

CHAPTER 5 : TEXTILES AND APPAREL**ARTICLE 5.1 : SCOPE**

1. This Chapter applies to measures adopted or maintained by a Party, including administrative, judicial, and enforcement actions by a Party, and to cooperation between the Parties, relating to trade in textile and apparel goods.
2. Singapore's obligations under this Chapter with respect to enterprises cover:
 - (a) conduct of enterprises in Singapore, including:
 - (i) production, processing, or manipulation of textile or apparel goods in its territory, including in a free trade zone,
 - (ii) importation of such goods into its territory, including into a free trade zone or
 - (iii) exportation of such goods from its territory, including from a free trade zone; and
 - (b) conduct of enterprises operating under the Outward Processing Arrangement, as well as maintenance of records and documents by such enterprises in Singapore that may be relevant to determining the existence or extent of circumvention.
3. In the event of any inconsistency between this Chapter and another Chapter of this Agreement, this Chapter shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

ARTICLE 5.2 : ANTI-CIRCUMVENTION

1. The details of cooperation on matters relating to textile and apparel goods are as stated in this Chapter. Each Party shall take necessary and appropriate measures, including administrative, judicial and enforcement action:
 - (a) to aggressively enforce its laws relating to circumvention;
 - (b) to actively cooperate with the other Party in the enforcement of the other Party's laws relating to circumvention; and
 - (c) to prevent circumvention.
2. In furtherance of paragraph 1, each Party shall maintain or adopt laws that:
 - (a) authorize its officials to take action to deter circumvention and to carry out obligations under this Chapter relating to information sharing; and

- (b) establish criminal penalties, and civil or administrative penalties, that effectively deter circumvention.

ARTICLE 5.3 : MONITORING

1. Singapore shall establish and maintain programs to monitor the importation, production, exportation, and processing or manipulation in a free trade zone of textile and apparel goods, as specified in this Article. These programs shall provide the information necessary for each Party to ascertain whether a violation of its laws relating to trade in textile and apparel goods or an act of circumvention is occurring or has occurred.
2. Singapore shall institute a registration system covering all enterprises operating in its territory or operating under the Outward Processing Arrangement and that are engaged in the production of textile or apparel goods or the export to the United States of such goods that a person claims as originating goods or marks as products of Singapore.
3. Singapore shall register enterprises under the system described in paragraph 2 for terms of up to two years, subject to renewals of up to two years at a time. Singapore shall not authorize a textile or apparel good that a person claims as an originating good or marks as a product of Singapore to be exported to the United States unless the good is produced by a registered enterprise and exported by a registered enterprise.
4. Singapore shall establish and maintain a program to verify that textile and apparel goods that a person claims as originating goods or marks as products of Singapore and that are exported to the United States are produced by registered enterprises. This program shall include on-site government inspections of such enterprises at least twice a year and without prior notice to verify that they comply with laws of Singapore relating to trade in textile and apparel goods and that their production of and capability to produce such goods are consistent with claims regarding the origin of such goods. Under this program, Singapore shall provide to the United States:
 - (a) within 14 days of the completion of each such inspection, a written report regarding the results of that inspection, including any conduct discovered as a result of the inspection that Singapore believes to be a violation of either Party's laws relating to circumvention, and
 - (b) each year, a written report summarizing the results of all such inspections on an enterprise-by-enterprise basis.

The first report under subparagraph (b) shall be submitted no later than 12 months after this Chapter takes effect. Singapore shall designate any information in reports under subparagraph (a) or (b) that it considers to be confidential.

5. For each shipment of textile or apparel goods that a registered enterprise produces for exportation to the United States or exports to the United States, Singapore shall require the enterprise to maintain in Singapore records relating to such production or exportation for a period of five years from the date on which such records are created. Singapore also shall

require each registered enterprise that produces textile or apparel goods to maintain in Singapore records relating to its production capabilities in general, the number of persons it employs, and any other records and information sufficient to allow officials of each Party to verify the enterprise's production and exportation of textile or apparel goods, including:

