



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS ACT 2000

2020 REVISED EDITION

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Oaths and Declarations Act 2000

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

[1 January 2001]

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Oaths and Declarations Act 2000.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —
“affirmation” means an affirmation mentioned in section 5;
“caution” means a caution mentioned 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,
committee or other body having by law or consent of the
parties power to receive evidence.

[43/2007]

PART 2**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) does not affect 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 affecting any other written law, oaths must 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 mentioned in paragraph (a).

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

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

when performing his or her duties as such interpreter, if he or she 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,

the person may, instead of taking an oath, make an affirmation.