MINISTER OF STATE FOO CEXIANG AT THE ELEVENTH COMMISSION MEETING OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AGREEMENT FOR TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP (CPTPP) AND CPTPP DIALOGUES WITH ASEAN AND THE EU, IN HA NOI, VIET NAM

Minister of State (MOS) for Energy, Trade and Industry Mr Foo Cexiang attended the eleventh Commission meeting of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), as well as the second editions of the CPTPP dialogues with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU), in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, from 26 to 27 November 2026. The meeting was hosted by Viet Nam, Chair of the CPTPP Commission this year, and attended in-person by Ministers and Senior Officials from the 12 CPTPP economies and the EU[1], with non-CPTPP ASEAN Member States attending virtually. This is MOS Foo's first CPTPP Commission meeting and first participation in the CPTPP-ASEAN and CPTPP-EU dialogues.

2. Over the two days, the Commission discussed strengthening and modernising the CPTPP, expanding its membership, and enhancing implementation to support businesses in an evolving global economy. Building on the conclusion of the CPTPP's first General Review in 2025, Ministers welcomed progress in negotiations to upgrade the Agreement, with a view to substantially concluding negotiations in 2027. Ministers also agreed on the establishment of a CPTPP Support Office, which would strengthen the institutional capacity of the CPTPP and support the implementation and operation of the Agreement and CPTPP's growing work.

3. On accessions, Ministers agreed to establish Accession Working Groups to commence negotiations in accession processes for Indonesia, the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates. Ministers also welcomed substantive progress in Uruguay's ongoing accession negotiations, which commenced following the Ninth Commission Meeting in 2025, with a view to concluding the process promptly. The Ministers emphasised the importance of upholding the CPTPP's high standards.

[1] The 12 CPTPP economies are: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United Kingdom and Viet Nam. For the EU - European Commissioner for Trade Maroš Šefčovič was also in attendance.

4. The CPTPP Parties had productive dialogues with ASEAN and the EU. The dialogues built on the foundations laid at the inaugural dialogues in November 2025, reaffirming participating economies' shared commitment to open and rules-based trade, crucial amid an increasingly uncertain global trading environment. The dialogues deepen economic partnerships and advance practical cooperation in areas of mutual interest, including digital trade, supply chain resilience, and trade and investment facilitation. The CPTPP, ASEAN and the EU jointly contribute to approximately a third of global GDP and global trade.

5. MOS Foo said, "Amid growing uncertainty and fragmentation in global trade, the CPTPP plays an important role in keeping trade open, fair and rules-based. Our progress in strengthening and modernising the Agreement, expanding its membership, and deepening partnerships underscores our collective commitment to strengthening economic integration for continued opportunities globally. In this regard, we welcome establishing Accession Working Groups for Indonesia, the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates and further engagement with ASEAN, the EU and the business community. Singapore will continue to work closely with CPTPP Parties and partners to uphold a rules-based multilateral trading system, strengthen economic resilience, and ensure that trade delivers tangible benefits for our businesses and people."

6. On the sidelines of the Commission meeting, MOS Foo and other Heads of Delegation had a joint call on Viet Nam's Prime Minister Le Minh Hung. Separately, MOS Foo also met with his counterparts from the various CPTPP Parties, to advance Singapore's trade links and strengthen bilateral economic relationships.

Annexes

Annex 1: Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the Eleventh Commission Meeting of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership

Annex 2: Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the second Trade and Investment Dialogue between the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Annex 3: Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the second Trade and Investment Dialogue between the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the European Union

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PRESS RELEASE

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, TRADE AND INDUSTRY
27 NOVEMBER 2026

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Annex 1: Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the Eleventh Commission Meeting of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
27 November 2026, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

1. Ministers and Representatives of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United Kingdom, and Viet Nam, met in Ha Noi, Viet Nam on 27 November 2026 for the 11th Meeting of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) Commission, hosted by Viet Nam.

Shared Vision, Shared Action

2. At a time of continued uncertainty and rapid transformation in the global economic and trade environment, we reaffirm our determination to work together to uphold open markets, strengthen economic resilience, and advance a free, fair, open, transparent, inclusive and rules-based trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. We also reinforce our commitment to WTO reform.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening energy resilience and recall the importance of the "Joint Ministerial Statement on Energy Security and Supply Chains for Essential Energy Products and Other Impacted Products" adopted at the 10th CPTPP Commission Meeting on 26 June 2026.

