



LAWS OF MALAYSIA

ONLINE VERSION OF UPDATED
TEXT OF REPRINT

Act 92

SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948

As at 1 January 2023

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SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948

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LAWS OF MALAYSIA**Act 92****SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948**

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LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 92

SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948

An Act relating to the inferior courts in *Malaysia.

*[Peninsular Malaysia—1 January 1949,
Ord. 43 of 1948;*

**Sabah and Sarawak—1 June 1981,
P.U. (B) 264/1981]*

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and application

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Subordinate Courts Act 1948.

(2) This Act shall apply **throughout Malaysia.

Interpretation

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

“Chief Judge” means the Chief Judge of the High Court in Malaya or of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak as the case may require;

***“High Court” means the High Court in Malaya;

*NOTE—This Act is applicable to Sabah and Sarawak—see Subordinate Courts Act (Extension) Order 1980 [P.U. (A) 357/1980] w.e.f. 1 June 1981.

**NOTE—For application of Part IX in the State of Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

***NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

“Magistrate appointed under this Act” includes an *ex-officio* Magistrate;

“permanent resident” has the meaning assigned by the Courts of Judicature Act 1964 [*Act 91*];

“Registrar” means the Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Senior Assistant Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the Subordinate Courts;

“remote communication technology” means a live video link, a live television link or any other electronic means of communication;

“seal” includes stamp;

“trial court” in relation to any appeal means the court by which the original finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded, passed or made.

(2) In the case of an offence under Chapters VI and VIA of the Penal Code [*Act 574*], any offence under any of the written laws specified in the Schedule to the Extra-Territorial Offences Act 1976 [*Act 163*], or any offence under any other written law, the commission of which is certified by the Attorney General to affect the security of the Federation committed, as the case may be—

- (a) on the high seas on board any ship or on any aircraft registered in Malaysia;
- (b) by any citizen or any permanent resident on the high seas on board any ship or on any aircraft;
- (c) by any citizen or any permanent resident in any place without and beyond the limits of Malaysia;
- (d) by any person against a citizen of Malaysia;
- (e) by any person against property belonging to the Government of Malaysia or the Government of any State in Malaysia

located outside Malaysia, including diplomatic or consular premises of Malaysia;

- (f) by any person to compel the Government of Malaysia or the Government of any State in Malaysia to do or refrain from doing any act;
- (g) by any stateless person who has his habitual residence in Malaysia;
- (h) by any person against or on board a fixed platform while it is located on the continental shelf of Malaysia; or
- (i) by any person who after the commission of the offence is present in Malaysia,

any reference in this Act to the local limits of jurisdiction of any Magistrates' Court or Sessions Court shall be deemed to include a place where the accused is found.

PART II

GENERAL

Courts

3. (1) (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

*(2) There shall be established the following Subordinate Courts for the administration of civil and criminal law in Peninsular Malaysia:

- (a) Sessions Courts;
- (b) Magistrates' Courts;
- (c) (*Deleted by Act A1382*).

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

Seals of courts

4. Each court shall have and use as occasion may require a seal of such nature and pattern as the Chief Judge may, by notification in the *Gazette*, prescribe.

Process of courts

5. (1) All summonses, warrants, orders, rules, notices and mandatory processes whatsoever, whether civil or criminal shall—

- (a) (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*);
- (b) if issued or made by a Sessions Court, be signed by the Sessions Court Judge, or be signed, on behalf of the Sessions Court Judge, by a Magistrate of either class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Sessions Court is situate or by the Registrar of the Subordinate Courts; and
- (c) if issued or made by a Magistrates' Court, be signed by a Magistrate of either class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court is situate, or be signed by a Registrar of the Subordinate Courts situate in the same town or place as the Magistrates' Court,
- (d) (*Deleted by Act A1382*),

and every such summons, warrant, order, rule, notice and mandatory process shall be sealed with the seal of the court issuing or making the same.

*(2) All summonses, warrants, orders, rules, notices and other processes whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, issued or made by or by the authority of any court respecting any cause or matter within its

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

jurisdiction shall have full force and effect and may be served or executed anywhere within Peninsular Malaysia.

Registrar

5A. (1) The Registrar, Deputy Registrar and the Senior Assistant Registrar shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

(2) The Assistant Registrar of the Subordinate Courts shall be appointed in accordance with section 106.

PART III

SUPREME COURT

6–12. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

PART IV

COURT OF APPEAL

13–42. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

PART V

HIGH COURT

43–51. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

*Revision by High Court of Proceedings
of Subordinate Courts*

52–53. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

Power of Sessions Court Judge to call for civil records of courts subordinate thereto

54. (1) The Sessions Court Judge may call for and examine the record of any civil proceedings before a Magistrates' Court within the local limits of jurisdiction of the Sessions Court of which he is for the time being Sessions Court Judge for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any decision recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of that court.

(2) If a Sessions Court Judge acting under subsection (1) considers that any decision of a Magistrates' Court is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the High Court.

55–58. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

PART VI**SESSIONS COURT***General***Constitution and territorial jurisdiction of Sessions Courts**

59. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by order, constitute so many Sessions Courts as he may think fit and shall have power, if he thinks fit, to assign local limits of jurisdiction thereto.

*(2) Subject to this Act or any other written law, a Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal cause or matter arising within the local limits of jurisdiction assigned to it under this section, or, if no such local limits have been assigned, arising in any part of Peninsular Malaysia.

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

(3) Each Sessions Court shall be presided over by a Sessions Court Judge appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the recommendation of the Chief Judge.

(4) Sessions Courts shall ordinarily be held at such places as the Chief Judge may direct, but should necessity arise they may also be held at any other place within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Qualifications of Sessions Courts Judges

60. No person shall be appointed to be a Sessions Court Judge unless he is a member of the Judicial and Legal Service of the Federation:

Provided that this section shall not prevent the appointment of a person to act temporarily as a Sessions Court Judge.

