

PRELIMINARY DRAFT
Singapore Tourism Board (Amendment) Bill

Bill No.

Read the first time on .

A BILL

i n t i t u l e d

An Act to amend the Singapore Tourism Board Act (Chapter 305B of the 1997 Revised Edition).

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 may be cited as the Singapore Tourism Board (Amendment) Act 2014 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Amendment of long title

2. The long title of the Singapore Tourism Board Act (referred to in this Act as the principal Act) is amended by inserting, immediately after the word “Fund”, the words “, for the regulation of tourist guides”.

Amendment of section 2

3. Section 2 of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after the definition of “Fund”, the following definitions:

“ “inspecting officer” means any person appointed as an inspecting officer under section 11;”.

Amendment of section 11

4. Section 11 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “for the purposes of this Act” in subsection and substituting the words “for the effective performance of its functions and the discharge of its duties”; and
- (b) by deleting subsection (2) and substituting the following subsection:

“(2) The Board may, from amongst its officers or employees, appoint such number of inspecting officers as it thinks fit for carrying out the purposes of this Act or regulations made thereunder.”.

New section 11A

5. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 11, the following section:

Public servants

11A. All members, officers and employees of the Commission —

- (a) shall be deemed to be public servants for the purposes of the Penal Code (Cap. 224); and
- (b) in relation to their administration, assessment, collection or enforcement of payment of compositions sums or financial penalties, shall be deemed to be public officers for the purposes of the Financial Procedure Act (Cap. 109), and section 20 of that Act shall apply to such persons notwithstanding that they are not or were not in the employment of the Government.”.

New Part IIIA

6. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 19, the following Part:

“PART IIIA TOURIST GUIDES

Interpretation of this Part

19A.—(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“false tourist guide badge” means —

- (a) a forged tourist guide badge;
- (b) a tourist guide badge altered without lawful authority; or
- (c) a tourist guide badge in respect of an expired or a cancelled, revoked or suspended licence;

“guiding services”, in relation to a tourist, include providing any direction, information, description or explanation to the tourist while accompanying the tourist in or to a place or point of interest in Singapore;

“licence” and “tourist guide licence” means a licence granted or renewed under section 19C;

“licensee” means a person who is granted a licence, or whose licence is renewed, under section 19C;

“premises” includes —

- (a) any building or structure, whether permanent or temporary;
- (b) any land, whether built on or not;
- (c) any place, whether open or enclosed, including any place situated underground or underwater;
- (d) any vehicle, vessel, train or aircraft; and
- (e) any part of any premises referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d);

“remuneration” means any payment or other monetary benefit;

“tourist guide” means an individual who personally provides guiding services to a tourist for remuneration;

“tourist guide badge” means a badge issued under section 19D to a licensee;

“unlicensed tourist guide” means a tourist guide who does not hold a valid tourist guide licence and who is not exempted from section 19B(1)(a) under section 19B(2) or 25D.

(2) For the purposes of the definition of “tourist guide” —

- (a) an individual provides guiding services to a tourist for remuneration if the individual receives or is reasonably expected to receive any payment or other monetary benefit for providing the guiding services, regardless of who makes the payment or provides other monetary benefit or where or when the payment or other monetary benefit is made is provided; and
- (b) an individual who provides any guiding services to a tourist is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have provided the guiding services for remuneration if, at the time, or within a reasonable time before or after, the guiding services are provided, the tourist is, has been or will be conveyed, as the case may be, together with other tourists, in a vehicle with a seating capacity (including the driver) of at least 20 persons.

(3) For the purposes of the definition of “unlicensed tourist guide” and section 19(1)(a), a person whose tourist guide licence is suspended shall, while the suspension is in force, be deemed to be a person who does not hold a valid tourist guide licence.

(4) A reference in this Part to —

- (a) the purposes of this Part shall include a reference to the purposes of regulations; and
- (b) any offence under this Part shall include a reference to any offence under regulations,

made under section 26 relating to tourist guides.

Licence required to act as tourist guide

19B.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall —

- (a) act as, offer any service of or in any way hold himself out to be a tourist guide unless he holds a valid licence authorising him to be a tourist guide; or
- (b) directly or indirectly employ, engage or otherwise use the services of an unlicensed tourist guide.

(2) The prohibition in subsection (1)(a) does not apply to —

- (a) the owner or operator of a place or point of interest who guides tourists at such place or point; or
- (b) any person who is employed or engaged, or whose services are otherwise used, by the owner or operator to guide tourists at such place or point.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1)(a) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1)(b) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Tourist guide licence

19C.—(1) Any person who desires to apply for or renew a tourist guide licence shall apply to the Board in such form and manner as the Board may require.

