



All You Need to Know About Singapore's **Free Trade Agreements**





Contents

02	Overview of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)	18	Japan-Singapore New-Age Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA)	42	ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA)
03	Key Benefits of Free Trade Agreements	20	Korea-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (KSFTA)	44	ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA)
04	How to Apply for Tariff Concessions for your Goods Exports	22	Panama-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PSFTA)	46	ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)
05	How to Check if Your Trade in Services Benefits from FTAs	24	Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)	48	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)
06	Agreement Between New Zealand and Singapore on a Closer Economic Partnership (ANZSCEP)	26	Peru-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PeSFTA)	50	ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA)
08	China-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (CSFTA)	28	Singapore-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (SCRFTA)	52	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
10	European Free Trade Association (EFTA) - Singapore Free Trade Agreement (ESFTA)	30	Singapore-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (SJFTA)	54	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP)
12	European Union-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA)	32	Sri Lanka-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA)	56	Pacific Alliance-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PASFTA) Pending Entry into Force
14	Gulf Cooperation Council-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (GSFTA)	34	Turkey-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (TRSFTA)	58	MERCOSUR-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (MCSFTA) Pending Entry into Force
16	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	36	United Kingdom-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (UKSFTA)	60	Useful Contacts
		38	US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA)		
		40	ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)		

Overview of Free Trade Agreements

As an open economy driven by trade in goods and services, Singapore has forged an extensive network of 27 implemented Free Trade Agreement (FTAs).

With FTAs, Singapore-based exporters and investors can gain faster entry into markets and benefit from tariff concessions, preferential access to certain sectors, and Intellectual Property (IP) protection.

Key Benefits of Free Trade Agreements

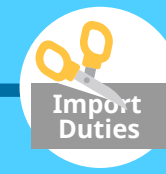
Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) help you access overseas markets more easily so that you can grow your business and compete internationally.

Businesses

FTAs make your exports more competitive by reducing the duties that your customers pay.



Suppose you are exporting S\$100,000 worth of goods to a country that charges 10% import duties, your customers have to pay an additional S\$10,000.



With eliminated tariffs, your customers save \$10,000 when they buy goods that are made in Singapore from you.



This gives you a price advantage over your competitors who do not use FTAs!

Note: The figures are illustrative. For more details on the preferential rates that our FTAs provide for your products and markets, visit Enterprise Singapore's Tariff Finder at www.go.gov.sg/fta-network.

FTAs give you preferential access to the services sectors in foreign markets, so that you can provide the service from Singapore to consumers based overseas more easily.

FTAs help your goods to be cleared faster and more efficiently.

Simplified Trade Procedures

You can trade more easily by submitting fewer paper-based documents and enjoying greater transparency in customs law.



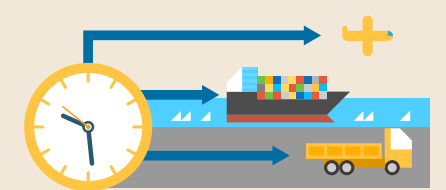
Advance Rulings

You can obtain advance information on the classification of your goods before they are shipped, reducing the time needed for Customs clearance.



Expedition Release of Goods

Your goods will be released as quickly as possible as Customs authorities are required to adopt efficient customs procedures.



FTAs safeguard your business in overseas markets.

Legal Rights for Companies

Your company has access to a fair operating environment through elimination of regulations that restrict market access or provide favourable treatment to domestic firms.

Enhanced Intellectual Property Rights

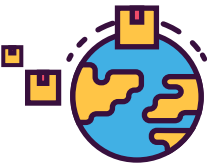
Your innovations will be protected as your IP rights will be better enforced.

Avenue for Recourse

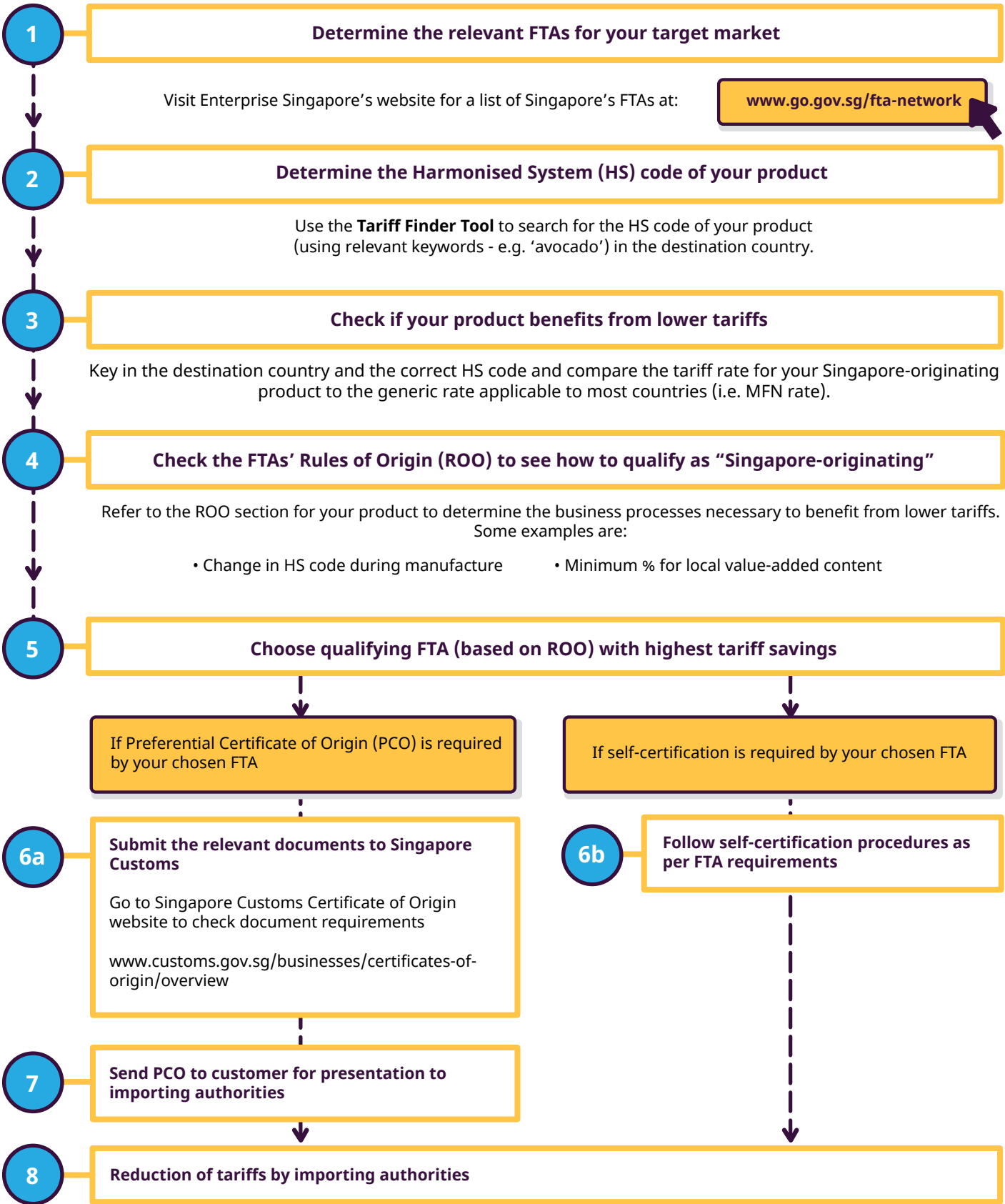
In the case of a dispute with the host state, your company will be able to seek recourse through a neutral avenue.

How to Apply for Tariff Concessions for Your Goods Exports

It is easy! Once you identify your target market, visit **Enterprise Singapore’s website** to find out more about the FTA you can tap on. If there is more than one FTA for your target market, find out which one provides you with the most tariff savings using **Enterprise Singapore’s Tariff Finder tool**.



Apply for your FTA tariff concessions in a few simple steps:

