

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

UPDATES TO THE STRATEGIC GOODS (CONTROL) ORDER, STRATEGIC GOODS (CONTROL) (BROKERING) ORDER AND STRATEGIC GOODS (CONTROL) REGULATIONS

1) Why the recurrent updating of the strategic goods control list?

In line with international practice, Singapore takes reference from the 2025 control lists of the four Multilateral Export Control Regimes as the basis for our strategic goods control list. These regimes are the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Wassenaar Arrangement. Singapore continuously reviews and updates our control list to keep pace with international developments by ensuring that our controls are up to date.

When there are changes to the strategic goods control list, Singapore Customs will issue Circular(s) to the trading and business community. The Circular(s) will also be made available on the [News](#) page at www.customs.gov.sg. To view Circulars, select “Circulars” under the filter tab.

2) How do I know if my products are controlled?

To determine if your product is controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act 2002, you will need to read and understand the stated descriptions in the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026, compare with your item’s technical descriptions or blueprints, and determine the corresponding Strategic Goods (Control) Order’s Category Code for that item. If in doubt, you should seek advice from the relevant parties who have due knowledge of the goods’ technical specifications and end-use. These relevant parties may include, but are not limited to, exporters and manufacturers of the item. For more information, please refer to the [Guidebook on the Determination of Strategic Goods](#).

3) When will the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026 be implemented?

The Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026 was gazetted on 1 October 2026 and will take effect from 1 December 2026. The two-month lead time for implementation seeks to give traders and service providers time to make necessary adjustments to their business operations.

4) What are the implications on my business with the implementation of the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026?

Possible business implications include, but not limited to:

(a) If your item is now controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026, you will then need a strategic goods permit before you ship or transfer the goods, unless they fall under the exemption provision (for transshipment and transit).

(b) If your item is no longer controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026, you will not need any strategic goods permit before you ship or transfer the goods.

However, you must note that a strategic goods permit will still be required, if you have been notified, are aware, or have reasonable grounds to suspect that the goods or technology you are handling are intended or likely to be used, wholly or in part, for or in connection with an activity relating to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, or missiles capable of delivering these weapons.

You are also advised to seek clarifications from the relevant Competent Authorities on their licence or permit requirements, as they may control these goods, though they are not listed in the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026. You can check if your goods are controlled from the [Controlled and Prohibited Goods for Exports](#) page.

[For the purposes of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, transfer means the following:

- (i) export, tranship or bring in transit any strategic goods;
- (ii) export any document in which any strategic goods technology is recorded, stored or embodied; or
- (iii) transmit (via electronic transmission or a computer) any strategic goods technology.]

(c) For Strategic Trade Scheme (STS) bulk permit holders, if your goods are listed under the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026, you may apply for a 'Product Inclusion' to your existing bulk permit(s). For goods and technology that are no longer controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act (i.e., not listed in Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026), you may request for the removal of such goods and technology from your bulk permit(s). You may contact your account managers or email your requests to customs_schemes@customs.gov.sg.

(d) With the implementation of the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026, you need to note that past advisories from Singapore Customs on the classification of certain strategic goods and strategic goods technology may become outdated. You are advised to re-classify the goods, as appropriate. This is in addition to scenarios where your company deals with new products or when there are changes in technical specifications of existing products. Classification may be done by comparing the description and technical specifications provided in the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026. You may email your enquiries relating to classification to customs_classification@customs.gov.sg or submit a new application for the determination of strategic goods and strategic goods technology classification. For more information on our classification advisories, you may refer to the [Determination of Strategic Goods](#) page.

(e) All brokers of items listed in the Strategic Goods (Control) (Brokering) Order 2019 need to be registered with Singapore Customs at least **14 working days** prior to brokering in these items. For more information, please refer to the [Brokering](#) page. If there is doubt, you may write in to customs_stgc@customs.gov.sg with your enquiries.

5) Where can I find the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026 ("SGCO 2026") and its amendments?

The Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026 can be accessed via the [Strategic Goods Control List Overview](#) page.

A summary on its amendment can be accessed via the [Resources and Useful Links](#) page, under the tab on "Amendment to the Strategic Goods Control List".

6) How many days in advance do I need to apply for a strategic goods export permit or strategic goods transhipment permit?

There are no changes to current requirements. The application for a strategic goods **export** permit or a strategic goods **transhipment** permit should be submitted **at least 5 working days before** the loading of goods onto the conveyance on which the goods are to be brought out of Singapore.

Traders are advised to submit their permit applications well in advance, with a complete set of supporting documents and information, so as to allow adequate time for the permit applications to be processed.

7) How many days in advance do I need to apply for a strategic goods transit permit?

There are no changes to current requirements. The strategic goods **transit** permit application should be submitted **at least 5 working days before** the arrival of the conveyance on which the goods are to be brought in transit into Singapore.

Traders are advised to submit their permit applications well in advance, with a complete set of supporting documents and information, to allow adequate time for the permit applications to be processed.

