications:
 - (i) any reference to the High Court in sections 30(4), 35 and 37(2) of the unamended Act is to be read as a reference to the General Division of the High Court;
 - (ii) “Judge of Appeal” has the meaning given to “Judge” (in relation to the Court of Appeal) by section 2 of the amended Act;
 - (iii) sections 29 and 34 of the unamended Act are to be disregarded.

(4) Despite sections 12, 13 and 23, where the High Court has made a decision before the appointed date in a case mentioned in section 34(2), (2A) or (4) of the unamended Act and no appeal has been brought to the Court of Appeal against that decision before the appointed date —

- (a) Divisions 7 and 9 of Part III of, and the Fifth Schedule to, the amended Act do not apply to an appeal against that decision;

- (b) section 34 of, and the Fifth Schedule to, the unamended Act continue to apply to an appeal against that decision as if sections 13 and 23 had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the leave of the High Court is to be read as a reference to the leave of the General Division of the High Court; 5
- (c) if leave is granted under section 34 of the unamended Act as applied by paragraph (b) to bring an appeal against that decision to the Court of Appeal —
 - (i) Part V of the amended Act does not apply to that appeal; and 10
 - (ii) Parts IV and IVA of the unamended Act continue to apply to that appeal as if section 13 had not been enacted, subject to the following modifications:
 - (A) any reference to the High Court in sections 30(4), 35 and 37(2) of the unamended Act is to be read as a reference to the General Division of the High Court; 15
 - (B) “Judge of Appeal” has the meaning given to “Judge” (in relation to the Court of Appeal) by section 2 of the amended Act; 20
 - (C) sections 29 and 34 of the unamended Act are to be disregarded.
- (5) To avoid doubt, proceedings begun in the High Court (other than proceedings of the Family Division of the High Court or of the Singapore International Commercial Court) before the date of commencement of this subsection continue, on or after that date, in the General Division of the High Court, as if the proceedings had begun in the General Division of the High Court. 25

(6) Despite sections 22(d) and 23 —

(a) section 29A(1)(c) of, and the Fifth Schedule to, the amended Act do not apply to any order mentioned in paragraph 1(c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) of the Fourth Schedule to the unamended Act that is made before the appointed date; and

(b) section 34(1) of, and the Fourth Schedule to, the unamended Act continue to apply to any such order as if sections 22(d) and 23 had not been enacted.

(7) Despite sections 9 and 21 —

(a) section 21 of, and the Third Schedule to, the amended Act do not apply to any decision of a District Court or Magistrate's Court made before the appointed date; and

(b) section 21 of, and the Third Schedule to, the unamended Act continue to apply to any such decision as if sections 9 and 21 had not been enacted, subject to the following modifications:

(i) any reference to the High Court is to be read as a reference to the General Division of the High Court;

(ii) "Judge" has the meaning given by section 2 of the amended Act.

(8) For a period of 2 years after the date of commencement of any provision of this Act, the Minister may, by regulations, prescribe such additional provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent to the enactment of that provision as the Minister may consider necessary or expedient.

(9) In this section —

"amended Act" means the principal Act as in force on or after the appointed date;

"appointed date" means the date of commencement of sections 9, 12, 13, 21, 22 and 23;

"unamended Act" means the principal Act as in force immediately before the appointed date.

Saving and transitional provisions in relation to other Acts

32.—(1) Despite section 26 —

- (a) sections 21A(1), 36(6), 41(8), 45(5) and (7), 49(7) and (11) and 52 of the Arbitration Act as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 26 do not apply to any appeal against any decision of the High Court under section 21, 36, 41, 45(6) or 49 of that Act made before that date; and 5
- (b) sections 21A(1), 36(6), 41(8), 45(5) and (7), 49(7) and (11) and 52 of the Arbitration Act as in force immediately before that date continue to apply to any such appeal as if section 26 had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the leave of the High Court or the Court is to be read as a reference to the leave of the General Division of the High Court. 10

(2) Despite section 28(1) and item 2 of the Schedule — 15

- (a) section 32(2) of the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act 2016 as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) does not apply to any appeal under section 32(1) of that Act against any order or decision of the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction made before that date; and 20
- (b) section 32(2) of the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act 2016 as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such appeal as if section 28(1) had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the leave of the High Court is to be read as a reference to the leave of the General Division of the High Court. 25

(3) Despite section 28(1) and item 52 of the Schedule —

- (a) section 47(3) of the Estate Duty Act as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) does not apply to any appeal against any order, direction, determination or decision of the High Court made before that date upon any application under section 47 of that Act; and 30

(b) section 47(3) of the Estate Duty Act as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such appeal as if section 28(1) had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the leave of the High Court is to be read as a reference to the leave of the General Division of the High Court.

(4) Despite section 28(1) and item 57 of the Schedule —

(a) section 23(2A) of, and the Second Schedule to, the Family Justice Act 2014 as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) do not apply to any order specified in sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of the Second Schedule to that Act as in force immediately before that date that is made before that date; and

(b) section 23(2A) of, and the Second Schedule to, the Family Justice Act 2014 as in force immediately before that date continue to apply to any such order as if section 28(1) had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the High Court is to be read as a reference to the General Division of the High Court.

(5) Despite section 28(1) and item 78 of the Schedule —

(a) section 10(4) and (5) of the International Arbitration Act as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) does not apply to any appeal from a decision of the High Court mentioned in section 10(4) of that Act that is made before that date; and

(b) section 10(4) and (5) of the International Arbitration Act as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such appeal as if section 28(1) had not been enacted, subject to the modification that any reference to the leave of the High Court is to be read as a reference to the leave of the General Division of the High Court.

(6) Despite section 28(1) and item 113 of the Schedule —

(a) section 90(3) of the Patents Act as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) does not apply to any appeal against any decision of the High Court made before that date on appeal from a decision of the Registrar under that Act; and

5

(b) section 90(3) of the Patents Act as in force immediately before that date continues to apply to any such appeal as if section 28(1) had not been enacted, subject to the modification that the third reference to the court is to be read as a reference to the General Division of the High Court.

10

(7) Section 170 of the Merchant Shipping Act as in force on or after the date of commencement of section 28(1) applies to any decision of a District Court made before that date, in determining a dispute relating to salvage under section 168(1) of that Act, against which no appeal has been brought to the Court of Appeal before that date.

15

(8) To avoid doubt —

(a) subsection (7) does not create any right of appeal; and

(b) an appeal cannot be brought against any decision of a District Court made before the date of commencement of section 28(1) in any case where an appeal could not have been brought to the Court of Appeal under section 170 of the Merchant Shipping Act as in force immediately before that date.

20

25

(9) Despite section 28(1) and item 99(3) of the Schedule, where an appeal has been brought to the Court of Appeal under section 170 of the Merchant Shipping Act before the date of commencement of section 28(1), the appeal continues, on or after that date, in the Court of Appeal as if section 28(1) had not been enacted.

30

THE SCHEDULE

Section 28(1)

CONSEQUENTIAL AND RELATED AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
1. Accountants Act (Cap. 2, 2005 Ed.)	
Sections 12C(16), 38(5)(b), (7) and (8), 43, 51(9), 52(3) and (8)(b), 53(3) and (8)(b), 54(1) and (2) and 55(1)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
2. Administration of Justice (Protection) Act 2016 (Act 19 of 2016)	
(1) Section 2(1) (paragraph (a) of definition of “judge”)	Delete the words “, a Judge of Appeal”.
(2) Sections 9(a) and (d), 10(1) and 30(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 10(2) and (4), 12(1)(b) and 13(1), (7), (9) and (10)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 10(2)	Insert, immediately after the words “Court of Appeal”, the words “, contempt committed in connection with proceedings in the Appellate Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 12(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, by the Appellate Division of the High Court”.
(6) Section 32(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(7) Section 32	<p>Delete subsection (2) and substitute the following subsection:</p> <p>“(2) No appeal may be brought under subsection (1) against any order or decision of the General Division of the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction or the Appellate Division of the High Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, except with the leave of —</p> <p>(a) (in the case of the General Division of the High Court) the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322); and</p> <p>(b) (in the case of the Appellate Division of the High Court) the Court of Appeal.”.</p>
<p>3. Adoption of Children Act (Cap. 4, 2012 Ed.)</p> <p>Section 2 (definition of “court”)</p>	<p>Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.</p>
<p>4. Air Navigation Act (Cap. 6, 2014 Ed.)</p> <p>Sections 12C(2)(b), (3) and (5) and 14D(3)(c)</p>	<p>Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.</p>

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
5. Allied Health Professions Act (Cap. 6B, 2013 Ed.)	
(1) Section 50(1)(a)(ii)	Delete the words “Judge or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(2) Sections 51(6), 53(3), (6) and (7), 55(1), (2), (6), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13), 62(2) and 65(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 55(10)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 65 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
6. Application of English Law Act (Cap. 7A, 1994 Ed.)	
Section 4(4)(b)	Delete the words “High Court in Singapore” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court in Singapore”.
7. Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Act (Cap. 11, 2012 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 4(1) and 5	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 6	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judges”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
8. Architects Act (Cap. 12, 2000 Ed.)	
Sections 15(5), 17C(1), 18(10), 19(3), 26B(1), (2) and (3), 31F(4), 31G(5), 31H(1), (2), (3) and (4) and 31I	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
9. Banishment Act (Cap. 18, 1985 Ed.)	
Sections 5(3), 8(4) and 10	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
10. Banking Act (Cap. 19, 2008 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 20(4) and (6) and 52(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 20(6)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 20(6)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 55A (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Part I of Third Schedule, item 7 (first column)	Delete the word “thereof” and substitute the words “sitting in the Supreme Court”.
11. Bankruptcy Act (Cap. 20, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 3, 8(1) and 151(1) and (2); and the Schedule, paragraph 2(6)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 3 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
12. Bills of Sale Act (Cap. 24, 2011 Ed.)	
(1) Section 8(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 8(3)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 15(1) and 16(1)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court” and substitute in each case the words “Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
13. Boundaries and Survey Maps Act (Cap. 25, 2006 Ed.)	
Section 12(2)(e)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
14. Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act (Cap. 30C, 2008 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 47(1)(c)(vi) and 98(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 85A(1)(b)	Delete the words “to the Court of Appeal”.
(3) Section 98(2)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 98 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
15. Business Names Registration Act 2014 (Act 29 of 2014)	
(1) Sections 17(10), 25(1) and (3), 30(16) and 34(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 25(2)	Delete the words “High Court’s order” and substitute the words “order of the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 25 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
16. Carbon Pricing Act 2018 (Act 23 of 2018)	
(1) Section 37(1), (3), (4) and (5)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 37 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
17. Casino Control Act (Cap. 33A, 2007 Ed.)	
Section 146D(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
18. Charities Act (Cap. 37, 2007 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 2(1) (definition of “charity”), 6(3) and (4), 22(4), 23(1), (3) and (4), 24(1), (4) and (5), 26(4) and (5), 27(6)(a), 31(5) and (8), 32(1), 32A(2), 45 and 46(1) and (2)(b)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 2(1) (definition of “charity”)	Delete the words “Court’s jurisdiction” and substitute the words “jurisdiction of the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 22(4), 23(1) and (4), 26(5) and 31(8)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 24 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
19. Children and Young Persons Act (Cap. 38, 2001 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 30(3)(a), 33(2) and (5), 37(3), 40(4), 48 and 85	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 75	Delete the words “the Judges of the High Court” and substitute the words “Judges sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 75	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 75 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
20. Choice of Court Agreements Act (Cap. 39A, 2017 Ed.)	
(1) Section 2	Delete subsection (2) and substitute the following subsections: “(2) Where the High Court is designated in an exclusive choice of court agreement, the designation is to be construed —

THE SCHEDULE — *continued**First column**Second column*

(a) as a designation of the General Division of the High Court; and

(b) as including the Singapore International Commercial Court, unless a contrary intention appears in the agreement.

