

Family Justice Rules 2024 Quiz

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Q1. Which of the following is true?

- (A) FJR 2024 applies only to proceedings (and their appeals) in the Family Division of the HC and FJC that commence on or after 15 October 2024.

- (B) FJR 2014 applies only to proceedings (and their appeals) in the Family Division of the HC and FJC that commence before 15 October 2024.

- (C) FJR 2014 applies to a variation application (of an AM order dated 1 Jan 2023) that was filed on or after 15 October 2024.

- (D) FJR 2024 applies to a variation application (of an AM order dated 1 June 2023) that was filed on or after 15 October 2024.



Explanation (Q1)

(D). See P1. R2(4) of the FJR.

(A) and (B) are false because it should include Youth Courts proceedings (including appeals). See P.1, R2(2).

(C) is false because of the exception set out in P1, R2(4).

See Slide 4.



Q2.

– Parties are both Singaporeans and they have a 3-year old child. AP (father) filed an originating application with a supporting affidavit to request for interim care and control of their child on 15 October 2024. OP (mother) filed a reply affidavit on 29 October 2024.

Q2. Under the new FJR, AP can file a reply to OP's affidavit within:-

- (A) 7 days (by 5 November 2024) ✗
- (B) 14 days (by 12 November 2024) ✗
- (C) 21 days (by 19 November 2024) ✗
- (D) Not applicable. ✓

Explanation (Q2)

(D).

(A) to (C) are not applicable because there is no automatic right of reply. See P.5, R12(3).



Q3. Which option(s) is/are correct? An offer of amicable resolution could be open for acceptance for:

- (A) 14 days ✗
- (B) 21 days ✗
- (C) 28 days ✗
- (D) Any other timeframe, as long as parties agree ✗
- (E) All of the above ✓



Explanation (Q3)

(E).

The offer must be open for at least 14 days but it can be any time frame as long as it is agreed on between parties. See P.4, R2(3).

Q4. Which of the following statements about matrimonial proceedings under FJR 2024 is false?

- (A) Matrimonial proceedings are to be commenced by Originating Application only.
- (B) A Binding Summary for matrimonial proceedings cannot be amended once it is filed.
- (C) If a party wishes to contest the matrimonial proceedings, that party must file the Notice to Contest within 14 days of being served.
- (D) The simplified track for matrimonial proceedings includes judicial separation applications and cases with partial agreements.



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Q5. Which of the following statements about matrimonial proceedings under FJR 2024 is true?

- (A) 1st AOM must be filed and exchanged within 14 days after IJ date. ✗
- (B) 1st AOM must be filed and exchanged within 28 days after IJ date. ✓
- (C) Parties may, by written agreement, amend the Binding Summary before the AM hearing. ✗
- (D) If there is no disclosure application after 1st AOM filed, the 2nd AOM is to be filed and exchanged within 14 days after the 1st AOM is exchanged. ✗

Explanation (Q5)

(B). See P.2, R16(1).

(A) is wrong. See P.2, R16(1).

(C) is wrong because the Binding Summary cannot be amended except with approval from Court. See P.2, R18(6).

(D) is wrong. It should be 28 days. See P.2, R16(3).

Q6. What should parties take note of for disclosure applications under the new FJR?

(A) To request voluntary disclosure of documents from the other party prior to making any disclosure application.

(B) To make a disclosure application if the other party does not serve a Notice in Response within 14 days of the request for disclosure.

(C) To make the disclosure application within 14 days after 1st AOM is filed and served.

(D) To respond to the disclosure application within 14 days of being served.

Explanation (Q6)

(C). See P.9, R5(3).

(A) is wrong. There is no longer a need for requests for discovery and interrogatories. Parties must make disclosure of documents in their possession or control in their 1st AOM. If disclosure is not made, that party must explain the reasons why. See P.9, R3(4) Otherwise, other party entitled to make disclosure application.

(B) is wrong. As mentioned above, there are no more requests and/or notice in response required under the new FJR.

(D) is wrong. A party receiving a disclosure application will have 28 days to file their reply. See P.9, R 5(6).

Q7. Which of the following statements concerning appeals under the new FJR 2024 is false?

- (A) RAS appeals (from DJ to HC Judge) - if the Court does not certify that GD will be issued, appeal documents must be filed within 28 days of NOA.
- (B) RAS appeals (from DJ to HC Judge) - if Court certifies that no GD will be issued, appeal documents must be filed within 14 days of certification.
- (C) DCA appeals (from DJ to HC Judge (FD)) - if no GD is issued within 12 weeks from NOA, appeal documents must be filed within 28 days thereafter.
- (D) Appeals (from Registrar to DJ), if the Court does not certify that a GD will be issued, appeal documents must be filed within 28 days from NOA..

