

New Horizons

Singapore

Singapore's well organised and regulated gambling market is scheduled for a make-over this year with a new regulatory authority and changes in legislation set to tighten up control and enhance an already successful gambling sector.

Despite a small domestic market and lack of natural resources, the country has the most advanced economy in Southeast Asia. Exports account for up to three times the size of its economy whilst tourism, combined with a busy cargo seaport and investment from foreign multinationals are also big business.

Sir Stanford Raffles arrived in Singapore in 1819 and a tropical mangrove swamp was slowly but surely transformed into a Crown colony. In 1965 after independence, growth in this country continued and today Singapore is an economic powerhouse with the largest port in Southeast Asia and one of the busiest in the world.

Singapore's diamond shaped island is made up of around 60 islets whilst the main island occupies around 18sq.m of this combined area and is separated from the Malaysian peninsula to the north by the Johor Strait which connects the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea.

Today, Singapore has a skyline of buildings and has become one of the world's premier resorts and locations. The multicultural flavour is obvious, and the country has been eager to

encourage investment and development and the opening of casinos was all part of Singapore's grand plan.

Despite a small domestic market and lack of natural resources, the country has the most advanced economy in Southeast Asia. Exports account for up to three times the size of its economy whilst tourism, combined with a busy cargo seaport and investment from foreign multinationals are also big business.

The pandemic caused massive disruptions last year and Singapore recorded its worst full year recession since independence as travel restrictions and supply chain disruptions led to a slump in the economy. On the upside, Singapore's economy grew by 1.3 per cent during the first quarter of 2021 compared to the same



quarter last year. It is actually the highest growth rate recorded since the fourth quarter of 2019.

It was helped by a stronger than expected manufacturing sector although the government is still warning of an uncertain future due to the pandemic and is forecasting a growth rate of between four and six per cent for this year.

The manufacturing sector contributes around 20 to 25 per cent of the annual GDP and is mostly driven by electronics manufacturing, machinery and chemicals. The finance services industry is not far behind with around 200 banks on the island.

Singapore is one of the region's most politically stable countries. The People's Action Party has

been dominant since 1959 and currently holds 83 of the 93 seats in Parliament.

Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong is the eldest son of Singapore's first Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Loong became Prime Minister in 2004 and won the last general election in July last year with 61 per cent of the votes.

Halimah Yacob became Singapore's first female President in 2017. Prior to that, she was the first woman to be a Speaker in the Singapore Parliament. She was also the first Malay woman to be elected to Singapore's Parliament when she won a seat in Jurong GRC back in 2001.

She is a working mother and has long championed the interests of women and workers and is helping to deliver politics with a

