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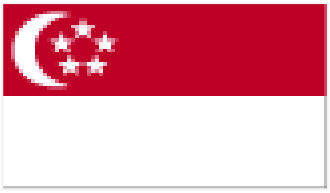

SINGAPORE

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

1st EDITION 2010

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DISCLAIMER NOTICE

The information provided in this booklet has been researched with the utmost diligence, however laws and regulations are subject to change and we shall not be held liable for any information provided. It is suggested to seek updated detailed legal advice prior to embarking on any investment decision.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Dear Readers,

The goal of this guidebook is to give foreign investors a brief overview of the legal aspects of the Singaporean Health Care System. Obviously, within the scope of this guidebook it will not be possible to address all questions that foreign investors may be faced with and we strongly suggest obtaining specific legal advice on each topic prior to making any investment decision. This booklet reviews the Singaporean legal framework, goes on to show the investment incentives and to discuss the import and distribution of health care products and medical devices in Singapore's healthcare market. This summary also looks at health insurance and reimbursement systems and provides information for further review.

There are some issues that this booklet can discuss only in a more general manner in view of the fact that the overall goal of this publication is to provide a general overview to foreign investors of the legal aspects of the health care market in Singapore and highlight the most important regulations and policies of Singaporean law related to Singapore healthcare service and the overall market. In addition, this booklet strives to address some of the key issues that the health sector is currently facing with the hope that this will be useful for foreign investors and their projects in Singapore.

We would like to keep this guidebook up-to-date and thank our readers for their comments, hints and advice that are always most welcome (E-Mail: respondek@rflegal.com; telephone: +65-6324-0060; facsimile: +65-6324-0223).

Singapore, October 2010

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ABOUT RESPONDEK & FAN

Respondek & Fan (**http://www.rflegal.com**) is an international law firm with offices in Singapore, Bangkok and a presence in Ho Chi Minh City with a focus on corporate investors in the areas of:

- International Corporate, Trade and Economic Law
- International Contract Law
- International Investment Law
- Arbitration and
- Health Care.

Other than in English we work also in German, French, Spanish and Chinese.

All our partners have dual qualifications in Civil and in Common Law jurisdictions.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Respondek has over 20 years of experience in international law practice and as Managing Director of various health care companies in Thailand, China and the Asia Pacific region and advises multinational corporations on international corporate legal and arbitration issues. Andreas started his career in banking (Frankfurt), then became In-house Counsel (Luxembourg) and thereafter led affiliates of multinational companies as Managing Director and Regional Managing Director Asia Pacific (Bangkok, Hong Kong, Beijing, Singapore). As the founder of Respondek & Fan / Singapore & Bangkok he holds a Bachelor of Laws, a Master of Laws and a Ph.D. in law. He is admitted to the Bar in the USA (since 1983) and Germany (since 1986) and holds a license for a foreign law firm in Singapore (1995). Dr. Respondek is the only German attorney in Singapore who is a Chartered Arbitrator and listed on the regional panel as Arbitrator with the Singapore International Arbitration Center (SIAC). He is the editor and co-author of the "Asia Arbitration Guide". Dr. Respondek is fluent in German, English, French, Spanish and Chinese. He is on the Board of directors of various multinational companies in Singapore and Thailand.

List of Abbreviations Used

No.	Abbreviations	Term
1.	ACRA	Accounting Corporate Regulatory Authority
2.	ACT	Approved Cyber Trader
3.	AGC	Attorney General Chambers of Singapore
4.	AIS	Approved International Shipping Enterprise Scheme
5.	AMD	Advance Medical Directive
6.	ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
7.	CCS	Competition Commission Singapore
8.	CDE	Centre for Drug Evaluation
9.	CME	Continuing Medical Education
10.	CPA	Customer Protection Act
11.	CPF	Central Provident Fund
12.	CPA	Centre for Pharmaceutical Administration
13.	CSI	Cancer Science Institute
14.	DAC	Disease Awareness Campaign
15.	DOS	Singapore Department of Statistics
16.	DTD	Double Tax Deduction
17.	EDB	Economic Development Board
18.	ETA	Electronic transactions Act
19.	GDA	Generic Drug Application
20.	GIST	German Institute of Science and Technology
21.	GTP	Global Trader Program
22.	HOTA	Human Organ Transplant Act
23.	HPB	Health Promotion Board
24.	HSA	Health Science Authority
25.	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
26.	ICA	Immigration & Checkpoint Authority
27.	IDA	Infectious Diseases Act
28.	IP	Intellectual Property

29. IRAS	Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore
30. LTA	Land Transportation Authority
31. MAS	Monetary Authority of Singapore
32. MOH	Ministry of Health
33. MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
34. HPB	Health Promotion Board
35. MAV	Major Variation Application
36. MIV	Minor Variation Application
37. MTERA	Medical Therapy Education Research Act
38. NDA	New Drug Application
39. NEA	National Environment Agency
40. NRD	National Registry of Diseases
41. NUH	National University Hospital
42. PHMC	Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics
43. PMIS	Private Medical Insurance Scheme
44. PRA	Pharmacists Registration Act
45. PRISM	Pharmaceutical Regulatory and Information System
46. R&D	Research and Development
47. PTC	Patent System
48. RO	Representative Office
49. SGH	Singapore General Hospital
50. SIAC	Singapore International Arbitration Centre
51. SIC	Securities Industry Council
52. SICC	Singapore International Chamber of Commerce
53. SMC	Singapore Medical Council
54. TCM	Traditional Chinese Medicine
55. TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
56. WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
57. WSH	Workplace Safety and Health

1. OVERVIEW OF THE SINGAPOREAN HEALTHCARE MARKET

1.1 SINGAPORE AS LOCATION FOR REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The city state Singapore is a modern metropolis in the heart of Southeast Asia with ideal conditions as regional base for foreign health care investors. A comprehensive network of free trade agreements, double taxation agreements as well as various investment guarantee agreements speak for themselves. In more detail:

According to the *"Doing Business 2010 Report"* of the World Bank Singapore takes the 1st rank and thus it is *"the world's easiest place to do business"*. On the *"Corruption Index"* of "Transparency International" Singapore ranks after New Zealand and Denmark on the 3rd place, and is among the leading corruption free cities in the world (Germany: 14th, Switzerland: No 5, Austria: No. 16). According to the *"Global Competitiveness Report"* of the "World Economic Forum" 2009 / 2010 Singapore takes the 3rd place after Switzerland and the USA (Germany: 7th). The *"IMD 2010 World Competitiveness Yearbook rankings"* of 19.05.2010 now ranks Singapore even as No. 1. The "index of economic freedom" published by the "Heritage Foundation" in January 2009, considers Singapore together with Hong Kong as the freest economies in the world. During the past continuous 15 years, according to the "BERI Report 2009", Singapore reached the second place as the city with the best investment potential.

Singapore's population is composed of Chinese (77%), 15% Malays, 8% Indians and to a lesser extent other ethnic groups. The current population has approximately 4.8 million inhabitants[1], of which approx. 800,000 are non-Singaporeans. The educational level of the Singapore population is high by international comparison.

[1] http://www.singstat.gov.sg/pubn/reference/sif2009.pdf

The official languages in Singapore are English, Chinese (Mandarin), Malay and Tamil. The vast majority of the population of Singapore speaks English besides their mother tongue. Although the official state language is Malay, but English is clearly the predominant language in business and the daily life.

Singapore is an island at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula and is connected with Malaysia by two bridges. The total area of the island is 693 sq km (in comparison to Berlin: 891 km²), including various smaller islands. The proximity to the equator ensures a relatively uniform, humid and hot climate throughout the year with the absence of distinct seasons, with the exception of a rainy season.

Singapore has a highly developed transport infrastructure. Virtually every corner of the island can be easily reached by car, taxi or the well-developed public transport system. In addition, Singapore is connected to the international air traffic network by the modern *Changi International Airport* (the sixth largest airport in the world). 81 Airlines fly to the *Changi International Airport.* The weekly flight frequency is 4,466 flights linking Singapore with over 188 cities in 60 countries. Direct flights to numerous international economic centers and continuous expansion of the flight network put Singapore within easy reach of all major Asian trade centres.

1.2 HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Singapore offers one of Asia's best healthcare systems and its standards of medical practice rank among the best in the world. Singapore's target is to grow the number of foreign patients from more than 400,000 in 2006 to 1 million by the year 2012. This demand is likely to grow, given better health awareness, longer life spans and improving economic circumstances across the region.

Singapore has established its position as a trusted and competitive site for leading medical technology companies to develop and manufacture innovative products for Asia and beyond. The city state is well connected with the region's key markets. In addition, the cosmopolitan character of the city offers a high quality lifestyle in Asia and has been a magnet for both global and regional talents.

Singapore plays an important role in helping companies to navigate Asia's complexities and tap into the region's market, talent and intellectual properties.
The close partnership between Singapore's healthcare providers and the numerous medical technology and pharmaceutical companies based here offers an optimal platform for companies who seek to make inroads into the growing healthcare and wellness markets in the Asia Pacific region.

Singapore has an established strong track record in scientific and clinical excellence. Leveraging on its base of public-sector research institutes and global industry partners, Singapore offers strategic partnership opportunities for healthcare service providers to test-bed and develop innovative healthcare solutions and systems.

Singapore is committed to driving innovation that addresses the rising costs and inefficiencies in healthcare systems worldwide. Indeed, as the city-state adopts an integrated-care approach to sustain its objective of providing good and affordable healthcare and to find ways to tackle the challenges of an ageing population, Singapore seeks to promote innovation that can achieve improved clinical outcomes and enable greater cost and operational efficiencies in the healthcare system.

The fact that the city-state is a microcosm of Asia, makes it an ideal base to design, develop, test-bed, and launch new healthcare solutions and systems for the regional and global markets.

1.3 INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

There are several government authorities in Singapore that provide incentives and preferential treatment to bring certain industries and investors to Singapore. According to the economic needs defined by the government the various incentives may be modified from time to time.

1.3.1 Economic Development Board ("EDB")

The *"Economic Development Board (EDB)"* is a Government Agency tasked to be one of the main driver's of Singapore's economic development and planning. The EDB should promote Singapore's position as one of the world's leading business centres and push Singapore's economy forward. As a focal point for foreign and domestic investors in all types of business areas the EDB is supporting their expansion and development in Singapore. The EDB is also assisting established industries to promote growth and develop through cooperation with other government agencies, aiming to create an efficient and low-cost environment for business. The EDB grants - among others - financial as well as tax incentives. Some of the financial incentives include:

The *Innovation Development Scheme* ("IDS") provides the following benefits: Co-funding to support innovation in products, processes and applications; supportable project costs include expenditure in the following: manpower, equipment and materials, professional services and intellectual property rights.

The *Research Incentive Scheme for Companies* ("RISC") provides a co-funding to support the setting-up of R&D centres, and/or the development of in-house R&D capabilities in strategic areas of technology. Supportable project costs include expenditure in the following areas: manpower, equipment and materials, professional services and intellectual property rights.

The *Initiatives in New Technology* ("INTECH") provides co-funding to support the manpower development in the application of new technologies, industrial R&D and professional know-how.

There are also certain tax concessions available to encourage R&D activities in Singapore. More information is available at: http://www.sedb.com/etc/medialib/downloads/investors.Par.17038.File.dat/Other%20research%20and%20development%20schemes.pdf. Some of the other tax incentives include:

The *Pioneer Status* is usually awarded to high-tech companies. This scheme grants to an enterprise 5 to 15 years tax exemption for profits from investments in the production and service of high-tech products.

A *development and expansion incentive* is granted initially for a period of ten years (may be extended) with only 5 to 10% tax payable when companies tackle new projects or expand their operations in Singapore. This incentive is usually given to companies whose pioneering-status has expired.

Best *foreign loan programs* ensure a company that receives a loan from foreign lenders to purchase production machinery enjoys total or partial exemption of withholding tax on interest payments.

There is an abundance of incentives and investment programs which cannot all be described here within the scope of this summary. Additional detailed information can be found on the website of the EDB.

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Homepage: www.sedb.com

1.3.2 Enterprise One

Enterprise One is an internet portal and a comprehensive network where investors can find the help and answers they need to start, grow and sustain their business, including business advisory services from their Enterprise Development Centres (EDCs).

Enterprise One offers a single point of access to a whole range of comprehensive information on government assistance programmes, regulations and e-services for businesses from 52 partners.

Enterprise One also offers government assistance schemes including loans, grants, tax incentives and also non-financial assistance.

Further information is available at: http://www.business.gov.sg.

1.3.3 International Enterprise (I.E.)

The *"International Enterprise (i.e.)"* provides –among others - the following incentives:

Support for Singapore registered companies, wishing to expand their presence in international markets. The *"Double Tax Deduction (DTD) Scheme"* aims to assist Singapore registered companies to venture abroad. Certain expenses may be deducted twice on taxable income. International companies that extend their trading activities to Singapore, pay only 10% on their corporate taxes under the "*Global Trader Programs*" ("GTP)".

IE also administers the *"Enterprise Fund"* (a loan scheme for overseas expansion), the *"International Business Fellowship"* (development of manpower talent), *"International Partners Programme"* (an initiative to support the formation of international alliances among Singapore-based companies to raise their competitive edge for success) and many others.

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2. SPECIFIC LEGISLATION FOR HEALTHCARE COMPANIES

In Singapore there are a number of Legislative Acts under the purview of the Ministry of Health regulating public health and safety, including the healthcare profession, healthcare practices / establishments as well as statutory boards charged with these responsibilities. The following chapter will take a look of some of the more essential statutory regulations. The full text of each of the following statutory regulations is published on the website of the Singapore Attorney General (**http://statutes.agc.gov.sg**).

2.1 ACTS REGULATING DRUGS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

2.1.1 Health Products Act

The "**Health Products Act"** was introduced in 2007. As the name suggests the Health Products Act regulates health products and health-related products. The main purposes of this Act are to provide for the categorisation of health products in accordance with their different characteristics and uses and to prescribe the standards for health products in relation to their formulation, composition, design specification, quality, safety, efficacy and presentation.

After defining "health product" and "health-related purpose" the Act describes the various parties involved in administering and enforcing the controls on manufacture, import and supply and on the advertising and promotion of health products under this piece of legislation. The main party in charge is the **Health Science Authority** ("HAS"), which is the regulator of health products in Singapore and is responsible for its administration and enforcement.

Furthermore, the Health Products Act contains provisions that describe the general steps in the licensing and registration processes, that specifies the key duties and obligations of parties who deal in health products, i.e. manufacturers, importers, suppliers and registrants and that allows the HSA to impose controls, by way of subsidiary legislation, on specified raw materials, or "active ingredients", used in the manufacture of health products. The governing subsidiary legislation by the HSA are the "Health Products Act (Commencement) Notification 2007", the "Health Products (Medical Devices) Regulations 2007" and the "Health Products (Cosmetic Products – ASEAN Cosmetic Directive) Regulations 2007".

2.1.2 Medicines Act

The "**Medicines Act"** was gazetted in 1977 to provide a comprehensive control of all aspects of dealings in medicinal and its related products (e.g. Western medicines, Chinese proprietary medicines, cosmetic products, contact lens substances). The Act provides the main framework for the legal control of the importation, manufacture, distribution and advertising of medicinal products, thereby setting the basic statutory requirements necessary for the protection of the public health.

Under the Medicines Act, a medicinal product refers to a substance that is administered to humans for a medicinal purpose or used as an ingredient in the preparation of a substance to be administered to humans for a medicinal purpose. "Medicinal purposes" refer to treating or inducing anesthesia, preventing disease, diagnosing or determining the extent or degree of a disease, contraception, or to prevent or interfere with the normal operation of a physiological state or condition.

For the purposes of the Medicines Act numerous orders and regulations were enacted, e.g. Medicines (Advertisement) (Exemption) Order, Medicines (Export Licence for Psychotropic Substances) Regulations and Medicines (Labelling of Chinese Proprietary Medicines) Regulations.

2.1.3 Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) Act

The **"Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) Act"** was introduced in 1956 to curb the proliferation of spurious and misleading advertisements for medicines and medical services, and to regulate the sale of substances recommended as a medicine.

This Act prohibits the following advertisements in any media, unless the advertisement was published in a publication of a technical nature for circulation only among members of the medical, dental or pharmacist profession:

- the advertisement of medicines or remedies in treatment of certain specified diseases, which include blindness, cancer, cataract, drug addition, deafness, diabetes, epilepsy or fits, hypertension, insanity, kidney disease, leprosy, metal disorders, paralysis, tuberculosis, sexual function, infertility, impotence, frigidity, conception and pregnancy.
- the advertisement of any skill of or service provided by any medical practitioner
- the advertisement of abortion services.

Thus, many drugs are not permitted to be advertised in the general media, and advertisements of these appear only in trade, medical publications or journals. Any violations of these prohibitions are subject to penal sanctions under the "Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) Act".

In 2004 the "Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) (Exemption) Order 2004" was enacted as subsidiary legislation.

2.1.4 Poisons Act

The "**Poisons Act"** which was first gazetted in 1939, regulates the importation, possession and sales of potent medicinal substances (poisons) so as to prevent misuse or illicit diversion of poisons. Poisons are listed under the Poisons Act and are identified by their chemical or generic names.
The Poison Rules which are made as subsidiary legislation under the Poisons Act serve to ensure the general safe handling of poisons.

2.1.5 Sale of Drugs Act

The "**Sale of Drugs Act**" (http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/etc/medialib/hsa_library/health_products_regulation/legislation/sale_of_drugs_act.Par.62099.File.dat/SALE%20OF%20DRUGS%20ACT.pdf) was first introduced in 1919 as the "Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance" which was operated by the Municipality of Singapore. In 1973, the law was vertically split into the "Sale of Food Act" and the "Sale of Drugs Act". The "Sale of Food Act" was then delegated to the Ministry of the Environment while the "Sale of Drugs Act" was delegated to the Ministry of Health.

The purpose of the "Sale of Drugs Act" is to ensure that consumers are supplied with the quantity and quality of drugs demanded by them, explicitly or implicitly. Thus the sale of adulterated drugs is an offence only when the purchaser is not fully informed of the nature of the adulteration at the time of purchase. Moreover, only under certain circumstances may a drug be presumed to be adulterated or may be deemed to be sold for human consumption.

The respective subsidiary legislation are the Drugs Regulations, Sale of Drugs (Prohibited Drugs) (Consolidation) Regulations and Sale of Drugs (Prohibited Substance – Rhodamine B) Regulations.

2.2 ACTS REGULATING HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS

2.2.1 Contact Lens Practitioners Act

This Act has been repealed in 2008 and is replaced / superseded by the **"Optometrists and Opticians Act"** that was passed in Parliament in July 2007 to regulate the practice of Optometry in Singapore. The Act established the Optometrists and Opticians Board ("OOB") to regulate Optometrist and Opticians (https://www.oob.moh.gov.sg) by approving or rejection applications for registrations, accrediting courses in the practice of optometry, issue guidelines on the standards for the practice of optometry etc.

2.2.2 Dental Registration Act (Dentists Act)

The **"Dental Registration Act"**, also known as Dentist Act establishes the Singapore Dental Council and provides for the registration of dentists and oral health therapists and for matters connected therewith.

The Singapore Dental Council is the self-regulatory body for the dental professions constituted under the Dental Registration Act (Chapter 76) which governs the (full, temporary or conditional) registration of dentists and oral health therapists.

2.2.3 Medical Registration Act

The **"Medical Registration Act"** governs the registration of medical practitioners and regulates their conduct and ethics. The Act created four different kinds of medical registrations within Singapore, namely (i) full registration, (ii) temporary registration, (iii) conditional registration, and (iv) provisional registration.

To protect patients and ensure doctors are competent to practice medicine, changes to the Medical Registration Act were passed in January 2010. Under the Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill, the maximum fines against errant doctors will be raised from SGD 10,000 to SGD 100,000. It will also allow the Singapore Medical Council ("SMC") - amongst others - to suspend a doctor's practice for longer than the current maximum of 3 years, with no upper limit specified.

2.2.4 Nurses and Midwives Act

The **"Nurses and Midwives Act"** established the Singapore Nursing Board and provides for the registration and enrolment of nurses, registration of midwives and the certification of Advanced Practice Nurses. Within the ambit of the Act, the Board regulates the training, conduct, and practice of nurses, midwives and Advanced Practice Nurses.

Nurses, midwives and Advanced Practice Nurses are required to have a valid practicing certificate issued by the Singapore Nursing Board to practice nursing or midwifery.

2.2.5 Pharmacists Registration Act

The **"Pharmacists Registration Act 2007"** repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Pharmacists Registration Act (Chapter 230 of the 1985 Revised Edition). It establishes the Singapore Pharmacy Council and provides for the registration of pharmacists and for matters connected therewith.

The Singapore Pharmacy Council maintains the list of persons legally qualified to practice pharmacy in Singapore (Register of Pharmacists) and also governs and regulates the professional conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists. In addition, SPC administers the compulsory continuing professional education (CPE) framework to ensure that pharmacists are current in pharmaceutical knowledge and skills.

2.2.6 Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act

With the development of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) particularly in China over the past few decades, and increasing interest in complementary medicine the world over, public interest in TCM has also risen. Thus, the **"Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act"** was passed on 14 November 2000.

The Act requires TCM Practitioners who undertake the prescribed practice of TCM to be registered with the TCM Practitioners Board. Besides registering TCM Practitioners, the TCM Practitioners Board also accredits TCM schools and courses, and regulates the professional conduct and ethics of registered TCM Practitioners.

Since December 2005, Chinese medicinal materials dispensers who graduated from the CMM dispensers training course (Intermediate module) are voluntarily listed with the TCM Practitioners Board.

2.3 ACTS REGULATING BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY

2.3.1 Biological Agents and Toxins Act

The **"Biological Agents and Toxins Act"** came into force on 3 January 2006. Under this Act, approval is required for the possession, import, handling and transportation of scheduled biological agents and toxins. It establishes a comprehensive legal framework to ensure complete coverage of high-risk biological agents and toxins from acquisition to eventual disposal.

A new national bio-safety office at the *Ministry of Health ("MOH")* has been formed to administer and enforce this Act. Amongst others the Bio Safety Officers are entitled to prohibit the use, import or possession of certain scheduled biological agents and toxins. A list of these agents and toxins can be found at the Bio Safety Office website.

2.3.2 Radiation Protection Act

The **"Radiation Protection Act"** was first implemented in 1973 to control the import, export, sale, transport, possession and use of radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus, and was amended in 1991 to include the control of non-ionising radiation. In July 2007, the Act was repealed and re-enacted with amendments as to the transfer of the roles and functions of the Centre for Radiation Protection ("CRP"), as well as the administration of the Radiation Protection Act, from *Health Sciences Authority ("HSA")* to *National Environment Agency ("NEA")*; and the preparation for Singapore's ratification of *International Atomic Energy Agency's ("IAEA")* Additional Protocol.

Under the Act, licenses are required for the import, export, sale, manufacture, dealing in, possession and use of radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus and for the transport of radioactive materials. The licensee shall ensure members of the public are not exposed to risks to their health due to his undertakings or activities. The Act does not allow radioactive waste to be disposed of or accumulated without the approval of the Director-General.

2.4 ACTS CONCERNING DISEASES AND OTHER MEDICAL CONDITIONS

2.4.1 Infectious Diseases Act

The **"Infectious Diseases Act"** ("IDA"), which came into force on 1 Aug 1977, is the principal piece of legislation that deals with the prevention and control of infectious diseases in Singapore. This legislation is jointly administered by the Ministry of Health and the National Environment Agency ("NEA").

For the control of infectious diseases in Singapore, the IDA provides for the notification of specified infectious diseases. It empowers the Director of Medical Services to order medical examination and treatment of any person who is or suspected to be a case, carrier or contact of an infectious disease, post-mortem examination of any person who has died while being or suspected of being a case, carrier or contact of an infectious disease, epidemiological surveys and investigations into outbreaks to be carried out. The Act also permits the Director of Medical Services to order the treatment of premises or vessels, closure of food establishments if the establishment is suspected to be the source of or responsible for the transmission of an infectious disease.

For the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into Singapore, the IDA allows the Minister to declare an area (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) to be an infected area if there is reason to believe that a dangerous infectious disease may be introduced into Singapore through or from that area. The Director-General Public Health is empowered to stipulate the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the introduction or importation of infectious diseases into Singapore through its ports of entry.

The ID Act requires every child in Singapore to be vaccinated against diphtheria and measles. It permits the Minister to order mandatory vaccination of at-risk persons during any disease outbreaks, when an outbreak is imminent or when it is necessary to secure public safety. Medical practitioners are required under the Act to make records and notify vaccinations carried out by them or carried out under their supervision, as prescribed by the Director.

2.4.2 National Registry of Diseases Act

The Act requires all healthcare establishments (e.g. hospitals, laboratories etc.) to inform the National Registry of Diseases ("NRD") of every case of the relevant disease that have been identified in Singapore. Notification of cases can be done electronically or by filling up a simple notification form. Other relevant data would be collected by the *National Registry of Diseases Office ("NRDO")*. Cancer is the first disease to be covered under the Act by the cancer registry

The NRD is a centralised, disease-specific database that can be used to study disease trends, outcomes and impact of national disease prevention and control policies. The diseases covered in the national registry are cancer, end stage kidney failure, heart failure and stroke.

2.5 ACTS CONCERNING MEDICAL PRACTICES AND RESEARCH

2.5.1 Advance Medical Directive Act

The **"Advance Medical Directive Act"** was passed in Parliament in May 1996. An Advance Medical Directive (AMD) is a legal document that a person signs in advance to inform the doctor treating her / him (in the event she / he becomes terminally ill and unconscious) that she / he does not want any extraordinary life-sustaining treatment to be used to prolong her/ his life.

Some terminally ill persons, who are unable to express their wishes at that time, may want to decide in advance. The law in Singapore allows Singaporeans who wish to make an advance medical directive to do so.