Explanation (Q7)

(C). If no GD is issued within 12 weeks from the NOA, the Appellant must write in to Court to proceed with the appeal and request for a copy of the record of proceedings. See P.19, R30(3)(a).

(A) is true. See P.19, R23(5)(d).

(B) is true. See P.19, R23(5)(c).

(D) is true. See P.19, R18(5)(d).

Q8. Which of the following statements is false regarding the enforcement of judgments and orders under Part 23 of the new FJR?

- A) The enforcement regime mirrors the enforcement regime under Order 22 of the Rules of Court 2021.
- (B) A party can file an enforcement application requesting for multiple reliefs but not an application on the debts due/accruing to the other party.
- (C) A party may apply for a stay of enforcement proceedings or a stay of execution of an enforcement order.
- (D) Solicitors for an enforcement applicant have to provide an undertaking in the latter's affidavit to pay the bailiff all related costs / expenses

Explanation (Q8)

(B). A party can file a single enforcement application requesting multiple reliefs under P.23, R2, and an application to examine the respondent to find out debts due or accruing to the respondent under P.3, R30. (This application is the equivalent of the Examination of Judgement Debtor proceedings under R120 of the FJR 2014.)

(A) is true. Similar to the corresponding provisions in O.22 of ROC 2021.

(C) is true. See P.23, R13.

(D) is true. See P.23, R2(4)(m).

Q9. When will the Family Justice Courts (FJC) hear an application for protection from harassment (POHA)?

- (A) If a party files the POHA application in the FJC in the first instance. ✗
- (B) If the FJC grants the party permission to file the POHA application and there are pending proceedings related to the POHA application before FJC. ✓
- (C) If the POHA Court refuses to hear the POHA application in the first instance. ✗
- (D) If there is a likelihood that the POHA application can be disposed of in a just and economical manner. ✗

Explanation (Q9)

(B). See P.2, R4 of the Family Justice (Protection from Harassment Rules) (FJPHR).

(A) is only partly true in that a POHA application can be filed in the FJC in the first instance - however, the applicant must first obtain permission from the FJC to even file such an application (see P.2, R4, FJPHR).

Q10. Which of the following statements is false about a POHA application in the FJC?

- (A) The FJC will first grant an expedited protection order once the applicant makes the POHA application..
- (B) An applicant cannot file more than 1 supporting affidavit for the POHA application unless the FJC gives him/her permission to do so.
- (C) An applicant can also make an application for a false statement order.
- (D) The FJC may award costs if the applicant has refused to make any attempt to resolve his/her claim by mediation.



Explanation (Q10)

(A). An applicant must indicate that he/she wishes to apply for an expedited protection order in the POHA application (see P.3, R7(4) of the FJPHR).

(B) is true. See P.3, R7(5) of the FJPHR.

(C) is true. See P.3, R10 of the FJPHR.

(D) is true. See P.5, R28 of the FJPHR.

Q11. Which of the following statements is true about the new Probate Rules?

- (A) An Offer of Amicable Resolution must be made before commencing an action – this excludes any WP offers as part of court-ordered mediation.
- (B) The nomenclature for an “ex-parte originating summons” remains unchanged..
- (C) The applicant must continue to file an Originating Application and a Statement for a Grant of Letters of Administration.
- (D) A person entitled in priority to a Grant of Letters of Administration cannot apply for the Grant jointly with a person entitled in a lower degree.

Explanation (Q11)

(A). See P.5 of the Family Justice (Probate and Other Matters) Rules 2024 ("FJPR").

(B) is false. The nomenclature has been changed to "Originating Application".

(C) is false. The Originating Application and Statement have now been combined into a single form.

(D) is false. See P.6, R16(2) of FJPR which allows a person entitled in priority to a grant of the LOA to apply jointly with a person entitled in a lower degree or as a co-administrator with a person having no right or no immediate right. This practice reflects the current practice in the Probate Registry.

Q12. Which of the following can the Court do in Contentious Probate matters?

- (A) Allow for trial on affidavit evidence if the defendants do not file a notice of intention to contest or not to contest, or do not file a defence. ✗
- (B) Give directions to parties filing pleadings and affidavits to identify issues in the action and non-parties affected by a potential judgment. ✗
- (C) Make a dismissal of claim order as a consequence for a breach of unless orders ✗
- (D) Do all of the above. ✓

Explanation (Q12)

(D). The Court can do (A) to (C). See slides
74 to 76.