(2) In considering an application under subsection (1), the Board may take into account such considerations and may require the applicant to satisfy such criteria and requirements as the Board thinks fit.

(3) Upon considering an application received under subsection (1), the Board may grant or renew a licence (as the case may be) for such duration as the Board may specify or refuse the application.

(4) Any grant or renewal of a licence shall be subject to such conditions as the Board may impose, from time to time.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Board may administer, on its own or in collaboration with any other person, such proficiency tests or training or certification programmes as it considers necessary.

Tourist guide badge

19D.—(1) Upon granting or renewing a licence under section 19C, the Board shall issue the licensee with a tourist guide badge representing that he is the holder of that licence.

(2) A licensee shall —

- (a) wear his tourist guide badge prominently on his person at all times when he acts as or offers any service of or holds himself out to be a tourist guide; and
- (b) upon being required to do so by the Board or an inspecting officer, produce his tourist guide badge for inspection.

(3) A person issued with a tourist guide badge under this section shall surrender his badge to the Board upon —

- (a) the expiry, cancellation, revocation or suspension of his tourist guide licence in respect of which the badge was issued; or
- (b) ceasing to be employed as, or engage in the business or provision of services of, a tourist guide, notwithstanding that he holds a valid tourist guide licence.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$100 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) Any licensee who —

- (a) causes or permits his tourist guide badge to be in the possession of any other person; and

- (b) knows or ought reasonably to know that, or is reckless as to whether, the badge is or will be used by the other person in connection with identification or acting as a tourist guide,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

(6) Any person who —

- (a) alters without lawful authority or forges a tourist guide badge;
- (b) sells a tourist guide badge or a false tourist guide badge; or
- (c) in connection with identification or acting as a tourist guide, uses or has in his possession a tourist guide badge which is not issued to him by the Board or a false tourist guide badge,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Codes of practice, etc.

19E.—(1) The Board may, from time to time, in connection with the provision of tourist guide services by licensees —

- (a) issue one or more codes of practice to apply to licensees or such class of licensees as the Board may specify in the codes of practice; and
- (b) amend or revoke any code of practice issued under this subsection.

(2) Where a code of practice is issued, amended or revoked by the Board under subsection (1), the Board shall —

- (a) publish a notice of the issue, amendment or revocation, as the case may be, in such manner as will secure adequately publicity for such issue, amendment or revocation;
- (b) specify the date of the issue, amendment or revocation, as case may be, in the notice; and
- (c) ensure that the code of practice (including any amendment made to the code of practice) remains available for access or inspection by the licensees to whom it applies.

(3) Any issue, amendment or revocation of a code of practice under subsection (1) shall not have any force or effect until the notice relating thereto has been published in accordance with subsection (2).

(4) If any provision of any code of practice in force under this section is inconsistent with any provision of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, the provision in the code of practice shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, not have effect.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), every licensee shall comply with the codes of practice issued under this section which apply to the licensee.

(6) The Board may, either generally or for such time as the Board may specify, waive the application of any code of practice (or part thereof) issued under this section to any licensee or class of licensees.

(7) Any code of practice issued under this section shall be deemed not to be subsidiary legislation.

(8) In this section, a reference to a code of practice includes a reference to a standard of performance.

Suspension, revocation or cancellation of licence

19F.—(1) The Board may, at any time, suspend for a period not exceeding 6 months or such longer period as may be prescribed in substitution, or revoke, a tourist guide licence if the licensee —

- (a) furnishes or causes to be furnished to the Board or any inspecting officer any information (including information in connection with his application for or renewal of a licence) which is false or misleading in any material particular;
- (b) contravenes any provision of this Act or any regulations made thereunder;
- (c) contravenes any condition of his licence;
- (d) has committed any offence under any written law punishable with a term of imprisonment exceeding one month;
- (e) ceases to be, in the opinion of the Board, a fit and proper person;
- (f) is incapable, by reason of any illness, infirmity or otherwise, of acting as a tourist guide; or
- (g) has not acted as a tourist guide, or undertaken such number of tourist guide assignments as the Board may require, for a continuous period of 6 months or more.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case where a licensee contravenes —

- (a) such regulation as may be prescribed for the purposes of this subsection;
- (b) any provision of any code of practice issued under this Part which applies to him; or
- (c) any condition of his licence,

the Board may, instead of suspending or revoking a licence under subsection (1)(b) or (c), require the licensee to pay a financial penalty of such amount not exceeding \$1,000, by such date, as the Board may determine.