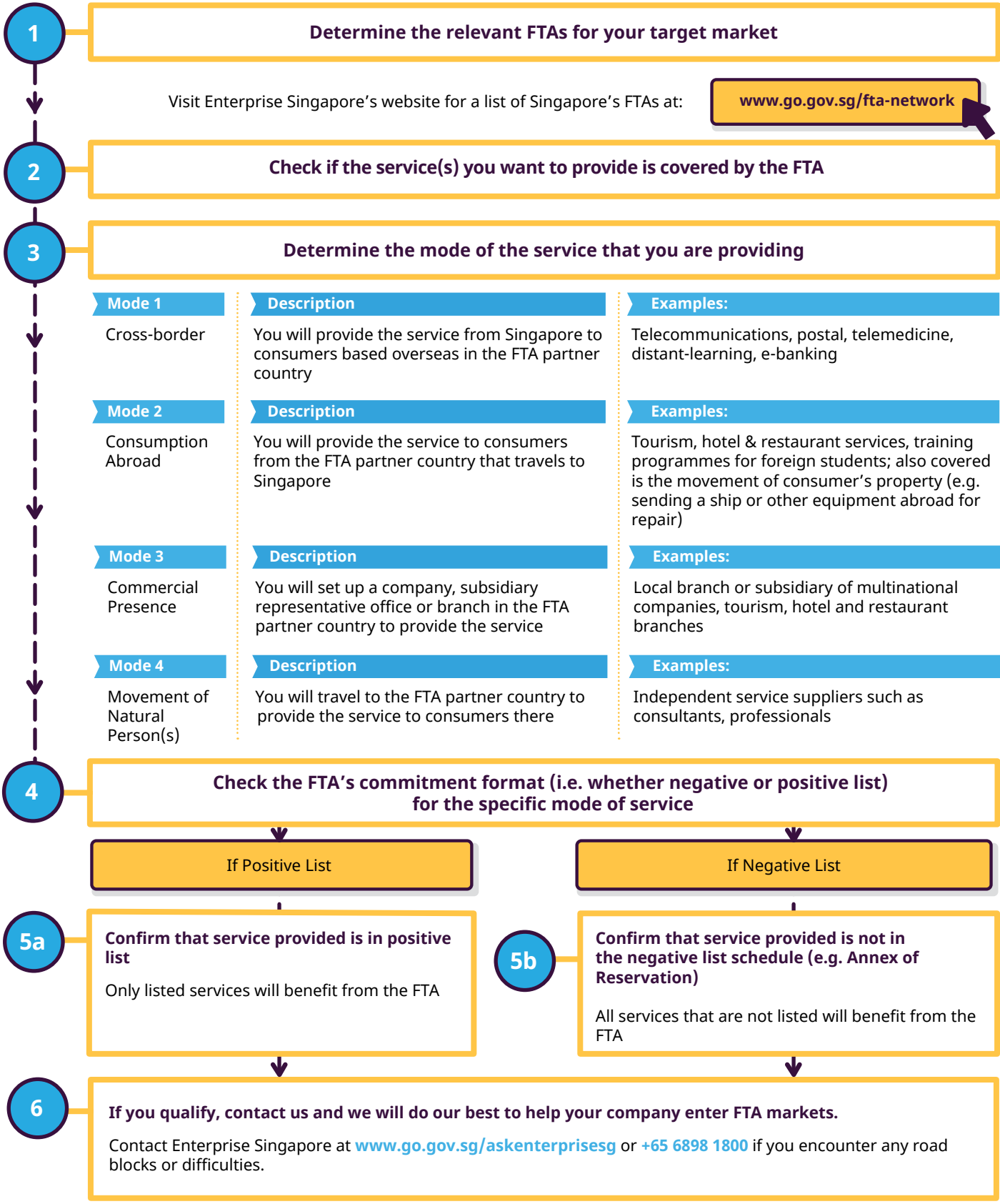


How to Check if Your Trade in Services Benefits from FTAs

The Services chapter in Singapore’s FTAs ensure that Singapore-based service suppliers will enjoy easier entry into our FTA markets, a level playing field, and a more predictable investment regime.



If you face services-related difficulties in a particular market, check how you can benefit from the services chapter in a few simple steps:



Agreement Between New Zealand and Singapore on a Closer Economic Partnership (ANZSCEP)



ANZSCEP entered into force.



ANZSCEP was Singapore's first bilateral FTA.



The upgraded ANZSCEP was signed.

Goods trade between Singapore and New Zealand have enjoyed **tariff-free access** since the ANZSCEP entered into force in 2001.



Did you know?



Singapore's FTA strategy began in 1999 with the negotiation of a FTA with New Zealand.



Key Benefits Include:

Flexible Rules of Origin

Companies can qualify more easily for duty-free treatment in sectors such as:



Electronics



Chemicals



Pharmaceuticals



Processed Food

These are some of the most flexible and trade facilitative Rules of Origin among Singapore's FTAs.

Enhanced Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation

Businesses benefit from streamlined administrative procedures which lower transaction time and costs.



24h

Goods that reach our respective borders are released **within 24 hours of arrival**.



4h

Express consignments are released **within 4 hours of submission** of customs documentation to respective customs authorities.

These are the shortest release times for goods and expedited shipments among Singapore.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Food imports are held to stringent and robust food safety requirements, while trade barriers that could impede our food exports are reduced.

Singapore and New Zealand have also concluded three Implementing Arrangements (IAs) under the SPS Chapter. With the IAs, our food exporters benefit from **improved market access** and **expedited clearance** of their exports. The IAs also **enhance transparency of regulations**, allowing Singapore exporters to better comply with New Zealand's requirements.



Reduction of Technical Barriers to Trade

A new framework for **Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)** provides the basis for negotiating MRAs on a variety of sectors.

Under the MRA on electrical and electronic equipment, electrical and electronic equipment registered in New Zealand or Singapore will no longer require a second round of testing when exported to the other party. This reduces time-to-market costs.

Singapore and New Zealand have agreed to a **MRA on Good Manufacturing Practice** of medicinal products. This allows manufacturers of medical products to be **exempted from duplicative testing** and certification procedures, thus saving time and resources.



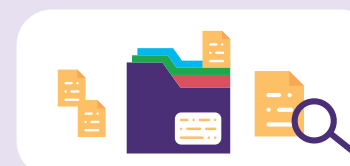
New Chapters

Regulatory Cooperation

The chapter establishes a mechanism which **enables companies to raise and resolve trade-related issues more quickly**. Regulators also agreed to closer cooperation and to promote good regulatory practices.



E-commerce



Companies can **access data freely** and **will not be required to locate computing facilities in a market as a pre-requisite to doing business** there.



Consumer data will be protected through commitments to ensure **personal information protection**, **development of mechanisms to facilitate trusted data flows** and **online consumer protection**.



Forward-looking provisions on cooperation in **Logistics** and **E-Invoicing**. For example, both countries will work towards mutually recognising electronic invoicing systems.

China-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (CSFTA)

JAN
2009

NOV
2018

OCT
2019

DEC
2023

The CSFTA entered into force.

The upgraded CSFTA was signed.

The upgraded CSFTA entered into force.

The CSFTA Further Upgrade Protocol (FUP) was signed and pending entry-into-force.



The CSFTA is China's first comprehensive FTA with an Asian country. When the CSFTA FUP enters into force, it will be China's first FTA with an Asian country where commitments for Services and Investment are done through a negative list approach, i.e. the commitments apply to all sectors except those specifically reserved.



Did you know?



China has been Singapore's **largest merchandise trading partner** since 2013, making up 13.9% of Singapore's total merchandise trade with the world in 2023.



Singapore has been China's **largest foreign investor** since 2013, while China has been Singapore's top investment destination since 2007.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Eliminates tariffs for 95% Singapore's exports to China.

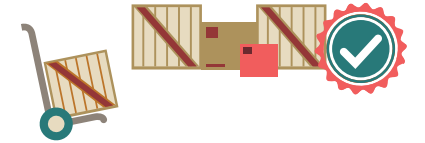


Customs Documentation

Singapore and China agreed to recognise 'third-party invoicing'. Businesses can still enjoy preferential tariff concessions for their originating goods exported from Singapore to China (or vice versa) regardless of the invoices' country of issuance.

Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation

Increased efficiency and predictability for traders in the area of Release of Goods, Advance Rulings, and Express Shipments.



Electronic Origin Data Exchange System (EODES)

Both sides can transmit the relevant trade documents (e.g. Certificate of Origin) electronically through the EODES, instead of submitting hardcopy versions, enabling companies to enjoy savings in cost and time.



The CSFTA Further Upgrade Protocol, when it enters into force, will improve the CSFTA in the following ways

Trade in Services

Greater market access to China's services sectors. Singapore investors in over 20 sectors will no longer be subjected to equity limits. These include:



Construction and Related Engineering Services



Retailing and Wholesale Services



Architectural and Urban Planning Services



Technical Testing and Analysis Services



Renting and Leasing Services



The Services Chapter also incorporates new rules, such as prohibiting local presence requirements in committed sectors.



A new chapter on Telecommunication Services provides clearer rules and enhanced transparency for telecommunications regulatory processes to facilitate industry collaboration for innovation and development.

Investment

The upgraded Investment Chapter includes new rules that level the playing field when investing in China, such as rules which prohibit:



Nationality-based discrimination when an investor first enters a market



Performance requirements, e.g. local content and technology transfer requirements



Nationality requirements on the appointment of Senior Management and Board of Directors

European Free Trade Association (EFTA) - Singapore Free Trade Agreement (ESFTA)

JUN
2002

ESFTA signed in Iceland.



ESFTA is the **first FTA** between the EFTA Member States as a bloc and an Asian Country.

JAN
2003

ESFTA entered into force.

The EFTA includes the following countries:



Iceland



Liechtenstein



Switzerland



Norway



Did you know?



The ESFTA was Singapore's 3rd FTA to enter into force and our first FTA with European trading partners.



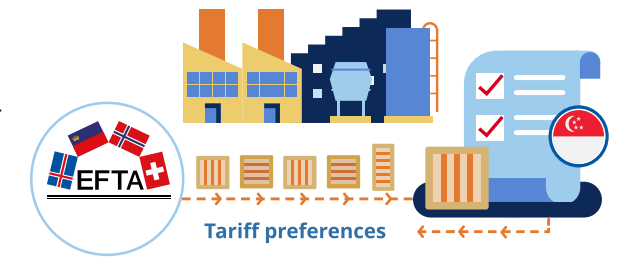
Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

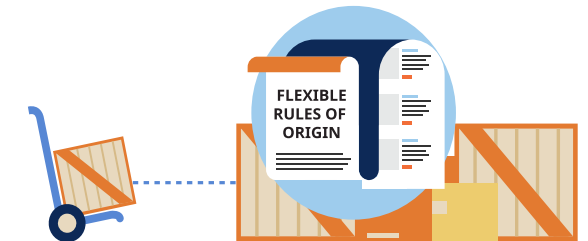
ESFTA eliminates tariffs for 99.8% of Singapore exports to EFTA members.



Exporters can enjoy preferential tariffs based on their declaration of their product's origin. No further application is required.



Exporters are able to benefit from flexible rules of origin that make it easier for exports between Singapore and the respective markets of EFTA Member States to qualify for tariff-free treatment.



Trade in Services

Enhanced market access to services sectors in EFTA countries includes:



Research and Development Services



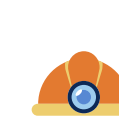
Maritime Transport Services



Road Freight Transport Services



Courier Services



Construction Services



Engineering Services



Real Estate Services

Investment

ESFTA facilitates access for foreign investors to the respective markets and protects both existing and future investments.



Protection of Intellectual Property

ESFTA ensures the protection of IP rights. The level of protection in certain areas goes beyond what is stipulated under the WTO Agreement on Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS).



European Union-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA)

NOV
2019

The EUSFTA entered into force.



The EUSFTA is the EU's **first FTA** in force with an ASEAN country.



Did you know?



The EU is the **world's largest single market** with over 500 million consumers.

