

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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Committee on Import Licensing

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REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES¹

Notification under Article 7.3 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures

SINGAPORE

The following communication, dated 18 May 2012, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Singapore.

Outline of system

1. Singapore's policy is to keep import licensing to a minimum. Import licensing procedures are maintained to fulfil Singapore's obligations under international agreements or to ensure that health, safety, environment and national security objectives are met.

Purposes and coverage of licensing

2. Products subject to automatic and non-automatic import licensing are listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1: Products subject to automatic import licensing

Product	Laws and Regulations Authorizing Import Licensing	Controlling Agency
• Fresh fruits, vegetables, plants and plant products	• Control of Plants Act	Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority
• Fish and fish products	• Wholesome Meat and Fish Act	
• Processed food	• Sale of Food Act	
• Films, video tapes and video games	• Films Act and its Regulations	Media Development Authority
• Publications (includes books, magazines, sound recordings, pictures or drawings, photographs)	• Undesirable Publications Act	
• Mastering equipment and replication equipment for any of the following: - CD (compact disc); - CD-ROM (compact disc-read only memory); - VCD (video compact disc);	• Manufacture of Optical Discs Act (MODA)	Economic Development Board

¹ See document G/LIC/3, Annex, for the Questionnaire.

Product	Laws and Regulations Authorizing Import Licensing	Controlling Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DVD (digital video disc); and - DVD-ROM (digital video disc-read only memory) 		

Table 2: Products subject to non-automatic import licensing

Product	Laws/Regulations	Controlling Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live animals (including ornamental fish), live birds, products of animals/birds, shell eggs and veterinary biologics/vaccines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals and Birds Act 	Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific plants, plant products and other materials (insects, micro-organisms and soil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of Plants (Plant Importation) Rules 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesome Meat and Fish Act 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal feed, milk powder – skimmed (coloured for animal feed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal and Birds Act and Feeding Stuffs Act 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES live specimens, parts and products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary medicaments (containing controlled substances such as Schedule Poison under the Poisons Act or Controlled Drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Regulations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicines Act 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit or jackpot machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations 	Singapore Police Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arms and explosives • Swords • Daggers • Bayonets • Spears • Spearheads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arms and Explosives Act 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handcuffs • Articles of clothing intended as protection against attack, including bullet-proof vests • Steel helmets • Toy guns, including pistols and revolvers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amusement machines, coin- or disc-operated, including pin-tables, shooting galleries and cinematography machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 	

Product	Laws/Regulations	Controlling Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ozone depleting substances (ODS) and products containing ODS such as the following: - Fire extinguishers and fire protection systems using halons - Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment using Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) - Vehicles with air-conditioners containing CFCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection and Management Act and Environmental Protection and Management (Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petroleum and flammable materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Safety Act and Fire Safety (Petroleum and Flammable Materials) Regulations 	Singapore Civil Defence Force
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radioactive materials, ionising radiation irradiating apparatus and non-ionising radiation irradiating apparatus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiation Protection Act and its Regulations 	National Environment Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled substances under the Poisons Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisons Act and its rules 	Health Sciences Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled Drugs (CD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of Drugs Act and its Regulation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Products Act and its Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Act and its Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicinal products comprising western pharmaceuticals (including psychotropic substances), biologics and Chinese proprietary medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicines Act and its Regulations 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled telecommunication equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications (Dealers) Regulations 	Infocomm Development Authority (IDA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled chemicals under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act and its Regulations 	National Authority (Chemical Weapons Convention), Singapore Customs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price Control (Rice) Order 	International Enterprise Singapore
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poppy seeds (kaskas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations 	Central Narcotics Bureau
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled materials or substances used for the manufacturing of controlled drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misuse of Drugs Act 	Central Narcotics Bureau
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchandise/product containing a photograph, drawing or design resembling or used in/on Singapore currency notes and coins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency Act 	Monetary Authority of Singapore

