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The Snack Food Market in Singapore

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Prepared by the

Team Canada Market Research Centre and the **Canadian Trade Commissioner Service**



Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministère des Affaires étrangères. and International Trade et du Commerce international

Agriculture and

Agriculture et Agri-Food Canada - Agroslimentaire Canada

Canada

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The Government of Canada has prepared this report based on primary and secondary sources of information. Readers should take note that the Government of Canada does not guarantee the accuracy of any of the information contained in this report, nor does it necessarily endorse the organizations listed herein. Readers should independently verify the accuracy and reliability of the information.

THE SNACKFOOD MARKET IN SINGAPORE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines the market for snackfood in Singapore, including potato chips, extruded snacks, and processed nuts. In 1995, sales of snackfood in Singapore reached C\$136 million an increase of 33% since 1991. Within this, extruded snacks have an approximate market share of 39%, followed by crisps with 31% and nuts 30%.

In contrast with other countries in the region, the snackfood market is dominated by multinational companies who either import products or manufacture them in Singapore. Forecasts indicate that the overall volume of snackfood sales will increase 16% by 2000 and sales by value will increase 22%, primarily in the crisps sector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MARKET OVERVIEW

- Market size and projections
- <u>The competitive environment</u>
- The Canadian position

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

- <u>Overview of distribution system</u>
 - o Importers and intermediaries
 - o Retail distributors
 - Foodservice operators
 - Promotional considerations

CONSIDERATION FOR MARKET ENTRY

- Local standards and regulations
 - o Health and food safety
 - Packaging and labelling
- Documentation and procedures
 - <u>Required Documentation</u>
 - <u>Authentication of documents</u>
- <u>Customs duties, tariffs and taxes</u>
- Transportation and storage

- Export financing and payment
- Cultural and business practices

REFERENCE MATERIAL

APPENDIX A — STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDIX B — TRADE SHOWS AND PROMOTIONAL VENUES

APPENDIX C — SNACKFOOD IMPORTERS IN SINGAPORE

• <u>Retailers</u>

APPENDIX D — KEY GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

- Canadian government contacts
- Singapore government offices in Canada
- Government offices in Singapore
- <u>Chambers of commerce and industry associations</u>
- Canadian banks in Singapore

THE SNACKFOOD MARKET IN SINGAPORE



MARKET OVERVIEW

Market size and projections

Singaporeans have long been a nation of snackers and enjoy various types of snackfoods. Per capita consumption of snackfoods in Singapore is highest in the region at 2.86 kg in 1995. At this time total sales of snackfoods reached C\$136 million, an increase of 32.7% over 1991 sales levels.

Within the snackfood sector, extruded snacks continue to represent the largest share of the market with 39.4% in 1995. Crisps were the next most popular with a 31% share, followed by nuts with 29%. Between 1991 and 1995, crisps were the fastest growing sector, increasing 51.7%. Although extruded snacks have the largest share of the snackfood sector, Singaporeans are becoming increasingly wary of them due to the higher level of additives which they contain.

Singaporeans are increasingly health conscious and are attempting to reduce the fat, sugar, and salt intake in their diets. This may actually aid the snackfood sector as many snackfoods are perceived to be healthier than foods in the biscuit and confectionery sectors.

The outlook for snackfood sales is strong, with sales expected to increase from C\$142.7 million in 1996 to C\$174.4 million. The majority of this growth is expected to come from the crisps sector which is forecasted to grow 45.1% by volume, the most of all sectors (See Table 1).