(2A) Where the General Division of the High Court is designated in an exclusive choice of court agreement, the designation is to be construed as including the Singapore International Commercial Court, unless a contrary intention appears in the agreement.”.

(2) Sections 13(1), (3) and (4), 14, 15(1), (2) and (4), 16(1) and (2), 17(1), (2), (3), (4) and (5), 18, 19, 20(1), (2), (3) and (4) and 22(2)

Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

(3) Section 20(1)

Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

(4) Section 23(1)

Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General and Appellate Divisions of the High Court”.

(5) Section headings of sections 14 and 15

Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.

21. Civil Law Act
(Cap. 43, 1999 Ed.)

(1) Section 2
(definition of “court”)

Delete the words “High Court and includes any Judge thereof whether sitting in court or in chambers” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 3	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal”.
22. Commodity Trading Act (Cap. 48A, 2009 Ed.) Section 42(3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
23. Community Disputes Resolution Act 2015 (Act 7 of 2015) (1) Sections 26(1) and (2), 27(1) and (2), 28 and 32(2)(m) (2) Section 28 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
24. Community Mediation Centres Act (Cap. 49A, 1998 Ed.) Section 18(3) (paragraph (a) of definition of “registrar”)	Delete the words “High Court (other than the Family Division thereof)” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court (other than the Family Division thereof), the Appellate Division of the High Court”.
25. Companies Act (Cap. 50, 2006 Ed.) (1) Section 4(1) (definition of “Court”) (2) Sections 145(9) and 205AC(2) (3) Sections 173G(15) and 370A(16)	Delete the words “High Court or a judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the word “court” and substitute in each case the word “Court”. Delete the word “High”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(4) Section 12B (section heading)	Delete the word “High”.
(5) Section 205AC (section heading)	Delete the word “court” and substitute the word “Court”.
(6) Tenth Schedule, Article 4, paragraph 1	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
26. Competition Act (Cap. 50B, 2006 Ed.)	
(1) Section 72(5)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(2) Sections 74(1), (3) and (4) and 86(3)(c) and (d) and (4)(b) and (c)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 74(3)(b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 74(4)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 86(3)(d)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “appellate court”.
(6) Section 86(4)(c)	Delete the words “to the Court of Appeal” wherever they appear.
(7) Section 86(4)(c)	Delete the words “an appeal” and substitute the words “such an appeal”.
(8) Section 74 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court and Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court, etc.”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
27. Consumer Protection (Fair Trading) Act (Cap. 52A, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 9(1), (2), (3), (4)(c), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (14) and 10(1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (8) and (9)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 9(1)(c), (2) and (3) and 10(1)(a) and (b), (4), (5)(a) and (6)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the District Court or General Division of the High Court”.
28. Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act (Cap. 53B, 2002 Ed.)	
Section 3(7)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
29. Control of Manufacture Act (Cap. 57, 2001 Ed.)	
Section 6(2), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
30. Control of Vectors and Pesticides Act (Cap. 59, 2002 Ed.)	
Section 40(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
31. Conveyancing and Law of Property Act (Cap. 61, 1994 Ed.)	
(1) Section 2 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 73(5)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the word “court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
32. Co-operative Societies Act (Cap. 62, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 60(3)(b) and 92(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 92(2)	Delete the words “judge or judges of the High Court” and substitute the words “Judge or Judges sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
33. Copyright Act (Cap. 63, 2006 Ed.)	
Section 179(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
34. Coroners Act (Cap. 63A, 2012 Ed.)	
Section 39(4)(b)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
35. Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act (Cap. 65A, 2000 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 2(1) (paragraph (a) of definition of “Registrar”), 14(4) and (5), 15(1), (2), (2A) and (4), 16(1), (6), (8) and (9), 17(1), (6), (7) and (8), 19(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (9), 20(1) and (2), 21(1), 23(2) and (5)(b), 24(2) and (5) (paragraph (b) of definition of “the relevant time”), 29C(1)(a)(vii), 31(1) and (2), 35(2) (definition of “court”), 42(1), (2)(a) and (b), (4), (5), (5A), (6), (7) and (7A), 50(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) and 61(2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Sections 15(1)(c) and (4), 16(6), 17(7), 19(4)(b), (6), (7) and (9), 20(2), 31(2), 42(1), (4), (5A) and (7A)(a) and (b) and 50(1), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 17(8)	Delete the words “paid into Court” and substitute the words “paid into court”.
(4) Section 21 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
36. Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act (Cap. 67, 2000 Ed.)	
Section 21	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
37. Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68, 2012 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 2(1) (definition of “court”), 5, 11(6), 24(2), 55(2), 89(4), 92(4)(b), 93(3C)(b), 97(1) and (2), 98(1), 109, 123(7), 138 (<i>illustration (b)</i>), 148(3), 149A (paragraph (b) of definition of “deferred prosecution agreement” or “DPA”), 149F(1), (2)(b), (3), (5) and (6), 149G(1), (3), (4), (5) and (6), 149H(2), (3), (4) and (5), 149I(1)(a)(i) and (ii) and (b), (2), (3) and (5)(a) and (b), 149J(1) and (2), 149K(1) and (4), 149M(1), 172 (definition of “co-accused”), 173, 175, 210(1), (2)(a) and (3), 211, 211A(1)(a) and (b)(ii) and (2), 212(1), 213(1), 215(1)(a) and (b), 227(3) and (4), 232(4), 239(1) and (4),	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
240(1) and (2), 292(2), 297, 303(1), 304(1)(a) and (b) and (2)(a) and (b), 307(2), 309(2), 313(o), 337(10), 354(5) and (7), 356(1), (2), (3) and (4), 357(1A), 367, 374(1), 377(2), (4), (5) and (7), 378(1) and (4), 382, 386(1) and (4)(a), 389(1) and (2), 393(1)(a) and (2), 394A(1), 394H(6)(b), 394I(5)(b), (7)(a) and (9), 394K(3) and (4), 395(13) and (15)(a) and (b), 396(1), 397(1), (3A) and (5), 398(1), 399(1), (2) and (3), 400(1), 401(1), (2), (3) and (4), 402, 403(1) and (2), 404(1), (3), (4) and (5), 405(1), 417(1) and (2), 418 and 426(5)(a)	
(2) Section 2(1)	<p>Delete the definitions of “Judge” and “Judge of Appeal” and substitute the following definitions:</p> <p>“ “Judge” means a Supreme Court Judge, a Senior Judge or a Judicial Commissioner sitting in the General Division of the High Court in accordance with the Constitution and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322);</p> <p>“Judge sitting in the Court of Appeal” means a Supreme Court Judge, a Senior Judge or a Judicial Commissioner sitting in the Court of Appeal in accordance with the Constitution and the Supreme Court of Judicature Act;”.</p>

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Sections 26(1) and 71(1)	Delete the words “High Court, by a Judge of the High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court, by a Judge”.
(4) Section 115(1)	Delete the words “High Court, by a Judge of that Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, by a Judge”.
(5) Section 234	Delete the words “before the High Court shall be heard and disposed of before a single judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “in the General Division of the High Court is to be heard and disposed of before a single Judge”.
(6) Section 313(g)	Delete the words “Judge of Appeal or High Court Judge” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(7) Section 354(3)(a)	Delete the words “High Court, a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, a Judge”.
(8) Section 356(1)(a) and (b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the Court of Appeal or the General Division of the High Court”.
(9) Sections 356(2), (3) and (4) and 357(1A)	Delete the words “the Court must” and substitute in each case the words “the Court of Appeal or the General Division of the High Court must”.
(10) Section 357(1A)	Delete the words “applied to the Court” and substitute the words “applied to the Court of Appeal or the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(11) Section 374	Insert, immediately after subsection (5), the following subsection: “(6) To avoid doubt, any appeal against a decision of the General Division of the High Court is to be made to the Court of Appeal (and not to the Appellate Division of the High Court).”.
(12) Sections 378(5A), 394H(6)(a), 397(3B) and 408A(4)	Delete the words “Judge of Appeal” and substitute in each case the words “Judge sitting in the Court of Appeal”.
(13) Section 384(2)	Delete the words “Judges or Judges of Appeal” and substitute the words “Judges sitting in the appellate court”.
(14) Section 384(4)	Delete the words “High Court Judge (in the case where the appeal is made to the High Court)” and substitute the words “Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court (in the case where the appeal is made to the General Division of the High Court)”.
(15) Sections 386(2), 394I(5)(a) and (7)(d), 395(14) and 397(3C)	Delete the words “Judges of Appeal” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “Judges sitting in the Court of Appeal”.
(16) Section 386(2)	Delete the words “number of Judges” and substitute the words “number of Judges sitting in the Court of Appeal”.
(17) Section 389(1)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(18) Section 394F(1)	<p>Delete the definition of “civil application” and substitute the following definition:</p> <p>“ “civil application” means an application to a court when exercising its civil jurisdiction, and includes —</p> <p>(a) where the court is the Court of Appeal, an appeal to the Court of Appeal from any judgment or order of the General Division of the High Court, or of the Appellate Division of the High Court, in such an application; or</p> <p>(b) where the court is the Appellate Division of the High Court, an appeal to the Appellate Division of the High Court from any judgment or order of the General Division of the High Court in such an application;”.</p>
(19) Sections 394H(5) and 394I(4)	<p>Delete the words “, any judge of the High Court or any Judge of the Court of Appeal” and substitute in each case the words “or any Supreme Court Judge”.</p>