Transfer of powers to Sessions Courts Judges

***61.** Subject to the provisions and limitations contained in this Act, all powers, duties and functions which, by any written law in force in Peninsular Malaysia or any part thereof at the date of the commencement of this Act, or by any law passed or made before the commencement of this Act and coming into force after such commencement in Peninsular Malaysia or any part thereof, were vested in or conferred or imposed upon, or expressed to be vested in, conferred or imposed upon or which would, if this Act had not been passed, have been vested in or conferred or imposed upon a District Judge, Magistrate of any description or Coroner of Peninsular Malaysia shall, without prejudice to section 80, be vested in, conferred and imposed upon a Sessions Court Judge, in the case of a law in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, upon and after that date, and in the case of a law coming into force after the commencement of this Act upon and after the date of the coming into force of that law.

**NOTE*—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

Nature of business at any sitting

62. At any sitting of a Sessions Court both civil and criminal causes and matters may be heard, determined and dealt with, or either one or the other.

*Criminal Jurisdiction of Sessions Courts***Criminal jurisdiction**

63. A Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to try all offences other than offences punishable with death.

Sentences

64. A Sessions Court may pass any sentence allowed by law other than the sentence of death.

*Civil Jurisdiction of Sessions Courts***Civil jurisdiction of Sessions Courts**

65. (1) Subject to the limitations contained in this Act, a Sessions Court shall have—

- (a) unlimited jurisdiction to try all actions and suits of a civil nature in respect of motor vehicle accidents, landlord and tenant and distress;
- (b) jurisdiction to try all other actions and suits of a civil nature where the amount in dispute or the value of the subject matter does not exceed *one million ringgit; and

*NOTE—Previously “two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit”— see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

- (c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (b), jurisdiction to try all actions and suits of a civil nature for the specific performance or rescission of contracts or for cancellation or rectification of instruments, within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court.

(2) (*Deleted by Act A434*).

(3) When the parties to an action or suit which, if the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter thereof did not exceed the limit of the jurisdiction, would be cognizable by a Sessions Court, have entered into an agreement in writing that the Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to try the action or suit, the Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to try the same, although the amount of the subject matter thereof may exceed the value limit of jurisdiction.

(4) Every such agreement shall be filed in the Sessions Court and, when it is so filed, the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court.

(5) A Sessions Court may, in respect of any action or suit within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court, in any proceedings before it—

- (a) grant an injunction; and
- (b) make a declaration,

whether or not any other relief, redress or remedy is or could be claimed.

Counterclaims in Sessions Courts and transfers therefrom

66. (1) Where in any action or suit of a civil nature before a Sessions Court any defence or counterclaim of the defendant involves matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the defence or matter shall not affect the competence or the duty of the Sessions Court to dispose of the whole matter in controversy, so far as relates to the demand of the plaintiff and any defence thereto, but no relief exceeding that which

the Court has jurisdiction to award shall be given to the defendant upon the counterclaim.

(2) In any such case the High Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, order that the action or suit be transferred to the High Court, and the action or suit shall then be entered in the cause book or register of civil suits of the High Court, and proceeded with as if the action or suit had been originally instituted therein.

Relinquishing part of claim

67. A plaintiff may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the action or suit within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court, but he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so relinquished.

Splitting claims not allowed

68. Claims may not be split, nor more than one action or suit of a civil nature brought in respect of the same cause of action against the same party.

Exceptions to jurisdiction

69. Sessions Courts shall have no jurisdiction in actions, suits or proceedings of a civil nature—

- (a) relating to immovable property except as provided in sections 70 and 71;
- (b) *(Deleted by Act A1382);*
- (c) *(Deleted by Act A1382);*
- (d) *(Deleted by Act A1382);*
- (e) to enforce trusts;

- (f) for accounts;
- (g) for declaratory decrees except in making a declaration under paragraph 65(5)(b) and interpleader proceedings under section 73;
- (h) for the issue or revocation of grants of representation of the estates of deceased persons or the administration or distribution thereof;
- (i) wherein the legitimacy of any person is in question;
- *(j) wherein the guardianship or custody of infants is in question; and
- (k) except as specifically provided in any written law for the time being in force, wherein the validity or dissolution of any marriage is in question.

Recovery of immovable property

70. (1) Subject to subsection (4), a Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action or suit for the recovery of immovable property, and thereupon to issue order to the proper officer of the Court to put the plaintiff in possession of the property.

(2) In any such action or suit, there may be added a claim for rent or mesne profits and for damages arising to the plaintiff from the defendant holding over or resisting his right of possession or re-entry, and for damages for breach of any covenant, condition or agreement in relation to the premises.

(3) (*Deleted by Act A887*).

(4) Except as provided in section 71, the aforesaid jurisdiction shall not be exercised in any case where, in the opinion of the Court, there is a *bona fide* question of title involved and, subject to that section, recovery

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

of possession of any immovable property under this section shall be no bar to the institution of an action, suit or proceeding of a civil nature in the High Court for trying the title thereto.

Jurisdiction to adjudicate on title to immovable property with consent of parties

***71.** If in any action or suit before a Sessions Court, the title to any immovable property is disputed, or the question of the ownership thereof arises, the Court may adjudicate thereon if all parties interested consent; but, if they do not all consent, the Sessions Court Judge shall apply to the High Court to transfer the action or suit to itself.

Power to issue distress

72. A Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to issue writs or warrants of distress for rent.

Interpleader

73. A Sessions Court shall have jurisdiction to grant relief by way of interpleader and to order the sale of any property subject to interpleader proceedings—

- (a) where the proper officer of a Sessions Court is charged with the execution of any writ, warrant or order of the Court and claim is made to any money or other movable property taken or intended to be taken in execution of the writ, warrant or order, or to the proceeds or value of any such property, by any person other than the person against whom the writ, warrant or order was issued or made; or

**NOTE*—For actions and suits concerning immovable property in Sarawak, new section 71A was inserted by P.U. (A) 357/1980, w.e.f. 1 June 1981.

