



Overseas Market Information

Singapore

Synopsis of the Country

Capital	: Singapore
Currency	: Singapore Dollar (SGD)
Languages	: Mandarin, English, Malay, Hokkien, Cantonese, Tamil
Population	: 46.08 million
Total Area	: 692.7 sq. kms
GDP	: \$ 228.1 billion (2007 est.)
GDP Growth Rate	: 7.7% (2007 est.)
GDP Per Capita	: \$ 49,700 (2007 est.)
Major Exports	: Machinery and equipment (including electronics), consumer goods, chemicals, mineral fuels
Exports Value	: \$ 450.6 billion f.o.b. (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Export	: Malaysia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, China, US, Japan, Thailand
Major Imports	: Machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs
Imports Value	: \$ 396 billion (2007 est.)
Major Countries of Import	: Malaysia, US, China, Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, South Korea

Singapore, a city-state of 4.5 million, is the most well developed, prosperous country in Southeast Asia. While nominally a democracy, the island nation has been ruled by the People's Action Party since gaining its independence from Malaysia in 1965. Singapore boasts the freest economy in Southeast Asia, with a well-earned reputation for efficient administration and clean governance. While the service sector dominates the economy, the country is also a major manufacturer of electronics and chemicals. The most heavily trade-reliant country in the world, Singapore has led the global trend toward bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements.

Trade Policy

Singapore's weighted average tariff rate was zero percent in 2005. Tariffs are generally low, but import restrictions, import taxes, import licensing, export incentive programs, issues

involving intellectual property rights, service market barriers, sanitary and phytosanitary rules, and non-transparent regulations add to the cost of trade. An additional 10 percentage points is deducted from Singapore's trade freedom score to account for non-tariff barriers.

Government Intervention

Total government expenditures, including consumption and transfer payments, are low. In the most recent year, government spending equaled 14.4 percent of GDP. The state remains involved in the economy through Singapore's many government-linked companies.

Foreign Investment

Foreign and domestic businesses are treated equally, there are no productions or local content requirements, and nearly all sectors are open to 100 percent foreign ownership. The government screens investment for incentive eligibility. Foreign investment is limited in broadcasting, newspaper services, foreign law firms and lawyers practicing in Singapore, and sectors dominated by government-linked companies. The government is trying to attract high-value-added manufacturing and services. Foreign ownership of certain landed properties is subject to approval. Residents and non-residents may hold foreign exchange accounts. There are no controls or requirements on current transfers, payments, or repatriation of profits.

Regulation

The overall freedom to start, operate, and close a business is strongly protected by Singapore's regulatory environment. Starting a business takes an average of five days, compared to the world average of 43 days. Obtaining a business license takes much less than the world average of 19 procedures and 234 days. Bankruptcy proceedings are easy and straightforward.

Economic Indicators

Economic forecasts

Singapore's economy was particularly affected by the international financial crisis, because of its very strong financialization, and its very important degree of economic opening.



The real GNP growth is expected to slow down in 2009 as a result of the weakening global economic outlook. However, it should increase again in 2010.

The current-account surplus will fall as a percentage of GDP in 2008-09, but will remain substantial both relative to GDP and in US dollar terms. The unemployment rate is in strong increase, and should continue to grow.

The Singapore dollar will continue to appreciate against the US dollar, in accordance with the exchange-rate policy aims of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the central bank). The inflation rate will slow down from 2009.

GDP Indicators	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (billions USD)	136.57	161.35	192.77e	209.52e	227.12e
GDP (constant prices, annual % change)	8.2	7.7	3.6e	3.5e	5.2e
GDP per capita (USD)	31,027.89	35,162.93	41,291.11e	44,113.24e	47,000.77e
General government balance (in % of GDP)	7.6	9.4e	6.4e	6.0e	n.c.e
Inflation rate (%)	1.0	2.1	6.5e	3.3e	2.2e
Unemployment rate (% of the labor force)	2.7	2.1	2.3	n.c.	n.c.
Current Account (billions USD)	29.77	39.16	37.10e	35.52e	40.35e
Current Account (in % of GDP)	21.8	24.3e	19.2e	17.0e	17.8e

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database; FMI - World Economic Outlook Database; Ministry of Manpower)

Note : (e) Estimated data

Socio-demographic indicators	2006	2007	2008
Unemployment rate (%)	2.7	2.1	2.3

Main Sectors of Industry

The agriculture sector is almost inexistent, Singapore does not have any mineral resources. Singapore economy is diversified and is dependent on four major activity sectors: electronics (40% of the industrial production), petrochemicals (20%), information technology, and logistics. The services sector contributes more than $\frac{2}{3}$ to the GDP and the industrial sector around $\frac{1}{3}$.

Singapore is used as a regional trading hub. The Port of Singapore is among the world's busiest and ranks second globally as a centre for containerized transshipment traffic, after Hong Kong. To maintain its competitive position despite rising wages, the government seeks to promote higher value-added activities (like biotechnology, research & development, and pharmaceutical) in the manufacturing and services sectors.

Breakdown of economic activity by sector	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Value added (annual % change)	0.0	7.3	7.5
Value added (in % of GDP)	0.1	31.1	68.8
Employment by sector (in % of total employment)	0.0	29.5	69.6

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators - last available data.)

Monetary indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Average annual ex-change rate for 1 USD	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)



Foreign Trade in Figures

In 2007 and in 2008, Singapore showed a trade surplus. Even if the balance of trade should stay in surplus in the next years, that will be with a lower rate.

Foreign trade indicators	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Imports of goods (millions USD)	132,152	168,179	195,436	230,233	n.c.
Exports of goods (millions USD)	161,724	201,059	232,123	274,980	n.c.
Imports of services (millions USD)	39,926	50,206	55,083	61,928	0
Exports of services (millions USD)	36,288	46,688	52,742	59,076	n.c.
Imports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	184.5	199.7	209.3	216.3	202.0
Exports of goods and services (in % of GDP)	212.5	226.9	238.0	246.2	230.9
Trade Balance (millions USD)	29,572	32,880	36,687	44,747	n.c.
Trade Balance (including service) (millions USD)	25,934	29,362	34,346	41,894	n.c.
Current Account (millions USD)	22,331	21,559	28,569	36,326	n.c.
Current Account (in % of GDP)	24.0	19.8	23.9	26.6	n.c.
Foreign trade (in % of GDP)	397.0	426.6	447.3	462.5	433.0

(Source : World Bank - World Development Indicators)

Main Partner Countries

Main customers (% of exports)	2007
Malaysia	12.9%
Hong Kong	10.5%
Indonesia	9.8%
China	9.7%
United States	8.9%
Other partners	48.2%

Main suppliers (% of exports)	2007
Malaysia	13.1%
United States	12.4%
China	12.1%
Japan	8.2%
Indonesia	5.6%
Other partners	48.6%

(Source : Comtrade)

Main Products

Main exports (% of exports)	2007
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders	36.4%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	17.3%
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	13.8%
Commodities not specified according to kind	6.1%
Organic chemicals	4.7%

Main imports (% of imports)	2007
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and r ...	31.5%
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	20%
Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	16.3%
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, med ...	2.9%
Commodities not specified according to kind	2.6%

(Source : Comtrade)



India's Total Trade with Singapore

Export to Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Singapore	All Commodities		5424.49	6064.84	6856.1

India's Engineering Exports to Singapore

Export to Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Singapore	All Commodities		2401965	2746161	2758893.38

Import from Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in US\$)		
				US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Singapore	India	All Commodities		3353.28	5485.86	8115.81

Import from Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), All Commodities

				(in Rs.)		
				Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh	Rs. Lakh
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
Singapore	India	All Commodities		1484833	2483997	3265803.66

