



# **THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

## **TERRORISM (SUPPRESSION OF MISUSE OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL) ACT 2017**

### **2020 REVISED EDITION**

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# Terrorism (Suppression of Misuse of Radioactive Material) Act 2017

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An Act to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and to provide for connected matters.

[1 September 2017]

### **Short title**

**1.** This Act is the Terrorism (Suppression of Misuse of Radioactive Material) Act 2017.

## **Interpretation**

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

“armed conflict” does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature;

“Convention” means the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism done in New York on 13 April 2005;

“Convention country” means a foreign country that is a Party to the Convention;

“Convention device” means —

(a) an explosive or incendiary device that releases or disseminates radioactive material or emits radiation;  
or

(b) a device that releases or disseminates radioactive material or emits radiation, and that may, owing to its radiological properties, cause —

(i) the death of, or serious bodily injury to, any individual; or

(ii) substantial damage to property or to the environment;

“conveyance” includes any vessel, vehicle, train, aircraft or other mode of transport;

“country” includes a State or territory;

“government” means the government of a country, and includes the legislature and judiciary of the country;

“ionising radiation” means any electromagnetic radiation or corpuscular radiation that gives rise to the formation of ion pairs on interaction with matter;

“military forces of a State” means —

- (a) the armed forces of a country, which are organised, trained and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defence or security;
- (b) civilians who direct or organise the official activities of those armed forces; or
- (c) civilians acting in support of the official activities of those armed forces, if those civilians are under the formal command, control and responsibility of those forces;

“nuclear facility” means —

- (a) any nuclear reactor (including a nuclear reactor installed on any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or space object for use as an energy source for propelling that vessel, vehicle, aircraft or space object, or for any other purpose); or
- (b) any plant or conveyance used for the production, storage, processing or transport of radioactive material;

“nuclear material” means —

- (a) plutonium, except plutonium with an isotopic concentration of plutonium-238 exceeding 80%;
- (b) uranium-233;
- (c) uranium containing uranium-233 or uranium-235 or both in such an amount that the abundance ratio of the sum of those isotopes to uranium-238 is greater than the ratio of uranium-235 to uranium-238 occurring in nature;
- (d) uranium with an isotopic concentration equal to that occurring in nature, but not in the form of ore or ore residue; or
- (e) any material containing one or more of the materials mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d);