



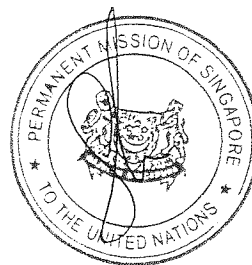
Note No. SMUN366/2019

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 has the honour to refer to Note No. SCA/5/19 (01) dated 18 March 2019.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore has the further honour to submit the enclosed National Report on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) the assurances of its highest consideration.

NEW YORK
2 July 2019



Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1540 (2004)
New York

Encl.

Third national 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 (WMD). The measures that Singapore has taken to implement United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1540 (2004) are detailed in our national reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to UNSCR 1540 (2004), S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8 dated 21 October 2004, S/AC.44/2004/(02)/8/Add.1 dated 29 August 2005, and S/AC.44/2013/8 on 28 May 2013. This third national report updates the Committee on the additional measures that Singapore has taken in furtherance of the objectives of UNSCR 1540 (2004) since our last submission in May 2013.

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

National Legislation

3. Singapore takes our obligations to prevent the illicit trafficking of WMD, their means of delivery, and related materials seriously. The Regulation of Imports and Exports Act (RIEA), Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (RIER), Strategic Goods (Control) Act (SGCA), and Strategic Goods (Control) Regulations (SGCR) constitute Singapore's overarching export control regime.

4. To ensure the integrity of our export control system, Singapore's list of controlled items for export 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. Our transit and transshipment control lists are also derived from the four multilateral export control regimes. Singapore regularly reviews and updates our control lists to ensure that our system is in line with international practices. Most recently, we expanded our transshipment and transit control lists to include more items under the four multilateral export control regimes. These amendments took effect on 1 May 2019. Our authorities regularly hold industry outreach and training programmes to ensure that our businesses are aware of the latest developments and requirements with which they have to comply.

5. Singapore fully implements the UNSCRs on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). To give legislative effect to the relevant UNSCRs, Singapore

has developed the United Nations (Sanctions — DPRK) Regulations 2010 under the United Nations Act. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) has likewise developed the MAS (Sanctions and Freezing of Assets of Persons — DPRK) Regulations 2016, which applies to all financial institutions (FIs) in Singapore. Singapore updates our legislation regularly to be in line with the latest UNSCRs. We have amended the RIER to prohibit the import, export, transshipment, and transit of all goods for the purposes of trade with any person in the DPRK. We have revoked the work passes of all DPRK nationals and there are no DPRK nationals working in Singapore. In addition, Singapore imposes a visa regime on all DPRK nationals entering Singapore, and has reduced the number of DPRK embassy staff. Furthermore, we have implemented regulations to prohibit all FIs from entering into financial transactions or providing financial assistance or services that are associated with, or may contribute to, any trade with the DPRK or any person in the DPRK.

6. As an international financial centre and a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Singapore also adheres to the FATF recommendations on combating proliferation financing. Singapore co-leads the FATF Policy Development Group (PDG) and is also a member of the FATF project team under PDG looking into areas to strengthen the FATF measures on combating proliferation financing. Singapore has encouraged the UN to work closely and meaningfully with countries 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 WMD and their related systems. We have contributed actively to international counter-proliferation efforts through various operational initiatives and forums. To support global cooperation in security and non-proliferation matters via risk management and detection of illicit diversion of strategic goods in international supply chains, Singapore also participated in the World Customs Organisation's Operation COSMO in 2014 and COSMO II in 2018. As a member of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Operational Experts Group (OEG), Singapore hosted the OEG meeting from 29 to 30 August 2017. As a member of the Asia-Pacific regional grouping, Singapore hosted Exercise *Deep Sabre III* in September 2016. The exercise was well-received and involved more than 800 personnel from 21 countries. It comprised a series of shore and sea activities including a table-top policy simulation, an academic seminar, a simulated maritime interdiction of a merchant vessel, and a port search demonstration. Prior to 2016, Singapore had hosted Exercise *Deep Sabre II* in

2009 and Exercise *Deep Sabre I* in 2005. Singapore continues to participate actively in other PSI events. Singapore will attend the upcoming ROK-hosted Exercise *Eastern Endeavour* from 9 to 12 July 2019, and is slated to host Exercise *Deep Sabre IV* in 2021. Singapore will also attend the PSI OEG meeting held in Australia in September 2019.

