

IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Singapore

2017-2019

Coordinated by:

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G I G A

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Imprint

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“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *polities* that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

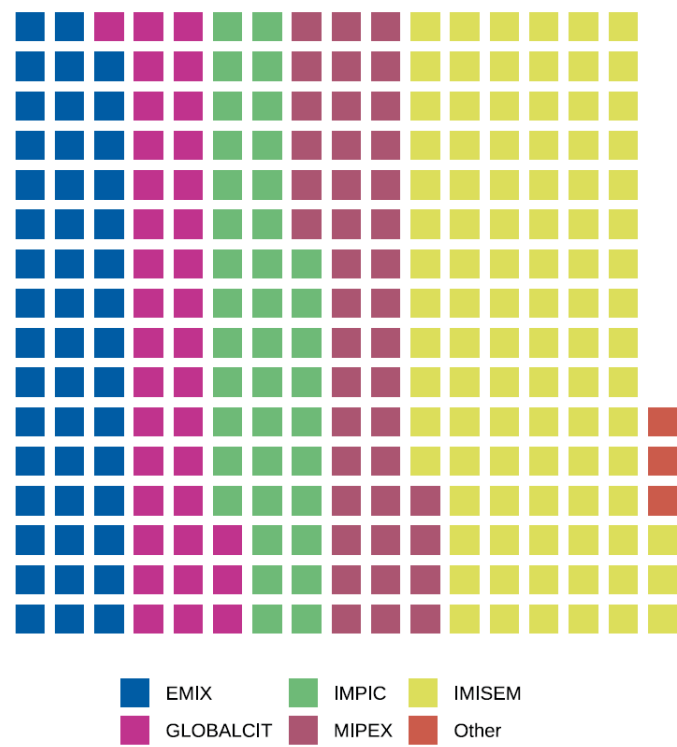
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

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1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1: The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: In general, no. The exception is for National Service (NS)-liable males, who must notify the MINDEF (Ministry of Defence) about overseas trips that last longer than 14 days but less than 6 months. For trips that last 6 months or longer, these citizens are required to apply for an Exit Permit.

Sources: 'Overseas Singaporean Resources'. 2018. Overseas Singaporean Unit. Accessed 10 October 2018. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en/>. / Enlistment Act (Chapter 93). 2001. Art. 32-33.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations for a fee or deposit.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. / Overseas Singaporean Unit. "Overseas Singaporean Resources". Accessed October 10, 2018. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en/>.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations for a fee or deposit.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. / Overseas Singaporean Unit. "Overseas Singaporean Resources". Accessed October 10, 2018. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Only those NS-liable males have a restriction on the maximum days abroad, as per their exit permit.

Sources: Enlistment Regulations. 1999. Art. 25.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 70

Code: 70

Explanation: The cost of a passport is \$70 SGD (52 USD).

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 52

Code: 52

Explanation: The cost of a passport is \$70 SGD (52 USD).

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No legal maximum length of procedure, only an estimate (one week upon the receipt of the application).

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: 7

Code: 7

Explanation: No legal maximum length of procedure, only an estimate (one week upon the receipt of the application).

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: From 0 to 2 months

Code: 1

Explanation: No legal maximum length of procedure, only an estimate (one week upon the receipt of the application).

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Passport can be done online or in person at a Singapore Overseas Mission.

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Apply for a Passport". Accessed May 30, 2019. <https://www.ica.gov.sg/documents/passport/apply>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There is a registration system for travel and residence overseas (the ;FA eRegister system), but it is voluntary.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "MFA ERegister - Register Your Overseas Travel with Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://eregister.mfa.gov.sg/eregisterportal/common/preLoginEregisterView.action>.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Singapore has an ethnic classification model called CMIO (Chinese, Malay, Indian, Other) and proportional quotas are implemented in a variety of policies, ranging from public housing

allocation to public language education. However, there is no quota for emigration and the Constitution protects against discrimination based on race (Art. 12 of the Constitution).

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 12.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Those subject to enlistment must obtain official leave. Absence without granted leave is a punishable offence (Art. 22 of Singapore Armed Forces Act).

Sources: Singapore Armed Forces Act. 2000. Art. 22.

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education tax (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Scholarship recipients are expected to work in the public sector for five or six years upon graduating from their studies funded by a Singapore Government Scholarship.

Sources: Ministry of Home Affairs. "Singapore Government Scholarship". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.mha.gov.sg/join-mha/scholarships-awards/singapore-government-scholarship>.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean - I'm a Working Adult: Starting a New Chapter Overseas?". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en/resources/working-adults/going-abroad>.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Overseas Singaporean Unit has programs to engage overseas Singaporeans and to assist Singaporeans wishing to move abroad, but this does not qualify as a campaign to encourage emigration.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such campaign found. The Overseas Singaporean Unit has programs to engage overseas Singaporeans and to assist Singaporeans wishing to move abroad.

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: An online search shows that emigration brokers are certified in the countries of destination (Australia, New Zealand), but there is no indication of a licensing system from Singaporean authorities.

Sources: Online search through relevant government channels

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No information campaign or financial incentive offered for emigration.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019.
<https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but the citizen needs to be emigrating permanently, i.e. planning to or has already renounced Singaporean nationality.

Sources: Central Provident Fund Board. "CPF Schemes - Other Matters - Withdrawal of CPF on Grounds of Leaving Singapore and West Malaysia Permanently". Accessed January 18, 2019.
<https://www.cpf.gov.sg/Members/Schemes/schemes/other-matters/cpf-withdrawals-on-other-grounds>.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Overseas Singaporean Unit pages display information about renting out and selling flats, and there is no mention of property being expropriated due to emigration.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean - I'm a Working Adult: Starting a New Chapter Overseas?". Accessed January 18, 2019.
<https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en/resources/working-adults/going-abroad>.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens of Singapore are exempt from re-entry restrictions (Art. 11 Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 11.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens of Singapore are exempt from re-entry restrictions (Art. 11 Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 11.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens of Singapore are exempt from re-entry restrictions (Art. 11 Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 11.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens of Singapore are exempt from re-entry restrictions (Art. 11 Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 11.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority deals with entering and departing Singapore for both citizens and foreigners (including permanent residents and pass holders as well as visitors).

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: No answer

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Voting is mandatory for nationals, but not for nationals abroad (whether temporarily or for long periods). Overseas nationals need to register as an overseas elector in order to vote at an overseas polling station.

Sources: Parliamentary Elections Act. 1954. Arts. 13 and 43.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a lower house and an upper house, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: No, the country only has a Lower House

Code: 2

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Only if past residence within specific period

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Art 22 of the Presidential Elections Act of 1992 establishes that any overseas elector who intends to cast his vote at the poll for a contested election may vote at the overseas polling station allotted to him by the Registration Officer under section 13A of the Parliamentary Elections Act (Cap. 218); or the polling station in the electoral division allotted to him under section 18(1), but not at both in respect of the same election. Art. 5 and 13 of the Parliamentary Elections Act establish that non-resident citizens have to meet both residence requirements (at least 30 days residence in Singapore in the preceding 3 years) and additional requirements (such as not having exercised any rights of a citizen in a foreign country and not having applied for naturalization abroad).

Sources: Presidential Elections Act. 1992. Art. 22A. / Parliamentary Elections Act. 1954. Arts. 5 and 13.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: The qualifications for candidature as president include those for becoming a Member of Parliament, as well as numerous other conditions (Art. 19 of the Constitution). Art. 44 establishes that candidates (for Parliament and applicable also to Presidential office based on Art. 19c) must be residents in Singapore at the date of his nomination for election and had been a resident for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years prior to that date.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Arts. 19 and 44.

Legislative elections

Lower house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Only if past residence within specific period

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Non-resident citizens have to meet both residence requirements (at least 30 days residence in Singapore in the preceding 3 years) and additional requirements (such as not having exercised any rights of a citizen in a foreign country and not having applied for naturalization abroad).

Sources: Parliamentary Elections Act. 1954. Arts. 5 and 13.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchise

Code: 0

Explanation: Candidates must be resident in Singapore at the date of nomination for election (Art. 44 of the Constitution).

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 44.

Upper house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Active registration, once-off

Code: 0.67|

Explanation: Overseas voters may stay in the register (automatic), but the Minister may call for revision of registers, in which case voters need to provide additional information in order to stay eligible for voting. As well, an overseas voter may only be eligible to vote at one designated overseas polling station, so any change in address needs to be registered.

Sources: Parliamentary Elections Act. 1954. Arts. 13 and 14.

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's lower house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's upper house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: yes

Code:

Explanation: Overseas voting has already been implemented. As of June 2019, the Elections Department of Singapore lists 10 overseas polling stations.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Overseas Polling Stations". Accessed June 24, 2019. https://www.eld.gov.sg/voters_ops.html.

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: Specific prohibition of offices abroad

Code: 0

Explanation: External political party offices are implicitly forbidden, in so far as political associations cannot be affiliated or connected with any organization outside of Singapore (Art. 4 of Societies Act 1967).

Sources: Societies Act. 1967. Art. 4.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No regulations found.

Sources: Singapore Elections Department. "Campaigning". Accessed December 12, 2018.
https://www.eld.gov.sg/candidate_parliamentary_campaign.html.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. But it is helpful to note that Singapore is a de facto one-party state, with the People's Action Party having been in power since the founding of the republic.

Sources: Encyclopedia Britannica. "Singapore | Facts, Geography, History, & Points of Interest". Accessed date not available. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Singapore>.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Singapore's elections are funded by private donations and party funds.