India's Engineering Exports to Singapore

Export to Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

				US\$ Million	US\$ Million	US\$ Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	val	val	val
India	Singapore	Mica	Kgs	0.11	0.06	0.11
India	Singapore	Ferro alloys	Tonnes	0.22	0.05	3.14
India	Singapore	Aluminium other than products	Kgs	92.96	186.03	208.67



Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million	Million	Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
				val	val	val
India	Singapore	Manufactures of metals		104.86	123.09	124.52
India	Singapore	Iron & steel bar/rods	Tonnes	9.64	7.67	12.33
India	Singapore	Primary & semi-finished iron & steel	Tonnes	35.97	16.47	12.41
India	Singapore	Machine tools		5.46	11.63	10.11
India	Singapore	Machinery & instruments		151.13	206.65	224.12
India	Singapore	Transport equipment		485.28	357.02	714.24
India	Singapore	Non-ferrous metals	Kgs	72.67	200.58	149.10
India	Singapore	Residual engineering items		1.05	1.30	1.43
Total				959.35	1110.55	1460.18

India's Engineering Imports from Singapore

Import from Singapore (2005-06, 2006-07 & 2007-08), Engineering Goods

Exporting Country	Importing Country	Commodity Name	Unit	US\$	US\$	US\$
				Million	Million	Million
				Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative
				2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
				val	val	val
Singapore	India	Machine tools		23.15	35.82	33.10
Singapore	India	Non-electrical machinery		265.61	404.71	811.27
Singapore	India	Electrical machinery		66.46	88.31	99.41
Singapore	India	Professional inst, optical goods etc.		82.87	113.67	170.64
Singapore	India	Transport equipment		355.21	324.90	838.13
Singapore	India	Primary steel pig iron based items	Tonnes	0.84	0.34	1.90
Singapore	India	Iron & steel	Tonnes	33.30	66.42	84.22
Singapore	India	Manufactures of metals		55.33	51.41	56.47
Singapore	India	Non-ferrous metals		21.16	37.94	33.45
Total				903.93	1123.52	2128.59

Investing in Singapore

FDI in figures

Singapore attracts investment due to its open economy and as per World Bank is rated as the easiest country to do business. Credit allocation to foreign investors, easy regulatory systems, political stability and lack of corruption are the attractions for investing in Singapore.



According to the World Investment Report 2006 of the UNCTAD, the potential attractiveness for foreign investment in Singapore is very strong compared with other countries in the world, but performances are comparatively lower in terms of the reception of the FDI made. However since 2007 the FDI flow is in constant decline; this is mainly due to the deterioration of the international economic context.

Foreign Direct Investment	2005	2006	2007
FDI of inward flow (millions USD)	13,930	24,743	24,137
FDI inward stock (millions USD)	196,517.7	225,530.2	249,667.3
Performance Index*, world ranking	6	5	7
Potential Index**, world ranking	2	2	n.c.
Number of Greenfield investments	159	189	240
FDI inwards (in % of GFCF)	77.5	53.5	81.2
FDI stock (in % of GDP)	168.4	170.7	159.9

(Source : UNCTAD, World Investment Report)

Note : *The UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance index is based on a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows and its share in global GDP. ** The UNCTAD Inward FDI Potential index is based on 12 economic and structural variables such as GDP, foreign trade, FDI, infrastructures, energy use, R&D, education, country risk.

Why you should choose Singapore

Strong points

Singapore is ranked the easiest country to do business as per a World Bank report. Singapore has excellent telecommunication and financial infrastructure, transport facilities and has location advantage. The country offers tax concessions, easy loan conditions as part of investment incentive.

Weak points

Lack of transparency in administering incentives and non-internationalization of Singapore Dollar are some investment impediments. In spite of being a free port, tariff protection for industrial ventures is not offered.

Government measures to motivate or restrict FDI

Singapore is open to foreign investment and offers tax incentives which can be enjoyed post registration with Economic Development Board. However, the country still holds monopolies of certain sectors. Government linked corporations play a dominant role in the domestic economy and to a certain extent effect investment.