- (a) records demonstrating that the materials used to produce or assemble textile and apparel goods were obtained or produced by the enterprise and were available for production, such as:
 - (i) bills of lading from the persons that supplied the materials;
 - (ii) customs clearance records or equivalent records if the materials were imported into Singapore; and
 - (iii) transaction records, including:
 - (A) commercial invoices, if the materials were purchased,
 - (B) transfer records,
 - (C) mill certificates if the materials were spun, extruded (for yarns) or woven, knitted or formed by any other fabric forming process (for example, tufting) by an enterprise of Singapore,
 - (D) production records if the registered enterprise produced the materials, and
 - (E) purchase orders if the materials were imported from a foreign producer, broker, trader, or other intermediary;
- (b) with respect to textile and apparel goods the enterprise has produced that are claimed as originating goods or marked as products of Singapore, production records that substantiate the claim or marking, such as:
 - (i) cutting records for products assembled from cut components;
 - (ii) assembly or production records that the production manager maintains on the factory floor that document daily production, including workers' daily production records, wage records, production steps, and sewing tickets; and
 - (iii) employee time cards, payment records, or other documentation showing which employees were working, how long they worked, and what work they performed during the period the goods were produced;

- (c) with respect to textile and apparel goods that a subcontractor has produced in whole or in part for the enterprise and that are claimed as originating goods or marked as products of Singapore, records that substantiate the claim, such as:
 - (i) cutting records for products assembled from cut components;
 - (ii) if partially assembled by the subcontractor, production records documenting the partial assembly;
 - (iii) bills of lading; and
 - (iv) transfer documents to the shipper or primary contractor and proof of payment by the shipper or primary contractor for the work done; and
- (d) records establishing which production processes took place outside the territory of Singapore, if a portion of the processing or operations was conducted there under the Outward Processing Arrangement, such as:
 - (i) records demonstrating export from Singapore of materials, components, subassemblies or finished goods for processing; and
 - (ii) customs records or records containing equivalent information, such as cargo manifests, showing re-importation into Singapore of the goods after processing.

6. Singapore shall establish and maintain a program to ensure that textile and apparel goods that are imported into or exported from Singapore or that are processed or manipulated in a free trade zone in Singapore en route to the United States are marked with the correct country of origin and that the documents accompanying the goods accurately describe the goods. This program shall provide for:

- (a) immediate referral by Singapore officials of suspected violations of either Party's laws relating to intentional circumvention to the appropriate enforcement authorities; and
- (b) not later than 14 days after the resolution of the matter,⁵⁻¹ issuance by Singapore to the United States of a written report of
 - (i) each violation of a law of Singapore relating to circumvention, including a failure to maintain or produce records, and

⁵⁻¹ For purposes of this paragraph, the term "resolution of the matter" means, with regard to the violation or other act of circumvention in question, (1) a decision by Singapore not to prosecute, (2) a judgment, or (3) a settlement in accordance with the law.

- (ii) any other act of circumvention;

involving textile or apparel goods destined for the United States, occurring in the territory of Singapore, and resulting in enforcement action by Singapore. In each case, the report shall state the enforcement action taken and the ultimate resolution of the matter. Singapore shall designate in the report any information it considers to be confidential, except that, at a minimum, Singapore may not designate the name of any enterprise that its enforcement authorities have determined to have engaged in circumvention.

ARTICLE 5.4 : COOPERATION

General

1. In furtherance of Article 5.2.1(b), on request, a Party shall, in a manner consistent with its laws and procedures,
 - (a) promptly obtain from an enterprise and provide to the other Party, to the extent available, all correspondence, reports, bills of lading, invoices, order confirmations, and other documents or information, relevant to circumvention, that the requesting Party considers may have taken place; and
 - (b) facilitate the gathering by the other Party's enforcement authorities of information relevant to circumvention, including, as appropriate, by conducting site visits or establishing contacts with persons in the Party's territory.

Any request for cooperation under this Article shall be made in writing and shall include a brief statement of the matter at issue and the cooperation requested.

