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PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT 1954

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (ELECTION ADVERTISING) REGULATIONS 2024

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61R of the Parliamentary Elections Act 1954, the Prime Minister makes the following Regulations:

PART 1**PRELIMINARY****Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations are the Parliamentary Elections (Election Advertising) Regulations 2024 and come into operation on 14 June 2024.

Definitions

2.—(1) In these Regulations —

“election advertisement” means an item of election advertising;

“non-online election advertisement” means an item of election advertising that is not an online election advertisement;

“online election advertisement” means an item of online election advertising;

“traditional election advertisement” means an item of non-online election advertising in the form of a banner, flag or poster;

“vehicle” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1961.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions in sections 2(1) and 61S(1) of the Act apply to these Regulations.

PART 2

TRADITIONAL ELECTION ADVERTISING

Manner of including published-by requirements under section 61B(2)(c) of Act

3. For the purposes of section 61B(2)(c) of the Act, a traditional election advertisement must include the information mentioned in section 61B(4) of the Act in the following manner:

- (a) the words “publicly displayed by” or similar expressions must be used to include the identity particulars required by section 61B(4)(a) of the Act;
- (b) the words “approved by” or similar expressions must be used to include the identity particulars required by section 61B(4)(b) of the Act;
- (c) the words “publicly displayed for” or similar expressions must be used to include the identity particulars required by section 61B(4)(c) of the Act;
- (d) the words “paid for by”, “sponsored by” or similar expressions must be used to include the identity particulars required by section 61B(4)(d) of the Act;
- (e) the words “printed by” or similar expressions must be used to include the identity particulars required by section 61B(4)(e) of the Act.

Small and portable promotional items prescribed under sections 61B(9)(a)(iii) and (10)(a)(iii) and 61D(1)(a)(iii) of Act

4. Each of the following is prescribed as a small and portable promotional item for the purposes of sections 61B(9)(a)(iii) and (10)(a)(iii) and 61D(1)(a)(iii) of the Act:

- (a) a diary or calendar on paper or paperboard;
- (b) a card, flyer, pamphlet or other similar printed matter or material not larger than 297 millimetres by 210 millimetres;
- (c) a key chain;
- (d) a retail packet or package containing cleansing tissue or paper napkins that have been cut to size;
- (e) a miniature flag or pennant;
- (f) a soft toy;
- (g) an umbrella;
- (h) an inflatable object;
- (i) any other small or portable object or article (not being a decalcomania or any other adhesive label on a vehicle) that —
 - (i) is less than \$10 in value; and
 - (ii) can fit into a space measuring 10 centimetres by 10 centimetres by 10 centimetres.

Prescribed requirements for declaration of traditional election advertising under section 61E(4)(b)(iii) of Act

5.—(1) For the purposes of section 61E(4)(b)(iii) of the Act, a separate declaration must be submitted for each traditional election advertisement.

(2) The declaration must be submitted to the Returning Officer through the Internet website of the Elections Department at <https://www.eld.gov.sg>, using the form for that purpose made available on that website.

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- (3) The declaration must contain —
- (a) the identity particulars of the person who submitted the declaration (called in this paragraph the declarant);
 - (b) the political party to which the declarant belongs, if any;
 - (c) the email address and mobile telephone number of the declarant;
 - (d) a copy, image, detailed diagram or drawing of the traditional election advertisement that is being declared;
 - (e) a description of the location (including the electoral division) where that traditional election advertisement is displayed, including any particulars of that location that the Returning Officer may require in writing in any particular case; and
 - (f) an image of that traditional election advertisement displayed at that location.
- (4) When any declaration is received by the Returning Officer, the Returning Officer must without delay ensure that the declaration is —
- (a) made available for inspection (without charge) at the Elections Department, 11 Novena Rise, Singapore 307516, during its business hours, until the close of the poll in Singapore; or
 - (b) published on the Internet website of the Elections Department at <https://www.eld.gov.sg> until the close of the poll in Singapore.