	<u>Crisps</u>		Extruded Snacks		<u>Nuts</u>		
	Value (in C\$ millions)	Volume (in tonnes)	Value (in C\$ millions)	Volume (in tonnes)	Value (in C\$ millions)	Volume (in tonnes)	
1991	\$27.78	1 415	\$40.24	2 0 3 0	\$34.49	3 910	
1992	29.70	1 500	41.19	2 1 3 0	36.40	3 990	
1993	31.61	1 650	42.15	2 210	39.28	4 060	
1994	36.40	1 890	46.94	2 240	39.28	4 115	
1995	42.15	2 115	53.65	2 265	40.24	4 155	
1996	na	2 370	na	2 290	na	4 196	
1997	na	2 680	na	2 320	na	4 2 3 0	
1998	na	2 950	na	2 355	na	4 260	
1999	na	3 215	na	2 425	na	4 280	
2000	na	3 440	na	2 510	na	4 300	
Growth:							
1991-							
1995	51.7%	49.5%	33.3%	11.6%	16.7%	6.3%	
1996-	na	45.1%	na	9.6%	na	2.5%	
2000							

Table 1. Snack food sales in Singapore, 1991 to 1995 and projections to 2000

Source: Euromonitor, The Market fo Packaged Foods in South East Asia, 1996.

The competitive environment

The Singapore snackfood market is dominated by a number of multinationals who supply the market either through domestically produced snack foods or imported products from their overseas manufacturing bases in nearby countries. The three main companies — Pacific World, Twisties Company, and Tong Garden Company — account for 60% of all snackfood sales in Singapore. Other major suppliers include — KP Snackfoods, Calbee Foods Company, and Planters Hong Kong — each with a 10% market share.

Import data for Singapore was incomplete permitting only a partial analysis. In 1995, imports of potato chips totalled C\$7.3 million with the major suppliers being Malaysia, the United States, and New Zealand.

Table 2. Top five exporters of potato chips to Singapore, 1995 (in C\$)

Supplier	1995
World	7 289 850
Malaysia	2 886 130
United States	2 113 380
New Zealand	1 225 130
Australia	596 750
Japan	111 380
Canada	44 973

Source: International Trade Data Bank, TIERS

Imports of processed nuts almost doubled between 1991 and 1995, when imports totalled C\$28.9 million. The United States, Malaysia and China were the most dominate suppliers of nuts to Singapore representing 81% of all imports in 1995.

Table 3. Top five exporters of nuts to Singapore, 1995 (in C\$000s)

Supplier	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
World	\$16 118	20 063	25 882	31 182	28 889
United States	3 196	6 714	11 443	10 578	9 862
Malaysia	4 635	4 550	6 320	7 004	7 831
China	5 027	6 117	5 0 5 0	6 384	5 690
Vietnam	0	0	872	4 390	3 292
Hong Kong	503	719	362	784	432
Canada	0	0	0	0	1

Source: International Trade Data Bank, TIERS

The Canadian position

Canada has held a low position in imports of snackfoods into Singapore over the past several years. In 1995, Canada exported C\$44 973 in potato chips and C\$1 080 in processed nuts to Singapore. It must be remembered that some or all of these importsmay have been re-exported to surrounding regions so the figures do not necessarily reflect the consumption of Canadian produced snackfoods in Singapore. However, Canadian food products are generally regarded as being of high quality, so there may be opportunities for dedicated Canadians vendor to break into the market.

Return to Table of Contents

DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

Overview of distribution system

Importers and intermediaries

Although there is some direct importing of snackfood by retailers, the majority of food products are purchased by importers and other agents for redistribution in Singapore. In general one agent or distributor is sufficient to cover the Singapore market. Doing business with Singaporean importers is open and straightforward. Product quality is important, but pricing must be competitive. Depending on the importer, mark-ups range from 20% to 40%. See Appendix C for a list of snackfood importers in Singapore.

Retail distributors

Most retailers buy imported goods through local distributors. Typically, retailers charge slotting/listing fees for shelf space and suppliers may be expected to pay an extra charge based on the amount of chiller, freezer or dry-shelf space required. An administrative fee of C\$975 may also be required. Suppliers must negotiate the retail sales price with the retailer. As a general rule, retail margins are 15-20% for dry products.

