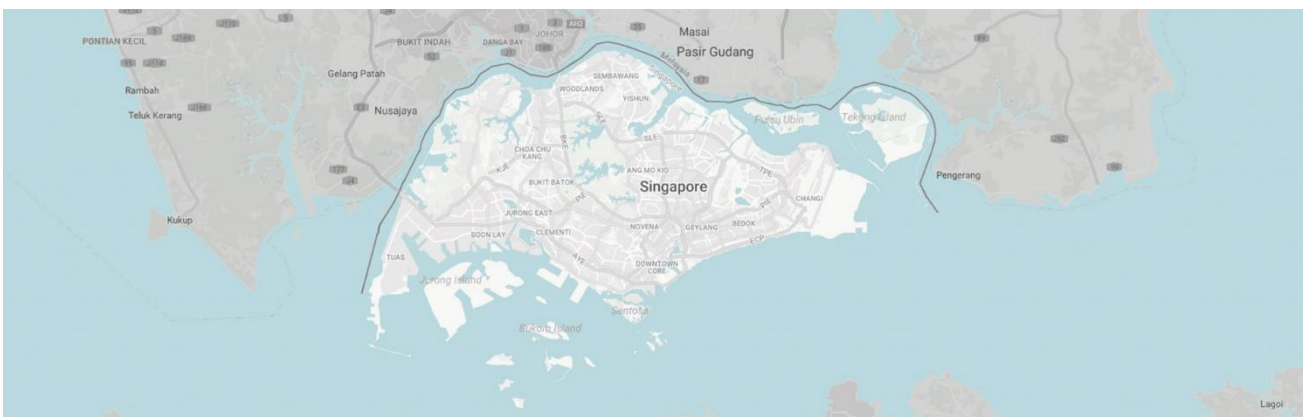




Export Market Guide

Singapore

June 2019



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Updates

- New June 2019

Published by Cider Australia

Version 1, 19 June 2019

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Singapore overview

Singapore is a city-state in South East Asia, comprised of one main island and over 50 smaller islands. The main island is linked to the southern tip of Malaysia by a causeway and bridge. Singapore is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

With a land area totalling 683 square kilometres, Singapore is one of the smallest sovereign states in the world. In contrast, Singapore has the second largest population density with an estimated 6,389 people per square kilometre. This small yet highly populated country does not have any natural resources and has even reclaimed land by importing soil from neighbouring countries as well as its own seabed. Singapore gained independence in 1965 after a long British occupancy followed by a brief Japanese takeover and a short-lived union with the Federation of Malaysia. Singapore has managed to build its economic strength through export-orientated manufacturing and services industries.

The port of Singapore is considered the hub of entrepôt trade and a gateway to other Asian markets and is the second busiest port in the world. Alcohol is one of the few imports to which an excise duty is attached in Singapore making it an expensive commodity. Singaporeans have a high GDP per capita in comparison to other South East Asian countries and most Singaporeans enjoy a high standard of living.

Australia has a good trading relationship with Singapore. The two nations have signed three free trade agreements including the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) which entered into force on 28 July 2003. Australia and New Zealand signed a Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN (AANZFTA) in February 2009. Australia and Singapore are also parties to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) which entered into force on 30 December 2018. Singapore does not impose tariffs on cider, however, so the free trade agreements have no implications for exported cider.

English is the language used by Government administrations and is taught in schools. It is widely used and understood.

Australia's close proximity and connectivity, strong brand recognition and high level of familiarity with Singaporean consumers outline Australia's competitive edge.

Singapore's tax and excise structure inflict significant extra costs to a bottle of cider.

Demographics

(2018 est.)

Population	5,995,991 (July 2018 est.)
Capital city	Singapore
Language	English (official) 36.9%, Mandarin (official) 34.9%, other Chinese dialects (includes Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew) 12.2%, Malay (official) 10.7%, Tamil (official) 3.3%, other 2% (2015 est.)
Population growth rate	1.79%
Ethnic groups	Chinese 74.3%, Malay 13.4%, Indian 9%, other 3.2% (2018 est.)
Religions	Buddhist 33.2%, Christian 18.8%, Muslim 14%, Taoist 10%, Hindu 5%, other 0.6%, none 18.5% (2015 est.)
Major cities	Singapore

