



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#)

Note verbale dated 2 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and, in reference to his note dated 18 March 2019, has the honour to submit the national report of Singapore on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 2 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

1. Singapore is committed to international non-proliferation efforts and supports measures that seek to bring about a more peaceful world through disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The measures that Singapore has taken to implement Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) are detailed in its previous national reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) (see S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8 and S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8/Add.1 and S/AC.44/2013/8). The present and third national report provides an update to the Committee on the additional measures that Singapore has taken in furtherance of the objectives of resolution 1540 (2004) since its previous submission, in May 2013.

2. Singapore acceded to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 22 September 2014 and accepted the amendment thereto of 2005 on 22 October 2014. In addition, Singapore ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 2 August 2017.

National legislation

3. Singapore takes its obligations to prevent the illicit traffic in weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and related materials seriously. The Regulation of Imports and Exports Act and its Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations, and the Strategic Goods (Control) Act and its Strategic Goods (Control) Regulations constitute the overarching export control regime of Singapore.

4. To ensure the integrity of its export control system, Singapore maintains a list of controlled items for export that includes all items listed under the four multilateral export control regimes – the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement. Its trans-shipment and transit control lists are also derived from the four multilateral export control regimes. Singapore regularly reviews and updates its control lists to ensure that its system is in line with international practices. Most recently, Singapore expanded its trans-shipment and transit control lists to include additional items listed under the four multilateral export control regimes. These amendments took effect on 1 May 2019. The authorities of Singapore regularly hold industry outreach and training programmes to ensure that businesses on its territory are aware of the latest developments and of the requirements with which they have to comply.

5. Singapore fully implements the Security Council resolutions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. To give legislative effect to the relevant resolutions, Singapore has developed the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2010 under the United Nations Act. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has, likewise, developed the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Sanctions and Freezing of Assets of Persons – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2016, which apply to all financial institutions in Singapore. Singapore updates its legislation regularly to be in line with the latest Council resolutions. It has amended the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations to prohibit the import, export, trans-shipment and transit of all goods for the purposes of trade with any person in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It has revoked the work passes of all nationals of that country, and no nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are now working in Singapore. In addition, Singapore

imposes a visa regime on all nationals of that country entering Singapore and has reduced the number of staff members at the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Furthermore, it has implemented regulations to prohibit all financial institutions from entering into financial transactions or providing financial assistance or services that are associated with, or may contribute to, any trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or any person in that country.

6. As an international financial centre and a member of the Financial Action Task Force, Singapore also adheres to the recommendations of the Task Force on combating proliferation financing. Singapore co-leads the Task Force Policy Development Group and is also a member of the project team under that Group that seeks ways to strengthen the Task Force measures to combat the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Singapore has encouraged the United Nations to work closely and meaningfully with countries in order to safeguard the integrity of the global financial system.

International and regional cooperation

Operational cooperation and capacity-building

7. Singapore believes that international and regional cooperation is the way to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their related systems. Singapore has contributed actively to international counterproliferation efforts through various operational initiatives and forums. To support global cooperation in security and non-proliferation matters through risk management and the detection of illicit diversion of strategic goods in international supply chains, Singapore also participated in Operation Cosmo of the World Customs Organization in 2014 and in Operation Cosmo 2 in 2018. As a member of the Operational Experts Group of the Proliferation Security Initiative, Singapore hosted the Group's meeting on 29 and 30 August 2017. As a member of the Asia-Pacific exercise rotation of the Initiative, Singapore hosted Exercise Deep Sabre III in September 2016. The Exercise was well-received and involved more than 800 personnel members from 21 countries. It comprised a series of onshore and at-sea activities, including a tabletop policy simulation, an academic seminar, a simulated maritime interdiction of a merchant vessel and a port search demonstration. Before then, Singapore had hosted Exercise Deep Sabre II in 2009 and Exercise Deep Sabre I in 2005. Singapore continues to participate actively in other events held by the Initiative. Singapore will attend Exercise Eastern Endeavour, to be hosted by the Republic of Korea from 9 to 12 July 2019, and is scheduled to host Exercise Deep Sabre IV in 2021. Singapore will also attend the meeting held by the Operational Experts Group in Australia in September 2019.

