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Report Highlights:

The retail food sector is highly competitive in Singapore with no single country holding over 16 percent of the consumer-oriented products market share. Singapore's economy is beginning to slow due to cost-of-living, inflation, and supply chain challenges. Nevertheless, high disposable income, a strong currency and government economic stimulus measures have helped to mitigate these challenges and return to pre-pandemic levels of sales in the food retail industry, with the retail food industry accumulating sales of over \$11 billion USD in 2023. With a current market share of six percent, United States' top prospective products for the Singaporean market include seafood (frozen fish and scallops), fresh fruit (including citrus and stone fruits), and pet food.

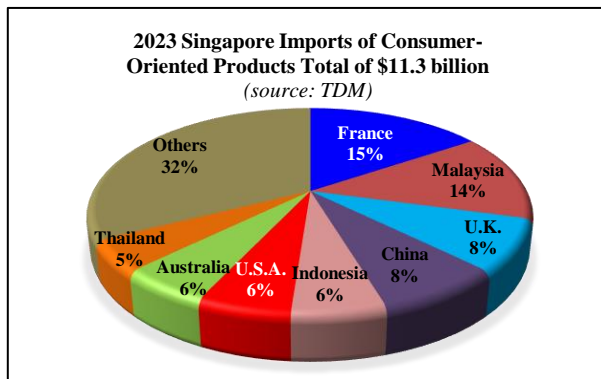
Market Fact Sheet: Singapore

Executive Summary

Singapore's highly import dependent, multi-billion-dollar food industry is driven by robust consumer spending, high disposable incomes, and intense urbanization. The country's trade and regulatory policies are focused on ensuring consistent foreign supply of safe, high-quality food and agricultural products. Singapore's total agricultural and related product import in 2023 reached \$18.4 billion USD, about 7 percent of which was sourced from United States.

Imports of U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products

In 2023, the United States was Singapore's sixth largest supplier of consumer-oriented food and beverage (F&B) products, with total sales reaching \$654 million for the year. Top U.S. products in the market include dairy, fresh fruit, processed vegetables, poultry, and beef.



Food Retail Industry

Singapore's retail foods sector is highly developed and very competitive, with total sales of \$11 billion USD in 2023. Post Pandemic, Singapore has returned to normalcy to pre-pandemic levels. Three key players dominate the sector: NTUC Fair Price Cooperative, Dairy Farm International Holdings, and Sheng Siong Supermarket Chain.

Food Processing Industry

The Singaporean food processing industry is relatively small. Most raw materials for food processing are imported into Singapore due to its limited land, natural resources, livestock, and agricultural production. Top prospective U.S. food processing ingredient products for the Singapore market include dairy, vegetable oils, processed vegetables, tree nuts, beef and pork products.

Food Service Industry

Singapore has a highly developed and competitive hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) sector. The country hosted 13.6 million visitors in 2023, with revenue spending at \$20.5 billion USD. Tourism has resumed along with major summits, exclusive concerts, and an upswing in domestic patronage. The HRI sector is forecasted to grow significantly in 2024.

Quick Facts CY 2023

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products (US\$11 billion)

Top 10 Growth Products in Singapore

- 1) Dairy Products
- 2) Food Preparations
- 3) Beef & Beef Products
- 4) Fresh Fruit
- 5) Chocolate & Cocoa Products
- 6) Processed Vegetables
- 7) Distilled Spirits
- 8) Poultry Meat & Prods.
- 9) Bakery Goods, Cereals & Pasta
- 10) Pet Food

Food Industry by Channels (U.S. billion)

Retail Food Industry	\$11
Food Service-HRI	\$9.5
Food Processing*	\$8.6
Food and Agriculture Exports	\$15

*Primarily soda ingredient manufacturing.