Key Benefits Include:

Elimination of Customs Duties

Entry into force

Tariff elimination for **84% of all tariff lines** for Singapore's originating exports to the EU.

Third year

Tariffs eliminated on **90% of all tariff lines**.

Fifth year

Tariffs fully eliminated on **all tariff lines**.



Asian Food Products, Electronics, Pharmaceuticals, Petrochemicals and Processed Agricultural Products



Selected meat and seafood produce, fruits, textiles and consumer goods

Liberal and Flexible Rules of Origin for Singapore's Exports

Key products originating in Singapore (either produced or processed) will be able to enter the EU tariff-free.

Improved Market Access to Services Sectors

Singapore businesses will have improved market access to a wider range of services sectors in the EU.



Professional Services



Computer and Related Services



Business Services



Telecommunication Services



Postal Services



Environmental Services



Tourism and Travel-related Services



Transportation Services



Manufacturing Services

More Opportunities in Government Procurement

Singapore companies can bid for more government procurement projects in the EU including at the city and municipal-level. These include:



Railway Services



Computer Services



Telecommunication Services



Landscape Architecture Services



Reduction of Technical and Non-Tariff Barriers in Key Sectors

Singapore exporters will have lower operational cost with the reduction of duplicative testing and certification procedures as well as other non-tariff barriers in the following sectors:



Electronics



Motor vehicles and vehicle parts



Pharmaceuticals and medical devices



Renewable Energy Generation

Enhanced Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The EUSFTA provides for **70 years of copyright protection**.

Singapore-based producers can collect broadcasting and public performance royalties for productions that are exported into the EU.



Gulf Cooperation Council-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (GSFTA)



The GSFTA entered into force.



Singapore is the **first Asian country** to sign an FTA with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The GCC includes the following countries:



Bahrain



Kuwait



Oman



Qatar



Saudi Arabia



United Arab Emirates



Did you know?



Singapore has also signed separate Bilateral Investment Treaties with all the GCC countries which sets out standards of protection for our investments in the GCC countries.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

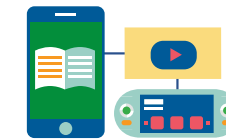
Approximately **98.6%** of Singapore's originating exports to all the GCC countries are tariff-free.



Sectors include:



Telecommunications



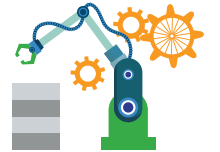
Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Offshore and Marine



Jewellery

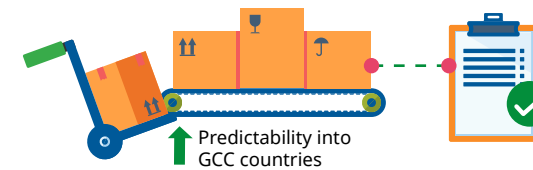


Iron and Steel-related Industries



Rules of Origin

In general, **Singapore exports with at least 35% of its content originating from Singapore or GCC** qualify for preferential tariffs.



Customs Procedures

Singapore exports to the GCC countries enjoy greater predictability into GCC countries as importing countries have to issue a written advance ruling to confirm if a product qualifies for preferential tariffs.

Trade in Services

Singapore companies enjoy preferential market access for various services sectors:



Legal Services



Construction Services



Education Services



Management Consulting Services



Maritime Transport Services

India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

AUG
2005

The CECA entered into force.



Did you know?



India's working population will make up 65% of its total population by 2030. It has about a fifth of the world's population.



Trade in goods between India and Singapore doubled in the decade since CECA was signed.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Singapore businesses exporting originating products enjoy **tariff reduction or elimination**, making their goods more competitive than other foreign imports into India. Sectors that benefit include:



Food Products



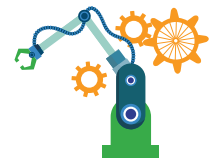
Plastics



Electronics



Pharmaceuticals



Machinery and Mechanical Appliances

Products such as sweet biscuits, selected digital devices and selected animal products **enjoy 100% tariff-free entry** into India.



Reduction of Technical and Non-Tariff Barriers

Singapore exporters can enjoy lower operational costs with the reduction of duplicative testing and certification procedures, as well as other non-tariff barriers in the following sectors:



Electronics



Motor Vehicles and Vehicle Parts

In general, Singapore exports with at least **35% originating materials** and undergoing a change in **tariff classification at the sub-heading level** qualify for preferential tariffs.

A **de-minimis provision** allows greater flexibility for manufacturers' and exporters' goods to qualify as Singapore-originating, if their goods could not meet the origin criterion.

A list of **product-specific rules** also makes it easier for certain products, such as machinery parts and edible oils, to qualify for preferential tariffs.



Trade in Services

Singapore service suppliers have **preferential market access** to the services sectors in India.



Financial – DBS Bank and UOB Bank have established their presence in India, making it easier for Singapore companies to access financial services when doing business there.



Engineering – Singaporeans can set up companies to provide integrated engineering services such as advisory, consultation and design.



Tourism – No requirement for Singaporeans to set up a company with a local partner before they can provide hotel and lodging services in India.

Investment Protection



Singapore investors can invest in India with greater confidence and security, with protection for tangible and non-tangible assets such as intellectual property rights, business concessions and permits protected as investments. Dispute resolution mechanisms provide recourse in the event of dispute.

Japan-Singapore New-Age Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA)

NOV
2002

The JSEPA entered into force.



Improved tariff benefits.

SEP
2007

The revised JSEPA entered into force.



Improved market access and rules of origin.



Did you know?



The JSEPA is Japan's **first bilateral free trade agreement** and one of Singapore's earliest FTAs with a major trading partner.



In recent years, the top traded good between Singapore and Japan is **electronic integrated circuits**.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Tariff elimination for approximately **92%** of all tariff lines for Singapore's originating exports to Japan.



Tariff reduction for more than **26 categories of plastics and articles, 1,340 agricultural products and over 40 categories of organic chemicals** from Singapore into Japan.



More flexible Rules of Origin for Singapore's exports to Japan. The criterion for Singapore's exports to qualify for preferential tariffs was reduced from **60% to 40%** of Singapore-originating materials.



Singapore and Japanese businesses enjoy lower cost and shorter time-to-market as **Mutual Recognition Agreements** in electrical and electronic equipment and telecommunications equipment eliminate the need for duplicative testing in each other's market.

Trade in Services

Singapore service suppliers have preferential market access in:



Business Services



Research and Development Services



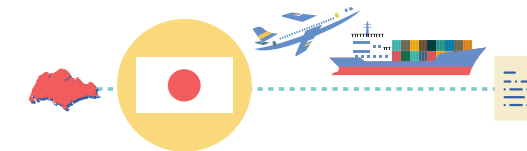
Rental and Leasing Services



Education Services



Transport Services



Singapore-based brokers have access to Japan-based clients in marine, aviation, and transit insurance and reinsurance.

Others

The JSEPA also includes forward-looking clauses in areas such as



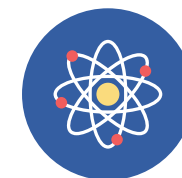
Intellectual Property

Develop a robust framework to promote the use of intellectual property.



Information and Communications Technology

Enhance security of communications infrastructure, improve legal and regulatory certainty for electronic transactions and promote the development of e-Governments.



Science and Technology

Undertake research in the life sciences that would enable Japan and Singapore to effectively leverage on new innovations.

Korea-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (KSFTA)

MAR
2006

The KSFTA entered into force.



The KSFTA is the **first free trade agreement** between the Republic of Korea (ROK) and an Asian country.



Did you know?

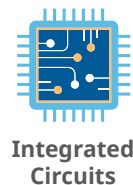
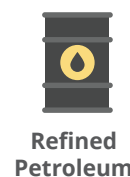


Following the entry into force of the KSFTA in 2006, Singapore's total trade with the ROK **grew by 46%**.



The ROK's direct investment into Singapore has since also **increased over eighteen-fold, to account for S\$23 billion of investment stock**.

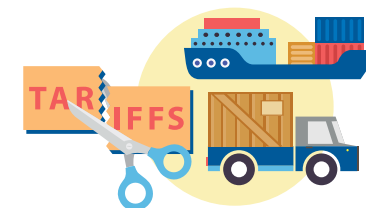
In recent years, the top traded goods between Singapore and the ROK include:



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Singapore's originating exports to the ROK enjoy tariff reduction / elimination across **91.6%** tariff lines.



Reduction of Technical Barriers to Trade

Mutual Recognition Agreements in:

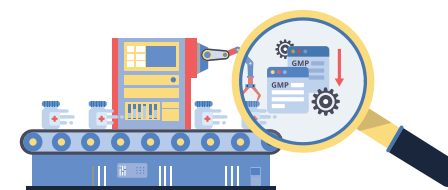


Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Telecommunications Equipment

This avoids testing duplication, reduces costs and cuts down the time-to-market for businesses.



Good Manufacturing Practices

In February 2024, HSA and ROK's Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) signed an MRA, easing the regulatory burden on pharmaceutical and biologics manufacturers in Singapore and ROK by reducing duplicative GMP inspections of manufacturing plants by both regulatory agencies.

Trade in Services

Singapore's service industries benefit from enhanced access to the ROK services market in areas such as:



Education Services



Logistics Services



Research and Development Services

For example, in language education, certified language programmes such as TOEFL and TOEIC, corporate training and service quality programmes.

For example, access to the ROK's courier services sector.

For example, in research and development services in natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, and interdisciplinary R&D services.

Investment Protection



Investors and investments from both countries are protected by comprehensive commitments in the KSFTA.

Singapore's suppliers will be accorded non-discriminatory treatment when bidding for the ROK's government procurement tenders.

Others

Beyond liberalising trade and investment, the KSFTA contains cooperation initiatives in a wide range of areas such as environment, film and games, human resource development, and intellectual property rights.



Environment



Film and Games



Human Resource Development



Intellectual Property Rights



Panama-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PSFTA)

JUL
2006

The Panama-Singapore Free Trade Agreement entered into force.