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(20) Section 394I(7)	<p>Delete paragraphs (b) and (c) and substitute the following paragraphs:</p> <p>“(b) the Court of Appeal may hear a civil application, made to the General Division of the High Court or to the Appellate Division of the High Court, that is related to a review application (whether made to the Court of Appeal or to the General Division of the High Court);</p> <p>(c) where the Court of Appeal so orders, the Court of Appeal may hear a review application (whether made to the Court of Appeal or to the General Division of the High Court) and any related civil application (whether made to the Court of Appeal, to the Appellate Division of the High Court or to the General Division of the High Court) at the same time or one immediately after another; and”.</p>
(21) Section 419(2)	Delete the words “of the High Court”.
(22) Sections 419(3) and 420(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court”.
(23) Section 420(1)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(24) Section 422	Delete the words “High Court or Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(25) Section 428A(2)(b)	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judges”.
(26) Part X (Part heading)	Delete the words “HIGH COURT” and substitute the words “GENERAL DIVISION OF HIGH COURT”.
(27) Section headings of sections 97, 98, 175, 210, 212, 356, 397 and 401	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
(28) Section 239 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court’s power” and substitute the words “Power of General Division of High Court”.
(29) First Schedule, heading under the seventh column	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
38. Customs Act (Cap. 70, 2004 Ed.) Sections 22B(5), (6) and (7) and 98B(4)(f)	 Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
39. Debtors Act (Cap. 73, 2014 Ed.) Section 2 (definitions of “court” and “judge”)	 Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
40. Deep Seabed Mining Act 2015 (Act 6 of 2015) Section 2 (definition of “Court”)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
41. Defamation Act (Cap. 75, 2014 Ed.) Section 7(4)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
42. Dental Registration Act (Cap. 76, 2009 Ed.) (1) Sections 38(6), 40(3), (5) and (6), 41(7), (8) and (14), 49D(2) and 49G(1), (2) and (3) (2) Section 41(7) (3) Section 49G (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
43. Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners’ Protection Schemes Act (Cap. 77B, 2012 Ed.) Section 65(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
44. Distress Act (Cap. 84, 2013 Ed.) (1) Section 2 (definition of “judge”) (2) Section 2 (definition of “registrar”)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court in all cases where proceedings are taken in the High Court” and substitute the words “Judge in all cases where proceedings are taken in the General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
45. Economic Development Board Act (Cap. 85, 2012 Ed.)	
(1) Section 11(2)(g)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 21(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 21(11)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “court hearing the appeal”.
(4) Section 21(13)	Delete the words “, within 30 days from the date of the order, appeal to the Court of Appeal, and, upon the appeal, that Court may after hearing the parties make such orders as it thinks proper” and substitute the words “appeal against the order within 30 days after the date of the order”.
46. Employment Act (Cap. 91, 2009 Ed.)	
Sections 117(1) and (2), 118(2) and 126C(1)(b), (4), (5) and (7)(a), (b) and (c)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
47. Employment Claims Act 2016 (Act 21 of 2016)	
(1) Sections 17(5), 23(1) and (2), 24(1), (2) and (4), 25(1), (2), (3) and (4), 26, 27(1) and (2) and 33(1)(a)(i)(D), (E), (F) and (G) and (2)(n)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 33(1)(a)(i)(D)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court, a District Court or a Magistrate’s Court (as the case may be)”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Section headings of sections 23, 25 and 26	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
48. Employment of Foreign Manpower Act (Cap. 91A, 2009 Ed.) Section 25H(2)	 Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
49. Environmental Protection and Management Act (Cap. 94A, 2002 Ed.) (1) Sections 39(4) and (5), 51(5), 61(1) and (2) and 62 (2) Section 62 (3) Section 62	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “in Court” and substitute the words “in court”. Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court or District Court”.
50. Environmental Public Health Act (Cap. 95, 2002 Ed.) Section 89(3)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
51. Estate Duty Act (Cap. 96, 2005 Ed.) (1) Sections 33(2), 38(2), 39(4) and 47(1), (2) and (5) (2) Section 47(3)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “decision of the High Court” and substitute the words “decision of the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Section 47(3)	Delete the words “the High Court or the Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “the court to which such an appeal is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322)”.
(4) Section 47(4) and (5)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
52. Evidence Act (Cap. 97, 1997 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 32(7), 123 (including <i>illustrations (a)</i> and <i>(b)</i>) and 170 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 123 (<i>illustration (c)</i>)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
53. Evidence (Civil Proceedings in Other Jurisdictions) Act (Cap. 98, 2013 Ed.)	
(1) Long title and sections 3, 4(1), (3), (4)(b) and (5) and 5(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section headings of sections 3 and 4	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
54. Executive Condominium Housing Scheme Act (Cap. 99A, 1997 Ed.)	
Sections 8(6) and 9(7)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
55. Extradition Act (Cap. 103, 2000 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 13, 28, 37(1), (2) and (5) and 38	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 37(1) and (2)(a) and (b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
56. Family Justice Act 2014 (Act 27 of 2014)	
(1) Section 2(1)	Delete the definition of “Judge”.
(2) Sections 2(2), 4(1), 22(1), 23(1), (2), (3) and (4), 24(1), (2), (3) and (4), 26(2)(a) and (b), (3) and (5)(c), 29(1), (2) and (3), 32, 34(1) and (2) and 46(3)(c)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 12(1) and (3) and 20(2)	Delete the words “Judge or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(4) Section 12(3)	Delete the words “High Court or the Court of Appeal in accordance with the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322)” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal in accordance with the Constitution”.
(5) Section 22(2)	Delete the words “powers of the High Court” and substitute the words “powers of the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued**First column**Second column*

(6) Section 23

Delete subsection (2A) and substitute the following subsection:

“(2A) An appeal lies to the General Division of the High Court from a decision of a Family Court only with the leave of that Family Court or the General Division of the High Court in any case specified in the Second Schedule subject to any exception specified in that Schedule.”.

(7) Section 25

Delete the words “jurisdiction of the High Court” and substitute the words “jurisdiction of the General Division of the High Court”.

(8) Section 46(1)(b)

Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.

(9) Section headings of sections 22, 23, 24, 25 and 29

Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.

(10) Second Schedule
(Schedule heading)

Delete the word “NON-APPEALABLE” and substitute the words “APPEALABLE ONLY WITH LEAVE”.

(11) Second Schedule

Delete the words “No appeal is to be brought to the High Court” and substitute the words “An appeal lies to the General Division of the High Court from a decision of a Family Court only with the leave of that Family Court or the General Division of the High Court”.

57. Finance Companies Act
(Cap. 108, 2011 Ed.)

(1) Section 38(1)(a)

Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 39A (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
58. Fire Safety Act (Cap. 109A, 2000 Ed.) Sections 17(1) and (2) and 19(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
59. Gas Act (Cap. 116A, 2002 Ed.) (1) Section 68E(1), (2), (3) and (4) (2) Section 68E(4) (3) Section 68E (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
60. Geneva Conventions Act (Cap. 117, 1985 Ed.) Section 6(2)	Delete the words “section 45(1) of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act” and substitute the words “section 377(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68)”; and delete the marginal reference “Cap. 322.”.
61. Geographical Indications Act 2014 (Act 19 of 2014) Section 2 (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
62. Goods and Services Tax Act (Cap. 117A, 2005 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 54(2), (3), (4) and (5) and 55(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 54(4) and 55(5) and (6)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 54(5)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section headings of sections 54 and 55	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
63. Government Proceedings Act (Cap. 121, 1985 Ed.)	
(1) Sub-heading above section 16	Delete the words “ <i>High Court</i> ” and substitute the words “ <i>General Division of High Court</i> ”.
(2) Sections 16, 21(1), 25(1), (2) and (3), 26 and proviso, 33(1) and (4), 34(1)(a), 35(2), 37(3) and 38(2)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 16	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Civil proceedings in General Division of High Court”.
(4) Section 21	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Summary application to General Division of High Court in certain revenue matters”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(5) Section 25	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Transfer of proceedings to General Division of High Court”.
64. Government Procurement Act (Cap. 120, 1998 Ed.)	
(1) Section 8(6)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(2) Section 21(2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
65. Guardianship of Infants Act (Cap. 122, 1985 Ed.)	
Section 2	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
66. High Court (Admiralty Jurisdiction) Act (Cap. 123, 2001 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 3(1) and (2), 4(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7), 5(1), (2), (4) and (5), 6 and 7(1) and (2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 3(1) and (2) and 5(1)(c)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section headings of sections 3, 5 and 7	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
67. Hindu Endowments Act (Cap. 364, 1994 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 25(3), 26(4), 31, 32(1) and (3), 33(1) and (2) and 34(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 32(1), 33(2) and 34(1)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
68. Housing and Development Act (Cap. 129, 2004 Ed.)	
(1) Section 42(2)(g)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 52(8)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 52(8)	Delete the words “in Court” and substitute the words “in court”.
69. Housing Developers (Control and Licensing) Act (Cap. 130, 1985 Ed.)	
Sections 18(2)(d) and 20(c)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
70. Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act (Cap. 132, 2014 Ed.)	
Section 4(d)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
71. Income Tax Act (Cap. 134, 2014 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 81(2), (3), (4) and (5) and 82(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Sections 81(4) and 82(6) and (7)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 81(5)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section headings of sections 81 and 82	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
72. Industrial Relations Act (Cap. 136, 2004 Ed.)	
(1) Section 4(1) and (2)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(2) Section 4(2)	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judges”.
(3) Sections 54(5) and 57(1)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 57(4)	Delete the words “a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
73. Inheritance (Family Provision) Act (Cap. 138, 1985 Ed.)	
Section 2 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
74. Inquiries Act (Cap. 139A, 2008 Ed.)	
(1) The Schedule, paragraph 1(4)	Delete the words “a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) The Schedule, paragraph 16(a)	Delete the words “shall be construed as a reference to the High Court and a reference to a judge shall be construed as a reference to a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “is to be construed as a reference to the General Division of the High Court and a reference to a judge is to be construed as a reference to a Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
75. Insurance Act (Cap. 142, 2002 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 41C(1)(a), 41E(1), 49FB(12), 49FC(1), (3), (4), (5) and (6), 49FD(1)(b) and 49L(13)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 49FC(4) and 49FD(1)(b)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 49FO(22) (definition of “Court”), 49FP(8) and 49FQ(4)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
76. Internal Security Act (Cap. 143, 1985 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 5(3) and 80	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 5(3)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
77. International Arbitration Act (Cap. 143A, 2002 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 6(5)(b), 8(1), 8A(2), 10(3), (6), (7), (9)(a) and (b) and (10), 12(5)(a), 24 and 27(1) (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 10(4)	Delete the words “decision of the High Court” and substitute the words “decision of the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 10(4)	Delete the words “shall lie to the Court of Appeal only with the leave of the High Court” and substitute the words “may be brought only with the leave of the appellate court”.
(4) Section 10(5)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “appellate court”.
(5) Section 10(6), (7) and (10)(a) and (b)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute in each case the words “appellate court”.
(6) Section 10	Insert, immediately after subsection (10), the following subsection: “(11) In this section, “appellate court” means the court to which an appeal under Article 16(3) of the Model Law or this section is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322).”.
(7) Section 12(5)(a)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(8) Sections 12(6), 12A(2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7), 13(2) and (3), 18(b) and 19	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(9) Section 12A(3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court or Judge” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
78. International Child Abduction Act (Cap. 143C, 2011 Ed.) Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
79. International Interests in Aircraft Equipment Act (Cap. 144B, 2012 Ed.) (1) Section 5 (2) Section 5 (section heading)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
80. Jewish Synagogue Ordinance (Cap. 365, 1985 Ed.) Section 7(2)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
81. Land Revenue Collection Act (Cap. 155, 1985 Ed.) (1) Sections 18(1), 20 and 24 (2) Sections 18(1) and 20 (3) Section 18(2)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “The Court’s order” and substitute the words “The order of the General Division of the High Court”.
82. Land Surveyors Act (Cap. 156, 2012 Ed.) (1) Sections 15(10), 16(3), 25(6), 27(5), 28, 31 and 32(2) and (3)(c)	 Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Sections 25(6) and 27(5)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
83. Land Titles (Strata) Act (Cap. 158, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 6(1), 84A(2A)(b), (2B), (4A), (5A), (7), (7A), (7B), (8)(a) and (c), (9), (10), (11) and (12), 84B(1), 84C(1) and (2), 84D(2A)(b), (2B), (3A), (5), (5A), (5B), (6)(a), (7) and (8), 84E(3A)(b), (3B), (5A), (7), (7A), (7B), (8)(a), (9), (10) and (11) and 84FA(2A)(b), (2B), (4A), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11); and First Schedule, paragraph 14(a), (b) and (c)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 84A(5A)(a)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section headings of sections 84B and 84C	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
(4) Fourth Schedule (Schedule heading)	Delete the words “HIGH COURT” and substitute the words “GENERAL DIVISION OF HIGH COURT”.
84. Land Transport Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 158A, 1996 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 30(1), (2) and (3) and 31(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 30(2) and (3)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Section 30	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Power of Compensation Board to state special case for decision of General Division of High Court”.
(4) Section 31	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “General Division of High Court may call for proceedings of Compensation Board”.
85. Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits Act (Cap. 159A, 2000 Ed.) Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
86. Legal Aid and Advice Act (Cap. 160, 2014 Ed.) (1) Section 4(3)	Delete the words “a judge of the High Court and the judge (whose decision shall be final) may confirm or quash the decision appealed against or may substitute such decision as he thinks fit” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court and the General Division of the High Court (whose decision is final) may confirm or quash the decision appealed against or may substitute such decision as the General Division of the High Court thinks fit”.
(2) Section 19(a)(ii)	Delete the words “High Court (other than the Family Division thereof)” and substitute the words “General and Appellate Divisions of the High Court (other than the Family Division of the High Court)”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Part I of First Schedule, paragraph 1	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court”.
87. Legal Profession Act (Cap. 161, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Section 2(1) (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge when sitting in open court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court or a Judge sitting in open court in the General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 2(1) (definition of “Judge”)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court sitting in chambers” and substitute the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 2D(14) (definition of “court”), 36O(1) (definition of “Singapore International Commercial Court”), 36S(27), 91(4) and 116(1) (definition of “court”); First Schedule, paragraphs 9(1) and (3), 10(4) and (5), 12, 13(3), (4), (5), (6), (8), (10) and (11), 14(1), 16 and 18; and Second Schedule, paragraph 5(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Sections 15(6A), 27B(5), 30(5A)(b), 36U(2), 49(4), 82B(6) and (7), 83(6), 83A(4), 98(7) and 102(2)	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judges”.
(5) Section 26(1)(d)	Delete the words “a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Supreme Court of Malaysia or of any High Court in any part of Malaysia” and substitute the words “a Supreme Court Judge, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Malaysia or a Judge of any High Court in any part of Malaysia”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(6) Sections 26(2), 36U(4), 71(1)(d), 85(3A)(a), 92(2)(a) and 98(9)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(7) Sections 26(10), 36P(9), (10) and (11)(b), 36PA(7), (8) and (9)(b), 36S(3), 85(3A)(b), (c) and (d), 90(1)(a)(i) and 92(2)(b), (c) and (d)	Delete the words “of the Supreme Court”.
(8) Section 30(1)	Delete the words “Judges of Appeal” and substitute the words “Justices of the Court of Appeal”.
(9) Section 36O(1)	Insert, immediately before the definition of “appointing committee”, the following definition: “ “appellate court” means the court to which an appeal against a decision of the Singapore International Commercial Court is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322);”.
(10) Section 36O(1)	Delete the definition of “Judge” and substitute the following definition: “ “Judge” means a Supreme Court Judge, a Judicial Commissioner or a Senior Judge;”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(11) Sections 36O(1) (paragraph (a)(ii) of definition of “law expert”), 36P(1)(b) and (2)(a), (b) and (c) and 36PA(1)(a), (b) and (c)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “appellate court”.
(12) Sections 36Q(1)(a), 36S(5)(a) and 90(1)(a)(ii)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(13) Section 113(2)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(14) First Schedule, paragraphs 9(1), 12 and 13(5)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
88. Legitimacy Act (Cap. 162, 1985 Ed.) Section 2 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
89. Limitation Act (Cap. 163, 1996 Ed.) Section 6(6)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
90. Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A, 2006 Ed.) (1) Sections 2(1) (paragraphs (ii) and (iii) of definition of “officer”), 15(3), 19A(10), 28C(16), 30(1), 33(1), (2) and (3), 34(1), (2), (3)(a), (5), (6)(a)(i), (7), (8), (9), (11), (12)(a), (14) and (15), 35(1), (2) and (3), 36(3) and (5), 37(1) and (1A), 38(3)(c),	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued**First column**Second column*

(5)(b), (6) and (7), 38A(7)(b),
38D(1), 38E(4) and (5),
38G(1), (3) and (4), 40(1)
and 57(a); Fourth Schedule,
paragraph 1 (definition of
“Court”); and Fifth Schedule,
paragraph 1 (definition of
“Court”)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (2) Section 40(2) | Delete the words “order of the High Court” and substitute the words “order of the General Division of the High Court”. |
| (3) Section 40(2) | Delete the words “High Court order” and substitute the words “order of the General Division of the High Court”. |
| (4) Section 40(2) | Delete the words “High Court application” and substitute the words “application to the General Division of the High Court”. |
| (5) Section 57(c) | Delete the words “High Court fees and costs” and substitute the words “fees and costs in the General Division of the High Court”. |
| (6) Section 57(c) | Delete the words “ordered by the High Court” and substitute the words “ordered by the General Division of the High Court”. |
| (7) Section 40
(section heading) | Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”. |

91. Limited Partnerships Act
(Cap. 163B, 2010 Ed.)

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|---|--|
| (1) Sections 11(5), 17A(10),
18C(16), 21(1), (2) and (3)
and 29(1), (2) and (3) | Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. |
| (2) Section 30(8) | Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”. |

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Section 21 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
92. Maintenance of Parents Act (Cap. 167B, 1996 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 16(1) and (2), 17(1) and (2), 18(2), (3) and (4) and 20(1)(c) and (2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 16(2), 18(4) and 20(1)(c)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 18	Delete subsection (5) and substitute the following subsection: “(5) An appeal against the decision of the General Division of the High Court on an appeal under subsection (2) may only be brought with the leave of the General Division of the High Court, and leave must not be granted unless — (a) a question of law of public interest has arisen in the appeal under subsection (2); and (b) the determination of the question by the General Division of the High Court has affected the outcome of the appeal under subsection (2).”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(4) Section 19	<p>Repeal and substitute the following section:</p> <p>“Proceedings in camera</p> <p>19.—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), all proceedings under this Act are to be heard in camera.</p> <p>(2) In any proceeding under this Act, the Tribunal or court hearing the proceeding may direct that the proceeding be heard in public despite any objections from any other party to the proceeding.</p> <p>(3) The Tribunal or court may, if it considers that any proceeding heard in camera by it ought to be reported, publish or authorise the publication of the facts, arguments and decision in the proceedings without disclosing the identities of the party concerned.”.</p>
(5) Section 20(1)(b) and (2)(b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the court”.
(6) Section 16	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Power of Tribunal to state special case for decision of General Division of High Court”.</p>
(7) Section 17	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“General Division of High Court may call for proceedings of Tribunal”.</p>
(8) Section 18	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Appeals to General Division of High Court”.</p>

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
93. Maintenance Orders (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act (Cap. 169, 1985 Ed.) Section 4(4)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
94. Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 170A, 1997 Ed.) Sections 51(3), 86A(1) (paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of definition of “officer”) and 116(3)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
95. Mediation Act 2017 (Act 1 of 2017)	
(1) Sections 11(3)(c) and 12(6)(b)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 13(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “Appellate and General Divisions of the High Court”.
96. Medical Registration Act (Cap. 174, 2014 Ed.)	
(1) Section 50(1)(a)(ii)	Delete the words “Judge or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(2) Sections 51(6), 53(3), (6) and (7), 55(1), (2), (6), (9), (11) and (12), 59C(2) and 59F(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 55(10)	Delete the words “3 Judges of the High Court and from the decision of that Court” and substitute the words “3 Judges of the General Division of the High Court and from the decision of the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(4) Section 59F (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
97. Mental Capacity Act (Cap. 177A, 2010 Ed.)	
Section 2(1) (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
98. Mental Health (Care and Treatment) Act (Cap. 178A, 2012 Ed.)	
Section 2(1A)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
99. Merchant Shipping Act (Cap. 179, 1996 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 18(6), 20(3), 22(1), (2), (3) and (4), 24(1), 30(1), 40(1), (2) and (3), 88(6), 117(2), 120(2), (3) and (4), 121(1), 139(2), 140, 168(2), 172(2) and (4), 173(1)(b), 175, 176 and 208(1), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 22(1) and (2), 24(1), 40(1), 88(6), 117(2), 139(2), 168(2), 175(a), (b) and (c) and 208(1), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 170	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 172(4)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 173(1)(c)	Delete the words “High Court to the Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(6) Section 24	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Power of General Division of High Court to prohibit transfer”.</p>
(7) Section 40	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Rectification of register by General Division of High Court”.</p>
(8) Section 175	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Appointment of salvage by General Division of High Court”.</p>
(9) Section 176	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Jurisdiction of General Division of High Court in salvage”.</p>
(10) Section 208	<p>Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading:</p> <p>“Power of General Division of High Court to remove master”.</p>
<p>100. Merchant Shipping (Civil Liability and Compensation for Bunker Oil Pollution) Act (Cap. 179A, 2010 Ed.)</p> <p>Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)</p>	<p>Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.</p>