The retail sector in Singapore is well developed and, in many ways, similar to that in Canada. Different retail chains attempt to exploit different market niches (see Table 4). Some of the larger chains, such as NTUC, import products directly to eliminate a step in the handling process and keep retail prices down accordingly. Supermarkets are increasingly becoming involved in direct importation as a way to test market new products and reduce costs. See Appendix C for a complete list of food retailers.

Table 4. Major retail chains in Singapore

Chain	Number of outlets	Market niche
7-11	82	Convenience stores.
Dairmaru	2	Caters to middle- and upper-income consumers. Known for its excellent meat and fruit sections.
Econ Mini- Mart	170	Convenience stores. (Provision Suppliers)
Cold Storage	17	Caters to middle- and upper-income consumers. Long-time favourite of expatriate population.
Emporium	24	Caters to low- and middle-income consumers.
Jason's	1	Carries gourmet and specialty foods.
Kerry's	1	New upscale supermarket called Tanglin Market Place. Keen to source new products from North America.
Kimisawa (Isetan)	1	Caters to middle- and upper-income consumers. Strategically located near expatriate communities.
NTUC	47	Government-owned outlets. Meets the people's daily needs. About six outlets aimed at upper-income shoppers.
Prime	12	Caters to low- and middle-income consumers.
S-Mart	10	Convenience stores. Smaller than regular supermarket, yet larger than 7-11 outlet. Usually located in housing areas.
SOGO	3	Carries gourmet and specialty foods, but also focuses on basic goods. Most are willing to try new products.
Tierney's	1	Gourmet food store which caters to expatriates, mostly of European origin.
Yaohan	4	Caters to middle- and upper-income consumers. Known for its selection of Japanese foods.
Other retailers	1200	Located in housing estates.

Source: World Trade Data Base

Foodservice operators

The foodservice sector is crucial in order to gain market share. Half of the money Singaporeans spend on food is spent eating out. Various operators such as Tony Roma's, Chili's, and TGI Fridays have large expatriate and local customers and should be targeted.

Promotional considerations

Importers have to provide regular special price reductions from time to time to ensure they retain

their respective market shares. Publications such as *Asian Retailer, Retail Asia* and *the Straits Times*, Singapore's daily newspaper, are commonly used by the food trade to promote branded products. Retailers will, for a fee, produce in-storepromotional materials, include a product in its newspaper advertisements, and allow suppliers to set up in-store demonstration and sampling stands.

Promotional campaigns should target young, working homemakers among consumers, and three to five star hotels, bars, discotheques, and Western-style restaurants in the institutional sector. The convenience and nutritiousness of products should be stressed.

Return to Table of Contents

CONSIDERATION FOR MARKET ENTRY

In general, the following steps must be taken to import snackfood into Singapore. Although not required, it is recommended that the Canadian vendor acquire a local representative who must possess an import license and obtain an import permit for each product. All products and labels must be registered with the Singapore Trade Development Board, with documentary support from a proper laboratory analysis. All documents must be authenticated in Canada prior to shipment. Ordinarily, an exporter's local representative will handle all dealings with local government agencies.

Local standards and regulations

Health and food safety

Singapore's food regulations are continually being amended. Any new food ingredients entering Singapore must first be approved by a Food Advisory Committee. Foodstuffs or food ingredients which are not covered by Singapore's food regulations must be approved by Singapore's Food Control Department before their importation will be approved by the Trade Development Board.

INFORMATION IS NEEDED ON THESE REQUIREMENTS

Packaging and labelling

Product packaging requirements are consistent with most North American practices, however, Singapore's tropical environment should be considered. Proper labelling (in English) is required on all imported snackfood. Each label must present the following information:

- \cdot common name of the product;
- \cdot brand name of the product;
- · listing of ingredients;
- · minimum quantity stated in metric measure;
- \cdot name and address of the manufacturer and importer;
- \cdot nutritional value of the product;
- · country of origin; and
- \cdot expiration date.