4. We are facing a range of challenges in the global trading environment that undermine fair and open trade. We reiterate our concerns with and affirm the need to address market distorting practices that cause adverse effects to the Parties' industries, including through excess capacity. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen cooperation to address these challenges while upholding the high standards of the Agreement. We also reiterate our concern about and underscore the need to address economic coercion that seeks to exploit vulnerabilities and dependencies and undermines the resilience of our supply chains.

5. We reaffirm the CPTPP's role as a high-standard, comprehensive and ambitious free trade agreement and its importance in supporting open, inclusive and sustainable trade and investment. Building on the decisions taken at the 9th CPTPP Commission Meeting in Melbourne in 2025, we have translated our shared ambition into concrete action in 2026 by advancing negotiations to upgrade the Agreement, progressing accession processes, strengthening implementation and utilisation, deepening engagement with regional partners,

and taking an important step to strengthen the CPTPP's institutional capacity through an interim CPTPP Support Office.

Keeping the CPTPP Fit for the Future

6. We recall the recommendations of the first General Review and take note of the progress made in 2026 in negotiations to upgrade CPTPP provisions on Electronic Commerce, Trade in Services, Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation, Competitiveness and Business Facilitation, and Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment. To ensure a revised, modern and fit for purpose CPTPP, we instruct officials to accelerate their work with a view to substantially concluding these negotiations by mid-2027.

7. We also welcome progress in the cooperative activities arising from the General Review on Investment, State-Owned Enterprises, Gender Mainstreaming, Economic Coercion, and Market Distorting Practices. We have decided to establish a Coordination Platform on Economic Coercion and to adopt its Terms of Reference. In addition, we welcome the finalisation of a member-led study on the relevance of modern treaty practice and OECD guidelines to the definition of state-owned enterprises and encourage its further improvement; without prejudice, we instruct officials to discuss and develop options for potential textual updates, including no change, with the aim of finalising an outcome by mid-2027. To further enhance the implementation and operation of the Agreement's high-standard provisions, we task officials to advance these cooperative activities in 2027 and beyond, and seek to deliver concrete and practical outcomes for consideration at the next CPTPP Commission meeting.

Expanding the CPTPP while Upholding High Standards

8. We recall the substantial conclusion of the negotiations for the accession of Costa Rica to the CPTPP in May 2026 and note with regret Costa Rica's decision not to sign its Protocol of Accession at this meeting of the Commission. We reiterate our commitment to the accession of Costa Rica and we look forward to Costa Rica signing its Protocol of Accession when its domestic circumstances allow.

9. We remain committed to conducting accession processes rigorously and transparently, in accordance with the CPTPP accession procedures that we made publicly available in 2019. Our expectations remain unchanged in relation to how aspirant economies will comply with all existing CPTPP rules and deliver the highest standard of commercially meaningful market access.

10. We acknowledge the substantive progress achieved in the negotiations on Uruguay's accession to the CPTPP. We recognise that Uruguay's accession could strengthen economic linkages and create new opportunities for trade and investment under the CPTPP. We instruct officials to maintain this momentum, with a view to concluding this process promptly while ensuring that the high standards of the Agreement are upheld.

11. Recalling our decision on 26 June 2026 to commence preparatory discussions with the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines, and Indonesia, we have today decided to establish an Accession Working Group for each of these economies in accordance with the CPTPP accession procedures.

12. The growing interest from economies seeking to join the CPTPP underscores the Agreement's continued strategic and economic relevance and dynamism in regional and global trade. We reiterate our commitment to maintaining the high standards of the Agreement through accessions, and to move forward in a way that reflects all our interests. We reaffirm that the CPTPP continues to welcome the interest of, and remains open to, accession by aspirant economies that are able to satisfy the Auckland Principles.

Delivering the Benefits of the CPTPP

13. The value of the CPTPP ultimately depends on its effective implementation and utilisation. We therefore remain committed to ensuring that the Agreement delivers tangible and commercially meaningful benefits for businesses, workers and communities across our economies.

