



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Singapore is committed to work with the international community to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime, which includes an effective nuclear security architecture. We comply with and fully implement all our international obligations, such as the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 and country-specific UNSCRs. At the IAEA, we work with fellow member states to ensure the safe, secure and safeguarded peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. As international cooperation is essential to maintaining an effective global non-proliferation regime, Singapore actively participates in and contributes to various multilateral initiatives. International efforts have to be supported by rigorous national legislation and effective implementation. At the national level, we have taken a series of measures on counter proliferation, including preventing, detecting and responding to the illicit trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their means of delivery and related materials and equipment. As a transit and transshipment hub, Singapore is firmly committed to playing our part in securing the global supply chain. Hence, Singapore has implemented a robust exports control system and is continuously seeking to further strengthen it to meet evolving proliferation challenges. In addition, we are taking steps to enhance our domestic capabilities and strengthen regional cooperation.

Since the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, Singapore has made steady progress in further strengthening national resilience and greater regional and international cooperation in nuclear security. Some of our efforts are outlined below:

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY-BINDING INSTRUMENTS

Singapore has been steadily signing on to a compendium of nuclear security and counter-terrorism legal instruments. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) is a key international legal instrument that addresses nuclear security in the area of physical protection of nuclear materials. Singapore has prepared the necessary legislative amendments to allow us to accede to the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment. Once the bill is passed, Singapore will accede to the CPPNM and its 2005 Amendment shortly thereafter.

As part of our efforts to counter nuclear terrorism, Singapore has signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) on 1 December 2006, and is working towards its ratification by putting in place the necessary legislative framework to give effect to the provisions in ICSANT.

FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNSCR 1540

Singapore has taken a number of measures to implement the UNSCR 1540. In support and furtherance of the objectives of the UNSCR 1540, we participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Confidence-Building Measures Seminar on the Implementation of UNSCR 1540 in May 2013. More details of our efforts are contained in Singapore's reports to the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540. Singapore submits these reports regularly to demonstrate our commitment to take appropriate and effective measures against the proliferation of all WMD and their delivery systems.



SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Singapore supports the central role of the IAEA. Since Singapore joined the IAEA's Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) on 1 March 2012, we have been invited to and have participated in the IAEA ITDB Expert Group. The Expert Group was tasked to provide guidance on the analytical direction of the ITDB Annual Report covering incidents reported from 2007-2012 to ensure that it serves the needs of IAEA member states in enhancing nuclear security and improving awareness of issues and trend.

Singapore was also invited to participate in the IAEA's Emergency Preparedness and Response Expert Group (EPREG), a standing body of senior experts tasked to strengthen and sustain international preparedness for nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies by providing advice to the IAEA Deputy Director General for Nuclear Safety and Security. Through EPREG, we hope to contribute to more effective national, regional and international emergency preparedness, response and mitigation, and in a manner which addresses both nuclear security and nuclear safety. As part of our efforts to help strengthen the international emergency preparedness and response mechanism, Singapore co-hosted with the IAEA a Workshop on Notification, Reporting and Requesting Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency from 4-6 December 2012, which was attended by participants from 20 countries.

Singapore serves on the IAEA Board of Governors (BOG) on a regular basis. We will take up a seat on the BOG for the fourth time in 2016. We look forward to working with other member states to strengthen global nuclear safety, nuclear security and nuclear safeguards as more countries choose to adopt nuclear science and technology for peaceful applications.

SUPPORT FOR MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

In combating the proliferation of all WMD, which include nuclear weapons, cooperation at international and multilateral fora is important. In this regard, Singapore participates actively in many initiatives, as part of our commitment to strengthen the global non-proliferation regime.

In support of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, Singapore submitted a progress report in December 2013 to highlight our efforts in this area.

As a partner nation of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), Singapore works with other participating states to strengthen the global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism. To enhance our national capability, Singapore attended the 2nd Symposium on Enhanced Detection of Special Nuclear Material in November 2012, as well as a Nuclear Forensics Workshop and Table-Top Exercise in January 2014, held in London.

Singapore supports and has subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), the only multilateral transparency and confidence building instrument. Apart from submitting annual declarations, Singapore also participates in activities such as the EU HCoC Asia Outreach Seminar held in Singapore in November 2013.

In an effort to work more closely with important international organisations, Singapore co-organised two workshops with INTERPOL's Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit in March 2012 and February 2013 to share experiences and the challenges of operational responses to hazardous scenes.

Singapore consistently supports various regional efforts to build capacity and strengthen cooperation on counter-proliferation and to prevent the illicit trafficking of Weapons of Mass Destruction. Examples of such support are listed below:

- (i) Singapore co-chaired, together with China and the US, the first three ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meetings (ISM) on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. We continue to support this initiative through our participation in subsequent ISMs held in Sydney in 2012 and in Manila in 2013.