Sources: Political Donations Act. 2000.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: There are no provisions prohibiting non-resident nationals from being members of political associations that are based in Singapore and restricted in membership to citizens. However, political associations may not exist abroad.

Sources: Societies Act. 1967.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no consultative body (or consultative committee, as they would be called in Singapore) of emigrants.

Sources: Based on research into the Overseas Singaporean Unit resources and the People's Association page (PA is the umbrella network for all varieties of consultative committees organized along geographic, racial, educational backgrounds).

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no consultative body (or consultative committee, as they would be called in Singapore) of emigrants.

Sources: Based on research into the Overseas Singaporean Unit resources and the People's Association page (PA is the umbrella network for all varieties of consultative committees organized along geographic, racial, educational backgrounds)

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Overseas Singaporean Funding Programme provides funding for events and activities that keep overseas Singaporeans connected to Singapore. Organisations and informal groups of Singaporeans can apply online to have initiatives funded up to 80% of the projected cost.

Sources: Overseas Singaporean Unit. "Overseas Singaporean Funding Programme". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/Resources/Student/Staying-Abroad?SectionId=%7b8FA99A4F-A7D5-493B-A363-B8931B5489AE%7d>.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions found.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019.
<https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provisions found.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are schemes for connecting overseas Singaporeans together (OS Connect has a directory of organisations abroad, e.g. Chamber of Commerce, business association), but none that connect them to the home country explicitly.

Sources: Overseas Singaporean Unit. "OS Connect". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://overseassingaporean.sg/en/osconnect/business>.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The government is not involved in assessing or recognizing foreign degrees. This task is left to the employer.

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Frequently Asked Questions on Post Secondary Education". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education/post-secondary/frequently-asked-questions-on-post-secondary-education>.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No campaigns found.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Under the "Employment Opportunities" for returning citizens, all the programs and opportunities listed are directed at the Singaporean population in general.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No welfare provisions for returnees found.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Central Provident Fund savings (by which nationals can save for retirement) can be retained and nationals can also make voluntary contributions from abroad as well as transfer funds through top-up schemes.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No extension of health coverage abroad. MediShield Life is the basic health insurance plan that applies to all Singapore citizens and permanent residents and is administered by the Central Provident Fund Board. It helps to pay for large hospital bills and outpatient treatments. For Singaporeans permanently residing abroad, they can suspend their premium payment until they decide to return to Singapore permanently. Should they seek out medical treatment during the suspension period, they can "reactivate" payouts by paying the backlog of all suspended premiums to date with compound interest. However, eligibility for suspension lists several criteria such as limited days spent in Singapore per year in the five years prior and not having benefited from the scheme in the five years prior. To re-state, overseas Singaporeans must pay their premiums for up to five years of their residence abroad and only then they may be eligible for suspension of the premium. Also, MediShield Life does not cover overseas medical treatment, so we cannot say that health coverage is extended abroad.

Sources: Ministry of Health Singapore. "MediShield Life Coverage for Singaporeans Permanently Located Abroad". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/medishield-life/what-is-medishield-life/medishield-life-coverage-for-singaporeans-permanently-located-abroad>.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: MediShield Life is the basic health insurance plan that applies to all Singapore citizens and permanent residents and is administered by the Central Provident Fund Board. It helps to pay for large hospital bills and outpatient treatments. For Singaporeans permanently residing abroad, they can suspend their premium payment until they decide to return to Singapore permanently. Should they seek out medical treatment during the suspension period, they can "reactivate" payouts by paying the

backlog of all suspended premiums to date with compound interest. However, eligibility for suspension lists several criteria such as limited days spent in Singapore per year in the five years prior and not having benefited from the scheme in the five years prior. To re-state, overseas Singaporeans must pay their premiums for up to five years of their residence abroad and only then they may be eligible for suspension of the premium. Also, MediShield Life does not cover overseas medical treatment, so we cannot say that health coverage is extended abroad.

Sources: Ministry of Health Singapore. "MediShield Life Coverage for Singaporeans Permanently Located Abroad". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/medishield-life/what-is-medishield-life/medishield-life-coverage-for-singaporeans-permanently-located-abroad>.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: MediShield Life is the basic health insurance plan that applies to all Singapore citizens and permanent residents and is administered by the Central Provident Fund Board. It helps to pay for large hospital bills and outpatient treatments. For Singaporeans permanently residing abroad, they can suspend their premium payment until they decide to return to Singapore permanently. Should they seek out medical treatment during the suspension period, they can "reactivate" payouts by paying the backlog of all suspended premiums to date with compound interest. However, eligibility for suspension lists several criteria such as limited days spent in Singapore per year in the five years prior and not having benefited from the scheme in the five years prior. To re-state, overseas Singaporeans must pay their premiums for up to five years of their residence abroad and only then they may be eligible for suspension of the premium. Also, MediShield Life does not cover overseas medical treatment, so we cannot say that health coverage is extended abroad.

Sources: Ministry of Health Singapore. "MediShield Life Coverage for Singaporeans Permanently Located Abroad". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/medishield-life/what-is-medishield-life/medishield-life-coverage-for-singaporeans-permanently-located-abroad>.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Overseas undergraduates and postgraduates are eligible for the following scholarships: Singapore-Industry Mid-Term Overseas Scholarship, National Infocomm Scholarship programme, Ministry of Health Holdings Mid-Term Scholarship, Public Service Commission Mid-Term Scholarship, National Cybersecurity Postgraduate Scholarship

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Support Schemes for Returning Singaporeans". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/admissions/returning-singaporeans/support-schemes>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of schools abroad found.

Sources: Not applicable

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of language courses found.

Sources: Not applicable

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The program is called Rediscover Home, aimed at Singaporean youth aged 15 to 18. Extract of the description of the program found in the official website: "Through the programme, youths got to learn more about Singapore, their unique Singaporean identity as well as forge new friendships. They also had the opportunity to visit the office of Grab, Southeast Asia's leading Online-to-Offline mobile platform to learn more about their dynamic culture and what it is like working there"..

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no language courses offered by the government.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: Military service mandatory for residents and nonresidents

Code: 1

Explanation: All male Singapore citizens, including permanent residents, are required to serve in the National Service. There are penalties for either leaving Singapore or remaining outside Singapore without a valid exit permit (Art. 32 of Enlistment Act 2001).

Sources: Enlistment Act. 2001. Art. 32.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no mandatory social service in Singapore.

Sources: Enlistment Act. 2001.

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Persons contracted to be based overseas to render their full employment services wholly outside Singapore are not liable to tax in Singapore as their income is sources outside Singapore.

Sources: Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS). "Working Outside Singapore". Accessed February 18, 2019. <https://www.iras.gov.sg/irashome/Individuals/Foreigners/Your-Situation/Working-Outside-Singapore/>.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No special tax for emigrants.

Sources: Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS). "Working Outside Singapore". Accessed February 18, 2019. <https://www.iras.gov.sg/irashome/Individuals/Foreigners/Your-Situation/Working-Outside-Singapore/>.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Overseas Singaporean Unit (OSU) plans and coordinates the government programs designed to engage overseas Singaporeans.

Sources: Economic Development Board. "Overseas Singaporean". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.overseassingaporean.sg/en>.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Overseas Singaporean Unit

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: Overseas Singaporean Unit

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The OSU is part of the Prime Minister's Office.

Sources: Prime Minister's Office Singapore. "About Us". Accessed January 21, 2019. <http://www.pmo.gov.sg/About-Us>.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 139

Code: 139

Explanation: There are 25 High Commissions (in Commonwealth countries), 66 Embassies, 6 Consulates/Honorary Consulates, and 42 Consulates-General/Honorary Consulates-General. In total, Singapore has 139 consular missions. Considering that there is either a High Commission or Embassy in a country and not both, there are consulates in 91 countries.

Sources: Singapore Government Directory. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Overseas Missions". Accessed March 7, 2019. <http://www.gov.sg/sgdi/ministries/mfa/departments/om>.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 91

Code: 91

Explanation: There are 25 High Commissions (in Commonwealth countries), 66 Embassies, 6 Consulates/Honorary Consulates, and 42 Consulates-General/Honorary Consulates-General. In total, Singapore has 139 consular missions. Considering that there is either a High Commission or Embassy in a country and not both, there are consulates in 91 countries.

Sources: Singapore Government Directory. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Overseas Missions". Accessed March 7, 2019. <http://www.gov.sg/sgdi/ministries/mfa/departments/om>.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No extended consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No extended consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No extended consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No new consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No new consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No new consular functions found for the Singaporean mission in Canberra, one of the major overseas missions.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "High Commission of the Republic of Singapore in Canberra". Accessed June 22, 2019. <http://www.mfa.gov.sg/Overseas-Mission/Canberra>.

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No special migrant offices found.