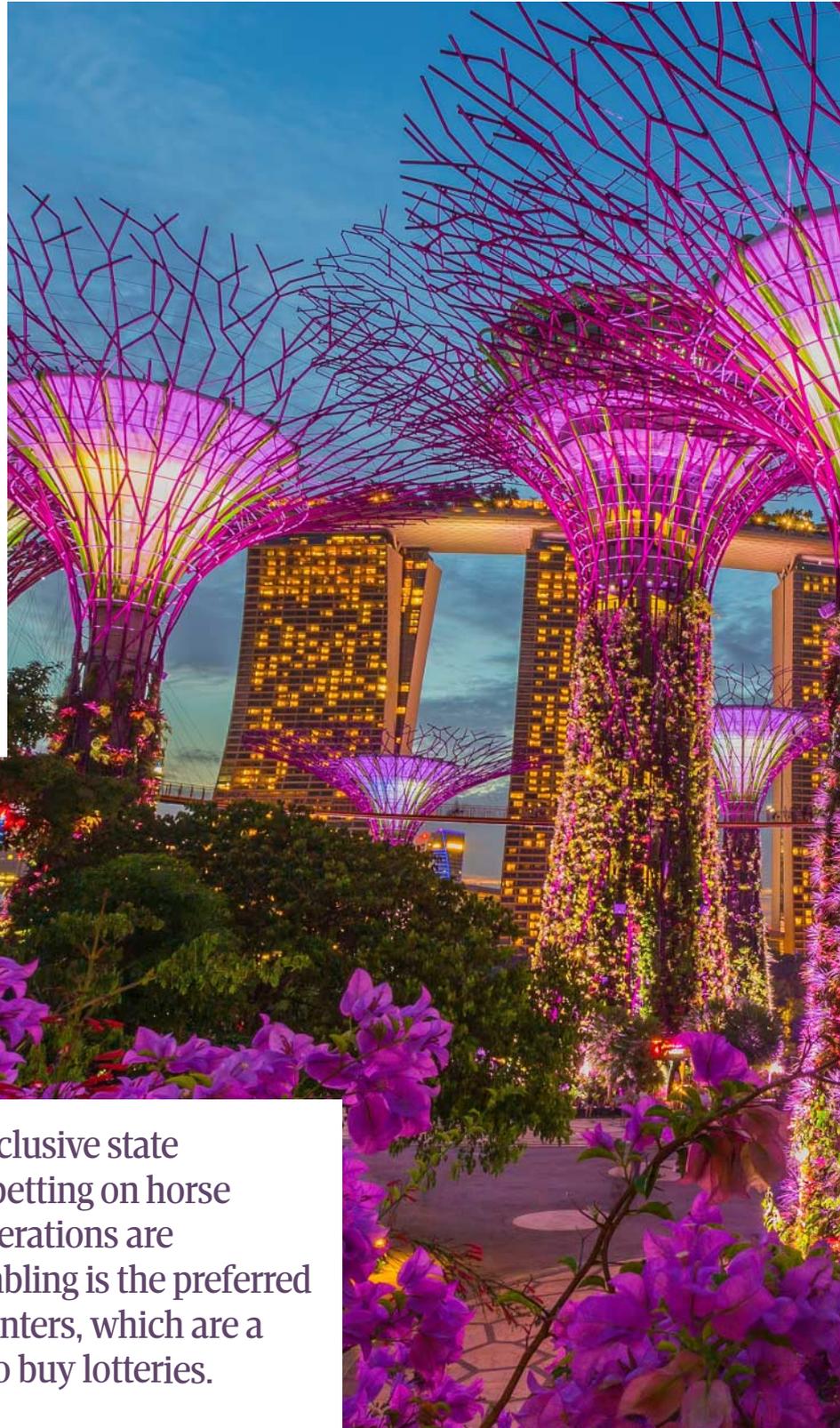
'human touch'. She is the longest serving Muslim politician in the ruling People's Action Party.

She campaigns on various social issues from training older and unskilled workers to caring for the elderly and mentally ill. She supports flexible working arrangements and family care leave and successfully achieved equal medical benefits for women civil servants. She won the 2017 elections in what was described as a 'walkover' and as such became Singapore's eighth President.

Earlier this year, she approved a S\$11bn handout from past reserves to fund measures to fight the pandemic and this will go towards the 'Covid-19 Resilience Package' to cover public health and safe re-opening measures. This, coupled with an amount approved last year, totals S\$53.7bn.

Essential information and facts about Singapore:

Capital	Singapore
Total Area	719sq.km
Population	5.8 million
Median age	35.6 years
Religion	Buddhist (33%), Christian (18%), Muslim, other
Ethnic Groups	Chinese (74%), Malay (13%), Indian, other
Languages	English and Mandarin (official)
Currency	Singapore dollars (S\$)
Government type	Parliamentary Republic
Chief of State	President Halimah Yacob (since 2017)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong (since 2004)
Elections	President elected by majority vote for fixed six-year term (no term limits). Next election due 2023. Following elections leader of majority party/coalition is appointed Prime Minister.
Unemployment	2.9% (March 2021)
Tourism	19.1 million (2019)



Singapore Pools is the sole and exclusive state operator that offers lotteries and betting on horse racing and sports. Although its operations are terrestrial and online, remote gambling is the preferred platform of only sports betting punters, which are a small group relative to people who buy lotteries.

The country recently imposed stricter measures due to rising Covid figures which were due to run from mid-July to mid-August. There are around 63,500 Covid cases and 36 deaths reported since the start of 2020 (to July 2021), whilst around one third of the population have received at least one vaccine dose.

This is having a huge effect on the country's important tourism sector. Tourism is vital to Singapore's economy and its location and excellent air transport facilities have encouraged huge investment in the hotel and retail sectors over the years.

Changi International Airport caters for around

85 airlines undertaking 350 routes to 45 countries and handles more than 32,000 flights monthly whilst more than 200 shipping lines go through the seaport providing access to some 600 ports in more than 120 countries. There are around 130,000 ships passing through annually and there are around 1,000 ships docked in Singapore port at any one time.