Top Singapore Retailers (by sales)

NTUC Cooperative
Dairy Farm Group
Sheng Siong Supermarket Chain

GDP/Population

Population (millions): 5.9
GDP (billions USD): 466.79
GDP per capita (USD): 85,548

Sources:

www.singstat.gov, Trade Data Monitor, World Bank, Euromonitor

U.S. Exporter Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The growing Singaporean Retail, Food Processing and HRIP sectors are highly dependent on a broad range of imported food products and ingredients. - High disposable incomes drive demand for premium products. - Singapore is a trendsetter and an ideal launch pad for food and beverage concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Singapore market is highly competitive and can be very price sensitive for certain products. -China and other regional suppliers have gained significant market share.
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -U.S. food and agricultural products are trusted and perceived to be of high quality. -Top U.S. brands are popular and in strong demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Many U.S. exporters are unfamiliar with the market and are therefore sometimes unable to meet specific requirements and order sizes. -Time commitment for brand building can be significant.

Section 1. Market Summary

Singapore's economy is experiencing a slowdown due to a confluence of factors including shipment delays due to geopolitical and economic climate, supply chain disruptions, inflation and cost-of-living challenges. Despite these factors, the outlook for the sector is strong as the consumer market continues to be supported by high disposable incomes, strong currency and low unemployment rates. The Singapore Government continues to provide economic stimulus measures and monetary aids to both businesses and individuals to mitigate economic hardship.

Singapore's food retail sector has returned to normalcy post pandemic. It is one of the most highly developed, intense and competitive markets in the Southeast Asia region. Key challenges include high operating costs including rent and labor. In 2023, the country's total retail food and beverage sales were over \$11 billion USD with forecasted sales to reach \$12 billion in 2024. The sector is dominated by three key players: the [*NTUC Fair Price Cooperative*](#), [*Dairy Farm Group*](#), and [*Sheng Siong Supermarket Chain*](#).

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges in the Singapore Retail Foods Industry

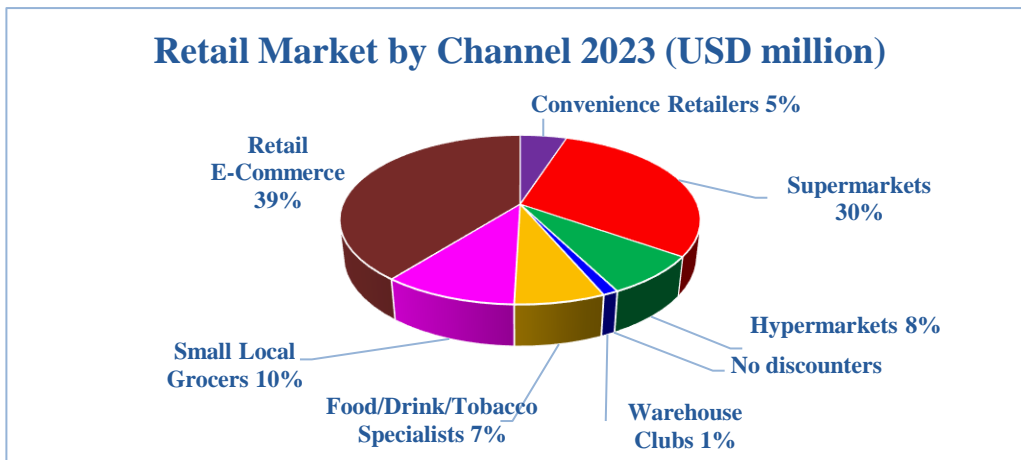
Advantages

- Singapore is highly dependent on imports for almost all of its food requirements.
- Large, wealthy and affluent population with high disposable incomes and a well-traveled and educated population drives demand for premium products.
- Preference for high quality, wholesome, and natural products (although the market is niche). Younger generations with higher spending power often purchase imported meats, premium fruits, wines, spirits and beers, and pet food.
- A large resident expatriate community helps increase the influence of Western trends and eating habits and the proliferation of western-style restaurants and fast-food chains.
- Consumers generally perceive "Made in USA" or "Imported from USA" and U.S. brands as signs of high quality food and drink products.