Pictorial illustrations may also be used, but must not mislead about the true nature or origin of the product. If the snack food is described as "enriched," "fortified," "vitaminized" or in any other way implies that it contains added vitamins or minerals, the label must also indicate the quantity

of vitamins or minerals added per metric unit.

Documentation and procedures

Required Documentation

When goods enter Singapore, companies must submit their inward declarations to the Controller of Imports and Exports. Singapore introduced an electronic trade documentation system called Tradenet to facilitate import/export documentation. The system ensures that goods moving into and out of Singapore are processed with minimum delay.

a) Import license: Singapore operates under a free trade policy, thus snack foods do not require licensing.

ADD COSTS FOR THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

b) Import permit: Companies importing goods in Singapore need to obtain a Central Registration Number from the Trade Development Board (see Appendix D).

c) Food registration: All importers must conform to the regulations prescribed in the *Singapore Food Act*. All imported foodstuffs must be registered on an annual basis with the Food Control Department. Registration can be undertaken by sending the department a copy, by mail or facsimile, of the inward declaration that has been approved by the Singapore Trade Development Board. Registration covers a one-year period for a particular product.

d) Shipping documents: Companies must provide the original invoice to customs and two copies to the consignee. The invoice must be signed by a responsible member of the firm and must show an accurate description of the goods, their quantity, their c.i.f. value, their country of origin, the name of their transporting vessel, and a description of their packages.

Authentication of documents

Documents that need to be authenticated, such as certificates of sale and letters authorizing an exporter's local agent or importer to act on their behalf, must first benotarized in Canada. Then, the notarized documents can be authenticated by sending them to (there is no fee for this service):

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Authentication and Service of Documents (JLAC) 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1A 0G2 ATTN: Mario Nuñez-Suarez Telephone: (613) 992-6602 Facsimile: (613) 992-2467

Customs duties, tariffs and taxes

There is no duty on imported snackfood.

Transportation and storage

There are adequate storage facilities as Singapore is a major transshipment port and a warehousing and distribution center. Inland transportation is also of little concern as Singapore has an excellent road network.

Export financing and payment

Payment in trade transactions is commonly made either through irrevocable letters of credit or telegraphic transfers. Telegraphic transfers are the method preferred by most because of their greater efficiency. For letters of credit, normal payment periods are 60, 120 and 180 days. Financing of between 7 to 30 days is often requested for large orders, when the relationship between buyer and seller is well established and a degree of mutual trust has been earned.

Cultural and business practices

Canadian exporters should understand the cultural nuances of doing business in Singapore. The handshake is the traditional greeting, although it should normally be initiated by the host. The handshake is typically followed by an exchange of business cards which, preferably, should have Chinese text printed on one side. English is the accepted language of business in Singapore and Western-style business wear is commonly worn. Business issues are usually discussed only after a rapport has been established. Singapore is home to large Chinese, Malay and Indian populations, and their customs are often shaped by their individual ethnocultural backgrounds. For example, one should never offer anything with the left hand to a person of Malay or Indian descent.

Return to Table of Contents

REFERENCE MATERIAL

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Export Market Assessment Report: Singapore, October 1996.

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, *Singapore: A Guide for Canadian Business*, 1995 (InfoCentre code 15CA English, 15CF Français).

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, *Agricultural Sector in Singapore*, December 1995.

Euromonitor International, *The Market for Packaged Foods in South East Asia*, Great Britain, 1996.

Return to Table of Contents

APPENDIX A — STATISTICAL TABLES

Exports of potato chips to Singapore, 1995 (in C\$)

Supplier

1995

World	\$7 289 850
Malaysia	2 886 130
United States	2 113 380
New Zealand	1 225 130
Australia	596 750
Japan	111 380
United Kingdom	100 380
Thailand	74 250
Canada	44 973
Philippines	35 750
Netherlands	35 750
Switzerland	35 750
Belgium-Lux.	23 380
Brunei	6 880

Source: International Trade Data Bank, TIERS

Exports of nuts to Singapore, 1991 to 1995 (in C\$)