In 2019 the number of passengers travelling through the airport reached around 68.3 million dropping to 11.8 million in 2020. In 2021 (to June) around 950,000 passengers passed through the airport.

In 2019, there were around 19.1 million tourists

who visited Singapore. By 2020, the number of international visitor arrivals had declined by almost 86 per cent to 2.7 million whilst tourism receipts reached S\$4.8bn – an 82 per cent decline compared to 2019.

The biggest number of visitors are from Indonesia, China, Australia, India and Malaysia. Tourism sees around S\$27bn annually of which S\$5.8bn is made up of sightseeing, entertainment and gaming.

The decline in international travel has dropped by around 70 per cent and a return to 2019 levels could take between two and four years according to the UNWTO.



SINGAPORE TOURISM DATA

DATE	VISITOR ARRIVALS	YOY %	NO. HOTELS	AVERAGE OCCUPANCY	TOTAL TOURISM RECEIPTS
ANNUALLY					
2021 (to date)	108,633	-85.7%	266	44%	
2020	2.7m	-85.7%	265	57%	S\$4.8bn
2019	19.1m	+3.3%	252	86.9%	S\$27.6bn
2018	18.5m	+6.2%	246	86%	S\$26.9bn
QUARTERLY					
Q1 2020	2.6m	-43.2%	266	58%	S\$4bn
Q1 2021	68,706	-97.4%	266	43.6%	
Q2 2020	3,800	-99.9%	265	49.9%	S\$155m
Q2 2021	39,927	+2,349%	265	45%	
Q3 2020	25,255	-99.5%	265	64.6%	S\$249m
Q4 2020	52,318	-98.9%	265	57.2%	



GAMBLING REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Last year the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) announced that it would expand the mandate of the Casino Regulatory Authority (CRA) by reconstituting the statutory board to establish the Gambling Regulatory Authority (GRA) by 2021.

This will be a statutory board to regulate the entire gambling landscape in Singapore aimed at consolidating and optimising gambling regulatory resources within a single agency.

The MHA is also planning to address and review the gambling legislation to ensure regulations

effectively address evolving gambling products and business models. The gambling industry in Singapore is regulated by the MHA and legislation is managed by several acts including The Casino Control Act enacted in 2006, The Betting Act and Common Gaming House Act, The Private Lotteries Act enacted in 1985 covering the regulation of lotteries and slots in private clubs and The Remote Gambling Act set up in 2014 to cover online gambling.

The gambling industry is divided into four main areas:

Singapore Pools is the sole and exclusive state operator that offers lotteries and betting on horse racing and sports. Although its operations are terrestrial and online, remote gambling is the preferred platform of only sports betting punters, which are a small group relative to people who buy lotteries.

There are two licensed landbased casinos - Marina Bay Sands and Resorts World Sentosa - which operate within an Integrated Resort setting comprising hotels, food and beverage outlets, convention centres, theme parks, theatres, shopping malls and of course, casinos. Locals must pay a daily entrance fee to enter the casinos, while tourists and resident foreigners

(who form the majority of visitors to the casinos) can enter for free.

There are approximately 40 private slot machine clubs that operate independently of the two casinos. These clubs can be found in private social and recreational clubs across the country and entry is restricted to members and, in some cases, registered guests.

Finally, legalised remote gambling is the exclusive domain of Singapore Pools, which is allowed to offer lotteries and sports betting via remote communication channels and platforms. No remote casino gaming in any form is permitted.

At the moment the gambling regulation is overseen by various government agencies such as the Casino Regulatory Authority (CRA) which regulates the casinos and the Gambling Regulatory Unit (GRU) which regulates remote gambling and slot machines. The Singapore Totalisator Board governs terrestrial gambling services operated by Singapore Pools.

This has worked fairly successfully over the years - according to the MHA illegal gambling decreased by 28 per cent between 2011 and 2019, whilst casino crimes contribute less than one

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per cent of overall crime. However, the changes are expected to help streamline the gambling regulatory services.

Singapore hasn't really kept up with the growth of gambling in non-traditional products whilst the line between gambling products and skill-based gaming has become blurred. There have been many questions raised over 'loot boxes' due to their high reward factor and links to problem gambling. The problem is they haven't been regulated properly under existing laws.