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
101. Merchant Shipping (Civil Liability and Compensation for Oil Pollution) Act (Cap. 180, 1999 Ed.)	
Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
102. Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186, 1999 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 31(2) (definition of “Court”) and 49 (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 53(2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
103. Moneylenders Act (Cap. 188, 2010 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 11D(3)(a), (b), (c), (d) and (g), 15D(3) and (5) and 30L(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 15D(5)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
104. Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Cap. 190A, 2001 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 22(2), 30(1), (2), (4) and (5) and 33(3); and Third Schedule, paragraphs 6(1), (2), (3) and (4), 7(1), (4)(c), (7), (8), (9) and (10), 8(1), (6), (7) and (8), 10(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (9), 11(1) and (2), 12(1), 13(2) and (5)(b), 14(2) and (5) (paragraph (b) of definition	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
of “relevant time”), 16(1), (2) and (3), 17(1), (2)(c), (3), (4), (5)(c), (7), (8), (9) and (10), 18(1) and (3), 19(1) and 21(1), (2) and (3)	
(2) Section 30(4); and Third Schedule, paragraphs 6(3), 7(7), 8(7) and (8), 10(4)(b), (6), (7) and (9), 11(1) and (2), 16(3), 17(4) and (7), 18(3) and 21(1) and (3)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Third Schedule, paragraph 18(2)	Delete the words “High Court’s directions” and substitute the words “directions of the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Third Schedule, paragraph headings of paragraphs 12 and 19	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
105. Ngee Ann Kongsī (Incorporation) Ordinance (Cap. 370, 1985 Ed.)	
(1) Section 20(1)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 20(4) and (5)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
106. Nurses and Midwives Act (Cap. 209, 2012 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 20(2), 21(1) and (2) and 22	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 21(1)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
107. Optometrists and Opticians Act (Cap. 213A, 2008 Ed.)	
Sections 20(7), 21(2), 22(1) and (2) and 23	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
108. Organised Crime Act 2015 (Act 26 of 2015)	
(1) Sections 15(1), 21(1), 34(1) and (2), 46(1) (definition of “Court”) and 73(1), (2) and (15)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 34 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
109. Parks and Trees Act (Cap. 216, 2006 Ed.)	
Section 48(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
110. Parliamentary Elections Act (Cap. 218, 2011 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 49(10) and (11), 66(9), 74(1)(d), 87(1), 88(1)(a) and (b), 92(8) and (9) and 97(4); and First Schedule, Form 19	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 91(1), (3) and (4) and 92(3); and Fourth Schedule, rule 34(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 92(1)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
111. Partnership Act (Cap. 391, 1994 Ed.)	
Section 23(2)	Delete the words “High Court, or a Judge thereof,” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
112. Patents Act (Cap. 221, 2005 Ed.)	
(1) Section 2(1) (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 90(3)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “appellate court”.
(3) Section 90(3)	Delete the words “the court or”.
(4) Section 90	Insert, immediately after subsection (3), the following subsection: “(4) In this section, “appellate court” means the appellate court to which an appeal under subsection (3) is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322).”.
113. Payment Systems (Oversight) Act (Cap. 222A, 2007 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 18(1), (2), (3) and (4), 28(1)(d) and 28A(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 28B (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 18 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
114. Pensions Act (Cap. 225, 2004 Ed.)	
Section 20(5)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
115. Personal Data Protection Act 2012 (Act 26 of 2012)	
(1) Part VIII heading	Delete the words “TO DATA PROTECTION APPEAL COMMITTEE, HIGH COURT AND COURT OF APPEAL”.
(2) Section 35(1), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 35(3)(b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 35(4)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 35 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court and Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court, etc.”.
116. Pharmacists Registration Act (Cap. 230, 2008 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 43(6), 45(3), (7) and (8), 47(1), (2), (3) and (4), 51(2), 55(2) and 58(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 58 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
117. Planning Act (Cap. 232, 1998 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 33(1), (2) and (3) and 48(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 33(3)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
118. Plant Varieties Protection Act (Cap. 232A, 2006 Ed.)	
Section 2 (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
119. Police Force Act (Cap. 235, 2006 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 100(2) and 104(2)(h)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 100(2)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 100(2)(b)	Delete the words “Court’s opinion” and substitute the words “opinion of the General Division of the High Court”.
120. Political Donations Act (Cap. 236, 2001 Ed.)	
Sections 11(2), (3) and (9) and 17(2), (3) and (8)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
121. Preservation of Monuments Act (Cap. 239, 2011 Ed.)	
Section 21(1) and (2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
122. Presidential Elections Act (Cap. 240A, 2011 Ed.)	
(1) Section 72(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 72(5)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
123. Prisons Act (Cap. 247, 2000 Ed.)	
(1) Section 38(4)(a)	Delete the words “or the High Court” and substitute the words “, the Appellate Division of the High Court or the General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 50	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 50	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 50 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
124. Private Education Act (Cap. 247A, 2011 Ed.)	
Section 40(4)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
125. Probate and Administration Act (Cap. 251, 2000 Ed.)	
Sections 2 (definition of “court”), 35(2)(a) and (b) and 47(1), (2), (3) and (4)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
126. Probation of Offenders Act (Cap. 252, 1985 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 7(2)(b) and (3)(a) and (b) and 9(4) and (6)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 7(3)(a)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the Magistrate’s Court”.
(3) Section 7(3)(b)	Delete the words “that Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court or the District Court”.
(4) Section 7(3)(b)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court or the District Court”.
(5) Section 9(2)(a)	Delete the words “High Court, a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, a Judge sitting in the General Division of the High Court”.
127. Professional Engineers Act (Cap. 253, 1992 Ed.)	
Sections 15(5), 17C(1), 18(9), 19(3), 26B(1), (2) and (3), 31F(4), 31G(5), 31H(1), (2), (3) and (4) and 31I	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
128. Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act 2019 (Act 18 of 2019)	
(1) Section 2(1)	Insert, immediately after the definition of “Account Restriction Direction”, the following definition: ““appellate court”, in relation to an appeal from a decision of the General Division of the High Court under this Act, means the court

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
	to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322);”.
(2) Sections 15(2)(b), 17(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), 27(3)(b), 29(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9), 35(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7), 42(2)(b) and 44(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Sections 17(6), 29(7), 35(6) and 44(7)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute in each case the words “appellate court”.
(4) Sections 17(8), 29(9), 35(7) and 44(9)	Delete the words “that Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section headings of sections 17, 29, 35 and 44	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
129. Property Tax Act (Cap. 254, 2005 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 35(1), (3), (4) and (6), 45(1) and 54(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 35 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
130. Public Utilities Act (Cap. 261, 2002 Ed.)	
Section 68A(5)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
131. Railways Act (Cap. 263, 1985 Ed.) Sections 19(4) and 20(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
132. Reciprocal Enforcement of Commonwealth Judgments Act (Cap. 264, 1985 Ed.) (1) Sections 3(1), (4)(b) and (5), 4 and 5(1) (2) Sections 3(1), (4)(b) and (5) and 4 (3) Section 6(1)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “followed in the High Court” and substitute the words “followed in the General Division of the High Court”.
133. Reciprocal Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act (Cap. 265, 2001 Ed.) Sections 4(1) and 10(b) and (c)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
134. Registered Designs Act (Cap. 266, 2005 Ed.) Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
135. Registration of Deeds Act (Cap. 269, 1989 Ed.) (1) Section 24(1)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 24	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Rectification of register by General Division of High Court”.
136. Requisition of Resources Act (Cap. 273, 1985 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 32(a), 34(2) and 35(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 34(2) and 35(2) and (3)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 34(2)(b)	Delete the words “the Court’s opinion” and substitute the words “the opinion of the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 35	Delete the marginal note and insert the following section heading: “Power of Compensation Board to state special case for decision of General Division of High Court”.
137. Residential Property Act (Cap. 274, 2009 Ed.)	
Section 2(1) (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
138. Rubber Industry Act (Cap. 280, 1993 Ed.)	
Section 13(1)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
139. Saint Andrew's Mission Hospital Ordinance (Cap. 376, 1985 Ed.) Section 35	 Delete the words "a Judge of the High Court" and substitute the words "the General Division of the High Court".
140. Sale of Drugs Act (Cap. 282, 1985 Ed.) Section 25	 Delete the words "High Court" and substitute the words "General Division of the High Court".
141. Sale of Food Act (Cap. 283, 2002 Ed.) Sections 10I(6) and 39	 Delete the words "High Court" and substitute in each case the words "General Division of the High Court".
142. Sand and Granite Quarries Act (Cap. 284, 2013 Ed.) Section 22(3)	 Delete the words "High Court" and substitute the words "General Division of the High Court".
143. Securities and Futures Act (Cap. 289, 2006 Ed.) (1) Sections 25(1), 46AAE(1)(a), 46S(1), 46ZIE(1)(a), 68(1), 81SAD(1)(a), 81ZGF(1)(a), 97H(1)(a), 187(1), 189(7), 192, 193(1) and (2), 292G(1)(a) and 309(6)	 Delete the words "High Court" wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words "General Division of the High Court".
(2) Section 46AAH (definition of "Court")	 Delete the words "High Court or a Judge of the High Court" and substitute the words "General Division of the High Court".

