

Republic of Singapore

Provisional agenda item

12.6 Health in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Provisional agenda item

12.10 Harmonization of regulatory approaches, governance and standards for data, digital health and artificial intelligence in the health sector

Written Statement

1. Singapore commends the Director-General on the comprehensiveness of both reports. Singapore agrees with the need for robust health information systems, data governance, ethical frameworks and adaptive regulation to support digital transformation and healthcare innovation. We wish to share our experience in these areas.
2. On health data infrastructure, Singapore started sharing health information across providers since 2011, with the implementation of the National Electronic Health Record system (NEHR). The NEHR consolidates patients' key health information crucial for continuity of care as patients move across healthcare settings and providers. Today, all public hospitals and public primary care clinics and most private hospitals and private primary care clinics are onboard the NEHR. To close the remaining gap, we passed the Health Information Bill in January 2026 which will require all licensed healthcare providers to contribute key health information, and provides for their access to NEHR. This will enable our "One Patient, One Health Summary, One Care Journey" vision.
3. The realisation of this vision is only possible with trust. This is achieved through robust safeguards, for instance data protection measures that restrict access to healthcare professionals directly involved in providing patient care, and prohibiting access for employment or insurance purposes.
4. Beyond direct patient care, NEHR information can also be accessed for public health and public interest purposes (e.g. to support infectious disease outbreak investigations and response, drug recalls).
5. On innovation, we recognise that whilst genomics, artificial intelligence, and precision medicine offer unprecedented opportunities to transform care delivery, they also present significant risks around data security and ethical use.

6. To safeguard against such risks and enable innovation, we have developed national platforms that enable secure data sharing. Our Health Empowerment through Advanced Learning and Intelligent eXchange (HEALIX) platform enables secure sharing of anonymised clinical, socio-economic, and genomic data across public healthcare institutions (PHIs). HEALIX serves as our AI development factory, allowing institutions to create and train machine learning models for clinical and operational decision-making.

7. Complementing this, our Trusted Research and Real-World Data Utilisation and Sharing Tech (TRUST) platform provides a secure environment where anonymised patient data may be shared for research. This supports health data analytics and innovation between public institutions, and across public and private sectors.

8. We have also updated our AI in Healthcare Guidelines (AIHGle 2.0) to address developments in AI and better support safe and responsible AI use in healthcare. An example is the regulatory sandbox for AI Software as a Medical Device (AI-SaMD), allowing licensed PHIs to build and deploy AI solutions rapidly whilst maintaining robust clinical oversight and governance. Our fundamental philosophy approaches healthcare as AI-enhanced rather than AI-decided. Healthcare professionals maintain central roles in patient care, and AI is meant to augment and not replace clinical judgement.

9. Singapore believes that robust health information systems, harmonised regulatory frameworks and coherent governance are essential for digital transformation and innovation. We stand ready to share our experiences and learn from others as we collectively navigate this technological revolution, whilst maintaining patient safety, data security, and equitable access.

10. Thank you.

(544 words)