

# Singapore

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RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

## Executive Summary - Singapore

<b>Sanctions:</b>	None
<b>FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries</b>	No
<b>Higher Risk Areas:</b>	Offshore Finance Centre Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions
<b>Medium Risk Areas:</b>	US Dept of State Money Laundering Assessment Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)

### Major Investment Areas:

#### Agriculture - products:

orchids, vegetables; poultry, eggs; fish, ornamental fish

#### Industries:

electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction, life sciences, entrepot trade

#### Exports - commodities:

machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products

#### Exports - partners:

Malaysia 12.2%, Hong Kong 10.9%, China 10.7%, Indonesia 10.5%, US 5.5%, Japan 4.6%, Australia 4.2%, South Korea 4% (2012)

#### Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs, consumer goods

#### Imports - partners:

Malaysia 10.6%, China 10.3%, US 10.2%, South Korea 6.8%, Japan 6.2%, Indonesia 5.3%, Saudi Arabia 4.5%, UAE 4.1% (2012)

**Investment Restrictions:**

Foreign investments, combined with investments through government-linked corporations (GLCs), underpin Singapore's open, heavily trade-dependent economy.

Exceptions to Singapore's general openness to foreign investment exist in telecommunications, broadcasting, the domestic news media, financial services, legal, and other professional services, and property ownership.

The local free-to-air broadcasting, cable and newspaper sectors are effectively closed to foreign firms. Section 47 of the Broadcasting Act restricts foreign equity ownership of companies broadcasting to the Singapore domestic market to 49 percent or less, although the Act does allow for exceptions. Individuals cannot hold more than three percent of the ordinary shares issued by a broadcasting company without the government's prior approval.

The Newspaper and Printing Presses Act restricts equity ownership (local or foreign) to five percent per shareholder and requires that directors be Singapore citizens.

Under the Residential Property Act, foreigners are allowed to purchase private sector housing (condominiums or any unit within a building) without the need to obtain prior approval from the Singapore Land Authority.

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## Section 1 - Background

Singapore was founded as a British trading colony in 1819. It joined the Malaysian Federation in 1963 but separated two years later and became independent. Singapore subsequently became one of the world's most prosperous countries with strong international trading links (its port is one of the world's busiest in terms of tonnage handled) and with per capita GDP equal to that of the leading nations of Western Europe.



## Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

### FATF status

Singapore is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

### Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The last Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards in Singapore was undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2016. According to that Evaluation, Singapore was deemed Compliant for 18 and Largely Compliant for 16 of the FATF 40 Recommendations.

#### Key Findings

Singapore's AML/CFT coordination is highly sophisticated and inclusive of all relevant competent authorities. Driven by the AML/CFT Steering Committee and the Inter-Agency Committee, the coordination mechanism in Singapore is a very valuable tool in AML/CFT policy development. This proved to be true in the development of the National Risk Assessment (NRA) and the cooperation and organisation associated with this mutual evaluation exercise. Singapore has a strong focus on law and order and enforcement, which often result in dissuasive penalties.

Singapore has a reasonable understanding of its ML risks and has taken steps to mitigate them. Nevertheless, moderate gaps remain. In particular the nexus between transnational threats, the inherent risks faced by Singapore as one of the world's largest financial centres, and vulnerabilities within the system is not sufficiently reflected in Singapore's NRA.

Singapore's ability to proactively identify and address serious foreign predicate ML, and transnational ML networks will be strengthened with moderate improvements in Singapore's understanding of its foreign predicate ML risks. Singapore provided information that it was pursuing some complex cases involving transnational fraud and corruption. However, Singapore has prosecuted few foreign predicate ML cases outside of wire transfer frauds involving money mules/shell companies, and has confiscated low amounts of proceeds of crime. Singapore has demonstrated that it has a general understanding of its TF risks. But the weighting placed in the risk methodology on indicators derived from reported incidences in Singapore has somewhat hindered Singapore's ability to appreciate the inherent TF risks associated to its geographical location and its status as a global financial centre.

Singapore's FIU, the Suspicious Transactions Reporting Office (STRO), uses well-functioning systems and coordination mechanisms to integrate FIU information into LEA processes. Singapore's primary investigative agencies routinely make significant use of STRs at early stages of ML and predicate investigations. While financial intelligence information is provided to other agencies, they are yet to make significant use of such information to support

investigation. STRs relating to TF, while routinely disclosed to the Internal Security Department (ISD), have not resulted in any criminal investigations.

Singapore's FIs generally demonstrated a reasonably good understanding of ML risks impacting Singapore domestic clients, but a less developed understanding of the risk of illicit flows into and out of Singapore. FIs and especially DNFBPs had a less mature understanding of TF risks, and often failed to distinguish between terrorism and TF risks. Overall, there is a significant difference in the level of understanding of the ML/TF risks between the financial sector and DNFBP sector, therefore limiting DNFBPs' ability to develop a comprehensive risk understanding.

For most FIs, AML/CFT supervision appears robust, with a variety of off-site factors examined and comprehensive on-site examinations/follow-up being conducted. Singapore has recently extended AML/CFT supervision to most types of DNFBPs, but there are significant differences in effective supervision of AML/CFT requirements between relevant supervisory bodies. While Singapore has a range of remedial measures that it can impose on FIs, the financial penalty structure across the DNFBP sector is quite diverse and concerns exist about the differences in approach in terms of dissuasiveness and proportionality. Apart from the casino and TSP sectors, sanctions for non-compliance by DNFBPs have not been tested.

Singapore has not undertaken an adequate ML/TF risk assessment of all forms of legal persons and legal arrangements. Authorities however acknowledge that legal persons and arrangements created in Singapore, and those registered or operating in Singapore from foreign jurisdictions, can be used to facilitate predicate crimes and ML/TF offences. Singapore has implemented some preventive measures designed to prevent the misuse of legal persons and arrangements for ML and TF, including the collection of beneficial ownership information by FIs and DNFBPs. However, in practice, some DNFBPs do face challenges in obtaining beneficial ownership information.

On international cooperation, Singapore provides constructive and high quality information and assistance when requested, but faced occasional challenges executing some MLA requests in a timely manner. Although few outgoing MLA requests were made prior to 2015, Singapore has taken steps to increase outgoing MLA requests in 2015, more than doubling the entire number of MLA requests in the previous 3 years. Singapore also uses informal channels and the LEAs, FIU and financial supervisors are generally well engaged in making and receiving requests where permitted. Singapore shares domestically available beneficial ownership information for legal persons and legal arrangements, however there is limited information available under the domestic framework.

### **Risks and General Situation**

Singapore maintains one of the lowest domestic crime rates in the world,<sup>1</sup> and therefore, the bulk of Singapore's exposure to ML risks arises from offences committed overseas. In particular, Singapore's status as both a major global financial centre and an international trade/transportation hub makes it vulnerable to becoming a transit point for illicit funds from abroad. According to Singaporean authorities, foreign predicate offences constituted 66% of all ML investigations and 27% of all ML convictions in Singapore between 2008 and 2014. Singapore's NRA published in January 2014 identifies common predicate offences committed in Singapore (e.g. cheating (the term which Singapore uses for fraud), unlicensed money lending (UML) and criminal breach of trust (CBT), as well as foreign predicate

cheating offences and proceeds of overseas corruption as posing relatively higher ML threats to Singapore.

The main conduits of ML identified in the NRA are banks, remittance agents, shell companies and individual money mules. Around 77% of the funds managed in Singapore are foreign sourced, with the majority of assets under management coming from the Asia-Pacific region. The size and foreign exposure of Singapore's private banking and asset management industry increases Singapore's ML/TF vulnerabilities. In addition, Singapore's position as an international trade/transportation hub also increases its ML/TF vulnerabilities. Given the complexity and large volume of trade financing services offered in Singapore, this banking sub-sector is also exposed to a higher level of ML/TF risk. Moreover, legal persons and arrangements also remain vulnerable to misuse given the broad range of financial services available.

Singapore is situated in a region where several terrorist groups operate actively and have carried out attacks in the last 10 years. Singapore's NRA report highlights that "there has been no evidence of TF being committed in Singapore or terrorist funds flowing into or through Singapore." An assessment of the TF threat posed by ISIL was subsequently conducted, and the findings were communicated to all FI, DNFBP and NPO supervisors.

#### **Key Findings from latest Mutual Evaluation Report**

In February, 2011, Singapore was removed from the regular follow-up process and agreed that it should now report on any further improvements to its Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) system on a biennial basis.

#### **US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)**

**No longer categorised a Jurisdiction of Primary Concern however the 2017 Report has not yet been published and, therefore, below is the 2016 report.**

Singapore was deemed a Jurisdiction of Primary Concern by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

##### **Perceived Risks:**

Singapore's openness as an international financial, investment, and transport hub exposes it to money laundering and terrorist financing risks. The country's position as the most stable and prominent financial center in South East Asia, coupled with a regional history of transnational organized crime, large-scale corruption in neighboring states, and a range of other predicate offenses in those states increase the risk that Singapore will be viewed as an attractive destination for criminals to launder their criminal proceeds. Limited large currency reporting requirements and the size and growth of Singapore's private banking and asset management sectors also pose inherent risks. Among the types of illicit activity noted in the



region are fund flows associated with illegal activity in Australia that transit Singapore financial service providers for other parts of Asia.

As of November 17, 2015, there were 37 offshore banks in operation, all foreign-owned. Singapore is a major center for offshore private banking and asset management. Assets under management in Singapore total approximately SGD 2.4 trillion (approximately \$1.89 trillion) in 2014. As of the end of 2014, Singapore had at least SGD 1.94 trillion (approximately \$1.53 trillion) in foreign funds under management. Singapore does not permit shell banks or anonymous accounts.

There are two casinos in Singapore with estimated combined annual revenue of \$4.83 billion in 2014. Online gaming is illegal. Casinos are regulated by the Casino Regulatory Authority. Given the scale of the financial flows associated with the casinos, there are concerns that casinos could be targeted for money laundering purposes.