8. Singapore has readily shared our experiences, particularly the challenges that we have 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 (AECS) and the Asian Senior-Level Talks on Non-Proliferation (ASTOP) held in Tokyo, including the latest meetings in February and March 2019 respectively. We have given presentations on various issues such as Singapore's experience participating in the PSI, Singapore's transshipment and transit controls, and the challenges of implementing strategic goods control and catch-all / relevant activity controls.
- (b) Singapore supports regional capacity-building efforts for officials by presenting on our implementation of strategic goods control in the Southeast Asian Regional Transit and Transshipment Workshop in March 2017 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the Regional Technical Support Workshop on Strategic Trade Enforcement in May 2018 in Bangkok Thailand.
- (c) At the Regional Conference on Enhancing Capacity for Implementation of UNSC Sanctions Resolutions in Southeast Asia 2018 in December 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand, Singapore shared our experience on 'Challenges and Coordination in UNSC embargo implementation in Singapore'.
- (d) Singapore conducts several outreach activities aimed at raising the industry's awareness on strategic trade managements. They include the annual Joint Industry Outreach Seminar on Strategic Trade Management which was last held in December 2018, and the Customs-Competent Authorities Seminar in May 2018. Singapore also hosted the Wassenaar Arrangement outreach seminar in July 2017.
- (e) Our authorities regularly present on export control and chemical weapons control updates at industry-organised outreach sessions such as the Singapore Chemical Industry Council's seminar in October 2014, the Expeditors Global Logistics Conference in October 2017, the

Infinion Outreach Session in October 2017, the Centre of Asia Pacific Trade Compliance and Information Security (CAPTCIS) Export Control in February 2018, and the Singapore Semiconductor Industry Association Export Control Collaborative Workshop in April 2019.

- (f) Singapore shares our experiences on transshipment and transit controls at industry outreach seminars overseas, such as the 30th Global Trade Controls Conference in November 2017 in London, the UK, and the National Strategic Trade Symposium in August 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Our participation at these seminars also allow our agencies to keep up to date with new developments in strategic goods control management in other countries.
- (g) Singapore and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) co-hosted the 4th basic regional training course on emergency response to chemical incidents for relevant personnel in the Asian States parties from 9 to 12 March 2015, and the 5th 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 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).
- (h) Singapore hosted the 8th Singapore International Symposium on Protection Against Toxic Substances (SISPAT) from 21 to 23 March 2017. The theme for this technical forum was “Staying One Step Ahead of Evolving CBRN Threats Through International Cooperation”, and it aimed to share the latest knowledge and technology pertaining to defence against unconventional threats.
- (i) Singapore and the OPCW co-hosted the Regional Training Course for Customs Authorities of State Parties in Asia on the Technical Aspects of the Transfers Regime of the CWC from 14 – 17 October 2014. The course aimed to enhance the ability of customs authorities in the implementation of transfers regime and to “train the trainers” to bring about sustainable benefits to the 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 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 at various regional and international forums, such as ASEAN, the UN, and its specialised agencies / related organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Singapore consistently participates in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Inter-Sessional Meetings (ISM) on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (NPD), including the latest meeting in Bali, Indonesia in April 2019.

10. In September 2018, Singapore completed our fourth term on the IAEA Board of Governors (BOG).¹ Since 2000, Singapore has hosted several IAEA-related training courses, workshops, and meetings, primarily under the Singapore-IAEA Third Country Training Programme (TCTP). On nuclear safeguards, Singapore hosted the IAEA Sub-Regional Seminar on Safeguards for States in Southeast Asia from 23 to 25 June 2015.

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1 July 2019
Singapore

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