2.5.2 Human Cloning and Other Prohibited Practices Act

The **"Human Cloning and Other Prohibited Practices Act"** was passed by Parliament in September 2004 and came into effect on 1st October 2004. It enables researchers in Singapore to conduct stem cell research but only within the morally acceptable boundaries.

The Act does not prohibit the creation of human embryos up to the 14th day of development by various methods and harvesting of the stem cells from such embryos for research purposes.

The three main prohibitions are:

1. developing a human embryo for more than 14 days where the embryo was created other than by fertilisation of a human egg by human sperm;
2. developing a human embryo outside the body of a woman for more than 14 days; and
3. collecting a viable human embryo from the body of a woman.

Other subsidiary prohibited uses of embryos are for example the import or export of cloned embryos or the commercial trading of human eggs, sperm and embryos.

2.5.3 Human Organ Transplant Act

The **"Human Organ Transplant Act"** ("HOTA") was enacted in 1987 and provides an opt-out organ donation system that allows for the removal of kidneys, livers, hearts and corneas from Singapore citizens and permanent residents who have died, for the sole purpose of transplantation. Administered by the *Ministry of Health ("MOH")*, the Act also regulates organ donation by living persons.

All Singapore citizens and permanent residents who are at least 21 years old and of sound mind are automatically included under HOTA, unless they opt out. Upon their death, their organs will be removed if (1) they died in a hospital, (2) their organs are suitable for transplant and (3) there are suitable recipients for the organs to be removed.

People who have not opted out of HOTA will have a higher priority on the waiting list should they need an organ transplant.
HOTA covers only kidneys, livers, hearts and corneas, but people may pledge to donate any of their other organs and tissues (e.g., lungs, bones and skin) upon their death, for the purpose of transplantation, education or research under the Medical (Therapy, Education and Research) Act ("MTERA", see below).

The minimum age requirement is 18 years old. Foreigners can also sign up as donors under MTERA.

Additionally HOTA regulates living donor organ transplants. In such cases, HOTA allows for the removal of a kidney or any part of the liver of a living donor for the purpose of transplantation, provided there is written authorisation from the hospital's transplant ethics committee. Following the 2009 amendments, payments may now be made to living donors to reimburse them for the loss of earnings and other costs or expenses, including medical care and insurance protection, incurred as a result of the organ donation.

2.5.4 Medical (Therapy, Education and Research) Act

The **"Medical (Therapy, Education and Research) Act"** ("MTERA") is an opt-in scheme, where people can pledge their organs or any body parts for the purposes of transplant, education or research after they pass away. Anyone 18 years old and above can sign up as an organ pledger. A pledge can only be revoked by the organ pledger. Upon death, the organ pledger's decision will be respected, and his family members will not be able to revoke his pledge. The organ pledger can choose to donate all her / his organs or specify those she / he wishes to donate. In cases where a person had not pledged his organs under MTERA before passing away, the family members will be able to donate his organs under MTERA upon his death if they wish to do so.

2.5.5 Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act

The **"Private Hospitals And Medical Clinics"** ("PHMC") Act (Chapter 248)(1980)" and its Regulations (1991) came into operation on 1 January 1994. The PHMC provides for the control, licensing and inspection of private hospitals, medical clinics, clinical laboratories and healthcare establishments. As of this date, no premises may be used as a private hospital, maternity, nursing home, medical (including dental clinic) or clinical laboratory (including x-ray laboratory) unless it is licensed under the PHMC Act by the Ministry of Health.

2.5.6 Termination of Pregnancy Act

According to the **"Termination of Pregnancy Act"** abortion is available on request during the first 24 weeks of gestation (first six months) unless the procedure is necessary to save the life or to prevent permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman. Abortion is restricted to citizens of Singapore, wives of Singapore citizens and women that have resided in Singapore for a minimum duration of four months.

According to the Termination of Pregnancy Act there is no defined age limit for the abortion procedure. The Act also requires that the woman undergoes brief counselling by a qualified abortion counsellor at any accredited abortion clinic, and watch a video on the subject. There is also a mandatory waiting period of 48 hours after the counselling before the procedure can be done.

2.5.7 Voluntary Sterilization Act

The **"Voluntary Sterilization Act"** relates to treatment for voluntary sexual sterilization by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith. Through the Voluntary Sterilization Act sterilization has been made legal in Singapore since the end of 1974. Consent to the sterilization can be given (1) by a person over 21 (who is not married), (2) by a person under 21 (who is married), (3) by a person under 21 (who is not married if the parents/guardian consents), (4) by the wife or husband of a married person where there is mental illness or deficiency, or epilepsy or (5) by the parent/guardian of an unmarried person where there is mental illness or deficiency, or epilepsy.

2.6 OTHER ACTS

2.6.1 Geneva Conventions Act

The **"Geneva Conventions Act"** gives effect to four international Conventions regarding the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field, the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, the treatment of prisoners of war, and the protection of civilian persons in time of war, and for purposes connected therewith.

The Act punishes persons who are found guilty of committing grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. A person shall be liable on conviction to life imprisonment for a grave breach involving the wilful killing of a person protected by the Geneva Conventions. In the case of any other grave breach, a person shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

2.6.2 Health Promotion Board Act

The **"Health Promotion Board Act"** establishes the Health Promotion Board ("HPB"), provides for its functions and powers, and for matters connected therewith. The HPB was established in 2001. Its goal is to increase the quality and years of healthy life and prevent illness, disability and premature death.

2.6.3 Health Sciences Authority Act

As a consequence of this Act, the **"Health Sciences Authority"** ("HSA") was established. The Act provides for the HAS's functions and powers, and for matters connected therewith. The HSA integrates the five departments of the Ministry of Health, namely the (i) Centre for Drug Evaluation, (ii) Institute of Science and Forensic Medicine, (iii) National Pharmaceutical Administration, (iv) Product Regulation Department and (v) Singapore Blood Transfusion Service.

The HSA regulates all health care products and provides specialised scientific expertise to support essential statutory functions. As the national regulatory agency, The HSA provides seamless service to the health care industry in Singapore.

2.6.4 Medical and Elderly Care Endowment Schemes Act

The **"Medical and Elderly Care Endowment Schemes Act"** provides for the Eldercare Scheme and Eldercare Fund. This helps to defray step-down care costs for the elderly, by providing subsidies to organisations, which provide such step-down care.

The interest income from the Eldercare Fund will be used to finance operating subsidies to nursing homes run by Voluntary Welfare Organisations. The Act provides for the payment of health care costs for persons who are unable to do so.

2.6.5 Singapore Red Cross Society (Incorporation) Act

In 1949 the Red Cross started working in Singapore on behalf of the British Red Cross Society. Following the **"Singapore Red Cross Society (Incorporation) Act"**, which was passed by the Parliament of Singapore on April 6, 1973, the Singapore Red Cross Society was formed. This society was incorporated as an independent organization rendering various social and humanitarian activities in Singapore.

2.6.6 Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) Act

The **"Workplace Safety and Health Act 2006"** ("WSHA") addresses requirements for safety and health in workplaces in Singapore and replaced the Factories Act as of 1 March 2006. The WSHA emphasises the importance of managing Workplace Safety and Health proactively, by requiring stakeholders to take reasonably practicable measures that ensure the safety and health of all individuals affected in the course of work.

When enacting the WSH in March 2006, the Ministry of Manpower also announced that the Act will eventually be expanded to protect workers in all workplaces. The first phase will cover six new sectors from March 2008, including that of the logistics, landscape care, hotel, food and beverage and healthcare industries.

3. CLUSTERS IN SINGAPORE

The Biomedical Sciences (BMS) Executive Committee announced at the 15th Biomedical Sciences International Advisory Council (BMS IAC) meeting on 10.10.2010 that the Singapore Government will be investing SGD3.7 billion in Biomedical Sciences research for the period 2011 – 2015.

This 12% increase over the investment by the Government for the period 2006 – 2010 is a strong signal that R&D remains a priority in Singapore's long-term strategy to boost its economic competitiveness, achieve sustained growth and establish the country as Asia's Innovation Capital.

3.1 BIOPOLIS

The Singapore government has built Biopolis - a high-tech biomedical park, at a cost of SGD500 million. Phase I of Biopolis (completed in 2004) includes a nine-building complex linked by skybridges and offers a built-up area of 185,000 sqm. Phase II completed in 2008 added another 37,000 sqm. Pahse III is now close to completion, Phase 4 has been launched and should be completed by 2013. Located in close proximity to the National University of Singapore, National University Hospital and the Singapore Science Parks, the Biopolis is one of Asia's leading centers for biomedical sciences research and development

Biopolis is a significant biotechnology cluster on the global landscape, placing Singapore Biotechnology firmly on the map and creating many business and job opportunities. It was opened in 2003, with the declared goal to become a globally recognised centre for biomedical research and development.

Biopolis is the hallmark of Singapore's dedicated *"Research and Development"* (R&D) efforts. It co-locates public sector research institutes with corporate labs and is designed to foster a collaborative culture among the institutions and organisations under its roof. Researchers are able to access lots of facilities, scientific infrastructure and specialised services. These allow companies to cut R&D costs significantly and accelerate the development timeline. In addition, there are conference facilities and meeting rooms that companies can use. Cafés, shops and amenities are located in the complex to create a 'work, live and play' environment to stimulate exchange of ideas amongst the researchers.

Members include:

- Abbott Manufacturing Singapore Pte Ltd
- Agency for Science, Technology and Research
- FORMA THERAPEUTICS
- Glaxo Smith Kline (gsk)
- Health Science Authority (HSA)
- Life Technologies
- Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd (MSD)
- NOVARTIS Singapore Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Pte Ltd
- Pharma Logicals Research Pte Ltd
- Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI)
- SG Austria
- SIEMENS
- Takeda
- TOKU-E
- WASEDA University

Biopolis
30 Biopolis Street
Singapore Central
Singapore 138671
Tel: +65 6560 0056 Fax: +65 6885 5943
Website: http://www.one-north.sg/hubs_biopolis.aspx
Email: contact@one-north.sg

3.2 SINGAPORE SCIENCE PARKS

The Singapore Science Park, developed and managed by Ascendas, is one of the outstanding R&D and technology hubs in Asia. It was set up under a government initiative in 1980 to provide infrastructure for R&D to flourish in Singapore. Since then, the Park has gained a reputation as one of South East Asia's foremost addresses for R&D.

Members include:

- Amaranth
- AMRI
- Cordlife
- GE
- INVIDA
- Invirogen
- Maccine
- Medtronic
- Merlionpharama
- PPD
- Quintiles
- S Bio
- Vereduslaboratories
- Waters

Ascendas Land (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Ascendas Services Pte Ltd
61 Science Park Road
#04-01 The Galen
Singapore Science Park II
Singapore 117525
Tel: (65) 6774 1033
Fax: (65) 6778 4761
Website: http://www.sciencepark.com.sg/home/index.asp
Email: ascendas@ascendas.com

3.3 TUAS BIOMEDICAL PARK

Tuas Biomedical Park symbolises JTC's commitment (http://www.jtc.gov.sg/industrycluster/Biomedical/TuasBioMedicalPark/Pages/index.aspx) in developing a world-class manufacturing hub for the biomedical industry. The park is located in Tuas View, the westernmost tip of Singapore. Tuas Biomedical Park currently occupies a land area of 183 hectares (ha).

To support the growth of Singapore's biomedical industry, the park will be expanded to include an adjacent 188 ha site. This strategy of cluster development aims to bring about benefits such as greater economies of scale through sharing of major infrastructure, targeted and specialised management of cluster's niche requirements as well as fostering of community ties.

The Tuas Biomedical Park is designed for bulk active pharmaceutical, bio-pharmaceutical manufacturers and all biomedical-related companies. Key infrastructural provisions of power, water, telecommunication, gas and sewer requirements are available in the park. In addition to hard infrastructure, JTC has invested around SGD 6 million in landscaping to create a conducive and inspiring environment for the knowledge-based enterprises in the park. As part of the landscape enhancement project, a landmark sculpture now stands at the park's entrance to mark the gateway into one of Asia's premier Biomedical Parks.

Members include:

- Alcon Singapore Manufacturing Pte Ltd
- Abbott Manufacturing Singapore Pte Ltd
- CIBA Vision Asian Manufacturing and Logistics Pte Ltd
- Genentech
- Glaxo Smith Kline (GSK) Biologicals (Singapore) Pte Ltd
- Merck Sharp & Dohme (Singapore) Ltd (MSD)
- Lonza Biologics Singapore Pte Ltd
- Lonza Biologics Tuas Pte Ltd
- NOVARTIS Singapore Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Pte Ltd
- Pfizer Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
- Roche Singapore Pte Ltd

3.4 SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL ("SGH") CAMPUS

SGH is the largest hospital in Singapore in a campus-like plant. There is a new SGH 20 Million clinical research unit on SGH Campus. The Clinical Trials Resource Centre (CTRC) within SGH was set up in May 1999 as a one-stop resource centre to promote and co-ordinate high quality clinical trials in SGH. CTRC provides advice to Principal Investigators and their Sponsors on the policies and guidelines for conducting clinical trials whether academic or sponsored.