- (ii) Singapore was an early supporter of the EU's initiative to establish a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Centre of Excellence (CBRN-CoE) in Southeast Asia. The CBRN-CoE was subsequently launched at a conference in Singapore in November 2009. Since it started in 2011, we have participated regularly in the CBRN-CoE National Focal Point (NFP) meetings. Singapore also takes part in projects on biosecurity, chemical and biological waste management, and e-learning course development, among others, in order to enhance our domestic capabilities.
- (iii) Since 2011, Singapore has participated actively and delivered presentations at the Annual Asian Export Control Seminars held in Tokyo. Through such efforts, Singapore hopes to share our experiences on how we reach out to our domestic industry and work closely together to counter WMD proliferation through maintaining a robust export control regime. In addition, such efforts also allow us to establish better ties with our regional partners as a strong international export control regime is only possible if there are effective systems at the national and regional level.
- (iv) Singapore regularly participates in the annual Asian Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation meetings in Tokyo.
- (v) In another effort to share experiences and best practices with the international community, Singapore attended a seminar organised by the World Customs Organisation on Strategic Trade Control Enforcement held in India in September 2013.
- (vi) Singapore is an active participant in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the only Southeast Asian member of the PSI's Operational Experts Group (OEG). We believe that PSI helps promote more international cooperation in the global effort to combat the illicit trafficking of WMDs. The exercises allow participating states to build up critical interdiction capabilities and practices. Hence, Singapore has hosted 2 PSI exercises to-date, each of which was attended by approximately 2,000 participants. We will host a third one in 2016. In addition, Singapore participates regularly in both OEG meetings as well as in policy discussions such as the recent High Level Political Meeting held in Warsaw in May 2013.

SECURITY OF RADIOACTIVE SOURCES

In order to ensure the safe and secure use of radioactive sources, which are widely deployed in the industry and in the fields of medicine and research, Singapore has put in place a licensing regime for the import, export, possession, handling, transport, use and storage of radioactive material. In addition, we have a national register for radioactive material/sources to ensure that they are properly accounted for. It is similarly important that radioactive material and waste are disposed of in a safe and secure manner. Such measures are governed by Singapore's Radiation Protection Act (RPA) and Ionising (IR) Radiation Regulations.

COMBAT ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF WMD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In 2003, Singapore became the first country in Southeast Asia to implement a robust exports control system. We have put in place a number of legislative and administrative measures to fulfil our obligations mandated under UNSCRs. Key legislations include: Strategic Goods (Control) Act (SGCA); Strategic Goods (Control) Regulations (SGCR); Regulation of Imports and Exports Act (RIEA); Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (RIER); the United Nations Act and the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act. Singapore also places a strong emphasis on the robust implementation and enforcement of these laws, which are handled by the Inter-Ministry Committee on Export Controls.

Singapore regularly reviews and updates our export control list to ensure that our system is in line with international practices, including the four multilateral export control regimes, namely the Missile Technology Control Regime, Wassenaar Arrangement, Nuclear Suppliers Group and Australia Group. The most recently updated list took effect on 1 February 2013. On the domestic front, we organise regular outreach programmes to ensure that the Singapore business community is updated on the latest developments and requirements with which it has to comply. At the international level, Singapore participates regularly in technical briefings to keep abreast of changes in relevant multilateral exports control lists and to share experiences and best practices with the international community.

As a major financial centre and a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Singapore is fully committed to FATF Recommendations to combat proliferation financing.



PROMOTION OF EFFECTIVE NUCLEAR DETECTION AND NUCLEAR FORENSICS

As detection is an important aspect in combating illicit trafficking of WMD, which includes nuclear and radioactive material, Singapore has an export scanning facility to perform X-Ray screenings of outbound containers to detect anomalies, including the detection of nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Other than prevention and detection, it is also important to be able to regain control over and analyse nuclear material out of regulatory control. In this regard, Singapore is in the process of building up our national capability in nuclear forensics, which provides information on the history and origin of nuclear material.

Singapore contributes to an interactive website, which is part of the Netherlands' Nuclear Forensics Plan. Singapore participated in on-line discussions, together with other international technical experts, and the team successfully developed a list of 260 terms for the nuclear forensics lexicon in December 2012. Singapore participated in the 2nd International Workshop in Nuclear Forensics Methodologies, organised by the IAEA and the US in November 2013, and the international tabletop exercise (TTX) @tomic 2014 in Maastricht in February 2014. Singapore has set up a nuclear forensics laboratory recently and we hope to continue to tap the expertise of other international experts to enhance our understanding and capabilities in this area.

SECURITY OF INFORMATION

Singapore passed amendments to the Computer Misuse and Cybersecurity Act in January 2013. The amended act not only allows for more effective and timely actions to be taken against cyber threats upstream before they materialise in actual harm caused, it also provides for enhanced penalties proportionate to the potential and actual harm caused. These amendments were made so as to keep up with the evolving threat and to address new potential computer abuses.