Wai Ming Yap, partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius said: "As part of the MHA's review and amendment of existing gambling legislation, we are likely to see an expansion of existing legislation, or the introduction of new legislation to regulate non-traditional gambling products such as 'loot boxes'. A number of other jurisdictions such as the UK, Japan and China have already adopted regulations in respect to loot boxes, such as by requiring the drop rates for 'loot boxes' to be disclosed or introducing age and other restrictions. Other countries such as Belgium have banned 'loot boxes.'

"Any regulation of such gaming products with gambling elements will need to be carefully balanced against the interests of the gaming industry and game developers. Singapore has generally been supportive of legitimate gaming businesses (as opposed to the casino style gambling and sports betting business) and has introduced initiatives to ensure the continued growth and development of the gaming industry particularly e-sports.

"We may also see regulation being introduced in respect of betting on e-sports events which is becoming increasingly popular in Asia. Currently e-sports betting is not expressly covered by existing gambling legislation in Singapore.

"It is also possible that we may see a consolidation of the various gambling legislations in order to streamline the gambling regulatory landscape in Singapore. We may also see stricter anti-money laundering and terrorism financing regulations being put in place in relation to gambling operations."

There is a tough enforcement stance against illegal gambling and strict laws on gambling including fines of up to S\$5,000 or imprisonment for up to six months can be issued for offenders.

With changes in technology and the accessibility of gambling via remote services the need for an overall regulatory authority is required to oversee the entire industry.

Shiying Deng, Senior Manager, Media Relations



SINGAPORE CASINO REVENUES

RESORTS WORLD SENTOSA	RWS 2020	RWS 2019	RWS Q1 2021	RWS Q1 2020
Total revenue	S\$1.06bn	S\$2.48bn	S\$277.9m	S\$406.9m
Gaming	S\$700.8m	S\$1.61bn	S\$216.8m	S\$267.8m
non-gaming	S\$284.5m	S\$832.3m	S\$60.6m	S\$138.4m
Other	S\$78.3	S\$816.4m	S\$365m	S\$629m
EBITDA	S\$427m	S\$1.19bn	S\$118.1m	S\$145m
Net Profit 2020	S\$69.2m	S\$688.6m	S\$34.5m	S\$46.6m
MARINA BAY SANDS	MBS 2020	MBS 2019	MBS Q1 2021	MBS Q1 2020
Total revenue	US\$1.2BN	US\$3.1bn	US\$426m	US\$612m
Gaming	US\$872m	US\$2.16bn	US\$303m	US\$439m
Non-gaming	US\$345m	US\$830m	US\$112	US\$157m
Other	US\$44m	US\$104m	US\$11m	US\$16m
EBITDA	US\$383m	US\$1.66bn	US\$144m	US\$282m
Rolling chip volume	US\$9.4bn	US\$29.5bn	US\$1.1bn	US\$6.6bn
Non-rolling chip drop	US\$2.1bn	US\$5.1bn	US\$674m	US\$1.07bn
Slot handle	US\$8.9bn	US\$14.1bn	US\$3.74bn	US\$2.87bn



at the MHA, said: "The GRA will be established later this year. The GRA will consolidate and optimise gambling regulatory resources within a single agency. This will allow GRA to stay abreast of technological and global trends more effectively, respond faster to emerging products and take a more holistic approach to gambling policies and issues.

"The Ministry of Home Affairs intends to update the laws and regulations governing gambling to ensure that they remain effective in the face of evolving gambling products and business models. We will be conducting a public

generally prohibitive stance towards gambling and continue to maintain a risk based regulatory approach towards existing gambling operators."

The main aim is to continue to keep any gambling problems as low as possible and allow authorities to keep pace with gambling trends and take a more holistic approach to policies and issues.

The resources will be pooled under one roof enabling the regulators to have a better handle over gambling services and the players to keep a closer eye on the activities.

"It is also possible that we may see a consolidation of the various gambling legislations in order to streamline the gambling regulatory landscape in Singapore. We may also see stricter anti-money laundering and terrorism financing regulations being put in place in relation to gambling operations."

Wai Ming Yap, partner at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius

consultation on our proposed legislative amendments over the coming months."

The MHA wants to ensure that its regulatory mechanisms can effectively address evolving gambling products and business models.

Shiying added: "For example we will study the need to regulate products such as 'mystery boxes'. We will also review the penalties for offences to ensure consistency across remote and terrestrial gambling.

