



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY MAPS ACT

(CHAPTER 25)

Act

35 of 1998

1999 Ed. Cap. 25

Amended by

17 of 2001

37 of 2004

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Boundaries and Survey Maps Act

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An Act to provide for the demarcation of land, the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and the publication of certain survey maps.

[16th October 1998]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Boundaries and Survey Maps Act.

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“approved co-ordinates” means co-ordinates approved by the Chief Surveyor or approved under section 7 (c) which are capable of describing and ascertaining the boundaries of any land in relation to survey control marks;

Notes:—Unless otherwise stated, the abbreviations used in the references to other Acts and statutory provisions are references to the following Acts and statutory provisions. The references are provided for convenience and are not part of the Act:

Malaysia NLC 1965:	Malaysia, National Land Code (Act 56 of 1965)
HK Land Survey:	Hong Kong, Land Survey Ordinance (Chapter 473)
Victoria Surveyors 1978:	Victoria, Surveyors Act 1978 (Act No. 9180/1978)
BSMA, 1985 Ed.:	Singapore Boundaries and Survey Maps Act (Chapter 25, 1985 Revised Edition)

“assurance plan” means any plan showing approximate boundaries or dimensions and areas for the purpose of identifying land which has not been surveyed to the satisfaction of the Chief Surveyor but is required to be surveyed under the provisions of any written law;

“authorised surveyor” means a surveyor who is employed by the Authority, whether or not registered under section 12 of the Land Surveyors Act (Cap. 156);

“Authority” means the Singapore Land Authority established under the Singapore Land Authority Act (Cap. 301);

“boundary mark” includes any survey stone, iron pipe, spike, or other survey mark authorised by law for the purpose of marking boundaries;

“cadastral survey” means any survey relating to the recording of land boundaries, subdivision lines, buildings and related details;

“certified plan” means a survey plan which has been approved by, and filed in the office of, the Chief Surveyor under section 4 (1) (e);

“Chief Surveyor” means the Chief Surveyor appointed under section 3 (1) and includes an acting Chief Surveyor appointed under section 3 (2);

“land” includes —

- (a) a parcel of land which is in the actual possession of the owner by himself or other person holding by, through or under him;
- (b) land covered by water;
- (c) a building or a structure erected on land;
- (d) any parcel of airspace or any subterranean space held apart from the surface of the earth; and
- (e) any estate or interest in land;

“licence” means a licence to supply survey services in Singapore granted under section 17 of the Land Surveyors Act;

“manager”, in relation to a corporation or partnership, means the principal executive officer of the corporation or partnership for

the time being by whatever name called and whether or not he is a director or partner thereof;

“owner”, in relation to any parcel of land, means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee or who would receive the rent if the land were let to a tenant;

“practising certificate” means an annual practising certificate issued under section 15 of the Land Surveyors Act (Cap. 156) authorising the holder thereof to engage in survey work in Singapore;

“registered surveyor” means a surveyor registered under the Land Surveyors Act;

“repealed Act” means the Boundaries and Survey Maps Act (Cap. 25, 1985 Ed.) in force immediately before 16th October 1998;

“strata title plan” has the same meaning as in the Land Titles (Strata) Act (Cap. 158);

“survey control mark” means any survey mark placed under the supervision of the Chief Surveyor the horizontal position or height of which is determined;

“survey officer” means any person authorised by the Chief Surveyor to carry out a cadastral survey for any parcel of land;

“survey plan” includes a strata title plan;

“survey work” has the same meaning as in the Land Surveyors Act.

[37/2004]

(2) In this Act, any reference to a plan shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a reference to a plan in electronic form.

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 5; HK Land Survey, s. 2; BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 2]

Appointment of Chief Surveyor

3.—(1) The Minister may appoint a Chief Surveyor who shall administer this Act and act in accordance with such directions as may be given by the Minister from time to time.

(2) If the Chief Surveyor is temporarily absent from Singapore or temporarily incapacitated by reason of illness or for any reason

temporarily unable to perform his duties, the Minister may appoint a person to act in the place of the Chief Surveyor during any such period of absence from duty.

(3) The functions, duties and powers of the Chief Surveyor under this Act may be carried out, discharged, performed or exercised by any person who is duly authorised by the Chief Surveyor to act on his behalf.

[BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 3]

PART II

SURVEY

Survey requirements for land

4.—(1) A cadastral survey for any parcel of land shall not be taken to have been completed until —

- (a) the boundaries of the land have been determined by straight lines;
- (b) the physical boundaries of the land have been demarcated by boundary marks or defined by approved co-ordinates or, if it is impossible or impracticable to do so, by reference to floors and walls so as to enable the boundary lines of the land to be ascertained;
- (c) the area of the land has been determined;
- (d) a lot number has been assigned to the land by the Chief Surveyor; and
- (e) a survey plan, showing the location of the land and its boundaries, area, lot number and the boundary marks placed on the land or the approved co-ordinates, has been approved by, and is filed in the office of, the Chief Surveyor.

(2) A certified plan shall be prima facie evidence of the boundaries and boundary marks of the parcel of land to which it refers, and of its area and lot number.

(3) Any plan for a cadastral survey of a parcel of land approved by, and filed in the office of, the Chief Surveyor under the repealed Act shall be deemed to have been approved by, and filed in the office of, the Chief Surveyor under subsection (1) (e).

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 396]

Powers of Chief Surveyor

5.—(1) The Chief Surveyor shall have and may exercise the following powers:

- (a) to carry out a cadastral survey of any parcel of land for the purposes of this Act or any other written law and do anything reasonably necessary for the carrying out of the survey including all or any of the following:
 - (i) to carry out any preparatory work on the land and any adjacent land;
 - (ii) to mark out the boundaries of the land;
 - (iii) to place boundary marks on the land and any adjacent land;
 - (iv) to alter, repair or remove any boundary mark placed on the land;
 - (v) to remove or destroy trees, crops, fences and other property on the land and any adjacent land;
- (b) to establish a survey control mark on any parcel of land and to enter on the land and any adjacent land to do all things reasonably necessary for the establishment, protection, maintenance, repair, alteration or removal of the mark; and
- (c) in respect of a cadastral survey of any parcel of land carried out and submitted by a registered surveyor —
 - (i) to undertake field checks at any time;
 - (ii) to make such computations, from the field books, calculation sheets and survey data deposited, as are necessary to prove the accuracy of the survey, the dimensions, areas, geographical position and the emplacement of boundary marks on the parcel of land; and
 - (iii) to give any direction to the registered surveyor of the survey made by him.

(2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1), the Chief Surveyor and survey officer shall have the right of access to and entry upon any land, foreshore or seabed.

(3) The powers conferred on the Chief Surveyor and survey officer by subsections (1) and (2) may be exercised at all reasonable times

and with such number of assistants as the Chief Surveyor or survey officer, as the case may be, thinks appropriate.

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 399]

Duties of Chief Surveyor

6.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Chief Surveyor —

- (a) to assign a lot number, strata lot number and accessory lot number which would enable a parcel of land to be identified for the purposes of any written law;
- (b) to maintain all survey records;
- (c) to make available copies of survey records and plans on payment of the prescribed fees; and
- (d) to perform such other functions specified in this Act or any other written law.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Chief Surveyor may inspect all records submitted and deposited by any registered surveyor and request for such information from any registered surveyor as he requires.

(3) The survey records and plans for any land may be maintained by the Chief Surveyor in any electronic media or other means.

Co-ordinated cadastre

7. The Chief Surveyor shall be responsible for establishing a co-ordinated cadastre and may, for that purpose —

- (a) establish and maintain a network of survey control marks with recorded co-ordinates for use in surveying, mapping and related practice;
- (b) declare, by notice in the *Gazette*, specified areas to be designated survey areas, being areas of land in respect of which cadastral surveys must be carried out by reference to survey control marks in accordance with survey instructions under this Act, and for which co-ordinates must be determined in accordance with those instructions;
- (c) approve and record the co-ordinates of the boundaries of land within each designated area as determined by surveys carried out in the area (whether before or after the declaration of the area as a designated survey area), convert

the co-ordinates recorded in relation to those parcels of land within the area and make any necessary adjustments to the recorded co-ordinates;

- (d) where the co-ordinates for all parcels of land within a designated survey area have been so approved, recorded, converted and adjusted, declare, by notice in the *Gazette*, that area to be within the co-ordinated cadastre;
- (e) generate, from the co-ordinated cadastre, maps for any area of land within the co-ordinated cadastre; and
- (f) where the co-ordinates for all parcels of land in Singapore have been declared to be within the co-ordinated cadastre under paragraph (d), declare, by notice in the *Gazette*, that the maps generated from the co-ordinated cadastre shall supersede all maps published under the repealed Act.