Source: CIA World Factbook

Economics

Currency	Singapore dollar S\$ (SGD)
Exchange rates	(June 2019 AUD \$1 = 0.9405 SGD) www.xe.com
GDP per capita (PPP)	US \$94,100 (# 7 in world comparison)
Inflation	0.6%
Unemployment rate	2.2%
Government type	Parliamentary Republic
Ports and harbours	Singapore

Source: CIA World Factbook

Regulatory Environment

On 1 April 2019 the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore was restructured to form the Singapore Food Authority (SFA). The SFA is the national government agency responsible for ensuring food safety and food regulations in the country. The import and sale of food in Singapore are governed by the *Sale of Food Act Cap. 283 2002* and *Food Regulations Cap. 283 2014*, which includes the labelling requirements and food standards. Singapore Customs administers the import procedures as well as the collection of excise duties through the *Customs Act* and the *Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations Cap 272A 2013*.

Duties and Taxes

Singapore imposes the following duties and taxes on imported cider:

- Excise Duty
- Goods and Services Tax

Singapore does not impose customs duties on cider so the free trade agreements have no implications for Australian cider. However, there is a hefty Excise Duty which is calculated per litre of alcohol of imported product. This duty is collected by Singapore Customs at the time of import.

Excise Duty

Excise duties are based on ad valorem or specific rates. An ad valorem rate is a percentage of the goods' customs value (for example, 20% of the customs value). A specific rate is a specified amount per unit of weight or other quantity (for example, SGD \$388.00 per kilogram). Cider is excised at the specific rate.

Tariff Heading	Description	Customs Duty	Excise Duty Per litre of alcohol [SGD]
22.06	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead, saké); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.		
2206.00.10	Cider or perry	0	\$60.00
2206.00.99	Other fermented beverages, mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages with non-alcoholic beverages	0	\$88.00

Source: Singapore Customs

Excise duty formula

The formula for computation of duty payable on liquors is as follows:

Formula

Duty = Total quantity in litres x S\$60.00 x % of alcoholic strength

Example – Importation of 100 litres of cider with alcoholic strength of 7%

Duty = 100 L x \$60.00 x 7% = S\$420.00

Goods and Services Tax

Imported cider is also subject to a Goods & Services Tax (GST). As cider is a dutiable good, the taxable value for GST is calculated based on the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value plus any other duties or charges applicable. GST is collected when the duty, or in the case of cider, the excise duty is collected by Singapore Customs. If the shipment is placed in a licensed warehouse registered with Customs for storage, the GST and the excise duties are suspended during the time of warehousing. They will become payable upon release from the warehouse.

The current rate of GST in Singapore is 7%.

Formula

$\text{GST payable} = 7\% \times (\text{CIF value} + \text{duties payable})$

Cider Standards

The following table is based on the Singapore Food Regulations (Chapter 283) 2017. This list is not exhaustive. For a complete list of approved additives in Singapore refer to [Singapore Statutes Online](#). Note, SFA regularly updates the food regulations to take into account new products, new risks and new scientific findings on pesticides and other contaminants in foods.

GMP or Good Manufacturing Practice is defined in Codex Standard 192-1995 s 3.3 and requires that all food additives are used under conditions of good manufacturing practice, which include the following:

- a. The quantity of the additive added to food shall be limited to the lowest possible level necessary to accomplish its desired effect;
- b. The quantity of the additive that becomes a component of food as a result of its use in the manufacturing, processing or packaging of a food and which is not intended to accomplish any physical, or other technical effect in the food itself, is reduced to the extent reasonably possible; and,
- c. The additive is of appropriate food grade quality and is prepared and handled in the same way as a food ingredient.

Cidermaking practice	Specification Maximum	
	Function	Application Scope
Sulphur dioxide	Preservative	200 mg/L
Sorbic acid (perry only)	Preservative	200 mg/L
Dimethyl dicarbonate (DMDC)	Preservative	250 ppm
Ammonium hydroxide	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Calcium, potassium or sodium oleates	Anti-caking agent	Concentration of not more than 2% on a dry basis
Edible bone phosphate	Anti-caking agent	Concentration of not more than 2% on a dry basis
Ethyl alcohol	Flavouring agent	GMP
Hydrogenated glucose syrups (maltitol and maltitol-based products)	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Isopropyl alcohol	Flavouring agent	GMP
Magnesium hydroxide	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Oleyl oleate	Emulsifiers and Stabilisers	GMP
Phosphoric acid	Preservative	GMP
Polyethylene glycols	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Polyglycerol esters of fatty acids	Emulsifiers and Stabilisers	GMP
Potassium hydroxide	Nutrient Supplement	GMP
Propylene glycol alginate	Emulsifiers and Stabilisers	GMP
Silica or silicates (silica aerogel)	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP

Sodium hydroxide	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Sodium sulphate	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Sulphuric acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Caramel I – plain	Colouring	GMP
Caramel II – caustic sulphite process	Colouring	GMP
Caramel III – ammonia process	Colouring	GMP
Caramel IV – ammonia sulphite process	Colouring	GMP
Calcium carbonates	Nutrient Supplement	GMP
Acetic acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Lactic acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Carbon dioxide	General Purpose Food Additive / Packaging agent	GMP
Malic acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Fumaric acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Ascorbic acid	Antioxidant	GMP
Erythorbic acid	Antioxidant	GMP
Citric acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Tartaric acid	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Sodium potassium tartrate	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Calcium phosphates (monobasic, dibasic, tribasic)	Nutrient Supplement	GMP
Ammonium phosphates (mono- and di-basic)	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Sorbitol	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Sodium carbonates	Nutrient Supplement	GMP
Potassium carbonates	Nutrient Supplement	GMP
Ammonium carbonates	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Calcium sulphate	General Purpose Food Additive	GMP
Heavy Metals and Toxicants		
Arsenic	Maximum Level	0.2 ppm
Lead	Maximum Level	0.2 ppm
Mercury	Maximum Level	0.05 ppm
Tin	Maximum Level	250 ppm
Cadmium	Maximum Level	0.2 ppm
Antimony	Maximum Level	1 ppm

Maximum Residue Limits

MRL	Specification Maximum	
	Maximum Residue Limit PPM	Type of Food
Azocyclotin (the total residue arising from the use of azocyclotin and/or cyhexatin)	2	apples
Bromophos	1	pears
Captan	25	apples, pears
Carbaryl	5	apples, pears
Carbendazim	2	apples, pears
Carbofuran and 3-hydroxy carbofuran expressed as carbofuran	0.1	pears
Chlormequat	3	pears
Chlorpyrifos	1 0.5	apples pears
Chlorpyrifosmethyl	0.5	apples
Cyhexatin (defined as the sum of cyhexatin and dicyclohexyltin oxide, expressed as cyhexatin)	2	apples, pears
Demeton (including demeton-O, demeton-S, demeton-O-methyl, demeton-S-methyl and oxydemeton-S methyl)	0.5	apples, pears
Dimethoate (including its oxygen analogues)	2	apples, pears
Diphenylamine	5	apples, pears
Dithiocarbamates (expressed as CS ₂ and referred separately to the residues arising from any or each of the following groups of dithiocarbamates)	3	apples, pears
Dodine	5	apples, pears
Ethion	2	apples, pears
Ethoxyquin	3	apples, pears
Fenbutatin-oxide	5	apples, pears
Fenitrothion	2 0.5	apples pears
Fenthion	2	pears
Folpet	10	apples
Iprodione	10	apples, pears
Malathion	2	apples
Methidathion	0.2	apples, pears
Methomyl	5	apples
Monocrotophos	0.5	apples, pears

Oxamyl	2	apples
Phosphomidon	0.5	apples, pears
Phosalone	5 2	apples pears
Phosmet	10	apples, pears
Primicarb	1	apples
Pirimiphos-methyl	2	apples, pears
Propargite	3	apples, pears
Thiabendazole	10	apples, pears
Thiometon	0.5	apples, pears
Thiophanate-methyl	5	apples, pears
Thiram	7	apples
Triadimeforn	0.5	apples
Triforine	2	apples
Vamidothion	1	apples, pears

Notes:

No person shall import, sell, advertise, manufacture, consign or deliver any article of food containing the residue of 2 or more of the pesticides specified in the Ninth Schedule unless the sum of the fractions obtained by dividing the quantity of the pesticide present by the maximum quantity of each pesticide permitted to be present if used alone does not exceed unity.

