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Notification No. B 11 — The Public Utilities (Amendment) Bill is published for general information. It was introduced in Parliament on 18 February 2020.

Public Utilities (Amendment) Bill

Bill No. 11/2020.

Read the first time on 18 February 2020.

A BILL

i n t i t u l e d

An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act (Chapter 261 of the 2002 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 is the Public Utilities (Amendment) Act 2020 and comes into operation on a date that the Minister appoints by notification in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of section 2

2. Section 2 of the Public Utilities Act (called in this Act the principal Act) is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately before the definition of “apparatus”, the following definition:

““AMI meter” or “Advanced Metering Infrastructure meter” means —

(a) a meter that can transmit information to the Board by means of telecommunications; and

(b) a meter, and a device which is associated with or ancillary to that meter and which —

(i) is capable of converting mechanical readings to digital data, where applicable; and

(ii) enables information to be transmitted to the Board, or received by the meter, by means of telecommunications;”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “Chief Executive”, the following definitions:

““Coastal and Flood Protection Fund” means the fund of that name established under section 18;

“coastal hazard” means any of the following:

(a) beach or foreshore erosion;

(b) coastal slope instability;

(c) coastal inundation;

(d) tidal inundation;

(e) erosion and inundation of the coastal zone caused by tidal waters and the action of waves, including the interaction of those waters with catchment floodwaters;

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“coastal management” includes the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of the coastal zone to mitigate current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change;

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“coastal zone” means any of the following in Singapore:

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(a) littoral beaches, foreshores, tidal wetlands, estuaries, coastal swamps, mangrove areas, littoral forests or minor coastal streams, whether or not of a saline, freshwater or brackish nature;

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(b) all other areas at risk of being affected by coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change;”;

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(c) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “drain-line”, the following definition:

““foreshore” means the land lying between the high water mark and low water mark of the sea as is ordinarily covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at spring tides;”;

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(d) by deleting the definition of “meter” and substituting the following definition: