Singapore’s FTAs with India
Agenda

1. Singapore’s FTA Network
2. Singapore’s FTAs with India
3. Applicable Business Models
4. Trade-in-Goods Chapter
5. Rules of Origin (ROO)
6. FTA Resources
Singapore’s FTA Network
Singapore’s Network of FTAs/EPAs – 21 FTAs/EPAs in Force with 32 Trading Partners
Singapore’s FTA with India
## Singapore is a party to 2 FTAs with India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)</th>
<th>ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parties</strong></td>
<td>Singapore and India</td>
<td>10 ASEAN Countries and India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implemented</strong></td>
<td>August 2005</td>
<td>January 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Coverage**         | • Trade in Goods  
                      • Trade in Services  
                      • Investment  
                      • Movement of Natural Persons  | • Trade in Goods  
                      • Trade in Services – Concluded  
                      • Investment – Concluded                                                                 |
| **Rules of origin**  | Regional (Singapore & India) Value Content not less than 40% of FOB price, and a change in tariff heading (4-digit level).  | Regional (ASEAN & India) Value Content not less than 35% of FOB price, and a change in tariff sub-heading (6-digit level). |
| **Product-Specific rules** | Yes                                                                                                                            | Under negotiations                                                  |
| **Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO)** | Preferential CO (Cert Type 18)                                                                                               | Form AI (Cert Type 27)  
                          Form AI (Cert Type 28) for Back-to-Back CO arrangement                  |
Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) – Undergoing Negotiations
FTAs reduce / eliminate import duties....

CIF Value of Product

+ Import Duty

+ Sales Tax / Value-added Tax

+ Excise Tax

FTAs reduce import duties

Imposed on both locally produced and foreign-produced goods

Paid by importer to importing customs authority
....and increase price competitiveness of products

**Example: Export of Filter Paper and Paperboard (HS 4805 40) to India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>without FTA</th>
<th>AIFTA</th>
<th>CECA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MFN Rate (Import Duty)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTA Preferential Rate</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty Payable</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$0*</td>
<td>$0*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importer’s Total Cost of Goods (CIF and Import Duty)</td>
<td>$110,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff Savings</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Product meets the Rules of Origin under the respective FTA.*
Applicable Business Models
Applicable Business Models

Direct Shipment

Applicable to both AIFTA and CECA

PCO can be Preferential Certificate of Origin under CECA or Form AI under AIFTA.
Back-to-Back Form AI Arrangement

Applicable to ASEAN-India FTA (AIFTA) but not CECA.

Importer and exporter in Singapore must be the same.

The product must remain in the intermediate Party’s customs territory (for Singapore, goods must be kept in free trade zones or bonded areas).

The Back-to-back Form AI will not contain details of the Vietnamese manufacturer.
Third Party Invoicing

Manufacturer in Malaysia

Manufacturer issues invoice to company in third country who pays the manufacturer.

Third Party in Singapore

Company in third country issues invoice to importer and importer pays to company in third country.

Importer in India

Flow of goods:

Flow of Invoice:

Original Form AI

Applicable Business Models
Trade in Goods Chapter
Trade-in-Goods - CECA

- Tariff reduction schedule works on Margin of Preference (MOP)
- All goods are divided into 4 different lists with different tariff concessions.
- Refer to Annex 2A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concession Type</th>
<th>Concession Given</th>
<th>MOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest Programme</td>
<td>Customs duties are eliminated immediately when CECA comes into force (2005).</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phased Elimination</td>
<td>Customs duties will be gradually eliminated over a period of 5 years.</td>
<td>100% by 01 April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phased Reduction</td>
<td>Customs duties will be gradually reduced by 50% over a period of 5 years</td>
<td>50% by 01 April 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded</td>
<td>Customs duties will not be offered any concessions</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trade in Goods – CECA Review

- Protocol Amending the CECA between the Republic of India and the Republic of Singapore

- **Signed on 20 December 2007, implemented on 15 January 2008**

- 539 additional products including base metal, machinery and mechanical appliances, chemicals, plastic and rubber articles and textile and textile articles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List 1</th>
<th>List 2</th>
<th>List 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307 products</td>
<td>97 products</td>
<td>135 products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phased Elimination in 5 Stages</td>
<td>Phased Elimination in 9 Stages</td>
<td>Phased Reduction in 9 Stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0% by 1 December 2011</td>
<td>0% by 1 December 2015</td>
<td>5% by 1 December 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Trade in Goods – AIFTA Schedule of Tariff Commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>India, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore &amp; Thailand</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
<th>Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar &amp; Viet Nam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal Track 1</td>
<td>0% by 2013</td>
<td>0% by 2018</td>
<td>CLMV: 0% by 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Track 2</td>
<td>0% by 2016</td>
<td>0% by 2019</td>
<td>CLMV: 0% by 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Track</td>
<td>No more than 5% by 2016</td>
<td>No more than 5% by 2019</td>
<td>CLMV: No more than 5% by 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly Sensitive List</td>
<td>Reduced to 25% or 50% by 31 Dec 2019 for Indonesia, Malaysia &amp; Thailand.</td>
<td>Reduced to 25% or 50% by 31 Dec 2022 for Philippines.</td>
<td>Reduced to 25% or 50% by 31 Dec 2024 for Cambodia &amp; Viet Nam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Products</td>
<td>Reduced to 37.5% for crude palm oil, 50% for pepper &amp; 45% for the rest by Dec 2019.</td>
<td>Products will be subject to annual tariff review with a view to improving market access.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion List</td>
<td>Products will be subject to annual tariff review with a view to improving market access.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- CLMV: Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar & Viet Nam.
**Product Coverage**

- Identify Harmonised System (HS) code of your exporting product
- Check if your product is offered any concession under the FTA
- Annex 1, **Schedule of Tariff Commitments**, India to ASEAN 5 + CLMV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>HS CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>Base Rate (2007 MFN)</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>1-Jan-10</th>
<th>1-Jan-11</th>
<th>1-Jan-12</th>
<th>1-Jan-13</th>
<th>31-Dec-13</th>
<th>1-Jan-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4508</td>
<td>4008.21</td>
<td>Plates, sheets and strip</td>
<td></td>
<td>EL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4550</td>
<td>4008.21.10</td>
<td>Used in the manufacture of steel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>EL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4551</td>
<td>4008.21.20</td>
<td>For resoling or repairing or repairing machines</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>EL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4552</td>
<td>4008.21.90</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>EL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4553</td>
<td>4008.29.10</td>
<td>Rubber sheets and Resin rubber</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4554</td>
<td>4008.29.20</td>
<td>Blocks used in the manufacture of paper</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4555</td>
<td>4008.29.30</td>
<td>Latex foam sponge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4556</td>
<td>4008.29.40</td>
<td>Tread rubber and tread packing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4557</td>
<td>4008.29.90</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4558</td>
<td>4009.11</td>
<td>without fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4559</td>
<td>4009.11.00</td>
<td>Without fittings</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NT-2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4558</td>
<td>4009.11.02</td>
<td>with fittings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4559</td>
<td>4009.12.00</td>
<td>With fittings &lt;br&gt; Reinforced Oregon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>NT-1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules of Origin (ROO)
**Rules of Origin (ROO)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CECA ROO</th>
<th>AIFTA ROO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wholly Obtained</td>
<td>Wholly Obtained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional (India &amp; Singapore) Value Content</strong> of not less than <strong>40%</strong> of FOB price and <strong>A Change in HS Classification at the 4-digit level.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regional (India &amp; ASEAN) Value Content</strong> of not less than <strong>35%</strong> of FOB price and <strong>A Change in HS Classification at the 6-digit level.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Specific Rules</td>
<td>Product Specific Rules are still under negotiations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CECA ROO – Wholly Obtained or Produced in a Party

(a) a raw or mineral good/product extracted from its soil, waters, seabed, or beneath the seabed;
(b) a vegetable good harvested or produced there;
(c) an animals born and raised there;
(d) a good obtained from animals referred to in (c) above;
(e) a good obtained from hunting, trapping, fishing or aquaculture conducted there;
(f) a good of sea fishing and other marine goods taken from outside its territory/territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by vessels registered with a Party and flying its Flag;
(g) a good processed and/or made on board factory ships registered with a Party and flying its Flag exclusively from products referred to in paragraph (f) above;
(h) a good taken by a Party, or a person of a Party, from the sea bed or beneath the sea bed outside the territorial waters/sea of that Party, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea;
(i) articles collected there which no longer perform their original purpose nor are capable of being restored or repaired and are fit only for disposal or recovery of parts of raw materials, or for recycling purposes; and
(j) a good produced there exclusively from goods referred to in (a) through (i), or from their derivatives, at any stage of production.
Rules of Origin: Insufficient Operations