"Even as we update our laws, MHA will retain a

The GRA will also continue to work with other agencies such as the Ministry of Social and Family Development and National Council on Problem Gambling.

Tan Tee How, Chairman of the Casino Regulatory Authority, said last year: "CRA is well placed to take on the greater responsibilities as we embark on this transformational journey. Since the CRA establishment in 2008 CRA has rapidly built up the requisite knowledge and sharpened our regulatory acumen and operational capabilities to establish a strong casino regulatory regime.

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“If the IRs exercise their options fully, gaming area will increase from 30,000sq.m in total to 32,500sq.m. However, a non-gaming area will expand by a much larger amount. Approved Gaming Area (AGA) as a proportion of total floor area will reduce from the existing 3.1 per cent to 2.3 per cent. Within the AGA each IR is currently allowed 2,500 gaming machines.”

Keith Tan, Chief Executive of the Singapore Tourism Board.

“The reconstituted agency will be able to draw on CRA’s rich experiences in regulating the casinos and its extensive network of international partners, while pooling together expertise in other forms of gambling regulation from other government agencies such as the Gambling Regulatory Unit within MHA.

“Having comprehensive transformation plans alone is not sufficient. To ensure a successful transformation to GRA it is also essential that our officers have a strong transformative mindset, where they possess the drive and will to try out new ways of doing things even when the existing ways are working well. It is one where our people learn, un-learn and re-learn in order to do better.”

INTEGRATED RESORTS

The Integrated Resorts were developed to help enhance Singapore’s destination appeal as part of its overall tourism strategy

The Singapore Tourism Board (STB) runs under the Ministry of Trade and Industry and was set up in 1964 to promote Singapore as a tourist destination. That year the country saw 91,000 visitors. In 2019 the country saw 19.1 million visitors. The tourism sector currently contributes around four per cent to the country’s GDP.

The two resorts will be investing a total of S\$9m between them over the next few years to develop new attractions at the sites whilst in return the exclusivity period for the IRs has been extended to the end of 2030. The additional investment of the two IRs is almost two thirds of their initial investment back in 2006 (about S\$15bn).

Under the exclusivity agreement each IR is



allowed 15,000 sq.m of gaming area although under the new investment project MBS and RWS will now be given the option to add an additional 2,000sq.m and 500sq.m respectively of gaming area.

Keith Tan, Chief Executive of the Singapore Tourism Board said: “If the IRs exercise their options fully, gaming area will increase from 30,000sq.m in total to 32,500sq.m. However, a non-gaming area will expand by a much larger amount. Approved Gaming Area (AGA) as a proportion of total floor area will reduce from the existing 3.1 per cent to 2.3 per cent. Within the AGA each IR is currently allowed 2,500 gaming machines.

MBS and RWS will be given an option to increase their allowable gaming machines by 1,000 and 800 respectively. The IRs have indicated that the additional gaming provisions (both AGA and gaming machines) will be targeted at higher tier non-mass market players, who are mainly tourists.

“The IRs have enriched our tourism offerings and enhanced our position as a global city for business and leisure tourism. Their commitment to significant new investments reflects their strong confidence in Singapore’s long term tourism prospects. The enhanced attractions, entertainment, MICE and accommodation offerings will provide more compelling experiences for visitors and locals and ensure that Singapore remains attractive as a destination for years to come.”

RESORTS WORLD SENTOSA

Owned by Genting Singapore (part of the Genting Group) this resort spans 49 hectares and is home to attractions such as Universal

Studios Singapore, Aquarium, Dolphin Island and waterparks. It features six luxury hotels with around 1,600 rooms, convention centre and casino plus dining and retail outlets.

The resort has been open since 2010 and the gaming area is 15,000 sq.ft in size with more than 550 tables and more than 2,400 slots and electronic table games.