- (b) where the person seeking relief is under liability for any debt, money, or other movable property of which the amount or value does not exceed *one million ringgit and for or in respect of which he has been or expects to be sued by two or more parties making adverse claims thereto.

Power to order sale unless security given

74. Where a claim is made to or in respect of any movable property seized under a writ, warrant or order issued or made by a Sessions Court, the Sessions Court may, on the application of the person at whose instance the writ, warrant or order was issued or made, order the proper officer of the Court to sell the property claimed as if no such claim had been made and to pay the proceeds of the sale into court to abide the decision of the Sessions Court, unless the claimant gives security in such manner and within such time as the Sessions Court thinks fit.

75. (*Deleted by Ord. 29 of 1951*).

PART VII

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

General

Constitution and territorial jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts

76. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by order, constitute so many Magistrates' Court as he may think fit, and shall have power, if he thinks fit, to assign local limits of jurisdiction thereto.

** (2) Subject to this Act or any other written law, a Magistrates' Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal cause or matter arising within the local limits of jurisdiction assigned to it

*NOTE— Previously “two hundred and fifty thousand”—see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

**NOTE— For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

under this section, or, if no such local limits have been assigned, arising in any part of Peninsular Malaysia:

Provided that no Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to hear or determine any cause or matter arising in any State in and for which he has not been appointed to be a Magistrate save in the manner and to the extent provided in the Criminal Procedure Code [*Act 593*] and the law for the time being in force relating to civil procedure.

(3) Magistrates' Courts shall ordinarily be held at such places as the Chief Judge may direct, but should necessity arise they may also be held at any other place within the limits of their jurisdiction.

***Ex officio* First Class Magistrates**

***77.** (1) The persons for the time being holding or acting in the offices specified in the Fourth Schedule shall, *ex officio*, be First Class Magistrates, in and for the respective States designated therein.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by notification in the *Gazette*, delete any office from, vary, or add any office to, the list of offices in the Fourth Schedule.

Appointment of First Class Magistrates

****78.** Without prejudice to section 77, the State Authority may, on the recommendation of the Chief Judge in each case, appoint any fit and proper person to be a First Class Magistrate in and for the State.

**NOTE*— For application in Federal Territory, States of Sabah and Sarawak—*see* Federal Territory (Modification of the Subordinate Courts Act, 1948) Order 1974 [P.U. (A) 43/1974] w.e.f 1 February 1974 and P.U. (A) 357/1980.

***NOTE*— For application in Federal Territory—*see* P.U. (A) 43/1974.

Qualifications of First Class Magistrates

78A. No person shall be appointed to be a First Class Magistrate unless he is a member of the Judicial and Legal Service of the Federation:

Provided that this section shall not prevent the appointment of a person to act temporarily as a First Class Magistrate.

Appointment of Second Class Magistrates

***79.** The State Authority may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Second Class Magistrate in and for the State.

Transfer of powers to Magistrates

****80.** (1) Subject to the provisions and limitations contained in this Act, all powers, duties and functions which, by any written law in force in Peninsular Malaysia or any part thereof at the date of the commencement of this Act, or by any law passed or made before the commencement of this Act and coming into force after such commencement in Peninsular Malaysia or any part thereof, were vested in or conferred or imposed upon, or expressed to be vested in, conferred or imposed upon or which would, if this Act had not been passed, have been vested in or conferred or imposed upon a District Judge, Magistrate of any description or Coroner of Peninsular Malaysia shall, without prejudice to section 61, be vested in, conferred and imposed upon Magistrates appointed under this Act, in the case of a law in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, upon and after that date, and in the case of a law coming into force after the commencement of this Act upon and after the date of the coming into force of that law.

**NOTE*—For application in Federal Territory, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may appoint Second Class Magistrates—*see* P.U. (A) 43/1974.

***NOTE*—For application in Federal Territory, States of Sabah and Sarawak—*see* P.U. (A) 43/1974 and P.U. (A) 357/1980.

(2) Every person appointed to be a First Class Magistrate under or by virtue of this Act shall be *ex-officio* a Justice of the Peace within and for the State in and for which the First Class Magistrate was so appointed and all powers, duties and functions which, by any written law for the time being in force in Peninsular Malaysia or any part thereof, are vested in or conferred or imposed upon, a Justice of the Peace appointed in and for any State shall be vested in, conferred and imposed upon every such First Class Magistrate so appointed for the State.

Magistrate of any class may preside in Magistrates' Court

81. Any Magistrate of either class may sit in any Magistrates' Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose of hearing and determining any cause or matter, civil or criminal, over which he has jurisdiction by virtue of this or any other written law for the time being in force.

General powers and jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts and Magistrates

82. A Magistrates' Court constituted under this Act shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be the Court of a First Class Magistrate, and shall have all the powers and jurisdiction conferred on a First Class Magistrate by this Act or any other written law, and any Magistrate of either class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court is situate may exercise the powers and jurisdiction of the Court:

Provided that a Second Class Magistrate shall not hold any preliminary inquiry or proceed to the final trial and determination of any cause or matter which is not within the jurisdiction conferred upon him by section 88 or 92 or by any other written law.

Preliminary process and interlocutory orders

83. Without prejudice to the generality of section 82 or to section 5—

- (a) any summons, writ, warrant or other process, whether civil or criminal, issued by a Magistrates' Court may be signed by a Magistrate of either class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court is situate notwithstanding that it is or was not within the competency of the Magistrate to try and determine the cause or matter to which the summons, writ, warrant or other process relates;
- (b) in any cause or matter, whether civil or criminal, before a Magistrates' Court any Magistrate of either class within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court is situate may make any interlocutory or interim order not involving the final trial and determination of the cause or matter including, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, orders relating to adjournments, remands and bail, execution of judgments and decrees, and transfers of proceedings to Sessions Courts.

Nature of business at any sitting

84. At any sitting of a Magistrates' Court both civil and criminal causes and matters may be heard, determined and dealt with, or either one or the other.