Sources: Singapore Government Directory. "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Overseas Missions". Accessed March 7, 2019. <http://www.gov.sg/sgdi/ministries/mfa/departments/om>.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: No, it uses the terms 'nationality' and 'citizenship' indistinctly

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution of Singapore refers to the two terms as synonymous.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: Procedure for loss is withdrawal

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 134 of the Constitution of 1965 establishes that "The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that —(a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article 123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed regardless of whether the person lives in Singapore or abroad. Article 134 of the Constitution of 1965 establishes that "The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that —(a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article

123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed and will be withdrawn regardless of whether the person was born in Singapore or abroad. Article 134 of the Constitution of 1965 establishes that “The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that —(a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article 123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Withdrawal can also happen when a woman of Singapore citizenship acquires another citizenship by virtue of marriage. Article 134 of the Constitution of 1965 establishes that The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that —(a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article 123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed. Article 134 of the Constitution of 1965 establishes that "The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that —(a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article 123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: Yes, if person resides abroad for a period of less than 20 years

Code: 0

Explanation: Citizens may lose their citizenship after 10 years of residence abroad if they have not entered Singapore on a Singaporean passport and were also not working in a representative capacity abroad. In addition, Article 135 states that the exercise of rights of foreign nationals (e.g. voting in foreign elections) may also be a condition for deprivation of citizenship. However, it is important to note that it is not automatic deprivation—the wording is such that such non-resident nationals are merely subject to loss.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 135.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 5.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 5.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: Yes = 0

Code: 0

Explanation: The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 5.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: For the children of "Singaporean citizens by birth", it is permitted in the second generation through either parent being Singaporean. It is permitted in the third generation if that second generation parent by birth has either lived in Singapore for five years or lived in Singapore for at least two years in the five years preceding the child's birth.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 122.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Only first generation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For the children of "Singaporean citizens by birth", it is permitted in the second generation through either parent being Singaporean. It is permitted in the third generation if that second generation parent by birth has either lived in Singapore for five years or lived in Singapore for at least two years in the five years preceding the child's birth.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 122.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations (e.g. Constitution of 1965).

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: It is, but it may be withheld if Singapore is in a time of war or if the applicant is liable to conscription under the Enlistment Act.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 128.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: No, person renouncing does not have to show proof of another nationality

Code: 0

Explanation: No, but renunciation may be withheld if Singapore is in a time of war or if the applicant is liable to conscription under the Enlistment Act.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 128.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Renunciation may be withheld if Singapore is in a time of war or if the applicant is liable to conscription under the Enlistment Act.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 128.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7 Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: Renunciation may be withheld if Singapore is in a time of war or if the applicant is liable to conscription under the Enlistment Act.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 128.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed in Singapore.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 134.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such status found in the Constitution.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Other than that Singaporeans residing abroad may be deprived of their nationality if they reside overseas for more than 10 years, there is no indication that citizenship rights may be lost due to residence abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: The following classes of passes may be issued under these Regulations for the purpose of entitling a person to enter and remain temporarily within Singapore: a dependant's pass; a visit pass; a transit pass; a student's pass; a special pass; and a landing pass.

Sources: G.N. No. S 252/1972. 1972 (2009). Art. 8.1.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The following classes of passes may be issued under these Regulations for the purpose of entitling a person to enter and remain temporarily within Singapore: a dependant's pass; a visit pass; a transit pass; a student's pass; a special pass; and a landing pass.

Sources: G.N. No. S 252/1972. 1972 (2009). Art. 8.1.

How many categories?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Fingerprint, handprint, photograph, image of person's face and shoulders, signature and an image of a person's iris.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 2 and 61A.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Fingerprint, handprint, photograph, image of person's face and shoulders, signature and an image of a person's iris.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 2 and 61A.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provisions in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act 2008).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (i.e. National Registration Act 1996 and Immigration Act 2008).

Sources: National Registration Act. 1966. Ch. 201. / Immigration Act. 2008.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a general quota in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act 2008). In addition, there is no general quota for immigration. However, there are quotas issued to employers of S Pass holders and Work Permit holders (either in the services sector, from the PRC, or from Malaysia and other Chinese-speaking countries).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: While there is no quota for the highest-skilled migrant category (Employment Pass holders), S Pass holders (who are defined as mid-skilled foreign employees but must nonetheless have a degree or diploma and years of relevant work experience) are subject to a quota at the level of individual employers. There is an online calculator that allows firms to check how many foreign workers can be hired on a ratio with local workers. The quota only applies for the services sector (including financial sector, transport and communication, commerce, community and social services, hotels and restaurants). Employers of foreign workers are subject to a “dependency ratio ceiling” whereby depending on the Tier level (1, 2, or 3), foreign workers can compose 10%, 10%-25%, or 25%-40% of the total workforce. Depending on the tier level and also skill level, employers must pay a levy. This scheme also applies for High skilled migrants.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. “Services Sector: Work Permit Requirements”. Accessed March 31, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-worker/sector-specific-rules/services-sector-requirements>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: While there is no general quota for low-skilled immigration, individual employers in the service sector are issued quotas for hiring and further subject to a “dependency ratio ceiling” whereby the higher the proportion of foreign workers, the higher levies they must pay to the state. All employers of foreign workers need to pay a levy, which also depends on the skill level of the workers. The quota only applies for the services sector (including financial sector, transport and communication, commerce, community and social services, hotels and restaurants). Employers of foreign workers are subject to a “dependency ratio ceiling” whereby depending on the Tier level (1, 2, or 3), foreign workers can compose 10%, 10%-25%, or 25%-40% of the total workforce. Depending on the tier level and also skill level, employers must pay a levy. This scheme also applies for High skilled migrants.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Services Sector: Work Permit Requirements". Accessed March 31, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-worker/sector-specific-rules/services-sector-requirements>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No answer

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Singapore does not have an asylum policy.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2015. *UNHCR Submission on Singapore: UPR 24th Session*. Universal Periodic Review.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Not applicable (no co-ethnic proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Section 8 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person, not being a citizen of Singapore, who is a member of any of the prohibited classes or in the opinion of the Controller, is a member of any of the prohibited classes, is a prohibited immigrant and will not be allowed to enter the country.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 8.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: List of prohibited classes: (a) any person who is unable to show that he has the means of supporting himself and his dependants (if any) or that he has definite employment awaiting him, or who is likely to become a pauper or a charge on the public; (b) any person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease which makes his presence in Singapore dangerous to the community; (ba) any person suffering from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus; (c) any person desiring to enter Singapore who refuses to submit to an examination after being required to do so under section 29(1); (d) any person who — (i) has been convicted in any country or state of an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term; (ii) has not received a free pardon; and (iii) by reason of the circumstances connected with that conviction is deemed by the Controller to be an undesirable immigrant; (e) any prostitute or any person who is living on or receiving or who, prior to entering Singapore, lived on or received the proceeds of prostitution; (f) any person who procures or attempts to bring into Singapore prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose; (g) vagrants or habitual beggars; (h) any person whose entry into Singapore is, or at the time of his entry was, unlawful under this Act or any other written law for the time being in force; (i) any person who believes in or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the Government or of any established government or of constituted law or authority or who disbelieves in or is opposed to established government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who advocates or teaches the unlawful destruction of property; (j) any person who is a member of or affiliated with any organisation entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to established government or advocating or teaching the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or officers generally, of the Government or of any established government, because of his or their official character, or advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property; (k) any person

who, in consequence of information received from any source or from any government through official or diplomatic channels, is considered by the Minister to be an undesirable immigrant; (l) any person who has been removed from any country or state by the government of that country or state on repatriation for any reason whatever and who, by reason of the circumstances connected therewith, is considered by the Controller to be an undesirable immigrant; (m) any person who, being required by any written law for the time being in force to be in possession of valid travel documents, is not in possession of those documents or is in possession of forged or altered travel documents or travel documents which do not fully comply with that written law; (n) the family and dependants of a prohibited immigrant; and (o) any person prohibited by an order made under section 9 from entering Singapore.

Code: Not applicable.

Explanation: Yes. Section 8 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person, not being a citizen of Singapore, who is a member of any of the prohibited classes or in the opinion of the Controller, is a member of any of the prohibited classes, is a prohibited immigrant will not be allowed to enter the country.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 8.

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No list of countries whose citizens are banned for immigration in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act 2008).

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employment agencies in Singapore need a license to operate. In the Singaporean context, employment agencies are specialized in placing foreign workers, foreign domestic workers, and confinement nannies. While they are not strictly termed “immigration agencies”, they in fact carry out submission of immigration paperwork.