Visa Information

Most western nationalities do not require a visa, you will get issued 14 or 30 days on arrival.

Nationals from: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Commonwealth of Independent States, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen will need to organise a visa in advance.

Bilateral investment conventions signed by Singapore

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



Operating a business in Singapore

Setting up a company

Legal business entities

<i>Different types of companies</i>	<i>Number of partners/ shareholders</i>	<i>Maximum and/or minimum capital</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Registration fees</i>
Company Limited by Guarantee.	Minimum 2.	No minimum capital.	Liability is limited to the amount of guarantees	They vary according to the capital amount. About SING \$ 600
Company Limited by Shares and Guarantee.	Minimum 2.	No minimum capital.	Liability is limited to the amount of guarantees	Minimum SING \$ 1200. Maximum SING \$ 35000.
Private Company or Sendirian Berhad (Sdn Bhd)	Minimum 2. Maximum 50 shareholders.	No minimum imposed by the law, in practice, capital is SING \$ 25,000	Liability is limited to the amount contributed.	Minimum SING \$ 1200. Maximum SING \$ 35000.
Public Company or Berhad (Bhd)	No minimum	No minimum capital.	Liability is limited to the amount contributed.	Minimum SING \$ 1200. Maximum SING \$ 35000.
General Partnership	Minimum 2. Maximum 20	No minimum capital.	Liability is unlimited.	About SING \$ 600.
Limited Partnership	Minimum 2. Maximum 20.	No minimum capital.	At least one person has an unlimited liability. Other partners' liability is limited to the amount they contributed.	About SING \$ 600.
Sole Proprietorship	1 only person.	No minimum capital.	Liability is unlimited.	About SING \$ 600.
Unlimited Company	Minimum 2.	No minimum capital.	Liability is unlimited.	About SING \$ 600.

Business setup procedures

The company's founders in Singapore have to register the company's name and pay registration fees. Investors have then to register their company with the Registry of Companies and Businesses (RCB) which delivers a registration certificate.

The competent organization

Registry of Companies and Businesses (RCB)

Working hours

From 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday-Friday. Government of Singapore agencies and many private sector companies are closed for business on Saturday.

Shops are normally open everyday from 10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.



Reaching the consumers

Consumer behavior

Consumers keep in mind factors such as price, quality and service when making a purchasing decision.

After sales service is very important for the consumer in Singapore.

Singaporeans like new products, but they stay loyal to the brand names that they know.

Pricing has to be very competitive as bargaining is an acceptable shopping trait.

Consumer profile and purchasing power

The consumer in Singapore has high standard of living and is a keen buyer of foreign products. Singaporeans are not only brand conscious but are very loyal and cautious too. They like to experiment with new products after getting assured about its quality and customer care service. The purchasing power is at par with most of the European countries.

Distributing a Product

Evolution of the sector

With the improved economy of Singapore, increasingly affluent consumers are more willing to spend. In addition, various new shopping malls such as VivoCity, Central and Ang Mo Kio Hub all stimulated the retail scene in 2007. Existing shopping malls such as Centrepoint, Tampines Mall and White Sands were also revamped, with new extensions built to accommodate more retailers in order to remain competitive. The influx of retailers to these new selling spaces further attracted consumers who increasingly visited them at weekends, boosting growth in 2007.

Market shares

The distribution sector in Singapore is similar to the western countries, with a domination of the large-scale distribution network which carries out the majority of retail sales. The high standard of living of the Singaporean and their taste for Western products attract a lot of foreign groups to this 640 km² territory.

Market access Procedures

Non tariff barriers

Import procedures in Singapore are very liberal. Most goods can enter the Singaporean territory without any restriction. Only a few products, such as chewing gum and weapons are banned. There is a license system required for about 6% of the total amount of imports and concerns fresh fruits and vegetables, plants, meat, animals, medicines, broadcasting products (automatic licenses) and also some sensitive products likely to represent a risk for health or the State (non automatic licenses). These licenses are generally issued by the International Enterprise Singapore. Some other institutions may be involved such as the Ministry of Health.