Challenges

- Very high rental and operating costs in Singapore make promotional marketing activities more challenging.
- Competition in the Singaporean market is intense, with many countries investing significantly in promotion and market expansion.
- Imported U.S. products can be more expensive than other regional suppliers.
- End-users lack knowledge on use of U.S. products and their versatility.
- U.S. exporters' inability to service Singapore importers, retailers, and end users, i.e. meeting smaller packaging and reduced pricing that fits the market and providing marketing support.

Chart 1: Retail Market by Channel



Source: Euromonitor

Section 2. Road Map for Market Entry

Exporters' Tips

U.S. exporters should consider the following when planning to enter the Singapore market:

- **Regulatory Compliance:**
 - Analyze Singapore food laws, packaging and labeling requirements, and importer criteria for entry into the Singapore market.
 - Detailed information on Singapore regulations and requirements can be found by accessing the FAS/Singapore [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations & Standards Country Report](#). Maintain strong communication with local importers to ensure all certificates and import permits are valid and up to date.
- **Market Research:**
 - Review the types of U.S. products that can be readily targeted in the market.
 - Consider the price competitiveness of U.S. products in comparison with similar products available in Singapore.
 - Analyze product fit and market segmentation.
 - Develop pricing Strategy
- **Exporter Assistance:**
 - USDA/FAS partners with [State and Regional Trade Associations \(SRTGs\)](#) and manages a toolkit of market development programs to help U.S. exporters develop and maintain markets. U.S. exporters are encouraged to participate in regional trade shows and trade missions by tapping into the resources offered by State and Regional Trade Associations (SRTG).
- **Due Diligence:**
 - Select partners/importers carefully and conduct due diligence and background checks to avoid trade conflicts and financial disputes.

- **Develop Links:**

- Develop links with local importers that target major retailers. U.S. exporters are advised to appoint local distributors or at least a local representative to help guide them through the requirements of Singapore food regulations and local trading practices.
- Singaporeans are long-term planners; therefore, building relationship through meetings and visits when possible is key.

- **Market Promotion:**

- Participate in regional trade shows and trade missions by tapping into the resources offered by State and Regional Trade Associations supported by USDA's funding allocations.
- Conduct product promotions and/or demonstrations through retail instore promotions, online platforms via social media, web-based advertising, etc. to engage with end-users. This type of marketing is particularly effective during festive and peak seasons (for example, "Great Singapore Sale", Chinese Lunar New Year, Christmas, etc.).

Import Procedures

The agencies involved in customs clearance include the [Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority \(ACRA\)](#), [Singapore Food Agency \(SFA\)](#), and [Singapore Customs](#). Only SFA-registered importers are allowed to apply for food import permits, and registration numbers can be obtained from SFA's Quarantine and Inspection Department.

There are several prerequisites to the application: the importer must first be a company/business that is registered with ACRA; obtain a Unique Entity Number (UEN); register and activate their UEN with Singapore Customs; and open and maintain a GIRO account for the payment of fees and permits. After complying with the prerequisites, the importer can then apply for an import permit through the Networked Trade Platform (NTP). For the details, please refer to Section IX: Import Procedures in aforementioned [FAIRS Country Report 2024](#).

For Geographical Indicators, Trademark, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights, please refer to Section VIII, [FAIRS Country Report 2024](#) for detailed information.

Singapore Food Retailers

NTUC FAIRPRICE

- ***Singapore's largest retailer (supermarkets, hypermarkets, gas marts and convenience stores)***
- Market share of 35 percent with a total of 230 outlets.
- Retail Format: FairPrice, Finest, FairPrice Xtra, and FairPrice Xpress supermarkets or hypermarkets. Cheers convenience stores.
- Housebrand/Private label: FairPrice, Gold, Home Proud, Pasar and Pasar Organic.
- Exclusive Brands: Kirkland Signature, 365, and Tesco
- Exclusive Partnership with Central Food Retail Corp and Lotte Retail, bringing Thai and South Korean Food Concepts to their outlets.
- Procures from consolidates, distributors, local importers, and direct from exporters.
- Targets all income groups with their different retail format.