8. Singapore has readily shared its experiences, in particular the challenges that it has faced in implementing an export control regime, to assist in regional capacity-building. The following are some examples:

(a) Singapore consistently participates in the annual Asian Export Control Seminar and the Asian Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation held in Tokyo, including the latest meetings, in February and March 2019, respectively. Representatives of Singapore have given presentations on various issues, such as the experience of Singapore in participating in the Proliferation Security Initiative, trans-shipment and transit controls in Singapore and the challenges of implementing strategic goods control and catch-all and relevant activity controls;

(b) Singapore supported regional capacity-building efforts for officials by presenting its implementation of strategic goods control in a South-East Asian regional transit and trans-shipment workshop in Kuala Lumpur, in March 2017, and

a regional technical support workshop on strategic trade enforcement in Bangkok, in May 2018;

(c) At the regional conference on enhancing capacity for the implementation of Security Council sanctions resolutions in South-East Asia held in Bangkok in December 2018, Singapore shared its experience on challenges and coordination in respect of the implementation of the Security Council embargo on its territory;

(d) Singapore conducts several outreach activities aimed at raising the awareness of the industry about strategic trade managements. Those include the annual Joint Industry Outreach Seminar on Strategic Trade Management, which was last held in December 2018, and the Customs-Competent Authorities Joint Seminar, in May 2018. Singapore also hosted a Wassenaar Arrangement outreach seminar in July 2017;

(e) The authorities of Singapore regularly present export control and chemical weapons control updates at industry-organized outreach events, such as a seminar held by the Singapore Chemical Industry Council in October 2014, a conference on global logistics held by Expeditors in October 2017, an outreach session held by Infineon in October 2017, an event on export controls held by the Centre for Asia Pacific Trade Compliance and Information Security in February 2018 and an export control collaborative workshop of the Singapore Semiconductor Industry Association in April 2019;

(f) Singapore shares its experiences on trans-shipment and transit controls at industry outreach events overseas, such as the thirtieth Global Trade Controls Conference, held in London in November 2017, and the National Strategic Trade Symposium, held in Kuala Lumpur in August 2018. The participation of Singapore in such events also allows its agencies to keep up to date with new developments in the management of strategic goods control in other countries;

(g) Singapore and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) co-hosted the fourth regional basic assistance and protection course on emergency response to chemical incidents for relevant personnel in Asian States parties, from 9 to 12 March 2015, and the fifth exercise training course, from 18 to 21 December 2017. The next course will take place from 10 to 13 December 2019. The course is related to capacity-building for national and regional emergency response within the framework of article X of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(h) Singapore hosted the eighth Singapore International Symposium for Protection Against Toxic Substances from 21 to 23 March 2017. The theme for this technical forum was “Staying one step ahead of evolving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear threats through international cooperation” and was aimed at sharing the latest knowledge and technology pertaining to defence against unconventional threats;

(i) Singapore and OPCW co-hosted the regional training course for customs authorities of State parties in Asia on technical aspects of the transfers regime of the Chemical Weapons Convention, from 14 to 17 October 2014. The course was aimed at enhancing the ability of customs authorities to implement transfers regime and to train trainers in order to bring about sustainable benefits to local customs offices;

(j) Singapore participated in the OPCW Associate Programme from 2 to 20 September 2013 and from 8 to 26 September 2014. The programme was designed to give chemists and chemical engineers, especially those from member States with developing or transitioning economies, access to the skills and experience required to operate effectively in the modern chemical industry.

Regional and international forums

9. Singapore plays an active and constructive role in non-proliferation and disarmament efforts in various regional and international forums, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the United Nations and its specialized agencies and related organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Singapore consistently participates in the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meetings on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, including the latest meeting, held in Bali, Indonesia, in April 2019.

10. In September 2018, Singapore completed its fourth term on the IAEA Board of Governors.¹ Since 2000, Singapore has hosted several IAEA-related training courses, workshops and meetings, primarily under the Singapore-IAEA Third Country Training Programme. With regard to nuclear safeguards, Singapore hosted the IAEA subregional seminar on safeguards for States in South-East Asia, from 23 to 25 June 2015.

1 July 2019
Singapore

¹ Singapore had previously served on the IAEA Board of Governors from 1998 to 2000, 2004 to 2006 and 2010 to 2012.