Prescribed public display of traditional election advertising excluded from section 61E(1) of Act

6. For the purposes of section 61E(4)(d) of the Act, the public display of a traditional election advertisement is excluded from section 61E(1) of the Act if —
- (a) the traditional election advertisement was lawfully publicly displayed in the electoral division concerned before the start of the election period concerned;

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- (b) the traditional election advertisement is part of or otherwise permanently affixed on —
- (i) an exterior wall or exterior window of any building or part of a building occupied by a business, charitable or other undertaking by a political party;
 - (ii) an exterior wall or exterior window of any building partly occupied by a business, charitable or other undertaking by a political party; or
 - (iii) if a building mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) is located in any grounds — any outer wall, fence or other structure or feature to mark the boundary of those grounds; and
- (c) the traditional election advertisement contains only the name or symbol, or both, of the political party concerned and is solely for the purpose of identifying the business, charitable or other undertaking carried on at or within the building.

Permit to display traditional election advertising for purposes of section 61G(5)(a) of Act

7.—(1) For the purposes of section 61G(5)(a) of the Act, the Returning Officer must —

- (a) for an election in a group representation constituency — issue a permit to each group of candidates at the election; and
- (b) for an election in any other electoral division — issue a permit to each candidate at the election.

(2) A permit may only include conditions relating to the following matters:

- (a) the submission of a copy, image, detailed diagram or drawing of a traditional election advertisement to the Returning Officer, together with the identity particulars required under section 61B(4) of the Act, before the traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed;

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- (b) the manner of submission for the purposes of sub-paragraph (a);
 - (c) the affixing of a stamp allotted to the electoral division and issued by the Returning Officer on a traditional election advertisement for the entire period it is publicly displayed;
 - (d) the affixing of the permissible electoral matter of the candidate or group of candidates (as the case may be) on a traditional election advertisement for the entire period it is publicly displayed;
 - (e) the proper securing of a traditional election advertisement that is displayed in a permissible location.
- (3) The permit must not include any condition on any matter regulated by any other provision in Divisions 1 to 4 under “ELECTION ADVERTISING” of Part 3 of the Act.

Maximum permissible number for traditional election advertising under section 61H(1)(d) of Act, etc.

8.—(1) In this regulation —

- (a) “small traditional election advertisement” means a traditional election advertisement that can fit into a space measuring 1.75 metres by 1.2 metres;
- (b) “large traditional election advertisement” means —
 - (i) a traditional election advertisement that —
 - (A) cannot fit into a space measuring 1.75 metres by 1.2 metres; but
 - (B) can fit within a space measuring 9 metres by 1.2 metres; or
 - (ii) 2 or more small traditional election advertisements that are displayed so closely to one another as to form a single traditional election advertisement that falls within sub-paragraph (i); and

(c) in relation to an election in a group representation constituency, a traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed by or on behalf of a group of candidates if it is publicly displayed by or on behalf of any, some or all of the candidates in the group.

(2) For the purposes of section 61H(1)(d) of the Act, the maximum permissible number of small traditional election advertisements allowed to be publicly displayed by or on behalf of a candidate or a group of candidates (as the case may be) in an election in an electoral division is the greater of A and B , as determined by the following table:

<i>Type of electoral division</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. Group representation constituency with groups of 6 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 50 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest 100	3,000
2. Group representation constituency with groups of 5 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 50 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest 100	2,500
3. Group representation constituency with groups of 4 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 50 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest 100	2,000

<i>Type of electoral division</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
4. Group representation constituency with groups of 3 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 50 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest 100	1,500
5. Any other electoral division	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 50 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest 100	500

(3) For the purposes of section 61H(1)(d) of the Act, the maximum permissible number of large traditional election advertisements allowed to be publicly displayed by or on behalf of a candidate or a group of candidates (as the case may be) in an election in an electoral division is the greater of *A* and *B*, as determined by the following table:

<i>Type of electoral division</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. Group representation constituency with groups of 6 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 4,000 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest whole number	38

<i>Type of electoral division</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
2. Group representation constituency with groups of 5 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 4,000 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest whole number	31
3. Group representation constituency with groups of 4 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 4,000 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest whole number	25
4. Group representation constituency with groups of 3 candidates	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 4,000 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest whole number	19
5. Any other electoral division	The number obtained by dividing the number of electors in the electoral division by 4,000 and, if applicable, rounding the result to the nearest whole number	6

(4) If a large traditional election advertisement within the meaning of paragraph (1)(b)(ii) is publicly displayed by or on behalf of a candidate or a group of candidates, as the case may be —

- (a) each of the small traditional election advertisements that forms the large traditional election advertisement must be counted towards the maximum number in paragraph (2); and
- (b) the large traditional election advertisement must be counted towards the maximum number in paragraph (3).