8) I have an urgent shipment for a product that is now classified as a controlled good due to the change in Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026. Should I apply for an individual permit first or a bulk permit?

If the export of this product is urgent, traders should apply for an individual permit first, as an interim measure. Thereafter, once the relevant supporting documents are ready, traders can submit an application for an STS Bulk Permit.

9) My item is not found on the Fourth or Fifth Schedule of the Strategic Goods (Control) Regulations ("SGCR"). Can I safely conclude that a strategic goods transshipment or transit permit is not required?

A permit is required for all strategic goods listed in the Strategic Goods (Control) Order 2026 if they remain in the free trade zone (FTZ) for more than (a) 45 days if they are brought into Singapore by water or (b) 21 days if they are brought into Singapore by air. A permit is also required if the goods are transhipped from one FTZ to another FTZ in Singapore.

In addition, a strategic goods permit will still be required, if you know, have been notified, or have reasonable grounds to suspect that an item is intended or likely to be intended for nuclear, chemical or biological weapons purposes, or missiles capable of delivering these weapons.

10) I am transmitting a document containing controlled technology to an entity overseas. Do I need to apply for a permit?

Yes, you will be required to apply for and obtain an approved permit for the transaction, as the electronic transmission of strategic goods technology is controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act 2002. The permit may be applied by filling in the "Application for Permit to Transmit or Export (via Hand-Carry) Strategic Goods Related Software and Technology" form, which can be accessed via the [Customs eServices](#) page.

11) I am hand-carrying a document containing controlled technology to an entity overseas. Do I need to apply for a permit?

Yes, you will be required to apply for and obtain an approved permit for the transaction, as the export of strategic goods technology is controlled under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act.

- (a) If you are personally hand-carrying the document, the permit may be applied through TradeNet® system, or by filling in the “Application for Permit to Transmit or Export (via Hand-Carry) Strategic Goods Related Software and Technology” form, which can be accessed via the [Customs eServices](#) page.
- (b) If you are engaging the service of a postal/courier company to deliver the document, the permit may be applied through the TradeNet® system.

12) What are the penalties for failing to comply with the requirements under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act?

Penalties for offences under the Strategic Goods (Control) Act include seizure and forfeiture of goods, fines and/or imprisonment. Offences may also be compounded for up to a maximum sum of \$10,000 per offence. The key offences and corresponding penalties are as follows:

Offence	Penalty Upon Conviction
Section 5 of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act (Transfer without a valid strategic goods permit)	<u>First conviction</u> A fine not exceeding \$100,000 or 3 times the value of the goods or technology involved, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or both.
Section 6 (1) of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act (Brokering without first registering with Singapore Customs)	<u>Second or subsequent conviction</u> A fine not exceeding \$200,000 or 4 times the value of the goods or technology involved, whichever is greater, or imprisonment not exceeding 3 years, or both.
Section 9 of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act (Breach of permit/registration condition)	A fine not exceeding \$50,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or both.

13) Can I apply for a strategic goods permit post-shipment, and what are the penalties for late permit applications?

All strategic goods permits must be obtained prior to the shipment or transfer of the strategic goods or strategic goods technology. If you did not apply for a strategic goods permit prior to the shipment or transfer, you may come forward in good faith to voluntarily disclose the oversight. Note that the Voluntary Disclosure Programme (VDP) is not an amnesty programme. Penalties may still be imposed depending on the facts of the case and the outcome of our investigations. The VDP encourages self-compliance, and the information disclosed will be considered as a potential mitigating factor when deciding on the penalty to be imposed. For more information, please visit the [VDP page](#).

14) What goods are sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council?

Singapore takes a serious view of its international obligations and enforces all United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. The Regulation of Imports and Exports Act 1995 (“RIEA”) and its regulations, specifically the Regulation of Imports and Exports Regulations (“RIER”), prohibit the importation into, exportation from, transshipment and transit through Singapore of goods which will contravene the decisions of the UNSC in resolutions made under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Please refer to Regulation 6 and the Seventh Schedule of the RIER for the list of prohibited goods to/from countries sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council.

For more information on the list of items, please visit the [UNSC Sanctions Overview page](#).

15) Does Singapore enforce unilateral sanctions or embargoes imposed by foreign jurisdictions?

Singapore does not enforce unilateral sanctions imposed by foreign jurisdictions. Natural or legal persons may still be affected by such unilateral sanctions through enforcement measures taken by the foreign jurisdictions. As such, all businesses operating in Singapore should remain informed of and take into account the implications of other countries’ export controls on their international business activities and exercise due diligence. All companies operating in Singapore must conduct their activities transparently and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The level of exposure to such unilateral sanctions, if any, is dependent on the respective circumstances. Business should be aware that engaging in illicit practices can lead to legal, operational and reputational consequences. Businesses dealing with countries subject to unilateral sanctions should make their own assessment and decisions in the light of their own commercial interests and engage appropriate legal expertise, where necessary.

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