[37/2004]

Notice to secure attendance for certain purposes

8. (Repealed by Act 37 of 2004)

Notice to clear boundary line

9.—(1) A survey officer may cause a notice to be served on any person who is the owner of or has an interest in any land which is the subject of a cadastral survey calling upon that person to clear any boundary line of the land.

[37/2004]

(2) Where a person fails to carry out work which he is required to carry out by a notice served on him by a survey officer under subsection (1) —

- (a) the survey officer may himself cause the work to be carried out; and
- (b) the cost of carrying out the work shall be recoverable from that person as a debt due to the Authority.

[17/2001]

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 401]

Replacement or repair of boundary mark or survey control mark

10.—(1) Every owner of any land shall preserve the boundary marks erected on the boundaries of the land.

(2) Where the Chief Surveyor becomes aware that any boundary mark or survey control mark erected on any land has been injured, destroyed or removed, or requires repairs, the Chief Surveyor may —

- (a) cause the mark to be replaced or repaired; and
- (b) recover the costs of the replacement or repair from the owners of the lands for which the boundary marks and survey control marks are to serve as boundaries as a debt due to the Authority in such proportion as appears to the Chief Surveyor to be proper.

[17/2001]

(3) The costs of replacing or repairing boundary marks or survey control marks where the marks are to serve as boundaries of 2 or more parcels of land, including the costs of carrying out a cadastral survey if the survey has been made by the order of the Chief Surveyor, shall be borne by the owners of the lands for which the marks are to serve as boundaries in such proportion as appears to the Chief Surveyor to be proper.

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 402 and s. 406]

Penalty for obliteration of boundary mark or survey control mark

11.—(1) Any person who wilfully obliterates, removes or injures, without reasonable excuse, any boundary mark or survey control mark which has been made or erected by or under the direction of the Chief Surveyor shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and may further be required by a Magistrate's Court to pay 3 times the cost of replacing and repairing the boundary mark or survey control mark and of making any survey rendered necessary by the act for which the person was convicted.

(2) The amount mentioned in subsection (1) shall be levied in the manner provided by the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) for the collection of fines.

(3) If any person committing an offence under this section cannot be found, the Chief Surveyor may give directions for the replacement or repair of any boundary mark or survey control mark, and may order the cost thereof to be paid by the owners of the adjacent lands in such proportion as appears to the Chief Surveyor to be proper.

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 403; BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 33]

PART IIA

CONDUCT OF CADASTRAL SURVEYS

Powers of entry for survey purposes

11A.—(1) For the purposes of conducting any cadastral survey or installing any boundary mark or survey control mark under this Act or any other written law, the Chief Surveyor may authorise, either generally or specially and subject to such conditions as the Chief Surveyor may impose, any registered surveyor who has in force a practising certificate or any assistant employed by the registered surveyor —

- (a) to enter and re-enter any land, seabed, foreshore or building at any reasonable time during the hours of daylight, with such workmen, aircraft, boats, vehicles, appliances, machinery and equipment as may be reasonably necessary to conduct the survey or to install the boundary mark or survey control mark;
- (b) to emplace any boundary mark or survey control mark in or upon such lands and premises and to dig up any ground for the purpose of emplacing the boundary mark or survey control mark; and
- (c) to cut down and remove any tree or other growth which may obstruct any survey line or any boundary.

[37/2004]

(2) Before exercising any of the powers conferred by subsection (1) in respect of any land that is not a road, the person doing so shall, where practicable, give reasonable notice to the occupier of the land of the intention to exercise those powers.

[37/2004]

(3) Any person exercising any power under subsection (1) shall produce evidence of his identity and authority to exercise those powers —

- (a) if practicable, on first entering the land or premises; and
- (b) whenever subsequently reasonably requested to do so.