The PSFTA is Singapore's first broad-based and comprehensive bilateral FTA with a Latin American country.



The PSFTA has eliminated tariffs for 98% of Singapore's exports to Panama.



Panama is home to a key maritime shortcut, the Panama Canal, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and moves large amounts of trade daily.



Under the PSFTA, preferential tariffs are accorded upon the importer's declaration; no further applications are required.

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Tariff Elimination and Improved Market Access

The PSFTA has eliminated tariffs for 98% of Singapore's exports to Panama and all duties for Panamanian products that enter Singapore.



Key exports that will benefit from the FTA include:



Refined oil



Chemicals



Electronics



Beer



Processed Food

Rules of Origin and Customs Procedures

Exporters and producers from Singapore no longer require a formal certificate of origin to qualify for preferential treatment. Companies only need to produce a certificate of origin on export invoices. The self-certifying system improves business competitiveness, as it generates time and cost savings.



Trade in Services

Singapore and Panama have made commitments to provide nondiscriminatory market access to each other's markets, allowing businesses to compete on a level playing field. Key sectors that Singapore investors can benefit from include:



Research and Development



Courier



Transport

Investment



The PSFTA provides safeguards against unreasonable expropriation, outlines provisions for nondiscriminatory treatment, and facilitates dispute settlement processes. This gives investors and businesses in Panama and Singapore greater certainty over their investments.

Government Procurement



The PSFTA has established a single government procurement market. Under the Government Procurement chapter, companies are ensured fair and non-discriminatory treatment in competing for government contracts. This gives companies an equal opportunity to gain access to Panama's Government Procurement market.



Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)

JUL
2003

SAFTA entered into force.

JUN
2015

SAFTA was upgraded under the ambit of the Singapore-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP) agreement.

OCT
2016

The upgraded SAFTA was signed.

DEC
2017

The upgraded SAFTA entered into force.



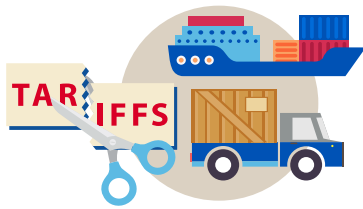
The SAFTA is one of Singapore’s earliest trade agreements and is the centrepiece of Singapore’s economic relationship with Australia.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

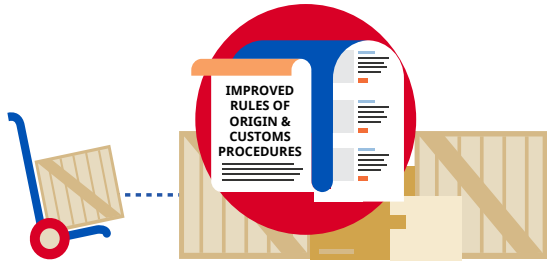
Tariff elimination for all Singapore’s exports to Australia since SAFTA’s entry into force in 2003.



Improved Rules of Origin (ROO) and Customs Procedures

It is now easier for Singapore traders to claim preferential treatment.

ROO criteria and related documentation (e.g. self-certification) are easier to navigate, allowing companies to take advantage of the full tariff elimination concessions. Small and Medium Enterprises seeking to build an export niche in Australia will have a competitive edge in pricing.



Further reduction of non-tariff barriers

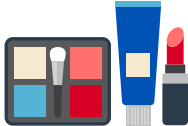
Singapore businesses can benefit from reduced regulatory barriers that impede trade in goods in areas such as:



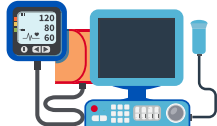
Food Products



Wine and Distilled Spirits



Cosmetics



Medical Devices

Trade in Services

Better access to Services sectors

Singapore businesses can benefit from a more predictable business operating environment, as well as compete on a level playing field in Australia.



Investments

Greater Investment Facilitation and Protection



Singapore investors can benefit from greater facilitation of investments into Australia, e.g. through higher monetary thresholds for foreign investments subject to screening by Australia’s Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB). Private Singaporean investors will not need to seek approval from FIRB for investments below A\$1.216 million (non-sensitive sectors) into Australia, compared to FIRB’s general threshold of A\$281 million for private investors not from Australia’s FTA partners. Singapore investors also benefit from a dedicated help desk established by Australia to assist them with direct investment applications.

Government Procurement (GP)

Enhanced access to GP contracts



Singapore companies can enjoy enhanced access to GP contracts. They are able to bid for procurement contracts from Australia’s Federal and State governments.

Peru-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PeSFTA)



PeSFTA entered into force.



The PeSFTA is the first FTA between Peru and an Asian country.



Did you know?



The PeSFTA is the second bilateral FTA between Singapore and a Latin American country. In the decade following the entry into force of the PeSFTA, Singapore's total trade with Peru grew by 67%, and Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) into Peru grew by 143%.



One of Singapore's top imports from Peru is cocoa beans. Peru is among the world's largest producers of cocoa.



Singapore imports a diverse range of goods from Peru, including minerals, produce, and even footwear!



In recent years, Singapore's investments into Peru were mainly in the financial and insurance services sectors.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Tariff Elimination and Improved Market Access

Singapore's exports to Peru enjoy a competitive advantage, with reduced tariffs for more than 87% of Singapore originating products.



Chemicals



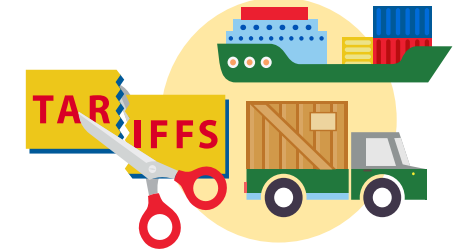
Machinery



Food Products



Electronics



Rules of Origin

Singapore exporters have greater flexibility as it is easier for their goods to be deemed Singapore-originating and qualify for preferential treatment concessions when imported by Peru.



In general, Singapore's exports with at least **30%** qualifying value content and/or are undergoing a change in tariff-classification at the 6-digit (sub-heading level) can qualify for preferential treatment.

Customs Facilitation

Increased transparency and efficiency in Customs procedures.



Trade in Services

More predictable and fair operating business environment for Singapore service suppliers in sectors including:



Insurance services



Professional services



Transport services



Trade-related services

Investment Protection

Businesses can expect less investment restrictions, more protection for their investments, and greater access to the Peruvian markets.



Government Procurement

Better access for Singapore suppliers to Peru's government procurement market, with greater transparency as information on procurement projects must be published in English.



Competition Law

Singapore businesses venturing into the Peruvian market can benefit from a fair operating market as the competition authorities in both countries have agreed to cooperate and commit to implementing competition laws, so that businesses venturing into the Peruvian market can benefit from a fair operating environment.

Dispute Settlement

Singapore businesses can be assured of an efficient and robust framework for dispute resolution.

E-Commerce



Electronic transmissions between Singapore and Peru will remain free from customs duties, which results in cost savings for businesses.



Digital products made in Singapore are guaranteed the same treatment as similar digital products in the Peruvian market.



Businesses and consumers will be protected from fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices when they engage in e-commerce.

Singapore-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement (SCRFTA)



SCRFTA entered into force.



Did you know?



The SCRFTA is the third bilateral FTA between Singapore and a Latin American country.



Costa Rica is a producer and source of medical instruments, including heart valves.

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Over 95% of Singapore's exports to Costa Rica enjoy no tariffs.



Key exports include:



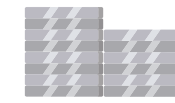
Electrical and Electronic Products



Machineries



Petrochemicals



Steel-Related Products



Processed Food

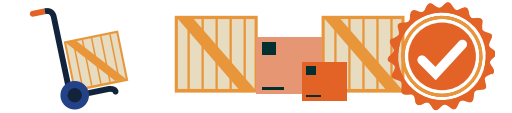


Duty free access for all imports from Costa Rica into Singapore.



Preferential tariff treatment if at least **35%** of the value-add of a good has taken place in the originating country.

Businesses can enjoy time and cost savings due to more **efficient customs procedures** to facilitate the import and export of goods between Singapore and Costa Rica.



Trade in Services

Better access to **Services sectors**. Enhanced market access in sectors include:



Computer and Related Services



Courier Services



Construction and Engineering Services



Hospital Services



Transport Services

Investment

More opportunities for Singapore investors to invest and grow in Costa Rica through:



- **Investment protection** and guarantee of non-discriminatory treatment for Singapore investors and investments in Costa Rica
- **Compensation to Singapore investors** in Costa Rica in the event of discriminatory expropriation of their investments
- **Access to international arbitration** for disputes between investors and the host government

Government Procurement

Greater procurement opportunities for Singapore

Singapore companies providing master planning and consultancy services for ports and airports can access more government procurement opportunities in Costa Rica.



Bilateral Cooperation

Both Singapore and Costa Rica have committed to the promotion of greater collaboration in the following areas, among others:



Science and Technology



Food and Agri-business



Labour



Environment



Healthcare



Infrastructure



Information Communication Technology



Singapore-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (SJFTA)

AUG
2005

SJFTA entered into force.



The SJFTA is Singapore's first FTA with a country in the Middle East, and is Jordan's first FTA with a country in Asia.



Did you know?

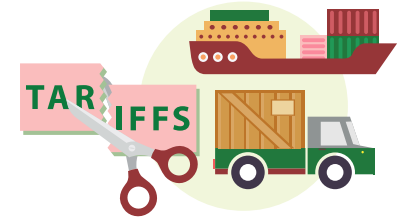


Negotiations for the SJFTA were launched at the fringe of the World Economic Forum in Amman, Jordan, in June 2003, after his Majesty King Abdullah II Bin Hussein accepted the proposal by then-Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

97.5% of all goods of Singapore origin enjoy no tariffs.



Most exports from Singapore can qualify for lower tariffs due to liberal Rules of Origin (ROO) commitments.

A product will qualify for preferential treatment if at least 35% of the cost is of Singapore or Jordanian origin, and if the last place of manufacture is in Singapore or Jordan.