CECA: The following operations or processes shall not be considered as sufficient transformation:

a) operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage (such as drying, freezing, keeping in brine, ventilation, spreading out, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations);

b) Simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making-up of sets of articles), washing, painting, cutting;

c) changes of packing and breaking up and assembly of consignments;

d) simple cutting, slicing and repacking or placing in bottles, flasks, bags, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, and all other simple packing operations;

e) affixing of marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;

f) simple mixing of products whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in this Chapter to enable them to be considered as originating products;

g) simple assembly of parts of products to constitute a complete product;

h) disassembly;

i) slaughter of animals;

j) mere dilution water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the goods; and

k) a combination of two or more operations referred to in paragraphs (a) to (j).
AIFTA ROO – Wholly Produced or Obtained in the exporting Party

- (a) plant and plant products grown and harvested in the Party;
- (b) live animals born and raised in the Party;
- (c) products obtained from live animals referred to in paragraph (b);
- (d) products obtained from hunting, trapping, fishing, aquaculture, gathering or capturing conducted in the Party;
- (e) minerals and other naturally occurring substances, not included in paragraphs (a) to (d), extracted or taken from the Party’s soil, waters, seabed or beneath their seabed;
- (f) products taken from the waters, seabed or beneath the seabed outside the territorial waters of the Party, provided that that Party has the rights to exploit such waters, seabed and beneath the seabed in accordance with the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
- (g) products of sea fishing and other marine products taken from the high seas by vessels registered with the Party or entitled to fly the flag of that Party;
- (h) products processed and/or made on board factory ships registered with the Party or entitled to fly the flag of that Party, exclusively from products referred to paragraph (g);
- (i) articles collected in the Party which can no longer perform their original purpose nor are capable of being restored or repaired and are fit only for disposal or recovery of parts of raw materials, or for recycling purposes; and
- (j) products obtained or produced in the Party solely from products referred to in paragraphs (a) to (i).
Rules of Origin: Minimal Operations and Processes

AIFTA: A product shall not be considered originating in a Party if the following operations are undertaken exclusively by itself or in combination in the territory of that Party:

i. operations to ensure the preservation of products in good condition during transport and storage (such as drying, freezing, keeping in brine, ventilation, spreading out, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts, and like operations);

ii. simple operations consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting, cutting;

iii. changes of packing and breaking up and assembly of consignments;

iv. simple cutting, slicing and repacking or placing in bottles, flasks, bags, boxes, fixing on cards or boards, and all other simple packing operations;

v. affixing of marks, labels or other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;

vi. simple mixing of products whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in this Annex to enable them to be considered as originating products;

vii. simple assembly of parts of products to constitute a complete product;

viii. disassembly;

ix. slaughter which means the mere killing of animals; and

x. mere dilution with water or another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the products.
Rules of Origin: Minimal Operations and Processes

• AIFTA: For textiles and textile products listed in Appendix C, an article or material shall not be considered to be originating in a Party by virtue of merely having undergone any of the following:

i. simple combining operations, labelling, pressing, cleaning or dry cleaning or packaging operations, or any combination thereof;

ii. cutting to length or width and hemming, stitching or overlocking fabrics which are readily identifiable as being intended for a particular commercial use;

iii. Trimming and/or joining together by sewing, looping, linking, attaching of accessory articles such as straps, bands, beads, cords, rings and eyelets;

iv. one or more finishing operations on yarns, fabrics or other textile articles, such as bleaching, waterproofing, decating, shrinking, mercerizing, or similar operations; or

v. Dyeing or printing of fabrics or yarns.
Applying for Preferential Certificate of Origin (PCO) with Singapore Customs

**Factory Registration**
- Manufacturer must apply for registration of the factory with Singapore Customs (SC)
- SC will visit the factory to note:
  - Manufacturing operations;
  - Machinery and manpower &;
  - Updated production and book records

**Prepare Manufacturing Cost Statement**
- Manufacturer to prepare manufacturing cost statement for each product in order to prove local value content and/or change in tariff heading meets the Rules of Origin as stated in respective FTA
- Valid for one year

**Apply for Preferential Certificate of Origin**
- After SC approval of cost statement, Manufacturer to apply for Preferential CO from SC for each shipment
- Preferential CO valid for one year
- Manufacturer to sign on CO and send original copy to importer for importer to claim tariff concession
Step-by-Step Guide on Singapore Customs’ Website

How to apply for ordinary or preferential Certificate of Origin for locally manufactured goods with Singapore Customs?

