**Disaster Law Overview – Singapore**

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| Legal Framework for Disaster Management and Response | There is no one single law that governs disaster management in Singapore (to the knowledge of the IFRC). The main legislation supporting emergency preparedness and disaster  management activities in Singapore are the   1. **Civil Defence Act** – provides the legal framework for the declaration of a state of emergency and the mobilization and deployment of operationally-ready national service rescuers. 2. **Fire Safety Act** – provides the legal framework to impose fire safety requirements on commercial and industrial premises, as well as the involvement of the management and owners of such premises in emergency preparedness against fires. 3. **Civil Defence Shelter Act** – provides the legal framework for buildings to be provided with civil defence shelters for use by persons to take refuge during a state of emergency. 4. **Infectious Disease Act** – deals with the prevention and control of infectious diseases. 5. **Environment Public Health Act** |
| Operational DM Frameworks (e.g. SOPS and other non-binding instruments) | 1. **Whole-of-Government Integrated Risk Management (WOG-IRM)** policy framework. This is a framework that aims to improve the risk awareness of all government agencies and the public, and helps to identify the full range of risks systematically. In addition, the framework identifies cross-agency risks that may have fallen through gaps in the system. This framework also includes medical response systems during emergencies, mass casualty management, risk reduction legislation for fire safety and hazardous materials, police operations, information and media management during crises and public-private partnerships in emergency preparedness. The WOG-IRM policy frame work in Singapore functions in peacetime and in times of crisis. 2. **Operations Civil Emergency (Ops CE) Plan** national contingency plan for managing large scale civil and natural disasters 3. **National Tsunami Response Plan** – a multi-agency government effort comprising of an early warning system, tsunami mitigation and emergency response plans, and public education. |
| National Disaster Management Agency (or other lead Government Agency for disaster management or disaster law) | **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** leads at the strategic level of incident management.   1. For civil emergencies – **Singapore Civil Defense Force (SCDF)**  * Primary responsibilities:  1. Emergency response 2. Fire safety enforcement 3. Public protection 4. Community engagement 5. For public health emergencies – **Ministry of Health (MoH)** |
| Other relevant lead agencies | 1. Ministry of Communication and Information 2. National Environment Agency (NEA) 3. Ministry of Health |
| Red Cross Law | [Singapore Red Cross Society Act Chapter 304](http://statutes.agc.gov.sg/aol/search/display/view.w3p;page=0;query=CapAct%3A304%20Depth%3A0%20Status%3Ainforce;rec=0;resUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fstatutes.agc.gov.sg%2Faol%2Fsearch%2Fsummary%2Fresults.w3p%3Bquery%3DCapAct%253A304%2520Depth%253A0%2520Status%253Ainforce) |