Singapore manufacturers with inputs from overseas can also include the Singapore component of these inputs towards meeting the 35% threshold.

Trade in Services

The SJFTA safeguards market access and ensures a more predictable operating environment for service suppliers. Singapore service suppliers enjoy preferred access in Jordan in the following areas:



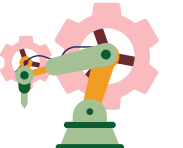
Research and Development Services



Advertising Services



Convention Services



Services Incidental to Manufacturing

E-commerce

Singapore and Jordan have committed to promoting a liberalised trade environment for e-commerce, and will refrain from imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions, imposing unnecessary barriers to market access for digitized products and impeding the ability to deliver services through electronic means.



Business Cooperation

Singapore and Jordan recognise that efforts to facilitate exchange and collaboration between private enterprises will act as a catalyst to promote trade and investment in Singapore, Jordan, Middle East and Southeast Asia.



Sri Lanka-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (SLSFTA)

MAY
2018

The SLSFTA entered into force and will be fully implemented by 2033.



The SLSFTA is Sri Lanka's first modern and comprehensive FTA.



Did you know?



To date, **more than 90 Singapore companies** have established a presence in Sri Lanka, in the construction, infrastructure, manufacturing, food processing, and service sectors.

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Singapore exports will enjoy **tariff-free access for 80% of all tariff lines** once the SLSFTA is fully implemented.



The SLSFTA includes new Rules of Origin (ROO) commitments which will make it easier for products from Singapore to qualify for lower tariffs when exported to Sri Lanka.



Sanitary and phytosanitary provisions increase the **transparency of import requirements for food products** and facilitate conformity assessment procedures carried out in Singapore.



Trade in Services

There will be **better market access** in applicable services sectors including:



Professional Services



Environmental Services



Construction Services



Tourism and Travel-related Services

Investment Protection



The Investment Chapter provides safeguards against discriminatory treatment based on nationality and against expropriation. In line with promoting Singapore as an arbitration hub, the **Singapore International Arbitration Centre** is listed as an institution under which Investor-State disputes can be brought.

Government Procurement



Singapore companies are now allowed to bid for projects by large central entities and state-owned enterprises in Sri Lanka. Applying the **National Treatment** principle, the SLSFTA requires procuring entities to treat all suppliers equally regardless of ownership and nationality.

E-Commerce



The E-Commerce Chapter enables **cross-border transfer of information by electronic means** and data flows, with no requirements on data localisation. This will enable the expansion of e-commerce and digital services.



Turkey-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (TRSFTA)

OCT
2017

The TRSFTA entered into force.



Türkiye's first comprehensive and broad-based FTA.



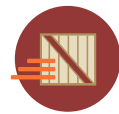
First of Singapore's FTAs with a simple Rule of Origin for Asian processed products that makes it easier for exporters to enjoy preferential tariffs.



First of Türkiye's FTAs with an Electronic Commerce Chapter.



Did you know?



Did you know: Singapore's goods trade with Türkiye has **more than doubled** since the TRSFTA entered into force

Key Benefits Include:

Tariff Elimination and Improved Market Access

91% of Singapore's originating exports now enjoy tariff-free access into Türkiye since the TRSFTA entered into force. This coverage is set to rise to 95% in 2027.



The Rules of Origin that factor in Singapore's unique regional supply chain and local production processes benefit Singapore's exports of products such as:



Electronics



Pharmaceuticals



Chemicals



Processed Food

Singapore exporters can claim for preferential tariff treatment on a self-certification basis. This saves time and cuts administrative costs.



Singapore Exporters



Self-Certification



Reduce Time



Reduce Costs

Trade in Services

Singapore's services companies benefit from enhanced market access to Türkiye's services market in areas such as construction services and distribution services, among others.



Construction



Distribution

Greater Customs Facilitation

Increased efficiency and predictability for exporters in the areas of transparency and advance rulings.



Electronic Commerce

Under the TRSFTA, businesses and consumers benefit from:



Electronic transmissions that are free from customs duties



Non-discriminatory treatment of digital products



Protection of personal information

Government Procurement Opportunities



Non-discriminatory treatment when bidding for government projects in all 30 of Türkiye's metropolitan municipalities in key services sectors of interest to Singapore such as construction, telecommunication, sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar services.



Summary notices of government procurement projects will be published in English.

Investment Opportunities and Protection



Singapore investors can:

1. enjoy non-discriminatory treatment across a range of sectors including retail and construction services;
2. enjoy protection and security, such as against unlawful expropriation without compensation; and
3. freely conduct capital transfers.

United Kingdom-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (UKSFTA)



UKSFTA was signed.

UKSFTA took effect from 1 Jan 2021 via provisional application.

UKSFTA entered into force on 11 Feb 2021.



The UKSFTA is the first free trade agreement between the UK and an ASEAN member state.



Did you know?



The UKSFTA ensures trade continuity, allowing UK and Singapore companies to continue enjoying the same benefits that were available under the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

Key Benefits Include:

Elimination of Tariffs

Upon Entry into Force

Tariff elimination for **84% of tariff lines** for all Singapore products entering the UK.



Asian food products, electronics, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals and processed agricultural products

By 21 Nov 2024

Tariffs on virtually all remaining products to be removed.



Selected meat and seafood produce, fruits, textiles and consumer goods

Liberal and flexible Rules of Origin (ROO) for UK and Singapore's key exports to each other's markets



Automobiles



Chemicals



Clothing and Textiles



Electronics



Machinery



Pharmaceuticals



Petrochemicals



Asian food products made in Singapore can also enter the UK tariff-free, up to an annual quota of 350 tons.

EU Cumulation



UK and Singapore companies can continue to use EU materials in their exports to each other's markets according to the requirements under the Rules of Origin Protocol.

Reduction of Technical and Non-Tariff Barriers in Key Sectors

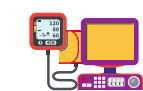
Singapore exporters will have lower operational costs with the reduction of duplicative testing and certification procedures as well as other non-tariff barriers in the following sectors:



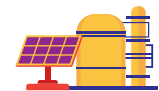
Electronics



Motor vehicles and vehicle parts



Pharmaceuticals



Renewable energy

Enhanced Market Access To Services Sectors

Singapore businesses will have improved market access to a wider range of services sectors in the UK.



Engineering services



Advertising services



Computer-related services



Environmental services



Maintenance and repair of ships and aircraft services



International maritime transport services



Hotels and restaurants services

More Opportunities in Government Procurement



Singapore companies can bid for more government procurement projects in the UK including at the city and municipal-level. These include transport, financial services and utilities projects.

Strengthened cooperation in customs procedures



The UK-Singapore Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) became operational in August 2023, enabling exporters on both sides to benefit from expedited customs clearance.

Enhanced Intellectual Property Rights



The UKSFTA will allow both countries to continue enjoying the benefits of a comprehensive intellectual property rights chapter which includes enhanced rights for copyright, enforcement, and geographical indications.

US-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (USSFTA)

JAN
2004

The USSFTA entered into force.



The USSFTA is the US' first bilateral free trade agreement with a country in Asia.



The USSFTA remains a high-performing agreement with comprehensive and ambitious provisions.¹

Did you know?



The USSFTA has been the cornerstone of Singapore's bilateral economic relations with the US.



The USSFTA was one of the earliest agreements to include provisions on e-commerce to address free trade in the digital age.



¹ Apart from covering traditional areas such as trade in goods, services, investment and government procurement, the USSFTA also addresses contemporary trade issues such as e-commerce, intellectual property, labour, and environment protection.

Key Benefits Include:

Tariffs Elimination for all trade in goods.

100% of Singapore-originating goods may enjoy duty-free treatment under the FTA. Goods from the US that undergo repair and alteration in Singapore may enjoy duty-free treatment when exported back to the US.



Merchandise processing fee waived for originating goods, lowering the cost of trading goods between the US and Singapore.

Flexible rules of origin make it easier for Singaporean products to qualify for duty-free treatment, in products such as:



Mineral fuels and oils



Plastics



Chemicals



Metals and Machinery Parts



Customs Facilitation
Increased efficiency and predictability for traders, including through **establishing timelines for the release of goods and express shipments.**

Trade in Services

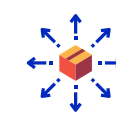
Preferential market access in a range of sectors, including:



Financial



Environmental



Distribution



Professional Services



Businesses can benefit from **enhanced transparency** in domestic regulatory processes.

Businesses can expect non-discriminatory treatment and compete on a level playing field in each other's markets.

An Open and Predictable Investment Environment

Investors enjoy a more secure and predictable framework through commitments on market access, non-discriminatory treatment, and investment protection including against unlawful expropriation create a more secure and predictable framework for investors that facilitates cross-border investments.

Investors affected by government actions that are in breach of treaty obligations may directly take the dispute to an international arbitration tribunal to seek redress.

Enhanced Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

Singapore suppliers can participate in tenders for goods and services conducted by the US Government entities as specified in the USSFTA.

Singapore suppliers can also bid for an increased number of tenders due to the reduced monetary thresholds for the procurement of goods and services by central US government entities.



Intellectual Property Protection

Greater protections in copyrights, trademarks, as well as patents and related rights, and improves anti-piracy IP enforcement which will help to strengthen innovation and capability in knowledge-based sectors such as information technology (IT), pharmaceuticals, as well as science and technology.



E-commerce

Greater business certainty and cost savings for exporters, importers and consumers with no "customs duty" charged for digital products delivered electronically between Singapore and the US. These include:



Computer programmes



Software



Music



Videos



Text

Digital products made in Singapore are also **guaranteed the same treatment as similar digital products** created in the US and vice versa. This promotes trade in digital products and supports the growth of the digital economy.

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

ASEAN is Singapore's largest trading partner, third largest services export market, and top investment destination.



GDP growth is projected to average at 4.8% per annum across ASEAN from 2025 to 2029

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, 2024



3rd largest population of 688 million people



ASEAN's digital economy is projected to reach US\$ 1 trillion by 2030.