Sources: Employment Agencies Act. 2012.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No pecuniary incentive offered for any permit or pass type listed on the Ministry of Manpower website.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. “Work Passes and Permits”. Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits>.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 35 of Immigration Act establishes that any person reasonably believed to be a person liable to removal from Singapore under this Act may be arrested without warrant by any immigration officer generally or specially authorised by the Controller in that behalf or by a police officer, and may be detained in any prison, police station or immigration depot for a period not exceeding 14 days pending a decision as to whether an order for his removal should be made.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 35.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Section 35 of Immigration Act establishes that any person reasonably believed to be a person liable to removal from Singapore under this Act may be arrested without warrant by any immigration officer generally or specially authorised by the Controller in that behalf or by a police officer, and may be detained in any prison, police station or immigration depot for a period not exceeding 14 days pending a decision as to whether an order for his removal should be made.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 35.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person who uses or without lawful authority has in his possession any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document issued under the Immigration Act or the regulations, or any permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person who uses or without lawful authority has in his possession any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document issued under the Immigration Act or the regulations, or any permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person who uses or without lawful authority has in his possession any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document issued under the Immigration Act or the regulations, or any permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person who uses or without lawful authority has in his possession any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document issued under the Immigration Act or the regulations, or any permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person who uses or without lawful authority has in his possession any forged, unlawfully altered or irregular entry or re-entry permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document issued under the Immigration Act or the regulations, or any permit, pass, Singapore visa or certificate or other document so issued on which any endorsement has been forged or unlawfully altered; shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 15 of the Immigration Act establishes that a person shall not remain in Singapore after the cancellation of any permit or certificate or after the expiration or notification to him, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the cancellation of any pass relating to or issued to him unless he is otherwise entitled or authorised to remain in Singapore under the provisions of the Immigration Act or the regulations. Moreover, it establishes that any person who contravenes, without reasonable cause, section 15 of the Immigration Act shall be guilty of an offence and in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period not exceeding 90 days, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period exceeding 90 days, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months and shall also, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, be punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes, or where by virtue of that section he is not punishable with caning, he shall, in lieu of caning, be punished with a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 15.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Section 15 of the Immigration Act establishes that a person shall not remain in Singapore after the cancellation of any permit or certificate or after the expiration or notification to him, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the cancellation of any pass relating to or issued to him unless he is otherwise entitled or authorised to remain in Singapore under the provisions of the Immigration Act or the regulations. Moreover, it establishes that any person who contravenes, without reasonable cause, section 15 of the Immigration Act shall be guilty of an offence and in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period not exceeding 90 days, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period exceeding 90 days, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months and shall also, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, be punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes, or where by virtue of that section he is not punishable with caning, he shall, in lieu of caning, be punished with a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 15.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 15 of the Immigration Act establishes that a person shall not remain in Singapore after the cancellation of any permit or certificate or after the expiration or notification to him, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the cancellation of any pass relating to or issued to him unless he is otherwise entitled or authorised to remain in Singapore under the provisions of the Immigration Act or the regulations. Moreover, it establishes that any person who contravenes, without reasonable cause, section 15 of the Immigration Act shall be guilty of an offence and in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period not exceeding 90 days, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period exceeding 90 days, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months and shall also, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, be punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes, or where by virtue of that

section he is not punishable with caning, he shall, in lieu of caning, be punished with a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 15.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Section 15 of the Immigration Act establishes that a person shall not remain in Singapore after the cancellation of any permit or certificate or after the expiration or notification to him, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the cancellation of any pass relating to or issued to him unless he is otherwise entitled or authorised to remain in Singapore under the provisions of the Immigration Act or the regulations. Moreover, it establishes that any person who contravenes, without reasonable cause, section 15 of the Immigration Act shall be guilty of an offence and in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period not exceeding 90 days, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period exceeding 90 days, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months and shall also, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, be punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes, or where by virtue of that section he is not punishable with caning, he shall, in lieu of caning, be punished with a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 15.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 15 of the Immigration Act establishes that a person shall not remain in Singapore after the cancellation of any permit or certificate or after the expiration or notification to him, in such manner as may be prescribed, of the cancellation of any pass relating to or issued to him unless he is otherwise entitled or authorised to remain in Singapore under the provisions of the Immigration Act or the regulations. Moreover, it establishes that any person who contravenes, without reasonable cause, section 15 of the Immigration Act shall be guilty of an offence and in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period not exceeding 90 days, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$4,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; in the case where he remains unlawfully for a period exceeding 90 days, shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months and shall also, subject to sections 325(1) and 330(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, be punished with caning with not less than 3 strokes, or where by virtue of that section he is not punishable with caning, he shall, in lieu of caning, be punished with a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 15.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that aiding any person to enter Singapore in contravention of the provisions of the Immigration Act shall be liable to a criminal offence that is punishable by both imprisonment, caning, and/or a fine.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that aiding any person to enter Singapore in contravention of the provisions of the Immigration Act shall be liable to a criminal offence that is punishable by both imprisonment, caning, and/or a fine.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that aiding any person to enter Singapore in contravention of the provisions of the Immigration Act shall be liable to a criminal offence that is punishable by both imprisonment, caning, and/or a fine.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that employing a person that has an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment for a

term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that employing a person that has an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that employing a person that has an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person that harbours a person with an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and can be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person that harbours a person with an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and can be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Section 57 of the Immigration Act establishes that any person that harbours a person with an irregular migrant status shall be guilty of an offence and can be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months and not more than 2 years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding \$6,000.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 57.

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Airlines, or precisely the masters of vessels, aircrafts, or vessels, are liable to a fine or imprisonment if they fail to comply with the order to remove prohibited immigrants: "(3) If any person whose presence has not been reported under subsection (1)(f) is found on board an aircraft, the captain, owner, agent and charterer of the aircraft shall each be guilty of an offence and shall each be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000 in respect of each such person"..

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 23B.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Airlines, or precisely the masters of vessels, aircrafts, or vessels, are only liable to a fine or imprisonment if they fail to comply with the order to remove prohibited immigrants.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 31A.

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of amnesty programmes for irregular migrants found in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No case by case regularization for irregular immigrants in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for regularization through marriage in main regulations (i.e. Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

Code: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

Explanation: The Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) is in charge of immigration (and also citizenship) matters and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

Code: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

Explanation: The Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA) is in charge of immigration (and also citizenship) matters and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority (ICA)

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Code: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Explanation: The Immigration & Checkpoints Authority is in charge of securing the borders.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Code: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

Explanation: Immigration officers in the Immigration & Checkpoints Authority are in charge of detentions.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Sec. 27.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: No

Code: 0

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passages-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Because of the specific nature of domestic work, domestic workers need to be tied to the employer in a manner that is more akin to sponsorship rather than simply needing a previous job offer. As well, the employer needs to pay a security bond in order to bring the domestic worker to Singapore: "4.—(1) Every application for a work permit to be issued to a foreign employee shall — (a) be made — (i) by the foreign employee; and (ii) by the employer of the foreign employee, or on behalf of that employer by a person authorised by the employer..."

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: A previous concrete job offer is required to process the work permit.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for a national labor market test.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: From an approved source country or region, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macau, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: From 23 to 50 years old at the time of application.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Older than 23 years

Code: 5

Explanation: From 23 to 50 years old at the time of application.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Female.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provision found.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: Language not considered for application.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: \$60 in total. When you submit the application: \$30 for each pass. When the pass is issued: \$30 for each pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: Up to 2 years, depending on the validity of the security bond.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: It is possible to renew permit and it is not necessary to leave the country for renewal.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: While foreign domestic workers (FDWs) can transfer to new employers, they require a written declaration form from the current employer that releases them. Since they are issued a FDW visa, they cannot change jobs.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: While foreign domestic workers (FDWs) can transfer to new employers, they require a written declaration form from the current employer that releases them. Since they are issued a FDW visa, they cannot change jobs.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: While foreign domestic workers (FDWs) can transfer to new employers, they require a written declaration form from the current employer that releases them.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Once the work permit is cancelled by the employer or the employment agent, the FDW can no longer work and the employer is responsible for arranging for the FDW's repatriation in order to collect the levy sum again from the government.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower Act. 2016. Ch. 91A.

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of equal rights either in the Employment Act or the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act or the Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations 2012. If anything, work conditions is a realm relegated to each employer.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012(2017).

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Minimum 8 years of formal education with a recognised certificate is required. There is an official document that lists the corresponding education level according to country of origin. In general, it refers to having graduated from high school.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Educational Requirements for First-Time Foreign Domestic Workers". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/~media/mom/documents/publications/educational-qualifications/educational-requirements-for-first-time-fdws.pdf?la=en>.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: It is the responsibility of the employer to submit this test.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passages-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is not an entry track for agricultural workers.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "Immigration & Checkpoints Authority". Accessed July 18, 2018. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/citizenship/apply_citizenship_who.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Employment Pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision for sponsorship.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: To access the entry track a job offer in Singapore is required.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The Fair Consideration Framework from the Ministry of Manpower lays out the guidelines that are meant to strengthen the local workforce. Employers must advertise job vacancies on the Jobs Bank for at least 2 weeks before submitting applications for the Employment Pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Fair Consideration Framework". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/fair-consideration-framework>.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions based on nationality.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions based on age.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision regarding gender in regulations.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in regulations.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Applicants must earn a fixed monthly salary of at least \$3,600 (more experienced candidates need higher salaries).

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: Not required: there is only reference to having "acceptable qualifications, usually a good university degree, professional qualifications or specialist skills".

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 250

Code: 250

Explanation: \$250 in total. When application submission: \$70 for each pass. When the pass is issued: \$150 for each pass and \$30 for each Multiple Journey visa (if applicable)

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: The duration of the pass of first-time candidates is up to 2 years. For renewals is up to 3 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Renewal is possible and it is not necessary to leave country for renewal.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Changing employers, professional sectors and location is possible. However the new employer must apply for a new Employment Pass for the applicant and follow the due process.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Changing employers, professional sectors and location is possible. However the new employer must apply for a new Employment Pass for the applicant and follow the due process.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Changing employers, professional sectors and location is possible. However the new employer must apply for a new Employment Pass for the applicant and follow the due process.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Once the employer cancels the Employment Pass, the effect takes hold immediately and the former pass holder will be issued a Short Term Visit Pass. The employer, prior to cancelling the pass, must buy an air ticket for the former pass holder unless he/she agrees in writing to bear the cost.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no mention of equal rights either in the Employment Act or the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act or the Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations 2012. For pass holder, much is left to the employer and also the Controller's discretion.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012(2017).

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Employment Pass holders are expected to have university education.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 'Eligibility for Employment Pass'. 2019. Ministry of Manpower Singapore. Accessed 18 February 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass/eligibility>.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Singapore does not have an asylum policy.