Example 1:*

- Thiabendazole (fungicide) 10ppm limit
 - Dodine (fungicide) 5ppm limit
- Results show 5ppm A present, 1ppm B present
 $5/10 = 0.5$, $1/5 = 0.2$
 $0.5 + 0.2 = 0.7$
 $0.7 < 1$ therefore okay (doesn't exceed unity)

Example 2:*

- Oxamyl (pesticide) 2ppm limit
 - Folpet (pesticide) 10ppm limit
- Results show 1ppm A present, 6ppm B present
 $1/2 = 0.5$, $6/10 = 0.6$
 $0.5 + 0.6 = 1.1$
 $1.1 > 1$ therefore not okay (exceeds unity)

* These calculations are based on our own interpretation of the law and should not be relied on as authoritative.

Labelling

Reference	Mandatory Items	Height	Position
A1	Name of Product	> 1.5mm	Not defined
A2	Alcohol Statement	> 1.5mm	Not defined
A3	Country of Origin	> 1.5mm	Not defined
A4	Importer Name & Address	> 1.5mm	Not defined
A5	Volume Statement	> 1.5mm	Not defined
A6	Allergens statement	> 1.5mm	Not defined

The *Sale of Food Act Cap. 283 2002* and *Food Regulations Cap. 283 2014* specify that no person shall import, advertise, manufacture, sell, consign or deliver any pre-packaged food if the package does not bear a label containing all the particulars required by the Regulations.

Language

The *Sale of Food Act* and *Food Regulations* require that the mandatory labelling requirements appear on the label in English.

This requirement does not prevent the additional inclusion of any other language on the package, however, any such addition must not be contrary to any statement required by the Regulations.

Labelling Item Position

The Regulations do not prescribe where the mandatory information must appear on labels in the Singapore market. However, all mandatory information must be clear, legible, and easily distinguishable and shall not be false or misleading about the characteristics of the alcohol product. Labels must be securely attached to the container in a prominent and conspicuous position and not easily destroyed or damaged.

References to labelling requirements

A1 Name of Product

The common name is a mandatory requirement in Singapore. The name used must be sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food. If a brand name or trademark is not specific to the actual nature of the food, they can only be used on the label in conjunction with a correct common name or description.

The Regulations define the following categories for cider and perry:

Name	Definition
Cider or perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cider or perry shall be the product of the alcoholic fermentation of the juice or must of sound apples or pears, respectively.
Sparkling cider or sparkling perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sparkling cider or sparkling perry shall be cider or perry that contains no carbon dioxide other than that generated intrinsically from ingredients during its manufacture.
Aerated cider or aerated perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerated cider or aerated perry means cider or perry that is impregnated either naturally or artificially with carbon dioxide under pressure.
Fruit brandy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fruit brandy shall be the alcoholic distillate obtained by the distillation of –<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) fruit wine or a mixture of fruit wines;b) a mixture of wine and fruit wine; orc) a fermented mash of sound ripe fruit or mixture of fruits or a mixture of such distillates.

The word ‘champagne’ or any other words of similar meaning must not be used in reference to cider and perry.

A2 Alcohol Content

An alcohol statement is mandatory. The Regulations do not prescribe the format for this statement. The Regulations also do not prescribe the tolerance permitted for the alcohol statement compared to the analysis. Australian regulations should therefore be adhered to. The alcohol content is used to determine the excise duty payable for certain types of liquor.

A3 Country of Origin

A country of origin statement is mandatory on imported products, for example, ‘Product of Australia’, ‘Grown in Australia’ or ‘Produce of Australia’.

A4 Importer Name and Address

The name and address of the importer, distributor or agent must be shown on the label. The address must be sufficient to enable the consumer to identify and contact the importer. It is not sufficient to include a telegraphic or code address or a post office address on the label.

A5 Volume Statement

The volume statement must appear on the label. The minimum quantity of the food in the container expressed in volumetric measure or net weight or any other measure to indicate the quantity of the contents should be written. The volume can be stated in litres, centilitres or millilitres – L, cL or mL. Singapore uses the Average Quantity System.