Customs duties and taxes on imports

0%. Singapore is duty free except for products like automobiles, gasoline, tobacco, and alcohol.

Customs classification

Singapore applies the Harmonized Customs System.

Import procedures

Firms importing goods into Singapore require making an inward declaration, in addition to having an import permit.

The case of samples

Goods entering the country temporarily for repair, stage performance etc. can do so without payment of duty or GST. Using an ATA carnet, foreign companies/exhibitors can import products into the country.



Organizing Goods Transport

Main useful means

Singapore has a well-developed and advanced transportation infrastructure.

The Port of Singapore, with 6 free-trade zones, is ranked second in the world in terms of container traffic. It is operated by Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore. It is also the world's busiest hub for transshipment traffic.

The airport of Singapore (international Changi airport) is considered as one of the best in the world. It is composed of two air terminals connected by monorail.

The road network consists of 8 highways. The objective of the Land Transport Authority (LTA), (under the Ministry of Communication and Information technology), is to promote ground transport for a better use of the city by developing public transport. The construction of 9 expressways and two highways (partially subterranean) of a total length of 155 km is in progress in the Eastern part of the island.

Useful Addresses

High Commission of India in Singapore

High Commission of India

India House
31 Grange Road
Singapore 239702
Tel. : 00-65-67376777, 62382537
Fax : 00-65-67326909
E-mail : indiahc@pacific.net.sg
Website : www.embassyofindia.com

High Commission of Singapore in India

Singapore High Commission

N-88, Panchshila Park
New Delhi 110017
Tel. : +91-11- 41019801-04
Fax : +91-11-41019805
E-mail : singhc_del@sgmfa.gov.sg
Website : www.mfa.gov.sg/newdelhi

Consulate

No.101, 10th Floor, Maker Chamber
IV, 222, Jambalal Bajaj Road
Nariman Point
Mumbai 400021
Tel. : +91-22-2204 3205
Fax : +91-22-2285 5812

Consulate

No. 3, 8th Street, Dr. Radhakrishnan
Salai, Mylapore
Chennai 600004
Tel. : +91-22-28471541,28471591
Fax : +91-22-28470544

Trade Association

Singapore Business Federation
19 Tanglin Road #07-01, Tanglin Shopping Centre
c/o Singapore Business Federation (SBF)
247909 Singapore
Singapore
Tel. : (65) 68 27 68 28
Fax : (65) 68 27 68 07
E-mail : info@sbf.org.sg
Website : http://www.sbf.org.sg1

Useful Links

Business Environment

Standards

Singapore Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board (SPRING SG) (www.spring.gov.sg/Content/HomePage.aspx)
Singapore Accreditation Council (SAC) (www.sac-accreditation.gov.sg)
Law in Singapore (www.lib.nus.edu.sg/lb/internet/spore.html)
Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (www.iras.gov.sg)

Accounting news

Singapore News (www.singaporenews.com)
Accounting Standards in Singapore (www.asc.gov.sg/account.htm)

Ministries

Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) (www.mti.gov.sg)
Ministry of National Development (MND) (www.mnd.gov.sg)
Ministry of Manpower (MOM) (www.mom.gov.sg)
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (www.mha.gov.sg)
Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB) (www.sedb.com.sg)



Ministry of Finance, Singapore (www.mof.gov.sg)

Ministry of Health (www.moh.gov.sg)

Statistical Office

Department of Statistics (www.singstat.gov.sg)

Central Bank

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)
(www.mas.gov.sg)

Stock Exchange

Stock Exchange of Singapore (www.ses.com.sg)

Search Engines

Technofind (www.technofind.com.sg)

Yahoo! Singapore (<http://sg.yahoo.com>)

Economic portals

Economy watch (www.economywatch.com/world_economy/singapore)

Reaching the consumers

Consumers associations

Consumer Association of Singapore (CASE)
(www.case.org.sg)