Singapore exempted the processing of gold and other precious metals from its Goods and Services Tax to attract a larger share of the trade in precious metals. Regionally, gold is often used as a commodity of choice in trade-based money laundering (TBML) schemes and is also used frequently in the settling of accounts in underground financial systems. Singapore is located on a key global trade route and is a major transshipment port. Singapore hosts ten free trade zones which may be used for storage, repackaging of import and export cargo, assembly, and other manufacturing activities approved by the Director General of Customs, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. Singaporean authorities recognize the vulnerability of these areas to trade fraud and TBML.

**DO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGE IN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING THAT INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF US CURRENCY; CURRENCY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL SALES IN THE U.S.; OR ILLEGAL DRUG SALES THAT OTHERWISE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE U.S.:** NO

**CRIMINALIZATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING:**

**"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes:** List approach

**Are legal persons covered: criminally:** YES **civilly:** YES

**KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER (KYC) RULES:**

**Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign:** YES **Domestic:** YES

**KYC covered entities:** Banks, finance companies, merchant banks, life insurers, brokers, securities dealers, investment advisors, futures brokers and advisors, trust companies, approved trustees, and money changers and remitters

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:**

**Number of STRs received and time frame:** 29,082 in 2014

**Number of CTRs received and time frame:** 385,496 in 2014

**STR covered entities:** Banks, auditors, financial advisors, capital market service licensees, finance companies, lawyers, notaries, merchant banks, life insurers, trust companies, approved trustees, real estate agents, and money changers and remitters

**MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS/CONVICTIONS:**

**Prosecutions:** 111 in 2014

**Convictions:** 89 in 2014

**RECORDS EXCHANGE MECHANISM:**

**With U.S.: MLAT:** NO **Other mechanism:** YES

**With other governments/jurisdictions:** YES

Singapore is a member of the FATF and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), a FATF-style regional body.

**ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS:**

Currency transaction reporting (CTRs) only pertains to casinos and to gem and precious metals dealers. There currently is no comprehensive requirement for mandatory reporting of all currency transactions above a certain threshold amount for all types of financial institutions or designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), which limits the ability to track significant financial movements.

In 2015, the Monetary Authority of Singapore announced that, between April 2013 and March 2014, it conducted 83 AML/CFT inspections, issued nine supervisory warnings and reprimands, restricted the operations of six financial institutions, and revoked the licenses of two remittance agents. It also fined five financial institutions for breaches of AML/CFT requirements.

The extradition treaty between the United States and Singapore is an old style "list" treaty that enumerates the specific offenses for which the parties have agreed to extradite. The major deficiency with the treaty is that the list of offenses is woefully out of date and does not cover money laundering. Singapore has denied multiple extraditions to the United States for prosecution on money laundering offenses due to the lack of treaty coverage and Singapore has shown no interest in engaging in discussions to modernize the extradition treaty.

All mutual legal assistance granted by Singapore is based upon Singapore's domestic legal assistance statute, entitled the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA). Singapore strictly applies the provisions of this domestic law, regardless of whether a foreign request for assistance is made pursuant to a bilateral treaty or a multilateral convention. Mutual legal assistance treaties (and extradition treaties) are not self-executing in Singapore, and therefore have no effect under Singapore law, other than to the extent the treaties are implemented by specific domestic laws. Singapore authorities interpret the MACMA very

strictly, complicating the provision of assistance. Despite the stringent requirements and procedures, Singapore does provide mutual legal assistance, including in money laundering cases.

Singapore's large, stable, and sophisticated financial center may be attractive as a conduit for laundering proceeds generated by foreign criminal activities, including official corruption. The Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office and criminal investigators are encouraged to identify money laundering that originates from foreign predicate offenses and use stand-alone money laundering charges to prosecute foreign offenders in Singapore. Given that some of Singapore's more vulnerable sectors include those that are cash-intensive, Singapore also should consider the adoption of CTR reporting for all types of financial institutions and DNFBPs.

### **Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (2013 INCRS Comparative Tables):**

According to the US State Department, Singapore does not conform with regard to the following government legislation: -

**Record Large Transactions** - By law or regulation, banks are required to maintain records of large transactions in currency or other monetary instruments.

### **EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions**

Singapore is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

### **World Governance indicators**

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

### **Failed States Index**

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

### **Offshore Financial Centre**

Singapore is considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

### **US State Dept Narcotics Report 2014:**

Singapore is not a producer of narcotics but, as a major regional financial and transportation center, it is an attractive target for money laundering and a transshipment point for narcotics. Extensive air and maritime traffic to and through Singapore create high potential for traffickers to use Singapore as a transit point for narcotics moving to other countries such as Indonesia, Australia and Malaysia via parcels, maritime containers, and air cargo. However, due to Singapore's strict and well publicized narcotics laws, the overall quantity of trafficking remains low. In a significant shift, in January 2013 Singapore amended the Misuse of Drugs Act to grant judges discretion to sentence offenders convicted of drug-related crimes to life in prison, rather than a mandatory death sentence. This option is available only in cases in which the prisoner served only as a courier and did not play a role in the supply or distribution of illegal drugs and cooperated with authorities in a "substantive way" that enabled authorities to disrupt drug trafficking within or outside Singapore, or if the prisoner had proven mental disabilities.

Domestic rates of illegal drug use are low by global standards. According to the Government of Singapore, the total number of drug arrests during the first six months of 2013 increased by 3.0 percent to 1,790 from the same period in 2012. Heroin and methamphetamine remain the top two drugs consumed in Singapore, accounting for 92 percent of the drug offenders arrested in the first half of 2013.

### **US State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report 2014 (introduction):**

Singapore is classified a Tier 2 country - A country whose government does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards, but is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Singapore is a destination country for men, women, and girls from China, India, the Philippines, Burma, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor, and a transit country for Cambodian and Filipino men subjected to forced labor on fishing vessels that stop at ports in Singapore. There are more than 1.4 million foreign workers in Singapore comprising more than one-third of Singapore's total labor force. The majority are unskilled and low-skilled workers who migrate willingly for work in the construction, domestic service, or hospitality industries. Some are subsequently subjected to sex trafficking or forced labor in these sectors. There were reports of men subjected to forced labor on long-haul fishing vessels that depart from Singapore or dock in Singaporean ports; men from the Philippines and Cambodia are recruited for this work through deceptive practices by agencies operating in Singapore. There were reports that some foreign seamen endured severe abuse by fishing boat captains, the inability to disembark from their vessels—sometimes for years—the inability to terminate their contracts, and the nonpayment of wages. Some of these men transit Singapore before embarking onto vessels from ports in other countries.

Many foreign workers have assumed large debts to recruitment agencies in both Singapore and their home countries, making them vulnerable to forced labor, including debt bondage. Some foreign workers reported confiscation of their passports, restrictions on their movement, illegal withholding of their pay, threats of forced repatriation without pay, and physical and sexual abuse—all indicators of potential trafficking. Foreign workers have credible fears of losing their work visas and being deported, since employers have the ability to repatriate workers at any time during their contracts with minimal notice. Low-skilled workers face restrictions in seeking alternative employment or changing employers, and unscrupulous Singaporean employers can submit unfounded complaints about workers and encourage the government to place employment bans on them. Some employers in Singapore have relied on repatriation companies to seize, confine, and escort foreign workers to the airport for departure from Singapore, including through the use of assaults, threats, and coercion, to prevent them from complaining about abuses to authorities. Some foreign workers enter Singapore with the intention of engaging in prostitution, but upon arrival are subjected to forced prostitution under the threat of serious harm, including financial harm, or other forms of coercion. There are cases of child sex trafficking in Singapore.

The Government of Singapore does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government imposed stringent sentences on two convicted sex traffickers, but it did not prosecute or convict any labor traffickers. It developed an improved mechanism for case referral among government, civil society, and foreign embassies. However, it continued to face difficulties in identifying and building evidence in cases. After investigating 294 new labor cases and 53 sex trafficking cases, the government substantiated 24 sex trafficking cases and one labor trafficking case.

### US State Dept Terrorism Report 2015

**Overview:** Singapore and the United States increased cooperation on counterterrorism efforts and expanded information sharing in 2015. The rise in the number of terrorist incidents across the globe highlighted the importance of timely information sharing and the need for both countries to continue to explore ways to further expand engagement. Singapore's domestic counterterrorism apparatus and ability to detect, deter, and disrupt threats remained effective, as evidenced by the successful detention of several Singaporean residents attempting to travel to Syria or Iraq to join terrorist groups. Singapore is a member of the Global Coalition to Counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), to which it contributes military assets, and hosted a regional summit in April 2015 to raise awareness about the threat of foreign terrorist fighters as well as to exchange regional experiences with de-radicalization and developments related to countering violent extremism.

**Legislation, Law Enforcement, and Border Security:** Singapore uses its Internal Security Act (ISA) to arrest and detain suspected terrorists. The ISA authorizes the Minister for Home Affairs (MHA), with the consent of the President, to order detention without judicial trial or review if it is determined that a person poses a threat to national security. The initial detention may be for up to two years, and the MHA may renew the detention for an unlimited number of additional periods up to two years at a time with the President's consent.

In 2015, five individuals were arrested under the ISA for terrorism-related activities, four of whom were subsequently detained under ISA. The fifth suspect was placed on a Restriction Order, which limits the ability to travel abroad without government approval, requires religious counselling, and prohibits the acquisition of violent or extremist material online. Singapore's existing legal framework, in conjunction with the ISA, provides the government the necessary tools to support the investigation and prosecution of terrorism offenses. Law enforcement agencies displayed coordination, command, and control in responding to threat information affecting Singapore's security.

In 2015, Singapore improved its border security regime through creation of a new Integrated Checkpoints Command (ICC). The ICC complements the Joint Operations Command established in 1998 and the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, which in 2003 merged the Singapore Immigration and Registration with checkpoint functions of the Customs and Excise Department. The ICC will strengthen interagency coordination, improve air, land, and sea domain awareness, and improve border security command and control to collectively counter traditional and unconventional threats.

