



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS ACT

(CHAPTER 211)

**Act
38 of 2000**

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Oaths and Declarations Act

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An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to oaths and statutory declarations.

[1st January 2001]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

- 1. This Act may be cited as the Oaths and Declarations Act.

Interpretation

- 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —
 - “affirmation” means an affirmation referred to in section 5;
 - “caution” means a caution referred to in section 6;
 - “oath” means an oath administered or taken for any purpose, whether in judicial proceedings or otherwise;
 - “person acting judicially” means a person, tribunal, commission or other body having by law or consent of the parties power to receive evidence.

PART II

OATHS

Power to administer oaths, etc.

- 3.—(1) A court or person acting judicially may administer, or may empower an officer to administer, any oath, affirmation or caution.

(2) Subsection (1) is without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law conferring on any person the power to administer any oath, affirmation or caution.

Oaths to be taken by witnesses and interpreters

4.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law, oaths shall be taken by the following persons:

- (a) a person who may be lawfully examined, or who may give or be required to give evidence, by or before a court or person acting judicially;
- (b) an interpreter of questions put to, and of evidence given by, a person referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to —

- (a) the official interpreter of a court; or
- (b) a certificated interpreter in the public service,

when performing his duties as such interpreter, if he has taken an oath to faithfully discharge those duties.

Affirmation in lieu of oath

5. Where a person required by section 4 or any other written law to take an oath —

- (a) is a Hindu or Muslim or of some other religion according to which oaths are not of binding force; or
- (b) has a conscientious objection to taking an oath,

he may, instead of taking an oath, make an affirmation.

Caution in lieu of oath or affirmation

6. Where a person required by section 4 or any other written law to take an oath ought not, in the opinion of the court or person acting judicially, to take an oath or make an affirmation by reason of immaturity of age, he may, instead of taking an oath or making an affirmation, be cautioned by the court or person acting judicially to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Form of oath and affirmation

7. An oath under section 4 shall be taken and administered, and an affirmation under section 5 shall be made and administered, in

accordance with the form and manner prescribed by the Rules of Court (Cap. 322, R 5) or any other written law.

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath, etc.

8. No omission to take an oath, make an affirmation or administer a caution, and no irregularity in the form or manner in which an oath is taken, an affirmation is made or a caution is administered, shall —

- (a) invalidate any proceedings or render inadmissible any evidence in or in respect of which the omission or irregularity took place; or
- (b) affect any obligation of the person taking the oath or making the affirmation or being cautioned to state the truth.

PART III

STATUTORY DECLARATIONS

Persons may make statutory declarations

9. Any person may voluntarily make a statutory declaration in the manner provided in section 11 or 12 in relation to any matter.

Where law requires or authorises persons to make statutory declarations

10. Where by any written law (whether made before, on or after 1st January 2001) any person is authorised or required to make a statutory declaration, that statutory declaration shall be made in the manner provided in section 11 or 12, as the case may be.

Manner of making statutory declarations in Singapore

11.—(1) A statutory declaration made in Singapore —

- (a) shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule; and
- (b) shall be made before a court, a person acting judicially, or a prescribed person.

(2) Subsection (1) is without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law conferring on any other person the power to take or receive a statutory declaration.

Statutory declarations made outside Singapore

12.—(1) A statutory declaration made in the United Kingdom or any part of the Commonwealth other than Singapore shall be made before a notary public or justice of the peace of that country, or other person having authority under any law for the time being in force in that country to take or receive a declaration.

(2) A statutory declaration made in any place that is not part of the Commonwealth shall be made before a consul or vice consul or before any person having authority under any law for the time being in force in that place to take or receive a declaration.

Statutory declaration sufficient to prove execution of will, etc.

13. An attesting witness to the execution of a will, deed or document, or any other competent person, may verify and prove the signing, sealing, publication or delivery of the will, deed or document by a statutory declaration made in the manner provided under section 11 or 12, as the case may be.

Making of false statutory declaration an offence

14.—(1) Any person who —

- (a) makes in a statutory declaration a statement which is false, and which he knows or has reason to believe is false or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used; or
- (b) corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any statutory declaration made in or outside Singapore knowing the same to be false in any material point,

shall be guilty of an offence and —

- (i) if the person made the statutory declaration for use in any stage of a judicial proceeding or, as the case may be, used or attempted to use the statutory declaration in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to a fine; or
- (ii) in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable to a fine.

- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) (i) —
- (a) a trial before a subordinate military court within the meaning of the Singapore Armed Forces Act (Cap. 295) is a judicial proceeding; and
 - (b) each of the following is treated as a stage of a judicial proceeding:
 - (i) an investigation directed by law that is preliminary to a proceeding before a court, whether the investigation takes place before a court or otherwise;
 - (ii) an investigation directed by a court, and conducted under the authority of a court, whether the investigation takes place before a court or otherwise.

(3) Subsection (1) (a) shall apply to the making of a statutory declaration outside Singapore if the person knows or has reason to believe that the statutory declaration is intended to be used in Singapore; and such person may be dealt with as if the offence had been committed in Singapore.

PART IV

OATHS OF OFFICE AND ALLEGIANCE

Manner of taking oath of office, etc.

15.—(1) The oath of allegiance referred to in Part I of the Second Schedule, and the oath of office referred to in Part II of that Schedule, shall be tendered to and taken by all persons required under any written law to take an oath of office.

(2) The oath of allegiance referred to in Part I of the Second Schedule, and the judicial oath referred to in Part III of that Schedule, shall be tendered to and taken by all persons required under any written law to take a judicial oath.

(3) This section is without prejudice to any other written law which prescribes the form and manner in which an oath of office or a judicial oath, as the case may be, may be tendered and taken.

Circumstances under which affirmation may be made**16.** Any person who —

- (a) is a Hindu or Muslim or of some other religion according to which oaths are not of binding force; or
- (b) has a conscientious objection to taking an oath,

and who is required to take an oath of office or judicial oath under any written law may, instead of taking the oaths referred to in section 15 (1) or (2), as the case may be, make an affirmation in the form of those oaths, substituting the words “solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm” for the word “swear” and omitting the words “So help me God”.

PART V**GENERAL PROVISIONS****Regulations**

17. The Minister may make regulations to prescribe anything that is required or authorised to be prescribed under this Act, and generally for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Power to amend Schedules

18. The Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, amend any Schedule.

Savings provision**19.** Every —

- (a) oath taken, affirmation made or caution administered under the repealed Oaths Act (Cap. 211, 1985 Ed.);
- (b) oath taken under the repealed Oaths of Office and Allegiance Act (Cap. 212, 1985 Ed.); and
- (c) statutory declaration made under the repealed Statutory Declarations Act (Cap. 320, 1985 Ed.),

shall continue and have effect as if it had been taken, made or administered, as the case may be, under the provisions of this Act.

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FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 11 (1)

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I⁽¹⁾, _____, do solemnly and
sincerely declare⁽²⁾

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths and Declarations Act (Cap. 211), and subject to the penalties provided by that Act for the making of false statements in statutory declarations, conscientiously believing the statements contained in this declaration to be true in every particular.

(3)

Declared at _____ this _____ day of _____ .

Before me,

(4)

(5)

⁽¹⁾ Here insert name, address and occupation of person making the declaration.

⁽²⁾ Here insert matter declared to. Where the matter is long, add the words “as follows:” and then set out the matter in numbered paragraphs.

⁽³⁾ Signature of person making the declaration.

⁽⁴⁾ Signature of person before whom the declaration is made.

⁽⁵⁾ Here insert title of person before whom the declaration is made.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 15

PART I

FORM OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

“I, _____, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Singapore according to law. So help me God.”

PART II

FORM OF OATH OF OFFICE

“I, _____, do swear that I will well and truly serve the Republic of Singapore in the office of _____. So help me God.”

PART III

FORM OF JUDICIAL OATH

“I, _____, do swear that I will well and truly serve the Republic of Singapore in the office of _____ and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of Singapore without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. So help me God.”

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
OATHS AND DECLARATIONS ACT
(CHAPTER 211)

Act 38 of 2000 — Oaths and Declarations Act 2000

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Date of First Reading | : | 9.10.200 (Bill No. 24/2000 published on 10.10.2000) |
| Date of Second and Third Readings | : | 13.11.2000 |
| Date of commencement | : | 1.1.2001 |

COMPARATIVE TABLE

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS ACT (CHAPTER 211)

The following provisions in the Oaths and Declarations Act 2000 (Act 38 of 2000) have been renumbered by the Law Revision Commissioners in this 2001 Revised Edition.

This Comparative Table is provided for the convenience of users. It is not part of the Oaths and Declarations Act.

| 2001 Ed. | Act 38 of 2000 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Omitted</i> | 19 |
| <i>Omitted</i> | 20 |
| 19 | 21 |