Product	Laws/Regulations	Controlling Agency
• Rough diamonds	• Regulation of Imports and Exports (Kimberley Process) Regulations	Singapore Customs
• Essential Construction Materials (sand and granite)	• Building and Construction Authority Act	Building and Construction Authority
• Biological agents that are capable of causing death, disease or other biological malfunction in a human	• Biological Agents and Toxins Act	Ministry of Health
• Certain microbial toxins		

3. The licensing system applies to products listed in Tables 1 and 2 above originating in and coming from all countries.

For Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), import licences are granted only for products originating from countries which are signatories to the Montreal Protocol and the relevant Amendments. Imports are prohibited from non-signatories, in accordance with the obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme applies to goods originating in and coming from Kimberley Process Participants only. Please refer to <http://www.kimberleyprocess.com/> for a list of Kimberley Process participants.

4. Singapore's import licensing procedures are not intended to restrict the quantity or value of imports. They are maintained for the purpose of discharging Singapore's obligations under international agreements or for health, safety, environmental and national security reasons. As an example, the purpose of Kimberley Process licensing is aimed to stop the flow of trade in conflict rough diamonds.

5. The laws, regulations and/or administrative orders under which the licensing procedures are maintained are listed in Tables 1 and 2 above. All import licensing procedures are statutorily required and published in government gazettes.

While the administration of the licensing system is undertaken by the various licensing authorities for different products, the designation of products to be subjected to licensing is not left to the discretion of the administration. The latter requires legislative approval. Similarly, legislative approval must be obtained before the government abolishes any licensing system.

Procedures

6. Under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Singapore is required to limit the aggregate amount of Schedule 1 chemicals it produces, acquires, retains, transfers or uses to 1 tonne per annum.

To meet emergency requirements, Singapore maintains a stockpile scheme for rice, a staple food of which there is no domestic production. An import licensing system applies to rice imported from all countries. This system divides rice imports into 2 categories, requiring (i) a stockpile licence; and (ii) non-stockpile licence. All stockpile licensees are required to participate in the stockpile scheme. Under this scheme, each licensee shall keep a rice stockpile quantity which is derived from their import quantities.

Singapore is a signatory to the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The control measures of ODS under the Montreal Protocol requires Parties to gradually phase out the production and consumption of ODS. Under the phase out schedule, baselines, which limits the production and consumption of ODS substance, are set for the Parties to comply.

I. The list of scheduled chemicals under the Chemical Weapons Convention is available over the Internet at <http://www.customs.gov.sg/nacwc/topNav/hom/> Information regarding rice importation is available at <https://rice.iesingapore.gov.sg/>. On ODS matters, the importer can find the information from the Ozone Secretariat (<http://ozone.unep.org/index.asp>) and the NEA (http://app2.nea.gov.sg/Ozone_Depleting_Substances.aspx) websites.

II. The aggregate amount of CWC Schedule 1 is applicable on an annual basis. There is no maximum quota for the importation of rice. As part of the obligations under the Montreal Protocol, Singapore, as an Article-5 party to the Protocol, will be freezing the consumption of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) by 2013, and to phase out the use and consumption of HCFCs by 2030.

III– VI. Please refer to paragraph 6 and weblinks provided in (I) above.

VII. Applications for licences to import CWC Schedule 1 chemicals are approved by the Director-General of Customs. Rice licence applications are processed by the IE Singapore. Applications for licences to import ODS products are approved by National Environment Agency. In all cases the importer does not have to approach more than one administrative organ.

VIII. Licences for both CWC Schedule 1 chemicals and ODS products are made on a first come, first served basis. There is no maximum amount to be allocated per applicant and no unique provisions for new importers. Applications are examined on receipt. For rice licences, please refer to paragraph 6 above.

IX– X. Not applicable.