Sources United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2015. *UNHCR Submission on Singapore: UPR 24th Session*. Universal Periodic Review.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many countries?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no a co-ethnic category identified for Singapore.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared religion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

III treatment by country in the past:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Foreigners may be eligible to apply for permanent residence if they are a/an spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR), unmarried child aged below 21 born within the context of a legal marriage to, or have been legally adopted by, a SC or PR, aged parent of a SC, holder of an employment Pass or S Pass, student studying in Singapore, foreign investor in Singapore.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No asylum seeker category in Singapore.

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No refugee category in Singapore.

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No co-ethnic category in Singapore.

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers are not eligible for permanent residence. Foreigners may be eligible to apply for permanent residence if they are a/an spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR), unmarried child aged below 21 born within the context of a legal marriage to, or have been legally adopted by, a SC or PR, aged parent of a SC, holder of an, employment Pass or S Pass, student studying in Singapore, foreign investor in Singapore.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No agricultural worker category in Singapore.

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Medical doctors are eligible to permanent residence. Foreigners may be eligible to apply for permanent residence if they are a/an spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR), unmarried child aged below 21 born within the context of a legal marriage to, or have been legally adopted by, a SC or PR, aged parent of a SC, holder of an, employment Pass or S Pass, student studying in Singapore, foreign investor in Singapore.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no residency requirement.

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Explanatory Note: Application for Permanent Residence for Professionals, Technical Personnel and Skilled Workers". Access date not available. [https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20\(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass\).pdf](https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass).pdf).

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no residency requirement.

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Explanatory Note: Application for Permanent Residence for Professionals, Technical Personnel and Skilled Workers". Access date not available. [https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20\(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass\).pdf](https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass).pdf).

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: no regularization process possible

Code: 0

Explanation: Singapore does not have regularization or amnesty schemes.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no language requirement listed in the permanent residence eligibility.

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Explanatory Note: Application for Permanent Residence for Professionals, Technical Personnel and Skilled Workers". Access date not available. [https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20\(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass\).pdf](https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass).pdf).

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: Pay slips for the last 6 months are required in the process of application.

Sources: Immigration & Checkpoints Authority. "Explanatory Note: Application for Permanent Residence for Professionals, Technical Personnel and Skilled Workers". Access date not available. [https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20\(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass\).pdf](https://www.ica.gov.sg/cms/files/forms/Explanatory%20Notes%20and%20Document%20List%20(for%20holder%20of%20an%20Employment%20pass%20or%20S%20pass).pdf).

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 100

Code: 100

Explanation: A S\$100 non-refundable processing fee is payable for each applicant at the point of submission of PR application.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 72.5

Code: 72.5

Explanation: A S\$100 (72.5 USD) non-refundable processing fee is payable for each applicant at the point of submission of PR application.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: While a letter from the current employer is required, the description does not qualify as sponsorship.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: The general processing time for permanent residence applications submitted with the correct documentation is four to six months.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The general processing time for permanent residence applications submitted with the correct documentation is four to six months.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The Special Pass issued by the Ministry of Manpower that allow for victims of violence and crime to file cases, complaints, etc. and stay in Singapore until resolution of the case. However, claimants are repatriated after process is concluded.

Sources: Prevention of Human Trafficking Act 2014. 2015.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no subnational elections as Singapore is a city-state. There are only presidential or parliamentary elections.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a lower house and an upper house)?

Answer: no, the country only has a lower house

Code: 2

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Being a citizen of Singapore is a requisite to qualify as elector in presidential elections (Art. 65d of Presidential Elections Act).

Sources: Presidential Elections Act. 1992. Art. 65d.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (lower house)? :

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Being a citizen of Singapore is a requisite to qualify as elector in parliamentary and presidential elections (Art. 5 of Parliamentary Elections Act).

Sources: Parliamentary Elections Act. 1954. Art. 5.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (upper house)? :

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in lower house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in upper house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable (non-citizen residents cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Being a citizen of Singapore is a requisite to be eligible as President (Art. 19a of Constitution).

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 19a.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Being a citizen of Singapore is a requisite to be eligible as Member of the Parliament (Art. 44a of Constitution).

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. Art. 44a.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer Not applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not regulated

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Singapore does not have a consultative body on immigrant issues. It only has a National Integration Council, which is limited to supporting and funding social activities (e.g. festivals and celebrations, forums, workshops, conferences, orientation programmes, and publications).

Sources: National Integration Council Singapore. "Community Integration Fund". Accessed January 21, 2019. <https://www.nationalintegrationcouncil.org.sg/docs/default-source/pdf/community-integration-fund-brochure.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: However, in very unequal conditions; domestic workers face many restrictions, such as approval required in order to change employers.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passages-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There are several restrictions on economic activity placed on Employment Pass holders according to the law.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As far as the law states, permanent residents are exempt from the restrictions stated in immigration law.

Sources: G.N. No. S 648/2005. 2005 (2009).

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers may not be self-employed since they require an employer to stay and work in Singapore.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The Employment of Foreign Manpower Act specified conditions for self-employment, which is limited to the profession specified in the approved work pass.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower Act. 2016. Ch. 91A.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are exempt from the restrictions stated in immigration law.

Sources: G.N. No. S 648/2005. 2005(2009).

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No access to public sector employment – restricted to one employer in the domestic work sector.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: International applicants are not exempt from the admissions process.

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Application Process for Applicants without Teaching Qualifications". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/careers/teach/how-to-apply/application-process-for-applicants-without-teaching-qualification>.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: International applicants are not exempt from the admissions process.

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Application Process for Applicants without Teaching Qualifications". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/careers/teach/how-to-apply/application-process-for-applicants-without-teaching-qualification>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, non-Singaporeans can apply and be considered for jobs in the Singapore Public Service. Generally, they are hired for positions that are operational in nature or where the skills required are in shortage.

Sources: Public Service Division - Prime Minister's Office. "Frequently Asked Questions". Accessed February 20, 2019. http://www.ifaq.gov.sg/PSD/apps/fcd_faqlmain.aspx#FAQ_34337.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, non-Singaporeans can apply and be considered for jobs in the Singapore Public Service. Generally, they are hired for positions that are operational in nature or where the skills required are in shortage.

Sources: Public Service Division - Prime Minister's Office. "Frequently Asked Questions". Accessed February 20, 2019. http://www.ifaq.gov.sg/PSD/apps/fcd_faqmain.aspx#FAQ_34337.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No access to public sector employment – restricted to one employer in the domestic work sector.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: One admission criterion is having a certain level of Physical Employment Standard (PES) and this is an assignment made during National Service (military conscription) period. Therefore, those who are not Singaporean citizens or permanent residents are not eligible.

Sources: Singapore Police Force. "Career as a Police Officer". Accessed June 25, 2019.
<http://www.police.gov.sg/join-us/police-officer>.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: As they meet the proper admission criteria, they are eligible.

Sources: Singapore Police Force. "Career as a Police Officer". Accessed June 25, 2019.
<http://www.police.gov.sg/join-us/police-officer>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision in main regulations.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower Act. 2016. Ch. 91A.

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: G.N. No. S 648/2005. 2005 (2009).

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No access to public sector employment – restricted to one employer in the domestic work sector

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In order to apply to join the armed forces, applicants must have a SingPass, an identification only issued to citizens and permanent residents.

Sources: Not applicable

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: First-generation permanent residents are only eligible for the Singapore Armed Forces Volunteer Corps, but second-generation permanent residents that have completed National Service are eligible to join the armed forces.

Sources: Singapore Armed Forces Volunteer Corps. "Join Us". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.mindef.gov.sg/oms/safvc/join-us.html>.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents can access Workforce Singapore, the public employment service from the Singapore government.

Sources: Workforce Singapore. "Career Advisory Programme (CAP)". Accessed June 25, 2019. [https://www.wsg.gov.sg/programmes-and-initiatives/career-advisory-programme.html#:~:text=The%20WSG%20Career%20Advisory%20Programme%20\(CAP\)%20is%20an%20introductory%20programme,secondary%20role%20in%20their%20work.](https://www.wsg.gov.sg/programmes-and-initiatives/career-advisory-programme.html#:~:text=The%20WSG%20Career%20Advisory%20Programme%20(CAP)%20is%20an%20introductory%20programme,secondary%20role%20in%20their%20work.)

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents can access Workforce Singapore, the public employment service from the Singapore government.

Sources: Workforce Singapore. "Career Advisory Programme (CAP)". Accessed June 25, 2019. [https://www.wsg.gov.sg/programmes-and-initiatives/career-advisory-programme.html#:~:text=The%20WSG%20Career%20Advisory%20Programme%20\(CAP\)%20is%20an%20introductory%20programme,secondary%20role%20in%20their%20work.](https://www.wsg.gov.sg/programmes-and-initiatives/career-advisory-programme.html#:~:text=The%20WSG%20Career%20Advisory%20Programme%20(CAP)%20is%20an%20introductory%20programme,secondary%20role%20in%20their%20work.)

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens and permanent residents can access Workforce Singapore, the public employment service from the Singapore government.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: The recognition for foreign academic qualifications is carried out by employers and there is no central authority in Singapore.

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Frequently Asked Questions on Post Secondary Education". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education/post-secondary/frequently-asked-questions-on-post-secondary-education>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: The recognition for foreign academic qualifications is carried out by employers and there is no central authority in Singapore.