Members:

- Health Sciences Authority (HSA)
- DUKE NUS – graduate medical school
- Ministry of Health
- National Cancer Centre
- National Neuroscience Institute
- National Heart Centre
- Singapore General Hospital (SGH)
- Singapore National Eye Centre
- Sing Health
- Roche Singapore Pte Ltd

Singapore General Hospital
Outram Road
Singapore 169608
Tel: 6222 3322
Fax: 6224 9221
Homepage: www. sgh.com.sg

3.5 KENT RIDGE CAMPUS

One of three major universities in Singapore, National University of Singapore enjoys the reputation as one of the best in the region. The university's main campus is located in southwest Singapore at Kent Ridge, with an area of approximately 1.5 km² (0.6 square miles). The Bukit Timah campus houses its law

faculty, while the Duke-NUS Graduate Medical School Singapore is located at Outram campus.

Members:

- National University Health System (NUHS)
- National University Hospital (NUH)
- National University of Singapore (NUS)
- National University Heart Centre
- National Cancer Institute
- Ortho Genix
- Lilly NUS
- Cancer Science Institute (CSI)

National University of Singapore
21 Lower Kent Ridge Road
Singapore 119077
Tel. +65 6516 6666
Fax: 6775 9330
Email: qsmanager@nus.edu.sg
Homepage: www.nus.edu.sg

4. MARKETING GUIDELINES FOR HEALTHCARE COMPANIES

4.1 GUIDE ON ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES PROMOTION OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

This guide is intended to complement the provisions of the legislation enforced by the Health Sciences Authority. All advertisements or sales promotions for medicinal products need to have a permit from the Health Sciences Authority.

For further information:
http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/medical_advertisements/guidelines.html

4.2 GUIDANCE ON ADVERTISEMENTS OF RAW MEDICINAL HERBS

This document provides a set of guidelines to the industry on the kind of indications and efficacy claims that could or could not be used, for the advertisements of raw medicinal herbs.

For further information:
http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/medical_advertisements/guidelines.html

4.3 GUIDANCE ON DISEASE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN (NOV 2004)

The Disease Awareness Campaign (DAC) initiative by the Health Sciences Authority (HSA) and the Singapore Association of Pharmaceutical Industries (SAPI) was implemented with effect from 1 Nov 2004. It serves to guide the pharmaceutical industry in the content of DAC to ensure that the information is presented in a comprehensive, accurate, fair, and balanced manner. In addition, a HSA-SAPI working arrangement has also been established to deal with enquiries and feedback on DAC.

For further information:
http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/medical_advertisements/guidelines.html

For enquiries on DAC:
Singapore Association of Pharmaceutical Industries
Tel: +65 6738 0966, or
Medical Advertisements Unit of HSA
Tel: +65 6866 3476/7

4.4 GUIDANCE FOR INDUSTRY: SAFETY REPORTING FOR REGISTERED MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

This document applies to licence holders who are responsible for introducing registered western medicinal products into Singapore. It provides guidance to licence holders on the submission of relevant safety information relating to registered western medicinal products to the Vigilance Branch. It addresses the types of documents to be submitted, the timelines and the requirements for reporting drug safety information.

For further information:
http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/Report_Adverse_Events/guidance_for_industry.html

Vigilance Branch
Health Products Regulation Group
Health Sciences Authority
11 Biopolis Way
#11-03 Helios
Singapore 138667
Tel: (65) 6866 3538
Fax: (65) 6478 9069
Email: HSA_productsafety@hsa.gov.sg

5. IMPORT OF HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS

For each shipment of goods, an application for an Import Permit through TradeNet® must be lodged, which can be arranged through the company's freight forwarder or cargo agent. If controlled goods are imported, the Import Permit must be routed to the "Competent Authorities" ("CAs") for approval. "CAs" are Government agencies that regulate controlled goods. If high-tech products are imported, an Import Certificate and Delivery Verification (ICDV) from Singapore Customs may also be needed. The importing party has to pay all the relevant duties and taxes before goods can be cleared at customs and be brought into the local market. Once these items have been paid, the goods can be collected from the

Free Trade Zones (FTZs) for customs clearance. The moment goods are imported into Singapore, they are subject to Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST on imports is levied currently at 7% of the goods' CIF value (Cost, Insurance and Freight) plus Customs duty, commission and other incidental charges, if applicable.

Additional fees may also have to be paid to the Singapore Customs for supervision and inspection of the imported goods. If imports are made from a country that has signed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Singapore (e.g. New Zealand, Japan, America etc), the imported goods may be entitled to a "preferential tariff". If goods are imported from a country that is covered under any of the Schemes of Preferences, tariffs may also be reduced or eliminated. In both cases a Certificate of Origin must be obtained from the supplier.

5.1 GETTING STARTED AND ACTIVATING THE CUSTOMS ACCOUNT

The second step is the activation of the customs account with Singapore Customs. The Customs Account must be activated before any goods can be imported/exported in and out of Singapore. All entities registered with their relevant Issuance Agency with a valid Unique Entity Number (UEN) are eligible to activate their Customs Account. After the activation, the account can be used the following day to apply for import, export and transhipment permits/certificates through TradeNet®, or receive notification alerts for approved TradeNet® permits. TradeNet® is a nation-wide Electronic Data interchange (EDI) System, which serves as a neutral and secure trade platform to facilitate connectivity among the trading community trough a comprehensive suite of trade services.

5.2 IMPORTING GOODS

In general, non-controlled goods may be imported into Singapore without the need for any licenses. The import of certain goods is subject to control by the relevant Competent Authorities ("controlled goods") while the import of certain other goods is strictly prohibited. Traders of controlled goods must have the necessary

licenses & permits before they can import the goods. Controlled goods include drugs, chemicals and food products.

For trading with health care products the competent authority is the "Health Sciences Authority (HSA)". To find the required licences and permits "Online Business Licensing Service" (OBLS) (http://business.gov.sg/licences) can be used.

The different licences to import and supply medicinal products and devices are listed below as follows:

5.2.1 Authorisation to import and export restricted/ psychotropic substances

This authorisation enables a dealer to import a psychotropic or restricted substance. The psychotropic substances can come in the form of raw material or ready-made preparation. The company should authorise a registered pharmacist to apply for the import authorisation. The applicant should have a legitimate and authorised use of the psychotropic substance before the authorisation can be issued to them, and should hold a valid poisons licence. The applicant should also be the one who has overall responsibility for the import, use, storage and sale of the psychotropic substance. The consignment of goods shall be imported within 6 months from the date of the authorisation or licence is issued.

5.2.2 Authorisation to import narcotic drugs

This licence enables a dealer to import a controlled drug listed in the Second to Fourth Schedules to the "Misuse of Drugs Regulations". Controlled drugs are substances specified in the First Schedule at the "Misuse of Drugs Act". The controlled drugs can come in the form of raw material or ready- made preparations. The company should authorise a registered pharmacist to apply for the licence. The applicant should also have a legitimate and authorized use of the controlled drug and hold a valid poisons licence. The applicant should further be the one who has overall responsibility for the import, use, storage and sale of the controlled drug. A licence from the Health Products Regulation Group (HPRG),

Health Sciences Authority (HSA) is required before any consignment of controlled drug (e.g. morphine, pethidine, and heroin) can be imported. The licences are issued on a consignment basis and the consignment should be imported within 6 months from the date the licences are issued.

5.2.3 Form Poisons Licence

This poisons licence is the licence to import products containing poisons as listed in the Schedule to the Poison's Act to store and sell wholesale at a healthcare institution. Poisons are defined as any substances specified in the Schedule to the "Poisons Act, Chapter 234". Any company, unless exempted under the Poisons Act, will need such licence.

The respective licensee must be working full time for the company and be given the responsibilities and accountabilities for all poisons transactions. There is no limit to the number of licensees a company may appoint. However, a principal licence holder should be appointed for each company. For the secondary licence holders, the validity of their licences is subject to the continued validity of the licence of the principal licensee.

For companies which are not dealing with active pharmaceutical ingredients that are intended for local sales, medicinal products and controlled drugs, the company can appoint non-pharmacists to apply to be the licence holders. For companies which are dealing with poisons that fall in the above-mentioned categories, the principal licensee must be a registered pharmacist. Without prejudice to the liability of any person who may be licensed, the principal licensee shall be held responsible for any offence committed under the Poisons Act and Poisons Rules.

Non-pharmacists applicants should be familiar with all legal requirements. They have to attend a briefing session before their application can be approved.

For companies, with a core business in wholesale dealing of medicinal products or active pharmaceutical ingredients, they are expected to comply with HSA's "Good Distribution Practice (GDP)" standard.

5.2.4 Import Licence (for Authorized Agents)

Under the Medicines Act, importers of medicinal products who do not hold the relevant product licences may apply for an import licence to import registered medicinal products. The Import Licence (for Authorized Agents) for Medicinal Products will only be issued to local importers who have been authorized by the product licence holders to import licensed products on their behalf. The importers must demonstrate their compliance with HAS's GDP standard before the granting of the Import Licence would be considered. The products authorized for importation will be listed in the licence.

5.2.5 Wholesale Dealer's Licence for Medicinal Products

If the products imported are for the purpose of selling to others for re-selling, the company will need a Wholesale Dealer's Licence for Medicinal Products. "Wholesale dealing" is defined under the Medicines Act as selling (a product) to a person who buys it for the purpose of selling or supplying it in the course of a business carried on by that person except that it does not include any such sale by the person who manufactured it. Therefore, any person (except for licensed manufacturers) who intends to sell registered medicinal products to others for purpose of resale will have to apply for a Wholesale Dealer's Licence for Medicinal Products. An additional licence is required for the wholesale dealing of controlled drugs. The granting of the Wholesale Dealer's Licence would be considered when the company has been audited and found to comply with HAS's GDP standard.

Licensed wholesale dealers can only deal in registered medicinal products and are not allowed to deal in medicinal products of which the product licences are no longer valid.

5.2.6 Import Licence (On Consignment Basis)

This licence is issued to importers who are not product licence holders or authorised agents. It allows the import of a registered medicinal product on a per consignment basis after the importer has satisfied the licensing authority that the product to be imported is in all respects the same as the medicinal product registered in Singapore.

5.2.7 Import Licence for Chinese Proprietary Medicines (CPM)

This licence is issued under the Medicines Act to allow companies to import Chinese Proprietary Medicines (CPM). The CPM must be listed and approved for sale in Singapore prior to importation. Companies applying for the Import Licence for CPM would need to demonstrate their compliance with HAS's GDP standard.

5.2.8 Licence to import controlled Drugs

This licence is required for the import of medicinal products containing controlled drugs for the use at a healthcare institution. Controlled drugs are substances specified in the First Schedule to the Misuse of Drugs Act (e.g. morphine, pethidine, amphetamine etc.) and can come in form of raw material or ready-made preparations. The importer should have a valid poisons licence, and corresponding import licence or permit for the medicinal products before the application is submitted. The company should authorise a registered pharmacist for the application. The applicant should also have a legitimate and authorized use of the controlled drugs before the licence can be issued to them. Furthermore he should hold a valid poisons licence and be the one who has overall responsibility for the import, use, storage and sale of the controlled drug. The licences are issued on a consignment basis and the consignment should be imported within 6 months from the date the licences are issued. In addition, licences are required to manufacture preparations containing Controlled Drugs and to sell Controlled Drugs by wholesale.

5.2.9 National Authority (Chemical Weapons Convention) Licence

This licence is required to import medicinal and pharmaceutical products that contain chemicals controlled under the Chemical Weapons Convention (e.g. saxitoxin, methylphosphonyl dichloride, triethanolamine etc.) to use, process, transfer or sell at your healthcare institution.

5.2.10 Special Approval to Import Unregistered Medicinal Products

Special approval must be obtained from the Health Products Regulation Group, Health Sciences Authority, for the import of unregistered medicinal products on a named-patient basis. The application must include details of the product to be imported for use and particulars of the importer, the physician responsible as well as the patient to be treated, and submitted to the Therapeutic Products Division (TPD). The consignment of the medicinal product must be imported into Singapore within 6 months form the approval date, unless otherwise stated. Currently, no fee is charged for approval. Both the importer and the physician responsible must maintain proper records on the supply and use of the medicinal product.

5.2.11 Licence to Import and Deal in Medical Devices

This licence is required to import registered medical devices (e.g. bandages, contact lenses, wheelchairs, diagnostic machines etc.) on behalf of device registrants. The applicant must obtain their prior authorisation and comply with the Good Distribution Practices for Medical Devices (GDPMDS) before applying. If the products are sold to others for re-selling, the applicant will need the Wholesaler Dealer's Licence for Medical Devices.

5.3 EXPORTING GOODS

In general, non controlled goods may be exported from Singapore without the need for licenses while the export of certain other goods is strictly prohibited. The export of controlled goods (www.tradeexchange.com.sg) is subject to control by the relevant competent authorities. Therefore certain licenses and permits are required. Special permits are also needed for exporting, re-exporting, transhipping and transporting of strategic goods such as biochemicals. These goods are regulated by the "Strategic Goods (Control) Act". Further information can be found at www.customs.gov.sg/stgc.