(5) A traditional election advertisement that is neither a small traditional election advertisement nor a large traditional election advertisement must not be publicly displayed in an electoral division by or on behalf of a candidate or a group of candidates in an election in that electoral division.

Traditional election advertising not to be displayed outside of relevant electoral division

9.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), a person commits an offence if, during the campaign period of an election in an electoral division —

- (a) the person publicly displays, or causes to be publicly displayed, a traditional election advertisement in any place outside of that electoral division; and
- (b) the traditional election advertisement contains an express or implied reference to —
 - (i) the election in that electoral election; or
 - (ii) a person in his or her capacity as a candidate in the election in that electoral division.

(2) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply to a traditional election advertisement displayed during the campaign period of a general election by reason only that the traditional election advertisement contains the name or image (or both) of a person —

- (a) who is a candidate in the general election; and
- (b) who has been designated by his or her political party in accordance with paragraph (3) as the leader of all the political party's candidates in the general election.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b) —

- (a) each political party may only designate one candidate; and
- (b) a designation must be notified to the Returning Officer in the form and manner required by the Returning Officer and before the traditional election advertisement is displayed.

(4) A person who is guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Lamp posts are permissible locations under section 61I of Act

10.—(1) Subject to this regulation, a lamp post is a permissible location for the purposes of section 61I of the Act.

(2) A lamp post is not a permissible location if it is situated within the restricted signage zone of an ordinary polling station or a special polling station.

(3) A lamp post is not a permissible location if any of the following is installed on the lamp post:

- (a) a public sign;
- (b) a traffic camera or any other road or traffic infrastructure.

(4) If a traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed on a lamp post by or on behalf of a candidate in an electoral division (not being a group representation constituency), the next lamp post is not a permissible location for the display of any traditional election advertisement by or on behalf of that candidate.

(5) If a traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed on a lamp post by or on behalf of any, some or all of the candidates belonging to a group of candidates, the next lamp post is not a permissible location for the display of any traditional election advertisement by or on behalf of any, some or all of the candidates belonging to that group.

(6) A lamp post is not a permissible location to the extent that the display of a traditional election advertisement on the lamp post would obstruct —

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- (a) the movement of pedestrians on any footpath; or
 - (b) the traffic view of drivers of vehicles on a road if the lamp post is situated near any traffic junction.

(7) A lamp post is not a permissible location to the extent that the display of a traditional election advertisement on the lamp post would obstruct the view of —

- (a) any other traditional election advertisement publicly displayed by or on behalf of —
 - (i) another candidate, not being a candidate belonging to the same group of candidates to which the firstmentioned traditional election advertisement relates; or
 - (ii) another group of candidates;
- (b) any public sign; or
- (c) any traffic camera or any other road or traffic infrastructure.

(8) In this regulation —

“footpath” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Active Mobility Act 2017;

“public body” means a body corporate established by a public Act for the purposes of a public function and includes a Town Council established by section 4 of the Town Councils Act 1988;

“public sign” means any sign that is put up, under or for the purposes of any written law, by the Government or a public body, and includes a traffic sign;

“restricted signage zone” has the meaning given by section 61J(2) and (3) of the Act;

“road” means any public road and any other road to which the public has access;

“traffic sign” includes all signals, warning sign posts, direction posts, signs, lines or other devices for the guidance or direction of persons using roads, whether they are —

- (a) permanently put up; or
- (b) temporarily put up by any Government department or public body to indicate road closure or that road work is in progress.