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Frequently Asked Questions on Post Secondary Education". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education/post-secondary/frequently-asked-questions-on-post-secondary-education>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Ministry of Education Singapore. "Frequently Asked Questions on Post Secondary Education". Accessed January 22, 2019. <https://www.moe.gov.sg/education/post-secondary/frequently-asked-questions-on-post-secondary-education>.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Domestic workers have access to trade unions, but their eligibility to elected positions is restricted and depends of written approval of the Minister (Trade Unions Act, Art. 30).

Sources: Trade Unions Act. 2004. Art. 30.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Non-citizen residents have access to trade unions but their eligibility to officers positions is restricted and must be approved by the Minister (Art. 30 Trade Unions Act).

Sources: Trade Unions Act. 2004. Art. 30.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Non-citizen residents have access to trade unions but their eligibility to officers positions is restricted and must be approved by the Minister (Art. 30 Trade Unions Act).

Sources: Trade Unions Act. 2004. Art. 30.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The transfer to a new employer requires approval from the existing employer to be released and for the new employer to sponsor the application.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed June 24, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker>.

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Employment Pass holders must apply for a new Pass that is sponsored by the new employer, so their immigration status does undergo a change. However, there is no need to cancel the existing EP before applying for the new one, so they are able to stay on in the country.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents are not subjected to any restriction under the Immigration Act.

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers are not covered under the Employment Act.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Act: Who It Covers". Accessed May 2, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/employment-act/who-is-covered>.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: A manager or executive ("include professionals with tertiary education and specialized knowledge or skills whose employment terms are like those of managers or executives. For example: practicing doctors and dentists") with a monthly basic salary of more than \$4,500 is not covered under the Employment Act. The terms and conditions of their employment depend on their employment contract. But this goes for any manager or executive, not just foreign ones.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Act: Who It Covers". Accessed May 2, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/employment-act/who-is-covered>.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Permanent residents coverage under the Employment Act depends on their profession.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Act: Who It Covers". Accessed May 2, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/employment-practices/employment-act/who-is-covered>.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Foreigners (including permanent residents) are eligible for acquiring property in Singapore, although not public housing. The appropriate authority that deals with the matter is Singapore Land Authority.

Sources: Singapore Land Authority. "Land Dealings Approval Unit". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.sla.gov.sg/ldau/MainPage.aspx>.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Foreigners (including permanent residents) are eligible for acquiring property in Singapore, although not public housing. The appropriate authority that deals with the matter is Singapore Land Authority.

Sources: Singapore Land Authority. "Land Dealings Approval Unit". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.sla.gov.sg/ldau/MainPage.aspx>.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Foreigners (including permanent residents) are eligible for acquiring property in Singapore, although not public housing. The appropriate authority that deals with the matter is Singapore Land Authority.

Sources: Singapore Land Authority. "Land Dealings Approval Unit". Accessed June 25, 2019. <https://www.sla.gov.sg/ldau/MainPage.aspx>.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers are not allowed to sponsor family members. Dependent's Pass and Long Term Visit Pass for family members are only accessible to Employment Pass or S Pass holders.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Work Passes and Permits". Accessed March 12, 2019. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits>.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Dependent's Pass and Long Term Visit Pass for family members are accessible to Employment Pass or S Pass holders. To be eligible, the applicant must earn at least \$6,000 a month and hold an Employment Pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Foreigners are eligible to apply for permanent residence if you are a spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR).

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Dependent's Pass and Long Term Visit Pass for family members are accessible to Employment Pass or S Pass holders. To be eligible, the applicant must earn at least \$6,000 a month and hold an Employment Pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Dependent's Pass and Long Term Visit Pass for family members are accessible to Employment Pass or S Pass holders. To be eligible, the applicant must earn at least \$6,000 a month and hold an Employment Pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Foreigners are eligible to apply for permanent residence if you are a spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR).

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Foreigners are eligible to apply for permanent residence if you are a spouse of a Singapore citizen (SC) or Singapore permanent resident (PR).

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Legally married spouse & unmarried children under 21, including those legally adopted are eligible for a Dependant's Pass, which is tied to the validity of the main work pass and available for up to 2 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Legally married spouse & unmarried children under 21, including those legally adopted are eligible for a Dependant's Pass, which is tied to the validity of the main work pass and available for up to 2 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Legally married spouse & unmarried children under 21, including those legally adopted are eligible for a Dependant's Pass, which is tied to the validity of the main work pass and available for up to 2 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Legally married spouse & unmarried children under 21, including those legally adopted are eligible for a Dependant's Pass, which is tied to the validity of the main work pass and available for up to 2 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Legally married spouse & unmarried children under 21, including those legally adopted are eligible for a Dependant's Pass, which is tied to the validity of the main work pass and available for up to 2 years.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Employment Pass". Accessed October 4, 2018.
<https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/employment-pass>.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried, legitimate (born within context of legal marriage) or adopted children below 21.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried, legitimate (born within context of legal marriage) or adopted children below 21.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried, legitimate (born within context of legal marriage) or adopted children below 21.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried, legitimate (born within context of legal marriage) or adopted children below 21.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried, legitimate (born within context of legal marriage) or adopted children below 21.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: If application is made online 3 weeks for most cases. If application is made manually within 8 weeks for most cases.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: If application is made online 3 weeks for most cases. If application is made manually within 8 weeks for most cases.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: The general processing time for permanent residence applications submitted with the correct documentation is four to six months.

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The general processing time for permanent residence applications submitted with the correct documentation is four to six months.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Up to 2 years, tied to the validity of the main work pass.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: Spouses and unmarried children below 21 are eligible for PR status as well.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulation.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

**IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.
Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):**

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Appeal must be registered within 3 months of getting the rejection.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: The Straits Times. "Publish Guidelines on Rejection Criteria for PR Applications". Accessed April 24, 2017. <https://www.straitstimes.com/forum/letters-in-print/publish-guidelines-on-rejection-criteria-for-pr-applications>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: The Straits Times. "Publish Guidelines on Rejection Criteria for PR Applications". Accessed April 24, 2017. <https://www.straitstimes.com/forum/letters-in-print/publish-guidelines-on-rejection-criteria-for-pr-applications>.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: The Straits Times. "Publish Guidelines on Rejection Criteria for PR Applications". Accessed April 24, 2017. <https://www.straitstimes.com/forum/letters-in-print/publish-guidelines-on-rejection-criteria-for-pr-applications>.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: no right

Code: 0

Explanation: Dependant Pass holders can only renew their status up to the duration of the sponsor's pass. However, there is nothing barring dependants from pursuing their own pass through an employer who is willing to sponsor them, especially since the Dependant's Pass allows them to work.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Key Facts on Dependant's Pass". Accessed December 20, 2017. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/dependants-pass/key-facts>.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: after less or equal 3 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Spouses and minor children of PRs are themselves eligible for PR status, which is autonomous.

Sources: ICA - Immigration & Checkpoints Authority of Singapore. "Becoming a Permanent Resident". Accessed January 18, 2019. https://www.ica.gov.sg/apply/PR/apply_PR_who.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: restrictions in law on access for asylum seekers and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: The Compulsory Education Act only applies to Singaporean citizens that are residing in Singapore (Art. 3 Compulsory Education Act).

Sources: Compulsory Education Act. 2000. Art. 3.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: restrictions in law on access for migrant proxy and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: The Compulsory Education Act only applies to Singaporean citizens that are residing in Singapore (Art. 3 Compulsory Education Act).

Sources: Compulsory Education Act. 2000. Art. 3.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: restrictions in law on access for migrant proxy and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: The Compulsory Education Act only applies to Singaporean citizens that are residing in Singapore (Art. 3 Compulsory Education Act).

Sources: Compulsory Education Act. 2000. Art. 3.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Singapore has several major universities which are autonomous but receive government funding. The largest university, the National University of Singapore, admits students based on categories ranging from having a Singapore high school diploma, IB diploma, or international qualifications. The criteria are based on level of education completed, whether in or outside of Singapore, and academic achievements therein, and there is no prohibition on admission of certain categories of migrants.

Sources: National University of Singapore. "Apply to NUS". Accessed June 25, 2019.
<http://www.nus.edu.sg/oam/apply-to-nus>.

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Singapore has several major universities which are autonomous but receive government funding. The largest university, the National University of Singapore, admits students based on categories ranging from having a Singapore high school diploma, IB diploma, or international qualifications. The criteria are based on level of education completed, whether in or outside of Singapore, and academic achievements therein, and there is no prohibition on admission of certain categories of migrants.

Sources: National University of Singapore. "Apply to NUS". Accessed June 25, 2019.
<http://www.nus.edu.sg/oam/apply-to-nus>.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Singapore has several major universities which are autonomous but receive government funding. The largest university, the National University of Singapore, admits students based on categories ranging from having a Singapore high school diploma, IB diploma, or international qualifications. The criteria are based on level of education completed, whether in or outside of Singapore, and academic achievements therein, and there is no prohibition on admission of certain categories of migrants.

Sources: National University of Singapore. "Apply to NUS". Accessed June 25, 2019.
<http://www.nus.edu.sg/oam/apply-to-nus>.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no indication of language support for migrant children in the Education Act or on the Ministry of Education website.

Sources: Ye, Junjia. 2017. "Managing Urban Diversity through Differential Inclusion in Singapore". *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* 35 (6): 1033–52. / Ministry of Education Singapore. "General Information on Studying in Singapore". Accessed January 2, 2019.
<https://www.moe.gov.sg/admissions/international-students/general-info>.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is a strong emphasis on encouraging multiracial harmony in Singapore, but no emphasis on migrant children. The programme and curriculum handbook for the December 2018 intake at the National Institute of Education (which educates future teaching staff of Singapore) does not show any content related to intercultural education.