Supplier	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
World	16 118	20 063	25 882	31 182	28 889
United States	3 196	6714	11 443	10 578	9 862
Malaysia	4 635	4 550	6 320	7 004	7 831
China	5 027	6 117	5 0 5 0	6 384	5 690
Vietnam	0	0	872	4 390	3 292
Hong Kong	503	719	362	784	432
India	158	294	272	593	427
Japan	290	283	402	227	259
Australia	158	382	292	293	208
Belgium-Lux.	202	88	56	116	176
United Kingdom	34	41	55	125	150
Netherlands	11	11	14	15	143
Turkey	22	3	4	59	88
Iran	94	143	147	0	69
New Zealand	0	12	6	0	59
Thailand	151	127	51	26	50
France	11	17	40	65	23
Israel	0	0	0	69	15
Switzerland	12	10	12	88	12
Canada	0	0	0	0	1

Source: International Trade Data Bank, TIERS

Return to Table of Contents

APPENDIX B — TRADE SHOWS AND PROMOTIONAL VENUES

Event/Venue	Description	Organizer
Singapore International RCA Communications Pte. Food and Beverage Fair	World Trade Centre Singapore, Singapore October 1997 This annual trade show will have 70 exhibitors	20 Kramat Ln, #02-01A, United House, Singapore, 228751 Telephone: (65) 736-0676 Facsimile: (65) 736-0576
Food & Hotel Asia (Asian International Exhibition of Food & Drink, Hotel, Restaurant and Catering, Equipment, Supplies and Services) World Trade Centre Singapore, Singapore April 14-17, 1998	Biennial international trade show attracts 25 200 local visitors and 10 800 foreign visitors. Exhibition space of 15 000m ² holds 510 local and 1190 foreign exhibitors of food products and consumables, beer, wines and beverages, food processing and service equipment, furniture and furnishings, shop fittings, etc.	Singapore Exhibition Services Pte Ltd, 2 Handy Road Suite 15-09 Cathay Building Singapore 0922 Telephone: (65) 338-4747 Facsimile: (65) 339-9507 Canadian Agent Unilink Canada 50 Waybright Court, Unit 41 Agincourt, Ontario Canada, M1S 5A8 Telephone: (416) 291-6359 Facsimile: (416) 291-0025

Return to Table of Contents

APPENDIX C — SNACKFOOD IMPORTERS IN SINGAPORE

D.G.C. International Trading Company 112 E. Coast Rd., 02-05 Katong People's Complex, Singapore, 1542 Telephone: (65) 344-4483 Facsimile: (65) 261-7885

Eskei Impex Pte. Ltd 77 High St. Pnds 09, High St. Plaza Singapore, 0617

Graffitti Sportswear Pte. Ltd. B. 1091, Lower Delta Road, U 03-04 Singapore, 0316 Telephone: (65) 271-0798 Facsimile: (65) 271-0657

Lin Jiang Pte. Ltd. Bl. 6001, #02-2286 Bedok In.Pk.C Singapore, 1647 Telephone: (65) 242-3319 Facsimile: (65) 462-4591 Donald and Dillion 30 E. Coast Road, Unit 03-29 Paramount Shipping Centre Singapore, 1542 Telephone: (65) 440-1600 Facsimile: (65) 440-5468 Fullertonco Trading Corporation 230 Jalan Besar, #05-04 Singapore, 0820 Telephone: (65) 294-1635

Pacific Traders Pte. Ltd. 18 Dublin Road, Singapore, 0923 Telephone: (65) 235-4078 Facsimile: (65) 742-2160

Primus Trading Pte. Ltd. 8 Link Road, Singapore, 2261 Telephone: (65) 265-8222 Shriro Pte. Ltd. 11 Chang Charn Road Singapore, 0315 Telephone: (65) 472-7777 Facsimile: (65) 472-1792

U.T.C. United Trading P.O. Box 5047 Singapore, 9070 Telephone: (65) 452-0955 Facsimile: (65) 479-3454

