Types of Social Services Excluded from Singapore's Schedule of Commitments

1. Statutory Supervision Services With Accommodation for the following types of clients (CPC 9331):

   (a) women and girls detained in a place of safety under Section 160 of the Women's Charter (CPC 93312);

   (b) children detained in a place of safety under Section 8 of the Children & Young Persons (CYP) Act (CPC 93312);

   (c) children and young persons detained in a place of detention under Section 44 (1) (f) CYP Act, or on probation to an approved school[7] under Section 44 (1) (g) of the CYP Act (CPC 93319);

   (d) children and young persons admitted to an approved home for statutory supervision under Section 49 (ii) of CYP Act (CPC 93312);

   (e) persons placed on probation with the requirement of residence in an approved institution under Section 12 of the Probation of Offenders Act (CPC 93319).

2. Statutory Supervision Services With Accommodation for the following types of clients (CPC 9332):

   (a) children and young persons placed under supervision of an appointed welfare officer under Section 49 (i) of the CYP Act (CPC 93329);

   (b) persons placed on probation without the requirement of residence in an approved institution under Section 5 of the Probation of Offenders Act (CPC 93329).

7 The term 'approved school' used in Section 44(1)(g) of the CYP Act denotes a remand home for young offenders, and not a mainstream education institution. Young offenders are detained in an 'approved school' for rehabilitation rather than for formal education.

Reference Paper

Scope

The following are definitions and principles on the regulatory framework for the basic telecommunications services.

Definitions

Users mean service consumers and service suppliers.

Essential facilities mean facilities of a public telecommunications transport network or service that:

(a) are exclusively or predominantly provided by a single or limited number of suppliers; and

(b) cannot feasibly be economically or technically substituted in order to provide a service.

A major supplier is a supplier which has the ability to materially affect the terms of participation (having regard to price and supply) in relevant market for basic telecommunications services as a result of:

(a) control over essential facilities; or

(b) use of its position in the market.

1. Competitive safeguards

1.1. Prevention of anti-competitive practices in telecommunications

Appropriate measures shall be maintained for the purpose of preventing suppliers who, alone or together, are a major supplier from engaging in or continuing anti-competitive practices.

1.2. Safeguards

The anti-competitive practices referred to above shall include in particular:

(a) engaging in anti-competitive cross-subsidization;

(b) using information obtained from competitors with anti-competitive results; and