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(3) Sections 46ZM (definition of “Court”), 81SC (definition of “Court”), 81ZM (definition of “Court”), 99AA (definition of “Court”) and 295D (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 81SF (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 81SM(2)	Delete the word “Court” and substitute the word “court”.
(6) Section 189(3)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court in chambers” and substitute the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the General Division of the High Court”.
144. Sedition Act (Cap. 290, 2013 Ed.) Section 10(9)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
145. Settled Estates Act (Cap. 293, 2013 Ed.) (1) Section 2 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a judge when sitting in open court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court or a Judge sitting in open court in the General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 2 (definition of “judge”)	Delete the words “judge sitting in chambers” and substitute the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 16(2)(c)(ii)	Delete the words “by the court”.
146. Sewerage and Drainage Act (Cap. 294, 2001 Ed.) (1) Sections 48(5) and 58(1), (2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 58(3)	Delete the words “in Court” and substitute the words “in court”.
(3) Section 58(3)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court or District Court”.
147. Singapore Academy of Law Act (Cap. 294A, 1997 Ed.)	
(1) Section 2	Delete the definition of “Judge of the Supreme Court”.
(2) Section 2	Insert, immediately after the definition of “Senate”, the following definition: <p>““Supreme Court Judge” includes a Judicial Commissioner;”.</p>
(3) Section 5(1)(b)	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judges”.
(4) Section 12(c)	Insert, immediately after the words “Judge of the Supreme Court,”, the words “Supreme Court Judge,”.
148. Singapore Armed Forces Act (Cap. 295, 2000 Ed.)	
(1) Section 37(a)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 81(7), 87(2), 88(1)(a) and 127(1)(a)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(3) Section 127(3)	Delete the words “Judges of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judges”.
149. Singapore Tourism Board Act (Cap. 305B, 1997 Ed.)	
Section 17(g)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
150. Small Claims Tribunals Act (Cap. 308, 1998 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 13(4), 38(1), (1A) and (2), 39(1), (2) and (3), 42(1) and 47(2)(i)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 39(1)(c) and (2) and 42(2)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 39 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.
151. Societies Act (Cap. 311, 2014 Ed.)	
(1) Section 35(2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 35(2)	Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
152. Stamp Duties Act (Cap. 312, 2006 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 2 (definition of “instrument of partition”), 22(6)(g) and (7)(a)(iii), 40(1)(a), (3), (4) and (5) and 41	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 40(3) and (4)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 51(4)	Delete the words “Judge of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “Supreme Court Judge”.
(4) Section 40 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
153. State Courts Act (Cap. 321, 2007 Ed.)	
(1) Section 8A(1) and (3)	Delete the words “Judge or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute in each case the words “Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(2) Section 8A(3)	Delete the words “High Court or the Court of Appeal in accordance with the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322)” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court or the Court of Appeal in accordance with the Constitution”.
(3) Section 17(2)	Delete the words “or a Judge or Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court” and substitute the words “, a Supreme Court Judge or a Judicial Commissioner”.
(4) Sections 19(2) and (3)(c), 29(2), 31(1), 36(1) and (2), 39(1), (4)(a) and (6), 41(1) and (2), 47, 49(1) and (2), 52(1) and (1B)(a), 54B(1) and <i>Explanation</i> , 54C(1) and (2) and <i>Explanation</i> , 54E(1), (2) and (3), 54G(1)(a) and (b) and 69(2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(5) Sections 32 and 52(1B)(c)	Delete the words “pending in the High Court” and substitute in each case the words “pending in the General Division of the High Court”.
(6) Sections 32, 52(1B)(c) and 62(4)	Delete the words “Judge of the High Court in chambers” and substitute in each case the words “Judge sitting in chambers in the General Division of the High Court”.
(7) Section 39(4)	Delete the words “the High Court, if” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court, if”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(8) Sections 39(4) and 54G(2)(b)	Delete the words “High Court scale” and substitute in each case the words “scale of the General Division of the High Court”.
(9) Section 54G(2)	Delete the words “from the High Court to a State Court as takes place in the High Court” and substitute the words “from the General Division of the High Court to a State Court as takes place in the General Division of the High Court”.
(10) Section 54G(2)(b)	Delete the words “powers of the High Court” and substitute the words “powers of the General Division of the High Court”.
(11) Section 54G(2)(b)	Delete the words “order of the High Court” and substitute the words “order of the General Division of the High Court”.
(12) Section 62(5)	Delete the words “of the High Court”.
(13) Section headings of sections 31, 39, 41, 54B, 54C and 54E	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of High Court”.
154. State Lands Encroachments Act (Cap. 315, 1985 Ed.) Section 3(2) and (3)	 Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
155. Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act (Cap. 317A, 2015 Ed.) Section 2(1) (definition of “court”)	 Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
156. Street Works Act (Cap. 320A, 1996 Ed.) Section 40(3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
157. Town Councils Act (Cap. 329A, 2000 Ed.) Section 21(2) and (3)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
158. Trade Disputes Act (Cap. 331, 2014 Ed.) Section 14	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
159. Trade Marks Act (Cap. 332, 2005 Ed.) Section 2(1) (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
160. Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act (Cap. 333A, 2001 Ed.) (1) Sections 19(5), 20(2), 21(1) and (2) and 22 (2) Section 19(5)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”. Delete the words “the Court” and substitute the words “the General Division of the High Court”.
161. Trust Companies Act (Cap. 336, 2006 Ed.) (1) Section 21F(1)(a)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(2) Section 21H (definition of “Court”)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
162. Trustees Act (Cap. 337, 2005 Ed.) Section 3 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
163. Voluntary Sterilization Act (Cap. 347, 2013 Ed.) Section 2 (definition of “court”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
164. Wills Act (Cap. 352, 1996 Ed.) Section 28(7) (definition of “court” and paragraphs (a) and (b) of definition of “grant”)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
165. Women’s Charter (Cap. 353, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 2(1) (paragraphs (a) and (c) of definition of “court”), 71(3), 76(1), 77(2) and (3) and 81(2)	Delete the words “High Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Section 76(2)	Delete the words “High Court or a Judge thereof” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(3) Section 76(2)	Delete the words “proceedings in the High Court” and substitute the words “proceedings in the General Division of the High Court”.
(4) Section 77(2)	Delete the words “Court of Appeal” and substitute the words “Appellate Division of the High Court”.
(5) Section 153(1)	Delete the words “by a Judge of the High Court”.

THE SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
(6) Section 172	Delete the words “High Court a copy of such notes of evidence when called upon to do so by order of a Judge of the High Court” and substitute the words “General Division of the High Court a copy of the record if ordered to do so by the General Division of the High Court”.
(7) Section 76 (section heading)	Delete the words “High Court proceedings more convenient” and substitute the words “proceedings more convenient in General Division of High Court”.
166. Work Injury Compensation Act (Cap. 354, 2009 Ed.)	
Sections 28(2), 29(1) and (2) and 33(2B)(b)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
167. Workplace Safety and Health Act (Cap. 354A, 2009 Ed.)	
(1) Sections 57(1) and (2) and 58(1) and (2)	Delete the words “High Court” and substitute in each case the words “General Division of the High Court”.
(2) Sections 57(2) and 58(2)	Delete the words “the Court” wherever they appear and substitute in each case the words “the General Division of the High Court”.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

This Bill seeks to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Cap. 322) —

- (a) to make provision for the new Appellate Division of the High Court, and the new General Division of the High Court, established by the Constitution of the Republic of Singapore, including the jurisdictions and powers of the Appellate Division and the General Division;
- (b) to re-organise and restate the provisions relating to the Supreme Court and to the Court of Appeal;
- (c) to make provision for the new class of permanent judges to be called the Judges of the Appellate Division;
- (d) to replace references to Judges of Appeal with Justices of the Court of Appeal;
- (e) to provide that leave to appeal against a decision of the General Division is generally to be obtained from the court to which the appeal is to be made;
- (f) to provide that certain orders and decisions, which are currently non-appealable, are appealable with leave;
- (g) to make miscellaneous amendments; and
- (h) to make drafting improvements.

The Bill also makes consequential and related amendments to other Acts arising from the creation of the new Appellate Division of the High Court and the renaming of the High Court to the General Division of the High Court, the renaming of Judges of Appeal as Justices of the Court of Appeal, and the provision of the Judges of the Appellate Division as a new class of permanent judges.

Clause 1 relates to the short title and commencement.

Clause 2 amends the long title for greater accuracy.

Clause 3(a) modernises the language used in section 2. Clause 3(b) and (c) amends the definitions of “court” and “Judge” and inserts the definitions of “Appellate Division” and “General Division”, which, respectively, refer to the new Appellate Division of the High Court and the General Division of the High Court. Clause 3(d) inserts a new definition of “Supreme Court Judge” which refers to the Chief Justice, a Justice of the Court of Appeal, a Judge of the Appellate Division or a Judge of the High Court.

Clause 4 repeals and re-enacts sections 3 and 4. The new section 3 declares that the General Division and Appellate Division of the High Court and the Court of Appeal are superior courts of record. The new section 4 sets out the new order of precedence of Supreme Court Judges.

Clause 5 repeals and re-enacts sections 5A and 6 and further enacts a new section 7. The new section 5A restates the existing section 5A and further clarifies that an International Judge may sit in the Singapore International Commercial Court also in an application relating to appeals from that Court. The new section 6 restates the existing section 6 relating to the seal of the Supreme Court and provides that the Supreme Court may have more than one seal. The new section 7 restates the existing section 12 (which is repealed by clause 8) relating to vacations of the Supreme Court.

Clause 6 amends the heading of Part III to refer to the General Division of the High Court as the existing High Court will be renamed the General Division of the High Court (which will take on the jurisdiction and powers of the existing High Court).

Clause 7 repeals section 9. The Supreme Court (which includes the High Court) is constituted by Article 94 of the Constitution.

Clause 8 repeals section 12, which is replaced by the new section 7.

Clause 9 amends section 21 to provide that leave is required to appeal against decisions of a District Court or Magistrate's Court in any case where the amount in dispute, or the value of the subject matter, at the hearing before that District Court or Magistrate's Court (excluding interest and costs) does not exceed \$60,000 or such other amount as may be specified by an order made under section 21(3), and in a case mentioned in the Third Schedule. In any case where the amount in dispute, or the value of the subject matter, at the hearing before that District Court or Magistrate's Court (excluding interest and costs) exceeds \$60,000 or such other amount as may be specified by an order made under section 21(3), an appeal continues to lie to the General Division of the High Court.

Clauses 10 and 11 repeal section 28B and the associated sub-heading. The existing section 28B is replaced by the new section 29B inserted by clause 12.

Clause 12 inserts new Divisions 7, 8 and 9 of Part III dealing with civil appeals from the General Division of the High Court.

The new section 29 sets out the cases where there is no appeal from a decision of the General Division in a civil case.

The new section 29A provides for cases where leave is required to appeal from a decision of the General Division in a civil case. Leave to appeal is required where any written law so requires, in cases specified in the Fifth Schedule, and in certain cases where the amount in dispute or the value of the subject matter does not exceed the sum of \$250,000 (which sum may be varied by order in the *Gazette*).

The new section 29B replaces the existing section 28B relating to further arguments after a decision of the General Division is made but before a notice of appeal in respect of the decision is filed.

The new section 29C provides for the allocation of appeals against decisions of the General Division between the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal. Appeals against the decisions of the General Division are generally to be made to the Appellate Division, except where the Sixth Schedule or any other written law provides that the appeal is to be made to the Court of Appeal.

