

**NEW ZEALAND – SINGAPORE (GOODS)**  
**Summary Fact Sheet**  
**November 2007**

**Table 1: Background Information**

Parties	New Zealand, Singapore	
Date of signature	14 November 2000.	
Date of entry into force	1 January 2001	
Transition period for full implementation	none	
Date of full implementation	1 January 2001	
Website addresses or points of contact	Singapore: <a href="http://www.iesingapore.gov.sg/wps/portal/FTA">http://www.iesingapore.gov.sg/wps/portal/FTA</a> New Zealand: <a href="http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/Trade-Agreements/Singapore/index.php">http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/Trade-Agreements/Singapore/index.php</a>	
List of related GATT/WTO documents	WT/REG127/N/1 and S/C/N/169 WT/REG127/1 WT/REG127/2 WT/REG127/3 WT/REG127/M/1,2,3 and WT/REG127/M/2/Corr.1 WT/REG127/5-6	Notification Agreement Terms of Reference Standard Format Summary Records  Questions & Replies

**Table 2: Internal trade liberalization provisions**

Import duties and charges	All tariffs on goods originating in the other Party were abolished on the CEP's entry into force. (Article 4) Fees and formalities imposed in connection with imports shall be imposed in a manner consistent with each Party's WTO obligations. (Article 6.2)
Export duties and charges	There are no export restrictions on the trade of products covered by the Agreement. Fees and formalities imposed in connection with exports shall be imposed in a manner consistent with each Party's WTO obligations. (Article 6.2)
Non-tariff measures	As specified in Article 6, neither Party shall adopt or maintain any prohibition or restriction on the importation or export of any good of the other Party.
Sector-specific rules	There are no sector-specific provisions in the Agreement.
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	Article 5, Annex 1	Goods are treated as originating in New Zealand or Singapore when they are wholly produced or obtained in New Zealand or Singapore, or when goods are partly manufactured in New Zealand/Singapore and partly manufactured in another country and meet a qualifying area content threshold of 40% of ex-factory cost. Excise and customs duties will be excluded from the calculation of qualifying content. Additionally, the last process of manufacture must be performed in the territory of the exporting Party. This cannot be a minimal process such as packaging. Quality control and testing will be recognised as a last process of manufacture for certain products under defined rules provided in Annex 1.
Standards-related measures	Part 7	Each Party shall, consistent with the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, use international standards, or the relevant parts of international standards, as a basis for its mandatory requirements. A flexible framework for addressing technical, and SPS barriers to trade issues,

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
		including, where appropriate, the implementation of the principles of mutual recognition, unilateral recognition or harmonization to address these barriers. Parties agree to mutually accept results of conformity assessment procedures on electrical and electronic equipment under a Product Chapter (Annex 4). Additional Product Chapters can be adopted in sectors that have been identified and agreed.
SPS measures	Part 7	Refer to provision on “Standards-related measures”
Safeguard mechanisms (intra-trade)	Article 8	Neither Party shall take safeguard measures against originating goods from each other from the CEP's date of entry into force.
Anti-dumping and countervailing measures	Article 9	Article 9.1 makes changes to the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 to bring greater discipline to anti-dumping investigations and to minimise the opportunities to use anti-dumping in an arbitrary or protectionist manner. The changes are: a) the de minimis dumping margin is raised from 2 to 5 percent, which applies to new cases, refund and review cases; b) the margin of dumped imports normally regarded as negligible is increased from 3 to 5 percent; c) the time frame to be used for determining the volume of dumped imports shall normally be at least 12 months; d) the period for review and/or termination of anti-dumping duties is reduced from 5 to 3 years.  Once a Party has accepted a properly documented application from an industry in one Party for the initiation of an antidumping investigation, the first Party shall immediately inform the other Party. In accordance with provisions of the WTO Antidumping Agreement, where a Party considers that there is sufficient evidence to justify the initiation of an anti-dumping investigation, it shall give written notice to the other Party and observe the requirements concerning consultations.
Subsidies and state aid	Article 7	All export subsidies on goods, including agricultural products are prohibited. In the event a domestic subsidy maintained by one Party causes or threatens serious prejudice to the interests of the other Party, consultations can be sought with a view to limiting the subsidisation.
Customs-related procedures	Article 11	Requires the Customs Administrations of both Parties to work together to simplify customs procedures, develop mutually beneficial solutions to minimise risks and facilitate clearance.
IPR	Part 9	The WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights shall govern and apply to all intellectual property issues arising from this Agreement.
Government procurement	Part 8	Establishment of a single market, valuation of contracts, procurement procedures, prohibition of offsets, disputes between a supplier and the procuring government body, exemptions, and administration and review are covered in this Part.
Competition	Part 2 (Article 3)	The Parties endeavour to implement the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform with a view to protecting the competitive process rather than competitors and ensuring that the design of regulation recognises options that minimise distortions to competition. The Parties also endeavour to consult and cooperate in the development of any new competition measures.
Investment	Part 6	This Part covers articles on scope and coverage, definitions, most favoured nation status, national treatment, standard of treatment, repatriation and convertibility, limitations, subrogation, and