XI. Non approved and prohibited telecoms equipment

There are two categories of licences for dealing in telecommunications equipment: Telecommunication Dealer's (Individual) and Dealer's (Class) Licences". A Dealer Class licensee can only deal with telecoms equipment that has been approved / registered by the Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) and equipment exempted from needing approval. Dealers issued with Dealer's Individual Licence can, in addition to equipment covered under the Class Licence, also deal in non-approved telecoms equipment. However, such non-approved telecoms equipment (e.g. CDMA phones which are not compatible with domestic networks and may cause interference) is not allowed to be sold for use in Singapore. They can be exported or sold to tourists.

In addition to non-approved items, prohibited items (e.g. radio-frequency jammers, military equipment) are also disallowed for local consumption, largely for security related reasons. Neither the Class licensee nor the Individual licensee is allowed to deal in prohibited equipment unless special approval is given by IDA.

7(a) The range of time taken for processing the various licence applications fall within the periods stipulated in Article 2a(iii), for automatic licensing, and Article 3.5(f), for non-automatic licensing, of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures.

Licence applications for Schedules 2 and 3 chemicals must be received by the National Authority (CWC) [NA(CWC)] 14 working days prior to the import so as to ensure the products meet the requirements under the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act [CW(P)A] before their import.

- 7(b) In general, import licences may be granted immediately upon request when applications are submitted in appropriate and complete forms. For arms and explosives, radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus, import licences can be immediately granted if the importer already has a dealer's licence. For arms and explosives, end user certification and import licence/permit from the final destination country must also be included. For radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus, items imported are specified in their dealer's licence. Otherwise the importer has to inform the Centre for Radiation Protection and Nuclear Science and request for his dealer's licence to be updated to include the items to be imported. An importer of hazardous substances who does not have a licence will have to store the hazardous substances in the port area temporarily, pending the approval for an import licence. Kimberley Process Licences may be granted immediately on request, upon submission of complete application.
- 7(c) There are no limitations as to the period of the year during which applications for licence and/or importation may be made.
- 7(d) Consideration of a licence application is effected by a single administrative organ as specified in the respective legislation, cited in response to Question 5 above. The importer does not have to approach more than one administrative body.

8. An application for an import licence is usually granted if it meets the stipulated criteria. Licensing authorities will generally provide the reason(s) in the event of a refusal to issue a licence. Avenues for appeal exist in most cases.

Eligibility of importers to apply for licence

9. All importers are eligible for application of licences, whether under the restrictive or non-restrictive licensing system.

Generally, all persons, registered firms and institutions are eligible to apply for licences and no registration fee is necessary. Applicants for the importation of the following products must meet additional criteria:

- (i) For a licence to deal in or import arms and explosives, applicants must not have criminal records or adverse security attention. They must be above 21 years of age and have some basic knowledge in handling of arms and explosives;
- (ii) For a licence to import hazardous substances, it is preferable that an applicant be a professional or a senior management staff, who has the necessary knowledge of how to safely handle the hazardous substances, and has passed an examination for the Course on "Management of Hazardous Substances" conducted by the licensing authority i.e. the Pollution Control Department of National Environment Agency. The Course covers technical knowledge on the safe handling of the hazardous substances and on the Environmental Protection and Management Act and its Regulations;
- (iii) For a licence to deal in controlled telecommunications equipment, applicants should have knowledge of their products and IDA's-equipment registration requirements in

order to advise and guide consumers; applicants for a licence must be a company incorporated under the Singapore Companies Act, a Limited Liability Partnership under the Singapore Limited Liability Partnerships Act, or a business registered with the Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore;

- (iv) Applicants for licences to import product containing poisons or controlled drugs must be qualified persons, such as registered pharmacists;
- (v) Only certain institutions or organisations such as zoos, museums and research institutions may apply for a licence to import certain CITES endangered species, mainly species listed in CITES Appendix I;
- (vi) Applicants for licences to import product containing poisons or controlled drugs must be qualified persons, such as registered pharmacists;
- (vii) Only licensed personnel with relevant qualification and experience may import veterinary biologics. A key criterion for the issuance of the dealer's licence for veterinary biologics is the suitability of the facilities/ premises; applicants dealing in ornamental fish import or export activities must have approved premises with facilities for holding, quarantining, and packing of ornamental fish;
- (viii) Only companies registered in Singapore are eligible to apply for licences to import ODS.

