1. The Secretariat report for the Trade Policy review of Singapore (C/RM/S/22A and B) covers developments in the economy and trade until mid-1991. This addendum contains information available on developments in trade policy since then.

2. At the Fourth ASEAN Summit, on 28 January 1992, participants agreed to create the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) within 15 years. The pivotal mechanism of the AFTA, a Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) scheme, covers manufactured items, capital goods and processed agricultural products. Agricultural raw materials are excluded from the programme. Tariffs on eligible products are to be reduced to a maximum of 5 per cent by the year 2008. All quantitative restrictions on these products are to be eliminated by that date. In order to qualify for preferential treatment, products must have an ASEAN content of at least 40 per cent. All items under the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements (APTA) which are not transferred to the CEPT scheme will continue to receive the existing margin of preference as at 31 December 1992. The agreement on the CEPT is linked to a more general economic cooperation pact.

1Singapore, together with Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, is a member of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2 Fifteen groups of products were included in the CEPT scheme for accelerated tariff reductions. These products are: vegetable oils, cement, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, plastics, rubber products, leather products, pulp, textiles, ceramic and glass products, gems and jewellery, copper cathodes, electronics, and wooden and rattan furniture.
3. No other major trade-related policy changes have occurred, or have been announced, in Singapore over the past five months.

4. In December 1991, the European Community notified its intention not to apply to certain GATT contracting parties - Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore - the provisions of Part IV of GATT in implementing the results of the Uruguay Round. Singapore expressed its serious concerns about what it considered a "unilateral act intended to target against specific countries".

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3 For environmental reasons, Singapore introduced on 3 January 1992 a ban on production, imports and sales of chewing gum. According to press reports, imports of chewing gum would be subject to a maximum fine of S$6,200, a year in jail or both.

4 Communications to the Trade Negotiations Committee contained in documents MTN.TNC/W/92 and MTN.TNC/W/94.