Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA)

DEPA will:
- **Facilitate** seamless end-to-end digital trade
- **Enable** trusted data flows
- **Build** trust in digital systems

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.

**Key Features**

**Facilitate** end-to-end digital trade:

- **Digital Identities**
  Develop safe and secure digital identities that are mutually recognised.

- **E-invoicing**
  Shorter invoice processing time, faster payment and cost savings when similar e-invoicing standards are adopted.

**Enable** trusted data flows:

- **Personal Data Protection**
  Develop mechanisms to protect personal data being transferred across borders, based on international frameworks.

- **Open Government Data**
  Expand access to, and use of, open government data to generate new opportunities for businesses, especially SMEs.

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

- **Cross-border Data Flows**
  Businesses can transfer information across borders and serve their customers, regardless of where they are located.

- **Data Innovation and Regulatory Sandboxes**
  Facilitate the development of new products and services by promoting data-driven innovation across borders.

- **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.

Information is accurate as of 8 June 2020