CÁMARA DE COMERCIO SUIZO - PANAMEÑA

CONSTRUYENDO PUENTES HACIA EL ÉXITO

COMMERCIAL REPORT

Panama–Switzerland 2025

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FOREWORD

With the aim of promoting trade, investment, and business cooperation between Panama and Switzerland, we present to our members and the general public the Panama–Switzerland Trade Report 2025.

This document provides strategic information on business opportunities, trade trends, and logistical infrastructure that consolidate the relationship between both countries and foster the development of new areas of collaboration.

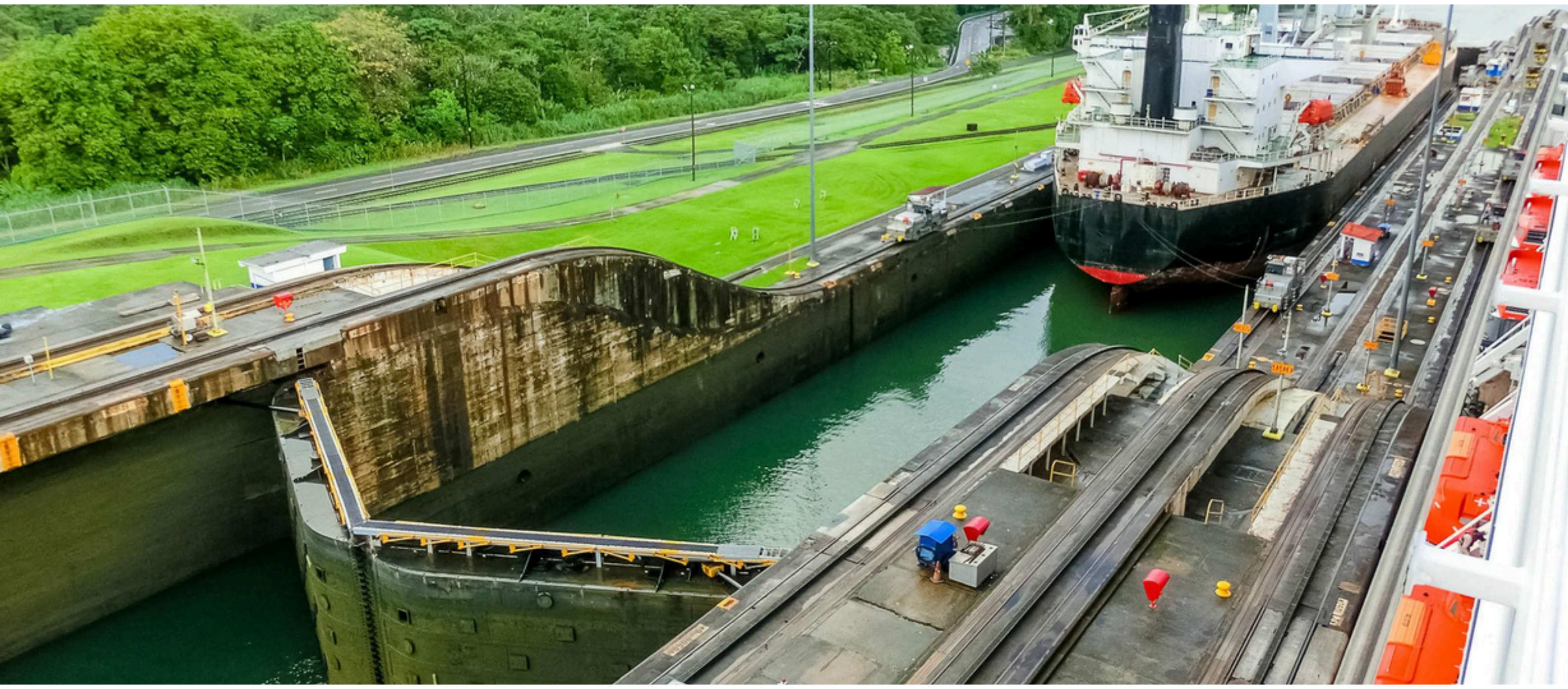
The report is structured into five chapters:

- Panama’s Foreign Trade
- Bilateral Trade Between Panama and Switzerland
- Logistics Profile
- Export Potential
- Foreign Direct Investment

At the Swiss–Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, we reaffirm our commitment to connecting businesses, promoting strategic partnerships, and providing valuable information that supports the sustainable development of our business community.