Documentational and other requirements for application for licence

10. The following information is required in applications for import licences: particulars of importer, company registration certificate issued by the Singapore Registry of Companies and Businesses, product description, product quantity, mode of transport, and port of shipment/transport, product brand/serial number /model /make and country of origin. Information on import procedures and applications is otherwise available over the respective agencies' websites. Additional requirements in applications to import the following products include:

- (i) For applications to import hazardous substances, documents of approval from the Central Building Plan Department (CBPD) and a valid Hazardous Substances Licence or Permit from the Pollution Control Department (PCD) to show that the applicant has approved storage and handling facilities to handle hazardous substances safely; a layout plan to show areas for storing hazardous substances; and an emergency action plan to indicate how a chemical release from the storage area will be contained, detoxified and cleaned up;
- (ii) For applications to deal in rice, telecommunication equipment, arms and explosives, documents on the technical specifications of the products. In addition, applicants for licences to deal in arms and explosives must ensure the following:
 - Commercial and Industrial Security Corporation (CISCO) Constable(s) are engaged to escort the transportation of goods;
 - all pyrotechnics are to be stored at wharves designated by the Port of Singapore Authority (PSA);
 - high explosives can only be loaded or unloaded at Tuas Explosives Jetty;

- (iii) For applications to import CITES specimens (live, parts or products) would require the CITES export or re-export licence issued by the CITES Management Authority of the exporting or re-exporting country;
- (iv) For applications to import merchandise/product containing a photograph, drawing or design or part thereof used in or on any Singapore currency note or coin, visuals or samples of the merchandise/product.
- (v) For western pharmaceutical products and biologics, the criteria taken into consideration for product licensing are quality, safety and efficacy of the product. Technical dossier comprising clinical data, quality and safety data as well as product information and packaging are to be submitted. For products to be evaluated through an abridge evaluation route, a documentary evidence that the product has been approved by a Drug Regulatory Agency such as Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CPP) is required to be submitted. For a product to be evaluated through a Full Evaluation Route, documentary evidence like the CPP is not required. Products manufactured from manufacturing facilities which have not been inspected and certified by the competent authorities recognized by the Health Sciences Authority (HSA) will be subject to HSA's GMP audit requirement. Medicinal product registration requirements and guidelines are publicly available on HAS's website.
- (vi) For Chinese Proprietary Medicines, full product formula, a set of labels/package insert, product sample, manufacturer's licence/certificate, certificate of free sale or equivalent and test reports containing test results for toxic heavy metals and microbial contamination;
- (vii) For plants, live insects, micro-organisms, growing medium such as soil, peat moss and fertilizer of plant origin, import permits are valid for two weeks and each permit is for one consignment only; and when required, accompanied by phytosanitary certificates/ CITES permit or similar official statement issued not more than 14 days prior to date of shipment of consignment by a competent government agency or agricultural authority. Imports of the above listed items are also subject to plant quarantine inspection requirements;
- (viii) For ODS, a valid Hazardous Substances licence must first be obtained from NEA to import ODS into Singapore. During importation, bill of lading and invoices must be submitted to NEA for approval.
- (ix) For a licence to import petroleum and flammable materials, applicants are required to indicate the premises that the imported petroleum and flammable materials are to be stored. The premises must be a licensed premises permitted to store petroleum and flammable materials.

