



**SINGAPORE
POLICE FORCE**
SAFEGUARDING EVERY DAY

Regulatory Framework for Explosive Precursors

SCIC Joint Agencies Dialogue Session 2025

30 Oct 2025

Regulating Explosive Precursors (EPs)

➤ What are Explosive Precursors (EPs)?

- Under the Guns, Explosives & Weapons Control Act (GEWCA), there are 15 regulated dual-use chemicals
- Examples: ammonium nitrate, hydrogen peroxide
- These are “dual use” chemicals, ie may be used for industrial purposes or improvised as explosives
- Previously unregulated, they are regulated under GEWCA from 1 Jul 25 onwards

Regulated EP-Activities

➤ EP activities that require a licence:

- Manufacture
- Supply
- Possession and/or Use
- Disposal
- Trade (Import/Export)
- Transport (class licensed)

➤ Licence tenure: Up to 3 years

➤ Applications may be made via “GoBusiness”

Regulatory Framework

➤ “Bundled Licence” Option

- An applicant make apply for a single licence for multiple activities
- This saves time and licence costs for the applicant
- Recommended for businesses with multiple activities

Activity	New Fee under GEWCA / <u>3 years</u>	Bundled Licence Fee under GEWCA / <u>3 years</u>							
Transport	\$300								
Possession / Use	\$300	\$620	\$760	\$740	\$880	\$880	\$1,020	\$960	\$1,100
Store	\$480								
Supply	\$300	Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Not Applicable			
Dispose	\$480								
Manufacture	\$620								

Regulatory Framework (cont'd)

➤ Class Licence for Transportation of EP [Reference: Guns, Explosives and Weapons Control (Transporting Explosive Precursors - Class Licence) Order 2025]

- No need to apply for a licence but must comply with the Class Licence conditions
- If a class licensee breaches the Class Licence conditions, the Police would investigate him for the breach
- A separate transport Licence is required when Class Licence conditions do not cover transport of EPs

Regulatory Framework (cont'd)

GEWCA mandates Security Requirements for EP storage facilities:

➤ CCTV System Specifications (mandatory):

- HD 1080p resolution at 12 frames per second minimum
- Coverage must capture faces of all persons entering, exiting, or handling EPs
- Coverage must capture all entrances/exits and interior storage areas
- Recording must be continuous with 31-day minimum retention of footage
- Recordings must be made available to Police on request (no tampering)

➤ Access Control:

- Access must be restricted to authorised agents, employees, and persons only
- Thefts, missing items and/or suspicious activities must be reported to Police immediately

➤ Other requirements are depending on the identified risk tiering

Regulatory Framework (cont'd)

➤ Conditions for Storage and Handling of EPs:

- Licensee may store only prescribed types and quantities permitted in the licence
- All EPs must be labelled in line with Singapore Standard 586
- Staff must be adequately trained on safe handling procedures
- Expired and/or unsafe materials must be immediately removed and disposed of

➤ Licensee must also:

- Notify Licensing Officer (LO) within 7 days of Director changes
- Notify LO at least 7 days before business address changes
- Facilitate all audits and inspections by authorised officers

Regulatory Framework (cont'd)

➤ Police Compliance Checks:

- These are conducted periodically on licensees
- If serious non-compliance is detected, Police may suspend and/or revoke the licence

➤ Licensee must:

- Maintain detailed transaction and inventory records
- Submit records through SPF E-Services (Targeted implementation in 1H 2026)
- Ensure proper documentation for all transfers

Enforcement and Investigation Process

- Police may inspect an EP licensee's facilities on a surprise or unscheduled basis.
- Police are empowered to access premises and ask for documents and materials to facilitate the inspection. Photography, filming, and documentation are permitted during inspections. Police may also seize documents for investigation purposes
- If Police detect a non-compliance or a breach of licence conditions, Police would make a report and subject the licensee to an investigation.
- If the licensee is found liable, Police would take regulatory action against him. Depending on the severity of the offence, he may be subject to:
 - Additional licensing conditions
 - More frequent inspections
 - Compositions payments
 - Suspension, or Revocation of Licence
 - Criminal prosecution (for serious breaches)

Common Breaches (Non-Exhaustive Examples)

➤ Unauthorised EP Types

➤ Violations of Permitted Quantities:

- Exceeding permitted quantities for storage, possession, or supply
- **Recommended Action:** Apply for an amendment to licence **before** increasing quantity

➤ Unauthorised Location Changes:

- Shifting storage location without applying for a licence first
- **Recommendation Action:** Apply for and obtain new storage licence **before** relocating EPs

➤ Others:

- Failure to maintain proper labelling (SS586 standards)
- Inadequate CCTV system specifications or maintenance
- Supplying to unlicensed persons or exceeding recipient's licence limits
- Poor record-keeping or failure to retain 3-year records

➤ Remember: Apply and obtain a licence amendment or a new licences **BEFORE** you conduct activities that are not covered under current licence

New EPs to be Regulated (Proposed)

➤ Police will conduct industry engagement sessions to seek views before a decision

	Chemical Name	Existing Regulator
1	Nitric Acid	NEA
2	Sodium Azide	
3	Sulphuric Acid	
4	Hydrochloric acid	
5	Nitrobenzene	
6	Acetone	SCDF
7	Aluminium	
8	Magnalium	
9	Magnesium	
10	Nitromethane	
11	Phosphorus	
12	Calcium Nitrate	None
13	Hexamine	
14	Potassium Permanganate	
15	Magnesium nitrate	

Contact and Support

➤ For Clarifications and Assistance:

- **Website:** www.police.gov.sg/Business-E-Services/Apply-for-Gun-Licence/Overview-of-Gun-Explosive-Weapon-Licences
- **Feedback Form:** <https://www.go.gov.sg/spf-prd>
- **Application Platform:** GoBusiness



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Thank you