Criminal Jurisdiction of Magistrates

Criminal jurisdiction of First Class Magistrate

85. Subject to limitations contained in this Act a First Class Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed ten years imprisonment or which are punishable with fine only and offences under sections 392 and 457 of the Penal Code.

86. *(Deleted by Act A1382).*

Sentences within competence of First Class Magistrate

87. (1) A First Class Magistrate may pass any sentence allowed by law not exceeding—

- (a) five years' imprisonment;
- (b) a fine of ten thousand ringgit;
- (c) whipping up to twelve strokes; or
- (d) any sentence combining any of the sentences aforesaid:

Provided that where, by any law for the time being in force, jurisdiction is given to the Court of any Magistrate to award punishment for any offence in excess of the power prescribed by this section, a First Class Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, award the full punishment authorized by that law.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where a First Class Magistrate has convicted any person and it appears that, by reason of any previous conviction or of his antecedents, a punishment in excess of that prescribed by subsection (1) should be awarded, then the First Class Magistrate may award the full punishment authorized by law for the offence of which the person has been convicted and shall record his reason for so doing.

Criminal jurisdiction of Second Class Magistrate

88. A Second Class Magistrate shall only have jurisdiction to try offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed *twelve months' imprisonment of either description or which are punishable with fine only:

*NOTE— For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

Provided that if a Second Class Magistrate is of the opinion that in the circumstances of the case, if a conviction should result, the powers of punishment which he possesses would be inadequate, he shall take the necessary steps to adjourn the case for trial by a First Class Magistrate.

Sentences within competence of Second Class Magistrate

89. A Second Class Magistrate may pass any sentence allowed by law—

- (a) not exceeding six months' imprisonment;
- (b) a fine of not more than one thousand ringgit; or
- (c) any sentence combining either of the sentences aforesaid.

Civil Jurisdiction of Magistrates

Civil jurisdiction of First Class Magistrate

90. Subject to the limitations contained in this Act, a First Class Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try all actions and suits of a civil nature where the amount in dispute or value of the subject matter does not exceed *one hundred thousand ringgit.

91. (*Deleted by Act A1382*).

Civil jurisdiction of Second Class Magistrate

****92.** A Second Class Magistrate shall only have jurisdiction to try original actions or suits of a civil nature where the plaintiff seeks to

*NOTE—Previously “twenty-five”—see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

**NOTE— For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

recover a debt or liquidated demand in money payable by the defendant, with or without interest, not exceeding *ten thousand ringgit.

Provisions of Act relating to Sessions Courts applicable to Magistrates' Courts

93. (1) Subsections 65(3) and (4) and of sections 66 to 70 and 72 to 74 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Magistrates' Courts:

Provided that for the purpose of proceedings in Magistrates' Courts, paragraph 73(b) shall be read as if the words **"one hundred thousand" were substituted for the words ***"one million".

(2) Nothing in this section shall operate to extend the jurisdiction of Second Class Magistrates as otherwise limited by this Act.

PART VIII

94–97. (*Deleted by Act A1382*).

†PART IX

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Appointment of Justices of the Peace

††98. The State Authority may, by warrant under his hand, appoint such persons as he may deem fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the State, and may in like manner revoke any such appointment.

*NOTE—Previously "three"—see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

**NOTE—Previously "twenty-five"—see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

***NOTE—Previously "two hundred and fifty thousand"—see the Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010 [Act A1382].

†NOTE—Part IX is not applicable in the State of Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

††NOTE—For application in Federal Territory—see P.U. (A) 43/1974.

All appointments and revocations of appointments made under this section shall be notified in the *Gazette*.

Powers of Justices of the Peace

***99.** Justices of the Peace shall have and may exercise within the State for which they are appointed such powers not exceeding the powers of a Second Class Magistrate as may be conferred upon them by any written law.

PART X

MISCELLANEOUS

Further powers and jurisdiction of courts

99A. In amplification and not in derogation of the powers conferred by this Act or inherent in any court, and without prejudice to the generality of any such powers, every Sessions Court and Magistrates' Court shall have the further powers and jurisdiction set out in the Third Schedule.

100. (*Deleted by Act A1382*).

Powers of the court in relation to hearings *in camera*, etc.

101. (1) The place in which any court is held for the purpose of trying any cause or matter, civil or criminal, or holding any inquiry, shall be deemed an open and public court to which the public generally may have access:

Provided that the court shall have power to hear any matter or proceeding or any part thereof *in camera* if the court is satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of justice, public safety, public security or propriety, or for other sufficient reason so to do.

*NOTE— For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak —see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

(2) A court may at any time order that no person shall publish the name, address or photograph of any witness in any matter or proceeding or any part thereof tried or held or to be tried or held before it, or any evidence or any other thing likely to lead to the identification of any such witness; and any person who acts in contravention of any such order shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

Power of Sessions Court Judge to hear matters in chambers

101A. Subject to the limitations contained in this Act, a Sessions Court Judge shall have the power to hear any matter or proceedings in chambers.

Court may conduct proceedings through remote communication technology

101B. (1) Without limiting section 101, the court may, in the interest of justice, conduct the proceedings of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, or hold any inquiry, through a remote communication technology.

(2) The place in which the court is held to conduct the proceedings of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, or hold any inquiry, through a remote communication technology shall be deemed to be conducted within the local limits of jurisdiction assigned to it under section 59 or 76, or, if no such local limits have been assigned, arising in any part of Peninsular Malaysia.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 5 of the Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 [*Act 676*], sections 265A and 272B of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 32A of the Evidence Act 1950 [*Act 56*].

(4) In this section, “place” includes cyberspace, virtual place or virtual space.

Sentence in case of conviction for several offences at one trial

102. When a person is convicted at one trial of any two or more distinct offences a Magistrates’ Court may sentence him for those offences to the several punishments prescribed therefor which the court is competent to inflict, the punishments when consisting of imprisonment to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the court may direct, or to run concurrently if the court shall so direct, but it shall not be necessary for the court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of one single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher court:

Provided that—

- (a) in no case shall the person be sentenced to periods of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to more than twenty years;
- (b) the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which the court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction is competent to inflict; and
- (c) when imprisonment is directed in default of payment of a fine or of costs or compensation ordered under the authority of any law for the time being in force, the imprisonment shall be consecutive to any other term of imprisonment so directed and to any sentence of imprisonment otherwise imposed.