Sincerely,

SWISS–PANAMANIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

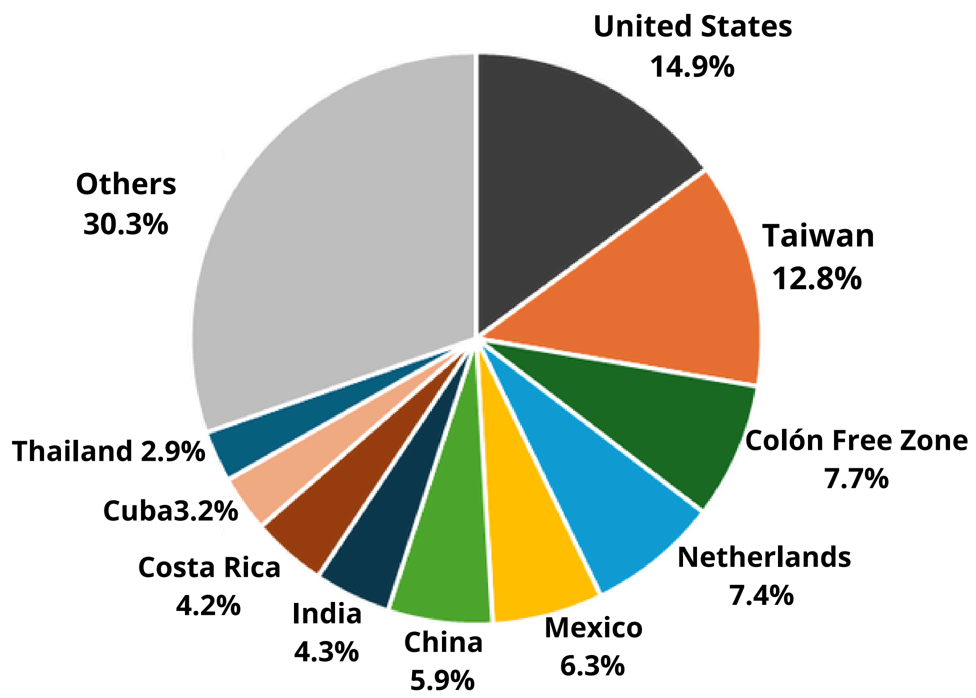


Overview

Panama currently maintains a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) States, which includes Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Iceland. This agreement provides preferential conditions for the exchange of goods and services, facilitating access to new markets and promoting greater economic and commercial opportunities between the parties.

In particular, the agreement with Switzerland entered into force in 2014 and has since covered various areas, including trade facilitation, customs procedures, digital trade, rules of origin, investment, agricultural and fisheries products, recognition of services, technical cooperation, and public procurement.

