

Registration of Births and Deaths Rules

Table of Contents

1 Citation

2 Definition

BIRTHS

3 Report of birth

4 Identification

5 Particulars of birth

6 Deputies to forward completed registers to registrar

7 Subsequent registration of name

8 Surname of illegitimate child

8A General provisions for registration of particulars of parents of child under Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013

8B Registration after declaration of parenthood under Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013

8C Legitimation of child under Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013

DEATHS

9 Report of death

10 Sudden or unnatural death

11 Duties of inspecting officer

12 Procedure

13 Death due to dangerous infectious disease

14 Procedure when medical practitioner gives certificate of death

15 When post-mortem examination held

16 Coroner's order for burial

17 Coroner's certificate

STILL BIRTHS

18 Report of still birth

19 Documents

20 Particulars to be recorded in register of still births

21 Certificate by medical practitioner or midwife

22 Declaration

GENERAL

23 Form of late registers

24 Adopted abandoned child

25 Extent of Rules

26 Application to search or for extract

27 Fees

28 Waiver of fees

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE Fees

Legislative History

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (CHAPTER 267, SECTION 29)

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RULES

R 1

G.N. No. S 503/1989

REVISED EDITION 2000

(31st August 2000)

[2nd January 1990]

Citation

1. These Rules may be cited as the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules.

Definition

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, “dangerous infectious disease” has the same meaning as in the Infectious Diseases Act (Cap. 137).

BIRTHS

Report of birth

3. Reports of birth shall be made at the office of the supervising deputy registrar, if any, or of any deputy registrar duly appointed for any registration area.

Identification

4. For the purpose of registering a birth, the supervising deputy registrar or the deputy registrar may require the parents of the child to produce —

- (a) their identity cards or other identification documents, if any;
- (b) their marriage certificate, if any; and
- (c) such other documents as may be issued by the medical practitioner or midwife who delivered the child.

Particulars of birth

5. Particulars of the birth shall be recorded in the register of births in Form A set out in the First Schedule.

Deputies to forward completed registers to registrar

6. The deputy registrar of a registration area shall forward the duly completed registers of births through the supervising deputy registrar, if any, for his registration area, to the office of the registrar.

Subsequent registration of name

7. When the name of a child is not reported at the time of making such report, and the name is subsequently reported under section 11 of the Act, an application and a certificate in Form B, C or D set out in the First Schedule shall be presented to the registrar.

Surname of illegitimate child

8.—(1) An application for the surname of the father of an illegitimate child to be entered in a register of births as having been given to the child under section 10(3) of the Act, shall be made to the registrar having custody of the register.

(2) Where the application is made —

- (a) by a parent or guardian of the child, it shall be in Form E set out in the First Schedule; or
- (b) by the child who has attained 21 years of age, it shall be in Form F set out in the First Schedule.

General provisions for registration of particulars of parents of child under Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013

8A.—(1) This rule applies when it is brought to the Registrar-General’s attention that the Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) applies to a child.

(2) The particulars of the parents of the child shall be registered or re-registered in Form A set out in the First Schedule, if the Registrar-General is satisfied of both of the following matters:

- (a) the parenthood of the child under the Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013;
- (b) the child was born in Singapore.

(3) In a re-registration under paragraph (2), the original entry in the register shall be erased.

(4) The Registrar-General may refuse to register or re-register the particulars of the parents of a child under paragraph (2) if it has been brought to the Registrar-General’s attention that there is a dispute as to the parenthood of the child under the Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013.

[S 677/2014 wef 01/10/2014]

Registration after declaration of parenthood under Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013

8B.—(1) This rule applies where a court makes an order under the Status of Children (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Act 2013 (Act 16 of 2013) declaring the parenthood of a child.

(2) An application to the Registrar-General for the child to be registered or re-registered in accordance with the court order must be made within 3 months after the date of the court order.

(3) The application under paragraph (2) may be made by —

- (a) any parent or guardian of the child;
- (b) the person who applied for the court order; or
- (c) the child, if the child is 21 years of age or older.

(4) The application under paragraph (2) must be in such form as the Registrar-General may specify, and must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) the court order;
- (b) the original birth certificate (if any) of the child;
- (c) a copy of the identity card or other identification document of each parent