For exports arranged by rail or road, the exporter must apply for the Export Permit before exporting. If exports are arranged by air or sea, the exporter has up to 3 days after the plane or ship has left Singapore to apply.

If controlled goods shall be exported, the Export Permit will be routed to the Competent Authorities (CAs) for approval first. If Strategic Goods are exported, additionally a Strategic Goods Control (SGC) TradeNet Permit must be obtained.

There is no GST due on exports. If GST was paid when the goods were imported, a refund of the GST paid can be requested. Additionally, fees to the Singapore Customs for supervision and inspection of the goods may have to be paid.

5.4 TRANSHIPPING GOODS THROUGH SINGAPORE

Transhipping refers to all cases where goods are moved from one country to another country without being imported into the country. Goods that are transhipped through Singapore are consequently not subject to the duties and taxes that would normally be imposed on imports.

In general, non-controlled goods may be transhipped through Singapore without the need for licenses, whereas the transhipment of controlled goods is subject to control by the relevant competent authorities. Therefore the necessary licenses and permits are required, for strategic goods also special permits.

6. MEDICAL PRODUCT REGISTRATION IN SINGAPORE

The Singaporean medical regulatory system is generally industry-friendly. The government is currently trying to increase safety standards by expanding the range of medical products it reviews and approves. The Singaporean regulator of medical devices and pharmaceuticals is the Health Sciences Authority (HSA). Until recently, only pharmaceuticals needed HSA approval, not medical devices. However, the Singapore "Health Products Act" of 2007 requires HSA product approval for all medical devices starting in 2011. The Therapeutic Products Division of the HSA is responsible for reviewing and approving pharmaceuticals and medical devices. Under this division, there is a Pharmaceuticals & Biologics Branch and a Medical Device Branch.

6.1 TYPES OF APPLICATIONS

In applying for a new product licence for a medicinal product in Singapore, there are two types of applications. A New Drug Application (NDA) and a Generic Drug Application (GDA). As the "licensing authority" under the "Medicines Act", the Chief Executive of the HAS and the officers in HAS's Health Products Registration Group have the authority to grant, renew, vary, suspend and revoke licenses and certificates under the "Medicines Act".

6.1.1 New Drug Application (NDA)

NDA for the first strength of an innovator product:

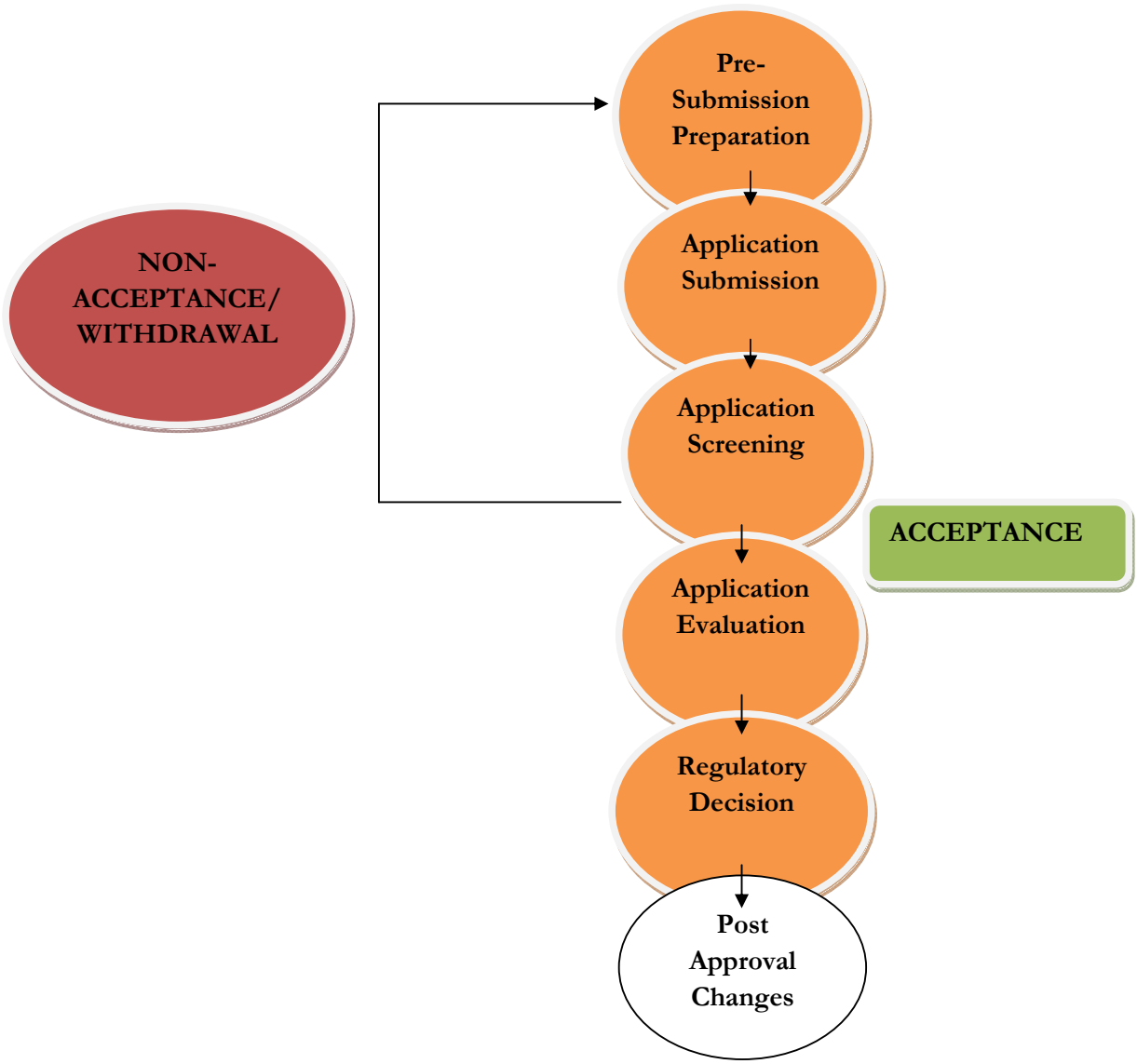
- containing a new chemical entity or a biological entity;
- containing a new combination of registered chemical or biological entities;
- containing registered chemical or biological entities in a new dosage form;
- containing registered chemical or biological entities for use by a different route of administration and marked under a different product name;

- containing registered chemical or biological entities for new indications, dosage recommendations and/or patient populations and mrked under a different product name.

6.1.2 Generic Drug Application (GDA)

GDA is possible for a product that is essentially similar to a currently registered product in Singapore (not applicable to biologics), i.e. for the first strength of a generic product and for subsequent strengths of the generic product that has been registered or has been submitted. The product name and pharmaceutical dosage form shall be the same as has been submitted previously.

6.2 REGISTRATION PROGRESS FOR A MEDICINAL PRODUCT



6.2.1 Pre-submission Preparations

This first step in the registration process is one of the most important because it involves compiling all of the necessary documents into a CTD format for submission to HSA. However, if questions arise or clarification is needed during the preparations, the applicant is encouraged to contact HSA via one of two methods:

- Pre-Submission Inquiry via Email to **HSA_MedProd_Registration@hsa.gov.sg**, if any clarification is needed prior to submission;
- Pre-Submission Consultation for larger or complex issues relating to an impending submission.

6.2.2 Application Submission

There are two parts in submitting an application for product registration: through online Pharmaceutical Regulatory and Information System (PRISM) and CTD dossier submission.

A separate product licence and a separate application form is required for each pharmaceutical dosage form and strength of the medicinal product. Separate application forms are also required for the following:

- Powder for injections containing different amounts of drug substance per container;
- Concentrates for reconstitution labelled with the actual amount of drug substance before reconstitution;
- Pre-filled syringes.

6.2.3 Application Screening

After submission, the application will be screened to ensure that there are no deficiencies that would hinder the evaluation. If any deficiencies are identified, a screening query letter will be issued to the applicant.

The applicant will be required to submit all of the requested information and documents within 30 calendar days from the date of the screening query letter. Any deficiencies noted must be addressed before the dossier can be accepted for evaluation.
When the response to the screening query letter has been received, the requested information and documents will be screened for completeness.

If the applicant fails to provide the requested information, or the submitted information is incomplete or contains unsolicited information, the application will be rejected.

An acknowledgement notice will be issued to the applicant upon acceptance of an application. The date of acceptance of the application will be considered as the start of the evaluation timeline.

6.2.4 Application Evaluation

Evaluation by HSA is based on the data set submitted by the applicant. A query letter will be issued to the applicant if clarification or additional information is required.

The stop-clock starts whenever HSA issues a query letter. Queries may be raised at any time from the date of acceptance of the application to regulatory decision. The stop-clock ends when HSA receives complete and satisfactory responses from the applicant.

Additional supporting data submitted after acceptance of the application will not be considered, unless requested by HSA or mutually agreed upon by HSA and the applicant prior to acceptance.

During the evaluation process, HSA may determine that the application is more suitably evaluated via an alternate route. Any re-routing of the application will be discussed with the applicant.

HSA may engage external evaluators, experts and advisory committees in the evaluation process, when necessary. These experts include scientists and clinicians from both local and overseas institutions. All external evaluators and experts are bound by agreement to protect the information made available to them. The identity of the external evaluators is kept confidential.

6.2.5 Regulatory Decision

A regulatory decision is made based on the outcome of HSA's evaluation of the submitted data package. The decision can be one of the following:

- Approval – the application has satisfied the registration requirements for quality, safety and efficacy;
- Approvable – when the application has minor deficiencies;
- Non-approvable – when the application has major deficiencies; or
- Rejection – when the response provided by the applicant fails to address the major deficiencies highlighted in HSA's non-approvable decision.

HSA may issue a product licence on the condition that certain documents/information shall be submitted after the licence has been issued. Under such circumstances, an official letter of commitment is required before the licence can be issued. The official letter of commitment should be specific, i.e. addresses the particular issues of concern and should provide details on how and when the post-approval licensing commitments will be satisfied. Failure to comply with these commitments may result in the suspension or revocation of the Product Licence.

6.3 POST APPROVAL CHANGES

Throughout the life cycle of a medicinal product, changes to a product's efficacy, quality and/or safety are likely to occur. HSA must be notified of any changes to a product's safety, efficacy or quality through an application process – i.e. the variation application.

There are two types of variation applications: major variation application (MAV) and minor variation application (MIV).

6.3.1 Major Variation (MAV)

Major Variation application for an existing registered product: MAV-1 is chosen for any variation to the approved indications, dosing regimens, patient groups, and/or inclusion of clinical information extending the usage of the product (e.g. clinical trial information related to an unapproved indication, dosing regimen and/or patient population; additional bacterial strains for antimicrobial products). MAV-2 is chosen for a change in current approved forensic classification, also known as reclassification.

6.3.2 Minor Variation (MIV)

Minor Variation application for an existing registered product, which requires regulatory approval (MIV-1): For an administrative change, which does not require regulatory approval; i.e. notification (MIV-2).

Except for administrative changes and some minor variations where notification to HSA is sufficient, all applications require HSA's approval before the changes can be implemented.

A minor variation application is submitted via the "Amendment to a Licence of Western Drug Product" form in PRISM. If an MIV contains multiple proposed variations that belong to both MIV categories, the MIV should be submitted as an

MIV-1. If a proposed MIV-2 does not meet its specified conditions, then the MIV should be submitted as an MIV-1.
Applicants should ensure that all conditions and documentary requirements for the MIV have been fulfilled prior to submission. For an MIV with multiple variations, all of the requirements for each individual variation must be met.

The process to submit a MAV or MIV is similar to submitting an NDA or GDA. Further information is provided at: http://www.hsa.gov.sg

7. HEALTH INSURANCE SYSTEM

7.1 OVERVIEW OF THE SINGAPOREAN HEALTH INSURANCE

Prior to 1984, medical services were financed through general taxes and provided free or at a nominal charge. In the face of escalating health care costs and low labour productivity, the Singaporean government developed the National Health Plan to reform the structure and financing of the health care system, creating the Medisave system.

In 1984, Singapore adopted a health care system of health savings accounts, called Medisave accounts which emphasize personal responsibility. Along with the compulsory medical savings accounts, most Singaporeans also enrol in Medishield, a voluntary insurance plan.

Today Singapore's system uses a combination of compulsory savings from payroll deductions (funded by both employers and employees), a nationalized catastrophic health insurance plan, and government subsidies, as well as the regulation of supply and prices of healthcare services to keep overall costs under control. Subsidies are based on a sliding income scale and the patient's ability to pay. The government subsidizes the provision of health care services based on the setting which care is delivered and the amenities provided. Whereas public hospitals charge the patient fees representing at least 19% of total costs and the government meeting the balance from general revenue, private hospitals charge the patient 100% of costs.

The individual can use funds from the Medisave account or out-of-pocket to pay for health care services in methods of direct payment, co-payment, or deductibles. Many Singaporeans also have supplementary private health insurance, which is often provided by employers, for services not covered by the government's programs. The employer contributes to the individuals' Medisave accounts.

Medisave and Medishield are managed under a broader government-regulated compulsory savings program called the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"). Under the purview of the Ministry of Manpower, the Central Provident Fund is administered by the Central Provident Fund Board which is a Statutory Board.