11. Upon actual importation, importers are required to make an Inward Declaration showing the correct description and quantities of each consignment made electronically through the TradeNet system. Shipping documents such as the Bill of Lading/ Airway Bill and invoice are also required. Additional requirements for the importation of certain products include:

- (i) For publications, the language, title and number of copies of the publication have to be specified;

- (ii) For arms and explosives, imports must be produced for inspection at the Arms and Explosives Branch immediately after customs clearance;
- (iii) For meat and meat products, imports must be derived from sources approved by the licensing authority i.e. the AVA. They must be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued by the approved sources in the exporting country and inspected upon importation; for selected fish or fish products, additional product quality and quarantine requirements apply;
- (iv) For live animals/birds/ornamental fish, products of live animals/birds and veterinary biologics, importers are required to show the import permits issued by the AVA together with relevant documents (such as veterinary health certificate, QC report) from the exporting country. All ornamental fish imported must be healthy and free from any clinical signs of disease at the time of import. Sources may need to be approved by the AVA prior to import application, depending on the type of product. Endangered species must be accompanied by CITES permits;
- (v) For fresh fruit and vegetables, each consignment must be subject to inspection and sampling upon importation; meet the sanitary standards prescribed under Rule 9 of the Control of Plants (Import and Transhipment of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables) Rules; and be in containers which, at the time of importation, must bear the name and address of the producer. In addition to the requirements above, the date and time of arrival of each consignment must be indicated;
- (vi) For plants, live insects, micro-organisms, growing medium such as soil, peat moss and fertilizer of plant origin, importers are required to produce the relevant documents (such as phytosanitary certificate, CITES permit for endangered plant species, and post entry inspection form);
- (vii) For rough diamonds, an Import Permit will only be issued upon presentation of a Kimberley Process certificate issued by the overseas exporting Kimberley Process authority.

12. Licensing fees are required for the following classes of licences:

- (i) Product licences
 - A permit fee of S\$11 per consignment of plants, live insects, plant micro-organisms, growing medium such as soil, peat moss and fertilizer of plant origin. Other fees for and incidental to any inspection or examination activities are also specified under the Control of Plants (Plant Importation) Rules;
 - A permit fee of S\$4.60 per 100 kilogrammes applies for chilled, frozen meat and processed meat, and S\$77 per consignment of meat packed in cans;
 - A permit fee of S\$3 per consignment applies for ornamental fish, food fish and fish products as well as fresh fruits and vegetables;
 - A permit fee of S\$87 per consignment of live animals imported for commercial purposes; S\$62 per consignment of live birds and eggs imported for commercial purposes; S\$50 per permit for pet animals/birds; and S\$22 per permit for veterinary biologics. The import licences for the above products are valid for 30 days; extension may be granted with valid reason given by the importers;

- A permit fee of S\$12 per scheduled CITES endangered species or parts/derivatives, subject to a minimum amount of S\$60 per consignment, depending on the species. Each licence is valid for three months and may be extended for another three months;
 - A licence fee of S\$40 per consignment applies to radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus. Each import licence is valid for one month or until the shipment is cleared, whichever is shorter. Validity can be extended if the consignee can prove that the shipment was delayed;
 - A licence fee of S\$16 per consignment applies to arms and explosives;
 - Licence fees for Western drugs, Chinese proprietary medicines, Cosmetic products and Controlled drugs are as stipulated in http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/licences_fees.html;
 - An import/export licence fee of S\$100 per consignment of controlled drugs;
 - An annual licence fee of \$500 is applicable to importers of pharmaceuticals, biologics and Chinese proprietary medicines;
 - A licence fee of \$250 per consignment is applicable to unauthorized dealers in the case of parallel imports;
 - A licensing fee of \$50 per annum is required for Kimberley Process licences for rough diamonds.
- (ii) Dealers' licences
- An annual licence fee of S\$378 for fresh fruit and vegetables;
 - A 2-year licence fee ranging from S\$300 - S\$3,700 for arms and explosives;
 - An annual licence fee of S\$84 for meat and fish products;
 - An annual licence fee of S\$350 for ornamental fish;
 - An annual licence fee of S\$45 for veterinary biologics;
 - An annual licence fee at S\$280 or a biennial licence at S\$560 for hazardous substances;
 - An annual licence fee at S\$210 and a biennial licence at S\$420 for radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus;
 - A lifetime licence fee of S\$50 for rice (with effect from 1 Oct 2009);
 - An annual licence fee of S\$180 for operations of fruit/jackpot machines, renewable at S\$30 per annum;
 - A registration fee of S\$50 (one time only) for dealing in IDA approved/registered equipment under the Dealer's Class Licence, and a licence fee of S\$250 for five years for dealing in approved/registered as well as non-approved types of telecommunication equipment under the Dealer's Individual Licence;