(3) Subsection (2) shall not apply in respect of any contravention which is prescribed to be an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(4) The Board shall, before revoking or suspending a licence under subsection (1) or imposing a financial penalty under subsection (2), give the licensee notice in writing of its intention to do so and an opportunity to submit reasons, within

such period as the Board may specify in that notice, why his licence should not be suspended or revoked or the financial penalty should not be imposed.

(5) Any decision of the Board to suspend or revoke a licence, or require the payment of a financial penalty, under this section shall not take effect until —

- (a) the expiry of the period allowed under section 19G for the licensee to appeal to the Minister against the decision; or
- (b) the determination or rejection of the appeal by the Minister or his designate under section 19G,

whichever is the later.

(6) The Board may cancel a tourist guide licence on the request of the licensee.

Appeal to Minister

19G.—(1) The Minister may designate —

- (a) any Minister of State for his Ministry; or
- (b) any Parliamentary Secretary to his Ministry,

to hear and determine any appeal under this section in place of the Minister.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a decision of Board —

- (a) refusing to grant or renew a licence under section 19C;
- (b) suspending or revoking a licence under section 19F(1); or
- (c) requiring the payment of a financial penalty under section 19F(2),

may appeal to the Minister within 14 days after notice of the decision is served on the person or such extended period as the Minister may allow in any particular case.

(3) An appeal against a decision under subsection (2) shall not affect the operation of the decision or prevent the taking of any action to implement the decision unless otherwise provided in this Act.

(4) Any person who makes an appeal to the Minister under subsection (2) shall, within the period specified therein —

- (a) state as concisely as possible the circumstances under which the appeal arises and the issues and grounds for the appeal; and
- (b) submit all relevant facts, evidence and arguments in respect of the appeal.

(5) Where an appeal has been made to the Minister under subsection (2), the Minister may require the appellant, the Board or any person who is not a party to the appeal but appears to the Minister to have information that is relevant to the circumstance under which the appeal arises, to provide the Minister with all such information as the Minister may require for the purpose of considering and determining the appeal; and any person so required to provide such information

must provide it in such manner and within such period as may be specified by the Minister.

(6) The Minister may reject any appeal of an appellant who fails to comply with subsection (4) or (5).

(7) The Minister may determine an appeal under subsection (2) from any decision of the Board by —

- (a) confirming, varying or reversing the decision;
- (b) requiring the Board to reconsider its decision,

and the decision of the Minister shall be final.

(8) In this section, a reference to the Minister, in relation to an appeal, shall include a reference to the Minister of State or Parliamentary Secretary designated under subsection (1) to hear and determine the appeal.

Powers of inspecting officers

19H.—(1) An inspecting officer shall, for the purposes of this Part, have the power to do all or any of the following things:

- (a) enter and inspect, at any reasonable time any premises if he has reasonable grounds to believe that any individual is acting as, offering any services of or in any way holding himself out to be a tourist guide therein; or
- (b) enter and search, at any reasonable time, any premises referred to in paragraph (a) if he has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence under this Part is being or has been committed therein, and take possession or make copies of any thing found therein which he reasonably believes to be connected to the commission of the offence;
- (c) subject to subsections (4), (5) and (6), search any person found within the premises searched under paragraph (b) who is reasonably believed to have committed an offence under this Part, and take possession or make copies of any thing found on the person reasonably believed to be connected to the commission of such offence;
- (d) take such photographs, or audio or video recordings, as he thinks necessary of any premises referred to in paragraph (a) (including anything therein), or of any person whom he reasonably believes to be acquainted with the facts or circumstances of any alleged or suspected contravention of any provision of this Part;

(2) The owner, occupier or operator of any premises referred to in subsection (1)(a) shall furnish to an inspecting officer such assistance, co-operation or means required by the inspecting officer necessary for his entry into, and inspection or search of, the premises under subsection (1)(a) or (b).

(3) No woman shall be searched under subsection (1)(c) except by another woman with strict regard to decency.

(4) The power to take possession of any thing found on a person searched under subsection (1)(c) shall not include necessary wearing apparel found on him.

(5) Any thing taken possession of by an inspecting officer under subsection (1)(b) or (c) —

- (a) shall be placed in safe custody by the inspecting officer; and
- (b) unless ordered otherwise by a court, may be retained by the inspecting officer until the completion of any proceedings (including proceedings on appeal) in which it may be evidence.

(6) An inspecting officer may detain a person referred to in subsection (1)(c) until the person and the premises in which the person is found have been searched.

Powers to examine and secure attendance, etc.

19I.—(1) For the purposes of investigating any offence under this Part, an inspecting officer may do all or any of the following:

- (a) examine orally any person who appears to be acquainted with any of the facts or circumstances of the case —
 - (i) whether before or after that person or anyone else is charged with an offence in connection with the case; and
 - (ii) whether or not the person is to be called as a witness in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding in connection with the case;
- (b) issue a written notice requiring any person within the limits of Singapore, who appears to be acquainted with any of the facts or circumstances of the case, to attend before him, and that person shall comply with the written notice;

(2) Any person examined under this section shall be bound to state truly what he knows of the facts and circumstances of the case, except that he need not say anything that might expose him to a criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture.

(3) A statement made by any person examined under this section shall —

- (a) be reduced to writing;
- (b) be read over to him;
- (c) if he does not understand English, be interpreted for him in a language that he understands; and
- (d) after correction (if necessary), be signed by him.

(4) If any person fails to comply with a written notice issued by an inspecting officer under subsection (1)(b), the inspecting officer may report such failure to a Magistrate who may then, in his discretion, issue a warrant ordering the person to comply with the written notice.

Persons required to furnish evidence as to identity, etc., and power to arrest

19J.—(1) An inspecting officer may require any person whom he reasonably believes to have committed an offence under this Part to furnish any evidence establishing, to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, the person's identity, nationality, or residential address.

(2) An inspecting officer may arrest without warrant any person who is required to furnish any evidence under subsection (1) if —

- (a) the person fails to furnish such evidence;
- (b) the inspecting officer has reason to believe that any evidence furnished by the person is false; or
- (c) the person furnishes a residential address outside Singapore.

(3) In making the arrest, the inspecting officer —

- (a) shall touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested unless he submits to arrest by word or action; and
- (b) may use all reasonable means necessary to make the arrest if the person to be arrested forcibly resists or tries to evade arrest,

and the person arrested shall not be restrained more than is necessary to prevent his escape

(4) Any inspecting officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate's Court.

(5) Any person arrested under this section shall not be detained in the custody of an inspecting officer for longer than is reasonable in the circumstances, and such period shall not exceed 48 hours (excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court)."

Repeal and re-enactment of sections 20 and 21

7. Sections 20 and 21 of the principal Act are repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

False or misleading information

20. —(1) Any person who makes any statement or furnishes any information to the Board, any authorised officer or any inspecting officer in connection with any function or duty of the Board, authorised officer or investigating officer (as the case may be) under this Act or any regulations made thereunder—

- (a) which is false or misleading in a material particular; and
- (b) which he knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular or is reckless as to whether it is,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000."

(2) In this section, “authorised officer” means any member, officer or employee of the Board authorised under this Act to carry out any function or duty, or exercise any power, under this Act or any regulations made thereunder.”.

New sections 25A to 25E

8. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 25, the following sections:

“Notice to attend court

25A.—(1) Where an inspecting officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has committed an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder, he may, in lieu of applying to a court for a summons under the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68), serve upon that person a prescribed notice, requiring that person to attend at the court described, at the time and on the date specified in the notice.

(2) A duplicate of the notice shall be prepared by the inspecting officer and, if so required by the court, produced to the court.

(3) The notice may be served on the person alleged to have committed the offence in the same manner as the service of a summons under section 116 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68).

(4) Upon an accused person appearing before a court pursuant to such a notice, the court shall take cognizance of the offence and proceed as though he were produced before the court pursuant to a summons issued under section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68).

(5) If a person upon whom such a notice has been served fails to appear before a court in person or by counsel in accordance therewith, the court may, if satisfied that the notice was duly served, issue a warrant for the arrest of the person unless, in the case of an offence which may be compounded, that person has before that date been permitted to compound the offence.

(6) Upon a person arrested pursuant to a warrant issued under subsection (5) being produced before a court, the court shall —

- (a) proceed as though he were produced before it pursuant to a summons issued under section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68); and
- (b) at the conclusion of the proceedings, call upon him to show cause why he should not be punished for failing to attend in compliance with the notice served upon him,

and if cause is not shown, the court may order him to pay such fine not exceeding \$2,000 as the court thinks fit or may commit him to prison for a term not exceeding 2 months.

(7) An officer authorised in that behalf by the Board may, at any time before the date specified in the notice, cancel the notice.