Main advertising agencies

Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies (4As)
(www.4as.org.sg)

Organizations in the retail sector

Singapore Retailers Association (www.retail.org.sg)

The Association of Shopping Centers (www.tasc.org.sg)

Customs duties and taxes on imports

Tariff Schedule (www.export.gov/static/singapore_tariff_schedule2.pdf)

Organizing goods transport

Ports

Port of Singapore (www.psa.com.sg)

Airports

Changi Airport (www.changi.airport.com.sg)

Sea transport organizations

Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (www.mpa.gov.sg)

Port of Singapore Authority (www.singaporepsa.com)

Air transport organizations

Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (www.caas.gov.sg/caas/en/index.html)

Road transport organizations

Land Transport Authority (LTA) (www.lta.gov.sg)

Public Transport Council (PTC) (www.ptc.gov.sg)

Rail transport organizations

Land Transport Authority (LTA) (www.lta.gov.sg)

Business Directories

Singtel (www.yellowpages.com.sg)

Asia Yellow Web (www.yellow-web.com)

eGuide SG (www.eguide.com.sg)

Exporters.com.sg (www.exporters.com.sg)

Manufacturers associations of the main industries

Singapore Manufacturers Federation (SMA)
(www.smafederation.org.sg)

Singapore Food Manufacturers Association (SFMA)
(www.sfma.org.sg)

The Association of Electronic Industries in Singapore
(AEIS) (www.aeis.org.sg)

Singapore Association of Pharmaceutical Industries
(SAPI) (www.sapi.org.sg)

Singapore Precision Engineering & Tooling Association
(SPETA) (www.speta.org)

Singapore Industrial Automation Association
(www.esiaa.com)

Singapore Contractors Association Ltd. (SCAL)
(www.scal.com.sg)

Singapore Plastic Industry Association (SPIA)
(www.spia.org.sg)

Domestic Trade Agencies and their representations abroad

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce
(www.sicc.com.sg)

Association of Small and Medium Enterprises
(www.asme.org.sg)

Enterprises Federation

Singapore Business Federation (www.sbf.org.sg)

Labor regulation bodies

Ministry of Manpower (www.mom.gov.sg)

Singapore National Employers' Federation (SNEF)
(www.snef.org.sg)

Unions

National Trade Union Congress (NTUC) (www.ntuc.org.sg)

Competent Organization for the Declaration

Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) (www.mas.gov.sg)

Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority
(www.acra.gov.sg)

**Investment aid agency**

Economic Development Board (EDB) (www.edb.gov.sg)

Other useful resources

Import Procedure (www.customs.gov.sg)

Customs Singapore (www.customs.gov.sg)

Singapore 's FTA Network (www.iesingapore.gov.sg)

Traveling in Singapore**Passport and visa service**

To get more information on visa and entry requirements, visit the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore (www.mfa.gov.sg)

Maps of urban networks

Maporama (www.maporama.com)

Mapblast (www.mapblast.com)

UT Library on line (www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/singapore.jpg)

Singapore Network Map (www.smrt.com.sg)

Rail companies

Keretapi Tanah Melayu (Malayan Railways Limited) (www.ktmb.com.my)

SMRT Corporation Ltd (SMRT) (www.smrt.com.sg)

SBS Transit (www.sbstransit.com.sg)

Road Maps

Streetdirectory (www.streetdirectory.com.sg)

StreeMap@Singapore (www.map.gov.sg)

Historical

The official tourism web site (www.visitsingapore.com)

Beach

Focus Singapore (www.focussingapore.com)

Winter sports

Snow City (www.snowcity.com.sg)

Free translation tools

Yahoo Babel Fish (<http://world.altavista.com/tr>)

Dictionary.com (<http://dictionary.reference.com/translate/index.html>)

Google Language Tools (www.google.com/language_tools?hl=EN)

(Source : EEPC INDIA Website, Statistics Department–EEPC INDIA, www.fita.org)