Detention pending corporal punishment

103. An offender sentenced to undergo corporal punishment may be detained in a prison or some other convenient place for such time as may be necessary for carrying the sentence into effect, or for ascertaining whether the same shall be carried into effect.

Power of Sessions Court Judge or Magistrate to order transfer of criminal cause or matter

104. A Sessions Court Judge or a Magistrate shall have jurisdiction in any criminal cause or matter, whether or not he has jurisdiction finally to hear and determine the same, to order, in any case where the interests of justice so require, that the cause or matter be transferred to any other Sessions Court or Magistrates' Court, as the case may be, which in his opinion has jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and the same may be continued in that other Court accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer jurisdiction on any court to which a proceeding is so transferred, if that court would not otherwise have jurisdiction in respect thereof.

105. *(Deleted by Ord. 34 of 1955).*

Subordinate officers

106. There shall be appointed such and so many subordinate officers as shall, from time to time, appear to the Chief Judge with the concurrence of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to be necessary for the administration of justice and the due execution of all powers and authorities which are vested in any court.

Protection of judicial officers

107. (1) No Sessions Court Judge, Magistrate or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any civil court for any act done or ordered to be done by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, whether or not within the limits of his jurisdiction, nor shall any order for costs be made against him, provided that he at the time in good faith believed himself to have jurisdiction to do or order the act complained of.

(2) No officer of any court or other person bound to execute the lawful warrants or orders of any Sessions Court Judge, Magistrate or other person acting judicially shall be liable to be sued in any civil court for the execution of any warrant or order which he would be bound to execute if within the jurisdiction of the person issuing the same.

(3) No sheriff, bailiff or other officer of the court charged with the duty of executing any judgment, order or warrant of distress, or of attaching any property before judgment, shall be liable to be sued in any civil court in respect of any property seized by him, or in respect of damage caused to any property in effecting or attempting to effect the seizure, unless it shall appear that he knowingly acted in excess of the authority conferred upon him by the writ, warrant or order in question, and he shall not be deemed to have acted knowingly in excess of his authority merely by reason of knowing of the existence of a dispute as to the ownership of the property so seized.

Practice directions

107A. The Chief Justice may issue such practice directions as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act after consulting the President of the Court of Appeal or the Chief Judge.

108. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

Provision to prevent conflict of laws

109. In the event of inconsistency or conflict between this Act and any other written law in force at the commencement of this Act, the provisions this Act shall prevail.

Repeal and savings

110. (1) The Ordinances and Enactments set out in the Fifth Schedule hereto are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the Schedule.

(2) (*Omitted*).

(3) All appointments and all rules of court and other subsidiary legislation in force at the commencement of this Act under or by virtue of any Ordinance or Enactment or any provision thereof repealed by this Act shall continue in force until other provision is made under or by virtue of this Act or any other written law for the time being in force and shall, so far as the same relate to any court in existence in Peninsular Malaysia before the commencement of this Act, be deemed to relate, so far as may be applicable, to the corresponding court established by or referred to in this Act.

For the purposes of this subsection appointments of District Judges shall be deemed to operate as appointments of Sessions Courts Judges.

**NOTE*—For amendments of laws in relation to the States of Sabah and Sarawak, new section 111 was inserted by P.U. (A) 357/1980.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Deleted by Act 7 of 1964)

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Deleted by Act 7 of 1964)

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Section 99A]

ADDITIONAL POWERS OF SESSIONS COURTS AND
MAGISTRATES' COURTS***Res judicata and multiplicity of proceedings***

1. Power to dismiss or stay proceedings where the matter in question is *res judicata* between the parties, or where by reason of multiplicity of proceedings in any court the proceedings ought not to be continued.

Stay of proceedings

2. (1) Power to stay proceedings unless they have been instituted in the District in which—

- (a) the cause of action arose;
- (b) the defendant resides or has his place of business;
- (c) one of several defendants resides or has his place of business;
- (d) the facts on which the proceedings are based exist or are alleged to have occurred; or
- (e) for other reasons it is desirable in the interests of justice that the proceedings should be had.

(2) *(Omitted)*.

Transfer of proceedings

3. (1) *(Deleted by Act 7 of 1964)*.

(2) Power, on application or of its own motion, to transfer any proceedings to another court of co-ordinate jurisdiction.

Service out of the jurisdiction

***4.** Power to allow service of its process outside Malaysia in the Republic of Singapore or Sabah, Sarawak or Brunei, or, with the leave of the High Court, elsewhere.

Service

5. Power, subject to any written law, to order service of its process at any place or time and in any manner, and to order that service be deemed to have been effected at any time.

Set-off

6. (1) Power to allow a defence of set-off in any case where the defence would be allowed in the High Court in England.

(2) Where in any action a set-off or counterclaim is established as a defence against the plaintiff's claim the court may, if the balance is in favour of the defendant, give judgment for the defendant for the balance or may otherwise adjudge to the defendant such relief as he may be entitled to upon the merits of the case:

Provided that no relief exceeding that which the court has otherwise jurisdiction to award shall be given to the defendant upon the set-off or counterclaim.

Discovery and interrogatories

7. Power to order discovery of facts or documents by any party or person in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

Process to compel attendance

8. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, power to issue process to secure the attendance of any person in court for any purpose, whether by warrant of arrest or summons, and to require any person to give security for his appearance or to meet any claim or demand, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

**NOTE*—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

(2) In default of compliance with any such order for security, or in order to ensure the attendance in court of any person, the court may order that the person be committed to prison for such period, not exceeding six months, and in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

(3) No proceedings shall issue to compel the attendance of any person who, by virtue of any written law, is exempted from personal attendance in court.