Westlink Marketing Services Blk. 261 Waterloo St., #03-21 Singapore, 0718 Telephone: (65) 337-1864

Retailers

Cold Storage Singapore Pte. Ltd Blk 60B 60 Martin Road, Singapore 0923 Telephone: (65) 735-9995 Facsimile: (65) 735-1311 Oriental Emporium and Supermarket Pte. Emporium Holdings Ltd. Blk 712 Ang Mo Kio Ave 6 #03-4056 Singapore 2056 Telephone: (65) 459-3828 Facsimile: (65) 458-1096

S-Mart Supermarket Pte. Ltd. 224 Pandan Loop, Singapore 0512 Telephone: (65) 752-1032 Facsimile: (65) 775-0668

Sogo Department Stores Pte. Ltd. 250 North Bridge Road, Room 04-10 Singapore 0617 Telephone: (65) 339-1100 Suntory Pacific Pte Ltd 541 Orchard Road #20-03/04 Liat Towers Singapore 238881 Telephone: (65) 732-4111 Facsimile: (65) 732-9971 YLF Marketing Pte. Ltd. 7 Woodlands Link Singapore, 2573 Telephone: (65) 755-0177 Facsimile: (65) 752-0155

NTUC Fairprice Co-operative 680 Upper Thomson Road, Singapore 2678 Telephone: (65) 456-0233 Facsimile: (65) 458-8975

Prime Mart Trading Pte. Ltd. 37 Kim Chuan Drive, Singapore 1953 Telephone: (65) 284-9184 Facsimile: (65) 284-9248

Singapore Daimaru Pte. Ltd 177 River Valley Rd. #04-10 Singapore 0617 Telephone: (65) 339-1111 Facsimile: (65) 336-4497

Yaohan Singapore Pte. Ltd. Head Office, 2 Jurong East Street 21 Suite 04-01, IMM Building Singapore 2260 Telephone: (65) 568-2000 Facsimile: (65) 568-2900

Return to Table of Contents

APPENDIX D — KEY GOVERNMENT CONTACTS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Canadian government contacts

Canadian High Commission Commercial Division 80 Anson Road, Suite 14-00, IBM Towers Singapore 0207 Contact: Ms Eileen Durand, First Secretary Telephone: (65) 225-6363 Facsimile: (65) 226-1541

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Southeast Asia Division (PSE) 125 Sussex Drive Ottawa K1A 0G2 Contact: Mr. Michael Cleary Telephone: (613) 995-7662 Facsimile: (613) 944-1604

Canadian Export Development Corporation 151 O'Connor St Ottawa, K1P 5T9 Telephone: (613) 598-2500 Facsimile: (613) 598-2503

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Sir John Carling Bldg 930 Carling Ave Ottawa, K1A 0C5 Contact: Lucie Goyette Telephone: (613) 759-7616 Facsimile: (613) 759-7506

Singapore government offices in Canada

Singapore Consulate Representative 999 West Hastings Street, Suite 1305 Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2W2 Telephone: (604) 669-5115 Facsimile: (604) 669-5153 Singapore High Commission 231 East 51st Street New York, N.Y. USA 10022 Telephone: (212) 826-0840 Facsimile: (212) 826-2964

Government offices in Singapore

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Raffles City Tower, Suite 07-00 250 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 0617 Telephone: (65) 336-1177 Facsimile: (65) 339-4330 Ministry of Trade and Industry Treasury Bldg, Suite 48-01 8 Shenton Way Singapore 0106 Telephone: (65) 225-9911 Facsimile: (65) 323-9260 Singapore Trade Development Board Bugis Junction Office Tower, Suite 07-00 230 Victoria Street Singapore 0718 Telephone: (65) 337-6628 Facsimile: (65) 337-6898

