

**Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act
(CHAPTER 324A)**

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**TERRORISM (SUPPRESSION OF BOMBINGS) ACT
(CHAPTER 324A)**

(Original Enactment: Act 50 of 2007)

REVISED EDITION 2008

(31st December 2008)

An Act to suppress terrorist bombings, to give effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and for matters connected therewith.

[30th January 2008]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act.

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 Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15th December 1997;

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

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

“country” includes a State or territory, as the case may be;

“explosive or other lethal device” means —

- (a) an explosive or other incendiary weapon or device that is designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury, or substantial material damage; or
- (b) a weapon or device that is designed, or has the capability, to cause death, serious bodily injury, or substantial material damage through the release, dissemination, or impact of —
 - (i) toxic chemicals, biological agents or toxins or similar substances; or
 - (ii) radiation or radioactive material;

“infrastructure facility” means any facility (whether publicly or privately owned) providing or distributing services for the benefit of the public, such as water, sewage disposal, energy, fuel or communications;

“military forces of a State” means —

- (a) the armed forces of a State 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 the civilians are under the formal command, control and responsibility of those forces;

“place of public use” —

- (a) means those parts of any building, land, street or waterway or other location that are accessible or open to members of the public, whether continuously, periodically or occasionally, and whether for free or on payment of a charge; and
- (b) includes any commercial, business, cultural, historical, educational, religious, governmental, entertainment, recreational, or similar place that is so accessible or open to the public;

“public transportation system” means all conveyances, facilities, buildings and objects (whether publicly or privately owned) used in or for services that are available to the public for the transportation of persons or cargo;

“State or government facility” means any conveyance or facility (whether permanent or temporary) used or occupied by any of the following persons in connection with their official duties:

- (a) a representative of any government;
- (b) the Head of State of any country;
- (c) the Prime Minister or a minister of any country;
- (d) a member of the legislature or judiciary of any country;
- (e) an official or employee of any government or of any intergovernmental organisation;

“terrorist bombing offence” means —

- (a) any of the offences under section 3;
- (b) conspiracy to commit any of those offences;
- (c) inciting another to commit any of those offences;

- (d) attempting to commit any of those offences; or
- (e) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any of those offences.

Terrorist bombing

3.—(1) Every person who intentionally and without lawful excuse delivers, places, discharges or detonates an explosive or other lethal device in, into or against —

- (a) a place of public use;
- (b) a State or government facility;
- (c) a public transportation system; or
- (d) an infrastructure facility,

with intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or extensive destruction of such place, facility or system that results in or is likely to result in major economic loss, shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction —

- (i) if he had intended to cause death or serious bodily injury and death is caused, be punished with death; or
- (ii) in any other case, be punished with life imprisonment.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to —

- (a) the activities of armed forces during an armed conflict, as those terms are understood under international humanitarian law, which are governed by that law; or
- (b) activities undertaken by military forces of a State in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law.

Information about acts of terrorist bombing

4.—(1) Every person in Singapore who has information which he knows or believes may be of material assistance —

- (a) in preventing the commission by another person of a terrorist bombing offence; or
- (b) in securing the apprehension, prosecution or conviction of another person, in Singapore, for a terrorist bombing offence,

and who fails to disclose the information immediately to a police officer shall be guilty