**Countering the Financing of Terrorism:** Singapore is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, a FATF-style regional body. Singapore's Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office is a member of the Egmont Group. In April and October 2015, the Monetary Authority (MAS) issued updated guidance on Anti-Money Laundering and CFT to financial institutions to further strengthen controls and risk management. These were in line with international best practices and FATF recommendations and incorporated information from a series of inspections MAS conducted from 2012 to September 2015. Singapore's robust legislative and financial regulatory framework makes terrorism financing illegal and the government, in cooperation with the financial services industry, remains vigilant against this threat.

**Countering Violent Extremism:** Through entities such as the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR) and the Religious Rehabilitation Group (RRG), Singapore serves as a regional Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) hub. The ICPVTR conducts research, training, and outreach programs aimed at understating the causes of radicalization and formulating practical rehabilitation programs. The government also encourages interreligious and interethnic dialogue through Interracial and Religious Confidence Circles, community forums that bring leaders from Singapore's religious and ethnic communities together to discuss issues of concern, and build trust. The government believes in building regional CVE capacity, and it has highlighted opportunities for constructive engagement for those concerned with the conflict in Syria and Iraq, such as promoting legitimate charities working to ease suffering in conflict zones. The Islamic Religious Council of Singapore, the Islamic authority in charge of Muslim affairs in the country, maintains a Facebook presence and holds outreach and education events to counter terrorist propaganda and recruitment efforts. Singapore's RRG, a volunteer organization, has had success in counseling detainees held under the ISA. The comprehensive program includes religious and psychological counseling and involves the detainee's family and community.

**International and Regional Cooperation:** Singapore is an active participant in counterterrorism cooperation efforts in ASEAN, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and APEC; has

supported UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) condemning terrorist activities including co-sponsoring UNSCR 2178; and hosted a regional CVE conference in April 2015. Singapore is also a member of the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and participated in the February White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism.

## International Sanctions

None applicable



## Bribery & Corruption

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	84
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	97

## Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by US State Dept

Singapore typically ranks as the least corrupt country in Asia and one of the least corrupt in the world. For years Singapore was number one (i.e., least corrupt) on watchdog group Transparency International (TI)'s global index, but due to TI's new ranking methodology starting 2011, Singapore is now fifth. TI has said the lower ranking is statistically insignificant and does not indicate increased corruption in Singapore.

Singapore actively enforces its strong anti-corruption laws. The Prevention of Corruption Act, and the Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act provide the legal basis for government action by the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, an anti-corruption agency that reports to the Prime Minister. These laws cover acts of corruption both within Singapore as well as those committed by Singaporeans abroad. When cases of corruption are uncovered, whether in the public or private sector, the government deals with them firmly, swiftly and publicly, as they do in cases where public officials are involved in dishonest and illegal behavior.

Singapore is not a party to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery, but the Prevention of Corruption Act makes it a crime for a Singapore citizen to bribe a foreign official or any other person, whether within or outside Singapore.

## Section 3 - Economy

Singapore has a highly developed and successful free-market economy. It enjoys a remarkably open and corruption-free environment, stable prices, and a per capita GDP higher than that of most developed countries. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly in consumer electronics, information technology products, pharmaceuticals, and on a growing financial services sector. The economy contracted 0.6% in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, but rebounded 15.1% in 2010, on the strength of renewed exports, before slowing to in 2011-13, largely a result of soft demand for exports during the second European recession. Over the longer term, the government hopes to establish a new growth path that focuses on raising productivity. Singapore has attracted major investments in pharmaceuticals and medical technology production and will continue efforts to establish Singapore as Southeast Asia's financial and high-tech hub.

### **Agriculture - products:**

orchids, vegetables; poultry, eggs; fish, ornamental fish

### **Industries:**

electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction, life sciences, entrepot trade

### **Exports - commodities:**

machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products

### **Exports - partners:**

Malaysia 12.2%, Hong Kong 10.9%, China 10.7%, Indonesia 10.5%, US 5.5%, Japan 4.6%, Australia 4.2%, South Korea 4% (2012)

### **Imports - commodities:**

machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs, consumer goods

### **Imports - partners:**

Malaysia 10.6%, China 10.3%, US 10.2%, South Korea 6.8%, Japan 6.2%, Indonesia 5.3%, Saudi Arabia 4.5%, UAE 4.1% (2012)

## Banking

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) regulates all banking activities as provided for under the Banking Act. Singapore maintains legal distinctions between foreign and local

banks, and the type of license held by foreign banks -- full service, wholesale, and offshore. As of December 2010, 26 foreign full service licensees, 50 wholesale licensees, and 38 offshore licensees operated in Singapore. All offshore banks are eligible to be upgraded to wholesale bank status based on MAS criteria to enable them to conduct a wider range of activities. Except in retail banking, Singapore laws do not distinguish operationally between foreign and domestic banks. Singapore has a deposit insurance program following the enactment of the Deposit Insurance Act in October 2005 which took effect from April 1 of the following year.

Besides regulating financial institutions, the MAS has a Financial Sector Promotion Department that promotes new financial activities, develops IT infrastructure and manpower resources for the financial sector, and designs appropriate incentives to attract international financial firms to conduct activities in Singapore.

The government initiated a banking liberalization program in 1999 to ease restrictions on foreign banks and has supplemented this with phased-in provisions under the FTA. These measures include removal of a 40-percent ceiling on foreign ownership of local banks and a 20-percent aggregate foreign shareholding limit on finance companies. It has stated publicly, however, that it will not approve any foreign acquisition of a local bank. Acquisitions exceeding prescribed thresholds of 5 percent, 12 percent or 20 percent of the shares or voting power of a local bank require the approval of the Minister in charge of MAS.

## Stock Exchange

There are two approved exchanges: the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST), which operates the securities market and the Singapore Exchange Derivatives Trading Limited (SGX-DT) which operates the futures market.

The Securities and Futures Act (SFA) of 2002 moved Singapore's capital markets to a disclosure-based regime. The SFA allows for imposition of civil or criminal penalties against corporations listed on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) that fail to disclose material information on a continuous basis. Listed companies with more than S\$75 million (US\$55 million) market capitalization are required to prepare quarterly financial reporting. The SFA requires persons acquiring shareholdings of five percent or more of the voting shares of a listed company to disclose such acquisitions as well as any subsequent changes in their holdings directly to the SGX within two business days. The SFA also contains enhanced market misconduct provisions. The Act was further strengthened in 2009 to provide for stronger market misconduct enforcement with the courts empowered to order disgorgement of gains from illegal trades, and allowing the transfer of evidence between the Commercial Affairs Department of the police force and MAS.

## Executive Summary

Foreign investments, combined with investments through government-linked corporations (GLCs), underpin Singapore's open, heavily trade-dependent economy. With the exception of restrictions in the financial services, professional services, and media sectors, Singapore maintains a predominantly open investment regime. The World Bank's "Doing Business 2014" report ranked Singapore as the easiest country in which to do business. "The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014" by the World Economic Forum ranked Singapore as the second-most competitive economy globally. The U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which came into force January 1, 2004, expanded U.S. market access in goods, services, investment, and government procurement, enhanced intellectual property protection, and provided for cooperation in promoting labor rights and the environment.

The Government of Singapore (GOS) is strongly committed to maintaining a free market but also takes a leadership role in planning Singapore's economic development. The government actively uses the public sector as both an investor and catalyst for development. As of end February 2014, the top six Singapore-listed GLCs accounted for about 17.3 percent of total capitalization of the Singapore Exchange (SGX). Some observers have criticized the dominant role of GLCs in the domestic economy, arguing that it has displaced or suppressed private sector entrepreneurship and investment.

Singapore's aggressive pursuit of foreign investment as another pillar of its overall economic strategy has enabled the country to evolve into a base for multinational corporations (MNCs). The Economic Development Board (EDB), Singapore's investment promotion agency, focuses on securing major investments in high value-added manufacturing and service activities as part of a strategy to replace labor-intensive, low value-added activities that have migrated offshore.

As part of the government's strategy to develop Singapore into a premier financial center, GOS offers tax incentives for financial institutions looking to set up operations. Further information, details and guidelines are available at <http://www.mas.gov.sg/Singapore-Financial-Centre/Value-Propositions/Setting-Up.aspx>.

### Relevant Rankings and Figures

Measure	Year	Ranking
TI Corruption Index	2013	#5
Heritage Economic Freedom	2013	#2
World Bank Doing Business	2014	#1

## 1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Singapore's legal framework and public policies are generally favorable toward foreign investors. Foreign investors are not required to enter into joint ventures or cede management control to local interests, and local and foreign investors are subject to the same basic laws. Apart from regulatory requirements in some sectors (see "Limits on National Treatment and Other Restrictions"), the government screens investment proposals only to determine eligibility for various incentive regimes (see Annex). Singapore places no restrictions on reinvestment or repatriation of earnings or capital. The judicial system upholds the sanctity of contracts, and decisions are effectively enforced.

Limits on National Treatment and Other Restrictions: Exceptions to Singapore's general openness to foreign investment exist in telecommunications, broadcasting, the domestic news media, financial services, legal, and other professional services, and property ownership. Under Singapore law, Articles of Incorporation may include shareholding limits that restrict ownership in corporations by foreign persons.

Telecommunications: The Telecoms Competition Code opened the industry in 2000 to foreign or domestic companies seeking to provide facilities-based (fixed line or mobile) or services-based (local, international, and callback) telecommunications services. Singapore Telecommunications (SingTel), the former monopoly and currently 52-percent government-owned, faces competition in all market segments. Its main competitors, MobileOne and StarHub, are also GLCs. As of March 1 2014, Singapore has 53 facilities-based (group) and 258 services-based (individual) operators.

Since January 2007, SingTel has been exempted from dominant licensee obligations for the residential and commercial portions of the retail international telephone services. SingTel has already been exempted from dominant licensee obligations for wholesale international telephone services since November 2003. IDA decided in June 2009, following a formal public consultation held in late 2008, that SingTel will be exempted from dominant licensee obligations for two services, i.e., Terrestrial International Private Leased Circuit, and Backhaul. SingTel has already been exempted from dominant licensee obligations for International Managed Data Services since April 2005.