Site Visits

2. A Party seeking to conduct site visits in the territory of the other Party shall provide a written request to the host Party's competent authority not less than 14 days before the proposed dates of the visits. The request shall identify the number of enterprises to be visited, the proposed dates of the visits, and the reason for the visits, but need not specify the identities of the enterprises to be visited.
3. The competent authority shall be prohibited from informing any person, other than officials of the host Party directly responsible for organizing the site visits, of the request and its contents. The host Party shall prohibit those officials and any other person in its territory from notifying an enterprise in advance of a visit. The responsible officials of the host Party shall seek permission to conduct a site visit from a responsible person at the enterprise at the time of the visit.
4. Responsible officials of the Party seeking to conduct site visits in the territory of the other Party shall conduct such visits together with responsible officials of the host Party and in

accordance with the laws of the host Party. On completion of a site visit, the requesting Party shall brief the responsible officials of the host Party and shall subsequently provide to that Party a written report of the results of the visit. The written report shall include:

- (a) the name of the enterprise visited;
- (b) for each shipment checked, information discovered relating to circumvention;
- (c) observations made at the enterprise relating to circumvention; and
- (d) as relevant, an assessment of whether the enterprise is maintaining records of the type described in Article 5.3.5 and can demonstrate that its production of and capability to produce textile or apparel goods is consistent with claims that the textile or apparel goods it produces or has produced are originating goods or products of the host Party.

5. If the responsible person at an enterprise proposed to be visited denies permission for the site visit to occur:

- (a) the visit shall not occur;
- (b) the host Party shall not issue any visas or export licenses that may be required to accompany textile or apparel goods that the enterprise produces or exports when such goods are exported to the requesting Party, until the host Party determines that the enterprise's production of and capability to produce such goods is consistent with claims that textile or apparel goods it produces or has produced are originating goods or products of the host Party; and
- (c) the requesting Party may deny entry of textile or apparel goods produced or exported by the enterprise until that Party determines that the enterprise's production of and capability to produce such goods is consistent with claims that textile or apparel goods it produces or has produced are originating goods or products of the host Party.

6. Permission for a site visit shall be deemed to have been denied if the enterprise does not allow the responsible officials of the requesting Party access to:

- (a) the enterprise's premises, including its production and storage areas and any other facilities;
- (b) any production records relating to:
 - (i) textile or apparel goods that have been exported to the territory of the requesting Party;
 - (ii) the enterprise's production capabilities in general; and

- (iii) number of persons the enterprise employs; and
- (c) any other records or information, including records and information of the type described in Article 5.3, relevant to a determination of whether the enterprise's production of and capability to produce textile or apparel goods are consistent with claims that the textile and apparel goods it produces or has produced are originating goods or products of the host Party.

Establishing Facts

7. If a Party suspects that circumvention has occurred, on its request the other Party shall facilitate the gathering of the facts necessary for the requesting Party to determine whether circumvention has occurred. If a Party determines that circumvention has occurred, on its request the other Party shall facilitate the requesting Party's establishment of any additional facts necessary to take enforcement action and to prevent circumvention. This paragraph applies to circumvention or suspected circumvention with regard to importation, exportation, processing or manipulation in a free trade zone, or transshipment.⁵⁻²

8. If a Party requests the other Party to examine transshipped textile or apparel goods, its officials shall endeavor to examine such goods.⁵⁻³

9. When a Party makes a request under paragraph 7 with respect to a particular shipment, it shall, to the extent possible, notify the other Party of: the importer, the exporter, the country of origin, the dates on which the shipment was entered, the port or ports of entry, and the cargo description or Harmonized System subheading of the goods.

ARTICLE 5.5 : ENFORCEMENT

1. In furtherance of Article 5.2.1, each Party shall vigorously investigate claims of violations of laws relating to circumvention and, where appropriate, bring enforcement action to address any such violations.

2. If Singapore discovers conduct by an enterprise that it suspects is a violation of either Party's laws relating to circumvention, and the conduct has not been noted in a report under Article 5.3.4, Singapore shall note the conduct in a report provided to the United States not later than 14 days after the discovery. If Singapore suspects that the conduct noted in a report under

⁵⁻² Singapore shall ensure that its officials have the authority to examine textile and apparel goods imported into Singapore, exported from Singapore, processed or manipulated in a free trade zone, or transshipped in Singapore en route to the United States, to ascertain that these goods correctly identify their country of origin, that the documents accompanying the goods correctly describe the goods, and that information that Singapore officials discover in the course of such examinations may be shared with the United States.

