



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

TERRORISM (SUPPRESSION OF BOMBINGS) ACT 2007

2020 REVISED EDITION

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Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2007

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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

[30 January 2008]

Short title

1. This Act is the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2007.

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 15 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.