AND INDUSTRY





The Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) between Singapore, Chile and New Zealand is the first DEA concluded by Singapore. The DEPA is a first of its kind agreement that establishes new approaches and collaborations in digital trade issues, promotes interoperability between different regimes and addresses the new issues brought about by digitalisation.

The DEPA includes the following key features:



Signed by Singapore, Chile and New Zealand



The **first of its kind agreement** representing a new form of economic engagement and trade in the digital era.

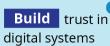
DEPA will:













Key Features

Facilitate end-to-end digital trade:

Digital Identities

Develop safe and secure digital identities that are mutually recognised.

Shorter invoice processing time,

faster payment and cost savings

when similar e-invoicing standards



Paperless Trade

Reduce time for document transit and cargo clearance, resulting in lower operating costs.



FinTech and E-Payments

Promote cooperation among companies in the FinTech sector and develop FinTech solutions for businesses.



are adopted.

E-invoicing

Enable trusted data flows:

Personal Data Protection

Develop mechanisms to protect personal data being transferred across borders, based on international frameworks.



Cross-border Data Flows

Businesses can transfer information across borders and serve their customers, regardless of where they are located.



Open Government Data

Expand access to, and use of, open government data to generate new opportunities for businesses, especially SMEs.



Data Innovation and Regulatory Sandboxes

Facilitate the development of new products and services by promoting data-driven innovation across borders.



Build trust in digital systems and facilitate opportunities for participation in the Digital Economy:

Artificial Intelligence

Promotes the adoption of ethical AI governance frameworks, which factor in principles that the countries have agreed to, in order to harness AI in a responsible manner.



These include: (i) AI should be transparent, fair and explainable, and (ii) AI must have human-centred values.

SMEs Cooperation

Capacity-building efforts such as a Digital SME Dialogue to promote information sharing and exchange.



Online Consumer Protection

Adopt or maintain laws and regulations that guard against fraudulent, misleading or deceptive conduct that causes harm to consumers engaged in online commercial activities.



Digital Inclusivity

Remove barriers to the digital economy and promote digital inclusion and participation.



Reference Material

<u>Digital Economy Partnership Agreement</u>



Press Releases

<u>25 August 2022 - Digital Economy Partnership Agreement Joint Committee Commences Accession Working Group for Canada</u>

18 August 2022 - Digital Economy Partnership Agreement Joint Committee Commences Accession Working Group for China

<u>5 October 2021 - Minister Gan Kim Yong Participates in Meeting on the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement</u>

28 December 2020 - Digital Economy Partnership Agreement Enters into Force

12 June 2020 - Singapore, Chile and New Zealand Sign Digital Economy Partnership Agreement Electronically

<u>21 January 2020 - Singapore Substantially Concludes Negotiations for Digital Economy Partnership Agreement with Chile and New Zealand</u>

17 May 2019 - Singapore Leads the Way in New Digital Economy Partnership Agreement with Chile and New Zealand





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