Projected to be 4th largest single market in the world by 2030 (behind EU, US, China)



ASEAN Member States cooperate in numerous areas under the AEC to promote regional economic cooperation. ASEAN has binding agreements in **four core areas**.

Singapore chaired ASEAN in 2018, and secured deliverables that update and improve the commitments that Member States have in these four areas.

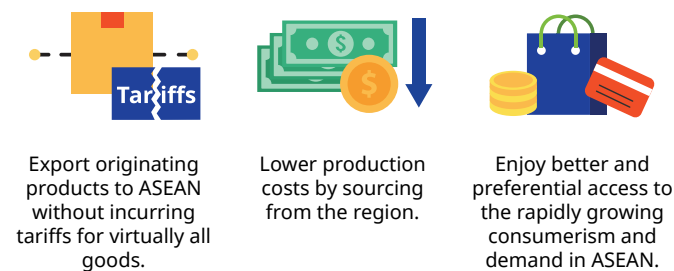


Trade in Goods

The ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) entered into force in 2010. The upgrade of the ATIGA is currently being negotiated and is expected to be signed in 2025.

Eliminates 98.64% of all tariffs in the region.

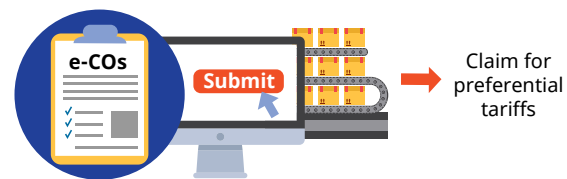
Singapore businesses can:



Facilitates trade through customs integration, harmonisation of standards and technical regulations, and elimination of non-tariff barriers.

Better time and cost savings.

From 2019 With the full implementation of electronic Certificates of Origin (e-COs) since Jan 2024, traders should only submit e-COs through the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) to claim for preferential tariffs under the ATIGA, except in event of system downtime.



From 2020 Through the ASEAN-wide Self-Certification Scheme (AWSC), Certified Exporters can self-certify the origin of their exports and claim for preferential tariffs under the ATIGA.



Trade in Services



The ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA), which entered into force in 2021, builds upon and enhances the existing ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS). It seeks to further liberalise existing services commitments and provides Singapore services suppliers with a more stable and predictable environment for trade in services. Under the ATISA, ASEAN Member States will also be progressively converting their market access commitments under the 10 AFAS packages to a negative list approach.¹

¹ Under a negative list approach, all services sectors are considered liberalised by default. A State would therefore only list sectors/ sub-sectors in which it has taken measures that run counter to the obligations of the agreement. This provides service suppliers with a more transparent regulatory business environment to operate in.



Transformed ASEAN from a net importer to a net exporter of services, and strengthened our attractiveness as a destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

In 2024:

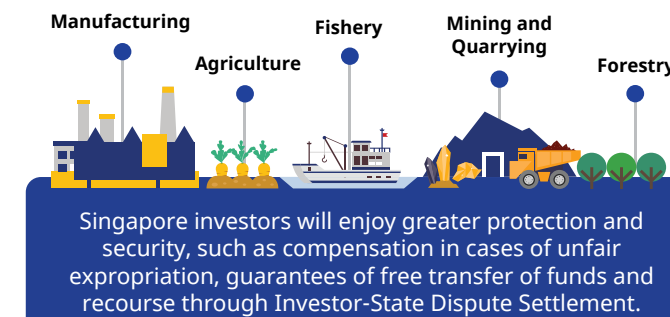


ASEAN adopted the ASEAN Services Facilitation Framework (ASFF), which seeks to increase transparency of measures and information on ASEAN Member States' services domestic regulations. This aims to facilitate the growth and integration of cross-border trade in services in the region. Work has begun on an ASFF Implementation Plan to operationalise the ASFF provisions.

Investment

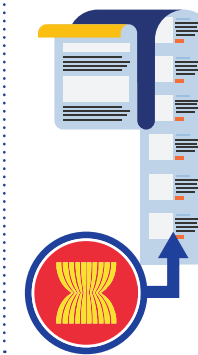
ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA), which entered into force in 2012, focuses on Investment Liberalisation, Investment Protection, Investment Promotion and Investment Facilitation.

Singapore investors enjoy non-discriminatory treatment and preferential access across the following sectors:



Singapore investors will enjoy greater protection and security, such as compensation in cases of unfair expropriation, guarantees of free transfer of funds and recourse through Investor-State Dispute Settlement.

In 2021:



Development of the ASEAN Investment Facilitation Framework (AIFF)

The AIFF contains principles and actions to improve investment facilitation which each ASEAN Member State will endeavour to uphold and implement. The AIFF is a step towards improving ASEAN's cooperation on investment facilitation under the ACIA.

Digital Economy

ASEAN recognises the increasing importance of the digital economy and its role as an enabler for trade, and has made strides to harness its potential.



ASEAN has reached US \$100 billion in revenue across all digital economy sectors (8X in the past 8 years).

Source: e-Economy SEA 2023 report, page 30



At its current trajectory, ASEAN's Digital Economy will grow 3X to reach US \$1 trillion by 2030.

Source: DEFA Study on ASEC's website, slide 4

2021



Entry into Force of the ASEAN Agreement on E-Commerce

- Lays the foundation for increased collaboration on e-commerce and digital economy issues in the region.
- Work Plan developed to implement the Agreement



Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap (BSBR) on Digital Transformation

- Lays out roadmap for deepening ASEAN's digital integration from 2021 to 2025
- Includes initiatives to facilitate electronic exchange of trade documents, seamless data flows and cross border digital payments etc

2023



Launch of ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA) negotiations

- Aims to improve digital rules in key areas e.g. digital trade facilitation, payments, standards and data, and address emerging issues e.g. artificial intelligence.

ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA)

JAN
2010

The AANZFTA entered into force.



The AANZFTA is one of ASEAN's most comprehensive ASEAN-Plus FTAs in force to date (as at August 2023).

OCT
2015

The First Protocol to Amend the AANZFTA entered into force.

AUG
2023

The Upgraded AANZFTA was signed.

APR
2025

The Upgraded AANZFTA entered into force.

Three New Chapters Included



Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)



Government Procurement



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



Did you know?

The Upgraded AANZFTA is the first ASEAN-Plus FTA that includes newer areas such as:



Supply chain resilience-related provisions



Full cumulation for ready countries



Trade and sustainable development



Education services cooperation

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods



Greater certainty in the supply of essential goods during crises.

AANZFTA countries will refrain from introducing restrictions on essential goods. Expedited movement, release and clearance of essential goods during crises.

Full Cumulation



Improved flexibility for businesses to tap on preferential market access.

When implemented, easier for final products of businesses to qualify as originating and thus enjoy preferential tariff treatment. Businesses can also widen their access to source materials, gaining production efficiencies.

Trade in Services



Clearer and more business-friendly domestic regulations.



Harness both new annexes on Education and Professional Services to explore opportunities in AANZFTA markets with greater confidence.

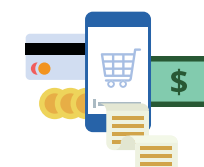


Benefit from improved commitments on resale and unbundling of network elements for telecommunication services providers.



Investors involved in disputes relating to financial services will also have greater protection.

E-Commerce



New areas of cooperation such as digital trade standards and e-invoicing.

Greater transparency of domestic regulations, interoperability of digital rules, and improved regulatory coherence.

Investments



Transparent and more certain environment for investments, with regulatory measures set out more clearly.

Foreign investors will enjoy treatment that is at least as favourable as that accorded to local investors in like circumstances.

Competition



First ASEAN-plus Agreement to include comprehensive coverage of consumer protection. Better protection from anti-competitive activity when operating in the region.

Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)



Improved access to green opportunities through cooperation, information sharing and capacity building amongst AANZFTA countries.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)



MSMEs can tap on opportunities through collaboration between governments to enhance their capabilities in supporting their green economy transition.

ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA)

JUL
2005

The Trade in Goods Agreement entered into force.

JUL
2007

The Trade in Services Agreement entered into force.

AUG
2009

Investment Agreement entered into force.

NOV
2012

The chapters on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) were incorporated into the Trade in Goods Agreement.



Did you know?



The Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN and China entered into force in Jul 2003. This was China's first FTA, and also ASEAN's first FTA with an external dialogue partner.



In 2021, ASEAN and China jointly launched the elevation of dialogue relations to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership (CSP).



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Tariff elimination for **94.6%** of all tariff lines for Singapore's originating exports to China.

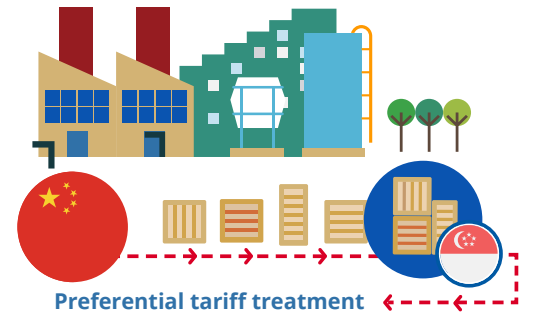


Regional Cumulation

Singapore exporters' products can qualify for preferential treatment more easily due to more favourable rules of origin criteria.



To qualify as originating, goods finished in Singapore must have at least 40% of its content (by value) originate from ASEAN or China, or non-originating materials must undergo a change in HS code at least at the 4-digit level for select goods.



Preferential tariff treatment

Negotiations to enhance Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRs) concluded in Sep 2018. Implementation of these enhanced rules began in Sep 2019. This will allow businesses to qualify for the benefits under the ACFTA for products:



Mineral Fuels and Oils



Pharmaceuticals



Chemical Products



Machineries

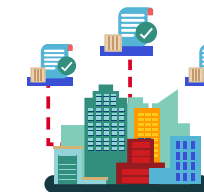


Electrical Equipment



Back-to-Back Arrangement

ACFTA originating goods brought into Singapore from ASEAN countries or China and are re-exported within these countries (as part of our transshipment hub distribution role), without any processing in Singapore, can enjoy tariff concessions. Originating products passing through Parties can also retain their originating status.



