

UNITED STATES – SINGAPORE (GOODS)
Summary Fact Sheet
October 2007

Table 1: Background Information

Parties	United States, Singapore	
Date of signature	May 6, 2003	
Date of entry into force	January 1, 2004	
Transition period for full implementation	Singapore – none; United States -10 years	
Date of full implementation	January 1, 2014	
Website addresses or points of contact	United States: http://www.ustr.gov/Trade_Agreements/Bilateral/Singapore_FTA/Section_Index.html Singapore: http://www.iesingapore.gov.sg/wps/portal/FTA	
List of related GATT/WTO documents	WT/REG161/N/1 & S/C/N/263 WT/REG161/1 WT/REG161/2 WT/REG161/3 WT/REG161/M/1-2 WT/REG161/5-6	Notification Agreement Terms of Reference Standard Format Summary Records Questions and Replies

Table 2: Internal trade liberalization provisions

Import and export duties and charges	Chapter 2
Non-tariff measures	Article 2.7: Non-tariff measures were eliminated as of date of entry into force except for the provision that the United States may restrict exports of unprocessed timber from western U.S. states and as otherwise provided for in the Agreement, or in accordance with Article XI of GATT 1994 and its interpretive notes.
Sector-specific rules	Textiles and apparel will be duty-free immediately if they meet the Agreement's rules of origin. A limited amount of textiles and apparel containing non-U.S. or non-Singaporean yarns, fibres or fabrics may also qualify for duty-free treatment.
Product exclusions	None

Table 3: Common External Tariff

Provisions	Not applicable
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Table 4: General trade-related provisions

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
Rules of Origin	Chapter 3	Goods are generally considered to be originating if: 1) they are wholly obtained or produced in the territory; 2) non-originating materials undergo the requisite change in tariff classification, the good meets any applicable regional value content requirement and the good satisfies all other requirements of the Chapter; or 3) they are produced in the territory entirely from originating materials. A textile or apparel product will generally qualify as an "originating good" only if all processing after fibre formation takes place in the territory of one or both of the Parties, or if there is a change in tariff classification as specified in Annex 3-A.
Standards-related measures	Chapter 6	The Chapter improves the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) by enhancing bilateral cooperation in the area of technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures, with a view to deepening the understanding of each Party's systems. It provides for consultations to resolve issues in this area and promotes the use of international standards as a basis for technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures. It also creates a Working Group on Medical Products as a forum for cooperation on product regulation issues of mutual interest other than

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
		mutual recognition agreements or other binding commitments.
SPS measures	Article 21.1	The FTA incorporates Article XX of GATT 1994. The Parties understand that measures include environmental measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, as well as measures relating to conservation of living and non-living exhaustible natural resources.
Safeguard mechanisms (intra-trade)	Chapter 7 Chapter 5	Chapter 7 establishes a bilateral safeguard mechanism that permits a Party to impose a temporary safeguard measure when a good of the other Party is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to constitute a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to a domestic industry. It does not affect the ability of each Party to take global safeguard actions. It also incorporates by reference the procedural and substantive investigation requirements set forth in Articles 3 and 4.2 of the WTO Safeguards Agreement Chapter 5 deals with special safeguard provisions for textile products
Anti-dumping and countervailing measures	Article 2.7 (2)	Each Party retains its rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement with regard to the application of antidumping and countervailing duties.
Subsidies and state aid	None	No provisions
Customs-related procedures	Chapter 4	
IPR	Chapter 16	Includes provisions on trademarks, geographical indications, copyrights, patents and data protection. It also calls for strong enforcement mechanisms.
Government procurement	Chapter 13	Builds on the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), by incorporating a number of its provisions. The Chapter provides rules that apply to government procurement, requiring national treatment of the other Party's goods, services and suppliers, and prohibiting discrimination against locally established suppliers on the basis of foreign affiliation or ownership. In addition, expands market access between the Parties is expanded.
Competition	Chapter 12	Each Party agrees to establish or maintain an authority responsible for enforcement of measures to proscribe anticompetitive business. Each Party retains the right to designate privately-owned and government-owned monopolies. The Parties will ensure that designated monopolies will operate on the basis of commercial considerations and provide non-discriminatory treatment to firms of the other Party. Both Parties agree to ensure that their government enterprises act in a manner that is not inconsistent with the Parties' obligations under the Agreement and adhere to the principle of non-discrimination. The Parties agree to provisions to promote transparency in their competition policies.
Investment	Chapter 15	Provisions include: scope and coverage, national treatment, most favored nation treatment, minimum standard of treatment, performance requirements, non-conforming measures, transfers, expropriation and compensation, denial of benefits, implementation, and investor-state dispute settlement.
General exceptions	Chapter 21	Neither Party is required to provide information contrary to its essential security interests or prevented from taking necessary actions to protect its security interests. The Agreement incorporates GATT 1994 Article XX and GATS Article XIV for various Chapters.
Accession	Chapter 21	The Agreement allows for non-Parties to accede to it subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the non-Parties and the Parties, and following approval in accordance with the applicable legal procedures of each country.
Dispute resolution	Chapter 20	The Agreement sets out detailed procedures for a transparent government-to-government dispute resolution process, and provides that the Parties shall attempt through cooperation and consultations to arrive at a mutually satisfactory resolution of any matter. Disputes arising under the Agreement and the WTO may be settled in either forum at the

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
		discretion of the complaining government.
Relation with other trade agreements	Article 1.1	The Parties reaffirm their rights and obligations with respect to each other under existing bilateral and multilateral agreements to which both are party, including the WTO Agreement. They reserve the right to adopt or maintain measures that accord preferential treatment pursuant to trade agreements in force or signed prior to entry into force of the FTA.
Institutional provisions	Article 20.1	The Agreement establishes a Joint Committee to supervise implementation and assist in the resolution of disputes that may arise between the Parties regarding its interpretation or application. The Joint Committee is to meet in regular session every year
Other	Chapter 17 Chapter 18	The Agreement contains disciplines on environment and labour standards.

Table 5a: Trade and tariff data (United States' imports from Singapore)^a
US dollars '000

	2004 (entry into force)	2008	2012	2014 (end of implementation)	Total
No. of tariff lines liberalized	8,287	1,355	561	97	10,300
Per cent of total tariff lines	79.0	12.9	5.3	0.9	98.2
Value of imports from Singapore	12,617,334	599,987	3,328	25,582	13,246,231
Per cent of total imports from Singapore	95.2	4.5	0.0	0.2	100.0

a: Does not include 189 tariff lines that are subject to tariff rate quotas to be liberalized at the end of the period of implementation.

Table 5b: Trade and tariff data (Singapore's imports from the United States)
Singapore dollars '000

	2004 (entry into force)	2008	2012	2014 (end of implementation)	Total
No. of tariff lines liberalized	10,689	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Per cent of total tariff lines	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of imports from the United States	31,060,159	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
per cent of total imports from the United States	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.