Premises or conveyances, etc., with owner’s consent are permissible locations under section 61I of Act

11.—(1) Subject to this regulation, for the purposes of section 61I of the Act —

- (a) before a traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed on any premises, conveyance, thing or structure, consent must be sought from the owner of the premises, conveyance, thing or structure; and
 - (b) if prior consent is obtained, the premises, conveyance, thing or structure is a permissible location for the display of that advertisement.
- (2) A train is not a permissible location.
- (3) A public service vehicle is not a permissible location unless it is hired solely for the conveyance of one or more persons, being candidates or persons authorised by any candidate, during the campaign period of an election.
- (4) A vehicle is not a permissible location for a candidate (not belonging to any group of candidates at an election) or the political party to which the candidate belongs if —
- (a) it is hired by or on behalf of the candidate or the political party to which the candidate belongs;
 - (b) it is located within 100 metres of an election rally organised by or on behalf of the candidate; and
 - (c) it is staying or moving within that location for reasons not related to the conveyance of persons attending the election rally.

(5) A vehicle (whether moving or stationary) is not a permissible location for a candidate (not belonging to any group of candidates at an election) or the political party to which the candidate belongs if —

- (a) it is hired by or on behalf of the candidate or the political party to which the candidate belongs; and
- (b) it is located within 100 metres of an election rally organised by or on behalf of another candidate.

(6) A vehicle is not a permissible location for a group of candidates or the political party to which the group belongs if —

- (a) it is hired by or on behalf of the group, any candidate belonging to the group, or the political party to which the group belongs;
- (b) it is located within 100 metres of an election rally organised by or on behalf of the group or any candidate belonging to the group; and
- (c) it is staying or moving within that location for reasons not related to the conveyance of persons attending the election rally.

(7) A vehicle (whether moving or stationary) is not a permissible location for a group of candidates or the political party to which the group belongs if —

- (a) it is hired by or on behalf of the group, any candidate belonging to the group, or the political party to which the group belongs; and
- (b) it is located within 100 metres of an election rally organised by or on behalf of another candidate not belonging to that group.

(8) In this regulation —

“public service vehicle” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1961;

“train” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Rapid Transit Systems Act 1995.

Manner of publicly displaying traditional election advertising

12.—(1) A person commits an offence if —

- (a) a person publicly displays, or causes to be publicly displayed, a traditional election advertisement in an electoral division during the campaign period of an election in the electoral division;
- (b) the person is, or is doing so on behalf of —
 - (i) an individual who is a candidate at the election in the electoral division; or
 - (ii) a political party with one or more candidates at the election in the electoral division;
- (c) the traditional election advertisement relates to the election in the electoral division; and
- (d) the traditional election advertisement —
 - (i) is nailed, pasted or inscribed directly on any premises, conveyance, thing or structure, or is otherwise affixed in a manner that significantly damages the premises, conveyance, thing or structure; or
 - (ii) is not secured in accordance with the conditions specified under regulation 7(2)(e) in the permit for that traditional election advertisement.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Supplementary provisions for removal and confiscation of traditional election advertising

13.—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply if the Returning Officer exercises the Returning Officer's power under section 61O(3) of the Act to remove or cause to be removed, or stop any public display of, one or more traditional election advertisements.

(2) A sum of \$50 for every traditional election advertisement that is removed or stopped being publicly displayed arising from paragraph (1), is recoverable —

(a) as a debt to the Government; and

(b) from the candidate, or jointly and severally from the candidates in a group of candidates, who has publicly displayed or caused to be publicly displayed the traditional election advertisement.

(3) The sum recoverable under paragraph (2) from a candidate is treated as part of the election expenses incurred by the candidate.

(4) The sum recoverable under paragraph (2) from the candidates in a group of candidates —

(a) is treated as part of the election expenses incurred by each of those candidates; and

(b) is, for the purposes of sub-paragraph (a), apportioned between those candidates —

(i) in the proportion agreed between themselves; or

(ii) in the absence of any agreement between themselves, in equal portions.