U.S. and other companies remain concerned about the lack of transparency in some aspects of Singapore's telecommunications regulatory and rule-making process. In particular, there is no obligation to make information publicly available concerning a company's request for a stay of decision or the filing of an appeal, request public comments about such requests, or to publish a detailed explanation concerning final decisions made by the Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) or the Ministry of Communication and Information (MCI).

Infrastructure for the next generation access network, a national broadband all-fiber network, is being built by OpenNet, a consortium formed by Canada's Axia Netmedia (which holds 30-percent ownership), SingTel (30 percent), Singapore Press Holdings (25 percent), and SP Telecommunications (15 percent). The network will be operated by Nucleus Connect, a wholly-owned subsidiary of StarHub. Operational separation is imposed on Nucleus Connect to maintain its independence from OpenNet, and to ensure that it provide services to all downstream operators on the same prices and terms and conditions, with the same processes and access to information. About 95 percent of homes and offices have been hooked up to the fiber-optic broadband network as of end October 2012. When fully

completed, the broadband network may allow fuller access to telecom services providers to reach homes and businesses without requiring access to SingTel-owned circuits.

OpenNet has been saddled with delays in delivering fibre broadband services across Singapore. OpenNet was fined \$81,653 (S\$100,000) for delaying the supply of cooling services to internet service providers in October 2012. In November 2013, IDA fined OpenNet another \$601,250 (S\$ 750,000) for not meeting its obligation to the IDA to roll out the network to all homes and offices here by the end of 2012 and to penalize Opennet for not fulfilling its duty to connect 98 percent of residential sign-ups within three working days of receiving their orders.

In August 2013, NetLink Trust unveiled its plan to buy OpenNet from its existing shareholders for \$98.92 million (S\$ 126 million). SingTel is the initial and sole unit holder of NetLink Trust. NetLink Trust is a business trust that owns the ducts and manholes through which the optical fibre cables pass to reach homes and buildings. Under the agreement, NetLink Trust will have control over all the steps involved in connecting users to the network, from building the fibre and owning the manholes and ducts along which it travels, to deploying the manpower needed to roll it out to buildings and homes. As a result, consumers should expect improved operational efficiencies and one point of accountability.

In September 2013, seven Singapore telecommunication firms, including M1 and StarHub, voiced their opposition to SingTel's proposed acquisition of OpenNet. noting that the proposed consolidation would see SingTel becoming the 100 percent beneficial owner of the only other nationwide fixed telecommunications network in Singapore, apart from SingTel's own network. The companies said the unprecedented show of solidarity demonstrates the grave concerns the industry has over the competition issues raised by the proposed consolidation, including the potential of discriminatory treatment and a lack of independence. In November 2013, IDA's approved the deal, but it comes with several conditions so as to allay fears that the deal could potentially lead to anti-competitive practices. The conditions include IDA establishing a monitoring board consisting of government representatives to ensure SingTel does not influence any decisions on service price as well as terms and conditions. SingTel must also divest its majority stake in NetLink Trust by April 2018. The deal was officially completed by end November 2013, with SingTel accepting all conditions set by IDA.

In November 2011, the GOS amended the Telecommunications Act, giving it more power to curb monopolistic behavior in the telecommunications sector and ensure continuity in services. The aim is to ensure the sector remains competitive. The new law paves the way for the Government to issue a Separation Order to a telecommunications company (Telco) that engages in anti-competitive behavior. Such an order would require the Telco to divest of its assets or business to a separate entity, to ensure equal and open access. The GOS has assured businesses that it does not intend to exercise this power "frivolously", and it can do so only as a "last resort" if other measures are insufficient in enhancing competition. The amendment also empowers the Minister of Communication and Information to issue Special Administrative Orders (SAOs). An SAO is an order from the Minister directing the takeover of control of a telecommunication licensee's affairs, business and property by another party, so as to ensure that a key telecommunication network or service continues to be functional, for public and national interest. Another amendment revises the maximum administrative financial penalty on Telco that breach regulations to 10% of the annual business turnover for licensable services of a licensee, or US\$ 790,514 (S\$1 million), whichever is higher. This is to

ensure that the penalty framework continues to act as a sufficient deterrent to secure licensees' compliance to regulatory conditions. If the penalty is not paid within a specified period, the IDA can cancel or suspend a part of or the whole license given to a Telco, or reduce the license period.

**Media:** The local free-to-air broadcasting, cable and newspaper sectors are effectively closed to foreign firms. Section 47 of the Broadcasting Act restricts foreign equity ownership of companies broadcasting to the Singapore domestic market to 49 percent or less, although the Act does allow for exceptions. Individuals cannot hold more than three percent of the ordinary shares issued by a broadcasting company without the government's prior approval.

The Newspaper and Printing Presses Act restricts equity ownership (local or foreign) to five percent per shareholder and requires that directors be Singapore citizens. Newspaper companies must issue two classes of shares, ordinary and management, with the latter available only to Singapore citizens or corporations approved by the government. Holders of management shares have an effective veto over selected board decisions. The government controls distribution, importation and sale of any "declared" foreign newspaper, and significantly restricts freedom of the press, having curtailed or banned the circulation of some foreign publications. The government has also "gazetted" foreign newspapers, i.e., numerically limited their circulation. Singapore's leaders have brought defamation suits against foreign publishers. Such suits have resulted in the foreign publishers issuing apologies and paying damages.

While local media is heavily government influenced, in practice there are few restrictions on the internet, and Singaporeans generally have uncensored access to international media. However, the Media Development Authority (MDA), which is responsible for regulating Internet service providers, has blocked various websites containing objectionable material, such as pornography and racist and religious hatred sites.

**Licensing scheme for news websites:** In May, 2013 the Media Development Authority announced a new regulation requiring certain internet news sites to obtain a license. This requirement applies to sites that publish on average over a two-month period one article per week relating to issues in Singapore and which receive a two-month average of at least 50,000 monthly site visits from unique addresses of Singapore-based internet providers. The license requires these sites to submit a bond of S\$50,000 (\$40,000) and to adhere to new requirements to remove prohibited content within 24 hours of notification from the MDA. Some citizens viewed this regulation as a way to censor online critics of the government. In June 2013 more than 2,500 persons participated in a protest against the new regulation. The MDA stated that it put the regulation in place to regulate commercial news sites and promote conformity with other forms of media such as print and television. The minister of communications and information publicly stated that the new regulation was not intended to target individual bloggers or blogs.

MediaCorp TV is the only free-to-air TV broadcaster; the government owns 80 percent and SGX listed Singapore Press Holdings (SPH) owns the remaining 20 percent. Pay-TV providers StarHub Cable Vision (SCV) and MioTV are wholly-owned subsidiaries of StarHub and SingTel, respectively. Free-to-air radio broadcasters are mainly government-owned, with MediaCorp Radio Singapore being the largest operator. BBC World Services is the only foreign free-to-air broadcaster in Singapore.

The Media Development Authority (MDA) introduced new cross-carriage measures in March 2010 that would require pay TV companies to cross carry content subject to exclusive carriage provisions. Henceforth, a pay TV company with an exclusive contract for a channel would be required to share that content with other pay TV companies at their request. Content providers consider the measures an unnecessary interference in a competitive market that would deny content holders the ability to negotiate freely in the marketplace, and an interference with their ability to manage and protect their intellectual property. The policy took effect August 1, 2011. According to MDA, the key objective of the cross-carriage measure was to rectify the high degree of content fragmentation in the Singapore pay-TV market, and shift the focus of competition from an exclusivity-centric strategy to other aspects such as service differentiation and competitive packaging. In practice, the provision is creating headaches, most recently leading the MDA to get involved in a messy contract dispute between SingTel and StarHub, Singapore's two leading pay-TV platforms, over the cross-carriage of the English Premier (soccer) League (EPL). MDA eventually ordered SingTel to make its EPL content available to StarHub customers, even though SingTel claimed to have signed a non-exclusive contract. The dispute has resulted in higher EPL pricing and unhappy consumers, leading to speculation that MDA will undertake a review of the cross-carriage mechanism. More common content is now available across the different pay-TV platforms, and the operators are beginning to differentiate themselves by originating their own content, offering subscribed content online via PCs and tablet computers, and delivering content via fibre networks.

**Banking:** The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) regulates all banking activities as provided for under the Banking Act. Singapore maintains legal distinctions between foreign and local banks, and the type of license (i.e., full service, wholesale, and offshore) held by foreign banks. As of March 11, 2014 28 foreign full service licensees, 55 wholesale licensees, and 37 offshore licensees operated in Singapore. All offshore banks are eligible to be upgraded to wholesale bank status based on MAS criteria to enable them to conduct a wider range of activities. Except in retail banking, Singapore laws do not distinguish operationally between foreign and domestic banks.

The government initiated a banking liberalization program in 1999 to ease restrictions on foreign banks and has supplemented this with phased-in provisions under the FTA. These measures include removal of a 40-percent ceiling on foreign ownership of local banks and a 20-percent aggregate foreign shareholding limit on finance companies. The Minister in charge of the Monetary Authority of Singapore must approve the merger or takeover of a local bank or financial holding company, as well as the acquisition of voting shares in such institutions above specific thresholds of 5 percent, 12 percent or 20 percent of shareholdings. Although GOS has lifted the formal ceilings on foreign ownership of local banks and finance companies, the approval of controllers of local banks ensures that this control rests with individuals or groups whose interests are aligned with the long term interests of the Singapore economy and Singapore's national interests. Of the 28 full service licenses granted to foreign banks, four have gone to U.S. banks. Ten of the 28 full service licensees (including one U.S. bank) have been granted "qualifying full bank" (QFB) status. U.S. financial institutions enjoy phased-in benefits under the FTA. Since January 2006, U.S.-licensed full service banks that are also QFBs have been able to operate at an unlimited number of locations (branches or off-premises ATMs) versus 25 for non-U.S. full service foreign banks with QFB status. U.S. and foreign full-service banks with QFB status can freely relocate existing branches and share ATMs among themselves. They can also provide electronic funds transfer and point-of-sale debit services, and accept services related to Singapore's compulsory pension fund.