DFI RETAIL

- ***Singapore's 2nd largest retailer (supermarkets, hypermarkets, gourmet stores and convenience stores)***
- Parent organization: DFI Retail Group
- Market share of 15 percent.
- Retail Format: Cold Storage, CS Fresh, Giant supermarkets, and 7 Eleven convenience stores.
- Housebrand/Private label: Meadows, Papa Alfredo, Captain Catch, and Giant
- Exclusive Brands: Waitose & Partners, Duchy Organics, and Alison Panty
- Procures from consolidators, distributors, local importers, and direct from exporters.
- Targets middle and upper income group while the hypermarkets target middle to lower income groups.

SHENG SIONG

- ***Singapore's 3rd largest retailer***
- Retail Format: Supermarkets with bricks-and-mortar outlets and no-frills environment.
- Market Share: Estimated 10 percent.
- Located across the island, mostly in suburban neighborhood areas.
- Housebrand/Private label: Happy Family, Tasty Bites, Jean Fresh, Homeniks, Heritage Farm, Bake For You, and PowerPlus.
- Procures from distributors, local importers, and direct from exporters.
- Targets middle to lower income groups.

Other retailers include:

- Online grocers: [RedMart](#), [Amazon](#), and [Shopee](#).
- Don don donki with 16 outlets, mainly located in malls, targets Japanese grocery consumers.
- [Hao Marts](#) with 45 outlets, mainly located in residential areas, price-competitive.

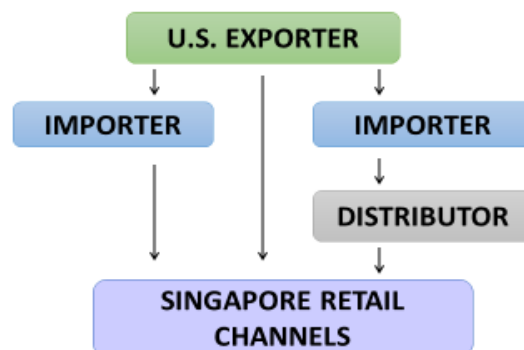
- [Tian Ma Group](#) with 16 outlets, mainly located in suburban neighborhood areas, targeting budget-conscious consumers. It has an online store and delivers island wide.
- [Prime Supermarkets](#) with 24 stores, mainly located in suburban neighborhood areas, targeting budget-conscious consumers.
- [Scarlett Supermarket](#) with 32 outlets located in main shopping districts, but stocks only China-made products.
- The Japanese retail stores [Meidi-Ya Singapore](#) and [Isetan Supermarket](#).
- [Mustafa Supermarket](#) in “Little India” which imports from multiple countries (including the United States) and is very popular among the migrant workers and tourists.
- Specialty grocers such as: [Scoops Wholefoods](#), [Ryan’s](#), [Culina](#), [Little Farms](#), [Huber’s](#), [Butcher’s Box](#), [Eaters Market](#) and organic and wholesome stores such as [Supernature](#), [Nature’s Glory](#), [Brown Rice Paradise](#), etc.
- Traditional “wet and dry” markets and “Mom and Pop” grocery stores, located in suburban neighborhood areas targeting the non-tech savvy consumers.

Distribution Channels

Food products in Singapore are generally distributed through local importers/distributors who supply them to retailers. Large retailers also procure directly for cost efficiencies and most have their own warehousing facilities to store and to repackage goods. Distribution to wet markets, hawkers, and small neighborhood stores is usually managed by intermediary wholesalers; however, market penetration of U.S. products in these alternative channels is limited.

Singapore’s distribution channels for consumer-ready foods are dominated by supermarkets, hypermarkets, and the two leading convenience store chains, [7-Eleven](#) and [Cheers](#), which are also owned and operated by the two leading supermarket operators, [NTUC FairPrice Cooperative](#) and [Dairy Farm Group](#).