(5) A person commits an offence if the person —

(a) obstructs the Returning Officer from exercising any function under section 61O of the Act; or

(b) obstructs any person from carrying out a direction of the Returning Officer under section 61O(1) of the Act.

(6) A person who is guilty of an offence under paragraph (5) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months or to both.

Defacement, etc., of traditional election advertising during campaign period

14.—(1) A person commits an offence if —

- (a) the person knowingly destroys, damages, defaces or removes a traditional election advertisement during the campaign period of an election in an electoral division;
- (b) the traditional election advertisement is publicly displayed by or on behalf of —
 - (i) an individual who is a candidate at the election in the electoral division; or
 - (ii) a political party with one or more candidates at the election in the electoral division; and
- (c) the traditional election advertisement relates to the election in the electoral division.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(3) This regulation does not apply to any person —

- (a) complying with a direction given by the Returning Officer under section 61O(1) of the Act; or
- (b) caused by the Returning Officer under section 61O(3) of the Act to carry out or take steps which are in the Returning Officer's opinion necessary to secure compliance with a direction given by the Returning Officer under section 61O(1) of the Act.

Removal of traditional election advertising after polling day

15.—(1) Within 6 days after polling day, a candidate in an election must remove or cause to be removed —

- (a) all traditional election advertisements publicly displayed by or on behalf of the candidate; and

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- (b) all objects (such as cable ties and ropes) used to secure those advertisements for the purposes of their public display.
- (2) Within 6 days after polling day, a candidate belonging to a group of candidates in an election must remove or cause to be removed —
- (a) all traditional election advertisements publicly displayed by or on behalf of the group or any candidate belonging to the group; and
- (b) all objects (such as cable ties or ropes) used to secure those advertisements for the purposes of their public display.
- (3) A candidate who contravenes paragraph (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

PART 3

ONLINE ELECTION ADVERTISING AND NON-ONLINE ELECTION ADVERTISING BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

Manner of including published-by requirements under section 61B(1)(c) of Act

16. For the purposes of section 61B(1)(c) of the Act, content that is or includes an online election advertisement or a published election advertisement must use the words “paid for by”, “sponsored by” or similar expressions to include the identity particulars required under section 61B(3)(d) of the Act.

Requisite functionalities under section 61F(2)(d)(ii) of Act for online election advertising published in chatrooms and discussion forums

17.—(1) For the purposes of section 61F(2)(d)(ii) of the Act, an online election advertisement published in a chatroom or discussion forum must have all of the following requisite functionalities:

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- (a) all content published in the chatroom or discussion forum during the campaign period must be recorded if the content relates to the online election advertisement;
- (b) all content published in the chatroom or discussion forum during the campaign period must be capable of being removed by the moderator appointed under paragraph (2) if the content relates to the online election advertisement.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the candidate or the candidate’s election agent or the political party (as the case may be) must —
- (a) before the start of the campaign period or the creation of the chatroom or discussion forum (whichever is later), appoint one or more persons as moderators to manage the chatroom or discussion forum; and
- (b) notify the Returning Officer of the appointment together with the declaration made by the candidate or the candidate’s election agent or the political party under regulation 19 in relation to the online election advertisement.
- (3) A person who is appointed as a moderator of a chatroom or discussion forum is responsible for ensuring that each requisite functionality mentioned in paragraph (1) is complied with.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with any requirement under paragraph (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.
- (5) In this regulation, “chatroom” or “discussion forum” means an online location that end-users of an electronic service are able to —
- (a) access using the electronic service; and
- (b) communicate content or interact online with other end-users or a designated segment of end-users.

Requisite functionality under section 61F(2)(d)(ii) of Act for election advertising sent by email or electronic service

18.—(1) For the purposes of section 61F(2)(d)(ii) of the Act, an election advertisement in the form of an email must have the requisite functionality of an email address —

- (a) that is clearly and conspicuously displayed in the email;
- (b) that is functioning; and
- (c) to which the recipient of the email may send a reply to the sender of the email to indicate a desire not to receive any more email containing election advertising at the email address at which the firstmentioned email was received.

