

**Rubber Industry Act
(CHAPTER 280)**

Table of Contents

Long Title

1 Short title

2 Interpretation

**3 Licence to pack, ship or deal in rubber or manufacture technically
specified rubber**

4 Application for a licence

5 Modification of licence conditions

6 Renewal of licence

7 Appeal to Minister

8 False statement

9 Display of licence

10 Inspection of premises

11 Suspension or cancellation of licence, etc.

12 Appeal from decision of Board

13 Appeal Tribunal

14 Powers of Board in relation to rubber industry

15 Directions of Minister

16 Entry of premises by officer of Board and seizure of article as evidence

17 Officer of Board to produce authority for inspection

18 Personal immunity of members and officers of Board

19 Revenue of Board

20 Obstructing officers of Board

21 Proceedings to be conducted by officers of Board

22 Sanction of Public Prosecutor

23 General penalties and composition of offences

24 Offence by body corporate

25 Jurisdiction of Magistrate's Court and District Court

26 Regulations

27 By-laws

28 Exemption

29 Transitional provisions

Legislative History

RUBBER INDUSTRY ACT

(CHAPTER 280)

(Original Enactment: Act 15 of 1992)

REVISED EDITION 1993

(15th March 1993)

An Act to provide for the promotion, regulation and control of the rubber trade and industry.

[27th May 1992]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Rubber Industry Act.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Board” means the Trade Development Board established under section 3 of the Trade Development Board Act;

“deal” means to broke in, purchase or sell rubber but does not include the purchase, sale or brokerage of rubber by means of a commodity futures contract within the meaning of the Commodity Futures Act;

“licence” means a licence granted under section 4;

“licensee” means any person who holds a licence granted under this Act;

“rubber” means marketable rubber prepared from the leaves, bark or latex of any rubber plant, but does not include any manufactured article made wholly or partly of rubber;

“rubber plant” includes any of the following plants:

- (a) *Heavea brasiliensis* (Para rubber);
- (b) *Manihot glaziovii* (Ceara rubber);
- (c) *Castilloa elastica*;
- (d) *Ficus elastica* (Rambong); and
- (e) any other plant which the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare to be a rubber plant for the purposes of this Act;

“to pack rubber for export” means to pack rubber in Singapore for export to any country or place;

“to ship rubber for export” means to ship rubber in Singapore for export to any country or place;

“treat”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means to subject to any process whatsoever;

“Singapore Rubber Fund” means the Singapore Rubber Fund established under section 14 of the Rubber Association of Singapore (Incorporation) Act repealed by the Trade Development Board (Amendment) Act 1992 and transferred to and administered by the Board by virtue of section 26H of the Trade Development Board Act.

Licence to pack, ship or deal in rubber or manufacture technically specified rubber

3.—(1) No person shall —

- (a) pack rubber for export;
- (b) ship rubber for export;
- (c) manufacture or otherwise produce technically specified rubber; or
- (d) deal in, treat or store rubber,

unless he is for the time being the holder of a valid licence granted under this Act authorising him to do so or is a person employed by the holder of such a licence.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to have packed rubber for export if it is packed in any manner usually employed in Singapore when packing rubber for export.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a person who ships rubber for export if he is the holder of a licence issued to him under the provisions of the Rubber Shipping and Packing Control Ordinance 1949 of Malaysia or the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board Act 1972.

(5) Subsection (4) shall have force and effect only so long as reciprocal arrangements exist between Singapore and Malaysia whereby a licence to ship rubber for export granted under this Act is deemed to be a valid licence to ship rubber for export issued by the competent authority in Malaysia under the provisions of the Rubber Shipping and Packing Control Ordinance 1949 of Malaysia or the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board Act 1972 or any other written law which repeals and re-enacts, with or without modifications, that Ordinance or that Act.

Application for a licence

4.—(1) Any person who desires to obtain a licence shall make an application in the prescribed manner to the Board for the grant of a licence.

(2) Upon receiving an application under subsection (1), the Board shall consider the application and may grant a licence for a period of one year at a time, with or without conditions, or refuse to grant a licence.

(3) The Board shall refuse to grant a licence if —

- (a) satisfactory evidence has not been produced to show that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence;
- (b) the applicant or, if the applicant is a company, any of its officers holding a managerial or executive position has been convicted of any offence involving dishonesty, fraud or moral turpitude; or
- (c) the Board considers it in the public interest to do so.

(4) No person who is not an incorporated person shall be licensed under this section unless there is in respect of the business a valid certificate of registration of business issued under any written law in force in Singapore relating to the registration of businesses.

(5) Every licensee shall pay such annual licence fee as may be prescribed.

Modification of licence conditions

5.—(1) The Board may at any time vary or revoke any of the existing conditions of a licence granted under section 4 or impose conditions or additional conditions thereto.

(2) The Board shall, before taking any action under subsection (1), notify its intention to take such action to the licensee concerned and shall give the licensee an opportunity to submit reasons why the conditions of his licence should not be so varied or revoked.

(3) Where a licence is subject to conditions, the licensee shall comply with those conditions.

Renewal of licence

6.—(1) An application for the renewal of a licence shall be made to the Board one month before the expiry of the licence.

(2) The Board may refuse to renew a licence if it is of the opinion that the holder thereof has contravened or failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or the provisions of this Act or any regulations or by-laws made thereunder.