[37/2004]

(4) Nothing in this section shall exempt any registered surveyor or his assistant or workman from liability for any damage caused in the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1).

[37/2004]

Inspection of Authority's survey maps, plans or survey records

11B.—(1) For the purpose of obtaining data for a cadastral survey, the survey plan of which is to be lodged with the Authority, a registered surveyor who has in force a practising certificate or an authorised employee or manager of a licensed corporation or partnership may, upon payment to the Authority of the prescribed fee, at all reasonable times be permitted —

- (a) to inspect the relevant maps, plans or survey records lodged with the Authority; and
- (b) to take copies of such information therefrom as he may require.

[37/2004]

(2) Any person referred to in subsection (1) shall not remove any such maps, plans or survey records and shall be liable for any damage which he may cause to them while they are under his control.

[37/2004]

[Victoria Surveyors 1978, s. 26]

Deposit of survey plans and survey documents

11C.—(1) On completion of a cadastral survey, the registered surveyor who signs the survey plan thereof shall deposit that plan together with the relevant field books, calculation sheets and survey data (referred to in this Act as survey documents) with the Authority, in such electronic or other form as the Authority may approve.

[37/2004]

(2) If the survey plan is approved by the Chief Surveyor, the survey plan and survey documents deposited with the Authority under subsection (1) (including any copyright subsisting therein) shall become the property of the Authority and shall be filed as permanent survey records.

[37/2004]

(3) The Chief Surveyor, upon payment of the prescribed fee, shall furnish to any person applying for it a certified copy of any survey plan or survey document deposited with the Authority under subsection (1).

[37/2004]

(4) Every such certified copy of a survey plan or survey document signed by the Chief Surveyor shall be received in evidence in any court, or before any person having authority by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, without proof of signature, as prima facie

proof of all the matters contained in or entered on the survey plan or survey document, as the case may be.

[37/2004]

(5) Notwithstanding section 35 of the Evidence Act (Cap. 97), a print-out of any information stored in a computer in the Authority issued and signed by the Chief Surveyor shall be received in evidence in any court, or before any person having authority by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, without proof of signature, as prima facie proof of all the matters contained in or entered on that document.

[37/2004]

[Malaysia NLC 1965, s. 408]

Approval of cadastral surveys and assurance plans

11D.—(1) No cadastral survey or survey plan thereof shall be accepted or adopted for the purpose of any written law unless it has been approved by the Chief Surveyor.

[37/2004]

(2) No assurance plan shall be lodged in the Registry of Deeds or the Land Titles Registry of the Authority, as the case may be, unless the assurance plan —

- (a) is signed by a registered surveyor and approved by the Chief Surveyor; and
- (b) bears a caution to the effect that the boundaries or dimensions and areas are inconclusive.

[37/2004]

(3) The Chief Surveyor may refuse to approve any survey plan or assurance plan under this section if —

- (a) the subdivision permission as required by section 12 of the Planning Act (Cap. 232) has not been obtained;
- (b) the prescribed survey fees have not been paid; or
- (c) an encroachment has been created by the purchaser or owner of a parcel of land being surveyed for any relevant purpose, which affects any parcel of land adjoining that parcel of land, and the registered surveyor who signs the plan has not certified that the encroachment has been resolved.

[37/2004]

(4) Where the subdivision of land has been authorised by a notification made by the Minister under section 21 (6) of the Planning Act, the Chief Surveyor shall not, when he approves any survey plan

under this section, be obliged to enquire whether any condition set out in the notification or imposed by the competent authority under that Act has been satisfied or complied with.

[37/2004]

(5) Notwithstanding that a survey plan has been approved by the Chief Surveyor, it shall be the duty of the registered surveyor who signed the survey plan to ensure that the survey plan and all information and matters set out in the survey plan are correct and accurate.

[37/2004]

(6) In subsection (3) (c), “relevant purpose”, in relation to any survey of a parcel of land, means a survey for the purpose of —

- (a) obtaining a new State title for the parcel of land;
- (b) amalgamating the parcel of land; or
- (c) subdividing the parcel of land.

[37/2004]

(7) Any cadastral survey, survey plan or assurance plan approved before 31st March 2005* by the Chief Surveyor or other officer appointed by him to approve plans on his behalf under section 39 of the Land Surveyors Act (Cap. 156) then in force, shall be deemed to have been approved under this section.

[37/2004]

Correction of errors

11E.—(1) The Chief Surveyor or any authorised surveyor designated by him may at any time undertake field and office checks on the cadastral survey work of a registered surveyor or a licensed corporation or partnership.

[37/2004]

(2) The Chief Surveyor may, at any time after the survey plan has been deposited with the Authority, by notice in writing, direct any registered surveyor or any licensed corporation or partnership to correct at his or its expense within a period specified in the notice any error in the cadastral survey made by that registered surveyor or by a registered surveyor who is a director, a partner, a manager or an employee of that corporation or partnership, as the case may be.

[37/2004]

(3) If any person fails to comply with the notice given under subsection (2), the Chief Surveyor may undertake the correction of

*Date of commencement of the Land Surveyors (Amendment) Act 2004 (Act 37/2004).

the cadastral survey and recover the cost of the correction from the person.

[37/2004]

(4) Where the Chief Surveyor is entitled to recover the cost of any correction of a cadastral survey under subsection (3), the Chief Surveyor shall serve on the registered surveyor, corporation or partnership, as the case may be, a statement of the cost of the correction by registered post addressed to the last known place of practice or residence of the registered surveyor, corporation or partnership.

[37/2004]

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) shall not apply to an assurance plan.

[37/2004]

PART III

SURVEY MAP

Correction of map

12.—(1) All maps published under the repealed Act shall continue to be valid until they have been declared to be superseded under section 7 (f).

[37/2004]

(2) No map whether published under the repealed Act or generated from the co-ordinated cadastre shall be corrected, altered or added to in respect of any boundary of any land therein laid down, except in the following cases:

- (a) where it is found that a map does not correctly represent the boundaries of any land, the Chief Surveyor shall inquire into the reason for the difference and, if it is found to be due to inaccuracy in the survey caused by error in measuring the angles or the sides of the land or in plotting the survey or in the process of conversion and adjustment under section 7, he shall give notice to the owners of the land affected, or their agents if they are known and are in Singapore, of the error and require them to forward to the Chief Surveyor within one month their objections (if any) to its correction;
- (b) where it appears that wrong boundary marks have been joined up in the survey and delineation of a boundary shown on a map, or where it appears that there has been a change in the position of a boundary from that which it held at the

time of the survey or at the time when it was delineated on the map under paragraph (c), the Chief Surveyor shall, after one month's notice to the owners of the land affected, or their agents if they are known and are in Singapore, of his intention, proceed to hold an inquiry, which may be held in part upon the land;

- (c) where in the case of the assignment or demise of any land comprised wholly or partly in any State title in parcels or otherwise than the entirety thereof, the parcels have been properly demarcated and surveyed to the satisfaction of the Chief Surveyor and the fees payable in respect of the demarcation and survey have been duly paid, the boundaries of the parcels or any subdivision thereof shall be delineated upon the representation of the land or parcel of the land on the map;
- (d) where any owners whose boundaries are conterminous agree to an alteration in their boundaries, the map may be altered by the order of the Chief Surveyor upon a deed or instrument being presented at the Registry of Deeds or the Land Titles Registry, as the case may be, of the Authority effectuating the alteration agreed to;
- (e) where in any suit an order of the High Court has been made which affects the position of the boundaries of any land, the map may be altered upon an office copy of the order being served on the Chief Surveyor; and
- (f) where any land delineated on the map has been subdivided into parcels and the parcels have not been surveyed to the satisfaction of the Chief Surveyor, the Chief Surveyor may proceed to make a cadastral survey of them and shall proceed to fix and demarcate the boundary in the position which he considers to be the true position and shall make an order for the delineation upon the map of the boundary so fixed.

[17/2001; 37/2004]

(3) If no objection is lodged with the Chief Surveyor under subsection (2) (a) within one month from the service of the notice, the Chief Surveyor shall make an order for the correction to be made.

(4) If any objection is lodged with the Chief Surveyor under subsection (2) (a), the Chief Surveyor shall hold an inquiry and make such order as he thinks fit.