(2) For the purposes of section 61F(2)(d)(ii) of the Act, an election advertisement that is sent using an electronic service (other than by way of email) must have the requisite functionality of an email address, a mobile telephone number or an online account identified by a username —

- (a) that is clearly and conspicuously displayed in the election advertisement;
- (b) that is functioning; and
- (c) to which the recipient of the election advertisement may send a reply to the sender to indicate a desire not to receive any more election advertising that is sent using the electronic service.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation —

- (a) an email address, a mobile telephone number or an online account identified by a username (called in this paragraph a contact point) is functioning in relation to an election advertisement if the contact point —
 - (i) is capable of receiving content by means of email or an electronic service for at least 14 days after the election advertisement is sent; and
 - (ii) has the capacity, reasonably calculated in the light of the number of recipients of the election

advertisement, to enable it to receive the full expected quantity of replies from the recipients by those means;

(b) if —

- (i) a contact point is temporarily unable to receive content because of technical problems; and
- (ii) steps are taken to correct these technical problems within a reasonable time by any of the following persons:
 - (A) the owner of the contact point or a person authorised by the owner to use the contact point;
 - (B) the provider of the email service or electronic service (as the case may be) for sending content to the contact point;
 - (C) the provider of an intermediary service (including a cloud computing service provider, a data storage service provider, an email security service provider or an internet access service provider) that is necessary for the functioning of the contact point,

the contact point is not taken to have ceased to be functioning;

(c) “online account” includes —

- (i) a free account, a prepaid account and anything that may reasonably be regarded as the equivalent of an account; and
- (ii) an account of an online facility, network, service or system; and

(d) “user name”, in relation to an online account, means a unique sequence of characters that identifies a person as a user or the proprietor of the online account.

Prescribed procedure and details for declaration of election advertising under section 61F(3) of Act

19.—(1) For the purposes of section 61F(3) of the Act, the declaration to be made under section 61F(2)(d)(i) of the Act must be submitted to the Returning Officer through the Internet website of the Elections Department at <https://www.eld.gov.sg>, using the form for that purpose made available on that website.

(2) The declaration must be accompanied by the following details:

- (a) if the election advertisement is published on an online location, or using an electronic service, that is accessible by the general public, or if access to the online location or electronic service is subject to a precondition (like a password) or is otherwise restricted — the name and other sufficient particulars about the online location or electronic service to enable the Returning Officer to access that online location or electronic service;
- (b) if access to the online location or electronic service is not reasonably practicable — the name and other sufficient particulars to enable the Returning Officer to identify and contact the proprietor or operator of the online location or electronic service, as the case may be.

(3) In addition, if an election advertisement for an election —

- (a) is paid for in money or money's worth by a person; and
- (b) is published or to be published on an online location or using an electronic service,

the declaration must also state —

- (c) the identity particulars of each person who published the election advertisement;
- (d) the date on which the election advertisement was or will be first published and the period of publication or intended publication; and

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- (e) that each person mentioned in sub-paragraph (c) received or is to receive, directly or indirectly, payment in money or money's worth for the publication of the election advertisement, from —
- (i) the declarant, whether or not by way of expenditure for the purposes of the election; or
 - (ii) any other person, whether or not a donor to a candidate or a political party at the election.
- (4) When any declaration is received by the Returning Officer, the Returning Officer must without delay ensure that the declaration is —
- (a) made available for inspection (without charge) at the Elections Department, 11 Novena Rise, Singapore 307516, during its business hours, until the close of the poll in Singapore; or
 - (b) published on the Internet website of the Elections Department at <https://www.eld.gov.sg> until the close of the poll in Singapore.
- (5) More than one declaration may be given under this regulation by a candidate or a candidate's election agent or a political party in respect of the same online location or electronic service.
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (2), the Returning Officer may, in writing, indicate to the declarant that certain specified particulars are required for the Returning Officer to access or identify the online location or electronic service.
- (7) In proceedings for an offence under section 61F(2) of the Act, a failure to provide particulars that are indicated under paragraph (6) is presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to be a failure to provide sufficient particulars for the purposes of paragraph (2).

Made on 31 May 2024.

LEO YIP
*Permanent Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office,
Singapore.*

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