⁵⁻³ With regard to transshipped textile or apparel goods that are not claimed to be originating goods or products of Singapore, and that do not undergo processing or manipulation in a free trade zone, Singapore is not required to take any action other than to share information about such goods with the United States.

either the first sentence of this paragraph or Article 5.3.4 involves intentional circumvention, it shall immediately investigate and report the results of the investigation to the United States within 14 days of the conclusion of the investigation. In that case, Singapore shall also immediately initiate a detailed review of all textile and apparel goods that the enterprise has produced for exportation to the United States or exported to the United States during the six months preceding the date that Singapore discovered the conduct. Singapore shall prepare a report describing the results of that review and shall transmit that report to the United States no later than 60 days after it provides the report called for under the first sentence of this paragraph or under Article 5.3.4. The Parties may agree, in light of the facts of a particular review, to extend this 60-day period.

3. A report describing the results of a review of textile and apparel goods conducted pursuant to paragraph 2 shall include the following:

- (a) the name and address of the enterprise investigated;
- (b) the nature of the suspected violation (for example, failure to maintain adequate production records, or making false statements relating to country of origin or production);
- (c) a brief description of the evidence of a violation;
- (d) any penalty imposed or other action taken;
- (e) the identification numbers of the visas or export licenses corresponding to the goods and of all visas or export licenses that Singapore has issued to the enterprise during the 12 months before the date on which the conduct was discovered. If no visa or export license numbers are available, the report shall include the invoice number and date of export for each exportation of goods to the United States;
- (f) the product category, description, and quantity of the goods included in the exportations to the United States; and
- (g) purchase orders, bills of lading, contracts, payment records, invoices, and other records indicating the origin of the goods included in the exportations to the United States, and information identifying the importer of those goods in the United States, if Singapore possesses such information.

4. If Singapore finds that an enterprise has engaged in intentional circumvention, it shall take effective enforcement action, which shall include denying permission for an appropriate period for textile or apparel goods that the enterprise produces or exports to be exported to the United States.

5. (a) If a Party finds that an enterprise in its territory or operating under the Outward Processing Arrangement:

- (i) has failed to maintain or produce records in accordance with the Party's laws adopted or maintained in accordance with this Chapter,⁵⁻⁴ or
- (ii) has engaged in conduct inconsistent with the Party's law that was intended to or did in fact result in circumvention,

and if the Party requires a visa or export license to accompany exportations of textile or apparel goods to the territory of the other Party, then beginning on the date of the finding, the Party shall not issue, for a period at least as long as the applicable period described in paragraph 6, such a visa or export license to the enterprise.

- (b) If the United States finds that an enterprise of Singapore has engaged in intentional circumvention, then beginning on the date of the finding it may deny entry into the United States, during a period no longer than the applicable period described in paragraph 6, of textile or apparel goods that the enterprise has produced or exported.
6. (a) With respect to a first finding under paragraph 5(a) or a first finding under paragraph 5(b), the applicable period is six months.
- (b) With respect to a second finding under paragraph 5(a) or a second finding under paragraph 5(b), the applicable period is two years.
- (c) With respect to any further finding under paragraph 5(a) or 5(b), the applicable period shall be two years, except that where measures a Party imposed with respect to the enterprise as a result of an earlier finding under paragraph 5(a) or 5(b) are still in effect, the applicable period shall be extended by the period remaining before those measures expire.

ARTICLE 5.6 : INFORMATION SHARING

1. Within three months after the date this Chapter takes effect, Singapore shall notify the United States in writing of the names of all registered enterprises. Thereafter, Singapore shall provide the names of any newly registered, de-registered, or re-registered enterprises in written, quarterly updates to the United States.

2. At the time Singapore notifies the United States of a registered enterprise, it shall supply profile information to the United States regarding the enterprise, and shall update the information annually. This information shall include:

- (a) name of the enterprise;

⁵⁻⁴ A Party is not required to take action under this paragraph if it finds that an enterprise's failure to maintain or produce records is the result of clerical error or inadvertence.

- (b) address of the enterprise and locations of its facilities in Singapore, and, for an enterprise operating under the Outward Processing Arrangement, location of its facilities, whether in Singapore or outside of Singapore, involved in the production of textile or apparel goods claimed to be originating goods or marked as products of Singapore or export of such goods to the United States;
- (c) telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address;
- (d) statement of whether the enterprise is owned by Singapore persons, non-Singapore persons, or both;
- (e) names of:
 - (i) the directors and their respective positions within the enterprise, and
 - (ii) the owners, in the case of an enterprise that is not incorporated;
- (f) number of workers, skill sets (occupations), wages, hours of work, and minimum age for employment;
- (g) number and type of machines the enterprise uses to produce textile or apparel goods;
- (h) production capacity of the enterprise and identification of textile or apparel goods the enterprise produces; and
- (i) names of customers in the United States.