RWS suspended all its activities from the beginning of April 2020 until the end of June and progressively re-opened in the third quarter of 2020. Despite this, the company is moving forward with its S\$4.5bn expansion plan entitled



SINGAPORE TOTALISATOR BOARD REVENUES

BOARD	TOTALISATOR	LOTTERIES & SPORTS BETTING	
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YEAR 2020

Turnover	S\$997.4m	S\$7.89bn	S\$8.89bn
Prizes/dividends	(S\$789.2m)	(S\$5.47bn)	(S\$6.25bn)
Betting tax	(S\$54.6m)	(S\$1.83bn)	(S\$1.89bn)
Total	(S\$843.9m)	(S\$7.30bn)	(S\$8.15bn)
Income	S\$153.5m	S\$591.2m	S\$744.8m
Other income			S\$36.4m
TOTAL INCOME			S\$781.2m

YEAR 2019

Turnover	S\$1.05bn	S\$8.09bn	S\$9.15bn
Prizes/dividends	(S\$838.5m)	(S\$5.57bn)	(S\$6.40bn)
Betting tax	(S\$57.7m)	(S\$1.87bn)	(S\$1.93bn)
Commission	(S\$1.25m)	-	(S\$1.25m)
Total	(S\$897.5m)	(S\$7.44bn)	(S\$8.34)
Income	S\$160.8m	S\$649.4m	S\$810.3m
Other income			S\$35.8m
TOTAL INCOME			S\$846.1m

RWS2.0. This involves 164,000sq.m of new attractions, entertainment and lifestyle offerings plus now additional health and safety protocols.

The Universal Studios will be extended to include Minion Park and Super Nintendo World whilst the SEA Aquarium will be enlarged to create a new Oceanarium. The Waterfront Promenade will be redeveloped to host free nightly shows and an event zone plus two new destination hotels will be developed to add up to 1,100 more rooms.

Tom Fri Lim Kok Thay, Executive Chairman, said in the 2020 annual report: "Following strong

regional growth from 2017 to 2019 the gaming business was adversely impacted by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

"The first quarter saw reduced mass visitation as concerns grew, with higher and premium mass and the VIP business remaining reasonably resilient.

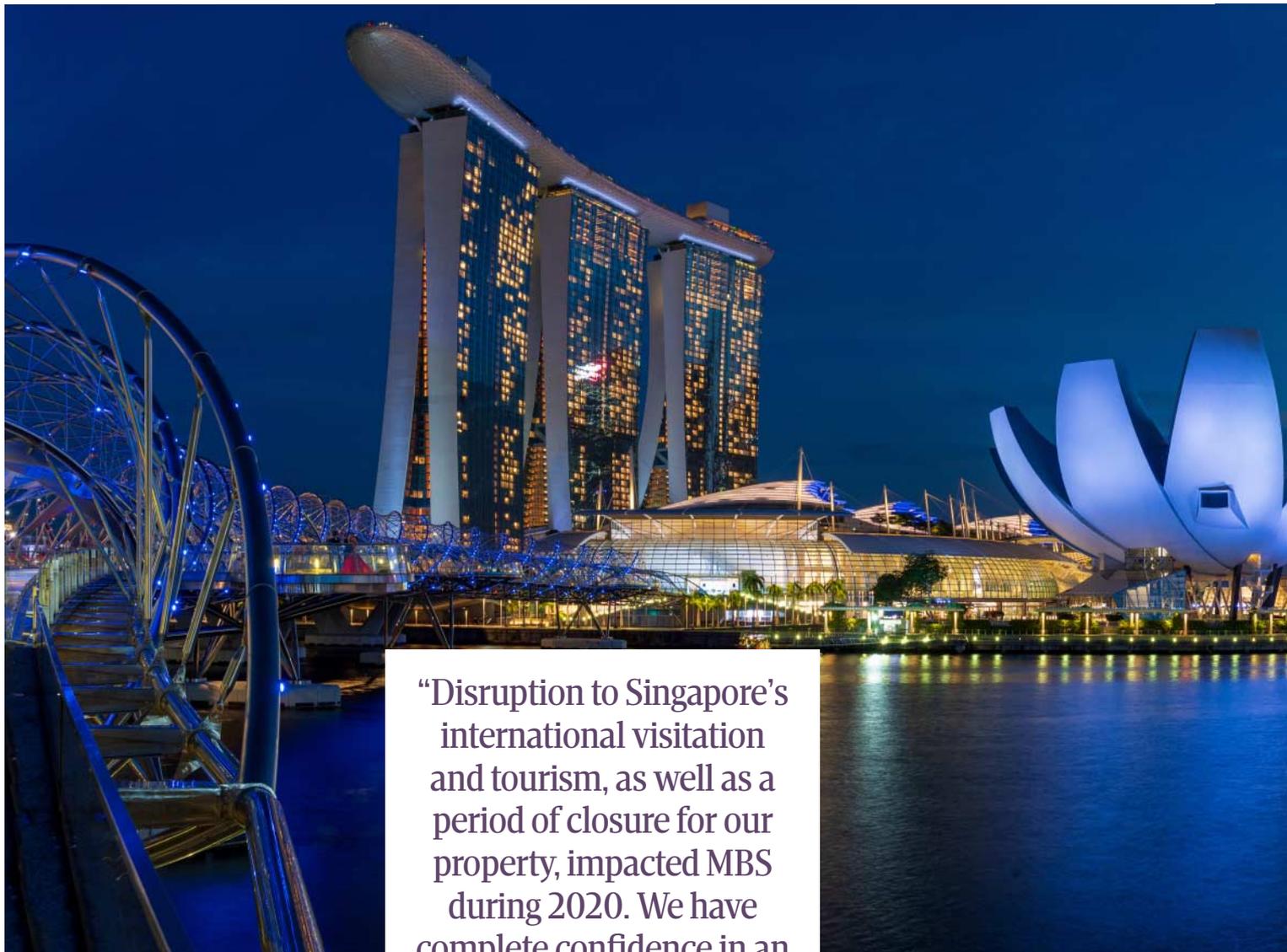
"The second quarter was severely impacted with the announcement of travel restrictions in March 2020, followed by the start of the circuit breaker measures by the Singapore government in April 2020.