- A bank guarantee of S\$200,000 for publishers to circulate offshore newspapers in Singapore;
- Licence fees for Western medicines, Chinese proprietary medicines, Cosmetic products and Controlled drugs are as stipulated in http://www.hsa.gov.sg/publish/hsaportal/en/health_products_regulation/licences_fees.html;
- For registered western pharmaceuticals and biologics, the annual licence fee is S\$300 per product. It is to be paid annually on renewal. For new products, there will be application screening fee and evaluation fees charged depending on the route of evaluation. The fees are published on HSA's website;
- An annual licence fee of S\$180 to manufacture, possess for sale or deal in irradiating apparatus or radioactive materials; an annual fee of S\$130 to keep or possess radioactive materials or irradiating apparatus other than for sale; an annual fee of S\$120 to use radioactive materials or irradiating apparatus; and an annual fee of S\$130 to handle and transport radioactive materials;
- An annual licence fee of S\$308 for the import, export, sale, storage and transport of hazardous substances; an annual permit fee of S\$74 for the purchase, use and storage of hazardous substances for end-users.

13. There are no deposit or advance payment requirements associated with the issue of licences.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of the validity of a dealer's licence is as specified in the response to Question 12. The approved product licences cease to be valid once the importation of the concerned products is effected (except for biological agents and toxins regulated under the Biological Agents and Toxins Act). The NA (CWC) License issued is valid until the end of the calendar year. The validity of these licences may be extended by renewal.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilisation of licence or a portion of it.

16. Licences are not transferable between importers.

17. For products subject to quantitative restriction, in addition to the requirements listed in the responses to Questions 10 and 11, the following conditions are applicable:

- (i) Applicants importing CWC Schedule 1 chemicals are subject to the following conditions:
 - The licensee must inform the NA(CWC) not less than 45 days before and after the import from CWC State Party;
 - The licensee must inform the NA(CWC) not less than 5 days before and after the import from CWC State Party, if the import is Saxitoxin, not exceeding 5 milligrams, for medical/diagnostic purposes
 - The licensee must not import from a CWC Non-State Party;
 - The licensee must not re-export the CWC Schedule 1 chemical.

- (ii) There are no other conditions attached to the issue of a license for a product subject to quantitative restriction. For products not subject to quantitative restriction, in addition to the requirements listed in the responses to Questions 10 and 11, the following conditions are applicable:
- Applicants dealing in fruit/jackpot machines must ensure that these machines are to be used in licensed clubs;
 - Applications to deal in radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus are subject to the following conditions;
 - The company must possess a licence to handle and transport radioactive materials if it undertakes its own transportation. In addition, the importer must ensure that the vehicle transporting radioactive materials displays a proper placard showing the radiation sign and that it is not left unattended,
 - The importer, if he is an end-user, must possess a licence that specifies the type and quantity of radioactive materials that may be possessed, and another licence for the use, handling and transport of radioactive materials; and another licence for an individual to use these machines,
 - If the importer is the end-user of irradiating apparatus, the company must have a licence for each machine it possesses.
- (iii) Existing NEA regulations do have the provisions to licensing conditions and other administrative controls over the import or usage of radioactive materials and irradiating apparatus. For irradiating apparatus for use on the human body, which are subject to regulatory control by NEA and HSA, e.g. medical devices and aesthetic/cosmetic devices, importers may need to demonstrate the compliance to internationally recognized regulatory directives.

Other procedural requirements

18. There are no other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing and similar administrative procedures, required prior to importation.

19. Foreign exchange issues are not applicable to import licensing for Singapore, as only Singapore-registered importers are able to obtain licences.