(4) The court may by notice addressed to the officer in charge of the prison require any person in prison to be brought before it for any purpose.

Commitment

9. (1) Power to commit to prison for such period, not exceeding six months, and in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court, any person who wilfully disobeys or fails to comply with any order of the court, or who, with a view to defeating the ends of justice or preventing or delaying the satisfaction of a judgment or order passed, or which may be passed, against him, flees or attempts to flee the jurisdiction, or disposes or attempts to dispose of any property, or evades or attempts to evade the service on him of any process of the court.

(2) No order for arrest or commitment under this paragraph or paragraph 8 shall operate to discharge or satisfy any debt.

Attachment before judgment

10. Power, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court, to order the attachment and sale of any property of any person whom it might commit to prison under paragraph 9.

Service of process

*11. Power to serve the process of any court outside Peninsular Malaysia.

Poor person

12. Power to permit any person to sue or be sued as a poor person and to withdraw the permission in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court.

13. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

Office copies and certified copies

14. Power to issue and use for any purpose office copies or certified copies of any proceedings in that court, and to use and act upon any office copy or certified copy issued by another court.

Costs

15. Power to award costs of any proceedings including proceedings which have been stayed and proceedings beyond its jurisdiction; all such costs to be in the discretion of the court, save as by any written law provided.

Execution of documents

16. Power to execute, or direct any of its officers to execute, any transfer, conveyance, assignment, contract or other document, including an endorsement on a negotiable instrument, which any person has been ordered by the court to execute, if he has neglected or refused to execute the same or is out of the jurisdiction, and the same shall operate to all intents as if executed by that person.

17. (*Deleted by Act 7 of 1964*).

Execution

***18.** (1) For the purpose of executing any judgment or order or of attaching property before judgment the court by its appropriate officer may break into any house or other enclosed premises, using such force as may be necessary, and may similarly break into any part thereof or any safe, cupboard, or other container therein.

(2) Power to examine any person as to his or any other person's property or as to any disposal thereof.

(3) Power to act in aid of another court by executing or carrying out any judgment or order thereof in like manner as it could itself have done to the extent and in manner prescribed by rules of court.

(4) Power, in the course of, or in connection with, the execution of a judgment or order or the attachment of property before judgment, to make all proper orders, deal with property and award damages or compensation, arising out of the execution or

**NOTE*—For application in Federal Territory, the States of Sabah and Sarawak—*see* P.U. (A) 43/1974 and P.U. (A) 357/1980.

attachment, notwithstanding that the value of the property or amount of the damages or compensation exceed the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of the court as set out in sections 65, 90 and 92.

(5) (a) In this subparagraph “Islamic Religious Court” shall include Syariah Courts, Courts of *Muftis*, Courts of Chief *Kadi*, Courts of *Kadi*, Councils and similar bodies authorized by any written law to exercise judicial functions in relation to Islamic law or Malay customary law, and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong or a Ruler, when exercising judicial functions in relation to Islamic law or Malay customary law.

(b) A Sessions Court in the State of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor or Terengganu may execute any judgment or order of an Islamic Religious Court having jurisdiction in the State in which the Sessions Court is situate, where the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds five thousand ringgit and notwithstanding that it may exceed the pecuniary limit of the jurisdiction of that Court.

(c) A Magistrates’ Court presided over by a First Class Magistrate in the Federal Territory or the State of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor or Terengganu may in the like manner execute any such judgment or order, where the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed five thousand ringgit.

Discharge of orders

19. Power to discharge, vary or suspend the operation of any of its judgments or orders to the extent and in manner provided by rules of court.

Punishment of corporation

20. Power, where any corporation is guilty of any act or omission which, if it were an individual, would render it liable to arrest or commitment, to order the arrest of or commit any officer of the corporation who caused or willfully permitted or contributed to the act or omission, and also to fine the corporation.

Interest

21. Power to direct interest to be paid on debts, including judgment debts or on sums found due on taking accounts between parties, or on sums found due and unpaid by receivers or other persons liable to account to the court.

Time

22. Power to enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by any written law for doing any act or taking any proceedings, although any application therefor be not made until after the expiration of the time prescribed.

Enforcement of judgment

23. Power to enforce a judgment of the Court in any manner which may be prescribed in any written law.

24. (*Omitted*).

Defence

25. Power, notwithstanding section 69, to give the like effect to every ground of defence, whether equitable or legal, as ought to be given in the like case by the High Court and in as full and ample a manner.

Contempt of court

26. Power to take cognizance of any contempt of court and to award punishment for the same, not exceeding, in the case of a Sessions Court, a fine of three hundred ringgit or imprisonment for six weeks, in the case of a Magistrates' Court presided over by a First Class Magistrate, a fine of one hundred and fifty ringgit or imprisonment for three weeks, and in the case of a Magistrates' Court presided over by a Second Class Magistrate, a fine of fifty ringgit or imprisonment for one week, to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed by rules of court. If the contempt of court is punishable as an offence under the Penal Code, the court may, in lieu of taking cognizance thereof, authorize a prosecution.

Interim payments

26A. Power to make interim payments.

Powers under other laws

27. Such other powers as are now or may hereafter be conferred upon it by any written law.

*FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Subsection 77(1)]

EX OFFICIO FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATES

For All States

Deputy Chief Secretaries.

Principal Assistant Secretary to Chief Secretary.

Chief Registrar of the Federal Court.

Deputy Registrars (in Peninsular Malaysia) of the Federal Court.

Senior Assistant Registrars (in Peninsular Malaysia) of the Federal Court.

Assistant Registrars (in Peninsular Malaysia) of the Federal Court.

Registrar of the High Court in Malaya.

Deputy Registrars of the High Court in Malaya.

Senior Assistant Registrars of the High Court in Malaya.

Assistant Registrars of the High Court in Malaya.

Sessions Courts Judges.

Registrar of the Subordinate Courts in Malaya.

Registrar of the Subordinate Courts in Sabah and Sarawak.