The new section 29D provides that the Court of Appeal may transfer to itself any appeal made to the Appellate Division against a decision of the General Division, and any appeal under section 29(2) or 38(2) of the Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 152) made to the Appellate Division where an order under section 39A of that Act is in force. The Court of Appeal may do so on its own motion, on a reference by the Appellate Division, on an application by any party to the appeal on the ground that the appeal should, under the new section 29C, have been made to the Court of Appeal rather than the Appellate Division, or on grounds prescribed by the Rules of Court. The Rules of Court may prescribe matters to which the Court of Appeal is to have regard in deciding whether to transfer an appeal under the new section 29D, and may prescribe different matters for each circumstance mentioned in the new section 29D(2) under which the Court of Appeal may exercise its power to transfer an appeal under the new section 29D(1).

The new section 29E provides that the Court of Appeal may transfer to the Appellate Division any appeal that has been made to the Court of Appeal from decisions of the General Division made in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, and any appeal under section 29(2) or 38(2) of the Land Acquisition Act made to the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal may do so on its own motion, or on an application by any party to the appeal on the ground that the appeal should, under the new section 29C, have been made to the Appellate Division rather than the Court of Appeal. The Rules of Court may prescribe matters to which the Court of Appeal is to have regard in deciding whether to transfer an appeal under the new section 29E and may prescribe different matters for each circumstance mentioned in the new section 29E(2) under which the Court of Appeal may exercise its power to transfer an appeal under the new section 29E(1).

Clause 13 repeals Parts IV and IVA (relating to the Court of Appeal and its civil jurisdiction) and enacts new Parts IV and V. The new Parts IV and V deal with the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal, respectively. The Appellate Division is created under the Constitution.

The new section 30 empowers the Chief Justice to appoint a Judge of the Appellate Division to be the President of the Appellate Division, and sets out who presides in a sitting of the Appellate Division. Where the Chief Justice does not appoint a Judge of the Appellate Division to be the President of the Appellate Division, the Chief Justice is the President of the Appellate Division.

The new section 31 provides for the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division generally. The Appellate Division has no criminal jurisdiction. The Appellate Division in dealing with appeals has the same jurisdiction and powers as the lower

court or tribunal from which the appeal is brought, and may decide any question that needs to be decided to do justice in any case before it.

The new section 32 provides for the composition of the Appellate Division generally. The Appellate Division is to generally be composed by a panel of 3 Judges or of a greater uneven number of Judges (though this is subject to exceptions elsewhere in the Act which provide for circumstances where the Appellate Division may be composed by a single Judge or 2 Judges, e.g., under the new sections 36 and 40). No Judge may sit in the Appellate Division on any appeal against his or her own decision or any matter related to an appeal against his or her own decision. Assessors may be summoned to assist the Appellate Division in accordance with section 10A.

The new section 33 provides that decisions of the Appellate Division are to be made by a majority of the Judges hearing the case. An appeal or application is to be dismissed if the Judges are evenly divided.

The new section 34 provides for the dates and places where the Appellate Division may sit.

The new section 35 sets out the civil jurisdiction of the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division has jurisdiction over any appeal against a decision of the General Division in a civil cause or matter, whether that decision was made in the exercise of the General Division's original or appellate civil jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction where any written law provides for an appeal or process to lie to the Appellate Division, and where an appeal or process is transferred in accordance with any written law to the Appellate Division, subject to the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act and any other written law regulating the terms and conditions upon which those matters may be brought.

The new section 36 provides that, where so provided in the Seventh Schedule, certain cases may be heard by a single Judge or 2 Judges and that certain other cases before the Appellate Division may be heard by 2 Judges. A Judge must not sit in the Appellate Division to hear or decide certain applications made by the Judge under the new section 40(1). When the Appellate Division is constituted by 3 or more of those Judges and one or more Judges are unable to continue exercising his or her functions as a Judge of such Appellate Division, the case must continue to be heard by the remaining Judges if every party consents and there are at least 2 Judges remaining. If not, the case must be reheard.

The new section 37 provides for the cases which the Appellate Division may decide without hearing oral arguments. Applications may generally be decided without hearing oral arguments. In addition, the appeals set out in the new Eighth Schedule may be decided without hearing oral arguments.

The new section 38 empowers the Appellate Division to summarily dismiss certain appeals or applications on its own motion and without hearing oral arguments.

Generally, the Appellate Division may summarily dismiss an appeal, an application, or a part of an appeal or application, if the Appellate Division is satisfied of any of the following:

- (a) that the Appellate Division does not have the jurisdiction to hear and determine that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application;
- (b) that there is no merit in that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application (because every issue in that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application has already been decided by the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal in an earlier matter in which the appellant or applicant was involved);
- (c) that such conditions as may be prescribed by the Rules of Court are met.

Before summarily dismissing a matter, the Appellate Division must give the appellant or applicant a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the matter should not be summarily dismissed, and consider the representations (if any) of the appellant or applicant.

The new section 39 requires that an application that may be made either to the General Division or the Appellate Division must first be made to the General Division.

The new section 40 empowers the Appellate Division to make certain incidental directions or orders and interim orders in any proceeding pending before it.

The new section 40(1) enables the Appellate Division, on its own motion or on the application of any party, to make certain directions and orders in any appeal or application pending before the Appellate Division. Despite the new section 32(1) (which provides for the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division to be exercised by 3 or any greater uneven number of Judges), the Appellate Division is duly constituted to make any such direction or order if it consists of a single Judge or 2 Judges.

The Appellate Division may discharge or vary any direction or order made under the new section 40(1) by an Appellate Division consisting of a single Judge. Despite the new section 32(1), the Appellate Division is duly constituted to discharge or vary any such direction or order if it consists of 2 other Judges. An application to discharge or vary any direction or order made under the new section 40(1) by an Appellate Division consisting of a single Judge may be made only with the leave of that Judge or another Judge, and the order of the Judge giving or refusing such leave is final.

The new section 41 provides for the hearing of appeals in the Appellate Division, which are to be by way of rehearing. The Appellate Division has, amongst other powers set out in the section, the powers and duties of the court or tribunal from which the appeal is brought and may receive further evidence.

The new section 42 provides that the Appellate Division may make orders as to the costs of the appeal or the costs of the proceedings relating to the decision appealed against.

The new section 43 sets out the circumstances where the Appellate Division may order a new trial. These circumstances mirror those in which the Court of Appeal may order a new trial under the existing section 39 (which is restated in the new section 60A).

The new section 44 provides that the Appellate Division cannot reverse or substantially vary a decision or order a new trial on account of any error, defect or irregularity that does not affect the merits of the decision or the jurisdiction of the General Division.

The new section 45 provides that an appeal to the Appellate Division does not generally stay the execution of the decision appealed against. However, the General Division or the Appellate Division may order a stay. Intermediate acts or proceedings are not invalidated except where the Appellate Division so directs.

The new section 46 provides that no appeal from a decision of the Appellate Division is permissible in certain cases specified in the Ninth Schedule (which provides, for example, that incidental directions and interim orders of the Appellate Division under section 40(1) cannot be appealed against).

The new section 47 requires that leave of the Court of Appeal be obtained before a decision of the Appellate Division can be appealed against (in addition to the requirement that the decision is not a case specified in the Ninth Schedule). The Court of Appeal may grant leave to appeal only if the appeal will raise a point of law of public importance, but may decide not to grant leave to appeal even if the appeal will raise a point of law of public importance.

The new Part V deals with the Court of Appeal, replacing the existing Parts IV and IVA. The new Part V also makes certain other miscellaneous amendments and drafting improvements to the existing provisions relating to the Court of Appeal.

The new section 48 replaces the existing section 29, but does not deal with matters already provided for by the Constitution. The new section 48 provides for the President and Vice-Presidents of the Court of Appeal, and sets out who presides in a sitting of the Court of Appeal.

The new section 49 replaces the existing section 29A, with the modification that the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the Court of Appeal are specified in separate sections (the new sections 53 and 60D, respectively).

The new section 50 replaces the existing section 30 and provides for the composition of the Court of Appeal generally. The Court of Appeal is generally to be composed by a panel of 3 Judges or a greater uneven number of Judges, (subject to exceptions elsewhere in the Act where the Court of Appeal may be composed by a single Judge or 2 Judges, e.g., under the new sections 54 and 58).

No Judge may sit in the Court of Appeal on any appeal against his or her own decision or any matter related to an appeal against his or her own decision. Assessors may be summoned to assist the Court of Appeal in accordance with section 10A.

The new section 51 replaces the existing section 31 and provides that decisions of the Court of Appeal are to be made by a majority of the Judges hearing the case. An appeal or application is to be dismissed if the Judges are evenly divided.

The new section 52 replaces the existing section 32 and provides for the dates and places where the Court of Appeal may sit.

The new section 53 sets out the civil jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal has jurisdiction over any appeal against a decision of the General Division in any civil cause or matter made in the exercise of the General Division's original or appellate civil jurisdiction, has jurisdiction over any appeal against a decision of the Appellate Division, and has jurisdiction where any written law provides for an appeal or process to lie to the Court of Appeal, and where an appeal or process is transferred in accordance with any written law to the Court of Appeal, subject to the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act or any other written law regulating the terms and conditions upon which those matters may be brought.

The new section 54 replaces the existing section 33 and provides that certain cases may be heard by a single Judge or 2 Judges and that certain cases may be heard by 2 Judges. These cases are specified in the Seventh Schedule. A Judge must not sit in the Court of Appeal to hear or decide certain applications made by the Judge under the new section 58(1). When the Court of Appeal is constituted by 3 or more of those Judges and one or more Judges are unable to continue exercising his or her functions as a Judge of such Court of Appeal, the case must continue to be heard by the remaining Judges if every party consents and there are at least 2 Judges remaining. If not, the case must be reheard.

The new section 55 replaces the existing section 34A and provides for cases in which the Court of Appeal may decide matters without hearing oral arguments. Applications may generally be decided without hearing oral arguments. In addition, the appeals set out in the new Eighth Schedule may be decided without hearing oral arguments.

The new section 56 replaces the existing section 34B.

Generally, the Court of Appeal may summarily dismiss an appeal, an application, or a part of an appeal or application, if the Court of Appeal is satisfied of any of the following:

- (a) that the Court of Appeal does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application;

- (b) that there is no merit in that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application (because every issue in that appeal, application, or part of that appeal or application has already been decided by the Court of Appeal in an earlier matter in which the appellant or applicant was involved);
- (c) that such conditions as may be prescribed by the Rules of Court are met.

Before summarily dismissing a matter, the Court of Appeal must give the appellant or applicant a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the matter should not be dismissed, and consider the representations (if any) of the appellant or applicant.

The new section 57 replaces the existing section 35 and requires that where an application may be made to the Court of Appeal or another court, it must first be made to the other court.