Sources: National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University. "Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE) Programme Handbook - December 2018 Intake". Access date not available.
https://www.nie.edu.sg/docs/default-source/ote-documents/pgde_docs/pgde-handbook-december-2018-as-at-22-nov-2018-1224.pdf?sfvrsn=2.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: However, there is mention of "multicultural education" being part of teacher-to-teacher training: "In late 1997 the Ministry of Education established the Teachers' Network (TN) in order to develop in Singapore schools what Fullan and Hargreaves (1991) called 'interactive professionalism' by enabling those teachers and schools ready to benefit from professional development activities by applying leverage on the experiential and tacit knowledge of teachers to move away from the current competencies-based training approach to teacher professional development". [International Handbook On The Continuing Professional Development Of Teachers, p193].

Sources: Christopher, Day, and Sachs Judyth. 2005. *International Handbook On The Continuing Professional Development Of Teachers*. UK: McGraw-Hill Education.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: Employers are responsible for buying medical and personal accident insurance for FDWs, with at least \$15,000 coverage per year. Also, the employer must send the FDW for medical exams when requested by the Controller (of Immigration). Theoretically, employers could buy a better health insurance plan than just the bare minimum.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: no inclusion

Code: 0

Explanation: Employers are responsible for buying medical and personal accident insurance for FDWs, with at least \$15,000 coverage per year. Also, the employer must send the FDW for medical exams when requested by the Controller (of Immigration). Theoretically, employers could buy a better health insurance plan than just the bare minimum.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: MediShield Life is a basic health insurance plan, administered by the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board, which helps to pay for large hospital bills and selected costly outpatient treatments, such as dialysis and chemotherapy for cancer. It is structured so that patients pay less MediSave/cash for large hospital bills. All Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents, including the very old and those who have pre-existing conditions, are eligible.

Sources: Ministry of Health Singapore. "MediShield Life". Accessed January 17, 2019. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/cost-financing/healthcare-schemes-subsidies/medishield-life>.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Employers are responsible for buying medical and personal accident insurance for FDWs, with at least \$15,000 coverage per year. Also, the employer must send the FDW for medical exams when requested by the Controller (of Immigration). Theoretically, employers could buy a better health insurance plan than just the bare minimum.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012(2017).

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: MediShield Life is a basic health insurance plan, administered by the Central Provident Fund (CPF) Board, which helps to pay for large hospital bills and selected costly outpatient treatments, such as dialysis and chemotherapy for cancer. It is structured so that patients pay less MediSave/cash for large hospital bills. All Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents, including the very old and those who have pre-existing conditions, are eligible.

Sources: Ministry of Health Singapore. "MediShield Life". Accessed January 17, 2019. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/cost-financing/healthcare-schemes-subsidies/medishield-life>.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no unemployment benefits

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no unemployment insurance in Singapore, for nationals or foreigners. Perhaps the closest proxy is the “SkillsFuture” program which gives credit to enroll in classes. Both citizens and permanent residents are eligible for this program.

Sources: Not applicable

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no unemployment benefits

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no unemployment insurance in Singapore, for nationals or foreigners. Perhaps the closest proxy is the “SkillsFuture” program which gives credit to enroll in classes. Both citizens and permanent residents are eligible for this program.

Sources: Not applicable

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no unemployment benefits

Code: 97

Explanation: There is no unemployment insurance in Singapore, for nationals or foreigners. Perhaps the closest proxy is the “SkillsFuture” program which gives credit to enroll in classes. Both citizens and permanent residents are eligible for this program.

Sources: Not applicable

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents can participate in the compulsory public retirement scheme (Central Provident Fund).

Sources: Central Provident Fund Act. 1955. / Central Provident Fund Board. "CPF Schemes - Other Matters - Withdrawal of CPF on Grounds of Leaving Singapore and West Malaysia Permanently". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.cpf.gov.sg/Members/Schemes/schemes/other-matters/cpf-withdrawals-on-other-grounds>.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents can participate in the compulsory public retirement scheme (Central Provident Fund).

Sources: Central Provident Fund Act. 1955. / Central Provident Fund Board. "CPF Schemes - Other Matters - Withdrawal of CPF on Grounds of Leaving Singapore and West Malaysia Permanently". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.cpf.gov.sg/Members/Schemes/schemes/other-matters/cpf-withdrawals-on-other-grounds>.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents can participate in the compulsory public retirement scheme (Central Provident Fund).

Sources: Central Provident Fund Act. 1955. / Central Provident Fund Board. "CPF Schemes - Other Matters - Withdrawal of CPF on Grounds of Leaving Singapore and West Malaysia Permanently". Accessed January 18, 2019. <https://www.cpf.gov.sg/Members/Schemes/schemes/other-matters/cpf-withdrawals-on-other-grounds>.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Under Singapore's CMIO model, every citizen falls into the existing four ethnic categories. If the foreigner is neither Chinese, Malay, nor Indian, they would be classified as "Other" and so the concept of a majoritarian migrant group does not apply in the Singaporean context.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. 19B.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision for funding for migrant media found.

Sources: Not applicable

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (Immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations (immigration Act).

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers must reside at the residence of the employer as stated in the work permit.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: However, employment Pass holders are required to inform the authorities of a change in address within 14 days of the change.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: As far as the law states, permanent residents are exempt from the mobility restrictions stated in immigration law.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012(2017).

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Domestic workers have a right to leave the country and there are guidelines for employers in facilitating long-term leaves, including how to defer the mandatory 6-month medical examination. They can re-enter Singapore as long as they have their Work Permit cards.

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. "Overseas Leave for Foreign Domestic Worker". Accessed December 14, 2018. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker/employers-guide/overseas-leave-for-fdw>.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no restrictions on Employment Pass holders' right to leave and re-enter the country.

Sources: Employment of Foreign Manpower (Work Passes) Regulations. 2012 (2017).

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Permanent residents face no restrictions in terms of leaving and re-entering the country. By law, permanent residents are exempt from the restrictions stated in immigration law.

Sources: G.N. No. S 648/2005. 2005 (2009). Art. 2.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: No, for various reasons, including that domestic workers must be female and military conscription only applies to males.

Sources: Enlistment Act. 2001. Art. 2.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens, but not for non-citizens

Code: 0

Explanation: Only citizens and permanent residents are required to serve.

Sources: Enlistment Act. 2001. Art. 2.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: military service mandatory for citizens and non-citizens

Code: 1

Explanation: All male permanent residents, along with all male Singapore citizens, are required to serve in the National Service.

Sources: Enlistment Act. 2001. Art. 2.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Domestic workers themselves are not liable to income tax since their permits have a duration of less than 3 years, but employers have to pay for a levy in order to hire an FDW—the cost ranges from 60 SGD (when subsidized) 265 SGD per month (non-subsidized).

Sources: Ministry of Manpower Singapore. “Paying Levy for a Foreign Domestic Worker”. Access date not available. <https://www.mom.gov.sg/passes-and-permits/work-permit-for-foreign-domestic-worker/foreign-domestic-worker-levy/paying-levy>.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Tax liability depends on tax residency status. For example, if a work pass that is valid for at least one year, foreigner be treated as a tax resident upfront.

Sources: Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS). "Individuals (Foreigners) Required to Pay Tax". Access date not available. <https://www.iras.gov.sg/irashome/Individuals/Foreigners/Learning-the-basics/Individuals--Foreigners--Required-to-Pay-Tax/>.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Tax liability depends on tax residency status. For example, if a work pass that is valid for at least one year, foreigner be treated as a tax resident upfront.

Sources: Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS). "Individuals (Foreigners) Required to Pay Tax". Access date not available. <https://www.iras.gov.sg/irashome/Individuals/Foreigners/Learning-the-basics/Individuals--Foreigners--Required-to-Pay-Tax/>.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The National Integration Council is an organization in the government of Singapore set up in 2009 that raises awareness on the importance of integration and assists newcomers with adapting to life in Singapore.

Sources: Government of Singapore. "National Integration Council". Accessed October 9, 2018. <https://www.nationalintegrationcouncil.org.sg/home>.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: National Integration Council

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: National Integration Council

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as

eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Antidiscrimination body does not exist

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No anti-discrimination body found in Singapore

Sources: Not applicable

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: General provisions as to registration 126.—(1) No person shall be registered as a citizen of Singapore under Article 123 until he has taken the Oath of Renunciation, Allegiance and Loyalty in the form set out in the Second Schedule. (2) Except with the approval of the Government, no person who has renounced or has been deprived of citizenship of Singapore under this Constitution or the Singapore Citizenship Ordinance 1957 (Ord. 35 of 1957) shall be registered as a citizen of Singapore under the provisions of this Constitution. (3) Any person who becomes a citizen of Singapore by registration under section 13 of the Singapore Citizenship Ordinance 1957 or Article 124 shall cease to be a citizen of Singapore on attaining the age of 22 years unless within 12 months after he attains the age of 21 years he takes the Oath of Renunciation, Allegiance and Loyalty in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Person is deprived of Singaporean citizenship regardless of residence.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Are there exceptions?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: No exceptions mentioned.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizens by naturalization are required to take the Oath of Renunciation, Allegiance, and Loyalty and could be deprived of their citizenship if it is found that the Oath was not truthful, thereby constituting fraud. Deprivation of citizenship 129.—(1) A citizen of Singapore who is a citizen by registration or by naturalisation shall cease to be such a citizen if he is deprived of his citizenship by an order of the Government made in accordance with this Article. (2) The Government may, by order, deprive any such citizen of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that the registration or the certificate of naturalisation — (a) was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact; or (b) was effected or granted by mistake.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: Authorities have arbitrary power to withdraw citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Deprivation of citizenship on acquisition of foreign citizenship 134.—(1) The Government may, by order, deprive a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship if the Government is satisfied that — (a) he has, while of or over the age of 18 years, at any time after 6th April 1960 acquired by registration, naturalisation or other voluntary and formal act (other than marriage) the citizenship of any country outside Singapore or having so acquired such citizenship before the age of 18 years continues to retain it after that age; or (b) the citizen, being a woman who is a citizen of Singapore by registration under Article 123(2), has acquired the citizenship of any country outside Singapore by virtue of her marriage to a person who is not a citizen of Singapore. (2) Where the Government has made an order under this Article depriving a citizen of Singapore of his citizenship, he shall cease to be a citizen with effect from the date of the order.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: Authorities have arbitrary power to withdraw citizenship

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes: “ (5) The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

After how many years abroad?