Distribution of Consumer-Ready Food and Drinks in Singapore



Sector Trends

- Consumer behavior in consumption and buying patterns have changed post pandemic, including consumer lifestyles. There is a strong demand for premium and artisanal products as consumers are trading upwards for better quality.
- Health and wellness trends continue to be prevalent. Consumers are prioritizing their well-being and prefer preservative-free products and healthier food products; reduced sugar, salt, and/or fat content. More consumers are paying more attention to product nutrition labels.
- Post-pandemic, e-commerce continues to grow as online grocers, such as *Lazada-Redmart*, offer attractive promotional campaigns, including gifts with purchase, bundle discounts, and country-specific promotions. Other factors include convenience, variety, stock availability, and flexibility in adding more items to the purchase before delivery. Live e-commerce and livestreaming utilizing social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and Tik Tok are new concepts that are increasing in prominence and popularity in Singapore.
- Singapore's 30 by 30 plan, a government goal to have local producers meet 30 percent of the country's nutritional needs by 2030, is intended to result in more sustainable supply and to build a more resilient food future. Leading retailers FairPrice and Sheng Siong are the most vocal in highlighting these initiatives in their marketing communications.
- Brand disloyalty or brand switching is increasing amid economic slowdown and soaring food prices. More consumers are willing to try new brands and seek out better "value-for-money" options. Private label or house brands by the supermarket retailers are gaining popularity among bargain hunters and those with less disposable income as the prices are lower than national brands.
- Singapore's convenience stores will enjoy moderate growth as the 24/7 nature of convenience retailers allow consumers the convenience and option to purchase in-store products and ready-to-eat foods at any time.
- Brick and mortar grocery stores and/or "mom and pop" retailers mostly located in residential/heartlands are struggling to maintain foot traffic and sales.

Section 3. Competition

Graphic 1: Top Ten Supplying Countries to Singapore and their Market Share

Singapore Total Imports of Consumer Oriented Products in 2023:
\$ 11.3 billion USD

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- **Market Share**
 - France: 15.5%
 - Malaysia: 13.7%
 - United Kingdom: 8.2%
 - China: 7.9%
 - Indonesia: 5.8%
 - **United States: 5.8%**
 - Australia: 5.7%
 - Thailand: 4.9%
 - Brazil: 4.8%
 - New Zealand: 4.2%

Table 1: Competition in the Major Consumer-Oriented Product Categories

Product Category (2023)	Major Supply Sources (2023)	Foreign Supplier Situation	Local Supplier Situation
Beef and Beef Products Net Imports: \$318 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brazil: 28% 2. Australia: 26% 3. United States: 14% 4. New Zealand: 8% 	Australia & New Zealand are traditional suppliers. Brazil competes in the frozen beef segment.	Singapore does not produce beef.
Pork and Pork Products Net Imports: \$412 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brazil: 40% 2. Australia: 10% 3. Germany: 10% 4. Spain: 8% 5. China: 6% 6. Netherlands: 5% 7. United States: 3% 	<p>Brazil dominates the frozen segment, while Australian pork dominates the fresh/chilled market.</p> <p>U.S. processed pork is growing in popularity.</p>	Live pigs from Indonesia are imported and slaughtered. Most of the locally slaughtered meat is sold at wet/traditional markets and supermarkets.
Poultry Meat and Products Net Imports: \$512 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brazil: 51% 2. Thailand: 29% 3. United States: 6% 4. Malaysia: 5% 	Brazilian poultry is currently price competitive in the Singaporean market.	Malaysian live chickens are imported and processed in-country.
Seafood Products Net Imports: \$1.3 billion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malaysia: 16% 2. Vietnam: 14% 3. China: 13% 4. Indonesia: 8% 5. Japan: 8% 13. United States: 1% 	ASEAN countries and China dominate. Fresh/chilled prawns, live crabs, frozen cuttlefish, and squid are key products.	90% of seafood is imported. The remainder is supplied by sea-based Singaporean aquaculture operations.
Fresh Fruit Net Imports: \$578 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China: 16% 2. Malaysia: 14% 3. Australia: 13% 4. South Africa: 9% 5. United States: 9% 	Top U.S. fresh fruits in the Singapore market include grapes, oranges, strawberries, and apples.	Singapore produces very little fresh fruit.
Processed Fruit Net Imports: \$142 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China: 21% 2. Indonesia: 12% 3. Malaysia: 12% 4. Thailand: 9% 5. United States: 9% 	U.S. processed fruits are very popular; some are repacked and sold under local brands.	Singapore is not a significant producer of processed fruit.
Tree Nuts Net Imports: \$150 million	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malaysia: 23% 2. Indonesia: 20% 3. United States: 13% 4. Thailand: 9% 	Along with cashews from neighboring countries, U.S. nuts are very popular.	Singapore is not a major producer of edible nuts.