Locally and non-locally incorporated subsidiaries of U.S. full-service banks with QFB status can apply for access to local ATM networks. However, no U.S. bank has come to a commercial agreement to gain such access. Singapore lifted its quota on new licenses for U.S. wholesale banks in January 2007. Singapore abolished quotas on new licenses for full-service foreign banks in July 2005.

Despite liberalization, U.S. and other foreign banks in the domestic retail banking sector still face barriers. However, under the enhanced QFB program launched in June 2012, a few banks with significant retail operations in Singapore may be granted an additional 25 places of business, of which up to 10 may be branches. But MAS will require that the bank be locally incorporated with a majority Singaporean or permanent resident board representation. Local incorporation will give retail depositors an extra safeguard. Local retail banks do not face similar constraints on customer service locations or access to the local ATM network. Holders of credit cards issued locally by foreign banks or other financial institutions sometimes cannot access their accounts through the local ATM networks. They are also unable to access their accounts for cash withdrawals, transfers or bill payments at ATMs operated by banks other than those operated by their own bank or at foreign banks' shared ATM network. Nevertheless, full-service foreign banks have made significant inroads in other retail banking areas, with substantial market share in products like credit cards and personal and housing loans.

U.S. industry advocates enhancements to Singapore's credit bureau system, in particular, adoption of an open admission system for all lenders, including non-banks. There are currently two credit bureaus in Singapore, Credit Bureau (Singapore) Private Ltd. ("CBS") and Credit Scan.

**Securities and Asset Management:** Singapore has no trading restrictions on foreign-owned stockbrokers. There is no cap on the aggregate investment by foreigners regarding the paid-up capital of dealers that are members of the SGX. Direct registration of foreign mutual funds is allowed, provided MAS approves the prospectus and the fund. The FTA has relaxed conditions that foreign asset managers must meet in order to offer products under the government-managed compulsory pension fund (Central Provident Fund Investment Scheme).

**Legal Services:** As of end 2013, 12 of the 114 foreign law firms in Singapore were from the United States. In December 2008, Singapore granted Qualifying Foreign Law Practice (QFLP) licenses to six foreign law firms (including two U.S. firms) to practice Singapore law, although restrictions remain in certain areas, including conveyance, criminal law, family law, and domestic litigation. In 1Q 2013, Singapore awarded another four QFLP licenses during the second round of applications, which ended in 2012 and attracted twenty three applicants. Three of these firms were U.S. companies. In total, ten QFLP licences have been issued since 2008, with five of them issued to U.S. firms. They are Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher; Jones Day; Sidley Austin; White & Case; and Latham & Watkins. Foreign law firms can otherwise provide legal services in relation to Singapore law only through a Joint Law Venture (JLV) or Formal Law Alliance (FLA) with a Singapore law firm, in accordance with the relevant legislation. The Joint Law Venture is collaboration between a Foreign Law Practice and Singapore Law Practice. There is no express prescription regarding the shares in that collaboration that can be held by either of the constituent parties. It is expected the shareholdings in that collaboration would be agreed between the constituent parties as equals. The Attorney-General will consider all the relevant circumstances including the proposed structure and its

overall suitability to achieve the objectives for which Joint law Ventures are permitted to be established in deciding on its approval. Currently, there are no U.S. Joint Law Ventures. U.S. and foreign attorneys are allowed to represent parties in arbitration without the need for a Singapore attorney to be present. With the exception of law degrees from a handful of designated U.S., British, Australian, and New Zealand universities, no foreign university law degrees are recognized for purposes of admission to practice law in Singapore. Under the FTA, Singapore recognizes law degrees from Harvard University, Columbia University, New York University, and the University of Michigan. Singapore will admit to the Bar Singapore-citizen or permanent-resident law school graduates of those designated universities who are ranked among the top 70 percent of their graduating class or have obtained lower-second class honors (under the British system).

**Engineering and Architectural Services:** Engineering and architectural firms can be 100 percent foreign-owned. Only engineers and architects registered with the Professional Engineers Board and the Architects Board, respectively, can practice in Singapore. All applicants (both local and foreign) must have at least four years of practical experience in engineering or architectural works, and pass an examination set by the respective Board.

**Accounting and Tax Services:** The major international accounting firms operate in Singapore. Public accountants and at least one partner of a public accounting firm must reside in Singapore. Only public accountants who are members of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore and registered with the Public Accountants Board may practice in Singapore. The Board recognizes U.S. accountants registered with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

**Real Estate:** Foreigners are not allowed to purchase public housing (HDB) in Singapore. Under the Residential Property Act, foreigners are allowed to purchase private sector housing (condominiums or any unit within a building) without the need to obtain prior approval from the Singapore Land Authority. However, foreigners are not allowed to acquire all the apartments within a building or all the units in an approved condominium apartment without prior approval. For landed homes (houses) and vacant residential land, prior approval is required. There are no restrictions on foreign ownership of industrial and commercial real estate. In December 2011, the GOS enacted an additional effective 10% tax on foreigners who purchase homes in Singapore. In January 2013, GOS further raised the Additional Buyer's Stamp Duty to 15%, however, U.S. citizens are exempt from this tax due to the U.S.-Singapore FTA.

**Energy:** Singapore completed efforts to liberalize its gas market with the amendment of the Gas Act and implementation of a Gas Network Code in 2008, which were designed to give gas retailers and importers direct access to the onshore gas pipeline infrastructure. However, key parts of the local gas market, such as gas retailing and access to offshore gas pipelines, remain controlled by incumbent Singaporean firms. In the past, the dominance of Singaporean government-linked corporations in this sector proved challenging for American companies that tried to enter the power generation and gas import business.

## **2. Conversion and Transfer Policies**

The FTA commits Singapore to the free transfer of capital, unimpeded by regulatory restrictions. Singapore places no restrictions on reinvestment or repatriation of earnings and capital, and maintains no significant restrictions on remittances, foreign exchange

transactions and capital movements. (See "Efficient Capital Markets" for a discussion of certain restrictions on the borrowing of Singapore Dollars (SGD) for use offshore.)

### **3. Expropriation and Compensation**

The FTA contains strong investor protection provisions relating to expropriation and due process; provisions are in place for fair market value compensation for any expropriated investment.

Singapore has not expropriated property owned by foreign investors and has no laws that force foreign investors to transfer ownership to local interests. No significant disputes are pending.

Singapore has signed investment promotion and protection agreements with a wide range of countries (see "Bilateral Investment Agreements" below). These agreements mutually protect nationals or companies of either country against war and non-commercial risks of expropriation and nationalization for an initial period of 15 years and continue thereafter unless otherwise terminated.

### **4. Dispute Settlement**

All core obligations of the FTA are subject to the dispute settlement provisions of the Agreement. The dispute settlement procedures promote compliance through consultation and trade-enhancing remedies, rather than relying solely on trade sanctions. The procedures also set higher standards of openness and transparency.

Singapore enacted and subsequently amended the Arbitration Act of 2001 for domestic arbitration based on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law. Singapore ratified the recognition and enforcement of Foreign Arbitration Awards (New York, 1958) on August 21, 1986, and the International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes on November 13, 1968. The Singapore International Arbitration Center (SIAC) and the Singapore Mediation Center (SMC) actively promote mediation and reconciliation for settling commercial disputes.

### **5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives**

In general, Singapore complies with WTO Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) obligations. The FTA prohibits and removes certain performance-related restrictions on U.S. investors such as limitations on the number of customer service locations for the retail banking sector.

There are no discriminatory or preferential export or import policies affecting foreign investors. The government does not require investors to purchase from local sources or specify a percentage of output for export. The government also does not require local equity ownership in the investment. There are no rules forcing the transfer of technology. Foreign investors face no requirement to reduce equity over time and are free to obtain their necessary financing from any source. Employment of host country nationals is not required.

Singapore offers numerous incentives to encourage foreign investors to startup businesses; particularly in targeted growth sectors (see Annex).

### **6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment**

Foreign and local entities may readily establish, operate, and dispose of their own enterprises in Singapore. Except for representative offices (where foreign firms maintain a local representative but do not conduct commercial transactions in Singapore), there are no restrictions on carrying out remunerative activities.

All businesses in Singapore must be registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority. Foreign investors can operate their businesses in one of the following forms: sole proprietorship, limited partnership, incorporated company, foreign company branch or representative office.

Private businesses, both local and foreign, compete on a generally equal basis with GLCs, although some observers have complained that GLCs benefit from cheaper financing due to an implicit government guarantee. Singapore officials reject such assertions, arguing that the government does not interfere with the operations of GLCs or grant them special privileges, preferential treatment or hidden subsidies, adding that GLCs are subject to the same regulatory regime and discipline of the market as private sector companies. Many observers, however, have been critical of cases where GLCs have entered into new lines of business or where government agencies have "corporatized" certain government functions, in both circumstances entering into competition with already-existing private businesses.

The FTA contains specific conduct guarantees to ensure that GLCs will operate on a commercial and non-discriminatory basis towards U.S. firms. GLCs with substantial revenues or assets are also subject to enhanced transparency requirements under the FTA. In accordance with its FTA commitments, Singapore enacted the Competition Act in 2004 and established the Competition Commission of Singapore in January 2005. The Act contains provisions on anti-competitive agreements, decisions, and practices; abuse of dominance; enforcement and appeals process; and mergers and acquisitions.

Singapore has an extensive network of GLCs that are active in many sectors of the economy. Some sectors, notably telecommunications and financial services, are subject to sector-specific regulatory bodies and competition regulations typically less rigorous than those being implemented under the Competition Act.

## **7. Protection of Property Rights**

In line with its FTA commitments and obligations under international treaties and conventions, Singapore has developed one of the stronger intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes in Asia, although concerns remain in certain areas such as business software piracy, online piracy and enforcement. Singapore has taken steps to bring its IPR laws in line with international standards, including amending its Trademarks Act, Patents Act, the Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits Act, Registered Designs Act, and new Plant Varieties Protection Act. In accordance with its FTA obligations, Singapore has implemented Article 1 through Article 6 of the Joint Recommendation concerning Provisions on the Protection of Well-Known Marks of 1999. It has signed and ratified the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (1991) and the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Program-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (1974).