MAIN EXPORT MARKETS 2025



Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

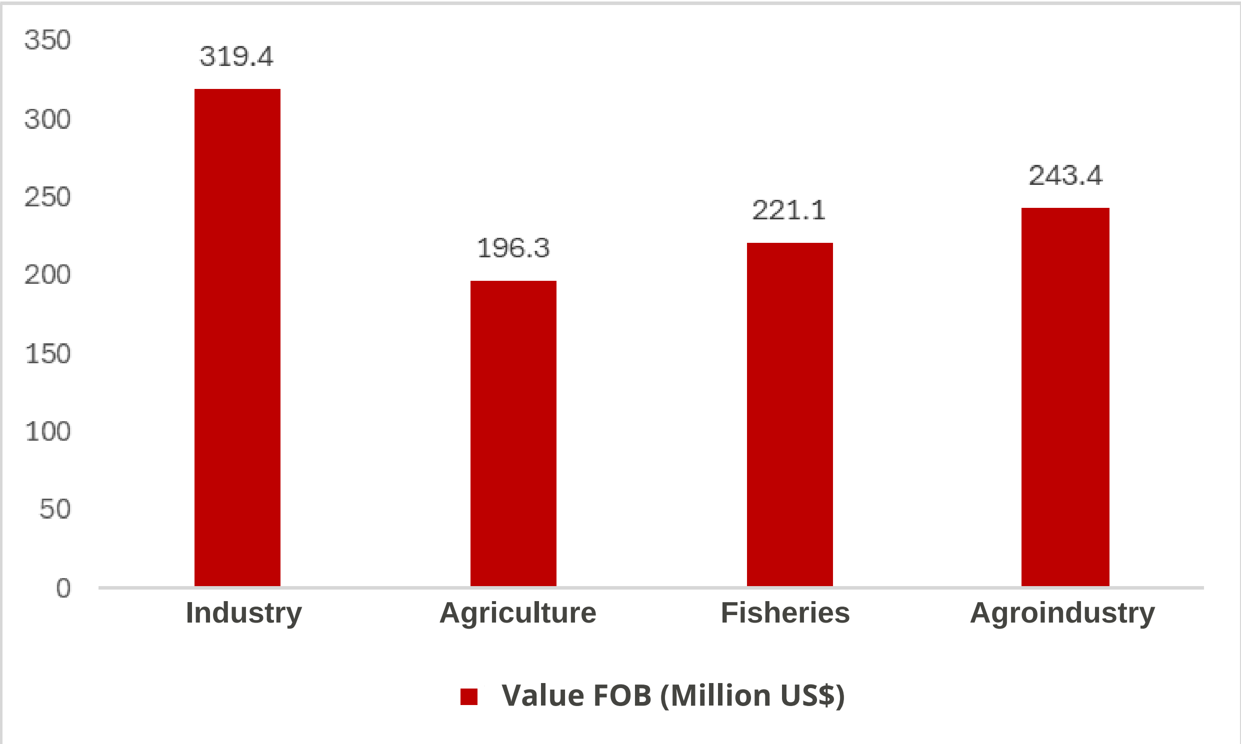
1. PANAMA'S FOREIGN TRADE

1.1 MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS

No.	HS Tariff Heading	Description	FOB Value (million USD)	Share
1	0306719000	Frozen shrimp, including peeled or cooked, except smoked and in shell	121	12.39%
2	1511100000	Palm oil and its fractions, crude	76	7.74%
3	8039011000	Fresh bananas	73	7.49%
4	7204100000	Waste and scrap, of iron or steel	44	4.44%
5	2301201000	Fish meal	39	3.97%
6	3004909900	Antihistamines, including antipyretics and antirheumatics, prepared for therapeutic uses	38	3.89%
7	4403420000	Rough wood, including stripped, debarked or squared	31	3.12%
8	1701140000	Cane sugar, raw, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	26	2.69%
9	0302320000	Yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares), fresh or chilled	25	2.57%
10	0901113000	Coffee, not roasted and not decaffeinated	21	2.14%
		Others	486	49.56%
		Total	980	100.00%

Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.2 Exports by Sector



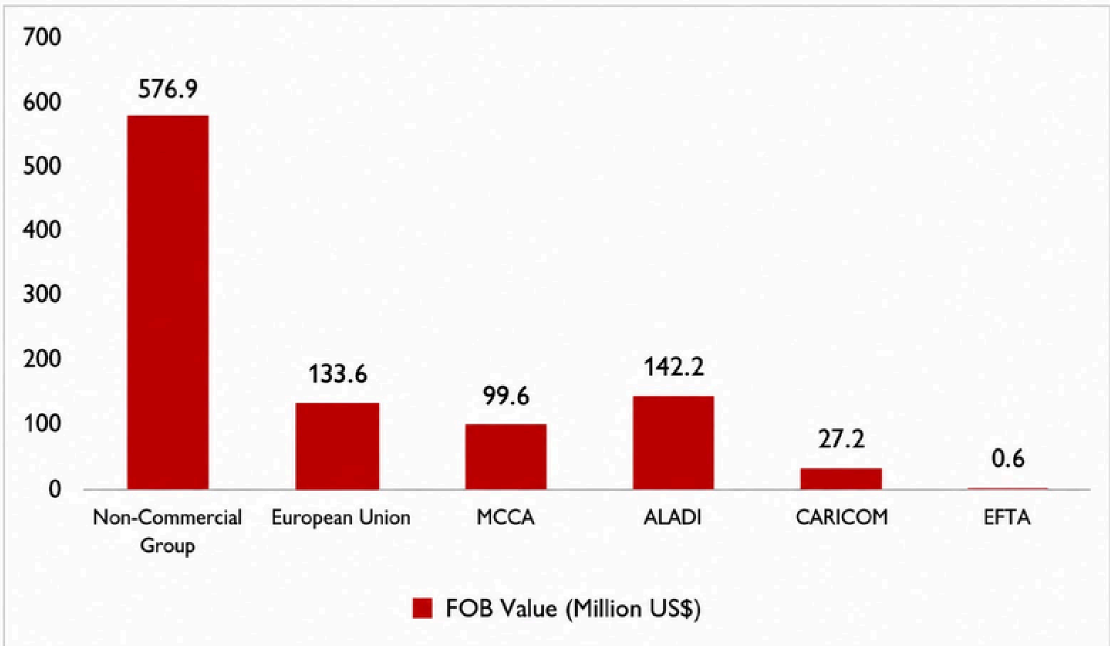
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.3 MAIN EXPORT MARKETS

No.	Country	FOB Value (Million US$)	Share
1	United States	146.2	14.9%
2	Taiwan	125.1	12.8%
3	Colón Free Zone	75.5	7.7%
4	Netherlands	72.8	7.4%
5	Mexico	61.4	6.3%
6	China	58.1	5.9%
7	India	42.6	4.3%
8	Costa Rica	41.5	4.2%
9	Cuba	31.2	3.2%
10	Thailand	28.4	2.9%
11	Others	297.3	30.3%
Total		980.1	100.00%