"Operations resumed at the beginning of July 2020 with social distancing and capacity restrictions in places. With these considerations business was reasonable in the third quarter albeit significantly lower as compared to prior years with the absence of regional arrivals due to ongoing travel restrictions. A disciplined approach to costs and focus on higher value spending groups has sustained profitability for the gaming business in the third and fourth quarter."

The group created new events and promotions for domestic tourists with all-in-one destination packages themed 'Frolic in the Tropics.'

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MARINA BAY SANDS

Operated by Las Vegas Sands Corp, the Marina Bay Sands is located on the Marina Bay waterfront and comprises of around 2,600 hotel rooms across three 55 storey cascading hotel towers. This is topped with the unique Sands SkyPark with the world's longest infinity pool. There is retail, restaurants, theatre and casino plus Sands expo MICE facilities and the Art Science Museum.

The resort comprises of 160,000sq.ft of gaming area whilst there are 580 table games and usually around 2,000 slots. Occupancy rate in 2020 was 69 per cent compared to 97.6 per cent in 2019.

In 2019 the company entered into a development agreement with the Singapore Tourism Board to expand its facilities. The company's expansion plans include a new fourth tower adjacent to the existing three towers whilst the centrepiece of the expansion is a 15,000-seater entertainment arena. The expansion will also include a luxury 1,000 room

“Disruption to Singapore’s international visitation and tourism, as well as a period of closure for our property, impacted MBS during 2020. We have complete confidence in an eventual recovery in travel and tourism spending in Singapore.”

Robert Goldstein, Chairman of the Board and CEO, LVS.

hotel topped with a sky roof. Total investment will be around US\$3.3bn.

Robert Goldstein, Chairman of the Board and CEO, Las Vegas Sands said in the annual 2020 report: “We continued to invest in our existing facilities at Marina Bay Sands and remain enthusiastic about our plans for the expansion of our market leading IR in Singapore. Disruption to Singapore’s international visitation and tourism, as well as a period of closure for our property, impacted MBS during 2020. We have complete confidence in an eventual recovery in travel and tourism spending in Singapore and we look forward to

continuing to contribute to the success of Singapore as a leading leisure and business tourism destination.”

Since the casinos opened in 2010, problem gambling rate has decreased from 2.6 per cent to 0.9 per cent (2017) whilst the entry levy was increased in April 2019 by 50 per cent (from S\$100 to S\$150 for a 24-hour levy and from S\$2,000 to S\$3,000 for annual levy) with a five-year moratorium.

This led to a significant drop in the number of local residents visiting the casinos. In 2017 the number of Singapore Citizens and Permanent Residents casino visitors reached 130,000 which dropped to 127,000 by 2018. In 2019 the number of SCPRs who visited dropped down to 88,000.

By 2019 there were 415,452 casino exclusions in force of which 90 per cent were self-exclusions applied voluntarily by individuals.