Provision	Relevant Article(s)	Additional Information
		investment disputes,
General exceptions	Article 71 Article 74-76	Standard WTO exceptions. Under sub-paragraph 71(d), the Parties can adopt measures 'necessary to protect national works, items or specific sites of historical or archaeological value, or to support creative arts of national value'. Article 73 enables Parties to adopt or maintain restrictions on trade in the event of serious balance of payment and external financial difficulties. Article 74 stipulates that nothing in the CEP shall preclude the New Zealand Government from adopting measures to meet its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi, provided that such measures are not used as a means of arbitrary or unjustified discrimination or as a disguised restriction on trade in goods and services or investment. Article 75 stipulates that nothing in the CEP precludes the adoption by Singapore of measures to prevent or relieve critical shortages, subject also to the same proviso as Article 74. Article 76 permits either Party to take actions considered essential to its security interests.
Accession	Article 79	Allows for other WTO Members, states or separate customs territories to accede to the CEP.
Dispute resolution	Part 10	Obliges the Parties to allow adequate opportunities for consultations in the event that a dispute arises and to make every effort to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution. Article 60 stipulates that the Parties may agree at any time to good offices, conciliation or mediation. If such consultations fail to settle a dispute, the Party which made the request for consultations may make a written request to the other Party to appoint an arbitral tribunal. Recourse to WTO dispute settlement procedures is still allowed under the Agreement.
Relation with other trade agreements	Article 80 Article 81	Provides that the CEP will not exempt a Party from its obligations under any other international, regional or bilateral agreement. Any inconsistencies are to be decided in accordance with general principles of general international law. The CEP is not specifically linked with any other trading agreement. Article 81 makes clear that the CEP does not oblige either Party to extend to the other Party benefits derived from its membership of any other existing or future FTA or Customs Union. Also, the benefits negotiated under the CEP do not automatically extend to each Party's other FTA partners.
Institutional provisions		No intergovernmental or supranational institutions were created to operate the CEP. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore are the two primary governmental agencies responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of the CEP. Other specialist agencies have oversight for specific parts of the CEP

**Table 5a: Trade and tariff data (Singapore's imports from New Zealand)**  
US dollars '000

	1999	2000	2001	per cent change
Total	173,948	188,012	183,112	-2.6
Top 20 imports	97,132	102,816	104,913	2.0
Top 20 imports as a percentage of total	55.84	54.69	57.29	
Total trade covered (per cent)				
by value			100%	n.a.
by tariff lines			100%	n.a.

Source: International Enterprise Singapore

**Table 5b: Trade and tariff data (New Zealand's imports from Singapore)**  
US dollars '000

	1999	2000	2001	per cent change (2000 to 2001)
Total	280,632	232,639	259,352	11.48
Top 20 imports (ranked for 2001)	193,571	161,151	191,152	18.62
Top 20 imports as a percentage of total	68.98	69.27	73.70	
Total trade covered (per cent)				
by value			100%	n.a.
by tariff lines			100%	n.a.

Source: Prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade from Statistics NZ data

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