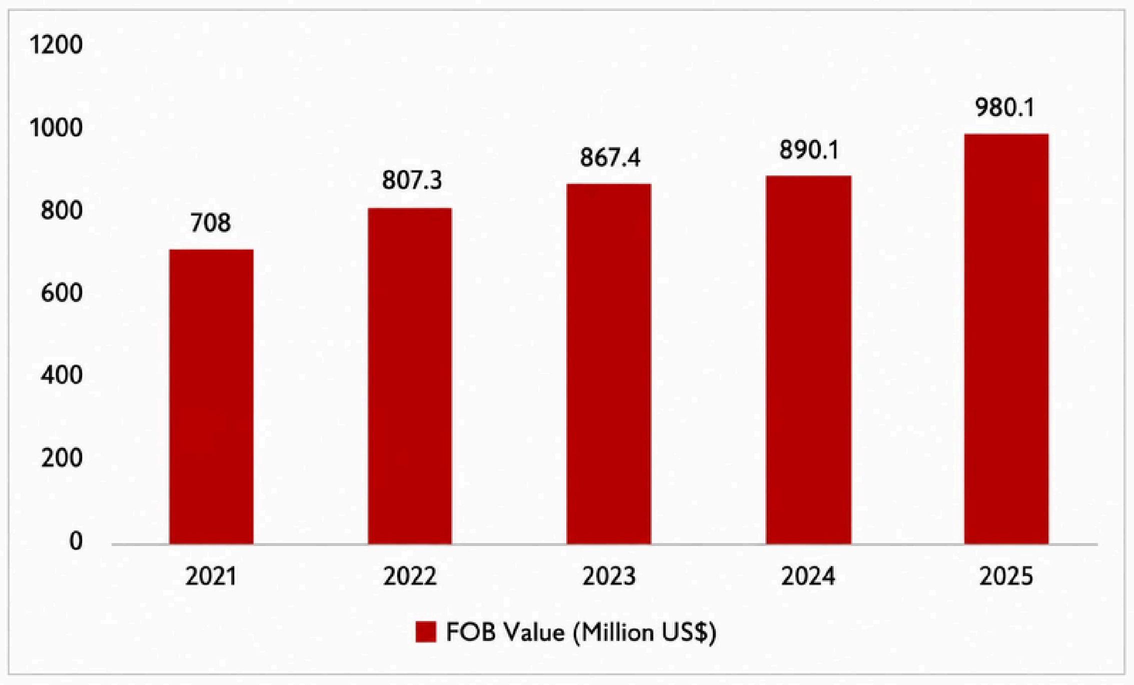
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.4 EXPORTS BY TRADE BLOC



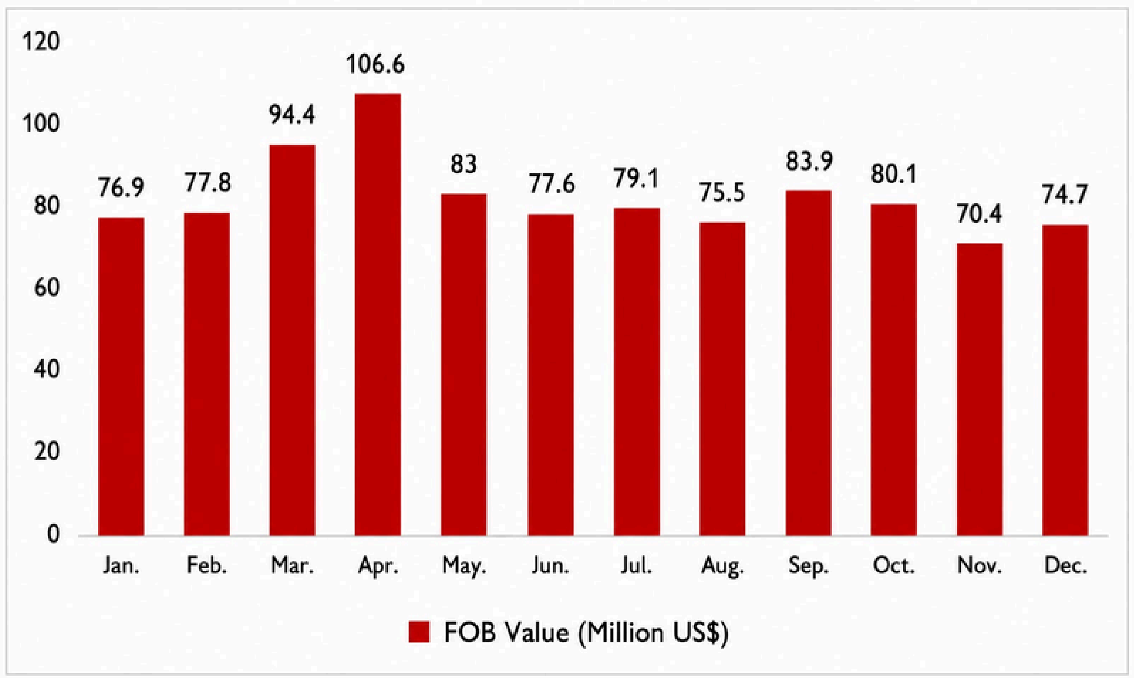
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.5 Export Trends (2021 - 2025)



Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.6 MONTHLY EXPORT TRENDS



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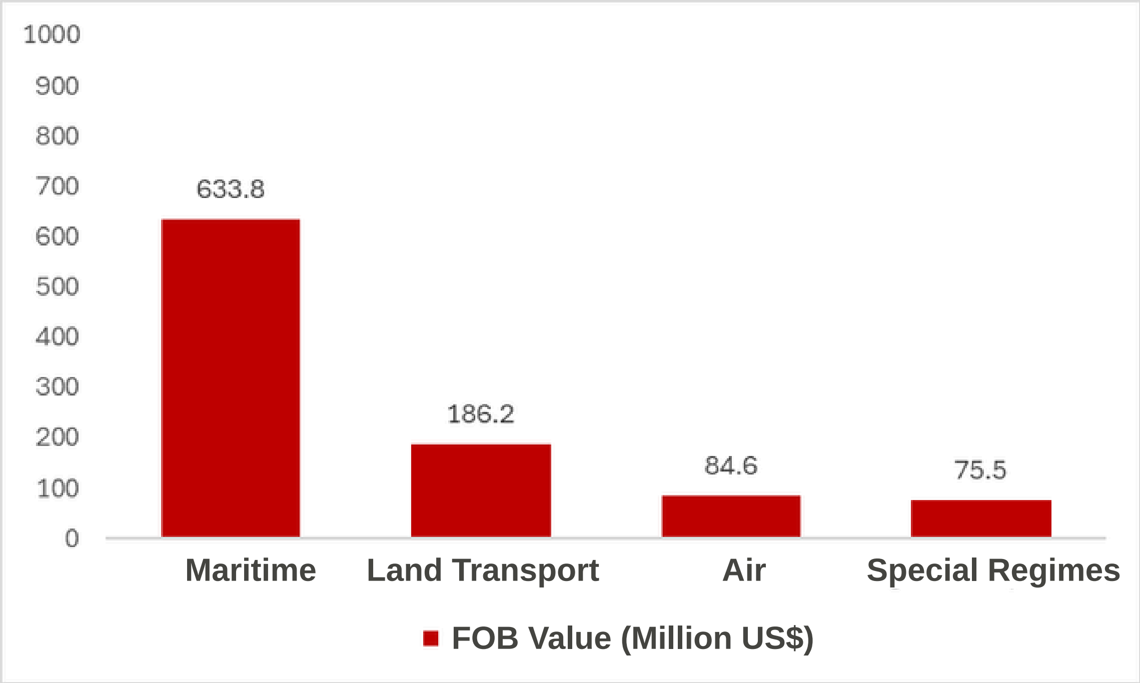
1.7 Exports by Mode of Transport – Value



Source: INTELCOM
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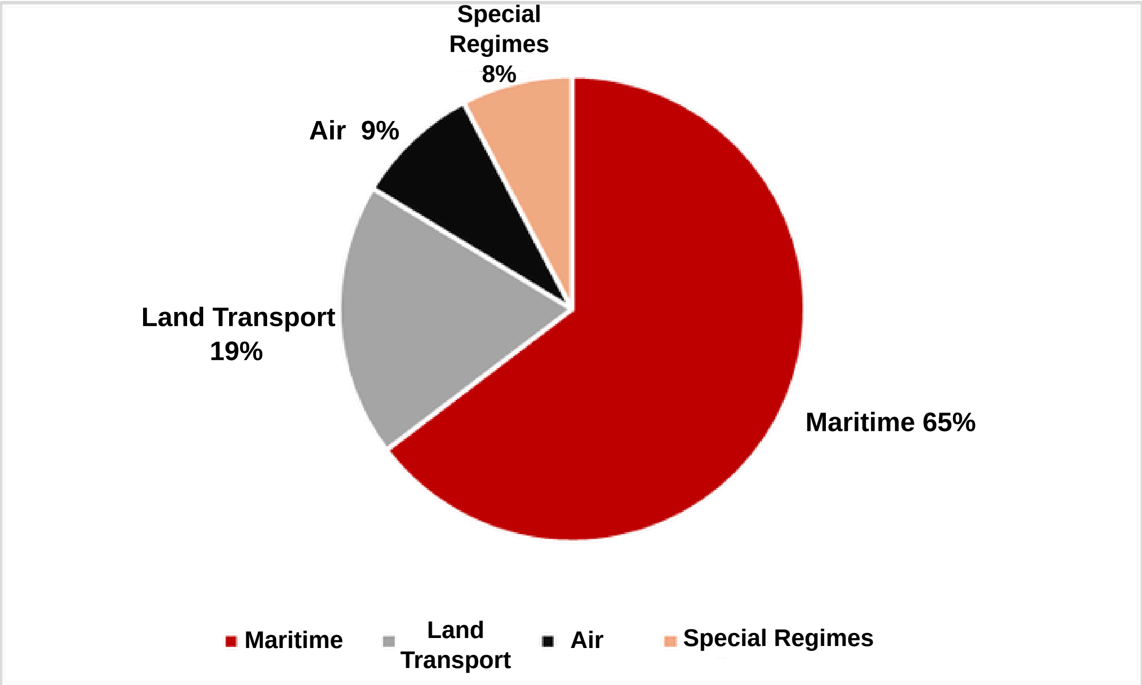
1.8 Exports by Mode of Transport – Share



Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.9 Major Imported Products

No.	Customs Tariff Item	Customs Tariff Description	CIF Value (millions USD)	Share
1	271019210000	Diesel-type fuels for automobiles	961	6.61%
2	271012930000	Fuels for reactors and turbines (jet fuel)	682	4.69%
3	271012130000	Light oils (lighter) and preparations: Unleaded gasoline: With an octane rating > 91	502	3.46%
4	271012130000	Light oils (lighter) and preparations: Unleaded gasoline: With an octane rating > 87 but <= 91	297	2.05%
5	300490990099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, dosed	281	1.93%
6	870322920000	Of cylinder capacity > 1,000 cm3 but <= 1,500 cm3: The others, including ambulances, hearses, motor vehicles for the transport of persons with or without traction in the four wheels (4WD) and motor vehicles for public transport of persons, with a CIF value exceeding USD 8,000.00	221	1.52%
7	100590200000	Yellow corn	135	0.93%
8	870323920000	Of cylinder capacity > 1,500 cm3 but <= 3,000 cm3: The others, including ambulances, hearses, motor vehicles for the transport of persons with or without traction in the four wheels (4WD) and motor vehicles for public transport of persons, with a CIF value exceeding USD 8,000.00	110	0.75%
9	851713000000	Smartphones	104	0.72%
10	870340000000	Other vehicles, fitted with electric piston (piston) engine, compression-ignition or spark-ignition and electric motor, capable of being charged by connecting to an external source of electric power	98	0.68%
		Others	11,146	76.67%
		Total	14,538	100.00%