		Some U.S. nuts are repacked and sold under local brands.	
Wine and Beer Net Imports: \$1.1 billion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. France: 61% 2. Hong Kong: 8% 3. Australia: 8% 4. Italy: 3% 5. United States: 3% 	France dominates the premium wine market. U.S. wines are growing in popularity.	Singapore does not produce wine. Asia Pacific Breweries (APB) dominates the beer market.

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section 4. Best Product Prospect Categories

Table 1: Top Consumer-Oriented Products Imported from the United States

U.S. Products	2023 Singapore Total Value (million USD)	2023 Total Import Value from the United States (million USD)
Food Preparations & Ingredients	\$1,116	\$149
Dairy Products	\$1,075	\$86
Fresh Fruit	\$578	\$52
Processed Vegetables	\$298	\$46
Beef & Beef Products	\$318	\$45
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	\$415	\$44
Poultry Meat & Products	\$512	\$31
Bakery Goods, Cereals & Pasta	\$599	\$29
Tree Nuts	\$150	\$20

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Table 2: Best Product Prospects Category for the Retail Foods Sector

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Preparations • Cooking oils • Dairy products • Bakery Goods, Cereals, and Pasta • Fresh Fruit and vegetables: citrus, apples, grapes, cherries and stone fruits or temperate fruits. • Poultry Meat and Products • Distilled spirits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chocolate and Cocoa Products • Pork and Pork Products • Beef & Beef Products • Processed Vegetables • Tree Nuts • Pet Foods • Seafood • Wine and Beer
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Table 3: Top Ten Singapore’s Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products Imports (million USD) with Good Sales Potential

Product Category (2023)	Major Supply Sources/Competing Country (2023)
1. Dairy Products Net Imports: \$1.1 billion	New Zealand – 8%, Australia – 8%, U.S.A. – 6% and Thailand – 6%
2. Food Preparation Net Imports: \$1.6 billion	Malaysia – 25%, Indonesia – 14%, U.S.A. – 11% and China – 9%
3. Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta Net Imports: \$599 million	Malaysia – 7%, China – 5%, Japan – 5%, Thailand – 5%, Indonesia – 5% and U.S.A. – 5%
4. Fresh Fruit Net Imports: \$578 million	China – 13%, Malaysia – 9%, Australia – 9%, South Africa – 5% and U.S.A. – 4%
5. Poultry Meat & Products (ex. Eggs) Net Imports: \$512 million	Brazil – 6%, Thailand – 5%, U.S.A. – 3% , and Malaysia – 2%
6. Chocolate & Cocoa Products Net Imports: \$415 million	Malaysia – 11%, Netherlands – 8%, U.S.A. – 6% and U. K – 6%
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages Net Imports: \$385 million	Malaysia – 4%, Thailand – 3%, China – 3%, Indonesia – 3% and U.S.A. – 1%
8. Beef & Beef Products Net Imports: \$318 million	Brazil -14%, Australia – 8%, U.S.A. – 8% And New Zealand – 6%
9. Processed Vegetables Net Imports: \$298 million	China – 15%, U.S.A. - 9% , Thailand – 4% and Malaysia – 4%
10. Tree Nuts Net Imports: \$150 million	Malaysia – 23%, Indonesia – 20%, U.S.A. – 13% and Thailand – 9%

Table 4: Best Prospective U.S. Products for the Singaporean Market (million USD)

U.S. Product	2023 Singapore Total Import Value	2023 Total Import Value from the United States	2023 U.S. Market Share
Seafood (i.e. frozen fish and scallops)	\$1,277	\$18	1%
Bakery Goods, Cereals & Pasta	\$599	\$29	5%
Fresh Fruit (i.e. citrus, stone fruits, etc.)	\$578	\$52	9%

Pork & Pork Products	\$412	\$11	3%
Beef & Beef Products	\$318	\$45	14%
Dog & Cat Food	\$257	\$12	5%
Tree Nuts	\$150	\$20	13%
Processed Fruit (i.e. dried fruits)	\$142	\$12	8%

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Products Not Present in Market with Good Sales Potential: The Singapore Food Agency, the lead agency for food-related matters including ensuring and securing a supply of safe food for Singapore, works with industry to diversity import sources. The industry is well informed and traveled (i.e. foreign buyer/trade missions) to source for food supplies, and thus the shelves are well stocked.

Products Not Present in Market due to Significant Barriers:

1. Chilled Pork
2. Table Eggs

Section 5. Key Contacts and Further Information

Organization	Address	Contact
USDA Agricultural Affairs Office American Embassy Singapore www.fas.usda.gov	27 Napier Road Singapore 258508 Tel: (65) 6476-9120	Email: AgSingapore@usda.gov
U.S. Dairy Export Council	20 Martin Road Seng Kee Building, #08-01 Singapore 239070 Tel: (65) 6230 8550	Dalilah Ghazalay Regional Director, SEA Marketing & Operations Email: dali@dairyconnect.biz
U.S. Grains Council	14-1 Wisma UOA Damansara II No. 6, Changkat Semantan, Damansara Heights 50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Tel: (60) 3 2093 6826	Caleb Wurth Regional Director, SE Asia & Oceania Email: sea-oceania@grains.org
U.S. Meat Export Federation	627 A Aljunied Road #04-04 Biztech Centre Singapore 389842 Tel: (65) 6733 4255	Sabrina Yin, Regional Director Email: singapore@usmef.com.sg
California Wine Institute Food Export-Midwest Food Export-Northeast Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association	48 Toh Guan Road East #02-129 Enterprise Hub Singapore Tel: (65) 6515 6113	Richard Lieu Chuah Siew Keat Emails: richardlieu@lieumktg.com.sg ; siewkeat@lieumktg.com.sg

U.S. Soybean Export Council	541 Orchard Road #11-03 Liat Towers Singapore Tel: (65) 6737 6233	Timothy Loh, Director Email: TLoh@ct.ussec.org
U.S. Wheat Associates	#15-02 Liat Towers Singapore Tel: (65) 6737 4311	Joe Sower, Regional Vice President for South Asia Email: InfoSingapore@uswheat.org

Singapore Government Websites:

Singapore Food Agency
Food Standards and Regulations
 The Singapore Food Agency (SFA) is the national authority responsible for food security and safety matters in the country. Several types of food products entering Singapore must originate from establishments approved by SFA. For more details on export requirements to the Singapore market, please refer to the latest FAS Singapore [FAIRS Country Report 2024](#).
<https://www.sfa.gov.sg/>

Department of Statistics	https://www.singstat.gov.sg/
Singapore Government	https://www.gov.sg/

U.S. Websites:

USDA FAS	https://www.fas.usda.gov/
USDA FAS GAIN Reports	https://fas.usda.gov/data/search
USDA FSIS	www.fsis.usda.gov/inspection/import-export/import-export-library
Regional Associations & Trade Groups	www.nasda.org/about/regional-associations-trade-groups
Food Export Midwest Food Export Northeast	https://www.foodexport.org/
Southern U.S. Trade Association	https://www.susta.org/
Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association	https://www.wusata.org/

Attachments:

No Attachments