Singapore is a member of the WTO and a party to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). It is a signatory to other international copyright agreements, including the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Protocol, and the Budapest Treaty. The World Intellectual Property

Organization (WIPO) Secretariat opened offices in Singapore in 2005 (<http://www.wipo.int/about-wipo/en/offices/singapore/>). Amendments to the Trademark Act, which took effect in January 2007, fulfill Singapore's obligations in WIPO's revised Treaty on the Law of Trademarks.

According to industry estimates, between 45 and 50 per cent of Internet users in Singapore accessed unlicensed sites which illegally host music and movies, among other files, for free downloading in early 2012. Facing reports stating Singapore has the highest incidence of per-capita infringement in Asia, the Ministry of Law is proposing changes to its laws that will allow rights owners, or the exclusive licensees of the work, to directly apply for a court injunction to block off public access to the pirated material. The proposal was opened for public consultation through April, 2014. Notably, the proposed changes to the law are targeted at those who clearly and blatantly infringe copyright, rather than search engines or websites based primarily on user-generated content. Music and film industry representatives remain concerned that Internet piracy will continue to rise as Singapore expands access to its high-speed broadband network. The FTA ensures that government agencies will not grant approval to patent-violating products, but Singapore does allow parallel imports. Under the amended Patents Act, the patent owner has the right to bring an action to stop an importer of "grey market goods" from importing the patent owner's patented product if the product has not previously been sold or distributed in Singapore.

The FTA ensures protection of test data and trade secrets submitted to the government for product approval purposes. Disclosure of such information is prohibited for a period of five years for pharmaceuticals and ten years for agricultural chemicals. Singapore has no specific legislation concerning trade secrets. Instead, it protects investors' commercially valuable proprietary information under common law by the Law of Confidence. U.S. industry has expressed concern that this provision is inadequate.

For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/>.

Embassy point of contact: Manu Bhalla [BhallaM@state.gov](mailto:BhallaM@state.gov). As of June 30 Mark Saavedra [SaavedraMA@state.gov](mailto:SaavedraMA@state.gov)

Local lawyers list: [http://singapore.usembassy.gov/list\\_of\\_attorneys.html](http://singapore.usembassy.gov/list_of_attorneys.html)

## **8. Transparency of the Regulatory System**

The FTA enhances transparency by requiring regulatory authorities, to the extent possible, to consult with interested parties before issuing regulations, to provide advance notice, and comment periods for proposed rules, and to publish all regulations.

The government has established a centralized Internet portal -- [www.reach.gov.sg](http://www.reach.gov.sg) -- to solicit feedback on selected draft legislation and regulations, a process that is being used with increasing frequency. As noted in the "Openness to Foreign Investment" section, some U.S. companies, in particular, in the telecommunications and media sectors, are concerned about the government's lack of transparency in its regulatory and rule-making process.

Singapore strives to promote an efficient, business-friendly regulatory environment. Tax, labor, banking and finance, industrial health and safety, arbitration, wage and training rules and regulations are formulated and reviewed with the interests of both foreign investors and local enterprises in mind. Starting in 2005, a Rules Review Panel, comprising senior civil servants,

began overseeing a review of all rules and regulations; this process will be repeated every five years. A Pro-Enterprise Panel of high-level public sector and private sector representatives examines feedback from businesses on regulatory issues and provides recommendations to the government.

Local laws give regulatory bodies wide discretion to modify regulations and impose new conditions, but in practice agencies use this positively to adapt incentives or other services on a case-by-case basis to meet the needs of foreign as well as domestic companies.

Procedures for obtaining licenses and permits are generally transparent and not burdensome, but some exceptions apply. Procedures can be faster for investors in areas considered national priorities. Singapore has established an online licensing portal to provide a one-stop application point for multiple licenses -- <https://licences.business.gov.sg>.

Corporate Governance: Singapore has a private sector-led Council on Corporate Disclosure and Governance to implement the country's Code of Corporate Governance. Compliance with the Code is not mandatory but listed companies are required under the Singapore Exchange Listing Rules to disclose their corporate governance practices and give explanations for deviations from the Code in their annual reports.

Accounting Standards: Singapore's prescribed accounting standards ("Financial Reporting Standards" or FRS) are aligned with those of the International Accounting Standards Board. Companies can deviate from these standards when required to present a "true and fair" set of financial statements. Singapore-incorporated, publicly-listed companies can use certain alternative standards such as International Accounting Standards (IAS) or the U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) if they are listed on foreign stock exchanges that require these standards. They do not need to reconcile their accounts with FRS. All other Singapore-incorporated companies must use FRS unless the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority exempts them.

## **9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment**

Singapore actively facilitates the free flow of financial resources. Credit is allocated on market terms and foreign investors can access credit, U.S. dollars, Singapore dollars (SGD), and other foreign currencies on the local market. The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) formulates and implements the country's monetary and exchange rate policy, and supervises and regulates the country's sophisticated financial and capital markets.

Total assets under management in Singapore stood at \$1.30 trillion at the end of 2012, a 21.5 percent year-on-year increment in view of strong inflows and higher market valuations. About 80 percent of the funds managed in Singapore are foreign sourced, with over 70 percent of these funds invested in the Asia-Pacific region. The government has sought to boost the country's asset management sector by placing with foreign-owned firms a significant portion of government reserves managed by the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC). Singapore-based companies issued approximately US\$ 14.1 billion in bonds in the first 10 months of 2013, down sharply from US\$31.2 billion in the same period in 2012.

Singapore's banking system is sound and well-regulated. Total domestic banking assets were about US\$777.68 billion as of December 2013. Local Singapore banks are relatively small by regional standards, but are reasonably profitable and have stronger capital levels and credit

ratings than many of their peers in the region. As of fourth quarter 2013, the non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio of the three local banks averaged 1.0 percent. Banks are statutorily prohibited from engaging in non-financial business. Banks can hold 10 percent or less in non-financial companies as an "equity portfolio investment."

The Securities and Futures Act (SFA) of 2002 moved Singapore's capital markets to a disclosure-based regime. The SFA allows for imposition of civil or criminal penalties against corporations listed on the Singapore Exchange (SGX) that fail to disclose material information on a continuous basis. Listed companies are required to prepare quarterly financial reporting. The SFA requires persons acquiring shareholdings of five percent or more of the voting shares of a listed company to disclose such acquisitions as well as any subsequent changes in their holdings directly to the SGX within two business days. The SFA also contains enhanced market misconduct provisions. The Act was further strengthened in 2009 to provide for stronger market misconduct enforcement with the courts empowered to order disgorgement of gains from illegal trades, and allowing the transfer of evidence between the Commercial Affairs Department of the police force and MAS.

## **10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises**

Singapore has an extensive network of government-linked corporations (GLC) that are fully or partially owned by Temasek Holdings, a holding company with the Singapore Ministry of Finance as its sole shareholder. As previously noted, Singapore GLCs are active in many sectors of the economy, especially strategically important sectors like telecommunications, media, public transportation, defense, port, and airport operations. In addition, the GLCs are also present in many other sectors of the economy, including banking, shipping, airline, consumer/lifestyle, infrastructure, and real estate.

GLCs operate on a commercial basis and have no specific advantage in competing with private enterprises based on their government ownership. However, some private sector companies have said they encountered unfair business practices and opaque bidding processes that appeared to favor incumbent, government-linked firms.

GLCs' corporate governance is guided by policies developed by Temasek Holdings. However, there are differences in corporate governance disclosures and practices across them and GLC boards are allowed to determine their own governance practices. GLC board seats are not specifically allocated to government officials, although retired officials are often represented on boards and fill senior management positions.

There are two sovereign wealth funds (SWF) in Singapore, the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC) and the previously- mentioned Temasek Holdings. The government established the two SWFs to manage Singapore's substantial investments, fiscal, and foreign reserves.

GIC, Singapore's largest SWF with an estimated \$220 billion in assets, does not invest domestically. GIC manages Singapore's international investments, which are generally passive (non-controlling) investments in publicly-traded entities. Its investment is entirely overseas, with the United States as its top destination, accounting for 36 percent of GIC's portfolio as of March 2013. Although not required by law, since 2008 GIC has published an annual report describing its management and governance, and how it invests Singapore's foreign reserves.

Temasek began as a holding company for Singapore's state-owned enterprises, but has since branched to other asset classes and generally focuses on holding significant (often controlling) stakes in companies. As of March 2013, Temasek's exposure to Singapore was 30%, with the rest of Asia accounting for 41% of its portfolio. Temasek's stated goal is to hold and manage the government's investments in companies for the long-term benefit of Singapore, to create jobs, and contribute to Singapore's economic survival, progress and prosperity. Temasek formerly focused on managing industries to promote economic development, but has shifted emphasis to commercial objectives and principles. Temasek exercises its shareholder rights to influence the strategic directions of its companies but does not get involved in the day-to-day business and commercial decisions of its firms and subsidiaries. Temasek publishes an annual report, but only provides consolidated financial statements, which aggregate all of Temasek's subsidiaries into a single financial report.

### **11. Corporate Social Responsibility**

The awareness and implementation of CSR in Singapore has been increasing since the government's formation of the Singapore Compact, a national society promoting CSR in Singapore. In May 2004, the National Tripartite Committee on CSR was established to study the issues holistically and address any gaps at the national level. The initiative provides strategic direction and overall coordination for various CSR programs, which include helping small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) adopt good CSR practices. In January 2005, the Singapore Compact for Corporate Social Responsibility was set up to provide a forum for collaboration, support, and information sharing on good CSR practices.

In October 2008, a National CSR Survey released by the Singapore Compact showed that 40% of the 507 Singapore-based companies surveyed were aware of CSR. The awareness level among large companies was twice that of SMEs. Among the companies that were aware of CSR, about two-thirds have implemented CSR in areas such as sustainable development, fair employment, and corporate philanthropy. Their main motivations were corporate culture and to improve branding. The other one-third, who did not implement CSR, felt that it was not relevant to their business or lacked the funding and training resources. The Singapore Stock Exchange implemented a requirement in June 2011 that listed companies report on their sustainable business practices.