Working Singaporeans and their employers make monthly contributions to the CPF and these contributions go into three accounts: (i) the ordinary account (savings can be used to buy a home, pay for CPF insurance, investment and education), (ii) special account (for old age and investment in retirement-related financial products) and (iii) the Medisave account (savings can be used for hospitalization expenses and approved medical insurance). Other CPF schemes are Medifund, ElderShield and Private Medical Insurance Scheme ("PMIS").

The financing philosophy of Singapore's healthcare delivery system is based on individual responsibility and community support. Patients are expected to co-pay part of their medical expenses and to pay more when they demand a higher level of service. At the same time, Government subsidies help to keep basic healthcare affordable.

7.1.1 Medisave

Singapore's Medisave system is financed primarily through medical savings accounts. The contribution rate from the CPF for Medisave ranges from 6.5 to 9 percent of a worker's pre-tax income, depending on age, with older workers paying more.[2] These contributions are exempt from income tax, earn interest, saved for

[2] For further details on how employees contribute to their Medisave account: http://www.moh.gov.sg/mohcorp/hcfinancing.aspx?id=322

medical expenses in old age and form part of one's estate after death. Singapore places limits on how much of Medisave funds can be used for daily hospital charges, physician fees and surgical fees to discourage unnecessary hospitalization. In December 2008, Singaporeans had an average of SGD 14,900 saved in Medisave accounts.

7.1.2 Medishield

Established in 1990, Medishield is a high-deductible insurance plan that is intended to protect people from catastrophic medical expenses. Medishield is a risk-pooling insurance plan for those under 70 years of age developed to assist low-income Singaporeans. It has a high deductible and does not cover services such as vaccinations, psychiatric treatment or drug and alcohol rehabilitation. Every Medisave member is automatically enrolled, but they can opt-out. However, about 88% of Medisave account holders participate in Medishield.

Annual Medishield premiums are deducted from a member's Medisave account. Medishield is protected from a considerable amount of liability because it operates on insurance underwriting principles, which allows it to exclude some illnesses if the patient has been receiving treatment before joining Medishield. Singaporeans also have the option of joining supplemental insurance plans (see 8.1.5 below) provided that they are enrolled in Medishield.

7.1.3 Medifund

This government support was created in 1993 as a safety net to those whose Medisave accounts are low and cannot pay out-of-pocket expenses. This fund is not an entitlement and is distributed on a case-by-case basis.

Set up with an initial capital of SGD 200 million, the Government injects capital into the fund when budget surpluses are available. The Government utilises the interest income from the capital sum to help needy patients who have exhausted all other means to pay their medical bills.

7.1.4 ElderShield

Launched in 2002, ElderShield covers cases of severe disability with financial protection for long-term care through monthly payouts. Citizens and Permanent Residents reaching the age of 40 are automatically covered by ElderShield unless they opt out.

There are currently 2 ElderShield schemes: ElderShield300 and ElderShield400. ElderShield300 was first launched in September 2002 and offers a payout of SGD300 per month for a maximum of 60 months. ElderShield400 came about after the ElderShield reform in 2007 and offers an improved coverage with payout of SGD400 per month for a maximum of 72 months. Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents who join ElderShield after September 2007 will be on the ElderShield400 scheme.

7.1.5 Private Medical Insurance Scheme ("PMIS")

This scheme allows CP members to use Medisave savings for approved plans through private companies to cover themselves and their dependants. Dependants refer to a member's parents, spouse, children and grandparents.

7.2 COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE

As mentioned above, Medisave and Medishield are managed under a government-regulated compulsory savings program called the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"). CPF is a compulsory retirement fund scheme for Singapore citizens and permanent residents.

Participation in Medisave is mandatory for the working population, whereas employees are free to opt out of Medishield and ElderShield.

7.3 REIMBURSEMENT SYSTEM

Singapore's Health care system is a reimbursement system. The patient pays the doctor, lab or prescribed medicines and is then reimbursed by the state system. Medisave covers inpatient services such as hospital charges, physician fees and surgical procedures. A few outpatient services such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy are also covered by Medisave.

In addition Polyclinics are offered as one-stop centres to provide services including immunizations, health screening, family planning services and psychiatric services. Patients not only have choice over providers, but they also can choose different classes of wards with varying levels of physical amenities.

Medishield operates under a scheduled reimbursement system based on days of hospitalisation and type of surgical treatment, offset by individuals sharing costs by way of co-payments and deductibles.

The Government has, in recent years, allowed the private insurance market to offer similar Medishield-type policies so individuals now have a choice between Medishield or a private alternative. Premiums for Medishield (or private insurance alternatives) can be paid from an individual's Medisave account.

Invariably, individuals will still need to pay for part of their medical expenses directly, even after receiving reimbursements from Medisave, Medishield or private health insurance. These amounts generally relate to deductibles, co-payments (under Medisave or Medishield) or for over the counter prescription drugs not covered by private health insurance.

8. SPECIFIC LEGAL ISSUES IN HEALTH CARE

All types of commercial sales arrangements are known and common in Singapore. However, there is little specific legislation in this area and common law principles will apply to a large extent.

8.1 DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS

A manufacturer or supplier who wishes to distribute its products and/or to expand its selling operations in Singapore can chose to enter into a Distribution Agreement with a local company to do so. A distribution agreement may include the specifics of how long the distributor will work for a set price, and the specific way in which the goods will be distributed. There is a limited association between the supplier of the goods and the distributor, according to which the latter gets supply of manufactured goods on a regular basis for the onward sale to its customers.

There are two main types of distribution agreements in Singapore:

- A sole or exclusive distribution agreement; and
- A non-exclusive distribution agreement.

Most principals prefer to make non-exclusive distribution agreements even if, in reality, there is only one distributor in the territory concerned. This gives the principal greater flexibility should a distributor act in a way which contradicts the principal's concepts/interests and the distributor knows he can be replaced if he does not perform as promised. Should the principal wish to appoint another distributor or enter the local market himself, there is no necessity to terminate the present relationship by virtue of the non-exclusive grant.

In Singapore agreements between principals/manufacturers and agents/distributors are typically from 2-5 years. There is an emphasis towards a long-term view of the market. Usually a distribution agreement is fairly long so that the manufacturer knows his goods have the best chance of reaching the largest possible market. As the market is relatively small, Singapore firms ask for agreements to be on an exclusive basis and often ask to have rights to distributorship for the neighbouring markets, e.g. Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand etc..

Singapore is considered to be the gateway to ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) and work through either their own offices in these neighbouring countries or through a comprehensive network of distributors. Manufacturers

usually determine the conditions of the contract based on their own internal corporate goals on such issues.

Distribution through agents/distributors is two-tiered. These companies import products directly from foreign manufacturers and supply to end-users. In Singapore government and private laboratories prefer to source directly from either local distributors or the companies' sales offices, rather than directly from foreign manufacturers. This ensures that they are accessible to after-sales service and relieves them from the maintenance and repair of equipment. New-to-market manufacturers thinking of entering the Singapore and wider Asian markets should consider using a local agent/distributor. This is because the Government of Singapore tenders' for purchases are usually only open to suppliers registered with the Central Procurement Services. Tender notices are published (www.gebiz.gov.sg) and only registered suppliers are allowed access to the tender application forms which must be purchased. Private end-users, including research institutions and centres have procurement departments to coordinate all purchases. They also maintain a list of selected distributors whom they call upon regularly. This allows them to streamline their accounts.

Distributor mark-ups are anywhere between 20%-40% and for equipment; they charge an additional 4%-5% of the value of the equipment to cover the costs of spare parts, after-sales service, maintenance and support.

Distributors that distribute products using the retail pharmacy chain channels (specifically those targeting the self-test market) also have to pay "listing fees" for prime retail shelf space. The charges for such listing fees vary and may cost as much as USD 30,000. Chain stores with more outlets will charge higher listing fees because of customer reach/coverage in the market.

However, some care should therefore be taken with their drafting since distribution agreements can fall foul of competition law. Common issues to consider when drafting a distribution agreement include:

- the territorial or other scope of the agreement;
- non-exclusivity or exclusivity (taking into account competition law);
- non-compete obligations (taking into account competition law);

- minimum performance obligations;
- reporting obligations;
- marketing rights;
- trade mark licensing;
- the applicable terms and conditions of sale;
- the circumstances in which the agreement may be terminated; and
- the consequences of termination.

8.2 AGENCY AGREEMENTS

The law of agency plays an important role in commercial transactions since it will often be easier to transact through intermediaries. Accordingly, much day-to-day commercial transactions are facilitated by intermediaries acting within the scope of the authority that has been conferred on them whether expressly or by implication. Such persons who act on behalf of others are regarded as agents and the legal effect of such acts by agents is that the person for whom they are acting – the principal - is bound by such acts and may incur legal obligations to the third party who has dealt with the agents. Therefore, in an agency situation there is only one contract of sale between the principal and the customer, whereas a distributor buys and resells goods on his own under two separate contracts.

A sales agent may be appointed orally or in writing by the principal. The principal grants the agent limited authority to enter into contracts on his (the principal's) behalf. Sales contracts with customers are concluded directly between the principal and the third party. The parties' rights and obligations are usually specified in the agency agreement, covering aspects such as:

- Term and termination clauses
- Products covered
- Exclusivity – if any
- Sales targets and other duties
- Commission payment
- Contractual territory and geographical restrictions
- Non-competition

In Singapore no specific legislation governs the relationship between the sales agent and the principal. Thus the general principles of Singapore contract law apply. As a result, the parties can come to their own terms and conditions.

It is important to bear in mind that Singapore law – as opposed to various European Law systems (e.g. Sec. 89 b German Commercial Code, HGB) and other European legal systems – does not grant a mandatory compensation to the sales agent for developing a clientele in case the principal terminates the contract. This would require an explicit stipulation as part of the agency agreement in Singapore. Even if the parties opted for the application of German law, it is in general permitted to expressly exclude any compensation payment in the agency agreement. From the principal's perspective this is advisable.

9. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

9.1 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The **Ministry of Health** (http://www.moh.gov.sg) is responsible for providing information, raising health awareness and education, ensuring the accessibility of health services, and monitoring the quality of health services provided to citizens and visitors in the Republic of Singapore. In addition, it is also involved in the control of illness and disease in the country, coordinating the utilisation of resources and expertise where necessary.

9.2 SINGAPORE'S HEALTH PROMOTION BOARD

The **Health Promotion Board** ("HPB"; http://www.hpb.gov.sg) of Singapore is a statutory board of the Singapore government and reports to the Ministry of Health. It was established in 2001 to act as the main driver for national health promotion and disease prevention programmes, "with a vision to build a nation of fit and healthy Singaporeans".

HPB undertakes the aforementioned programmes in Singapore with the goal of "increasing the quality and years of healthy life and preventing illnesses, disability and premature death."

9.3 SINGAPORE'S HEALTH SCIENCES AUTHORITY

The **Health Sciences Authority** ("HAS"; http://www.hsa.gov.sg) is a statutory board under the Ministry of Health. HSA is a multi-disciplinary agency. It applies medical, pharmaceutical and scientific expertise to protect and advance public health and safety. The organization serves three key functions: It is the national regulator for health products; it secures the national blood supply through its operation of the national blood bank - Bloodbank@HSA; and it represents the national expertise in forensic medicine, forensic science and analytical chemistry testing capabilities. These support other regulatory and compliance agencies in the administration of justice and in safeguarding public health.

9.4 CENTRE FOR DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The **Center for Drug Administration** (http://www. hsa.gov.sg) was formed as a result of a merger between two of HSA's former professional centers responsible for the regulation and evaluation of medicinal products – the Centre for Pharmaceutical Administration (CPA) and the Centre for Drug Evaluation (CDE).

The CDA's mission is to further rationalize and streamline the systems and processes for the evaluation and registration of western medicinal products in Singapore. Such procedures used to be completed by various arms of the CPA and CDE, but synergizing processes and systems is in line with HSA's objective of providing seamless regulatory services.

9.5 SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL

The **Singapore Medical Council** ("SMC"; http://www.smc.gov.sg), a statutory board under the Ministry of Health, maintains the Register of Medical Practitioners in Singapore, administers the compulsory continuing medical education (CME) programme and also governs and regulates the professional conduct and ethics of registered medical practitioners. In its efforts to ensure that doctors are keeping abreast of medical advances, the Council has implemented compulsory CME with effect from 1 January 2003.

Section 5 of the Medical Registration Act (Cap 174) states that the functions of the SMC are to:

- Keep and maintain registers of registered medical practitioners;
- Approve or reject applications for medical registration under the MRA or to approve any such application subject to such restrictions as it may think fit;
- Issue practicing certificates to registered medical practitioners;
- Make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the courses of instructions and examinations leading to the Singapore degree;
- Make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered medical practitioners;
- Determine and regulate the conduct and ethics of registered medical practitioners; and
- Generally do all such acts and matters and things as are necessary to be carried out under the MRA.