Ministry of the Environment Environment Building, 19th Floor 40 Scotts Road, Singapore 0922 Telephone: (65) 731-9845 Facsimile: (65) 731-9843 Ministry of Health 16 College Road College of Medicine Bldg Singapore 0316 Telephone: (65) 223-7777 Facsimile: (65) 224-1677 **Customs and Excise Department** 1 Maritime Square, Room 03-01 World Trade Centre Singapore 0409 Telephone: (65) 272-4442

Facsimile: (65) 375-2093

Chambers of commerce and industry associations

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Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada 999 Canada Place, Suite 666 Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 3E1 Telephone: (604) 684-5986 Facsimile: (604) 681-1370

Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, Suite 03-7, 47 Hill Street, Singapore 0617 Telephone: (65) 338-9761 Facsimile: (65) 339-5630

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce, Trade Enquiries 6 Raffles Quay, Suite 10-01 John Hancock Tower Singapore 0104 Telephone: (65) 224-1255 Facsimile: (65) 224-2785 Canada Singapore Business Association 30 Orange Grove Rd. #07-00 RELC Building Singapore 1025 Telephone: (65) 738-9232 Facsimile: (65) 738-9227

Singapore Importers' and Exporters' Association Robinson Road, POB 1931 Singapore 9038 Telephone: (65) 535-7844

Singapore Retailers Association 2 Bukit Merah Central, Suite 15-03 NPB Building Singapore 0315 Telephone: (65) 272-3160 Facsimile: (65) 271-3091

Canadian banks in Singapore

Bank of Montreal Bank of Nova Scotia 50 Beach Road 10 Collyer Quay 15-01/04 Ocean Building 26-01 Gateway West Singapore 0718 Singapore 0104 Telephone: (65) 296-3233 Telephone: (65) 535-8688 Facsimile: (65) 296-5044 Facsimile: (65) 532-2440 National Bank of Canada Royal Bank of Canada 331 North Bridge Road 140 Cecil Street 11-04/06 Odeon Towers 01-00 PIL Building Singapore 0718 Singapore 0106 Telephone: (65) 339-3455 Telephone: (65) 224-7311 Facsimile: (65) 339-2866 Facsimile: (65) 224-5635 Toronto Dominion Bank Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce 65 Chula Street 16 Collyer Quay #04-02 25-08 OCBC Centre Singapore 0104 Robinson Road, P.O. Box 2704 Telephone: (65) 459-5795 Singapore 0104 Facsimile: (65) 533-1229 Telephone: (65) 532-5163 Facsimile: (65) 532-6648

Return to Table of Contents

READER EVALUATION

Please help the Team Canada Market Research Centre to produce market reports which meet your information needs by completing this evaluation form and returning it by facsimile at (613) 943-8820. Thank you for your valuable input.

1. How did you obtain a copy of this market report?

□ InfoCentre FaxLink system	n 🗆 Government worldwide web site
□ InfoCentre help line	□ InfoCentre bulletin board system
□ Local government office	□ Other:

2. How would you describe this market report?

	Strongly agree	e Agree N	lo opinio	n Disagree S	trongly disagree	3
Useful						
Complete						
Well organized						
Well written						
Ideal length						

3. In what form do you prefer to obtain these reports?

 \Box Print \Box Electronic

4. Based on the information in this report, what specific action(s) does your organization plan to take in this market? Check all that apply.

□ Seek an agent/distributor	□ Contact Canadian trade office abroad
□ Visit the market	□ Participate in a trade show abroad
Do more research	□Nothing
□ Other:	

5. What other market reports would be of benefit to your organization? Please identify specific products and countries.

6. Which of the following categories best describes your organization? Check one only.

□ Processor/manufacturer	Government
□ Trading house	□ Student/academia
□ Export service provider	□ Consultant
\Box Industry/trade association	□ Other:

7. What were your organization's total sales last year, in Canadian dollars?

 \Box Less than 10 million \Box 10 million to 50 million \Box More than 50 million \Box Not applicable

Additional comments/suggestions for improvement:

OPTIONAL — The name of your organization is: _____

Return to Table of Contents

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