### **12. Political Violence**

Singapore's political environment is stable and there is no history of incidents involving politically motivated damage to foreign investments in Singapore. The ruling People's Action Party (PAP) has dominated Singapore's parliamentary government since 1959, and currently controls 80 of the 87 regularly contested parliamentary seats. Singapore opposition parties, which currently hold seven regularly contested parliamentary seats and three additional seats reserved to the opposition by the constitution, do not usually espouse views that are radically different from the mainstream of Singapore political opinion.

### **13. Corruption**

Singapore typically ranks as the least corrupt country in Asia and one of the least corrupt in the world. For years Singapore was number one (i.e., least corrupt) on watchdog group Transparency International (TI)'s global index, but due to TI's new ranking methodology starting 2011, Singapore is now fifth. TI has said the lower ranking is statistically insignificant and does not indicate increased corruption in Singapore.



Singapore actively enforces its strong anti-corruption laws. The Prevention of Corruption Act, and the Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act provide the legal basis for government action by the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, an anti-corruption agency that reports to the Prime Minister. These laws cover acts of corruption both within Singapore as well as those committed by Singaporeans abroad. When cases of corruption are uncovered, whether in the public or private sector, the government deals with them firmly, swiftly and publicly, as they do in cases where public officials are involved in dishonest and illegal behavior.

Singapore is not a party to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery, but the Prevention of Corruption Act makes it a crime for a Singapore citizen to bribe a foreign official or any other person, whether within or outside Singapore.

#### **14. Bilateral Investment Agreements**

Singapore has signed Investment Guarantee Agreements (IGA's) with 41 countries, including the United States. These agreements mutually protect nationals or companies of either country against war and non-commercial risks of expropriation and nationalization.

Singapore has signed free trade agreements that include investment chapters with Australia, China, the European Free Trade Area (Switzerland, Norway, Lichtenstein, and Iceland), the Gulf Cooperation Council (comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), India, Japan, Jordan, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, South Korea, Costa Rica, European Union, Taiwan, and the United States. Singapore is negotiating FTAs with Canada, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey, and Ukraine. Singapore is a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has concluded FTAs with Australia and New Zealand, China, India, and South Korea, and a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan. Singapore is also a party in the Transpacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement together with Chile, New Zealand, and Brunei. These four nations formed the basis for the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a multi-lateral free trade agreement currently in negotiations that now includes Singapore, the U.S. and ten other countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Japan and Viet Nam). Singapore is also leading the goods chapter's negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) FTA which was launched in November 2012 and includes ASEAN members plus Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea. Singapore has signed Comprehensive Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreements with a number of countries, but not with the United States.

#### **15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs**

Under the 1966 Investment Guarantee Agreement with Singapore, the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) offers insurance to U.S. investors in Singapore against currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and losses arising from war. Singapore became a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) in 1998.

#### **16. Labor**

As of mid-2013, Singapore's labor market totaled 3.44 million workers; this includes about 1.30 million foreigners, of which about 85 percent are unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Local labor laws are flexible, and allow for relatively free hiring and firing practices. Either party can terminate employment by giving the other party the required notice. The Ministry of

Manpower (MOM) must approve employment of foreigners. Since 2011 the Government has introduced policy measures to support productivity increases coupled with reduced dependence on foreign labor. The MOM has started tightening foreign labor approvals, resulting in many businesses in Singapore voicing discontent at not being able to access sufficient labor.

In order to tackle the growing concerns that many foreigners are displacing locals in the job market, as well as concerns that many foreign managers are hiring their own fellow countryman instead of recruiting based on merit, Singapore's Ministry on Manpower (MOM) announced a ruling in September 2013, requiring employers to consider Singaporeans fairly, before hiring skilled professional foreigners. The new rules, known as the Fair Consideration Framework (FCF) will be implemented from August 2014 and affect employers who apply for Employment Passes (EP), the work pass for foreign professionals working in professional, manager and executive (PME) posts. Under the new rules, firms making new EP applications must first advertise the job vacancy in a new jobs bank administered by the Singapore Workforce and Development Agency (WDA) for at least 14 days. The jobs bank will be free for use by companies and job seekers and the job advertisement must be open to all Singaporeans. Employers are encouraged to keep records of their interview process as proof that they have done due diligence in trying to look for a Singaporean worker. If an EP is still needed, the employer will have to make a statutory declaration that a job advertisement with the national jobs bank had been made. Some exceptions have been made for smaller firms with 25 or fewer employees and jobs which pay a fixed monthly salary of \$9,600 (\$12,000) or more will not be subjected to the advertising requirement. Consistent with Singapore's WTO obligations, intra-corporate transfers (ICT) are allowed for managers, executives, and specialists who had worked for at least one-year in the firm before being posted to Singapore. ICT would still be required to meet all EP criteria, but the requirement for an advertisement in the jobs data bank would be waived.

Singapore imposes a ceiling on the ratio of unskilled/semi-skilled foreign workers to local workers that a company can employ, and charges a monthly levy for each unskilled or semi-skilled foreign worker. The government also provides incentives and assistance to firms to automate and invest in labor-saving technology.

Labor-management relations in Singapore are generally amicable. Slightly over 20 percent of the workforce is unionized. The majority of unions are affiliated with the National Trades Union Congress (NTUC), which maintains a symbiotic relationship with the PAP ruling party. Although workers, other than those employed in the three essential services of water, gas and electricity, have the legal right to strike, no workers did so between 1986-2011. In November 2012, some 171 SMRT bus drivers from China held an illegal strike. The drivers complained about poor living conditions and lower wages compared to Malaysian drivers. The incident resulted in a total of 4 Chinese drivers being charged in Singapore court for instigating the strike and another 29 Chinese SMRT bus drivers having their work permits revoked and being sent home. In February 2013, the 4 former SMRT bus drivers from China plead guilty and received jail terms of between six and seven weeks for instigating an illegal strike in November 2012 that caused inconvenience to the public. Singapore has no minimum wage law; the government follows a policy of allowing free market forces to determine wage levels. Singapore has a flexible wage system in which the National Wage Council (NWC) recommends non-binding wage adjustments on an annual basis. The NWC is a tripartite body comprising a Chairman and representatives from the Government, employers and unions. The NWC recommendations apply to all employees in both domestic

and foreign firms, and across the private and public sectors. While the NWC wage guidelines are not mandatory, they are widely implemented. The level of implementation is generally higher among unionized companies compared to non-unionized companies.

### 17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Trade Zones

Singapore has eight free-trade zones (FTZs), six for seaborne cargo and two for airfreight. The FTZs may be used for storage and repackaging of import and export cargo, and goods transiting Singapore for subsequent re-export. Manufacturing is not carried out within the zones. Foreign and local firms have equal access to the FTZ facilities.

### 18. Foreign Direct Investment Statistics

The United States is one of Singapore's largest foreign investors, with over 1,500 U.S. firms in operation. According to the Singapore Department of Statistics (Singapore DOS), U.S. cumulative foreign direct investments in Singapore totaled US\$85.99 billion in 2012 (latest available data). According to U.S. Department of Commerce statistics (USDOC), U.S. firms (manufacturing and services) in 2012 had cumulative total investments in Singapore of \$138.6 billion. Discrepancies between USG and GOS FDI numbers are attributable to differences in accounting methodologies.

**TABLE 2: STOCK OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN SINGAPORE BY COUNTRY**

(As at Year-end, Historical Cost)

(US\$ million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>360,698.33</b>	<b>395,158.34</b>	<b>461,874.37</b>	<b>534,238.97</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>84,778.70</b>	<b>100,220.49</b>	<b>112,432.20</b>	<b>128,736.86</b>
Brunei Darussalam	209.92	218.56	214.52	270.69
Cambodia	1.06	0.62	5.06	17.49
China	3,126.73	6,686.63	10,480.31	11,706.73
Hong Kong	8,430.24	12,475.63	13,631.90	18,662.29
India	11,917.87	15,094.40	17,975.28	18,925.35
Indonesia	2,093.86	2,677.21	1,114.12	1,073.30

Israel	3,577.04	3,432.45	3,455.01	3,773.83
Japan	35,455.89	34,645.24	39,418.70	41,764.77
Korea, Republic of	2,297.36	1,998.14	2,703.70	3,306.62
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.13	3.92	1.83	7.00
Malaysia	8,895.32	10,907.25	10,517.79	14,803.40
Myanmar	66.94	12.99	44.00	25.60
Philippines	778.20	742.73	946.46	937.99
Taiwan	4,631.89	4,241.60	4,222.74	5,812.39
Thailand	1,282.37	1,427.29	3,929.52	3,177.36
Vietnam	20.43	19.39	43.71	47.62
<b>Europe</b>	<b>144,092.24</b>	<b>152,773.94</b>	<b>170,250.09</b>	<b>200,333.25</b>
Denmark	2,192.18	2,684.77	6,081.26	6,985.29
France	6,719.82	5,571.47	5,933.33	8,141.82
Germany	7,935.40	7,656.51	10,240.12	10,308.21
Ireland	2,322.66	2,125.89	3,762.52	5,584.07
Netherlands	43,116.62	42,210.66	44,303.12	52,719.45
Norway	15,031.81	15,905.12	16,113.90	17,302.89
Switzerland	16,613.58	18,460.98	20,220.02	22,858.97
United Kingdom	35,391.57	34,031.90	36,723.07	44,426.82
United States	37,440.20	40,427.84	49,886.69	61,961.60

Canada	2,136.06	1,981.51	2,525.05	2,923.84
Australia	3,232.05	4,124.85	6,740.45	7,833.77
New Zealand	1,344.78	1,450.40	2,147.85	2,448.21
<b>South and Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>76,864.08</b>	<b>83,712.20</b>	<b>105,086.91</b>	<b>116,288.74</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>8,711.83</b>	<b>8,788.11</b>	<b>11,409.83</b>	<b>11,826.77</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, "Foreign Equity Investment in Singapore, 2011"