1. Step 1: Register your Manufacturing Premises
2. Step 2: Submit the Manufacturing Cost Statement
4. Step 4: Collect the Certificate of Origin

How to apply for back-to-back preferential Certificate of Origin with Singapore Customs?

The back-to-back preferential CO is issued by Singapore Customs for the re-export of goods based on the preferential CO issued by the first exporting party. The goods must be imported into Singapore and meet the conditions for it to be issued.

Please refer to the legal text of the respective Free Trade Agreements for the eligibility requirements for back-to-back preferential CO application.
Notice No: 06/2016
15 August 2016

To Manufacturers Registered with Singapore Customs

Dear Sir/Madam

NEW MANUFACTURING COST STATEMENT (MCS) TEMPLATE FOR CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (CO) APPLICATION WITH SINGAPORE CUSTOMS

With the exception of wholly-obtained/produced goods, all CO applicants for locally manufactured goods are required to complete a MCS to Singapore Customs for verification under the relevant Free Trade Agreement (FTA) or Scheme.

2. Singapore Customs has harmonised the existing MCS templates from the various FTAs and Schemes into a single template. The new template will facilitate the preparation of MCS as the Qualifying/Regional Value Content will be auto-computed. Companies that wish to qualify the same good for multiple FTAs and Schemes could make minor changes to their initial MCS template and submit it for another FTA or Scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>DETAILS OF MANUFACTURER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Name of Manufacturer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Unique Entity Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TYPE OF FREE TRADE AGREEMENT OR SCHEME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Free Trade Agreement or Scheme</td>
<td>Please choose from the dropdown list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DETAILS OF GOOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Description of Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Model (if any)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>HS Code</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Value of Good</td>
<td>Currency Type</td>
<td>Please choose from the dropdown list</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Weight of Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Date of Manufacturing Cost Statement (dd/mm/yyyy)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ORIGIN CRITERION(A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>(check the boxes in accordance to the origin criterion(a) you wish for your good to qualify under)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Qualifying/Regional Value Content</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Change in Tariff Classification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MANUFACTURER'S DECLARATION

We confirm that the last production process of the good is carried out in Singapore and certify that the information on this document is true and correct. We understand that we are liable for any false information made on this document. We permit, as and when required, inspection of our factory/good by Singapore Customs and undertake to maintain up-to-date costing records.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Managing Director/ Authorised Senior Management</th>
<th>Signature / Date</th>
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<th>Name of Accountant</th>
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<th>Name of Person who completed this</th>
<th>Signature / Date / Contact No.</th>
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Company Stamp
Summary: Steps to Obtain Tariff Concessions

Step 1: Understand the trade flow of your product

Step 2: Find out the HS code of your product

Step 3: Check that product is offered tariff concessions under the FTA

Step 4: Check that your product satisfy the Rules of Origin

Step 5: Comply with documentary requirement
Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are treaties which make trade and investments between 2 or more economies easier. International business is now simpler with Singapore’s network of 20 FTAs.

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) help to grow your export business by:

- Making your exports cheaper
- Giving you easier access to your export market(s)
- Ensuring Business Stability
# Singapore Free Trade Agreements

Singapore has an extensive network of 20 implemented FTAs with 31 trading partners.

## Implemented FTAs

**Bilateral FTAs**
Agreements signed between Singapore and a single trading partner

- China-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (CSFTA)
- India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA)
- Korea-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (KSFTA)
- New Zealand-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Partnership (ANZSCEP)
- Panama-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PSFTA)
- Peru-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (PeSFTA)

**Regional FTAs**
Agreements signed between Singapore and a group trading partners

- ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA)
- ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA)
- ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA)
- ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP)
- ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area (AKFTA)
- ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)
- EFTA-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (ESFTA)
Free Trade Agreements with Dialogue Partners

- ASEAN – Australia New Zealand Free Trade Area
- ASEAN – China Free Trade Area
- ASEAN – India Free Trade Area
- ASEAN – Japan Free Trade Area
- ASEAN – Republic of Korea Free Trade Area

For inquiries about ASEAN Free Trade Agreements with Dialogue Partners, click here.
More FTA Information

- FTAs and Singapore’s network
- http://www.iesingapore.com/fta
- http://www.asean.org
- http://www.cbec.gov.in/ (India Customs)

- Preferential Certificate of Origin
- Procedures & Guide to Rules of Origin:
  - http://www.customs.gov.sg

- Further enquires with IE:
  - Email: enquiry@iesingapore.gov.sg