






**International Trade (Imports) – Trade Remedies**

Maintained

Jurisdiction	Source Information	Is there any domestic legislation applicable to trade remedies?	Are there organizations or persons responsible for conducting trade remedies investigations and imposing trade remedy measures?	Is the imposition of anti-dumping duties and/or countervailing duties subject to a "lesser duty rule"?	After requirements for anti-dumping/ countervailing duties or safeguard measures are met, is the imposition of trade remedies subject to a separate public interest test?	Are interested parties allowed to participate in an investigation?	Is there a right to appeal trade remedies decisions?
Singapore	Law stated as at 01 Nov 2023 (Andrew Lee (Weiming) and Yzabel Dumaguing, PDLegal LLC)	 The <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996</a> (CADD) is the main legislation that applies to trade	 The Minister for Trade and Industry (Minister) is responsible for conducting trade remedies investigatio	Yes, <a href="#">discretionary</a> Generally, the antidumping duties imposed are equivalent to the dumping margin determined to exist with	 Public interest is a criterion for certain decisions by the Minister for Trade and Industry under the <a href="#">Countervailing</a>	 "Interested party" is defined in section 2 of the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act</a>	 An interested party (as defined in section 2 of the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996</a> (CADD))

	<p>remedies. The CADDA regulates anti-subsidy measures and anti-dumping duties. Its provisions conform to the requirements of the relevant <a href="#">World Trade Organization (WTO)</a> agreements that Singapore is a party to, namely, the <a href="#">WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement</a> and the <a href="#">WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures</a>. Along with its substantive provisions, the CADDA includes provisions relating to the initiation and administration of countervailing</p>	<p>measures and imposing trade remedy measures, both final and provisional. The Minister's scope of investigative powers under the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996</a> is wide. For example, the Minister can make a final determination based on facts available if a party does not respond with the requested necessary information within a reasonable period or intentionally impedes an investigation.</p>	<p>measures and imposing trade remedy measures, both final and provisional. The Minister's scope of investigative powers under the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996 (CADDA)</a>. Similarly, the countervailing duties imposed are equal to the countervailable subsidy determined to be provided with respect to the subject goods (section 3(2), CADDA). However, the Minister for Trade and Industry (Minister) has the discretion to impose a lower countervailing or anti-dumping duty if the Minister finds that a lower duty is sufficient</p>	<p>measures and imposing trade remedy measures, both final and provisional. The Minister's scope of investigative powers under the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996 (CADDA)</a>, including whether to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate an investigation (sections 4(3)(b) and 19(3)(b), CADDA).</li> <li>• Impose anti-dumping or countervailing duties and the amount of these duties (sections 9(4) and 23(4), CADDA).</li> <li>• Suspend an investigation (sections 11(2)(c) and 25(2)(c), CADDA).</li> <li>• Conduct a review of anti-dumping or countervailing duties imposed</li> </ul>	<p>measures and imposing trade remedy measures, both final and provisional. The Minister's scope of investigative powers under the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996 (CADDA)</a> as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A producer, an exporter, or an importer of the subject goods.</li> <li>• A trade or business association of which a majority of members are producers, exporters, or importers of the subject goods.</li> <li>• The government of a country in which the subject goods are produced or from which they are exported.</li> <li>• A producer of like goods in Singapore.</li> <li>• A trade or business association of which a majority</li> </ul>	<p>measures and imposing trade remedy measures, both final and provisional. The Minister's scope of investigative powers under the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Act 1996 (CADDA)</a> has the right of review by the Anti-Dumping Tribunal (Tribunal) (established under section 30 of the CADDA) of any affirmative or negative final determination or final review determination against them issued by the Minister for Trade and Industry (Minister) (sections 13 and 27, CADDA). An application for review by the Tribunal must be made within 30 days of the date of the Minister's decision (sections 13(1)-(2) and 27(1)-(2), CADDA).</p>
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	<p>ing and anti-dumping duty investigations. Additional procedures and factors to take into consideration for investigations conducted under the CADDA can be found in the <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulations 1997(CADDR)</a>. See <a href="#">Practice Note, Trade Remedies: Overview (Singapore): Legal Framework</a>.</p>	<p>See <a href="#">Practice Note, Trade Remedies: Overview (Singapore): Institutional Framework</a>.</p>	<p>to eliminate the injury determined (sections 14(2)(b) and 3(2)(b), CADDA). See <a href="#">Practice Note, Trade Remedies: Overview (Singapore): Injury</a>.</p>	<p>(sections 12(1) and 26(1), CADDA). See <a href="#">Practice Note, Trade Remedies: Overview (Singapore): Injury</a>.</p>	<p>of members produce like goods in Singapore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any other person the Minister for Trade and Industry (Minister) considers appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Examples of ways that interested parties can participate in proceedings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing information relating to the subject matter of an investigation (section 34, CADDA and regulation 41, <a href="#">Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duties Regulation</a></li> </ul>	<p>On review, the Tribunal may affirm the Minister's decision or send it back to the Minister for reconsideration (sections 13(3) and 27(3), CADDA). The decision of the Tribunal is subject to judicial review by the High Court of Singapore on limited grounds such as illegality, irrationality, and procedural impropriety. See <a href="#">Practice Note, Trade Remedies: Overview (Singapore): Challenging Trade Remedy Decisions</a>.</p>
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