14. We welcome Viet Nam's initiative to promote business connectivity activities undertaken within the CPTPP framework, including Viet Nam's business dialogues and matching activities in Ho Chi Minh City and in Ha Noi in 2026, which have strengthened engagement among businesses, policymakers and other stakeholders. We encourage continued efforts in future years to enhance business participation, strengthen business linkages and ensure the opportunities created by the Agreement deliver tangible benefits for businesses and communities across CPTPP economies.

15. We welcome the activities and events led by Malaysia to strengthen cooperation and connectivity among Trade Promotion Organisations across CPTPP economies. We encourage the continuation of these activities as a practical means of supporting businesses, particularly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and women-led businesses, in identifying and pursuing opportunities under the Agreement.

16. We acknowledge the ongoing work on economic quantitative analysis of the benefits and impacts of the CPTPP. We welcome Chile's continued leadership of this initiative and look forward to its further development on an annual basis, which will contribute to Parties' understanding and assessment of the economic benefits arising from the Agreement.

Strengthening the CPTPP's Institutional Capacity

17. Recognising the growing breadth and complexity of the CPTPP's work program, we have decided to establish an interim CPTPP Support Office in Japan to begin its work in 2027. This marks an important step in strengthening the institutional capacity and supporting the effective implementation of the Agreement. We instruct officials to continue detailed discussions on the structure, governance, and operation of a permanent administrative body, while reviewing the operation and any other issues relating to the interim CPTPP Support Office, and update us at the next Commission meeting.

Building Bridges with Regional Partners

18. We recognise that the CPTPP can contribute beyond its membership by building bridges with other regional economic frameworks that share our commitment to open, predictable and rules-based trade. This is more important than ever in the current global trading context.

19. We welcome the second CPTPP – Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and CPTPP – European Union (EU) Trade and Investment Dialogues held on the margins of the Commission meeting. Building on the inaugural Dialogues held in Melbourne in 2025, we welcome progress in translating these Dialogues into practical and forward-looking cooperation on shared trade and investment priorities. The progress we have made in the Dialogues is reflected in their respective Joint Ministerial Statements.

20. We encourage continued engagement at Ministerial, Senior Official and technical levels to identify areas of mutual interest and practical cooperation that contribute to an open, predictable and rules-based regional and global trading environment.

Safeguarding the Integrity of the Agreement

21. We recognise the importance of safeguarding the integrity of the CPTPP and ensuring open, predictable and rules-based trade. Recalling the establishment of the Ad Hoc Working Group to Promote a Fair, Transparent and Predictable Trading Environment in the CPTPP on 26 June 2026, we instruct officials to

continue discussions and cooperation, consistent with the CPTPP, to address illegal transhipment and related practices that seek to evade or circumvent duties under the Agreement, with a view to promoting a fair, transparent and predictable trading environment across the CPTPP economies.

Looking Ahead

22. We look forward to working closely with Peru as Chair of the CPTPP Commission in 2027 to build on the progress achieved in 2026, continue to advance our shared priorities, uphold the CPTPP's high standards, strengthen its implementation and utilisation, and promote open, inclusive and sustainable economic integration, enhancing the free, fair and rules-based trading environment.

Annex 2:	**Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the second Trade and Investment Dialogue between the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations** **26 November 2026, Ha Noi, Viet Nam**

1. We, Ministers and Representatives of the Parties to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), held the second CPTPP-ASEAN Trade and Investment Dialogue in Ha Noi on 26 November 2026 (Dialogue).

2. Recalling the shared understanding reached at the Dialogue in Melbourne in November 2025, we reaffirm our commitment to strengthening cooperation between CPTPP Parties and ASEAN Member States in support of free, fair, open, transparent, inclusive, sustainable and rules-based trade and investment. We reaffirm our support for ASEAN centrality in the ASEAN-led regional architecture and recognise the important role of closer CPTPP–ASEAN engagement in promoting economic integration, resilience and prosperity.

3. Given the challenges facing international trade, we acknowledge the crucial role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in fostering the growth and stability of the global economy. We underscored our commitment to strengthening the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core.We also reaffirm our shared commitment to support work underway in Geneva to reform the WTO, including on decision-making, level playing field, development, and foundational issues, through a transparent, inclusive, and member-driven process, taking into account the needs and interests of Members to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness in addressing current and emerging trade challenges.

4. We express our shared concerns with the use of market-distorting practices, which distort trade and investment flows and adversely affect supply chains, and cause excess capacity. We also express our concerns about economic coercion that seeks to exploit economic vulnerabilities and dependencies. We will strengthen cooperation to address such developments in the global trading environment.

5. Against the backdrop of an evolving global trade and economic environment, we underscore the importance of strengthening economic ties, enhancing supply chain resilience, advancing the digital economy and ensuring that the benefits of trade and investment are broadly shared. We welcome the progress made since the last Dialogue meeting in areas of mutual interest, including the digital

economy, supply chain resilience and trade facilitation, and support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Championing a rules-based global trade environment

6. To strengthen the global trade system and advance World Trade Organization (WTO) reform, we will continue to identify objectives where Dialogue participants can make complementary contributions in support of WTO reform.

7. We further underscore our efforts to incorporate the Agreement on Electronic Commerce and the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement into the WTO legal framework. More broadly, we call on WTO members to support plurilateral initiatives for rulemaking in the WTO while preserving transparency, openness and opportunities for broader participation. We confirm our commitment to a fully and well-functioning WTO dispute settlement system accessible to all Members. We encourage greater participation in the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA), taking into account the respective circumstances, pending the establishment of a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement mechanism.

8. We reaffirm our commitment to a long-term solution for the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions. We note with regret that the moratorium could not be extended at the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference in Yaoundé, Cameroon. We also reaffirm our current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions.

Advancing Digital Economy cooperation

9. We recognise the growing importance of the digital economy in driving economic growth, innovation and regional economic integration, as well as in creating new opportunities for businesses, including MSMEs, to participate in regional and global trade.

10. We reaffirm our interest in continued cooperation on areas of mutual interest that can promote digital interoperability, facilitate digital trade and support businesses in navigating the digital transition, taking into account our respective circumstances and policy frameworks.

11. We recognize the significance of the signing of the ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA) and commend ASEAN's ongoing efforts to drive digital transformation, expand digital trade, and promote secure, interoperable ecosystems.

12. We welcome the work undertaken by the officials in the field of digital economy, led by Singapore, New Zealand and Chile, and progress in developing the Joint Report of Key Learnings and Opportunities to promote compatibility and interoperability between CPTPP and ASEAN. We task officials to continue engaging on digital economy issues.

13. We commend Canada for organizing the Workshop on CPTPP-ASEAN Integration: Opportunities for boosting innovation through digital and services trade and sustainability in October 2026. The Workshop highlighted the potential for strengthening CPTPP–ASEAN cooperation in digital and services trade to promote innovation, attract investment, enhance the efficiency of global value chains, and support the green transition.

Promoting supply chain resilience, and trade facilitation

14. We recognise the importance of resilient, reliable and diversified supply chains in supporting economic security, strengthening energy resilience, maintaining free and transparent trade flows and strengthening our economies' capacity to respond to global supply chain disruptions.

15. We recognise regional initiatives to build more resilient global energy supply chains, including the Partnership On Wide Energy and Resources Resilience Asia (POWERR Asia), with close coordination on energy between producer and consumer countries.

16. We welcome Japan's hosting of the CPTPP-ASEAN-EU Workshop on Supply Chain Resilience, Trade Diversification, and Facilitation in Tokyo in July 2026 and the constructive technical discussion held during the Workshop. We will build on these discussions in 2027, including by exploring collective measures to build resilient, reliable, and diversified supply chains. We task officials to consider ways to strengthen the implementation of rules of origin and customs procedures, including to address risks associated with illegal transshipment and other practices that circumvent duties. Furthermore, we task officials to explore ways to enhance the utilisation of preferential treatment under existing EPAs/FTAs. We resolve to strengthen our supply chain resilience and global value chains through our collective actions to this end.

Empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

17. We recognise the important contribution of MSMEs to our economies, including through employment, innovation and inclusive economic growth, and underscore the importance of enabling MSMEs to benefit more fully from regional and global trade opportunities.

18. We welcome Viet Nam's hosting of the CPTPP–ASEAN–EU Business Forum 2026: From Dialogue to Business Action in Ha Noi in November, which helps strengthen cross-regional business connectivity among CPTPP, ASEAN and the EU by identifying key business priorities and addressing barriers to trade and investment. It will promote concrete government–business cooperation to build resilient and sustainable supply chains, enhance MSMEs participation in regional and global value chains, and improve the business and investment environment.

19. We task officials to identify practical opportunities for further cooperation to support MSMEs participation in trade, including through improved access to information and market opportunities, capacity-building, business connectivity and policy dialogue.

Next steps

20. We instruct Senior Officials from CPTPP Parties and Senior Economic Officials from ASEAN Member States to build on the progress achieved under the Dialogue and advance practical cooperation in the areas identified above and any other areas of mutual interest, consistent with our respective priorities and mandates. We look forward to reviewing progress at our next CPTPP–ASEAN Trade and Investment Dialogue, to be held in 2027.

Annex 3: Joint Ministerial Statement on the occasion of the second Trade and Investment Dialogue between the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the European Union
26 November 2026, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

1. We, Ministers and Representatives of the Parties to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the European Union (EU), held the second CPTPP-EU Trade and Investment Dialogue ("Dialogue") in Ha Noi on 26 November 2026.

2. In this time of global trade uncertainty, CPTPP Parties and the EU are committed to reinforcing a stable and predictable trade environment, strengthening supply chain resilience, promoting the multilateral trading system, and addressing complex trade policy matters.

3. As economies that have long benefited from international trade, we share a common concern regarding the current challenges to the rules-based trading system. Since the inaugural Dialogue in Melbourne in 2025, we have advanced discussions on the areas of cooperation we identified including the global trade environment, digital trade, and supply chain resilience, trade facilitation, and trade diversification.

Championing the rules-based global trade environment
Advancing WTO reform and plurilateral initiatives

4. To strengthen the global trade system and advance World Trade Organization (WTO) reform, we will continue to identify objectives where Dialogue participants can make complementary contributions in support of WTO reform, including on decision-making, foundational issues, development, level playing field issues, and dispute settlement.

5. We further underscore our efforts to incorporate the Agreement on Electronic Commerce and the Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement into the WTO legal framework. More broadly, we call on WTO members to support plurilateral initiatives and other practical pathways for rulemaking in the WTO while preserving transparency, openness and opportunities for broader participation. We confirm our commitment to a fully and well-functioning WTO dispute settlement system accessible to all Members. We affirm the importance of resolving disputes definitively and encourage greater participation in the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA) pending the establishment of a fully and well-functioning WTO dispute settlement system.

Moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions

6. We reaffirm our commitment to a long-term solution for the moratorium on customs duties and electronic transmissions. We note with regret that the moratorium could not be extended at the 14th WTO Ministerial Conference in Yaoundé, Cameroon. We also reaffirm our commitment to the current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions between ourselves and the relevant commitments made in plurilateral and bilateral trade agreements.

Challenges to the Global Trade Environment

7. We are facing a range of challenges in the global trade environment and reiterate our concerns with the use of market-distorting practices which distort trade and investment flows, affect resilient supply chains, cause excess capacity, and undermine economic resilience and the viability of critical industries. We also reiterate our concerns about economic coercion that seeks to exploit economic vulnerabilities and dependencies and undermines the predictability and resilience of international trade and investment flows. These actions undermine fair and open trade that is transparent, predictable, and rules-based.

8. Recognising that we are stronger when we work together than when we act alone, we will strengthen cooperation to address such developments in the global trade environment. We will continue to use our dialogue to advance tangible areas for practical cooperation, recognising the need for existing rules and frameworks to adapt and respond to the evolving realities of the global economy. We recognise the need to take account of diverse economic systems while promoting a level playing field and addressing the challenges that structural differences can create.

9. We share the view that the WTO has an important role to play in addressing global challenges, including at the nexus of trade and the environment. Over the coming year, we task officials to develop a voluntary and non-binding approach to cooperation on environmental measures related to trade aimed at facilitating information sharing and the exchange of good practices. This work will complement and support ongoing discussions at the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment.

10. In addition, we note the potential for this Dialogue to contribute to how we each engage with novel and complex issues that affect the predictability and transparency of the global trade system, and note that our officials have convened to deepen our collaboration on relevant international trade and investment law issues affecting that system.

Commitment to Trade Certainty and Predictability

11. We recognise the critical importance of a stable and predictable international trade environment for economic growth, investment, and supply chain resilience. While a range of developments in the global trade environment have challenged open and predictable trade, we reaffirm our shared commitment to strengthening the multilateral trading system, and share our determination to work collectively to uphold open markets and rules-based trade. To this end, we will continue working together to further strengthen the conditions supporting trade and investment between us.

12. Collectively, we will seek to avoid trade restrictive measures and other impediments that create barriers to trade and investment. At the same time, within the rules-based system, we each retain the rights and flexibility to address supply chain disruptions, evolving challenges and economic shocks. However, we will only adopt, maintain, and implement any such measures in a manner that is transparent, proportionate, targeted, and of no longer duration than necessary, and in accordance with international law and our commitments under relevant FTAs, while avoiding impact between us wherever possible. We will also provide opportunities for dialogue on such measures, and timely notification as appropriate.

13. To further support trade certainty and predictability, we will explore opportunities to deepen our trade and investment connections including through trade facilitation, improved utilisation of existing FTAs, capacity building and greater participation of businesses, particularly MSMEs, in regional and global value chains, taking into account Participants' respective levels of development and domestic circumstances.

Deepening collaboration on digital trade

14. We welcome the technical discussions undertaken by officials on digital trade and digital governance. We reaffirm that the Dialogue is an important forum for facilitating digital trade and supporting businesses across our economies. We welcome progress made in developing a *Joint Report of Key Learnings and Opportunities* to promote closer CPTPP and EU cooperation towards seamless digital trade which is due to be delivered to Ministers in the first half of 2027. We task officials to continue engaging on digital trade issues.

Promoting supply chain resilience, trade diversification, and facilitation

15. We recognise that transparency, diversification, security, sustainability, trustworthiness and reliability are essential principles on which to build and

strengthen resilient supply chains. Supply chains based on these principles will enhance our economic and energy resilience, and bolster our economies' capacity to respond to disruptions thereby supporting our economic security.

16. We welcome Japan's hosting of the CPTPP-ASEAN-EU Workshop on Supply Chain Resilience, Trade Diversification, and Facilitation in Tokyo in July 2026 and the constructive technical discussion held during the Workshop. We will build on these discussions in 2027, including by exploring collective measures to build resilient, reliable, and diversified supply chains. We task officials to consider ways to strengthen the implementation of rules of origin and customs procedures, including to address risks associated with illegal transshipment and other practices that circumvent duties. Furthermore, we task officials to explore ways to enhance the utilisation of preferential treatment under existing EPAs/FTAs. We resolve to strengthen our supply chain resilience and global value chains through our collective actions to this end.

17. We establish the CPTPP-EU Supply Chain Early Warning Network to alert and inform each other on emerging supply chain disruptions, with a view towards facilitating timely communication and fostering a joint understanding of possible upstream and downstream effects. The Network will be implemented in a manner consistent with the respective domestic laws, regulations, and policies, as well as international obligations of the participants and on a voluntary and non-binding basis. We instruct officials to convene the first meeting in early 2027 in order to share experiences and insights from past supply chain disruptions and to share a common approach on operational details.

18. We task officials to draft a *Reference Paper on Logistics and Supply Chain Services*. As production and distribution networks become more interconnected, supply chains need to be reliable, secure, cost-efficient and resilient, and logistics services are critical drivers for global trade. This non-binding paper will complement ongoing efforts to strengthen supply chain resilience and connectivity, promote transparent and non-discriminatory regulatory frameworks, and support digitalisation.

Next steps

19. We instruct Senior Officials from CPTPP Parties and the EU to advance progress on areas of cooperation of mutual interest in preparation for our next Dialogue, to be held in 2027 where we will take stock of the progress achieved.