Deputy Registrars of the Subordinate Court.

Senior Assistant Registrars of the Subordinate Courts.

For their respective States

State Secretaries.

Under Secretaries.

First Assistant Secretaries to State Secretaries.

*NOTE—For application in Federal Territory, the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 43/1974 and P.U. (A) 357/1980.

Directors of Lands and Mines.

District Officers.

District Administrative Officers.

Assistant District Officers in charge of Sub-Districts.

Land Administrator for the Federal Territory.

**EX OFFICIO* SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATES

Assistant Registrars of the Subordinate Courts.

**NOTE*—For application in the State of Sabah—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

*FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Section 110]

REPEAL

Ordinances and Enactment	Short title	Extent of repeal
F.M.S. Cap. 2	The Courts Enactment	The whole Enactment, except the provisions relating to the Courts of <i>Kadi</i> and Assistant <i>Kadi</i> and appeals therefrom
Johore Enactment No. 54	The Courts Enactment	„ „
Kedah Enactment No. 25	Enactment No. 25 (Courts)	„ „
Kelantan Enactment No. 31 of 1938	The Courts Enactment	„ „
Perlis Enactment No. 4 of 1330	The Courts Enactment 1330	„ „
Terengganu Enactment No. 4 of 1340	The Courts Enactment	„ „
S.S. Cap. 10	The Courts Ordinance	The whole
S.S. Cap. 11	The Court of Criminal Appeal Ordinance	„
Johore Enactment No. 7 of 1935	The Justices of the Peace Enactment 1935	„
Kedah Enactment No. 28 of 1354	The Justices of the Peace Enactment	„
S.S. Cap. 21	The Criminal Procedure Code	Section 17
M.U. Ordinance No. 3 of 1946	The Courts Ordinance 1946	The whole

*NOTE—For application in the States of Sabah and Sarawak—see P.U. (A) 357/1980.

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 92

SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

Amending law	Short title	In force from
L.N. 52/1949	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	18-02-1949
Ord. 2/1950	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1950	01-01-1949
L.N. 41/1951	Emergency (Council of Judges) (Suspension) Regulations 1951	25-01-1951
Ord. 29/1951	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1951	01-09-1951— L.N. 502/1951
L.N. 637/1951	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	30-11-1950
L.N. 207/1952	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	26-04-1952
L.N. 238/1952	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	15-05-1952
L.N. 566/1952	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	23-10-1952
Ord. 80/1952	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1952	30-12-1952
L.N. 240/1953	Subordinate Courts (Signature of Process) Rule No. 2 1953	01-05-1953

Subordinate Courts

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Amending law	Short title	In force from
L.N. 317/1953	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	25-06-1953
L.N. 462/1953	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	22-08-1953
Ord. 49/1953	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1953	15-10-1953
L.N. 234/1954	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	29-04-1954
L.N. 293/1954	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	13-05-1954
L.N. 241/1955	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	12-05-1955
L.N. 336/1955	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	07-07-1955
L.N. 501/1955	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	01-12-1955
Ord. 34/1955	Small Estates (Distributions) Ordinance 1955	Different dates appointed for different States
L.N. 233/1956	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	26-07-1956
L.N. 161/1957	Federation of Malaya Agreement (Transfer of Powers of British Advisers) Order 1957	04-04-1957
Ord. 5/1958	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1958	29-04-1958
L.N. 174/1958	Federal Constitution (Modification of Laws) (Courts Ordinance) Order 1958	19-06-1958
L.N. 107/1959	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	09-04-1959

Amending law	Short title	In force from
Ord. 18/1959	State of Singapore Ordinance 1959	03-06-1959— L.N. 212/1959
Ord. 24/1959	Courts (Amendment) Ordinance 1959	27-05-1959— L.N. 217/1959
L.N. 191/1961	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts Ordinance 1948	15-06-1961
Act 38/1962	Judges of Appeal Act 1962	31-05-1960
Act 7/1964	Courts of Judicature Act 1964	16-09-1963; s. 5 and as provided in s. 81; 16-03-1964: remainder— L.N. 85/1964
Act 68/1965	Federal Statute Law Revision (Former Federation of Malaya Ordinances) Act 1965	30-09-1965
L.N. 88/1965	Amendment to Fourth Schedule The Courts of Ordinance 1948	11-03-1965
P.U. (A) 521/1969	Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 14 1969	19-12-1969
Act A33	Courts (Amendment) Act 1971	30-04-1971
Act A125	Courts (Amendment) Act 1972	16-03-1964: s. 4; 23-06-1972: other sections
Act A126	Courts of Judicature (Amendment) Act 1972	01-11-1972

Subordinate Courts

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Amending law	Short title	In force from
Act A128	Probate and Administration (Amendment and Extension) Act 1972	23-06-1972
P.U. (A) 43/1974	Federal Territory (Modification of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948) Order 1974	01-02-1974
P.U. (A) 72/1974	Federal Territory (Modification of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948) Order 1974—Corrigendum	01-02-1974
P.U. (B) 218/1975	Notification under subsection 77(2) of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948	01-06-1975
Act 160	Malaysian Currency (Ringgit) Act 1975	29-08-1975
Act A315	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1975	05-09-1975
Act A328	Courts of Judicature (Amendment) Act 1976	23-01-1976
Act A426	Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Act 1978	10-03-1978
Act A427	Firearms (Increased Penalties) (Amendment) Act 1978	10-03-1978
Act A434	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1978	01-07-1978
Act A459	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1979	01-10-1979
P.U. (A) 357/1980	Subordinate Courts Act (Extension) Order 1980	01-06-1981

Amending law	Short title	In force from
Act A566	Constitution (Amendment) Act 1983	16-12-1982; except s. 15, 16 & 17; 01-01-1985
Act A671	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1987	22-05-1987
Act A887	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 1994	24-06-1994
Act A1228	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2004	06-03-2007
Act A1382	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2010	01-03-2013
P.U. (B) 65/2013	Notification under subsection 77(2) of the Subordinate Courts Act 1948	01-03-2013
Act A1622	Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Act 2020	22-10-2020