Meanwhile, gaming tax rates will also be increased. At the moment GGR is subject to casino tax rates of five per cent for premium

In January 2019, Singapore Pools took over the management and operations of horse betting from Singapore Turf Club including the betting outlets at the Kranji racecourse and all its off-course betting centres and remote horse betting application service. With this move Singapore Pools became the sole operator for lottery and sports betting in Singapore.



gaming and 15 per cent for mass gaming. This is set until the end of the current moratorium in February 2022.

After this date, the government will introduce a tiered casino tax structure with higher rates with a 10-year moratorium beginning in March 2022. This will involve:

PREMIUM GAMING

- TIER ONE – up to S\$2.4bn GGR – eight per cent (+3pp)
- TIER TWO – anything over S\$2.4bn GGR – 12 per cent (+7pp)

MASS GAMING

- TIER ONE – up to S\$3.1bn GGR – 18 per cent (+3pp)
- TIER TWO – anything over S\$3.1bn GGR – 22 per cent (+7pp)

If the IR fails to meet their tax requirements a

flat rate of 12 per cent will apply on the entire GGR from premium gaming and 22 per cent for mass gaming.

Marina Bay Sands and Resorts World Sentosa were both closed from April to June last year as part of the measures to curb the spread of the virus. Recovery is expected to be sluggish due to travel restrictions worldwide.

REMOTE GAMBLING

Singapore's first ever remote gambling law was introduced in 2014 via the Remote Gambling Act.

This legalised remote gambling but gave exclusivity at the time to Singapore Turf Club and Singapore Pools, which can provide online lotteries and sports betting. Online casino gaming is not permitted whilst most, if not all remote gambling websites, are blocked from access by Singapore residents.

The Singapore Totalisator Board (reporting back to the Ministry of Finance) was established in

1988 and oversees the operations of the Singapore Turf Club and Singapore Pools which are the two main gambling operators in the country conducting horse racing and betting activities.

In January 2019, Singapore Pools took over the management and operations of horse betting from Singapore Turf Club including the betting outlets at the Kranji racecourse and all its off-course betting centres and remote horse betting application service. With this move Singapore Pools became the sole operator for lottery and sports betting in Singapore.

Today, Singapore Pools has 283 betting outlets, nine off-course betting centres and five Livewire outlets.

Funding is given to various arts, culture, sports, health and community services and in FY2019 the board approved a total of S\$691m in grants.

Those found guilty of using illegal remote gambling services face fines of up to S\$5,000 and/or jail time of six months. The offence of

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facilitating the participation of others in remote gambling or anyone providing unlawful remote gambling services carries a jail term of up to five years and/or fines of between S\$20,000 and S\$200,000.

Singapore Pools was created in 1968 when it launched TOTO and became an agent of the Tote Board in 2004 and offers the products: 4D, Toto, Singapore Sweep, sports betting and horse betting via its wholly owned subsidiary Singapore Pools Ltd.

It introduced live sports betting via its Livewire sportsbook venues which include the two casinos featuring multiple screens, large LCS and projection screens. Age limit is 21 years. Visitors can also watch live telecasts of lottery draws and certain horse races.

A numbered wristband is issued by the venue which is mandatory for all live horse racing telecast and live football betting on Saturdays, Sundays and selected matches.

Singapore Turf Club was founded back in 1842 and became an agent of the Tote Board in 1988 and relocated to its current premises at Kranji racecourse in 1999. Since January 2019 it continues to manage and operate horse racing. It is the oldest existing and only horse racing club in Singapore.

Singapore Pools resumed its online sports betting and online horse wagering in mid-June 2020 after the Covid circuit breaker measures halted play.

Singapore Turf Club was founded back in 1842 and became an agent of the Tote Board in 1988 and relocated to its current premises at Kranji racecourse in 1999. Since January 2019 it continues to manage and operate horse racing. It is the oldest existing and only horse racing club in Singapore.

The turf club is part of the Malayan Racing Association which is made up of four turf clubs – Penang, Perak and Selangor (in Malaysia) and Singapore Turf Club.

Originally the MRA was known as the Straits Racing Association (SRA) which was formed in 1896 to regulate horse racing in Singapore and Malaysia and oversee the interests of these four clubs. It was renamed MRA in 1961.

Turnover for the lotteries, sports betting and totalisator sector in 2020 amounted to S\$8.89bn in total. After prizes and betting tax total income was S\$744.8m. In 2019 this amount was S\$9.15bn, with an income of S\$810.3m.