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: “...(5) The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The conferral of nationality by birth is contingent on the parents' citizenship status: “121.—(1) Subject to this Article, every person born in Singapore after 16th September 1963 shall be a citizen of Singapore by birth. (2) A person shall not be a citizen of Singapore by virtue of clause (1) if at the time of his birth — (a) his father, not being a citizen of Singapore, possessed such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a sovereign power accredited to the President; (b) his father was an enemy alien and the birth occurred in a place then under the occupation of the enemy; or (c) neither of his parents was a citizen of Singapore”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no requirement for both parents to have been born in Singapore, but at least one must have been a citizen: “ 121.—(1) Subject to this Article, every person born in Singapore after 16th September 1963 shall be a citizen of Singapore by birth. (2) A person shall not be a citizen of Singapore by virtue of clause (1) if at the time of his birth — (a) his father, not being a citizen of Singapore, possessed such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a sovereign power accredited to the President; (b) his father was an enemy alien and the birth occurred in a place then under the occupation of the enemy; or (c) neither of his parents was a citizen of Singapore”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. According to a newspaper article, citizenship by naturalization only applied to those whose claim extended to prior to the enactment of the Constitution (The evolution of Singapore citizenship). Citizenship by registration is the standard naturalization procedure based on residence and is granted to female foreign spouses on an expedited schedule, but not male foreign spouses. Citizenship by registration is defined in the constitution: “123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government —

(a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 10

Code: 10

Explanation: Citizenship by registration is defined in the constitution: “123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: Citizenship by registration is defined in the constitution: “123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government —

(a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. Citizenship by registration is defined in the constitution: “123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: Yes, no exceptions to renunciation requirement.

Code: 0

Explanation: Dual nationality is not allowed.

Sources:
Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: Without tests or certification and discretionary assessment of level of competence or with certification and specified level of competence at A2

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. According to a newspaper article, citizenship by naturalization only applied to those whose claim extended to prior to the enactment of the Constitution (The evolution of Singapore citizenship). Citizenship by registration is the standard naturalization procedure based on residence and is granted to female foreign spouses on an expedited schedule, but not male foreign spouses. Citizenship by registration 123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No naturalization test or cultural assimilation condition

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. According to a newspaper article, citizenship by naturalization only applied to those whose claim extended to prior to the enactment of the Constitution (The evolution of Singapore citizenship). Citizenship by registration is the standard naturalization procedure based on residence and is granted to female foreign spouses on an expedited schedule, but not male foreign spouses. Citizenship by registration 123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Specific good character clause applying only to naturalization applicants OR no crimes carrying sentences of less than 1 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. According to a newspaper article, citizenship by naturalization only applied to those whose claim extended to prior to the enactment of the Constitution (The evolution of Singapore citizenship). Citizenship by registration is the standard naturalization procedure based on residence and is granted to female foreign spouses on an expedited schedule, but not male foreign spouses. Citizenship by registration 123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: No requirement on income, employment, or welfare dependency

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution seemingly allows for two pathways to naturalise: citizenship by registration and citizenship by naturalization. According to a newspaper article, citizenship by naturalization only applied to those whose claim extended to prior to the enactment of the Constitution (The evolution of Singapore citizenship). Citizenship by registration is the standard naturalization procedure based on residence and is granted to female foreign spouses on an expedited schedule, but not male foreign spouses. Citizenship by registration, according to the constitution: “123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an

elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph. (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision specifically targeting those who have undergone schooling in Singapore, but the government reserves the right to register minors (under the age of 21 years) as citizens. Registration of minors. "Art.124: (1) The Government may if satisfied that a child under the age of 21 years — (a) is the child of a citizen of Singapore; and (b) is residing in Singapore, cause such child to be registered as a citizen of Singapore on application being made therefor in the prescribed manner by the parent or guardian of such child. (2) The Government may, in such special circumstances as it thinks fit, cause any child under the age of 21 years to be registered as a citizen of Singapore".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no provision for nationality based on very long residence per se, but the requirements for citizenship by registration do not specify much further than residency, and the law also provides for an exemption for the language requirement for those over the age of 45. Citizenship by registration: "123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed

form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant; (d) intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (e) has an elementary knowledge of one of the following languages, namely, Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil: Provided that the Government may exempt an applicant who has attained the age of 45 years or who is deaf or dumb from compliance with this paragraph”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no special track for naturalization for a specific group.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, however, it is reported that Singaporeans are more likely to accept new citizens as being "truly Singaporean" if they are of the country's four core ethnic groups, instead of other ethnicities, such as Korean or Filipino, face greater difficulties being accepted. This was one of the findings of a new Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) and Channel NewsAsia (CNA) study on ethnic identity and inter-ethnic interactions, released on Wednesday (Nov 8). It was based on a survey of about 2,020 Singaporeans and permanent residents conducted between May and July”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965. / Sin, Yuen, and Melody Zaccheus. “Singaporeans More Likely to Accept New Citizens with Chinese, Malay, Indian or Eurasian Ethnicity: IPS-CNA Study”. Accessed November 8, 2017. <https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/singaporeans-more-likely-to-accept-new-citizens-with-chinese-malay-indian-or-eurasian>.

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but it is only available for female foreign spouses as an expedited track. Citizenship by registration: “123.— (2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any woman who is married to a citizen of Singapore may, on making application therefor in the prescribed manner, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if she satisfies the Government — (a) that she has resided continuously in Singapore for a period of not less than 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application; (b) that she intends to reside permanently in Singapore; and (c) that she is of good character”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Under special circumstances, the government may grant nationality to any minor: “Registration of minors 124.—(1) The Government may if satisfied that a child under the age of 21 years — (a) is the child of a citizen of Singapore; and (b) is residing in Singapore, cause such child to be registered as a citizen of Singapore on application being made therefor in the prescribed manner by the parent or guardian of such child. (2) The Government may, in such special circumstances as it thinks fit, cause any child under the age of 21 years to be registered as a citizen of Singapore”.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: Not applicable (i.e. no refugee proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No such provisions are mentioned in the Citizenship section of the Constitution. However, the government is still able to grant citizenship in any special case, without mention of what constitutes the criteria: "Art. 123.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, any person resident in Singapore of or over the age of 21 years may, on application being made therefor in the prescribed form, be registered as a citizen of Singapore if he satisfies the Government that he — (a) is of good character; (b) has resided in Singapore throughout the 12 months immediately preceding the date of his application; (c) has during the 12 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 10 years: Provided that the Government may exempt any applicant from compliance with this paragraph — (i) where such applicant has during the 6 years immediately preceding the date of his application resided in Singapore for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than 5 years; or (ii) where in any special case the Government considers fit to confer citizenship upon such applicant...".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: While there is no explicit mention to investors in the Constitution, secondary literature reports a special case referred to for "special achievements" was de facto a case of "investor citizenship". "A constitutional amendment in 1967 created 'investor citizenship' and gave discretionary power to the government to exempt any applicant from the ordinary 10 out of 12

year residency requirement by adding two provisions. First, the government could waive the requirement and grant citizenship to any person who has resided in Singapore for 5 out of 6 years. This provision targeted foreign investors and skilled migrants who were able to contribute to the economy of Singapore. Second, there was a special case clause in which the government could entirely exempt any applicant from any residential requirement. In this special case, the applicant only had to reside in Singapore for the 12 months preceding his application date (Sinnadurai1970: 182)".

Sources: Low, Choo Chin. 2017. "Report on Citizenship Law: Malaysia and Singapore". GLOBALCIT.

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No such provision found.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No such provision found.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: Not applicable (i.e. no regularization)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision in main regulations. Migrants who are found to have irregular status are punishable by criminal law and subject to removal.

Sources: Immigration Act. 2008. Art. 15.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No such provision found.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: National citizens by naturalization are liable to have their nationality deprived, especially if they fail to register annually their intention to retain their citizenship, but there is no mention specifically to citizenship rights being suspended or lost. Deprivation of citizenship: "Art. 129: (5) The Government may, by order, deprive of his citizenship any person who is a citizen of Singapore by naturalisation if the Government is satisfied that he has been ordinarily resident in foreign countries for a continuous period of 5 years and during that period has neither — (a) been at any time in the service of Singapore or of an international organisation of which the Government was a member; nor (b) registered annually at a consulate of Singapore his intention to retain his citizenship".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Dual nationality is not permitted

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Singapore. 1965.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable