

CPTPP 2025

Quantitative Analysis Report



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Section A: CPTPP Trade Bloc Overview

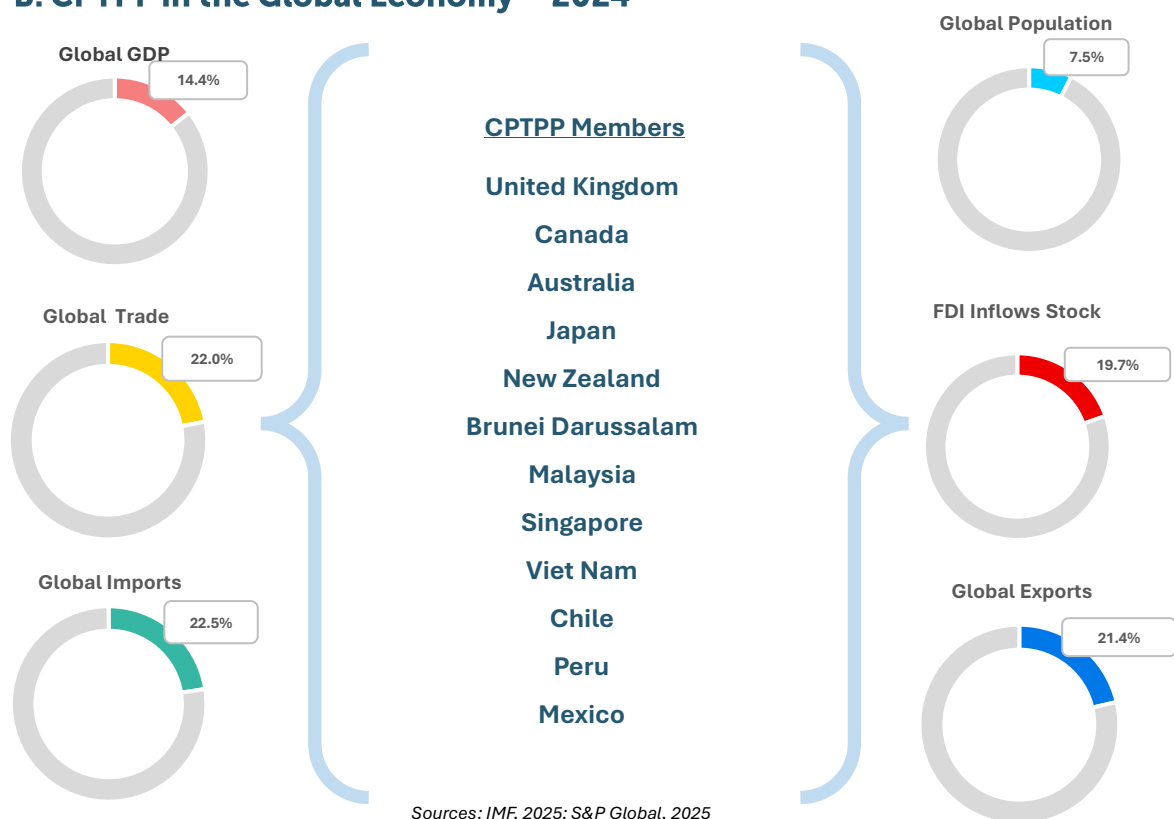


A. CPTPP Key Indicators – 2024



Sources: IMF, 2025; S&P Global, 2025; UNCTAD, 2025

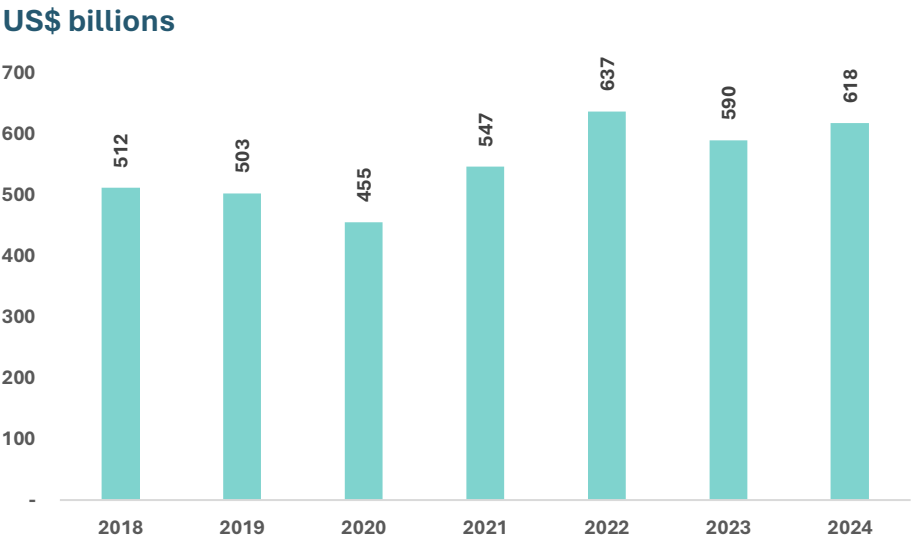
B. CPTPP in the Global Economy – 2024



Sources: IMF, 2025; S&P Global, 2025

C. CPTPP Intra-Bloc Trade Growth

Since the entry into force of the CPTPP in 2018, intra-bloc exports have shown a steady upward trend. Between 2018 and 2024, trade among CPTPP members grew at an average annual rate of **3.2%**, reaching **US\$618 billion** in 2024. This performance underscores the role of the CPTPP in deepening regional integration and fostering resilient supply chains within the bloc.



Source: TradeMap, 2025

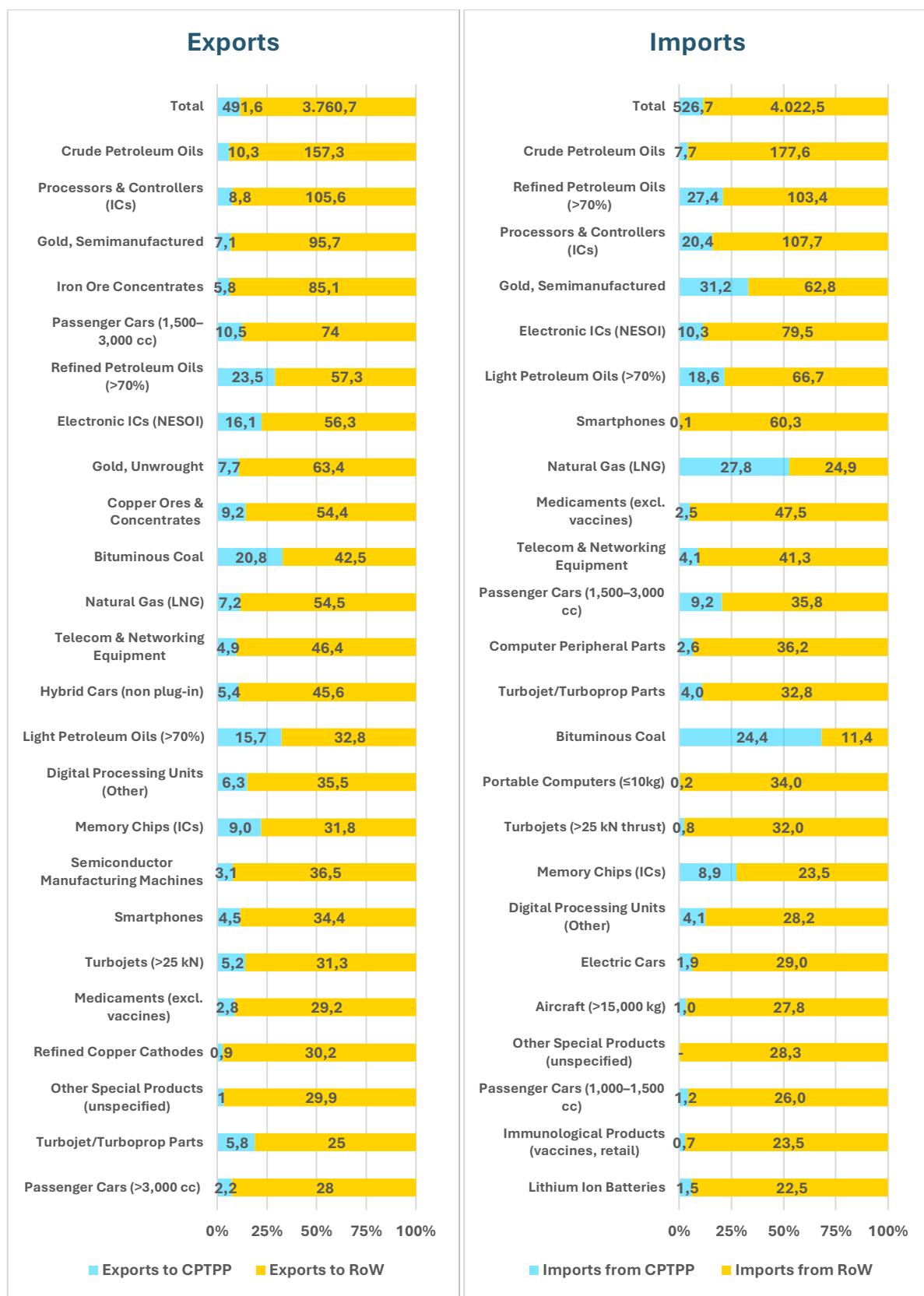
D. Intra-Trade in CPTPP by products



18.2%
of CPTPP exports
went to fellow CPTPP members in 2024

Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics, 2025

Imports and Exports in CPTPP by products. In percentage and billion dollars



Source: S&P Global, 2025

Most Traded Products in CPTPP

Most exported products to the world



Crude Petroleum Oils
157,349 USD mill.



Processors & Controllers (ICs)
105,631 USD mill.



Gold, Semi manufactured
95,720 USD mill.

Most imported products from the world



Crude Petroleum Oils
177,579 USD mill.



Processors & Controllers (ICs)
107,703 USD mill.



Refined Petroleum Oils (>70%)
103,396 USD mill.

Most exported products intra CPTPP



Refined Petroleum Oils (>70%)
23,545 USD mill.



Bituminous Coal
20,849 USD mill.



Electronic ICs (NESOI)
16,118 USD mill.

Most imported products intra CPTPP



Gold, Semi manufactured
31,242 USD mill.



Natural Gas (LNG)
27,789 USD mill.



Refined Petroleum Oils (>70%)
27,379 USD mill.

Source: S&P Global, 2025

E. Beyond commodities: CPTPP's hidden strengths in global trade

While oil, gas, and minerals dominate the value of CPTPP trade, the bloc also plays a significant role in other dynamic sectors. CPTPP accounts for **over 60% of world exports of avocados and cashew nuts**, **nearly 80% of lithium carbonates**, and **more than half of global trade in blueberries, cherries, and industrial robots**.

This concentration highlights CPTPP's potential as a **global hub for high-value foods, critical minerals for the energy transition, and advanced manufacturing**, offering opportunities for diversification and branding beyond traditional commodities.

Automotive Industry and Auto Parts



Passenger cars (1,500–3,000 cc)
34.0% of global exports.



Hybrid cars (non plug-in)
41.9% of global exports.



Goods transport vehicles (diesel, 5–20 tonnes)
48.7% of global exports.

Premium Foods and Agribusiness



Avocados (fresh or dried)
60.5% of global exports.



Cashew nuts (shelled)
91.2% of global exports.



Whiskies
59.8% of global exports.

Critical Minerals and New Energies



Lithium carbonates
78.4% of global exports.



Iodine
75.1% of global exports.



Refined copper cathodes
36.2% of global exports.

High-Tech and Advanced Manufacturing



Industrial Robots
35.7% of global exports.



Machines for flat panel displays
51.8% of global exports.



Turbopropellers (>1,100 kw)
66.3% of global exports.

Source: S&P Global, 2025

F. Tariff Liberalization under the CPTPP

The CPTPP delivers a high level of tariff elimination among its members. By 2025, over **93% of tariff lines** will be duty-free across the bloc, reaching nearly **99% in the final implementation year**. This makes CPTPP one of the most ambitious trade agreements worldwide in terms of market access and tariff liberalization.

CPTPP Countries								
% of tariff-free products								
Country	Tariff Universe	2018	%	2025	%	Final	%	Final Year
Australia	6,181	5,764	93.3%	6,173	99.9%	6,173	99.9%	2022
Brunei Darussalam	11,414	10,568	92.6%	11,404	99.9%	11,414	100%	2029
Canada	7,279	6,850	94.1%	7,054	96.9%	7,181	98.7%	2029
Chile	7,770	7,414	95.4%	7,729	99.5%	7,729	99.5%	2025
Japan	9,321	7,761	83.3%	8,135	87.3%	8,862	95.1%	2038
Malaysia	9,425	8,066	85.6%	8,856	94.0%	9,413	99.9%	2033
Mexico	12,314	9,462	76.8%	9,811	79.7%	12,244	99.4%	2033
New Zealand	7,510	7,111	94.7%	7,478	99.6%	7,478	100%	2024
Peru	7,554	6,123	81.1%	6,494	86.0%	7,507	99.4%	2033
Singapore	10,738	10,738	100%	10,738	100%	10,738	100%	2018
United Kingdom	10,093	-	-	9,631	95.4%	9,761	96.7%	2038
Viet Nam	9,840	6,376	64.8%	8,976	91.2%	9,631	97.9%	2038
Total	109,439	86,233	87.1%	102,479	93.6%	108,131	98.8%	



Section B: CPTPP Country Profiles





CPTPP Country Profile: AUSTRALIA



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Australia is a trading nation with a long history of openness to trade and investment, which has supported prosperity, job creation and a high standard of living. Today, Australia continues to benefit from free, fair and open trade, underpinned by strong institutions and transparent regulatory systems.
- Australia's economy is resource-rich and services-driven, specialising in sectors such as mining, energy, agriculture and world-class education. These strengths make Australia a leading global exporter of minerals, energy, food and education services, while also embracing opportunities in digital trade and green technologies.
- Through agreements like the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), Australia is deepening and diversifying trade relationships, creating new opportunities for businesses and supporting inclusive growth across the region.

World's leading exports from Australia

1st largest exporter of...

Barley
Iron ore
Coal
Lithium
Wool

2nd largest exporter of...

Beef
LNG

3rd largest exporter of...

Wheat
Copper ore

Source: UN Comtrade Database, 2024

Australia’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness	Digital Competitiveness	Human Development Index
#18 Global #5 Asia Pacific	#15 Global #6 Asia Pacific	#7 Global #1 Asia Pacific

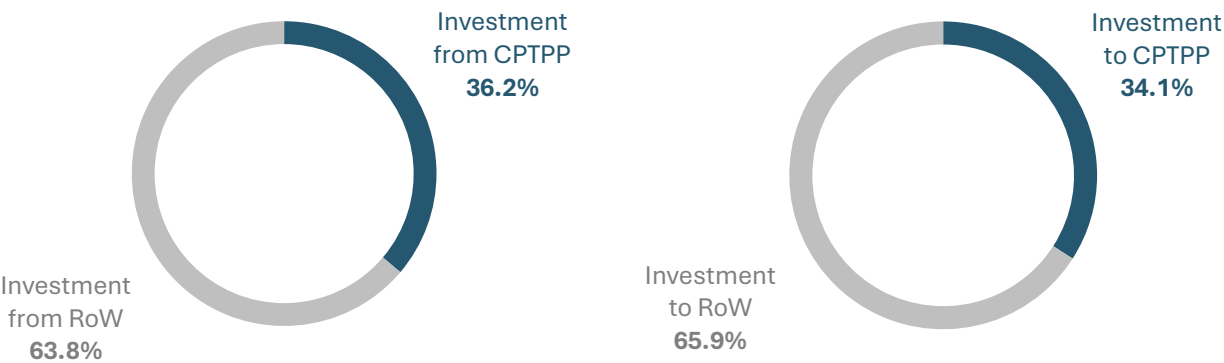
Source: IMD Business School; World Competitiveness Center; UNDP.

B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Total trade (AU\$ billion)	Total Exports (AU\$ billion)	Total Imports (AU\$ billion)
1,796.1	1.1%	27.4	65,248	46.3%	1,259	644.4	614.1

Source: IMF, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2024

Foreign Direct Investment

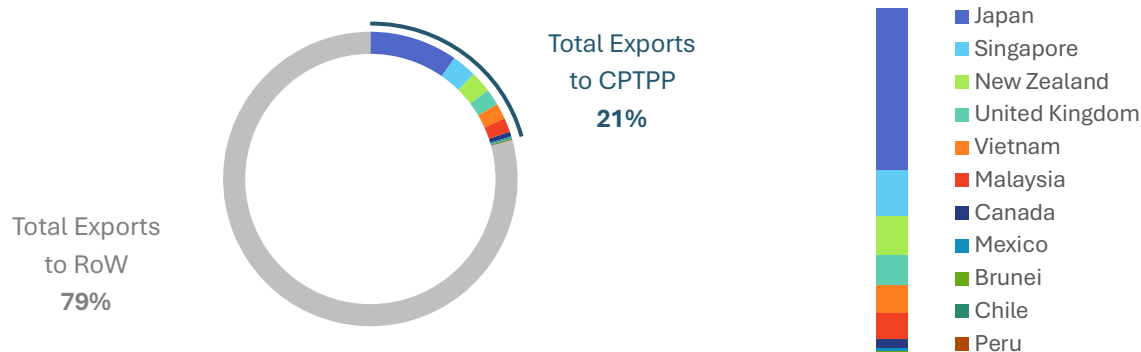


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics International Investment Position, Australia: Supplementary Statistics
Inward FDI data excludes Brunei, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Vietnam. Outward FDI data excludes Brunei, Chile and Vietnam.

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Australia's trade with the world amounted to AU\$1,259 billion.

Goods & Services Exports to CPTPP Countries

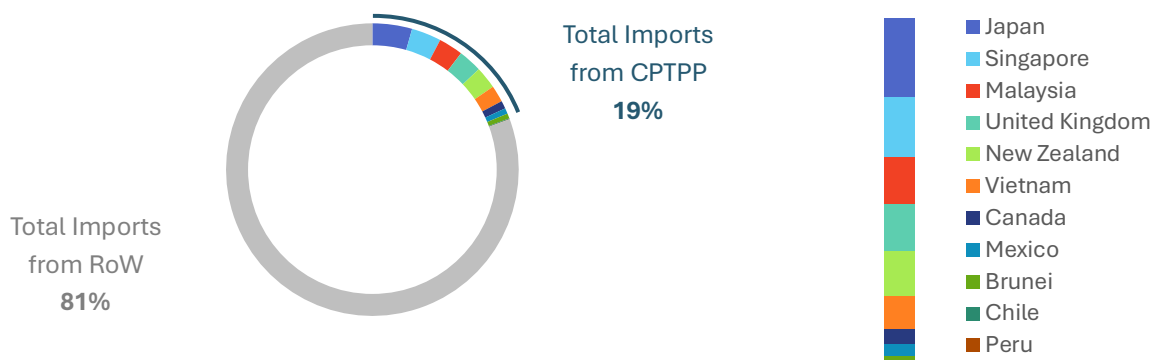


Top exported products to CPTPP (A\$ billion)

CPTPP Total	172
Coal	32.6
Natural gas	31.5
Travel services (personal, education & business related)	12.6
Gold	9.9
Iron ore & concentrates	8.8

21% of Australia's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Japan, Singapore, and New Zealand standing out as the main destinations.

Goods & Services Imports to CPTPP Countries



Top imported products from CPTPP (Billion AU\$)

CPTPP Total	145
Refined petroleum	21.2
Travel services (personal, education & business related)	20.3
Passenger motor vehicles	14.1
Transport services	8.5
Crude petroleum	5.0

19% of Chile's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Japan, Singapore, and Malaysia.

Source: Australian Department of Foreign Affairs

C. Tariff profile

- Australia maintains a low-tariff trade regime, with many goods already entering duty-free.
 - Under CPTPP, Australia removed tariffs on over 93% of tariff lines immediately, with the remainder phased out within a few years of implementation.
-

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Trade & Market Access	Investment	Supply Chain Integration
Goods and services exports to CPTPP economies grew by an average 9.5% per year in the five years to 2024, compared with 3.6% per year in the five years to 2018. Imports grew by 10.8% per year over the same period, up from 3.3% per year previously. Tariff elimination – 98% across the bloc – has expanded opportunities in agriculture, supporting regional food security. Deeper integration with partners such as Mexico has also driven diversification, with Australian barley exports rising 44%	Investment ties within CPTPP have deepened, with foreign investment from members into Australia increasing by 34.7% since entry into force. Canada’s investment stock alone doubled to \$100 billion.	CPTPP’s rules of origin allow inputs from any member to qualify for preferential treatment, enabling regional production networks. Australian cotton and grains now feed into manufacturing in Vietnam and Malaysia, strengthening Indo-Pacific value chains.



CPTPP Country Profile: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Brunei Darussalam (Brunei) is a small and relatively open economy rich in hydrocarbon resources. Situated on the northern end of the island of Borneo, Brunei has a total area of 5,765 square kilometers, with a population of about 455,500 in 2024. Brunei Darussalam continues to rank among the highest in terms of standard of living within ASEAN, with GDP per capita of over US\$30,000. In 2024, the economy registered a growth rate of 4.1 per cent, driven by a 5.4 per cent expansion in the Oil and Gas Sector and a 2.9 per cent increase in the Non-Oil and Gas Sector.
- Brunei also maintained macroeconomic stability during the year, with the inflation rate recorded at 0.4 per cent, and merchandise trade remained in surplus, rising from BND4.8 billion in 2023 to BND5.3 billion in 2024. The increase was supported by higher exports from both the upstream and downstream petrochemical industries. Brunei's main export markets were Australia, Singapore, and China.
- Given the economy's heavy reliance on hydrocarbons, Brunei has placed strong emphasis on diversification to ensure long-term sustainability. Government initiatives have been directed towards attracting foreign direct investment (FDI), fostering a more conducive business environment, strengthening private sector development, and encouraging the production of more value-added goods as well as non-oil and gas activities. In this regard, five priority sectors have been identified: (i) downstream oil and gas; (ii) food; (iii) services particularly trade, transport & logistics, and business services; (iv) information and communication technology (ICT); and (v) tourism, which are expected to serve as key drivers of Brunei's economic transformation in the years ahead.

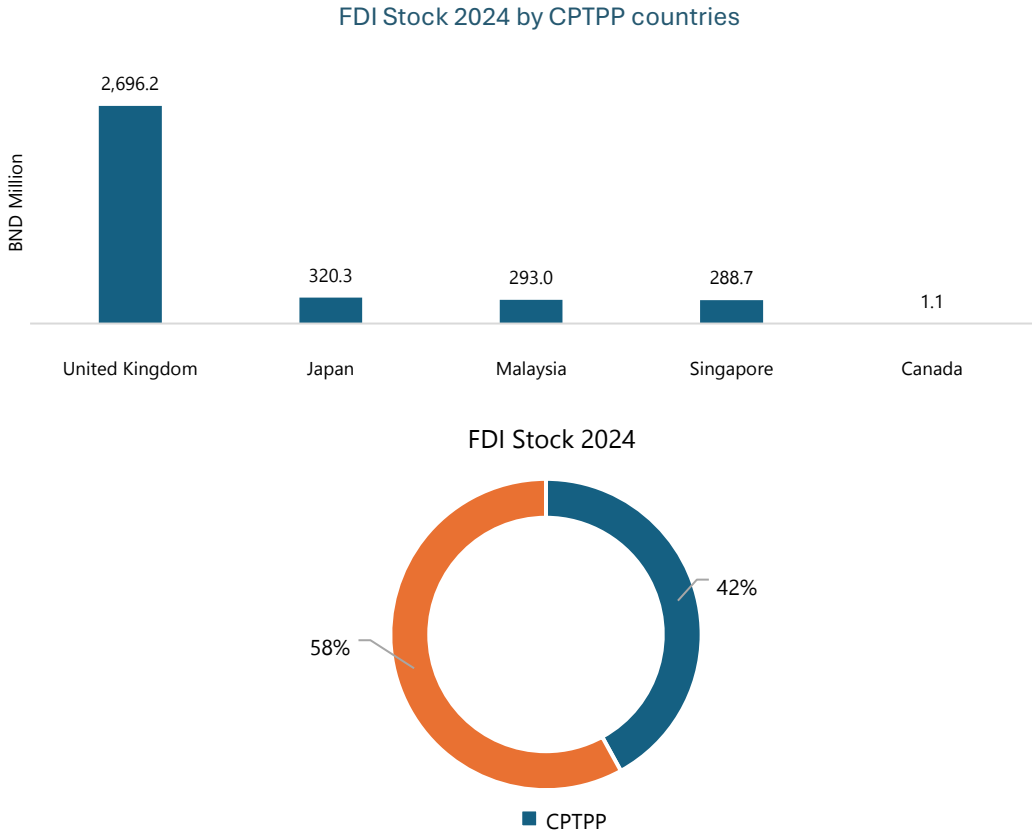
B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
15.3	4.1	0.46	33,579	121	18.5	11.2	7.3

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics.

Foreign Direct Investment (Stock at 2024, BND million)

Largest Foreign Investment by CPTPP Countries



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics.

Merchandise trade (Based Certificates of Origin data)

In 2024, Brunei Darussalam’s total merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$18,498 million, with CPTPP partners (based on COO data) accounting for 0.4% (US\$70.0 million) of this total.

Exports using Certificates of Origin by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: Trade Division, Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Among top exported products to CPTPP (US\$ Million)

CPTPP Total	70
Urea granulada/granular urea in bulk	9
Granular urea in bulk agricultural use fertilizante	9
Granular urea in bulk	5

In 2024, Brunei Darussalam exported products worth US\$70 million to CPTPP partner countries, representing 0.6% of the country’s merchandise exports (US\$11,219 million). Chile, Mexico, and Peru were the main destinations among CPTPP members.

Source: Trade Division, Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Imports using Certificates of Origin by CPTPP origin (2024)

No data available for imports using Certificates of Origin under CPTPP in 2024.

C. Tariff profile

- Since 2014, Brunei’s share of duty-free lines increased from 76% to 92.5% in 2025. In average, applied MFN rates ranges from zero to 14.6%.
- This year, only 6.9% of Brunei’s tariff lines are subject to an ad-valorem duty higher than zero.
- As of 2025, under CPTPP, Brunei has eliminated import tariffs on **99%** of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.

Brunei Darussalam has preferential trade agreements currently in force with 6 out of the 12 CPTPP member countries such as Australia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore and Vietnam. On the other hand, CPTPP provides new market opportunities in Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru and United Kingdom.

In this regard, since its entry-into-force, the CPTPP has provided wider market access opportunities for Bruneian businesses, as it has allowed for export activities to Canada, Chile, Peru and Mexico in sectors such as steel/aluminum and downstream oil and gas.

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:	Economic growth:	Global Value Chains:
CPTPP Parties accords high levels of tariff liberalization, which in turn, can incentivize export activities as well as ensure competitive imports.	CPTPP's high standard provisions streamline trade and investment rules as well as ensure modernization of standards and regulations, with a view to facilitate trade and promote investors' confidence	Through the high tariff liberalization, modern and simplified rules of origin, the CPTPP provides opportunities for exporters to be better integrated in the Global Value Chains



CPTPP Country Profile: CANADA



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Canada stands as one of the most advanced and dynamic economies in the world, recognized for its sound macroeconomic management, political stability, and commitment to sustainable development and transparency.
- The country is richly endowed with natural resources and technological capability. It is among the world's top producers of oil, natural gas, uranium, and other critical minerals. Canada has robust agricultural and resource sectors — it is a major exporter of wheat, seafood, and timber, supported by sustainable farming and fishery practices.
- At the same time, Canada's high-value technology sector is expanding rapidly. The country has become an international hub for clean technology, renewable energy, and carbon-efficient innovations, and is a global leader in artificial intelligence (AI) research and development, driven by strong university and research networks.

World's leading exports from Canada

1st largest exporter of...

Sulfur
Durum Wheat
Buffalo
Crab
Lobster
Halibut
Turbot
Herrings
Scallops
Frozen Clams
Maple Sugar/Maple Syrup
Potassium Chloride
Cranberry and Lingonberry Juice
Timber (Spruce and Fir)
Lentils
Helium-3

2nd largest exporter of...

Uranium
Sea Urchin
White Portland Cement
Sulfuric Acid
Creosote Oils
Live Ostrich
Rusks, toasted bread, and similar
Nickel Mattes

3rd largest exporter of...

Live Cattle
Rye Seed
Oats Seed
Gingerbread
Portland Cement
Borron
Hydrogen Chloride
Dichlorofluoroethanes
Unwrought Aluminum Alloys
Frozen Cold-Water
Shrimps/Prawns
Live Oysters

Source: The Global Trade Atlas

Canada’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2023–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Digital Competitiveness ²	Human Development Index ³
#11 Global #1 The Americas	#13 Global #2 N.America	#16 Global #1 N.America

Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 World Competitiveness Center; 3 United Nations Development Program.

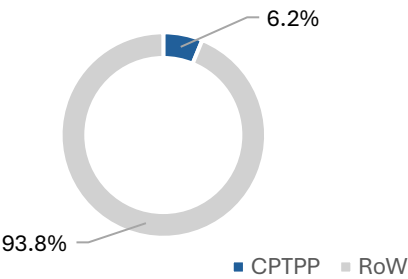
A. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
2,241.3	1.528%	41.1	63,760	65.2%	1,486.8	721.1	765.7

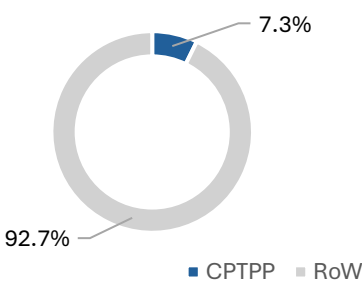
Source: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2025, TradeMap, and [Office of the Chief Economist Canada Merchandise 2024 Update](#).

Foreign Direct Investment (2024)

Forgein Investments in Canada



Canadian Investments Abroad

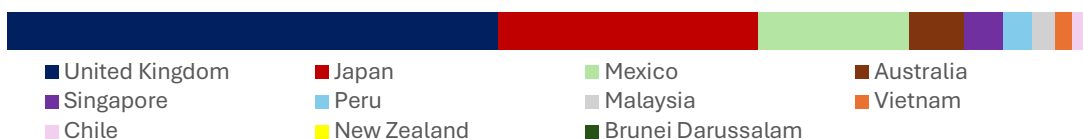


Source: Statistics Canada.

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Canada's merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$2,241 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 5.7% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	45,588
Gold, Nonmonetary, Unwrought Nesoi (Other Than Powder)	16,649
Bituminous Coal, Whether Or Not Pulverized, But Not Agglomerated	1,926
Wheat And Meslin, Not Durum Wheat, Other Than Seed	1,521
Liquefied Propane	1,170
Crude Petroleum Oils And Oils From Bituminous Minerals	954

6.3% of Canada's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, Australia, Singapore, and Peru standing out as the main destinations.

Source: The Global Trade Atlas.

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	81,066
Passenger Motor Vehicles With Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity Over 1,500 Cc But Not Over 3,000 Cc	5,988
Gold, Nonmonetary, Unwrought Nesoi (Other Than Powder)	4,378
Motor Vehicles For Goods Transport Nesoi, With Spark-Ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine, Gvw Not Over 5 Metric Tons	1,867
Motor Vehicles With Only Electric Motor, Nesoi	1,830
Machines For The Reception, Conversion And Transmission Or Regeneration Of Voice, Images Or Other Data, Including Switching And Routing Apparatus	1,796

10.6% of Canada's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Mexico, Japan, Vietnam, and the United Kingdom

Source: The Global Trade Atlas.

B. Tariff profile

- Canada has maintained a simple average MFN of 3.8% in 2025 and a trade-weighted MFN average of 3.7% in 2024.
- Canada’s pre-existing trade agreements with several CPTPP members may result in varying tariff treatments across partner nations.
- One year into the CPTPP and Canadian firms had already created 135,000 new jobs with exports to new CPTPP markets having grown by 25% or more.
- By 2024, total trade merchandise between Canada and all partners were valued at \$139 billion, a 10.1% increase from the previous year

Source: World Trade Organization, Global Affairs Canada, and the Global Trade Atlas.

CPTPP has allowed Canada to open in specific markets and products, as seen with an increase in:



Electrical Machinery,
Equipment, and Parts from
Vietnam



Motor Vehicles
and Parts from
Japan



Environmental
Goods to Japan,
Australia, and
Singapore

C. Main CPTPP opportunities

Environmental Impact:	Export diversification:	SME focus:
Effectively collaborated with fellow CPTPP partners to tackle commitments in an environmentally efficient and sustainable way. Hosted with Mexico an informational webinar on wildlife illegal trade. Attended Japan’s 2021 webinars on environmental awareness.	The CPTPP supports Canada’s goal of diversifying its trade by deepening economic relationships and expanding market access across the Asia-Pacific region. Canadian exports benefiting from tariff reductions in the five new CPTPP markets have increased by 18% between 2018 and 2019, reflecting the early gains from enhanced market access and tariff liberalization.	SME’s benefit from the access to a larger market, allowing them to grow while also reducing product costs. Canadian SMEs represented over ¾ of all exporters with medium-small firms making up 11.3% of total exporters.



CPTPP Country Profile: CHILE



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Chile is an open economy with solid macroeconomic fundamentals, credible institutions, and one of the strongest business environments in Latin America. Its stable regulations, robust investor protections, and liberal investment regime have fostered integration into global markets through an extensive network of trade agreements.
- The economy is anchored in its mining sector, where Chile is a global leader in the production of copper and lithium. Its vast reserves of critical minerals make the country a key supplier for industries driving the global energy transition, including renewable energy, electric mobility, and digital technologies.
- Chile is also a leading exporter of agricultural and aquaculture products, such as salmon, wine, fruits, and seafood, while its services sector is expanding in areas including information technology, audiovisual industries, and specialized engineering.

World's leading exports from Chile

1st largest exporter of...	2nd largest exporter of...	3rd largest exporter of...
Copper	Lithium hydroxide	Walnuts
Lithium carbonates	Shelled hazelnuts	Agar-agar
Iodine	Oat grains	Fresh peaches
Potassium and sodium nitrates	Plywood	Frozen raspberries and blackberries
Frozen salmon fillets	Profiled coniferous wood	Grape juice
Canned mussels	Dehydrated apples	Molybdates
Frozen trout fillets	Lily bulbs	Frozen hake fillets
Sea urchins	Infant food	
Seaweed for industrial use		
Fresh cherries		
Fresh plums		
Dried plums (prunes)		
Canned jack mackerel		

Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from TradeMap, the International Trade Centre.

Chile’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Renewable Energy Attractiveness ²	Digital Competitiveness ³	Human Development Index ⁴
#42 Global #1 LatAm	#7 Global #2 LatAm	#42 Global #1 LatAm	#45 Global #1 LatAm

Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 Climatescope; 3 World Competitiveness Center; 4 UNDP.

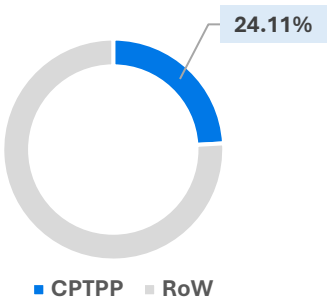
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330,2	2.6%	20.1	33,756	65.6%	183	103.3	79.7

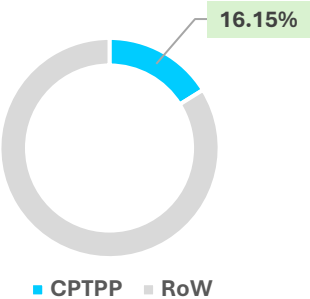
Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from IMF WEO 2025, TradeMap, and Central Bank of Chile.

Foreign Direct Investment (stock at 2023)

Foreign Investments in Chile



Chile’s Investments Abroad

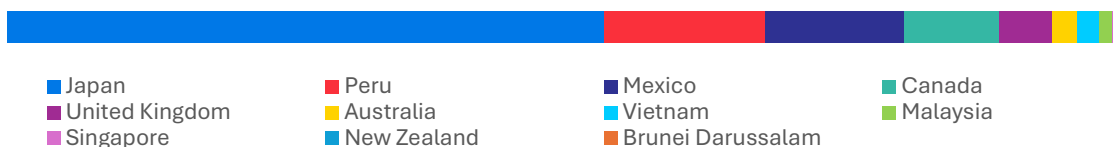


Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from the Central Bank of Chile.

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Chile's merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$183 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 13.2% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from TradeMap.

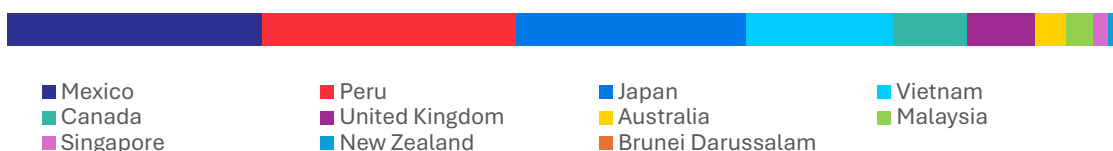
Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	15,280
Copper and concentrates	5,291
Frozen Pacific salmon	623
Molybdenum and concentrates	494
Frozen fillets of Pacific salmon	467
Bottled wine	379

14.8% of Chile's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Japan, Peru, Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Vietnam standing out as the main destinations.

Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from TradeMap.

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from TradeMap.

Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	8,889
Molybdenum ores	752
Petroleum oils, crude	461
Passenger motor cars	413
Smartphones	386
Portable computers	270

11.2% of Chile's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Mexico, Peru, Japan, Vietnam and Canada.

Source: SUBREI Directorate of Studies with data from TradeMap.

C. Tariff profile

- Since 2003, Chile has maintained a uniform MFN import tariff of 6% across all products.
- This base tariff is subject to multiple preferential treatments under Chile’s network of free trade agreements with major global economies.
- As of 2025, under CPTPP, Chile has eliminated import tariffs on **99.2%** of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.

Chile is the only member that had bilateral trade agreements in place with all other partners prior to the agreement’s entry into force. Even so, CPTPP has already opened meaningful opportunities in specific markets and products, as seen with:



Mobile phones
from Vietnam



Automobiles
from Japan and Mexico



Medical devices
from New Zealand

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:

36% of goods receiving additional tariff reductions show strong export potential for Chile, reinforcing integration with Asia-Pacific and complementing existing bilateral agreements.

Export diversification:

It supports Chile’s efforts to broaden its export basket and promote greater value-added in national products.

In addition, it facilitates deeper trade in services and reciprocal investment flows among members.

Regional and SME focus:

Promotes opportunities across Chile’s regions, fostering decentralization and strengthening strategic sectors.

SME’s, which accounted for 46% of Chile’s exporters in 2024, stand to benefit from new tariff preferences.



CPTPP Country Profile: JAPAN



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Japan ranks 5th in the world in trade volume, the nation has achieved economic growth through vigorous trade. With a stable domestic economy and market underpinned by well-developed infrastructure, Japan is an ideal place to establish/expand businesses. In addition to its stable socio-political landscape, the sheer size of its domestic market makes Japan particularly attractive to foreign investment.
- Japan exports a wide range of products, and is a leading exporter in transportation equipment, including automobiles; machinery, including semiconductor manufacturing equipment; and electrical machinery, including semiconductors. In recent years, there has also been a notable increase in the export of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products, including marine products and livestock products, as well as food items.

World's leading exports from Japan

1st largest exporter of...

Semiconductor
manufacturing equipment
Electrical capacitors
Flat-rolled products of alloy
steel
Doped elements for
electronics
Chemical Preparations for
photographic use
Metalworking machine tools
Lathes
Photographic plates and film
Machines for preparing textile
fibres
Steam turbines and other
vapour turbines
and others

2nd largest exporter of...

Motor vehicles for 10+
persons
Self-propelled bulldozers
Flat-rolled products of iron or
non-alloy steel
Regulating or controlling
instruments
Cyclic hydrocarbons
Electrical ignition or starting
equipment
Tubes and pipes of iron or
steel
Waste and scrap of copper
Salts of oxometallic or
peroxometallic acids
Precious metal compounds
and amalgams
and others

3rd largest exporter of...

Passenger and cargo vessels
Printing machinery
Refined copper and copper
alloys
Electrical and radiation
meters
Motorcycles
Ball or roller bearings
Optical elements
Motor cars for personal
transport
Amusement machines
Parts of electric motors and
generators
and others

Source: data from TradeMap, the International Trade Centre.

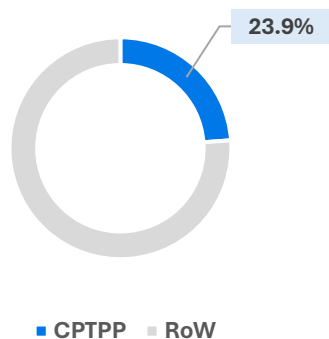
B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ trillion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
4,026	0.1%	123.9	32,498	36.0%	1.5	708	743

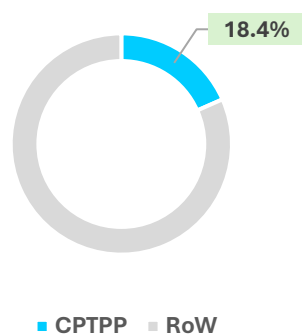
Source: data from IMF WEO 2025, and TradeMap.

Foreign Direct Investment (flow at 2024)

Foreign Investment in Japan



Japan's Investments Abroad

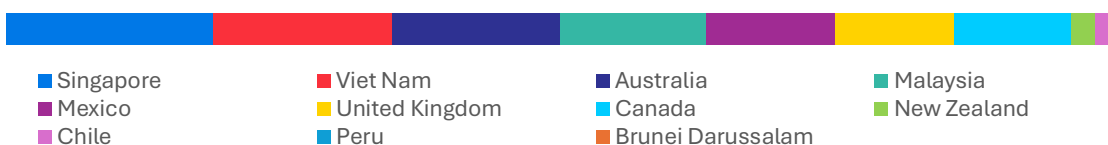


Source: data from Bank of Japan.

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Japan's merchandise trade with the world reached a total of US\$1.5 trillion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 17.6% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: data from TradeMap.

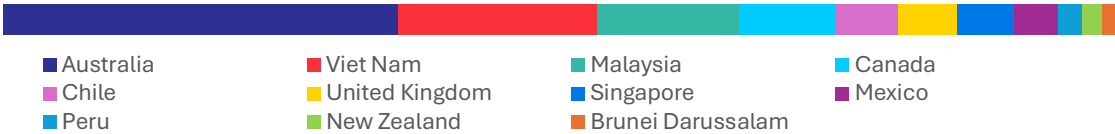
Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	106,502
Motor cars for transport with only spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine of 1,500 -3,000 cm³ capacity cylinder	7,779
Motor cars for transport with both spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine and electric motor	5,467
Gold	3,024
Electronic integrated circuits	2,640
Medium oils and preparation of petroleum or bituminous minerals	2,304

15.0% of Japan’s global exports were directed to CPTPP partners, with Singapore, Viet Nam, Australia, Malaysia, Mexico, United Kingdom, and Canada being the primary destinations among the partners.

Source: data from TradeMap.

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Source: data from TradeMap.

Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	149,183
Liquefied natural gas	24,290
Bituminous coal	21,273
Copper and concentrates	9,602
Non-agglomerated iron and concentrates	6,485
Ignition wiring sets	2,173

20.1% of Japan’s total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Australia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Canada and Chile.

Source: data from TradeMap.

C. Tariff profile

- As of 2024, the simple average of Japan's MFN applied tariff is 3.7%.
- As of April 1, 2025, under CPTPP, Japan has eliminated import tariffs on 87.3% of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.

While Japan had established bilateral trade agreements with several partners prior to the entry into force of the CPTPP, the agreement has additionally created significant trade opportunities for various products within the markets of CPTPP signatories, as evidenced by:



Snow crab



Wine

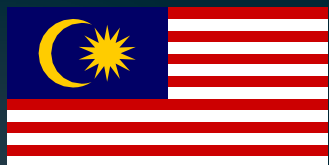


Disinfectant

*The above three items are products for which tariffs were eliminated under the CPTPP.

D. Main Opportunities of CPTPP

Increased Productivity	New Value Chain	Opportunities for SMEs
Tariff liberalization supports an increase in productivity, labor supply and production capacity.	CPTPP includes a diverse range of countries, from resource-rich nations to consumer countries, and from processing /assembly countries to exporters of intermediate goods. This diversity creates a new value chain that transcends the traditional framework of supply chains.	CPTPP provides new opportunities for local SMEs to access overseas markets, while also promoting foreign direct investment into the regional economy.



CPTPP Country Profile: MALAYSIA



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Malaysia is a dynamic, modern country with a diverse and open economy, strong macroeconomic fundamentals, credible institutions, and a business-friendly environment. Its stable regulations, robust investor protections, and extensive network of free trade agreements, have fostered deep integration into global markets.
- Malaysia is a significant exporter of electrical and electronics (E&E) products, machinery, equipment and parts, processed food, optical and scientific equipment as well as agricultural commodities such as palm oil, rubber, timber and its products, putting itself well established in the global value and supply chain. Malaysia is also growing rapidly in its exports of services, such as in transport, travel, telecommunications, computer & information services, insurance, and other business services.
- Malaysia officially became a full Party of the CPTPP on 29 November 2022. This entry into force strategically boosts Malaysia's competitiveness on the global stage and further expands Malaysia's trade and investment horizons.

World's leading exports from Malaysia

1st largest exporter of...

Parts of electronic integrated circuits
Crude palm oil
Gloves, mittens and mitts, of vulcanised rubber
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking semiconductor wafers or devices
Parts and accessories for instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities or for detecting ionising radiations
Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated
Crude palm kernel and babassu oil
Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise

2nd largest exporter of...

Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified and crude)
Fatty acids, industrial, monocarboxylic; acid oils from refining
Parts of diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, light emitting diodes and mounted piezoelectric crystals
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, specifically for telecommunications
Microwave ovens

3rd largest exporter of...

Photosensitive semiconductor devices, incl. photovoltaic cells
Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified
Air conditioning machines designed to be fixed to a window, wall, ceiling or floor, self-contained or "split-system"
Glycerol
Parts of vacuum cleaners, dry cleaners and wet vacuum cleaners, n.e.s.

Malaysia's Global Position and Regional Leadership

World Competitiveness 2025 ¹	Digital Competitiveness 2025 ³	Human Development Index ³
#23 Global #2 ASEAN	#34 Global #2 ASEAN	#67 Global #3 ASEAN

Source: ¹ IMD World Competitiveness Ranking 2025; ² IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking 2025; ³ UNDP HDI

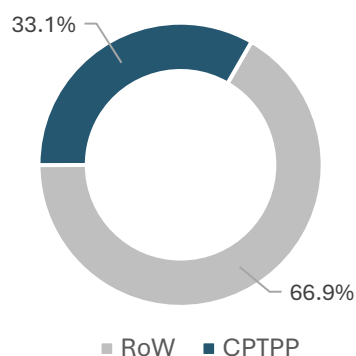
B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
422	5.1%	34.1	11,971	137	630	330	300

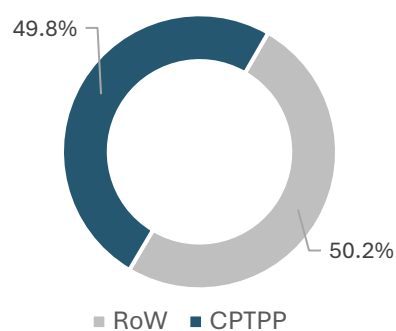
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia, UN DESA, MATRADE.

Foreign Direct Investment (2024)

Foreign Investment in Malaysia



Malaysia's Investment Abroad

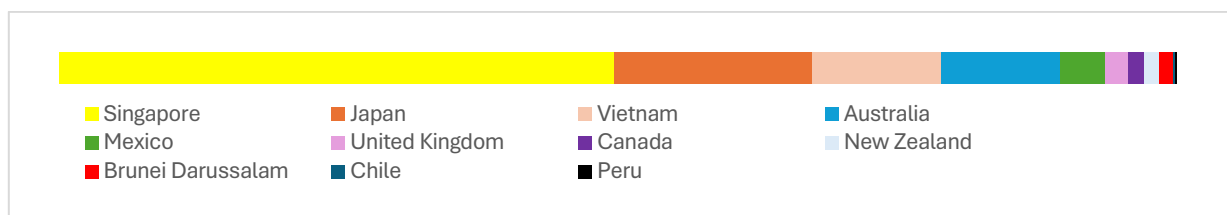


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Malaysia's merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$630 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 27% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: MATRADE.

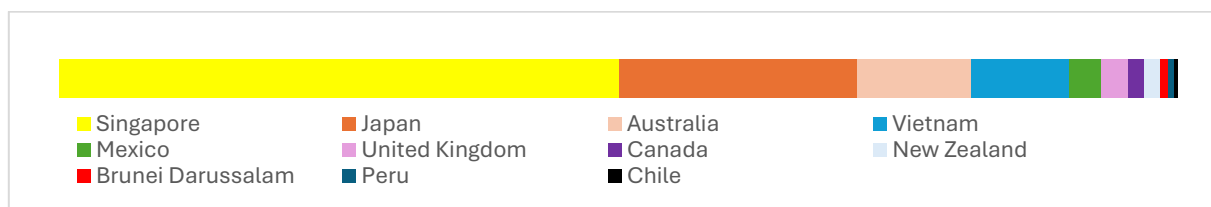
Top exported products to CPTPP (Billion US\$, selected)

CPTPP Total	101.6
Electrical machinery & equipment	34.5
Mineral fuel, oil, etc	24.9
Machinery appliances	11.0
Plastics & articles thereof	2.9
Animal or vegetable fats & oils	2.3

30.8% of Malaysia's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Singapore, Japan, Vietnam, Australia and Mexico being the top five destinations.

Source: MATRADE.

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origins (2024)



Source: MATRADE.

Top imported products from CPTPP (Billion US\$, selected)

CPTPP Total	72.3
Electrical machinery & equipment	20.2
Mineral fuel, oil, etc	13.9
Machinery appliances	8.4
Plastics & articles thereof	2.4
Iron and steel, primary material	1.7

24.1% of Malaysia's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Singapore, Japan, Australia, Vietnam and Mexico being the top five import

Source: MATRADE.

C. Tariff profile

- Malaysia's current national tariffs are officially documented in the Customs Duty Order 2022 and its revisions which is based on the Harmonised System 2022. It comprises more than 11,400 tariff lines at the 10-digit level, of which 99% carry ad valorem rates. More than 50% of the tariff lines are duty-free on an MFN basis.
- As for its CPTPP liberalisation commitments, as of 2025 Malaysia has eliminated import tariffs on about 90% of its tariff lines and is expected to fully liberalise 99% of its tariff lines by 2033.

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Expanded market access:	Investment diversification:	Movement of professionals:
Malaysia does not have prior free trade agreements in place with four CPTPP Parties. CPTPP thus opens meaningful new opportunities in previously uncovered markets like Canada, Mexico, Peru and United Kingdom. In Mexico, Malaysian exports such as automotive parts and components, textiles, and footwear now enjoy zero-duty entry. Under the CPTPP, Malaysian exports to Peru including cocoa-based products, rubber goods, palm oil, and plastics are also exempt from import duties. Similarly, Malaysian exports to the United Kingdom covering palm oil, cocoa, rubber, timber, processed foods, E&E products, chemicals, and machinery now qualify for duty-free access.	Malaysia's entry into the CPTPP increases the country's attractiveness and competitiveness as an investment destination. The Agreement enhances the investment ecosystem and facilitates international capital inflows into the country while concurrently offer better levels of protection for inbound foreign investors as well as Malaysian companies investing in CPTPP countries. New investment will result in growth of new industries – from major MNCs to MSMEs, greater productivity and technology exchange while increasing export outputs. The increase in investment will also create jobs and economic opportunities, hence benefiting the overall economy.	The Agreement enhances the ability of Malaysian professionals to export their services through mutual recognition of professional qualifications, licensing or registration, which provides an important avenue to further facilitate the cross-border movement of appropriately qualified professionals in a number of services sectors that are of key interest to Malaysia, such as construction services, accounting services, engineering and architectural services, legal services, as well as medical and dental services. Furthermore, Malaysia's services exports can capitalize on the transparent and predictable operating conditions in CPTPP markets.



CPTPP Country Profile: MEXICO



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Mexico is a country with great cultural diversity, rich in natural and human resources, with a solid manufacturing base a highly competitive business environment, with proximity to major markets, and a strong appeal to foreign investment. With strong macroeconomic fundamentals and prudent economic policies, it has achieved economic stability and well-being for its population.
- It has an extensive network of trade agreements that have enabled Mexico to position itself as one of the ten most important countries in the world, ranking 9th in global imports and exports in 2024.
- The economic structure is heavily supported by foreign trade. The main exports are passenger cars, motor vehicles for the transport of goods, auto parts, computers, electrical cables, telephones, medical, surgical, dental, or veterinary instruments and devices, monitors, tractors, among others. It is also a major exporter of agricultural products: avocados, tomatoes, and agro-industrial products: malt beer, tequila, fresh tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, asparagus, eggplants, beef, among others.
- At the same time, its services sector has been expanding in areas such as tourism, financial services, and information technology. Over the past two decades, Mexico's services exports have shown a consistent upward trend, underpinned by the country's growing integration into global value chains. Tourism stands out as one of the principal contributors to external revenues, recovering strongly after the pandemic as arrivals and travel receipts reached record highs. Meanwhile, financial and business services have gained ground as Mexico's cross-border investment flows expand. Meanwhile, the information and communication technology (ICT) sector has become an increasingly dynamic component of Mexico's external services. Exports of computer, information, and technical services have more than doubled over the past decade, positioning Mexico as a competitive provider of digital solutions within the Americas.

World's leading exports from Mexico

1st largest exporter of...

Digital processing units for computers.
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods.
Cable sets for spark plugs and those used in means of transport.
Road tractors for diesel semi-trailers.
Malt beer.
Seat parts.
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, diesel, from 5 to 20 tons.
Tequila, mezcal, ethyl alcohol
Computers containing systems
Avocados
Tomatoes
Air conditioning machines

2nd largest exporter of...

Color televisions
Parts for air conditioning machines and devices
Refrigerators and freezers with multiple external doors
Electrical devices, equalizers, remote controls and automotive controls, amplifiers, metal detectors
Remote controls
Steering wheels and steering boxes
Axles with differentials
Trailers and semi-trailers for transporting goods
Catalytic converters or particle filters
Chandeliers and other electrical lighting fixtures for ceilings or walls, exclusively ...
Parts of electric lights or warning devices, windshield wipers
Lead
Cucumbers and gherkins
Gyabas, mangoes,
Raspberries, blackberries, and

3rd largest exporter of...

Passenger vehicles.
1,000 to 3,000 cm³
Parts and accessories for tractor bodies (fenders, hoods, running boards, door frames, door assemblies, stamped parts)
Electrical control panels.
Medical, surgical, dental, or veterinary instruments and apparatus (scissors, scalpels, forceps).
Brakes and power brakes; their parts.
Piston engines for automobiles.
Electrical harnesses and cables.
Shock absorbers and suspension systems.
Diesel-powered freight vehicles.
Onions, Lettuce, Canned fruit.
Cabbage, Fructose

Source: WITTS, UN Comtrade (preliminary figures for some countries).

México's Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Renewable Energy Attractiveness ²	Digital Competitiveness ³	Human Development Index ⁴
#55 Global #3 LatAm	#84 Global #16 LatAm	#56 Global #4 LatAm	#77 Global #6 LatAm

Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 Climatescope; 3 World Competitiveness Center; 4 UNDP.

B. Key Trade Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
1,852.7	1.5%	132.3	14,007	68.1%	1,253.9	617.7	636.2

Source: Secretaría de Economía de México con información de IMF WEO 2025, OMC, Banco de México

Foreign Direct Investment (flow at 2024, US\$ million)

FDI from CPTPP member countries in Mexico (2024)

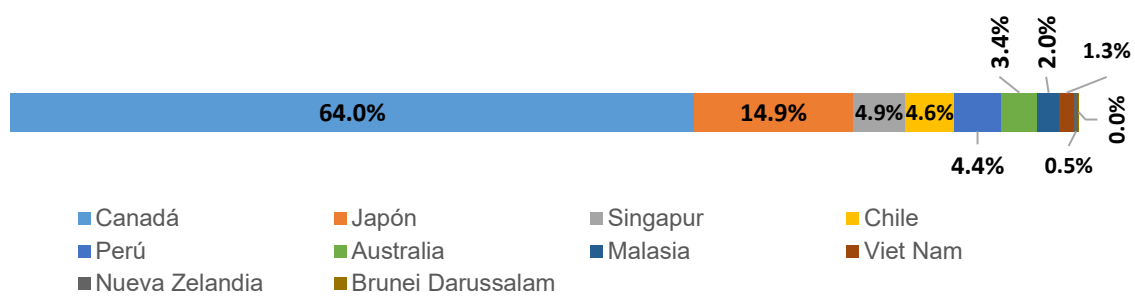
Country of origin	MM	Percentage
Japan	4,287.4	11.4%
Canada	3,499.4	9.3%
United Kingdom	830.8	2.2%
Australia	632.0	1.7%
Chile	232.8	0.6%
Singapore	73.7	0.2%
New Zealand	5.6	0.0%
Vietnam	0.0	0.0%
Brunei	-	0.0%
Malaysia	-	0.0%
Peru	56.1	-0.1%
Rest of the world	28,107.1	74.7%
TOTAL	37,612.7	100%

	MM	PERCENTAGE
CPTPP	9,505.6	25.3%
RoW	28,107.1	74.7%
Total	37,612.7	100%

Merchandise trade

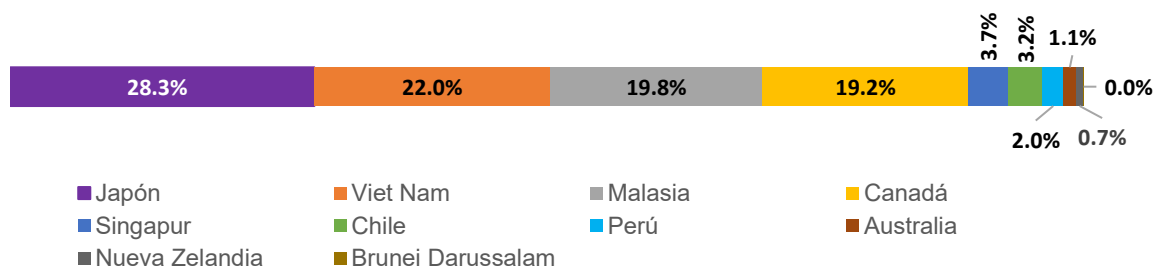
In 2024, Mexico’s merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$1,253.8 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 7.8% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinatons (2024)



Source: Secretaría de Economía de México con información Banco de México:

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



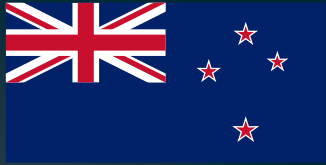
Source: Secretaría de Economía de México con información Banco de México:

C. Tariff profile

- Mexico updated its tariff schedule in 2020 to align it with the Sixth Amendment to the Harmonized System, reducing the number of tariff lines from approximately 12,275 tariff lines in HS 2012 to approximately 7,802 in HS 2017.
- In 2025, more than 46% of Mexico's tariff lines are subject to a 0% ad valorem duty.
- The Mexico’s average of customs duty in 2025 is 7.4%.
- As of 2025, under CPTPP, Mexico has eliminated import tariffs on 79.7% of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.
- Mexico has bilateral trade agreements in force with 4 out of the 11 CPTPP member countries (Canada, Japan, Chile and Peru), and one trilateral agreement.

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:	Economic growth:	Global Value Chains:
In 2025, 79.7% of Mexico's - CPTPP schedule are free of customs duty. By 2027, México will liberalize an additional 18.2% of tariff lines. By the 16th year after the CPTPP enters into force (2033), effective tariff elimination will reach 99.4%.	The agreement promotes opportunities for economic growth through international trade, investment promotion, and job creation. In addition, México’s products have access to dynamic markets with lower o null tariff that foster economic diversification.	This agreement allows Mexico to opening markets in the Asia-Pacific region, be more competitive and expand the global value chains.



CPTPP Country Profile: NEW ZEALAND



A. Country economic and trade overview

- New Zealand is a small, open, and high-income economy, geographically remote from all major and minor markets. It has strong social and economic institutions, moderate levels of government debt, inflation of under 3%, and an unemployment rate of 5.2%.
- According to the Economist Intelligence Unit, New Zealand is one of the world's best in its policy towards private enterprise, with good protections for intellectual property and the rights of minority shareholders, and few barriers to market entry. The tax regime is considered by the EIU to be light, progressive and simple, while the financial sector is competitive, robust and the country is open to foreign investment.
- Despite New Zealand's small economies of scale and distance from major markets, the economy is highly outward facing. Trade supports one in four jobs in New Zealand and the export profile is dominated by primary industries, particularly dairy, meat, horticulture, and forestry.
- Services exports also play a significant role, accounting for nearly one third of total exports. International tourism is the largest contributor, contributing over a half of total service exports. Export education is also an important contributor to service exports.

New Zealand's Global Position and Regional Position (2023–2025)

Overall business environment	Infrastructure	Technological readiness	Human Development Index
#5 Global #3 Asia Pacific	#23 Global #5 Asia Pacific	#14 Global #5 Asia Pacific	#17 Global #5 Asia Pacific

Source: EIU; UNDP.

B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
260.2	-1.0%	5.2	48,747	49.9%	87.0	42.3	44.7

Source: Stats NZ

Foreign Direct Investment (stock)

New Zealand has NZ\$159.4 billion of domestic FDI (as at 31 March 2025), of which 73.9% (minimum, there are some suppressed cells) is with CPTPP partners and 26.1% is the Rest of the World (maximum, there are some suppressed cells and this is the residual).

New Zealand has NZ\$29.1 billion of direct investment abroad (as at 31 March 2025), of which 56.9% (minimum, there are some suppressed cells) is with CPTPP partners and 43.1% is Rest of the World (maximum, there are some suppressed cells and this is the residual).

Source: Stats NZ

Merchandise trade

In 2024, New Zealand's merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$42.3 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 28.8% of this total (US\$12.2 billion).

Exports by CPTPP destination (all in USD)

Australia: \$5.3 billion
Japan: \$2.2 billion
United Kingdom: \$1.0 billion
Singapore: \$1.0 billion
Malaysia: \$0.9 billion
Canada: \$0.6 billion
Viet Nam: \$0.6 billion
Mexico: \$0.3 billion
Peru: \$0.1 billion
Chile: \$0.1 billion
Brunei: \$0.0 billion

CPTPP Total	
Dairy Produce; Birds' Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Products Of Animal Origin, Nesoi	2,617
Meat And Edible Meat Offal	918
Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar	792
Edible Fruit And Nuts; Peel Of Citrus Fruit Or Melons	729
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	680

Imports by CPTPP destination (all in USD)

Australia: \$4.9 billion
Japan: \$2.4 billion
Singapore: \$2.2 billion
United Kingdom: \$1.3 billion
Malaysia: \$1.3 billion
Viet Nam: \$1.0 billion
Canada: \$0.4 billion
Mexico: \$0.3 billion
Chile: \$0.1 billion
Peru: \$0.0 billion
Brunei: \$0.0 billion

CPTPP Total	
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils And Products Of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	2,545
Vehicles, Other Than Railway Or Tramway Rolling Stock, And Parts And Accessories Thereof	2,051
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery And Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	1,595
Electrical Machinery And Equipment And Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders And Reproducers, Television Recorders And Reproducers, Parts And Accessories	990
Pharmaceutical products	451

C. Tariff profile

- New Zealand maintains a highly liberal trade regime, with low Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs across most product categories.
- The country has an extensive network of free trade agreements, including bilateral and plurilateral arrangements with major economies in the Asia-Pacific, Europe, and the Americas.
- Under CPTPP, New Zealand has eliminated import tariffs on 99.9% of its tariff lines for goods originating from CPTPP member countries as of 2025.
- While New Zealand already had FTAs with several CPTPP partners prior to the Agreement’s entry into force, CPTPP has enhanced market access and streamlined rules of origin, particularly benefiting sectors such as dairy, horticulture, and wine.

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Dairy exports	Horticulture	Wine and beverages
CPTPP opened new and expanded access to important markets such as Japan, Mexico, and Canada, where tariff and quota restrictions were limiting New Zealand’s access.	Tariff elimination on products like kiwifruit, apples, and avocados has supported growth in exports to Asian markets.	CPTPP has facilitated greater access to premium wine markets, particularly in Japan and Vietnam, through tariff reductions and simplified customs procedures.



CPTPP Country Profile: PERU



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Peru is a diverse country with strong macroeconomic fundamentals, sustained growth over the past two decades, and prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Recognized as one of the region's most stable economies, Peru combines a competitive business environment with vast natural resources and strategic access to the Asia-Pacific and Latin American markets.
- It has an extensive network of trade agreements that have fostered integration into global value chains and positioned the country as an attractive destination for foreign investment. The economic structure is heavily supported by mining activities, since Peru ranks among the world's leading producers of copper, silver, zinc, and gold. Its significant reserves of minerals position the country as a key supplier for industries and advanced manufacturing.
- Peru is also a major exporter of agricultural products such as blueberries, grapes, avocados and asparagus, while its fisheries sector contributes significantly through fishmeal and seafood exports. At the same time, its services sector has been expanding in areas such as tourism, financial services, and information technology.

World's leading exports from Peru

1st largest exporter of...

Fresh cranberries and blueberries
Zinc
Fresh grapes
Molybdenum
Flours of fish or crustaceans
Silver
Lead
Fats and oils of fish
Asparagus
Quinoa
Colour lakes
Fine animal hair

2nd largest exporter of...

Copper
Fresh or dried avocados
Unwrought tin
Natural calcium phosphates
Wilkins
Sulphuric acid; oleum
Fine animal hair, carded or combed
Asparagus, prepared or preserved
Brazil nuts
Palm hearts
Frozen sea urchins

3rd largest exporter of...

Vegetables, prepared or preserved
Fruits of the genus Capsicum or Pimenta
Frozen jack and horse mackerel
Ginger
Prepared or preserved anchovies
Frozen fillets of trout
Seaweeds and other algae

Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from TradeMap, the International Trade Centre.

Peru’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Renewable Energy Attractiveness ²	Digital Competitiveness ³	Human Development Index ⁴
#60 Global #6 LatAm	#27 Global #6 LatAm	#63 Global #7 LatAm	#79 Global #6 LatAm

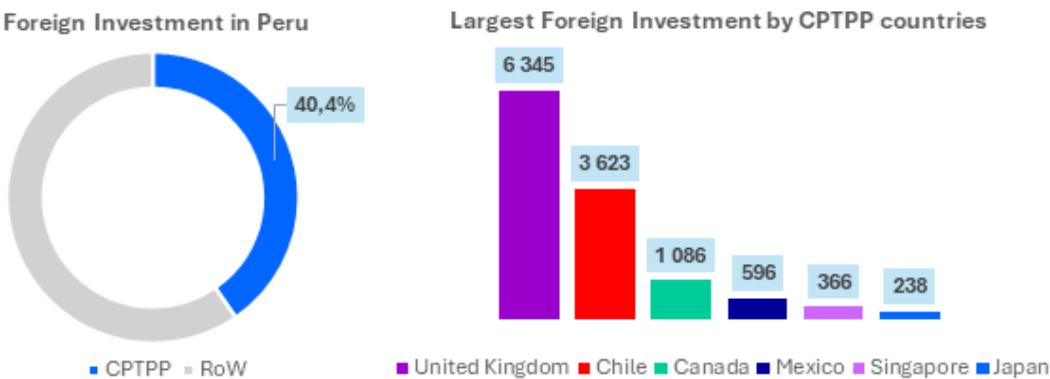
Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 Climatescope; 3 World Competitiveness Center; 4 UNDP.

B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
289.1	3.3%	34.1	17,879	52.6%	130	74.7	55.0

Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from IMF WEO 2025 and TradeMap.

Foreign Direct Investment (flow at 2024, US\$ million)

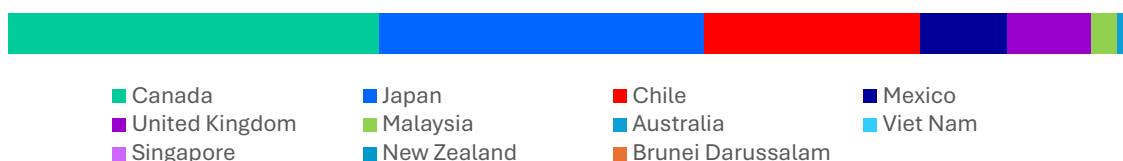


Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from the PROINVERSIÓN.

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Peru's merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$130 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 14.4% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from TradeMap.

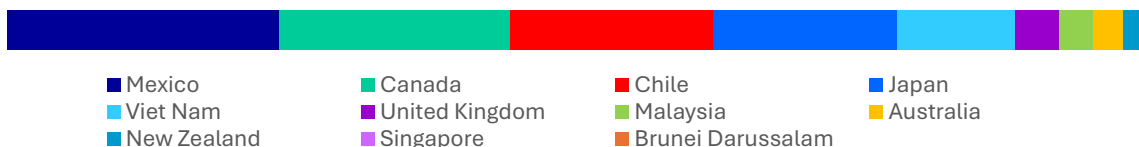
Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	11,573
Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum	3,221
Copper ores and concentrates	1,902
Light oils and preparations	746
Molybdenum ores and concentrates	732
Natural gas, liquefied	322

15.5% of Peru's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Canada, Japan, Chile, Mexico, and the United Kingdom standing out as the main destinations.

Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from TradeMap.

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from TradeMap.

Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	7,102
Medium oils and preparations	639
Wheat and meslin	469
Smartphones	217
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	164
Reception apparatus for television	132

12.9% of Peru's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Mexico, Canada, Chile, Japan, and Vietnam.

Source: MINCETUR - Directorate of Economic Studies with data from TradeMap.

C. Tariff profile

- Since 2002, Peru has been unilaterally reducing its MFN import tariff from an average of 11% to an average of 2.2% in 2025.
- This year, 70.6% of Peru's tariff lines are subject to a 0% ad valorem duty.
- As of 2025, under CPTPP, Peru has eliminated import tariffs on **86.0%** of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.

Peru has bilateral trade agreements in force with 7 out of the 11 CPTPP member countries. In this regard, the CPTPP has demonstrated great potential to produce economic opportunities in several markets and products, such as:



**Wheat
from Canada**



**TVs
from Mexico**



**Mobile phones
from Vietnam**

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:

By 2025, 59% of tariff lines will have had their tariffs effectively reduced to 0%.

By 2025, Peru has liberalized an additional 32.2% of tariff lines.

By the 16th year after the CPTPP enters into force (around 2036), effective tariff elimination will reach 99.4%.

Economic growth:

The agreement promotes opportunities for economic growth through international trade, investment promotion, and job creation.

In addition, Peru's products have access to dynamic markets with lower or null tariff that foster economic diversification.

Global Value Chains:

Economic integration between complex and diverse countries provides SMEs with the opportunity to integrate into more competitive Global Value Chains.



CPTPP Country Profile: SINGAPORE



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Singapore sits at the heart of Southeast Asia, a region projected to become the world's fourth largest economy by 2030. Singapore's political stability, low corruption rates, and transparent public institutions have underpinned its growth as a leading business and financial hub in Asia. Singapore remains one of the world's most resilient economies, attracting foreign direct investment with our efficient and competitive tax system, and facilitative business ecosystem.
- Singapore has a diversified economy, with strengths in advanced manufacturing and globally competitive services. The combination of strategic government initiatives and robust tech infrastructure that fosters innovation has contributed to Singapore's status as a global tech powerhouse. Our digital infrastructure makes us one of the most well-connected countries in the world – with extensive 4G and 5G coverage nationwide. This infrastructure supports a vibrant ecosystem for tech startups and MNCs alike, with over 80 of the world's top tech firms establishing operations here.

World's leading exports from Singapore

1st largest exporter of...

Watch and Clock Movements
Machines for assembling
electronic lamps

2nd largest exporter of...

Massage and therapy
equipment
Coal gas, water gas and
similar gases

3rd largest exporter of...

Semiconductor
manufacturing machines
Jet engines and gas
turbines
Semiconductor devices
Chemical additives for
fuels and lubricants
Wristwatches, pocket
watches (with precious metal
cases)
Image projectors and
photographic enlargers
Photographic plates &
film
Glass sheets and profiles
Organo-therapeutic
products
Cloves

Source: Based on HS4 Data from TradeMap, the International Trade Centre.

Singapore's Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Renewable Energy Attractiveness ²	Digital Competitiveness ³	Human Development Index ⁴
#2 Global #1 Asia	#37 Global #9 Asia	#1 Global #1 Asia	#13 Global #2 Asia

Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 Climatescope; 3 World Competitiveness Center; 4 UNDP.

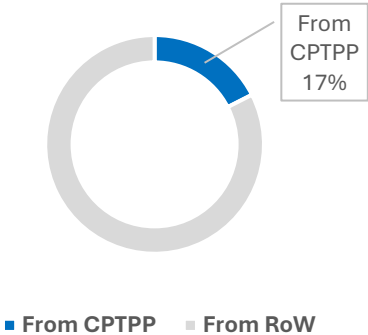
B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$) ¹	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
547	4.4%	6.04	150,689.3	312%	945	496	449

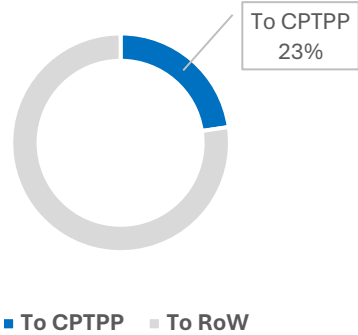
Source: Singapore Department of Statistics, Enterprise Singapore; ¹World Bank

Foreign Direct Investment (stock as at 2023)

Foreign Direct Investment in Singapore



Singapore's Outward Foreign Direct Investment

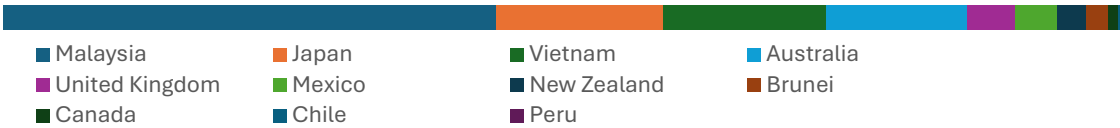


Source: Singapore Department of Statistics

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Singapore’s merchandise trade with the world amounted to US\$945 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 23% of this total.

Merchandise exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: Enterprise Singapore

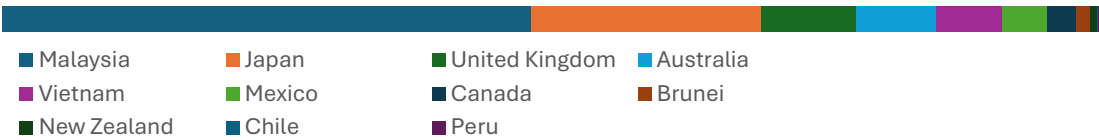
Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	116,607
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	34,272
Mineral Fuels and Oils	23,039
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	23,030
Precious Stones & Metals	6,469
Optical, Photographic and Measuring Instruments	4,668

23.5% of Singapore’s global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Malaysia, Japan, Vietnam, Australia and the United Kingdom standing out as the main destinations.

Source: Enterprise Singapore

Merchandise imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Source: Enterprise Singapore

Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	104,461
Electrical Machinery & Equipment	29,380
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	22,672
Mineral Fuels and Oils	15,819
Precious Stones & Metals	7,445
Optical, Photographic and Measuring Instruments	4,128

23.2% of Singapore’s total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Malaysia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Australia and Vietnam.

Source: Enterprise Singapore

C. Tariff profile

- Singapore has an open economy which is driven by trade in goods and services. Over the years, it has forged an extensive network of 28 free trade agreements.
- Singapore applies zero tariffs on nearly all imports. A very small number of goods, such as certain petroleum products, alcoholic beverages and tobacco remain subject to customs and excise duties. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is also levied on virtually all imports.
- The CPTPP eliminates tariffs for 94% of Singapore's exports to CPTPP markets.

Singapore was already part of a network of bilateral and regional trade agreements with most CPTPP members prior to the agreement's entry into force, except for Canada and Mexico. Even so, CPTPP has opened meaningful opportunities in specific markets and products, as seen with:



**Cocoa Products from
Australia, Malaysia and Chile**



**Vehicles and Parts
from Japan and Mexico**



**Pharmaceutical Products from
Japan, Malaysia and Australia**

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:

The CPTPP eliminates tariffs for 94% of Singapore's exports and opens new opportunities for Singapore companies in Canada and Mexico, where Singapore previously had no FTAs.

New Opportunities:

The CPTPP provides Singapore service providers with preferential access in sectors such as professional services, telecoms, and transport. The CPTPP provides strong investment protections and allows Singapore firms to bid for government tenders in some CPTPP markets that were previously closed to foreign bidders.

Regional and SME focus:

The CPTPP establishes a common set of enforceable trade and investment rules, including in digital trade facilitation, cross-border data flows and intellectual property.

The CPTPP promotes innovation, productivity, competitiveness and inclusive trade, bringing benefits to Singapore SMEs.



CPTPP Country Profile: UNITED KINGDOM



A. Country economic and trade overview

- The United Kingdom (UK) is a trade-orientated nation and an open economy committed to international cooperation. It is well known for its stable regulatory environment, robust legal system and is a globally-renowned financial centre, making it an excellent place for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and innovation. Building on these systems, is the UK's internationally regarded higher education sector; ensuring that talent and high value skills are in place to support economic and commercial growth.
- Its strong services sector makes up approximately 80% of its GDP. Nevertheless, The UK is also a major exporter of high-value goods including pharmaceuticals, aerospace components, chemicals, and machinery, as well as a world leader in creative industries such as media, fashion and design.
- The UK's main trading partners are the European Union, The United States of America and markets in the Asia-Pacific. The recent trade deals signed by the UK Government demonstrate a commitment to diversify trade and investment flows and to build strategic alliances with growing and influential economies, including the recent accession to CPTPP.

World's leading exports from the United Kingdom

1st largest exporter of...

Turbojets, propellers and turbines
Aircraft and spacecraft parts
Ethanol for industrial use
Books
Flexible metal tubing

2nd largest exporter of...

Gold
Platinum
Precious metal scrap
Navigational instruments
Oxygen-function amino-compounds

3rd largest exporter of...

Diesel engines
Silver
Ferrous waste and scrap
Paintings
Fresh fish

Source: Department for Business and Trade with data from TradeMap, the International Trade Centre.