Nominal Quantity (Q _n) in g or mL		Tolerable Deficiency (T)	
From	To	As % of Q _n	g or mL
5	50	9.0	-
50	100	-	4.5
10	200	4.5	-
200	300	-	9.0
300	500	3.0	-
500	1000	-	15.0
1000	10000	1.5	-
10000	15000	-	150.0
15000	50000	1	-

A6 Allergens Statement

Intoxicating liquors are exempt from the requirement to include an ingredients list on the label. However, the label must declare the following allergens when present as an ingredient or additive in the food:

- a. cereals containing gluten, i.e. wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt or their hybridised strains and their products;
- b. crustacea and crustacean products;
- c. eggs and egg products;
- d. fish and fish products;
- e. peanuts, soybeans and their products;
- f. milk and milk products (including lactose);
- g. tree nuts and nut products; and
- h. sulphites in concentrations of 10 mg/kg or more.

The statement should be presented in a 'contains' statement, i.e. 'contains: sulphites' or 'contains: egg, milk'.

SFA discourages the use of the words 'may contain' and food traders who use this statement may be required to provide justification if consumers raise any concerns on potential food allergens in the products.

Organic Claims

Labels must not include the word 'organic', or any word of the same significance, unless the food is certified organic under an inspection and certification system that complies with s 6.3 of the *Codex Guidelines for the Production, Processing, Labelling and Marketing of Organically Produced Foods* (GL 32-1999) or a similar system approved by the Singapore Director-General.

Importing

Singapore Customs is the controlling government agency for imported liquor. The *Customs Act, Goods and Services Tax Act* and the *Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations Cap 272A 2013* are the main legislation for imported food. Singapore Food Agency (SFA) administers the registration and import permit procedures.

The Singapore Customs website contains detailed information on the importing requirements and procedures for Singapore. It can be viewed at – www.customs.gov.sg.

Import Certificates

Certificate of Origin

The third review of the Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement took effect on 1 December 2017 and eliminated any requirement to produce a Certificate of Origin.

As a result, no certificates of origin are required for Australian cider exported to Singapore provided it complies with the rules of origin. For cider this means that all non-originating materials used in the production of the good have undergone a change in tariff classification at the 2-digit level (e.g. the ingredients have undergone fermentation into cider within Australia). Alternatively, the good must have a regional value content of not less than 40 per cent.

Certificate of Free Sale or Health Certificate

A Certificate of Free Sale or Health Certificate are documents that may be requested as part of Singapore's Regulated Source Program (outlined below under 'SFA Registration'). A Certificate of Free Sale will provide an attestation that the products are 'freely available for sale in the [state of origin] and other states in Australia' and that 'there are no prohibitions against the export of these products'.

A Certificate of Health will attest that the product is produced in Australia in compliance with all legislative requirements and strict quality control standards, and are fit for human consumption, are made in conformance with the Australian Food Standards Code and are available for export without restriction.

Certificates of Free Sale and Certificates of Health can be obtained from Chambers of Commerce in your state. Most Chambers provide a standard application form to enable them to make the attestation.

Import Procedures

The steps required for importing cider into Singapore include:

1. SFA Registration (completed by the importer in Singapore);
2. Regulated Source Program documentation provided by the exporter (documentary proof that the product was made in a regulated premise);
3. Importer registers as a Declaring Agent and opens Inter-Bank GIRO with Singapore Customs;

4. Importer pays duties and GST to Singapore Customs;
5. Importer applies for Import Permit through Singapore Custom's TradeNet;
6. SFA inspects the product;
7. Singapore Customs issues a Cargo Clearance Permit for release of the goods.

SFA Registration

Imported food traders are importers and agents based in Singapore. All imported food traders must be registered with Singapore Food Agency (SFA) before they can import processed food products into Singapore. Traders who are applying for registration with SFA must be a registered Singapore company with a Unique Entity Number (UEN) issued by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) in Singapore; and be registered with Singapore Customs for importing food products. Importers can submit applications online through SFA's LicenceOne (SFA e-Licensing) website. Registration is free and takes 1 day to process. Australian based cider exporters should ensure you are dealing with registered traders.

Regulated Source Programme

Singapore based imported food traders are required to ensure that processed food products, including cider, which they intend to import are manufactured in an establishment which:

- is under proper supervision of the food authority of the exporting country, or
- has a quality assurance program acceptable to SFA.