Composition of offences

25B.—(1) The Chief Executive or any officer of the Board authorised by him may, in his discretion, compound any offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder which is prescribed as a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum not exceeding the lower of the following:

- (a) one half of the amount of the maximum fine that is prescribed for the offence;
- (b) \$2,000.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, no further proceedings shall be taken against that person in respect of the offence.

(3) All sums collected under this section shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Recovery of financial penalties

25C.—(1) Any person who fails to pay a financial penalty by the date he is required to do so under this Act shall be liable to pay, after that date, interest on the amount unpaid at the same rate as for a judgment debt.

(2) Any financial penalty and any interest thereon payable by any person under this Act shall be paid to the Board and shall be recoverable by the Board as a debt due to the Board from that person; and the person's liability to pay shall not be affected by his tourist guide licence ceasing, for any reason, to be in force.

(3) The Board may, in any case it thinks fit, waive, remit or refund, wholly or partly, any financial penalty or any interest thereon payable under this Act.

(4) The Board shall pay into the Consolidated Fund all financial penalties and interest thereon paid to or collected by the Board under this Act.

General exemption

25D. The Board may, with the approval of the Minister, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be specified in the order.

Service of documents

25E.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), any notice or document required or authorised to be served under this Act or any regulations made thereunder may be served —

- (a) in the case of an individual —
 - (i) by delivering it to the individual personally;

- (ii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently resident at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the usual or last known address of the place of residence of the individual;
 - (iii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently employed at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the usual or last known address of the place of business of the individual;
 - (iv) by affixing a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place at the usual or last known address of residence or business of the individual;
 - (v) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the usual or last known address of the place of residence or business of the individual, or the last fax number given to the Board by the individual as the fax transmission number for the service of documents on the individual; or
 - (vi) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the document to the last email address given to the Board by the individual as the email address for the service of documents on the individual;
- (b) in the case of a partnership other than a limited liability partnership —
 - (i) by delivering it to any one of the partners or the secretary or other like officer of the partnership;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore;
 - (iii) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; or
 - (iv) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the document to the last email address given to the Board by the partnership as the email address for the service of documents on the partnership; and
- (c) in the case of a limited liability partnership or other body corporate, or an unincorporated association —
 - (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate or unincorporated association or, in the case of a limited liability partnership, the manager thereof;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the registered office or principal office of the limited liability partnership, body corporate or unincorporated association in Singapore;

- (iii) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the registered office or principal office of the limited liability partnership, body corporate or unincorporated association in Singapore; or
- (iv) by electronic communication, by sending an electronic communication of the document to the last email address given to the Board by the limited liability partnership, body corporate or unincorporated association as the email address for the service of documents on the limited liability partnership, body corporate or unincorporated association.

(2) Where any notice or other document required or authorised to be served under this Act or any regulations made thereunder is —

- (a) sent by a facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the last known place of residence or business or registered office or principal office in accordance with subsection (1), it shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed on the day of transmission, subject to receipt on the sending facsimile machine of a notification (by electronic or other means) of a successful transmission to the place of residence or business or registered office or principal office, as the case may be;
- (b) sent by electronic communication to an email address in accordance with subsection (1), it shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed at the time of entering the information system addressed to the email address; and
- (c) sent by pre-paid registered post, it shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed 2 days after the day the notice or document was posted, whether or not it is returned undelivered.

(3) Service of any notice or document under this Act or any regulations made thereunder on a person by electronic communication may be effected only if the person gives as part of his or its address for service an email address.

(4) This section shall not apply to notices and documents to be served in proceedings in court.”.

Amendment of section 26

9. Section 26 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the word “and” at the end of subsection (2)(b);
- (b) by deleting the full-stop at the end of paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and substituting a semi-colon, and by inserting immediately thereafter the following paragraphs:

“(d) the fees and charges to be paid for any matter or thing to be done for the purposes of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, the

interest payable upon any unpaid fee or charge, and the waiver, refund or remission, whether wholly or in part, of such fees, charges and interest;

(e) the requirements to be complied with by persons in charge of, owning or operating vehicles, vessels, trains and aircraft that convey any tourist;

(f) matters required or permitted to be prescribed by this Act or which are necessary or expedient to give effect to this Act.”;

(c) by deleting “\$5,000” in subsection (3)(b) and substituting “\$10,000”; and

(d) by deleting the words “section 8(f)” in subsection (3)(c) and substituting the words “this Act”.

Savings and transitional provisions

10.—(1) Except as expressly provided in this section, this section shall apply without prejudice to section 16 of the Interpretation Act (Cap. 1).

(2) 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 savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of that provision as he may consider necessary or expedient.