ARTICLE 5.7 : CONFIDENTIALITY

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, each Party shall maintain the confidentiality of non-publicly available information, including business confidential information, that the other Party provides to it in accordance with this Chapter and has designated as confidential, unless the Party that provided the information gives permission for the information to be publicly disclosed.
2. A Party shall not disclose to a non-Party for law enforcement purposes or in connection with judicial proceedings information relating to intentional circumvention that the other Party has provided to the Party pursuant to Article 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 or 5.6, unless the other Party consents to the disclosure.
3. (a) Subject to subparagraph (b), nothing in this Chapter shall prevent a Party from making public the name of an enterprise that the Party has found to have engaged in intentional circumvention or that has failed to demonstrate its production of or capability to produce textile or apparel goods as provided under this Chapter.

- (b) If a Party makes public the name of an enterprise as described in sub-paragraph (a) and the finding underlying the disclosure is based on information provided by the other Party pursuant to Article 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 or 5.6, the Party making the disclosure shall not disclose the information provided by the other Party or the fact that it based its finding on information provided by the other Party, unless the other Party consents to the disclosure of such information or such fact.

4. If a Party considers that the other Party has not maintained the confidentiality of information as required under this Article, it may make a written request to the other Party for consultations. The Parties shall consult within 30 days after the request is delivered with a view to agreeing on appropriate steps to ensure compliance with this Article.

ARTICLE 5.8 : CONSULTATIONS AND RELATED MATTERS

1. A Party may request consultations with the other Party under this Article, with a view to seeking a mutually satisfactory solution, if it believes that:

- (a) the other Party is not complying with the terms of this Agreement relating to textile and apparel goods;
- (b) circumvention relating to trade between the Parties is occurring; or
- (c) the other Party is failing to effectively enforce its laws regarding circumvention.

Unless the Parties agree otherwise, they shall commence consultations within 30 days of a Party's receipt of a written request by the other Party and conclude consultations within 90 days of the Party's receipt of the written request.

2. If the Parties are unable to reach a mutually satisfactory solution under paragraph 1 and the United States has presented to Singapore clear evidence that circumvention has occurred, the United States may reduce the quantity of textile and apparel goods that may be imported into its territory from Singapore by an amount not to exceed three times the quantity of goods involved in the circumvention. In addition, the United States may revoke any preferential tariff treatment provided pursuant to this Agreement to the goods involved in the circumvention, and deny such treatment, for a period not to exceed four years, to any textile or apparel goods produced by an enterprise found to have engaged in such circumvention, including any successor of the enterprise and any other entity owned or operated by a principal of the enterprise, if such entity, of which that person is a principal, produces textile or apparel goods.^{5.5}

^{5.5} For purposes of this paragraph, the term "principal" means a person with principal ownership or control of an enterprise.

ARTICLE 5.9 : BILATERAL TEXTILE AND APPAREL SAFEGUARD ACTIONS

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 through 7 and during the transition period only, if, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a customs duty provided for in this Agreement, a textile or apparel good benefiting from preferential tariff treatment under this Agreement is being imported into the territory of a Party in such increased quantities, in absolute terms or relative to the domestic market for that good, and under such conditions that imports of such good from the other Party constitute a substantial cause of serious damage or actual threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive good, the importing Party may, to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy the serious damage and to facilitate adjustment by the domestic industry:

- (a) suspend the further reduction of any rate of duty provided for under this Agreement on the good; or
- (b) increase the rate of duty on the good to a level not to exceed the lesser of:
 - (i) the most-favored-nation (“MFN”) applied rate of duty in effect at the time the action is taken, and
 - (ii) the MFN applied rate of duty in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

2. In determining serious damage, or actual threat thereof, the Party:

- (a) shall examine the effect of increased imports on the particular industry, as reflected in changes in such relevant economic variables as output, productivity, utilization of capacity, inventories, market share, exports, wages, employment, domestic prices, profits, and investment, none of which is necessarily decisive; and
- (b) shall not consider changes in technology or consumer preference as factors supporting a determination of serious damage or actual threat thereof.

3. A Party shall deliver without delay written notice of its intent to take action under this Article to the other Party, and shall enter into consultations with that Party.