Traders are required to maintain documentary proof that imported products are produced under sanitary conditions in a regulated establishment. The following are some examples of regulated source documents that SFA accepts as documentary proof (note, only one document is required as proof):

- Certificate of HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point)
- Certificate of GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices)
- Health Certificate (see Import Certificates above)
- Attestation of export (i.e. Certificate of Free Sale – see Import Certificates above)
- Factory licence (issued by regulatory authority of the exporting country)

Process through Customs

For import of all goods into Singapore, the importer or their agent is required to:

- Open an Inter-Bank GIRO (IBG) with Singapore Customs to make payment of duties, taxes, fees, penalties and other charges on services.
- Register as a Declaring Agent with Singapore Customs to obtain Import Permits through the TradeNet system before goods are imported into Singapore, and
- Pay the duty and/or Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The importer or their agent is required to maintain a security, in the form of a bank guarantee or insurance bond, with Customs for transactions involving dutiable liquors.

A Customs In-Non-Payment (Approved Premises /Schemes) Permit must be taken out by the importer or their agent electronically via the TradeNet system for the movement of alcohol from the point of import to a

licensed warehouse for storage. This must be done within 30 days from the date of arrival. The customs alcohol product code is not required for permit declaration.

Duties and GST have to be paid before alcoholic beverages are released for sales/consumption locally. The importer or their agent has to apply for an In-Payment (Duty and GST) permit electronically via the TradeNet system prior to the products being released for local sale or consumption. Each permit application typically costs S\$2.88. This does not include service fees charged by service providers such as freight forwarders, Declaring Agents etc.

Import Permit

Once registered with SFA, the importer needs to apply for an Import Permit through the TradeNet system. After approval by Singapore Customs and SFA, importers are issued a Cargo Clearance Permit (CCP) which also serves as an SFA import permit. The CCP is used for clearance of the goods at the border check point as well as any inspections. The following information will appear on the permit:

- a. brand name of the product;
- b. importer's name;
- c. importer's address;
- d. product description;
- e. country of origin of the product;
- f. quantity and units; and
- g. arrival date.

Import Documentation

- Invoice
- Packing list
- Bill of Lading/Air Waybill

Inspection of Imported Food

All food consignments are subject to inspection. Some samples may also be taken by SFA for laboratory analysis. In some cases, consignments may be placed on 'hold and test', i.e. the consignment cannot be sold or distributed until the laboratory results have been released and the sample found compliant with Singapore food laws. Consignments that fail to meet SFA's requirements will not be allowed to be sold or distributed in Singapore. Importers of such consignments will have to return or dispose of them.

While not mandatory, traders are advised to initiate quality control checks on the products they intend to import by sending them to accredited laboratories for analysis. For a list of accredited laboratories, see the Singapore Accreditation Council-Singapore Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (SAC-SINGLAS) [website](#).

For testing of alcohols selected by Singapore Customs the test samples must personally be selected by a customs officer. The sample must be sealed and handed over to the importer or their agent to be sent for laboratory analysis within a day. A sample receipt will be issued to the importer to enable them to deduct the stock.

Transshipment

For all transshipment of goods from one Free Trade Zone to another the importer is required to obtain a Transshipment Permit through TradeNet before goods are imported into Singapore.

A free trade zone is as a special economic zone within Singapore where goods may be landed, stored, handled, manufactured, or reconfigured, and re-exported under specific customs regulation and generally not subject to customs duty. Singapore has three free trade zone authorities (PSA Corporation Ltd; Jurong Port Pte Ltd and the Changi Airport Group (Singapore) Pte Ltd) and nine free trade zones.

Trade Samples

All trade samples of intoxicating liquors are treated as commercial stock for duty and GST purposes.

Contacts

Cider Australia

T: +61 434 559 759

E: office@cideraustralia.org.au

Austrade Singapore

Australian High Commission

25 Napier Road

Singapore 258507

T: +65 6418 8400

F: +65 6734 4265

E: Singapore@austrade.gov.au

Singapore Customs

55 Newton Road, #10-01

Revenue House

Singapore 307987

T: +65 6355 2000

F: +65 6250 8663

Singapore Food Authority (Headquarters)

JEM Office Tower

52 Jurong Gateway Road, #14-01

Singapore 608550

T: +65 6805 2871

F: + 62 6334 1831

Website Resources

Cider Australia - www.cideraustralia.org.au

Austrade Online - www.austrade.gov.au

Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade - www.dfat.gov.au

Singapore Customs - www.customs.gov.sg

Singapore Food Agency - www.sfa.gov.sg

Singapore Statutes Online - statutes.agc.gov.sg