United Kingdom’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

World Competitiveness ¹	Digital Competitiveness ²	Human Development Index ³
#29 Global #15 Europe	#18 Global #8 Europe	#13 Global #11 Europe

Source: 1 IMD Business School; 2 World Competitiveness Center; 3 UNDP.

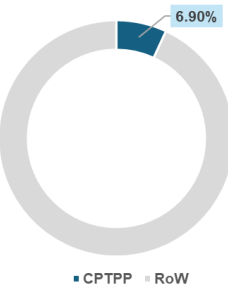
B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
3,644.6	1.1%	69.2	54,556	69.4%	1328.5	512.9	815.6

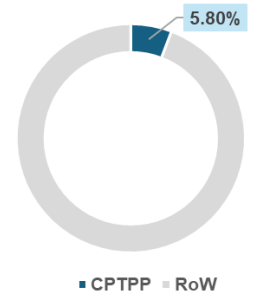
Source: Department for Business and Trade with data from IMF WEO 2025, TradeMap, and Office of National Statistics.

Foreign Direct Investment (stock at end of 2023)

Foreign Investments in UK



UK's Investments Abroad

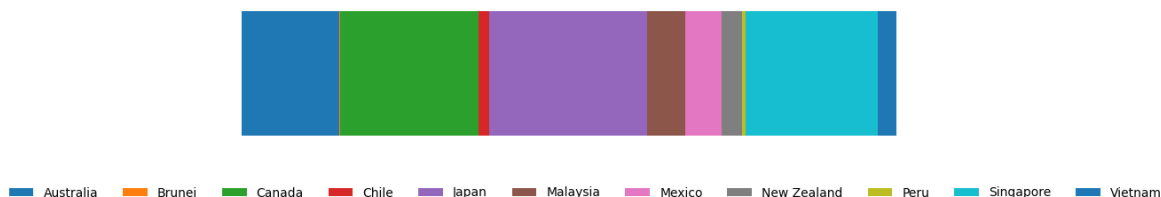


Source: Department for Business and Trade with data from Office of National Statistics.

Goods trade

In 2024, UK's goods trade with the world amounted to USD\$1,224 billion, with CPTPP partners accounting for 7% of this total.

Goods exports by CPTPP destinations (2024)



Source: ONS, [UK trade in goods: all countries \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

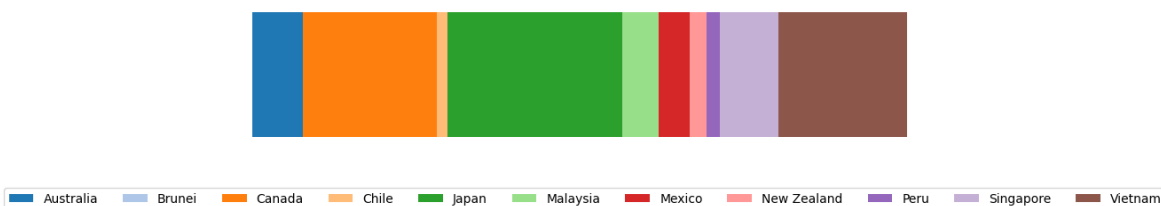
Top exported products to CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	39,746
Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	7,522
Cars	3,648
Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	2,640
Mechanical machinery (capital)	2,157
Electrical machinery (capital)	1,841

8.5% of the UK's global exports were destined to CPTPP partners, with Japan, Canada, Singapore, Australia and Malaysia standing out as the main destinations.

Source: Department for Business and Trade calculations based on ONS: [UK trade release \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#) and Bank of England

Goods imports by CPTPP origin (2024)



Source: ONS, [UK trade in goods: all countries \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Top imported products from CPTPP (Million US\$)

CPTPP Total	40,916
Electrical machinery (capital)	4,777
Unspecified goods	4,425
Mechanical machinery (intermediate)	4,299
Cars	3,831
Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	3,467

5.4% of the UK's total imports originated from CPTPP members, mainly from Japan, Canada, Vietnam, Singapore and Australia.

Source: Department for Business and Trade calculations based on ONS: [UK trade release \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#) and Bank of England

C. Tariff profile

- UK has a mixed MFN tariff that includes Tariff Free, Ad Valorem, Specific, Compound, & Seasonal Rates
- In 2022, **86.3%** of goods entered the UK tariff free – 62.1% did so under MFN terms, 22.8% did so under FTA preferences, and 1.4% did so under GSP preferences.¹
- Since acceding to CPTPP (to July 2025), over 99% of UK imports from CPTPP member countries have been eligible for either MFN Zero or reduced preferential tariffs.²

The UK has bilateral trade agreements in place with 9 out of the 11 CPTPP member countries. CPTPP provides further liberalization to multiple countries such as:



**All Malaysia
Industrial Goods**



Fruit Juice from Chile



**Seafood from Viet
Nam**

D. Main CPTPP opportunities³

Tariff liberalization:

Increased tariff liberalization on both UK imports and exports

Supply chain support:

CPTPP allows for cumulation among all members. That means that if you intend to use originating materials from another CPTPP member to make your final product, those materials can be counted as originating for the purpose of exporting your final product to any CPTPP member.

Investment Opportunities

Businesses from CPTPP markets can benefit from selling goods or services, buying or investing in the UK:

- the UK is committed to world-leading R&D ranking 4th in the Global Innovation Index 2022
- the UK is the 9th easiest place to do business in the world according to World Bank

¹ [Preference utilisation of UK goods in 2022 - GOV.UK](#)

² [uktradeinfo.com/trade-data/latest-bulk-data-sets/#import-data-by-preference-](#)

³ [Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership \(CPTPP\)](#)



CPTPP Country Profile: VIET NAM



A. Country economic and trade overview

- Viet Nam is a dynamic and rapidly evolving economy, marked by robust growth, strategic trade integration, and a rising role in global supply chain. With real GDP growth averaging 6–7% annually over the past decade and is expected to accelerate to 8% in 2025, Viet Nam is now one of Southeast Asia's fastest-growing economies. Its macroeconomic stability, prudent fiscal management, and expanding domestic market make it an increasingly attractive destination for foreign investors.
- Viet Nam has already participated in 20 Free Trade Agreements and is actively implementing 16 FTAs, covering 60 global partners and accounting for 88% global GDP. These agreements have boosted export competitiveness and deepened integration into global value chains. Viet Nam has become a key manufacturing base in electronics, textiles, and machinery, attracting many major multinational investment corporations.
- Viet Nam's export portfolio is diverse and growing, with strong performance in electronics, garments, footwear, and agricultural products such as coffee, rice, cashews, and seafood. The country is among the world's top exporters of shrimp and pangasius fish. Its agricultural sector continues to modernize, while the fisheries industry plays a vital role in both domestic consumption and international trade.
- Strategically located in the heart of Southeast Asia, Viet Nam offers access to key regional markets and global shipping routes. Combined with a competitive labor force and improving logistics, the country is well-positioned to capitalize on shifting global trade patterns and supply chain diversification.

World's leading exports from Viet Nam

1st largest exporter of...

Cashew nuts

2nd largest exporter of...

Rice
Coffee
Pepper
Footwear
Telephone sets
Electronic parts

3rd largest exporter of...

Apparel and clothing
accessories

Source: ITC – TradeMap 2025

Viet Nam’s Global Position and Regional Leadership (2024–2025)

Renewable Energy Attractiveness ¹	Human Development Index ²
#28 Global #10 Asia Pacific	#93 Global

Source: Global-climatescope by Bloomberg

B. Key Trade and Economic Indicators (2024)

							
GDP (US\$ billion)	Real GDP growth (%)	Population (millions of people)	GDP per capita (PPP) (US\$)	Trade / GDP (%)	Merchandise Trade (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Exports (US\$ billion)	Merchandise Imports (US\$ billion)
476.3	7.09 %	101.3	14.415	164 %	786.29	405.53	380.76

Source: World Bank and Viet Nam's National Statistics Office

Foreign Direct Investment (flow at 2024, US\$ million)

The total new and additional investments, capital contributions and share purchases of foreign investors reached 38.23 billion USD in 2024. The capital generated by FDI projects was estimated at 25.35 billion USD.

In 2024, foreign investors poured funds into 18 out of 21 sectors in the national economic classification system, of which the processing and manufacturing industry led with total investment capital reaching nearly 25.58 billion USD, making up 66.9% of the total. Real estate business came next with a total investment of 6.31 billion USD, accounting for 16.5% of the total and up 18.8% year-on-year. Followed were power production and distribution, and wholesale and retail with 1.42 billion USD and 1.41 billion USD, respectively; the rest were construction, warehousing, information and communication.

There were 114 countries and territories investing in Viet Nam in 2024. Singapore was Viet Nam's leading source of foreign investment with 10.21 billion USD, making up of 26.7% of the total and growing 31.4% year-on-year. The detailed statistics on FDI of CPTPP member countries are as follows:

No.	CPTPP countries	Foreign Direct Investment (flow at 2024, US\$ million)
1	Singapore	10,207.4
2	Japan	3,502.2
3	United Kingdom	241.3
4	Malaysia	185.2
5	Canada	73.2
6	Australia	43.3
7	Brunei	26.3

Source: Foreign Investment Agency, Viet Nam's Ministry of Finance

Merchandise trade

In 2024, Viet Nam's export to the world accounted to 405.53 billion USD, with CPTPP partners accounting for 13.76% of this total which is equivalent to 55.79 billion USD.

In the meantime, Viet Nam's import from the world accounted for 380.76 billion USD, with CPTPP partners accounting for 12.35% of this total which is equivalent to 47 billion USD.

In 2024, Viet Nam's export and import turnover by CPTPP member countries are provided as follows:

No	CPTPP countries	Export Turnover (USD)	Import Turnover (USD)
1	Australia	6,476,336,349	7,592,312,407
2	Brunei	144,513,648	526,866,298
3	Canada	6,373,904,620	856,311,810
4	Chile	1,378,646,365	326,528,370
5	Japan	24,608,485,558	21,588,446,785
6	Malaysia	5,055,475,782	9,133,029,500
7	Mexico	5,464,992,272	949,158,270
8	New Zealand	686,779,742	604,000,436
9	Peru	443,592,938	73,981,736
10	Singapore	5,156,880,593	5,374,613,638
Total		55,789,607,867	47,025,249,250

C. Tariff profile

- Viet Nam has reduced its MFN import tariff to an average of 9.4%.
 - As of 2025, 91.21% of Viet Nam's tariff lines are subject to a 0% ad valorem duty.
 - By 2036, Viet Nam will eliminate import tariffs on 97.88% of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.
-

D. Main CPTPP opportunities

Tariff liberalization:	Economic growth:	Global value chains:
As of 2025, 91.21% of Viet Nam's tariff lines in CPTPP are subject to a 0% ad valorem duty. By 2036, Viet Nam will eliminate import tariffs on 97.88% of its tariff universe for products originating from CPTPP member countries.	The CPTPP offers significant opportunities by economic integration with major export markets through tariff reductions or elimination, thereby enhancing export competitiveness. The Agreement also strengthens the country's capacity to attract high-quality foreign investment under more transparent and more predictable business environment. These developments collectively support sustained economic growth and contribute to Viet Nam's long-term development.	The CPTPP enhances prospects for deeper participation in global value chains by expanding access to major markets and harmonizing high-standard trade and investment rules. These commitments create favourable conditions for enterprises, particularly SMEs, to link more effectively with regional production networks and international supply chains.