4. The following conditions and limitations apply to any action taken under paragraph 1:

- (a) no action may be maintained for a period exceeding two years, except that the period may be extended by up to two years if the competent authorities of the Party applying the action determine, in conformity with the procedures set out in this Article, that the action continues to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious damage and to facilitate adjustment by the domestic industry, and that there is evidence that the industry is adjusting;

- (b) no action may be taken by a Party against any particular good of the other Party more than once during the transition period; and
- (c) on termination of the action, the rate of duty shall be the rate that would have been in effect but for the action.

5. The Party taking an action under paragraph 1 shall provide to the Party against whose good the action is taken mutually agreed trade liberalizing compensation in the form of concessions having substantially equivalent trade effects or equivalent to the value of the additional duties expected to result from the emergency action. Such concessions shall be limited to textile and apparel goods, unless the Parties otherwise agree. If the Parties concerned are unable to agree on compensation within 30 days in the consultations under paragraph 3, the exporting Party may take action with respect to textile and apparel goods of the other Party that has trade effects substantially equivalent to the action taken under paragraph 1. The Party taking such action shall apply the action only for the minimum period necessary to achieve the substantially equivalent effects. However, the right to take such action shall not be exercised for the first 24 months that the action pursuant to paragraph 1 is in effect, provided that the action pursuant to paragraph 1 has been applied as a result of an absolute increase in imports and that such emergency action conforms to the provisions of this Article.

6. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to affect a Party's rights and obligations under Chapter 7, except that an action under this Article shall be considered a "safeguard measure" for purposes of Article 7.2.7 (Conditions and Limitations). Nothing in Chapter 7 shall be construed to affect a Party's rights and obligations under this Article.

7. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to limit the ability of a Party to restrain imports of textile and apparel goods in a manner consistent with the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing or the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

8. For purposes of this Article:

- (a) **substantial cause** means a cause that is important and not less than any other cause;
- (b) **transition period** means the 10-year period following entry into force of the terms of this Agreement relating to textile and apparel goods under Article 5.10.

ARTICLE 5.10 : EFFECTIVE DATE

The terms of this Agreement regarding textile and apparel goods shall take effect on the date on which:

- (a) the Parties have consulted with regard to their adoption or maintenance of laws necessary to implement this Chapter and have agreed that such laws are in place, and

- (b) the Parties have exchanged written notifications that their respective internal requirements for this Chapter to take effect have been fulfilled,

or on such other date as the Parties may agree.

ARTICLE 5.11 : DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Chapter:

1. **circumvention** means providing a false declaration or false information for the purpose of, or with the effect of, violating or evading existing customs, country of origin labeling, or trade laws of the respective Party relating to imports of textile and apparel goods, if such action results in the avoidance of tariffs, quotas, embargoes, prohibitions, restrictions, trade remedies, including antidumping or countervailing duties, or safeguard measures, or in obtaining preferential tariff treatment. Examples of circumvention include illegal transshipment; rerouting; fraud; false declarations concerning country of origin, fiber content, quantities, description, or classification; falsification of documents; and smuggling;
2. **free trade zone** means any area, designated under Singapore's Free Trade Zone Act or any successor act, used to store, assemble, mix, or otherwise manipulate any goods or to carry out such manufacture, in accordance with such act;
3. **host Party** means the Party in whose territory a site visit requested under Article 5.4.2 is conducted;
4. **Outward Processing Arrangement** means the arrangement whereby a registered Singapore textile or apparel goods producer is permitted to process outside Singapore subsidiary or minor processes of its textile or apparel goods without affecting the Singapore country of origin status of the textile or apparel goods;
5. **preferential tariff treatment** means the customs duty rate that is applicable to an originating good pursuant to Chapter 2;
6. **registered enterprise** means an enterprise that is a producer or exporter of textile or apparel goods and that is registered by Singapore under the system described in Article 5.3.2;
7. **requesting Party** means the Party seeking to conduct a site visit under Article 5.4.2;
8. **textile or apparel good** means a product listed in the Annex to the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; and
9. **transshipment or transshipped** means the removal of a good from the conveyance on which it was brought into the territory of a Party and the placement of such good on the same or another conveyance for the purpose of taking it out of the territory of the Party, including when such good undergoes processing or manipulation in a free trade zone.