The new section 58 replaces the existing section 36 and empowers the Court of Appeal to make certain incidental directions or orders and interim orders in any proceeding pending before the Court of Appeal.

The new section 58(1) enables the Court of Appeal, on its own motion or on the application of any party, to make one or more of certain directions and orders in any appeal or application pending before the Court of Appeal. Despite the new section 50(1) (which provides for the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal to be exercised by 3 or any greater uneven number of Judges), the Court of Appeal is duly constituted to make any such direction or order if it consists of a single Judge or 2 Judges.

The Court of Appeal may discharge or vary any direction or order made under the new section 58(1) by a Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge. Despite the new section 50(1), the Court of Appeal is duly constituted to discharge or vary any such direction or order if it consists of 2 other Judges. An application to discharge or vary any direction or order made under the new section 58(1) by the Court of Appeal consisting of a single Judge may be made only with the leave of that Judge or another Judge, and the order giving or refusing such leave is final.

The new section 59 replaces the existing section 37 and provides for the hearing of appeals in the Court of Appeal, which are to be by way of rehearing. The Court of Appeal has, amongst other powers set out in the section, the powers and duties of the lower court or tribunal from which the appeal is brought and may receive further evidence.

The new section 60 replaces the existing section 38 and provides that the Court of Appeal may make orders as to the costs of the appeal or the costs of the proceedings leading up to the decision against which the appeal is brought.

The new section 60A replaces the existing section 39 and sets out the circumstances where the Court of Appeal may order a new trial.

The new section 60B replaces the existing section 40 and provides that the Court of Appeal cannot reverse or substantially vary a decision or order a new trial on account of any error, defect or irregularity that does not affect the merits of the decision of the lower court from which the appeal is brought or the jurisdiction of the lower court.

The new section 60C replaces the existing section 41 and provides that an appeal to the Court of Appeal does not generally stay the execution of the decision appealed against. However, the Court of Appeal or the court from which the appeal is brought may order a stay. Intermediate acts or proceedings are not invalidated except where the Court of Appeal so directs.

The new section 60D replaces the existing section 29A(2) and sets out the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal.

The new section 60E replaces the existing section 30(2A) and (3)(b) and (c) and sets out the particular matters relating to the composition of the Court of Appeal in criminal matters.

Clause 14 amends section 73A to replace references to the High Court with references to the General Division and to provide for appeals against orders made by the General Division or the Appellate Division under that section.

Clause 15 amends section 73B to provide for appeals where the General Division or the Appellate Division refuses an application for leave under subsection (2) of that section.

Clause 16 amends section 73C to provide for appeals where the General Division or the Appellate Division refuses an application for leave under subsection (2) of that section.

Clause 17 amends section 73D to provide for appeals where the General Division or the Appellate Division refuses an application for leave under subsection (2) of that section.

Clause 18 amends section 74 to replace references to the High Court with references to the General Division and to provide for appeals against orders made under subsection (1) of that section.

Clause 19 amends section 80, which confers power on the Rules Committee to make Rules of Court, to replace references to the High Court with references to the General Division and also to confer powers to make rules in relation to the Appellate Division. In particular, the new section 80(2)(ea) empowers the Rules Committee to make rules prescribing the powers of the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal under the new sections 40(1) and 58(1), respectively, that may be exercised by the Registrar, the Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar.

Clause 20 amends section 83 to provide that the new Schedules inserted by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019 may be amended by the Minister, after consulting the Chief Justice. In addition, section 83 is also amended to provide that the Seventh Schedule (which sets out cases which may be decided by the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal with less than 3 Judges) and the Eighth Schedule (which sets out cases which may be decided by the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal without hearing oral arguments) may make different provisions for the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal.

Clause 21 amends the Third Schedule to provide that cases mentioned in that Schedule are appealable with leave, in accordance with the amended section 21(1).

Clause 22 amends the Fourth Schedule. Paragraph 1(a) of the existing Fourth Schedule is deleted as its substance is now contained in the new section 29(a) inserted by clause 12.

Paragraph 1(c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of the existing Fourth Schedule is deleted. The cases mentioned in those provisions are to be appealable with leave, as provided under paragraph 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Fifth Schedule, as amended by clause 23.

Clause 23 replaces the Fifth and Sixth Schedules and further inserts the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Schedules.

The Fifth Schedule is re-organised and amended to delete references to certain appeals and proceedings. Paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule is amended to set out certain new categories of cases that are to be appealable with leave. In addition, the Fifth Schedule is amended such that, when paragraphs 2(1), 3 and 4(1) of that Schedule are read with the new section 29A(2)(b), where leave is required to appeal against a decision of the General Division (including the Family Division of the High Court), such leave is to be obtained from the court to which the appeal is to be made.

The new Sixth Schedule sets out the decisions of the General Division against which civil appeals are to be made to the Court of Appeal instead of the Appellate Division.

The new Seventh Schedule sets out the civil cases that may be decided by the Appellate Division or the Court of Appeal, consisting of a single Judge or 2 Judges, as provided under the new sections 32(1) and 50(1), respectively.

The new Eighth Schedule sets out which decisions of the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeal may be decided without hearing oral arguments. The consent of all parties is generally required for any appeal to be decided without hearing oral arguments.

The new Ninth Schedule sets out which decisions of the Appellate Division are not appealable.

Clause 24 makes miscellaneous amendments. Generally, the references to the High Court in the Act are replaced with references to the General Division.

Clause 25 makes related amendments to the Interpretation Act (Cap. 1). In particular —

- (a) “High Court” and “Supreme Court” are expressly defined;
- (b) the definition of “Judge of the Supreme Court” is deleted and a new definition of “Supreme Court Judge” substituted for it. The definition of the term “Supreme Court Judge” includes a Justice of the Court of Appeal (the former term for “Judge of Appeal”) and a Judge of the Appellate Division; and
- (c) the definition of “Court” in section 41A(6) is amended to also refer to the Appellate Division of the High Court and the General Division of the High Court.

In addition, a new section 41C is inserted to provide that generally, in any written law enacted or made before the date of commencement of section 25(f) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019, references to the High Court in relation to jurisdiction, powers, and processes of the High Court are to be read, on or after that date, as references to the General Division of the High Court, while references to the High Court in relation to powers to make subsidiary legislation for the purposes of proceedings in the High Court are, on or after that date, to be read as references to both the Appellate Division and General Division of the High Court.

Clause 26 makes consequential and related amendments to the Arbitration Act. Amendments are made to provide that leave (required for an appeal against certain decisions of the General Division) is to be obtained from the court to which the appeal is to be made under section 29C of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act.

Clause 27 makes consequential and related amendments to the Land Acquisition Act. In particular, clause 27(f) inserts a new Part IVA to the Land Acquisition Act, which consists of new sections 39A and 39B of that Act.

The new section 39A of the Land Acquisition Act provides that the Minister charged with responsibility for that Act may, after consulting the Chief Justice and by order in the *Gazette*, allocate appeals to the Court of Appeal under sections 29(2) and 38(2) of that Act to the Appellate Division of the High Court.

The new section 39B of the Land Acquisition Act provides that, where such an order is in force —

- (a) references to the Court of Appeal in sections 29(2), (2A), (3) and (4) and 38(3) of that Act are references to the Appellate Division of the High Court; and

- (b) decisions of the Appellate Division of the High Court may be further appealed to the Court of Appeal, subject to the same requirements that apply to other decisions of the Appellate Division of the High Court made in the exercise of its appellate civil jurisdiction.

Clause 28 provides that consequential and related amendments to other Acts are set out in the Schedule. The clause also empowers the Minister to make, within the period of 2 years after the date of commencement of the clause, amendments to any Act that are related or consequential to the enactment of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019.

Clause 29 sets out consequential and related amendments to certain Acts which are not in operation.

Clause 30 sets out a consequential modification to the interpretation of certain saving and transitional provisions in the Criminal Justice Reform Act 2018 (Act 19 of 2018).

Clause 31 sets out certain saving and transitional provisions.

The effect of clause 31(1) is that, in the case of a decision of the High Court that is made before the date of commencement of sections 9, 12, 13, 21, 22 and 23 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019 and that is appealable without leave but against which an appeal has yet to be brought by that date, such appeal may be brought in accordance with the allocation of appeals under the new Division 9 of Part III of the Act.

Clause 31(3) provides that an appeal from a decision of the High Court that is brought to the Court of Appeal before the date of commencement of section 13 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019 continues in the Court of Appeal. The existing provisions relating to the Court of Appeal in Parts IV and IVA of the existing Act apply (with certain modifications) to such appeals, and the new provisions relating to the Court of Appeal in Part V of the amended Act (inserted by clause 13) do not apply.

Clause 31(4) provides that, in certain cases mentioned in section 34 of the existing Act where leave to appeal against a decision of the High Court is required, the new Divisions 7 and 9 of Part III and the new Fifth Schedule do not apply to a decision of the High Court made before the date of commencement of sections 12, 13 and 23 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019, and the existing section 34 and existing Fifth Schedule continue to apply (with certain modifications). In other words, an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, but only with leave, and such leave is to be obtained in the same manner as under the existing Act. Where such leave to appeal is granted, the existing provisions relating to the Court of Appeal in Parts IV and IVA of the existing Act apply (with certain modifications) to the ensuing appeal, and the new provisions relating to the Court of Appeal in Part V of the amended Act (inserted by clause 13) do not apply.

Clause 31(5) provides that certain ongoing proceedings in the High Court continue, on or after the date of commencement of section 24(b) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019, in the General Division of the High Court. This provision is for the avoidance of doubt, as the General Division of the High Court is substantively the same court as the existing High Court, with the same jurisdiction and powers, under a different name.

Clause 31(6) and (7) provides that certain orders of a Judge or of a District Court or Magistrate's Court that are non-appealable under the existing Act continue to be non-appealable if they were made before the date of commencement of sections 9, 12, 13, 21, 22 and 23 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019.

Clause 31(8) empowers the Minister to make provisions of a saving or transitional nature for any provision of the Bill for a period of 2 years after the date of commencement of any provision of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019.

Clause 32 sets out saving and transitional provisions in relation to the consequential and related amendments made to other Acts.

The Schedule sets out the consequential and related amendments to other Acts. Generally, references to the High Court in existing Acts are replaced with references to the General Division of the High Court, the Appellate Division of the High Court, or both the General Division and the Appellate Division of the High Court, as appropriate. Amendments are also made to reflect the new nomenclature for the different classes of Judges. Certain Acts are amended to change the court to which appeals under those Acts are to lie. Finally, certain Acts are amended to change the court from which leave to appeal is to be obtained.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY

This Bill will involve the Government in extra financial expenditure, the exact amount of which cannot at present be ascertained.
