

CIVIL APPEALS TO BE MADE TO THE COURT OF APPEAL¹

S/n	Subject matter
1	Appeals arising from cases relating to constitutional or administrative law
2	Appeals arising from cases relating to contempt of court, including those under the Administration of Justice (Protection) Act (Act 19 of 2016), s. 32(1)
3	Appeals arising from cases relating to the law of arbitration, including those made under the following Acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Arbitration Act (Cap. 10), ss. 21A(1), 45(7) and 49(11); and (ii) International Arbitration Act (Cap. 143A), s. 10(4)
4	Appeals arising from cases relating to the law of patents, including those under the Patents Act (Cap. 221), s 90(3)
5	Appeals against a decision of the Singapore International Commercial Court
6	Appeals arising from cases relating to the insolvency, restructuring or dissolution of a corporation, limited liability partnership or sub-fund of a variable capital company
7	Appeals under the following Acts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Competition Act (Cap. 50B), s. 74(4); (ii) Maintenance of Parents Act (Cap. 167B), s. 18(5); (iii) Personal Data Protection Act (Act 26 of 2012), s. 35(4);

¹ All criminal appeals will be heard by the Court of Appeal; the Appellate Division has no criminal jurisdiction. With regard to civil appeals, the Court of Appeal will have powers to transfer a civil appeal ordinarily allocated to itself, to the Appellate Division. The Court of Appeal may exercise these powers if for example, the issues on appeal relate to settled law.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Appeals against a decision or order of a Judge sitting in the General Division made under the Parliamentary Elections Act (Cap. 218); (v) Presidential Elections Act (Cap. 240A), s. 47(8); and (vi) Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (Act 18 of 2019), ss. 17(8), 29(9), 35(7) and 44(9)
8	Where any written law provides for the appeal to lie to the Court of Appeal ²

CIVIL APPEALS TO BE MADE TO THE APPELLATE DIVISION³

S/n	Subject matter
1	All civil appeals that are not specifically allocated to the Court of Appeal

² This will include appeals made under section 29(2) or 38(2) of the Land Acquisition Act.

³ The Court of Appeal will have powers to transfer cases to itself (notwithstanding the default allocation). The Court of Appeal may exercise these powers of transfer if, for example, it is of the view that the appeal will raise a point of law of public importance and it is more appropriate for the Court of Appeal, rather than the Appellate Division, to hear the appeal.