Third-Party Invoicing

Customs authorities may accept an invoice issued by a third party (either based in a different country or from a different company) that is not a Party to the Agreement, provided that the good meets the necessary requirements.

Trade in Services

Greater market access and improved foreign equity thresholds in six of China's services sectors:



Engineering Services



Integrated Engineering Services



Construction Services



Securities Services



Sporting and Other Recreational Services



Travel Agency and Tour Operator Services

Investments



Investors can enjoy fair and equitable treatment, as well as full protection and security of covered investments. They can also seek compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation of covered investment.

Others



Negotiations on a second upgrade of the ACFTA (i.e. ACFTA 3.0 Upgrade) are ongoing and expected to substantially conclude by end 2024. The upgrade will review traditional areas such as Trade in Goods, Non-Tariff Measures and Investment, as well as incorporate new emerging areas such as digital economy, green economy and supply chain connectivity.

ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)

MAY
2011

The Trade in Goods Agreement entered into force.

JUL
2015

The Trade in Services and Investment Agreements entered into force.



Did you know?



The ASEAN-India region represents almost a quarter of the global population.



The Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between the ASEAN and the Republic of India was signed in 2003 to establish the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA).



The AIFTA comprises three agreements: (i) ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement; (ii) ASEAN-India Trade in Services Agreement; and (iii) ASEAN-India Investment Agreement.



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

Eliminates tariffs for **75%** of goods traded between ASEAN and India. For a further 10% of product lines, the AIFTA commits parties to reduce tariffs below 5%.



Chemicals



Electronics



Machine Parts



Processed Food



Regional Cumulation

Singapore exporters' products can qualify more easily for preferential treatment due to more favourable rules of origin criteria.



To qualify as originating, goods finished in Singapore must have at least 35% of its content (by value) originate from ASEAN or India and non-originating materials must undergo a change in HS code at least at the 6-digit level.



Back-to-Back Arrangement

AIFTA originating goods brought into Singapore from ASEAN countries or India and are re-exported within these countries (as part of our transshipment hub distribution role), without further processing, can enjoy tariff concessions. Originating products passing through Parties can also retain their originating status.



Third-Party Invoicing

Customs authorities may accept an invoice issued by a third party (either based in a different country or from a different company) that is not a Party to the Agreement, provided that the good meets the necessary requirements.

Trade in Services

As with all Singapore's FTAs, Singapore service suppliers seeking to provide their services in India can enjoy the same rules and regulations as the local companies.



Professional Services



Computer and Related Services



Communication Services



Construction and Related Engineering Services



Financial Services

Investments



Investors can benefit from a fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security of their investments; transfers of funds relating to their investments; and compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation of their investment.

Others



ASEAN and India are currently undertaking a review of the Trade in Goods Agreement to make it more simple, user-friendly, trade facilitative for our businesses.

ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)

APR
2008

The AJCEP was signed.

DEC
2008

The AJCEP entered into force.

OCT
2018

The First Protocol to Amend the AJCEP Agreement was negotiated.

FEB
2022

The First Protocol entered into force for all Parties.



Did you know?



The spouse and children of approved Singapore-based investors are granted the same entry and residence requirements into Japan.



Key Benefits Include:

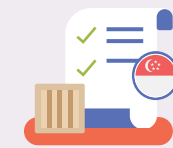
Trade in Goods

Tariff elimination for **84.5%** of all tariff lines for Singapore's originating exports to Japan.

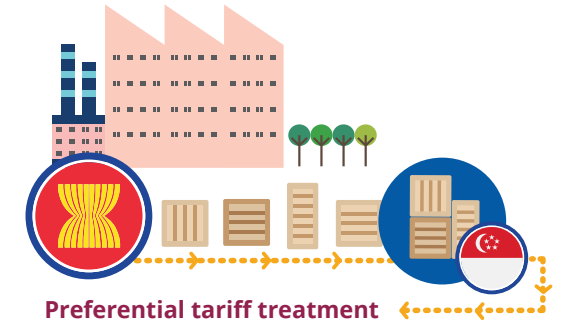


Regional Cumulation

Singapore exporters' products can qualify for preferential treatment more easily due to more favourable rules of origin criteria.

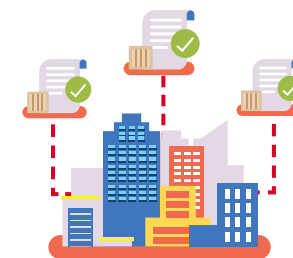


To qualify as originating, goods finished in Singapore must have at least 40% of its content (by value) originate from ASEAN or Japan, or non-originating materials must undergo a change in HS code at least at the 4-digit level.



Back-to-Back Arrangement

AJCEP originating goods brought into Singapore from ASEAN countries or Japan and are re-exported within these countries (as part of our transshipment hub distribution role), without any processing in Singapore, can enjoy tariff concessions. Originating products passing through Parties can also retain their originating status.

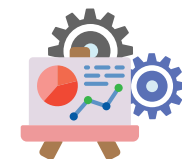


Third Country Invoicing

Customs authorities may accept a Certificate of Origin when the sales invoice is issued from a different country (including countries that are not Parties to this Agreement) exporting the originating goods in various sectors, provided that the good meets the necessary requirement.

Trade in Services

Improved market access in areas such as:



Research and Development



Postal/Courier



Education



Audio-visual services

Investments



Investors can look forward to fair and equitable treatment as well as full protection and security of covered investments, and compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation of covered investment.

ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA)

JAN
2010

The AKFTA entered into force.



Republic of Korea was ASEAN's fifth largest trading partner in 2022.



Did you know?



The AKFTA comprises three agreements: (i) ASEAN-Korea Trade in Goods Agreement; (ii) ASEAN-Korea Trade in Services Agreement; and (iii) ASEAN-Korea Investment Agreement.

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

90.3% tariff liberalisation for goods traded between ASEAN Member States (AMS) and Republic of Korea.



Processed Food



Chemicals



Plastics



Electronics



Auto Parts

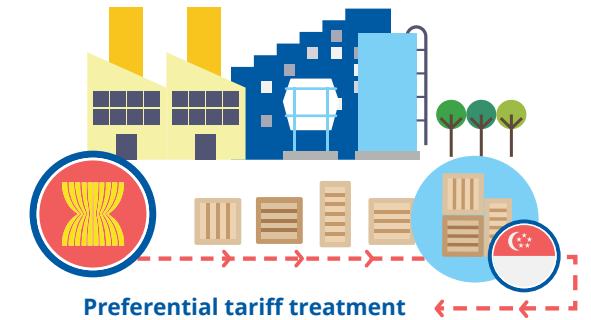


Regional Cumulation

Singapore exporters' products can qualify for preferential treatment more easily due to more favourable rules of origin criteria.



To qualify as originating, goods finished in Singapore must have at least 40% of its content (by value) originate from ASEAN or Korea, or non-originating materials must undergo a change in HS code at least at the 4-digit level.



Back-to-Back Arrangement

AKFTA originating goods brought into Singapore from ASEAN countries or Korea and are re-exported within these countries (as part of our transshipment hub distribution role), without any processing in Singapore, can enjoy tariff concessions. Originating products passing through Parties can also retain their originating status.



Third-Party Invoicing

Customs authorities may accept an invoice issued by a third party (either based in a different country or from a different company) that is not a Party to the Agreement, provided that the good meets the necessary requirements.

Trade in Services

Improved market access in areas such as:



Construction



Education



Communication Services



Environmental



Tourism Services



Transport Services

Investments



Investors can look forward to fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security of covered investments; transfers of funds relating to covered investments; and compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation of covered investment.

Others



ASEAN and Republic of Korea concluded a Joint Review Study of the AKFTA in 2023. Parties are currently reviewing the possibility to undertake an Upgrade of the ASEAN-Korea FTA.

Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)



The CPTPP entered into force (EIF).

The 12 CPTPP Members are:

Australia	Brunei Darussalam	Canada	Chile	Japan	Malaysia
EIF on 30 December 2018	EIF on 12 July 2023	EIF on 30 December 2018	EIF on 21 February 2023	EIF on 30 December 2018	EIF on 29 November 2022
Mexico	New Zealand	Peru	Singapore	United Kingdom	Vietnam
EIF on 30 December 2018	EIF on 30 December 2018	EIF on 19 September 2021	EIF on 30 December 2018	Pending ratification of Accession Protocol by CPTPP Members	EIF on 14 January 2019



Did you know?



Singapore was the 3rd country to ratify the agreement in July 2018.



The United Kingdom is the first economy to accede to the CPTPP.



The UK's entry will bring **greater benefits** to the region and beyond. With the recent addition of the United Kingdom, the CPTPP will establish a free trade area representing around 15% of global gross domestic product and more than 580 million consumers, once fully implemented.



Key Benefits Include:

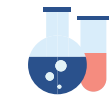
Tariff Elimination

Tariffs on around **99%** of tariff lines across CPTPP Members will be eliminated upon full implementation of the Agreement.

As Singapore's first FTA with Mexico and Canada, import tariffs on **88%** and **99%** of our trade have been eliminated (in terms of trade value respectively).



With the accession of the UK to the CPTPP, the UK will eliminate tariffs on around **99%** of Singapore's exports into the UK under the CPTPP (in terms of trade value), including:



Chemicals



Electronics

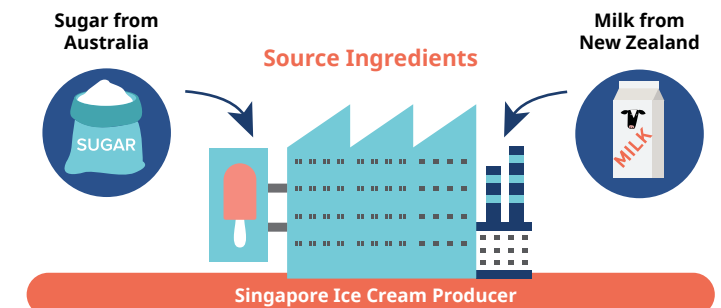


Surimi Products

Trade Facilitative Rules of Origin (ROO)

With **"regional cumulation"**, materials sourced from CPTPP countries will be deemed as originating content and qualify for preferential tariffs when the finished good is exported to other CPTPP countries. This would now also include the UK.