**TABLE 3: STOCK OF DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD BY COUNTRY**

(As at Year-end, Historical Cost)

(US\$ Million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,550.1</b>	<b>253,478.2</b>	<b>312,622.3</b>	<b>356,917.9</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>124,472.8</b>	<b>137,825.2</b>	<b>166,315.2</b>	<b>206,883.5</b>
Brunei Darussalam	113.1	138.9	130.3	121.9
Cambodia	189.6	186.9	199.1	186.4
China	38,504.1	41,663.1	50,745.9	65,268.0
Hong Kong	14,174.7	16,105.3	18,341.0	30,599.7
India	4,764.6	6,562.5	8,479.4	9,199.3
Indonesia	15,781.1	17,817.9	20,891.5	26,572.0

Japan	5,682.6	6,455.0	9,950.1	12,342.5
Korea, Republic of	1,788.8	1,915.4	2,362.6	2,672.4
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	150.1	155.6	163.3	179.0
Malaysia	17,244.9	18,980.3	23,471.0	27,299.7
Myanmar	877.8	1,521.6	4,152.8	3,499.3
Philippines	3,033.4	3,422.8	3,840.0	4,286.9
Taiwan	4,199.8	4,124.6	4,283.2	4,664.4
Thailand	13,575.0	14,048.3	14,654.5	15,182.7
Vietnam	2,005.2	2,152.8	2,003.2	2,279.4
<b>Europe</b>	<b>26,236.1</b>	<b>35,050.3</b>	<b>46,302.5</b>	<b>49,132.4</b>
Germany	419.4	686.2	1,258.2	1,509.4
Netherlands	3,051.6	3,418.6	5,501.9	5,459.5
Norway	1,225.8	1,348.5	1,558.9	2,207.3
Switzerland	3,359.2	3,257.7	3,251.4	2,668.7
United Kingdom	14,012.8	22,242.5	28,971.3	29,509.1
United States	8,295.0	9,030.3	10,378.7	6,058.1
Canada	44.8	575.2	385.8	661.7
Australia	12,808.6	15,886.3	24,439.0	28,172.7
New Zealand	653.1	769.6	928.1	1,181.3

<b>South and Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>37,264.2</b>	<b>40,182.7</b>	<b>43,173.6</b>	<b>45,202.9</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>9,270.9</b>	<b>12,684.0</b>	<b>18,992.8</b>	<b>17,590.1</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, "Singapore Direct Investment Abroad, 2011"

## Section 5 - Government

### Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chief of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - [Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments](#)

### Legal system:

English common law

### International organization participation:

ADB, AOSIS, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, BIS, C, CP, EAS, FATF, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (national committees), ICRM, IDA, IFC, IFRC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NAM, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNMIT, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO



## Section 6 - Tax

### Exchange control

There are no exchange controls in Singapore.

### Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Singapore has signed **77 agreements (76 DTC and 1 TIEA)** agreements) providing for the exchange of information.

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Albania	DTC	23 Nov 2010	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Australia	DTC	11 Feb 1969	4 Jun 1969	Yes	Yes	
Austria	DTC	30 Nov 2001	22 Oct 2002	Yes	Yes	
Bahrain	DTC	18 Feb 2004	13 Dec 2004	Yes	Yes	
Bangladesh	DTC	19 Dec 1980	22 Dec 1981	No	No	
Barbados	DTC	15 Jul 2013	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Belgium	DTC	6 Nov 2006	27 Nov 2008	Yes	Yes	
Belgium	DTC Protocol	16 Jul 2009	20 Sep 2013	Yes	Yes	
Bermuda	TIEA	29 Oct 2012	6 Dec 2012	Yes	Yes	
Brunei Darussalam	DTC	19 Aug 2005	14 Dec 2006	No	Yes	
Bulgaria	DTC	13 Dec 1996	26 Dec 1997	No	No	
Canada	DTC	6 Mar 1976	23 Sep 1977	Yes	Yes	
China	DTC	11 Jul 2007	18 Sep 2007	Yes	Yes	
Chinese Taipei	DTC	30 Dec 1981	14 May 1982	No	No	
Cyprus	DTC	24 Nov 2000	8 Feb 2001	No	No	
Czech Republic	DTC	21 Nov 1997	21 Aug 1998	No	No	
Denmark	DTC	3 Jul 2000	22 Dec 2000	Yes	Yes	
Egypt	DTC	22 May 1996	27 Jan 2004	No	No	
Estonia	DTC	18 Sep 2006	27 Dec 2007	Yes	Yes	
Fiji	DTC	20 Dec 2005	28 Nov 2006	No	No	
Finland	DTC	7 Jun 2002	27 Dec 2002	Yes	Yes	
France	DTC	9 Sep 1974	1 Aug 1975	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	DTC	17 Nov 2009	28 Jul 2010	Unreviewed	Yes	
Germany	DTC	28 Jun 2004	12 Dec 2006	No	No	
Guernsey	DTC	6 Feb 2013	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Hungary	DTC	17 Apr 1997	18 Dec 1998	No	No	
India	DTC	24 Jan 1994	27 May 1994	Yes	Yes	
Indonesia	DTC	8 May 1990	25 Jan 1991	No	No	
Ireland	DTC	28 Oct 2010	8 Apr 2011	Yes	Yes	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Isle of Man	DTC	21 Sep 2012	2 May 2013	Yes	Yes	
Israel	DTC	19 May 2005	6 Dec 2005	No	No	
Italy	DTC	29 Jan 1977	12 Jan 1979	Yes	Yes	
Japan	DTC	9 Apr 1994	28 Apr 1995	Yes	Yes	
Jersey	DTC	17 Oct 2012	2 May 2013	Yes	Yes	
Kazakhstan	DTC	19 Sep 2006	14 Aug 2007	No	No	
Korea, Republic of	DTC	6 Nov 1979	13 Feb 1981	Yes	Yes	
Kuwait	DTC	21 Feb 2002	2 Jul 2003	No	No	
Latvia	DTC	6 Oct 1999	18 Feb 2000	No	No	
Libya	DTC	8 Apr 2009	23 Dec 2010	No	No	
Liechtenstein	DTC	27 Jun 2013	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Lithuania	DTC	18 Nov 2003	28 Jun 2004	No	No	
Luxembourg	DTC	6 Mar 1993	24 May 1996	No	No	
Malaysia	DTC	5 Oct 2004	13 Feb 2006	No	No	
Malta	DTC	21 Mar 2006	29 Feb 2008	Yes	Yes	
Mauritius	DTC	19 Aug 1995	7 Jun 1996	No	No	
Mexico	DTC	9 Nov 1994	8 Sep 1995	Yes	Yes	
Mongolia	DTC	10 Oct 2002	22 Oct 2004	No	No	
Morocco	DTC	9 Jan 2007	not yet in force	No	No	
Myanmar	DTC	23 Feb 1999	30 Mar 2000	No	No	
Netherlands	DTC	19 Feb 1971	31 Aug 1971	Yes	Yes	
New Zealand	DTC	21 Aug 2009	12 Aug 2010	Yes	Yes	
Norway	DTC	19 Dec 1997	20 Apr 1998	Yes	Yes	
Oman	DTC	6 Oct 2003	7 Apr 2006	No	No	
Pakistan	DTC	13 Apr 1993	6 Aug 1993	No	No	
Panama	DTC	18 Oct 2010	19 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Papua New Guinea	DTC	19 Oct 1991	20 Nov 1992	No	No	
Philippines	DTC	1 Aug 1977	16 Dec 1977	No	No	
Poland	DTC	4 Nov 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Poland	DTC	23 Apr 1993	26 Dec 1993	No	No	
Portugal	DTC	7 Sep 1999	16 Mar 2001	No	No	
Portugal	DTC Protocol	28 May 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Qatar	DTC	28 Nov 2006	5 Oct 2007	Yes	Yes	
Romania	DTC	21 Feb 2002	28 Nov 2002	No	No	
Russian Federation	DTC	9 Sep 2002	16 Jan 2009	No	No	
Saudi Arabia	DTC	3 May 2010	1 Jul 2011	Yes	Yes	
Slovakia	DTC	9 May 2005	12 Jun 2006	No	No	
Slovenia	DTC	8 Jan 2010	25 Dec 2010	Yes	Yes	
South Africa	DTC	23 Dec 1996	5 Dec 1997	No	No	
Spain	DTC	13 Apr 2011	2 Feb 2012	Yes	Yes	
Sri Lanka	DTC	29 May 1979	1 Feb 1980	No	No	
Sweden	DTC	17 Jun 1968	14 Feb 1969	No	No	
Switzerland	DTC	24 Feb 2011	1 Aug 2011	Yes	Yes	
Thailand	DTC	15 Sep 1975	27 Apr 1976	No	No	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Turkey	DTC	9 Jul 1999	27 Aug 2001	No	No	
Turkey	DTC Protocol	5 Mar 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Ukraine	DTC	26 Jan 2007	18 Dec 2009	No	No	
United Arab Emirates	DTC	1 Dec 1995	30 Aug 1996	No	No	
United Kingdom	DTC	12 Feb 1997	26 Dec 1997	Yes	Yes	
Uzbekistan	DTC	24 Jul 2008	28 Nov 2008	No	No	
Viet nam	DTC	2 Mar 1994	9 Sep 1994	Unreviewed	Yes	

## Methodology and Sources

### Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

### Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
<a href="#">FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies</a>	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
<a href="#">Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations</a>	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
<a href="#">US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)</a>	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
<a href="#">INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation</a>	<2	2-4	5-20
<a href="#">US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism</a>	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
<a href="#">EU White list equivalent jurisdictions</a>	Yes		No
<a href="#">International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions</a>	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
<a href="#">Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network</a>	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
<a href="#">World government Indicators (Average)</a>	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
<a href="#">Failed States Index (Average)</a>	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
<a href="#">Offshore Finance Centre</a>	No		Yes

### **Section 3 - Economy**

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

### **Section 4 - Foreign Investment**

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

### **Section 5 - Government**

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

### **Section 6 - Tax**

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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