9.6 SINGAPORE DENTAL COUNCIL

The **Singapore Dental Council** (http://www.sdc.gov.sg) is the self-regulatory body for the dental professions constituted under the Dental Registration Act (Chapter 76). Its key objectives are to promote high standards of oral health and to promote the interests of the dental profession in Singapore.

The Council is empowered:

- to approve or reject applications for registration as a dentist;
- to issue certificates of registration and practicing certificates to registered dentists;
- to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered medical practitioners
- to make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered dentists
- to determine and regulate the conduct and ethics of registered dentists and
- generally to do all such acts, matters and things as are necessary to be carried out, or which the Council is authorized to carry out, under the Dental Registration Act

9.7 SINGAPORE PHARMACY COUNCIL

The **Pharmacy Council** (http://www.spc.gov.sg) maintains the list of persons legally qualified to practise pharmacy in Singapore (Register of Pharmacist) and also governs and regulates the professional conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists.

The functions of the Council, as stated in Section 5 of the Pharmacists Registration Act (PRA) are:

- To keep and maintain registers of registered pharmacists;
- To approve or reject applications for registration under the PRA or to approve any such application subject to such restrictions as it may think fit;
- To issue certificates of registration and practising certificates to registered pharmacists;
- To make recommendations to the appropriate authorities on the courses of instructions and examinations leading to a Singapore degree;
- To prescribe and implement measures, guidelines and standards for the training of persons seeking registration as pharmacists under PRA;

- To make recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the training and education of registered pharmacists;
- To determine and regulate the conduct and ethics of registered pharmacists; and
- Generally to do all such acts and matters and things as are necessary to be carried out under the PRA.

9.8 TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE (TCM) PRACTITIONER BOARD

This is a statutory board established under the Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioners Act 2000 (http://www.tcmpb.gov.sg). TCMPB registers TCM practitioners (both acupuncturists and TCM physicians), accredits TCM institutions and TCM courses for the purpose of registration and regulates the professional ethics and conduct of registered TCM practitioners.

9.9 ACADEMY OF MEDICINE SINGAPORE

Formed in 1957, the **Academy of Medicine**, Singapore (http://www.ams.edu.sg), is a professional institution of medical and dental specialists devoted to advancing the art and science of medicine in Singapore through postgraduate specialist training; maintenance of high standards of competency and ethical integrity through continuous professional development as well as dissemination of information and knowledge to the public on matters related to health.

9.10 AGENCY FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH (A*STAR)

The **Agency for Science, Technology and Research** (A*STAR; http://www.a-star.edu.sg) is Singapore's lead government agency dedicated to fostering world-class scientific research and talent for a vibrant knowledge-based economy. A*STAR actively nurtures public sector research and development in Biomedical

Sciences, and Physical Sciences & Engineering, and spurs growth in Singapore's key economic clusters by providing human, intellectual and industrial capital to our partners in industry and the healthcare sector. A*STAR currently oversees 14 research institutes and seven consortia & centers located in Biopolis and Fusionopolis and their vicinity, and supports extramural research with the universities, hospital research centers, and other local and international partners.

9.11 BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Established in October 2000, the **Biomedical Research Council** ("BMRC"; http://www.a-star.edu.sg) supports, oversees and coordinates public sector biomedical research and development activities in Singapore. BMRC:

- oversees the development of core research capabilities within A*STAR research units specialising in bioprocessing; chemical synthesis; genomics and proteomics; molecular and cell biology; bioengineering and nanotechnology; and computational biology
- actively promotes translational medicine and cross-disciplinary research, as part of its efforts to advance human healthcare
- supports biomedical research in the wider scientific community such as public universities and hospitals
- engages in human capital development in the biomedical sciences and promotes societal awareness of biomedical research through outreach programmes.

BMRC works in close partnership with the Singapore Economic Development Board's (EDB) Biomedical Sciences Group and Bio*One Capital, in spearheading the Biomedical Sciences (BMS) Initiative to develop Singapore into the Biopolis of Asia – an international biomedical sciences hub that advances human healthcare through the pursuit of excellence in research and development, manufacturing, and healthcare delivery.

BMRC has also been working closely with the Ministry of Health's (MOH) National Medical Research Council (NMRC) in the second phase of biomedical

research which focuses on strengthening capabilities in translational and clinical research.

9.12 CENTRE FOR MEDICAL DEVICE REGULATION

The **Centre for Medical Device Regulation** ("CMDR"; http://www.hsa.gov.sg) is a new regulatory centre established under HSA to spearhead the administration and development for the regulatory control of medical devices in Singapore. Incorporating the former Product Regulation Department of the Ministry of Health, CMDR is developing the regulatory framework for the safety, quality and efficacy of medical devices, which is planned for progressive implementation. The Centre also administers the Contact Lens Practitioners Act through the registration and licensing of contact lens practitioners and the enforcement of the Act and regulations.

9.13 GENOME INSTITUTE OF SINGAPORE

The **Genome Institute of Singapore** (http://www.gis.a-star.edu.sg) is a unique place for scientific discovery. According to the institute, the future in biology lies in the fusion of highly comprehensive and massively parallel genomic and computational approaches with cell and medical biology. Therefore, the institute seeks the integration of technology and biology towards answering questions of medical importance. The approach is strategic and is based on long-term scientific and social objectives.

9.14 INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL BIOLOGY

On December 7th 2006, approval was given for the creation of the seventh institute in the biomedical sciences cluster of Singapore's Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR). One year later to the day, the **Institute of Medical Biology** (http://www.imb.a-star.edu.sg) has its formal opening. The IMB started operating in April 2007 with a coalescence of research programmes from the Centre for Molecular Medicine and the laboratories of the Singapore Stem Cell

Consortium. It has already been joined by groups from top institutions in Singapore and the USA, and from the biotechnology industry, and more teams will come during the coming years. Research activities in IMB today range across stem cells, development and differentiation, cancer and genetic diseases. By studying how molecular changes lead to increasing cell specialization and complexity in the context of human tissues and diseases, new knowledge will be gained that will lead the biomedical science community to novel therapeutic strategies for improved quality of life. From Singapore and around the world, IMB's scientists are now coming together, bringing their pioneering spirit and their creative talent to form a research institute of international excellence. IMB's research will help to build the bridges between basic science and clinical medicine that are so necessary to nurture an innovative and productive biomedical industry in Singapore.

9.15 LIFE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

The **Life Sciences Institute** (http://lsi.nus.edu.sg) was formally set up in 2001 under the name of the office of Life Sciences with the mission to develop the National University of Singapore into a world-class research and education hub in the life sciences. It has since reached full institute status and hence been renamed on 1 April 2008.

9.16 NATIONAL CANCER CENTRE

The **Department of Medical Oncology** (http://www.nccs.com.sg) continues to introduce new drugs to treat cancer. Drugs like Herceptin, which improve the chance of survival for many breast cancer patients, are being offered to eligible patients. Overseas patients with diseases that had no effective treatment in the past, such as Glivec-resistant gatrointestinal stromal tumour and renal cell carcinoma, now seek treatment here. The number of new patients has increased by 15-20% compared with that in the same period in 2004, consolidating NCCS' status as a regional clinical trial centre.

9.17 NATIONAL HEALTHCARE GROUP

The **National Healthcare Group's** ("NHG"; http://www.nhg.com.sg) vision is "Adding years of healthy life". This vision departs from merely healing the sick to the more difficult but infinitely more rewarding task of preventing illness and preserving health and quality of life. NHG is a leader in public healthcare in Singapore, recognised at home and abroad for the quality of its medical expertise and facilities. Care is provided through an integrated network of primary healthcare polyclinics, acute care hospitals, national specialty centers, innovative virtual specialty centers and business divisions. Together, they bring a rich legacy of 325 years of medical expertise to NHG's philosophy of patient-centric care. With more than 9,000 staff, NHG aims to provide care that is patient-centric, accessible, seamless, comprehensive, appropriate and cost-effective.

9.18 NATIONAL HEART CENTRE

The **National Heart Centre** Singapore (http://www.nhcs.com.sg) is dedicated to providing excellence in healthcare as the national and regional referral centre for cardiovascular disease through cost-effective and best care possible at the best value. This will be achieved through our clinical services, teaching, research and training.

9.19 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HEALTH SYSTEM

The **National University Health System** ("NUHS"; http://www.nuhs.edu.sg) was established in January 2008. A joint venture between the National University of Singapore (NUS) and MOH Holdings, the NUHS groups the National University Hospital and the National University of Singapore's Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine and Faculty of Dentistry under a common governance structure to create synergies to advance its tripartite mission of excellence in clinical care, translational clinical research and education. These include training healthcare providers and scientists while conducting research that focuses on

bringing solutions to major healthcare challenges faced by Singaporeans. The comprehensive infrastructure on the Kent Ridge campus is being developed to include extensive research and education facilities. These will be housed within the upcoming Centre for Translational Medicine building, as well as an academic medicine building that will be home to a number of specialist outpatient clinics. Together with a new building for the Faculty of Dentistry and two national centres for cancer and cardiovascular medicine, the campus development programme will enable the NUHS to fulfill its mission.

9.20 PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SINGAPORE

The "**Pharmaceutical Society of Singapore"** (PSS; http://www.pss.org.sg) is the professional organisation representing pharmacists in Singapore. Founded in 1905 as the Straits Pharmaceutical Society, today it is steered by an elected council comprising a president and 11 council members. Our membership comprises pharmacists practicing in the community, hospital, marketing/sales/ distribution and academic sectors. PSS is a non-profit organisation. The mission of the PSS is to "Maximise the contribution of pharmacists to the healthcare of Singaporeans". To this end, we have adopted a two-pronged strategy - to upgrade pharmacists professionally and to reach out to the public through health education programmes. The society aims to provide Singaporeans with high quality pharmaceutical services, which emphasize safe, efficacious and cost effective drug treatments.

9.21 SINGAPORE ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES

The "**Pharmaceutical Trade Association"** ("PTA"; http://www.sapi.org.sg) was founded on 26 May 1966. The necessity of forming an association came about when Singapore imposed an import quota on pharmaceutical products soon after Singapore became independent. PTA made representations to the Government, which finally resulted in the abolishment of the quota system. On 19 December 1975, the Association's name was changed to the Singapore Association of

Pharmaceutical Industries (SAPI) so as to encompass a wider spectrum of pharmaceutical related businesses into the Association, namely the trading houses, manufacturers, representative offices and pharmacies.

9.22 SINGHEALTH CENTRE FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH

Behind each healthcare professional at **SingHealth** (http:// singhealth.com www.sg) is a multi-disciplinary team committed to delivering the best patient care possible. Within its vibrant medical campus, the centre pursues innovations that transform care to comfort and heal its patients. The centre seeks to discover new and better ways to cure and care for patients.

9.23 SINGAPORE CLINICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SCRI)

The second phase of Singapore's Biomedical Sciences Initiative focused on expanding and strengthening Singapore's capabilities in translational and clinical research, which are essential for translating research discoveries into clinical applications that will improve health care. The development of a national-level, academic research organisation like SCRI (http://www.scri.edu.sg) aids this goal by filling an important gap in the development of human capital and infrastructure. SCRI houses an experienced and highly-qualified team of scientists and research staff, offering a comprehensive suite og clinical research capabilities. These areas of expertise range from clinical project development to execution, including protocol/study design, projectmansgement, site monitoring, data management, biostatistical analysis, epidemiology and evidence synthesis, and training in various aspects of clinical research. In driving towards its vision, SCRI continues to enhance Singapore's clinical research capabilities and strengthen its expertise in executing single and multi-site, multi-national research developing regional clinical research networks.

9.24 SINGAPORE INSTITUTE FOR CLINICAL SCIENCES

The **Singapore Institute for Clinical Sciences** ("SICS"; http://www.sics.a-star.edu.sg) will accelerate the translation of basic discoveries into new diagnostics and therapeutics. This institute will be distinguished by its focus on clinical science and the use of innovative approaches and technologies that enable the efficient and effective study of human health and disease. In so doing, the institute attracts, trains and nurtures a new type of clinician scientist. The institute collaborates with universities, research institutes and clinical programs to achieve the ultimate goal of improving human health as well as Singapore's economic well-being. The research focus of SICS will be centered on the human as the model system, and will complement other A*STAR Research Institutes (RIs) by focusing on the clinical and translational research portion of the spectrum of biomedical research. SICS will have both intramural research programs and extramural outreach initiatives.

9.25 SINGAPORE RADIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The **Singapore Radiological Society** ("SRS"; http://srs.org.sg) was founded in 1977. It is the national society representing the interests of the radiological community in Singapore. The SRS is a member of regional and international societies of radiology including the ASEAN Association of Radiology (AAR), the Asia-Oceanian Society of Radiology (AOSR), the International Society of Radiology (ISR), the Asian-Oceanian Society of Head & Neck Radiology (AOSHNR), and the Asia Pacific Society of Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiology (APSVIR). The SRS has various subsections which represent subspecialties such as Neuroradiology and Interventional Radiology. The SRS is dedicated to continuing medical education (CME). Activities include lectures and workshops conducted throughout the year. An annual scientific meeting is held in the first two months of the year. The SRS also organises regional and international conferences. There have been several large conferences organised by the SRS over the past few years.