(5) If, after taking into consideration the evidence of the owners or their agents appearing at the inquiry under subsection (2) (b) and of such other persons who have knowledge of the subject, the Chief Surveyor is satisfied that the boundary as it appears from the then existing occupation of the land is the true boundary, the Chief Surveyor shall make an order for the correction of the map.

(6) Where it is found that the boundaries of a Mukim or Town Sub-division shown on any map published under the repealed Act or generated from the co-ordinated cadastre should be altered by reason of —

- (a) any correction, addition or alteration of the boundaries of any land made in accordance with this section;
- (b) the change in, alteration or deviation of, any boundary mark of the Mukim or Town Sub-division boundaries; or
- (c) any reclamation of the foreshore or seabed,

the Chief Surveyor may, after the publication of a notice in the *Gazette* describing the alteration of the boundaries of the Mukim or Town Sub-division, make an order for the delineation or alteration of the boundaries on the map.

[37/2004]

[BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 35]

Map to be conclusive evidence

13.—(1) Every map published under the repealed Act shall, until it has been declared to be superseded under section 7 (f), be conclusive evidence in all courts of the boundaries of the land comprised in every land shown therein, subject only to any order made under section 12 for their modification, correction or alteration.

[37/2004]

(2) Upon a declaration under section 7 (f), every map generated from the co-ordinated cadastre shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of the boundaries of the land comprised in every land shown therein, subject only to any order made under section 12 for their modification, correction or alteration.

[37/2004]

[BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 38]

PART IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Power to perform order at expense of person disobeying order

14.—(1) If any person who is ordered under any provision of this Act to perform any act fails to perform the act within a reasonable time, the person who gave the order may, after giving notice to that person of his intention to do so, cause the act to be performed.

(2) The expenses incurred in such performance shall be payable by the person who was so ordered to perform the act.

[BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 42]

Penalty for non-compliance

15. Any person who being legally bound to comply with any order under this Act, or with the requisition contained in any notice served upon him under this Act, wilfully refuses, or without reasonable excuse neglects, to comply therewith, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part thereof during which the refusal or neglect continues after conviction.

[BSMA 1985 Ed., s. 43]

Recovery of amounts due

16. (*Repealed by Act 17 of 2001*)

Rules

17.—(1) The Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and for any matter which is required under this Act to be prescribed.

[17/2001]

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Authority, with the approval of the Minister, may make rules —

- (a) prescribing the fees for the purposes of this Act and the time for payment of the fees;
- (b) prescribing the manner and procedure for inquiries to be held under this Act;

- (c) regulating the following:
 - (i) preparation of plans and documents for the purposes of this Act;
 - (ii) lodgment and registration of plans under this Act; and
 - (iii) preparation and making of cadastral surveys; and
- (d) prescribing the manner (whether by electronic means or otherwise) in which —
 - (i) applications for or lodgments of lot numbers, survey records and plans, survey documents or other records and documents may be made;
 - (ii) permissions, approvals and decisions may be granted or made, and notified;
 - (iii) notices or other documents may be made or transmitted; and
 - (iv) documents may be authenticated or certified.

[37/2004]

Fees to be paid to Authority

18. All prescribed fees collected for the purposes of this Act shall be paid into the funds of the Authority.

[17/2001]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

BOUNDARIES AND SURVEY MAPS ACT (CHAPTER 25)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Boundaries and Survey Maps Act. It is not part of the Act.

1. Act 35 of 1998 — Boundaries and Survey Maps Act 1998

Date of First Reading	: 31 July 1998 (Bill No. 32/98 published on 1 August 1998)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 4 September 1998
Date of commencement	: 16 October 1998

2. Act 17 of 2001 — Singapore Land Authority Act 2001

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 5 March 2001 (Bill No. 17/2001 published on 7 March 2001)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 19 April 2001
Date of commencement	: 1 June 2001

3. Act 37 of 2004 — Land Surveyors (Amendment) Act 2004

(Consequential amendments made to Act by)

Date of First Reading	: 1 September 2004 (Bill No. 36/2004 published on 2 September 2004)
Date of Second and Third Readings	: 21 September 2004
Date of commencement	: 31 March 2005