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

Act 92

SUBORDINATE COURTS ACT 1948

LIST OF SECTIONS AMENDED

Section	Amending authority	In force from
2	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
	Act A125	23-06-1972
	Act A328	23-01-1976
	Act A671	22-05-1987
	Act A887	24-06-1994
	Act A1228	06-03-2007
	Act A1382	01-03-2013
	Act A1622	22-10-2020
3	Ord. 24/1959	27-05-1959
	Act A1382	01-03-2013
4	Act A887	24-06-1994
5	L.N. 240/1953	01-05-1953
	Act A1382	01-03-2013
5A	Act A1382	01-03-2013
6	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
7	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
8	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
10	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
13	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
	Act 38/1962	31-05-1960

Section	Amending authority	In force from
27	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
34	Ord 49/1953	15-10-1953
52	Ord 49/1953	15-10-1953
54	Act A125 Act A1382	23-06-1972 01-03-2013
59	L.N. 174/1958 Act A887	19-06-1958 24-06-1994
60	L.N. 174/1958 Act A328	19-06-1958 23-01-1976
61	Ord 2/1950	01-10-1949
63	Ord 29/1951 Ord 49/1953 P.U. (A) 521/1969 Act A33 Act A315 Act A426 Act A427 Act A434	01-09-1951 15-10-1953 19-12-1969 30-04-1971 05-09-1975 10-03-1978 10-03-1978 01-07-1978
64	Ord 49/1953 P.U. (A) 521/1969 Act A33 Act A434	15-10-1953 19-12-1969 30-04-1971 01-07-1978
65	Ord 49/1953 Act A33 Act A434 Act A671 Act A887 Act A1382	15-10-1953 30-04-1971 01-07-1978 22-05-1987 24-06-1994 01-03-2013
69	Act A1382	01-03-2013

Section	Amending authority	In force from
70	P.U. (A) 521/1969	19-12-1969
	Act A33	30-04-1971
	Act A434	01-07-1978
	Act A671	22-05-1987
	Act A887	24-06-1994
72	P.U. (A) 521/1969	19-12-1969
	Act A33	30-04-1971
	Act A434	01-07-1978
	Act A671	22-05-1987
	Act A887	24-06-1994
73	P.U. (A) 521/1969	19-12-1969
	Act A33	30-04-1971
	Act A434	01-07-1978
	Act A671	22-05-1987
	Act A887	24-06-1994
	Act A1382	01-03-2013
75	Ord 29/1951	01-09-1951
76	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	Act A887	24-06-1994
77	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
78	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	Act A887	24-06-1994
78A	Act A671	22-05-1987
79	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
80	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	Ord 2/1950	01-10-1949
	Ord 49/1953	15-10-1953
85	Ord 49/1953	15-10-1953
	P.U. (A) 521/1969	19-12-1969
	Act A33	30-04-1971
	Act A434	01-07-1978
	Act A459	10-10-1979
86	Act A1382	01-03-2013

Section	Amending authority	In force from
87	Ord 49/1953 P.U. (A) 521/1969 Act A33 Act A434	15-10-1953 19-12-1969 30-04-1971 01-07-1978
89	Act A671	22-05-1987
90	Ord 49/1954 P.U. (A) 521/1969 Act A33 Act A434 Act A671 Act A1382	15-10-1953 19-12-1969 30-04-1971 01-07-1978 22-05-1987 01-03-2013
91	Act A1382	01-03-2013
92	Act A671 Act A1382	22-05-1987 01-03-2013
93	Ord 29/1951 P.U. (A) 521/1969 Act A33 Act A434 Act A671 Act A887 Act A1382	01-09-1951 19-12-1969 30-04-1971 01-07-1978 22-05-1987 24-06-1994 01-03-2013
Part VIII	Act A1382	01-03-2013
99A	Ord 29/1951	01-09-1951
100	Act A1382	01-03-2013
101	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
101A	Act A1382	01-03-2013
101B	Act A1622	22-10-2020
102	Ord 29/1951 Ord 49/1953	01-09-1951 15-10-1953

Section	Amending authority	In force from
106	L.N.174/1958 Act A887	19-06-1958 24-06-1994
107	Ord 29/1951	01-09-1951
107A	Act A1622	22-10-2020
108	Ord 24/1959	27-05-1959
First Schedule	Act 7/1964	16-09-1963: s. 5 and as provided in s. 81; 16-03-1964: remainder— L.N. 85/1964
Second Schedule	Act 7/1964	16-09-1963: s. 5 and as provided in s. 81; 16-03-1964: remainder— L.N. 85/1964
Third Schedule	Ord 29/1951 Ord 80/1952 Ord 49/1953 L.N. 174/1958 Act A125 P.U. (A) 72/1974 Act A434 Act A887	01-09-1951 30-12-1952 15-10-1953 19-06-1958 16-03-1964 01-03-1974 01-07-1978 24-06-1994
Fourth Schedule	L.N. 52/1949 L.N. 637/1952 L.N. 207/1952 L.N. 238/1952 L.N. 566/1952 L.N. 317/1953 L.N. 462/1953 L.N. 234/1954 L.N. 293/1954 L.N. 241/1949 L.N. 336/1955 L.N. 501/1955	18-02-1949 30-11-1950 26-04-1952 15-05-1952 23-10-1952 25-06-1953 22-08-1953 29-04-1954 13-05-1954 12-05-1955 07-07-1955 01-12-1955

Section	Amending authority	In force from
	L.N. 233/1956	26-07-1956
	L.N. 161/1957	04-04-1957
	L.N. 174/1958	19-06-1958
	L.N. 107/1959	09-04-1959
	L.N. 191/1961	15-06-1961
	L.N. 88/1965	11-03-1965
	Act A125	23-06-1972
	Act A671	22-05-1987
	P.U. (B) 65/2013	01-03-2013