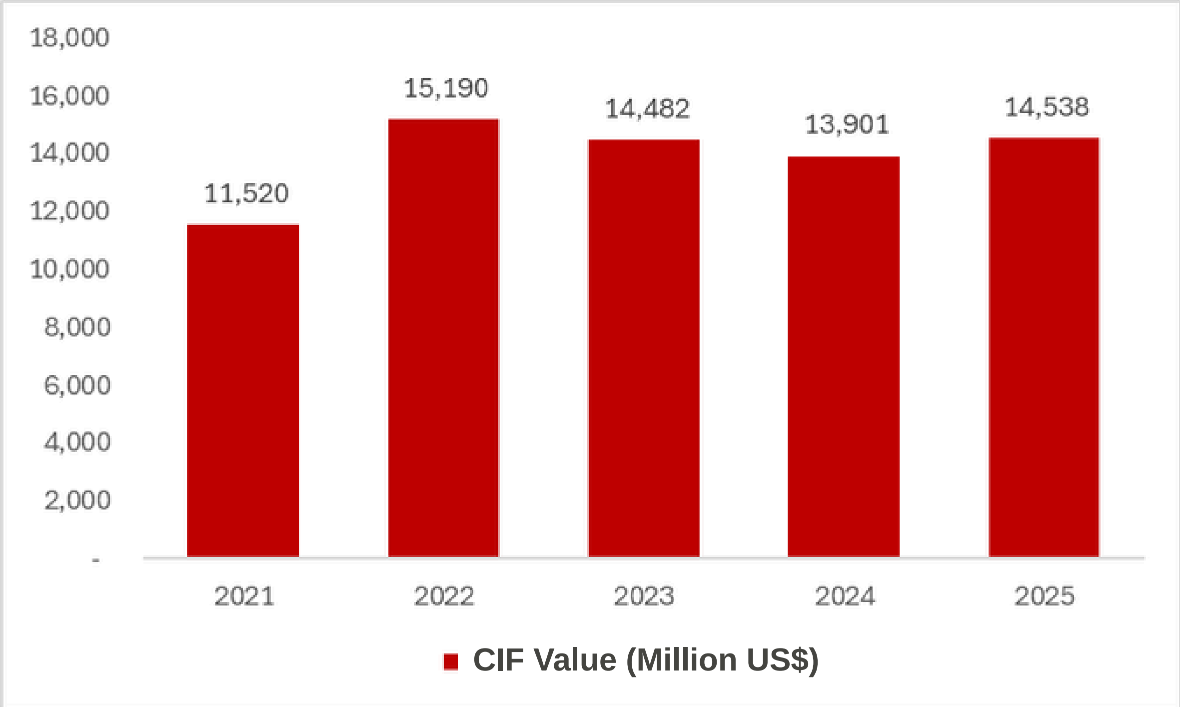
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.10 Main Import Markets.

No.	Country	CIF Value (Million USD)	Share
1	United States	2,464.0	16.9%
2	Colón Free Zone	2,408.3	16.6%
3	China	1,995.7	13.7%
4	Mexico	613.9	4.2%
5	Costa Rica	464.8	3.2%
6	Japan	364.0	2.5%
7	Colombia	355.8	2.4%
8	Spain	315.4	2.2%
9	Germany	239.5	1.6%
10	Guatemala	228.9	1.6%
11	Others	5,087	35.0%
Total		14,538	100.00%