For example, a Singapore ice cream producer can source ingredients from CPTPP countries and count these ingredients toward meeting the ROO for preferential tariffs.



Greater Access to Services Sectors

Singapore businesses can enjoy preferential market access in the CPTPP markets. The sectors include:



Professional Services



Telecommunications



Transport

Investment Protection and Guarantees

Strong and predictable investment rules ensure that Singapore businesses will not be treated less favourably than local or other foreign investors, while enjoying protection from arbitrary or unfair treatment or unlawful expropriation.



More Opportunities in Government Procurement

Singapore companies can bid for government projects in the IT, construction and consultancy sectors in markets such as Mexico and Viet Nam, which were previously closed to foreign bidders.



Facilitative Framework for the Digital Economy



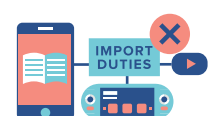
Cross-border data flows and removal of localisation requirements.



A free and open Internet enables the creation and growth of new Internet services.



Market access no longer contingent on forced transfers of technology.



Electronically transmitted products will be free from import duties.

Intellectual Property Protection

Robust IP protection, including trademarks, patents and geographical indicators.



Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement

NOV
2020

Signing of the agreement.

JAN
2022

RCEP entered into force for 10 RCEP Parties, i.e. Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam

FEB
2022

RCEP entered into force for Republic of Korea.

MAR
2022

RCEP entered into force for Malaysia.

JAN
2023

RCEP entered into force for Indonesia.

JUN
2023

RCEP entered into force for the Philippines.



RCEP is the world's largest free trade agreement.



Did you know?



The RCEP comprises 30% of global GDP and about 1/3 world population.



ASEAN



Australia



China



Japan



South Korea



New Zealand



Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods

- On average, tariff elimination of **about 92% of goods traded** amongst RCEP Parties.

- Additional preferential market access for specific products including mineral fuels, plastics, other chemical products, miscellaneous food preparations and beverages in selected RCEP markets such as China, Japan, Republic of Korea.



Mineral Fuels



Plastics



Chemicals Products



Food Preparations



Beverages

Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) Provisions

Enhanced provisions that aim to bring down trade transaction costs for businesses and improve transparency of RCEP Parties' import regulations.



Rules of Origin

- Streamlined rules for greater flexibility to tap on preferential market access benefits.
- With regional cumulation, businesses can take advantage of regional supply chain.



Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation

Simplified procedures for more efficient clearance of goods, including release of express consignments and perishables within 6 hours.



Trade in Services

- Enhanced commitments above existing ASEAN Plus One FTAs in:



Professional Services



Business Services



Research and Development



Computer and Related Services



Distribution and Logistic Services

- More transparent approach to allow greater certainty for businesses.

Investments

- Commitments to prohibit performance requirements on investors.
- Provisions to lock in future relaxation of measures and mitigate backtracking.



Others

Electronic Commerce

- More conducive digital trade environment for businesses.
- Enhancement in areas such as online consumer protection, online personal information protection, transparency, paperless trading and acceptance of electronic signatures.



Intellectual Property (IP)

- Businesses can obtain greater protection when venturing into RCEP markets. This includes protection for non-traditional trademarks such as sound marks and industrial designs.
- Cost and time savings for businesses as a single patent or trademark application will be accepted across RPCs.



Competition

Businesses protected from anti-competitive activities through competition law regimes and cross-border enforcement cooperation.



Government Procurement

- New area of cooperation that is not in existing ASEAN agreements.
- Increased transparency through publication of laws, regulations and procedures.



Pacific Alliance-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PASFTA)

Pending Entry into Force

SEP

2017

Negotiations for the PASFTA are formally launched.

JUL

2021

Negotiations on the PASFTA are concluded.

JAN


2022

Singapore and the Pacific Alliance signed the PASFTA.

XXX

2025

The PASFTA enters into force for Singapore, Chile and Peru. ¹

 The PASFTA is Singapore's first FTA with a Maritime Chapter. It is also the first FTA Singapore has with Colombia.

The Pacific Alliance comprises:



Chile

Colombia

Mexico

Peru



Did you know?



In 2023, the Pacific Alliance was the 9th largest economy worldwide, with a combined nominal GDP of US\$2.76 trillion, and a market of 235 million people.²



¹ The PASFTA will enter into force progressively for Colombia and Mexico, following the completion of their respective ratification procedures.
² Source: World Bank, 2023 data

Key Benefits Include:

Trade in Goods



Tariff elimination on the majority of the tariff lines.



Materials originating in another Party can contribute towards the originating status of a good produced to qualify more easily for preferential tariffs.



Improved transparency and smoother processing in customs procedures.



Transparent and non-discriminatory rules for developing technical regulations, and sufficient time given to businesses to meet any new technical regulations.

Trade in Services and Investment



Singapore service suppliers and investors are treated as favourably as those in the Pacific Alliance, in committed sectors.



Singapore companies operating in the Pacific Alliance are not required to appoint individuals of any particular nationality to senior management, in committed sectors.



Singapore service providers are not required to establish or maintain a local representative office in the Pacific Alliance for sectors which have been committed.

Trade in Services

Singapore service suppliers have preferential market access in:



Legal Services



Construction Services



Tax Advisory Services

Government Procurement Opportunities

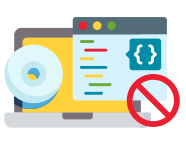


Singapore companies can bid for the Pacific Alliance's government procurement projects.

E-commerce



No customs duties on electronic transmissions.



Companies which sell products with embedded software are not obliged to release their source code.

International Maritime Transport Services



Cooperation in maritime activities with the removal of barriers to the supply of maritime transport services.

MERCOSUR-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (MCSFTA)

Pending Entry into Force



The MCSFTA was substantially concluded.



Both parties would now complete their domestic ratification procedures to bring the agreement into effect.

The MCSFTA was signed.

MERCOSUR is a Latin American customs union comprising:



Argentina



Brazil



Paraguay



Uruguay



Did you know?



The MCSFTA is the first trade deal between MERCOSUR and Singapore.



In 2023, MERCOSUR was the 8th largest economy worldwide, with a combined nominal GDP of US\$2.93 trillion, and a market of 273 million people.¹



Over 100 Singapore companies established in MERCOSUR markets, and more than 100 registered companies from MERCOSUR countries in Singapore.



¹ Source: World Bank, 2023 data

Key Benefits include:

Trade in Goods

MERCOSUR will gradually eliminate import tariffs on approximately 96% of products over 15 years, offering immediate tariff free access for around 25% of products.



Rules of Origin

Singapore exporters can enjoy flexible rules of origin for their goods to qualify for preferential tariffs when imported by MERCOSUR state.

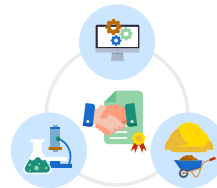


Customs Procedures and Trade facilitation

Simplified procedures and increased transparency, for more efficient clearance of goods.



Trade in Services and Investment



Singapore service suppliers enjoy market access and same treatment as MERCOSUR service suppliers, in sectors like computer, R&D and construction services.



Singapore companies can expect greater clarity in market entry conditions, and enhanced stability and predictability for investors and investments between MERCOSUR and Singapore.

Government Procurement

Singapore companies are ensured fair and non-discriminatory treatment in competing for government contracts, providing equal opportunity to access MERCOSUR Government Procurement market.



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Facilitate cooperation in capacity building to help Singapore MSMEs internationalise and develop entrepreneurial skills, easing the expansion of their products and solutions to the region.



E-commerce



Promote digital trade facilitation, including electronic authentication and paperless trading. Enhance trust in the digital economy, such as through stronger online consumer protection.

Contact Enterprise Singapore to find out how FTAs can help you go global



Enterprise Singapore Website

Visit www.go.gov.sg/fta-network to learn more about the provisions of specific FTAs.



Enterprise Infoline

Contact the Enterprise Infoline at <https://go.gov.sg/askenterprisesg> or **+65 6898 1800** to set up a consultation on how to bring your business abroad – including with the use of FTAs.



Tariff Finder

You may also use the **Tariff Finder** to compute and maximise duty savings through FTAs and understand trade-related rules and formalities covering more than 120 destinations.



Nomenclatures

Search for product's Harmonised System (HS) code.



Tariffs and Taxes

Check Customs duties, preferential tariffs and taxes applicable to a specific product, and to the destination country.



Rules of Origin

Find the Rules of Origin to qualify for preferential tariffs under Free Trade Agreements.



Import Formalities

Find the import procedures and documents required for import into the destination country.



Reduce disparity in opinions on HS classification of products in destination country and exporting country.



Maximise benefits from Free Trade Agreements.



Reduce scrutiny of product origin status by destination country's authorities.



Reduce delays in verification checks by destination country's authorities resulting in loss of preferential treatment.

Other Resources and Support



Singapore Customs

Contact Singapore Customs at <https://www.customs.gov.sg/feedback> or **+65 6355 2000** for Customs-related enquiries (e.g. Rules of Origin, Customs procedures chapter in FTAs).



SME Centres

For additional help for SMEs, our SME Centres also provide free one-to-one diagnosis and advisory sessions.

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#03-13, Tower 4, Singapore 150167
Tel: +65 6513 0388
Fax: +65 6513 0399
Email: enquiries@smecentre-asme.sg

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Fax: +65 6826 3021
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Tel: +65 6316 1616
Fax: +65 6316 7250
Email: southwest@smecentre-smf.sg



For more information, please visit www.go.gov.sg/fta-network or contact <https://go.gov.sg/askenterprisesg>

Information is accurate as of April 2025.