9.26 SINGAPORE'S SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

The original name of SSBMB (http://www.ssbmb.org) was Singapore Biochemical Society (SBS). It was founded in 1983 by several academic staff of the Department of Biochemistry at the National University of Singapore and other biochemists in Singapore. Following the change of names of the Federation of Asian and Oceanian Biochemists (FAOB) and the International Union of Biochemistry to FAOBMB and IUBMB respectively, SBS also officially changed its name to SSBMB in 1993. However, the aims and activities of SSBMB remain the same. It continues to promote biochemistry and molecular biology among fellow biochemists and interested laymen in Singapore and the region. Towards this end, SSBMB has organised two highly successful international meetings - the 4th FAOB Congress in 1986 and the 3rd IUBMB Conference in 1995. Annually, SSBMB also publishes a journal, The Singapore Biochemist. The SSBMB also awards prizes to the best student in Biochemistry and/or Biotechnology at the National University of Singapore, Singapore Polytechnic and Ngee Ann Polytechnic. Small travel awards have also been given to graduate student members of the society.

9.27 OTHER IMPORTANT INSTITUIONS

Noteworthy are also the following institutions:

- **Bioinformatics Institute** ("BII")
  (http://www.bii.a-star.edu.sg/)
- **Bioprocessing Technolgy Institute** ("BTI")
  (http://www.bti.a-star.edu.sg/Website/)
- **Experimental Therapeutics Centre** ("ETC")
  (http://www.etc.a-star.edu.sg)
- **Institute of Molecular and Cell Biology** ("IMCB")
  (http://www.imcb.a-star.edu.sg/php/main.php)

- **Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology** ("IBN") (http://www.ibn.a-star.edu.sg/)
- **Singapore Bioimaging Consortium** ("SBIC") (http://www.sbic.a-star.edu.sg)
- **Singapore Immunology Network** ("SIN") (http://www.sign.a-star.edu.sg)

10. SCHEDULE: MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CENTRES IN SINGAPORE

Academy of Medicine	81 Kim Keat Road, # 11-00 & #12-00 NKF Centre Singapore 328836 Tel: (65) 65937800 Fax: (65) 65937860 Website: www.ams.edu.sg
Agency for Science Technology and Research (A*STAR)	1 Fusionopolis Way, #20-10 Connexis North Tower Singapore 138632 Tel: (65) 68266111 Fax: (65) 67771711 Website: www.a-star.edu.sg
Genome Institute of Singapore	60 Biopolis Street, #02-01, Genome Singapore 138672 Tel: (65) 6808 8000 Website: www.gis.a-star.edu.sg
Institute of Medical Biology (A*STAR)	8A Biomedical Grove, #06-06 Immunos Singapore 138648 Tel: (65) 6 407 0150 Website: www.imb.a-star.edu.sg
Life Sciences Institute (University of Singapore)	National University of Singapore Centre for Life sciences #05-03 28 Medical Drive Singapore 117456 Tel: (65)6516 4032 Website: www.lsi.nus.edu.sg

National Cancer Centre	11 Hospital Drive Singapore 169610 Tel: (65) 6436 8000 Fax: (65) 6225 6283 Website: www.nccs.com.sg
National Dental Centre	5 Second Hospital Avenue Singapore 168938 Tel: (65) 6324 8910 Website: www.ndc.com.sg
National Healthcare Group	6 Commonwealth Lane, Level 6, GMTI Building, Singapore 149547 Tel: (65) 6496 6000 Fax: (65) 6496 6870 Website: www.nhg.com.sg
National University Health System	1E, Kent Ridge Road Singapore 119228 Telephone: (65) 6779 5555 Facsimile: (65) 6775 0913 Website: www.nuhs.edu.sg
Pharmaceutical Society of Singapore	Alumni Medical Centre, 2nd Level 2 College Road Singapore 169850 Tel: (65) 62211136 Fax: (65) 62230969 Website: www.pss.org.sg
Singapore Association of Pharmaceutical Industries	151 Chin Swee Road #02-13A/ 14 Manhattan House Singapore 169876 Tel: (65) 6738 0966 Fax: (65) 67380977 Website: www.sapi.org.sg

Singhealth Centre for Health Services Research	31 Third Hospital Avenue #03-03 Bowyer Block C Singapore 168753 Tel: (65) 6225 0488 Fax: (65) 6557 2138 Website: www.singhealth.com.sg
Singapore Clinical Research Institute (SCRI)	31 Biopolis Way, Nanos #02-01 Singapore 138669 Tel: (65) 65088300 Fax: (65) 65088317 Website: www.scri.edu.sg
Singapore Dental Association	2 College Road Level 2 Alumni Association Singapore 169850 Tel : (65) 6220 2588 Fax : (65) 6224 7967 Website: cms.sda.org.sg
Singapore Dental Health Foundation	2 College Rd Singapore 169850 Website: www.dentalhealth.org.sg
Singapore Institute for Clinical Sciences	Brenner Centre for Molecular Medicine 30 Medical Drive, Singapore 117609 Tel: (65) 6407 0100 Fax: (65) 6776 6840 Website: www.sics.a-star.edu.sg
Singapore Medical Association	2 College Road, Level 2, Alumni Medical Centre Singapore 169850 Tel: (65) 6223 1264 Fax: (65) 6224 7827 Website: www.sma.org.sg

11. USEFUL ADDRESSES

Below and finally the brochure has various useful addresses by governmental and non-governmental entities each specifying the E-mail addresses is listed for the current and in-depth information.

11.1 Singaporean Government, Ministries and Governmental Administration

Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA)

10 Anson Road, #05-01/15 International Plaza,
Singapore 079903
Tel: +65-6248-6028 ; **Fax**: +65-6225-1676
Email: acra_feedback@acra.gov.sg; **Website**: www.acra.gov.sg

Agency for Science, Technology and Research

1 Fusionopolis Way, #20-10 Connexis North Tower,
Singapore 138632
Tel: +65-6826-6111; **Fax**: +65-6777-1711
Email: contact@a-star.edu.sg; **Website**: www.a-star.edu.sg

Attorney General Chambers of Singapore (AGC)

1 Coleman Street, #10-00,
Singapore 179803
Tel: +65-6336-1411; **Fax**: +65-6332-5984
Website: www.agc.gov.sg

Central Provident Fund Board (CPF)

79 Robinson Road, CPF Building,
Singapore 068897
Tel: +65-6227-1188; **Fax**: +65-6225-8732
Email: Employer@cpf.gov.sg; **Website**: www.cpf.gov.sg

Competition Commission Singapore (CCS)

5 Maxwell Road, #13-01, Tower Block
MND Complex, Singapore 069110
Tel: +65-6325-8206; **Fax**: +65-6224-6929
Email: ccs_feedback@ccs.gov.sg; **Website**: www.ccs.gov.sg

Economic Development Board (EDB)

250 North Bridge Road, #~~24~~ 28-00 Raffles City Tower,
Singapore 179101
Tel: +65-6832-6832; **Fax**: +65-6832-6565
Email: clientservices@edb.gov.sg; **Website**: www.sedb.com

EDB Office, Germany

Kaiserstraße 5, D - 60311 Frankfurt a.M.
Tel: +49-69-273-9930; **Fax**: +49-69-273-99333
Email: edbfr@edb.gov.sg; **Website**: www.sedb.com

Immigration & Checkpoint Authority (ICA)

10 Kallang Road, ICA Building,
Singapore 208718
Tel: +65-6391-6100; **Fax**: +65-6298-0843
Email: ica_feedback@ica.gov.sg; **Website**: www.ica.gov.sg

Infocomm Authority of Singapore

8 Temasek Boulevard, #14-00 Suntec Tower 3,
Singapore 038988
Tel: +65-6211-0888; **Fax**: +65-6211-2222
Email: info@ida.gov.sg; **Website**: www.ida.gov.sg

Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS)

55 Newton Road, Revenue House,
Singapore 307987
Tel: +65-6356-8633;
Email: iras@iras.gov.sg; **Website**: www.iras.gov.sg

Intellectual Property Office of Singapore

51 Bras Basah Road, #04-01 Plaza By The Park,
Singapore 189554
Tel: +65-6339-8616
Fax: +65-6339-0252 for general, registered designs and trade mark correspondences
+65-6339-9230for patent correspondences
Email: ipos_enquiry@ipos.gov.sg; **Website**: www.ipos.gov.sg

International Enterprise Singapore (i.e.)

230 Victoria Street, #07-00 Bugis Junction Office Tower,
Singapore 188024
Tel: +65-6337-6628; **Fax**:: +65-6337 6898
Email: enquiry@iesingapore.gov.sg; **Website**: www.iesingapore.com

International Enterprise Singapore (i.e.), Germany

Goethestraße 5, D - 60313 Frankfurt a.M.
Tel: +49-69-920-7350; **Fax**: +49-69-920-73522
Email: frankfurt@iesingapore.gov.sg; **Website**: www.iesingapore.com

Jurong Town Corporation (JTC)

The JTC Summit,
8 Jurong Town Hall Road,
Singapore 609434
Tel: +65-6560-0056; **Fax**: +65-6565-5301
Email: askjt@jtc.gov.sg; **Website**: www.jtc.gov.sg

Land Transportation Authority (LTA)

1 Hampshire Road
Singapore 219428
Tel: +65-6225-5582
Email: lta@lta.gov.sg; **Website**: www.lta.gov.sg

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore

460 Alexandra Road, #19-00 PSA Building,
Singapore 119963
Tel: +65-6375-1600; **Fax**: +65-6275-9247
Email: mpa@mpa.gov.sg; **Website**: www.mpa.gov.sg

Ministry of Education

1 North Buona Vista Drive,
Singapore 138675
Tel: +65-6872-1110; **Fax**: +65-6775-5826
Email: contact@moe.edu.sg; **Website**: www.moe.edu.sg

Ministry of Law

100 High Street, #08-02 The Treasury,
Singapore 179434
Tel: +65-6332-8840; **Fax**: +65-6332-8842
Email: contact@mlaw.gov.sg; **Website**: www.minlaw.gov.sg

Ministry of Manpower

18 Havelock Road,
Singapore 059764
Tel: +65-6438-5122; **Fax**: +65-6534-4840
Email: mom_hq@mom.gov.sg; **Website**: www.mom.gov.sg

Ministry of National Development

5 Maxwell Road, #21/22, Tower Block, MND Complex,
Singapore 069110
Tel: +65-6222-1211; **Fax**: +65-6325-7254
Email: mnd_hq@mnd.gov.sg; **Website**: www.mnd.gov.sg

Ministry of Trade and Industry

100 High Street, #09-01 The Treasury,
Singapore 179434
Tel: +65-6225-9911; **Fax**: +65-6332-7260
Email: mti_email@mti.gov.sg; **Website**: www.mti.gov.sg

Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)

10 Shenton Way, MAS Building,
Singapore 079117
Tel: +65-6225-5577; **Fax**: +65-6229-9229
Email: webmaster@mas.gov.sg; **Website**: www.mas.gov.sg

PSA Corporation Pte. Ltd

460 Alexandra Road, # 38-00 PSA Building,
Singapore 119963
Tel: +65-6274-7111; **Fax**: +65-6279-4677
Email: gca @psa.com.sg; **Website**: www.psa.com.sg

Singapore Customs

55 Newton Road, #08-01 Revenue House,
Singapore 307987
Tel: +65-6355-2000; **Fax**: 65-6250-8663
Email: customs_documentation@customs.gov.sg;
Website: www.customs.gov.sg

Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)

100 High Street, #05-01 The Treasury,
Singapore 179434
Tel: +65-6332-7686; **Fax**: +65-6332-7689
Email: info@singstat.gov.sg; **Website**: www.singstat.gov.sg

Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC)

32 Maxwell Road #02-01
Singapore 069115
Tel: +65-6221-8833; **Fax**: +65-6224-1882
Email: sinarb@siac.org.sg; **Website**: www.siac.org.sg

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce (SICC)

6 Raffles Quay, #10-01 John Hancock Tower,
Singapore 048580
Tel: +65-6500-0988; **Fax**:: +65-6224-2785
Email: certificaton@sicc.com.sg; **Website**: www.sicc.com.sg

Singapore Tourism Board

Tourism Court
1 Orchard Spring Lane
Singapore 247729
Tel: +65-6736-6622; **Fax**: +65-6736-9423
Email: STB_Visitsingapore@stb.gov.sg; **Website**: www.stb.gov.sg

SPRING Singapore

2 Bukit Merah Central,
Singapore 159835
Tel: +65-6278-6666; **Fax**: +65-6278-6667
Email: enterpriseone@spring.gov.sg; **Website**: www.spring.gov.sg

RESPONDEK & FAN

RECHTSANWÄLTE • ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SINGAPORE

Respondek & Fan Pte Ltd
1 North Bridge Road
#16-03 Hight Street Centre
Singapore 179094
Tel: +65 6324 0060
Fax: +65 6324 0223

BANGKOK

Respondek & Fan Ltd
323 Silom Road, United Center, 39th Fl., Suite 3904 B
Bangkok 10500 / Thailand
Tel: +66 2 635 5498
Fax: +66 2 635 5499