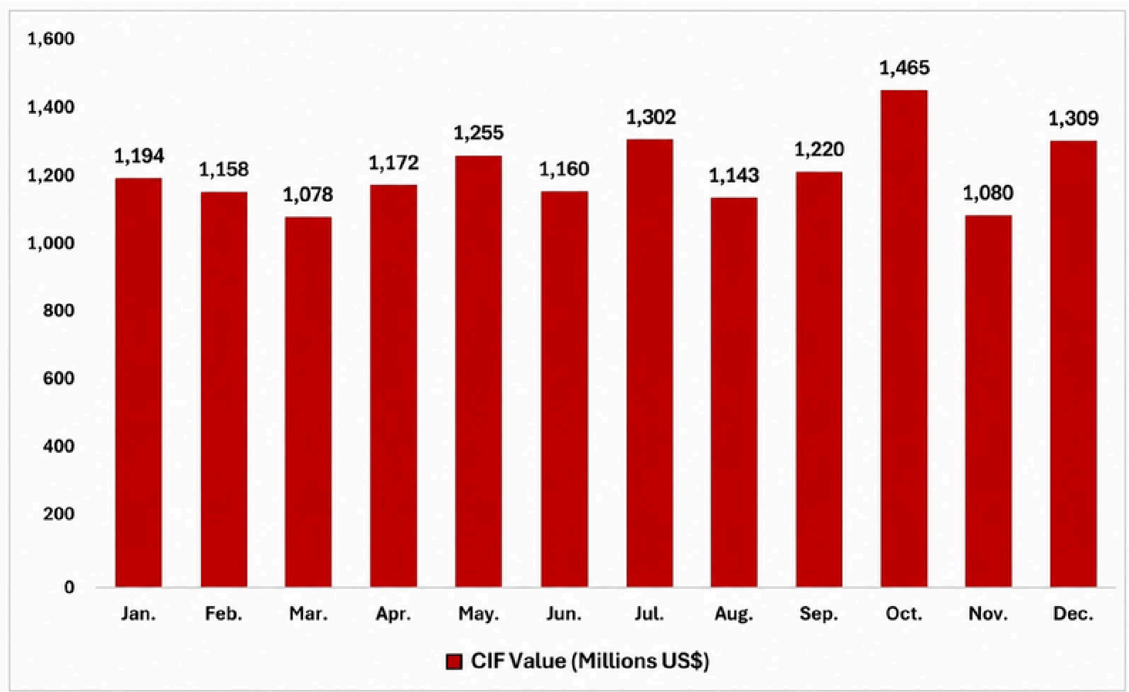
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.11 Import Trends (2021 - 2025)



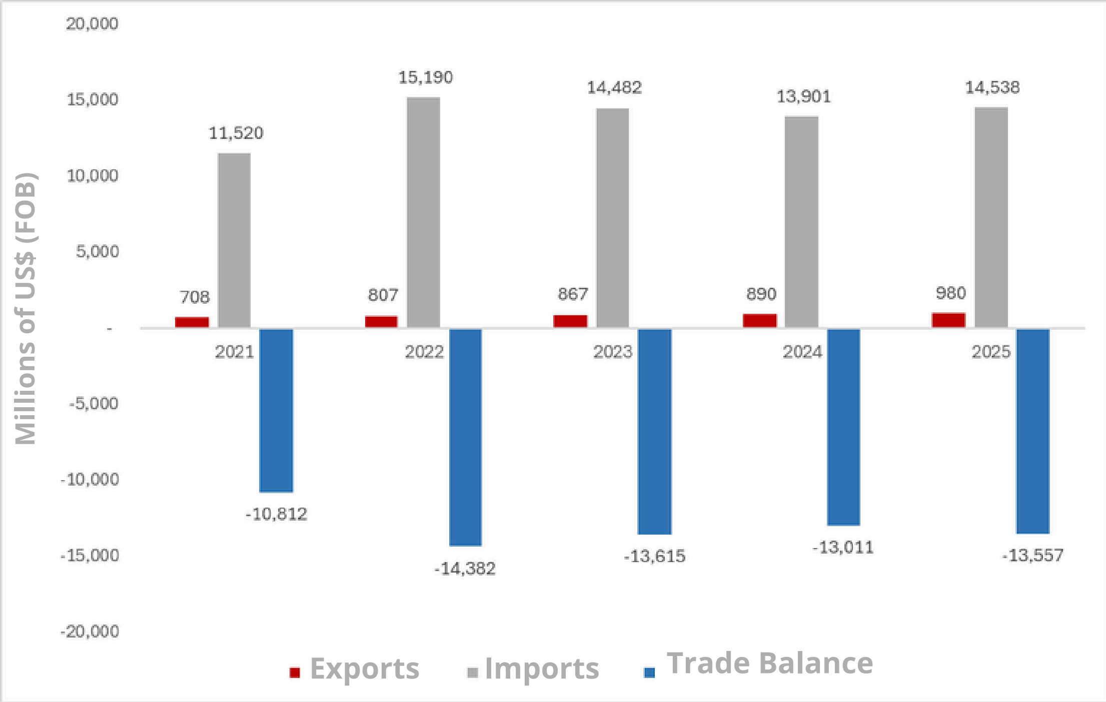
Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.12 Monthly Import Trends



Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

1.13 Trade Balance (2021 - 2025)



Source: INTELCOM
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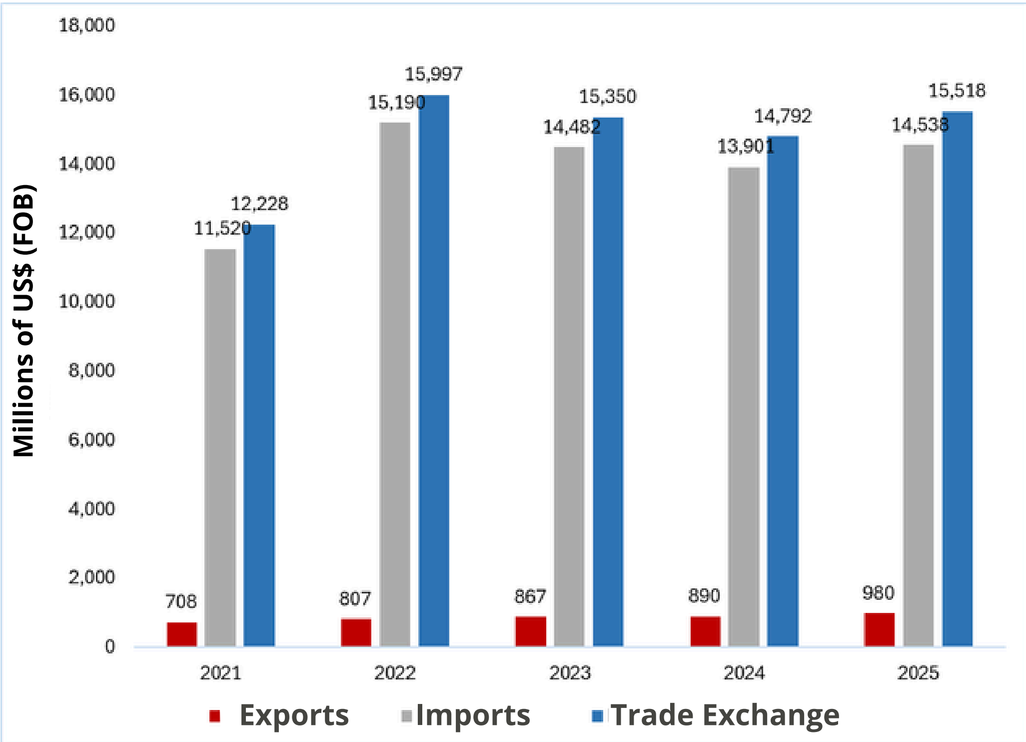
1.14 Trade Exchange (2021 - 2025)



Source: INTELCOM
Prepared by: CCSP

2. Bilateral Trade Between Panama and Switzerland

2.1 Major Products Exported to Switzerland

Nº	Tariff Heading	Tariff Description	FOB Value (thousand USD)	Share
1	7108120000	Gold (including platinum-gold) in unwrought, semi-manufactured or powder form	37,976	87.93%
2	7106910000	Silver (including silver plated with gold or platinum) in unwrought, semi-manufactured or powder form	3,574	8.28%
3	7110110000	Platinum: in unwrought or powder form	791	1.83%
4	9011190000	Other not decaffeinated	354	0.82%
5	8479829000	Other machines and apparatus for mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, pulverizing, sieving, screening, homogenizing, emulsifying or stirring	106	0.24%
6	9011130000	Gold ore coffee	92	0.21%
7	9018909000	Other instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including centellography and other electromedical apparatus, as well as appliances for testing eyesight	91	0.21%
8	9801000000	Household goods and articles	77	0.18%
9	2402100000	Cigars (pure) (including cigarillos (small cigars)), containing tobacco	61	0.14%
10	9023000000	Instruments, apparatus and models designed for demonstrations (for example: in teaching or exhibitions), not suitable for other uses.	30	0.07%
		Others	37	0.09%
		Total	43,190	100.00%

Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.2 Major Products Imported from Switzerland

N°	Tariff Heading	Tariff Description	FOB Value (thousand USD)	Share
1	3004909900	Other medicines consisting of mixed or unmixed products, prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, in measured doses (including those administered by transdermal route) or in forms or packings for retail sale	24,034	36.23%
2	9102210000	Other wristwatches, including stopwatches, with clockwork, even incorporating a stopwatch: automatic	11,943	18.00%
3	3002150000	Immunological products in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale, including modified or obtained by processes	8,798	13.26%
4	2202101000	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured	2,314	3.49%
5	9102190000	Other wristwatches, electric, including those incorporating a stopwatch	1,143	1.72%
6	9021310000	Orthopedic appliances	912	1.38%
7	9018909000	Other instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including centellography and other electromedical appliances, as well as appliances for testing	885	1.33%
8	9027899000	Other instruments and appliances:	822	1.24%
9	9019200000	Oxygen therapy, ozone therapy or aerosol therapy equipment; resuscitators and other respiratory therapy appliances	805	1.21%
10	9012100000	Roasted coffee: not decaffeinated	656	0.99%
		Others	14,027	21.14%
		Total	66,338	100.00%

Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.3 Main Exporting Companies

N°	Company Name	FOB Value (thousand USD)	Share
1	Oromarket SA	42,342.0	98.04%
2	Aagropn K&S SA	310.3	0.72%
3	Arturo Arauz SA	120.4	0.28%
4	Inmobiliaria Don Antonio SA	105.6	0.24%
5	Cafe Volcan Baru SA	78.7	0.18%
6	Panama Intermoving & Relocation INC	77.0	0.18%
7	Unik Transport SA	60.5	0.14%
8	Hacienda Cañas Verdes SA	16.7	0.04%
9	Cerveceria Nacional s. de r.l	10.2	0.02%
10	Comercializadora Wugo SA	8.2	0.02%
	Otros	60.0	0.14%
	Total	**43,190**	**100.00%**

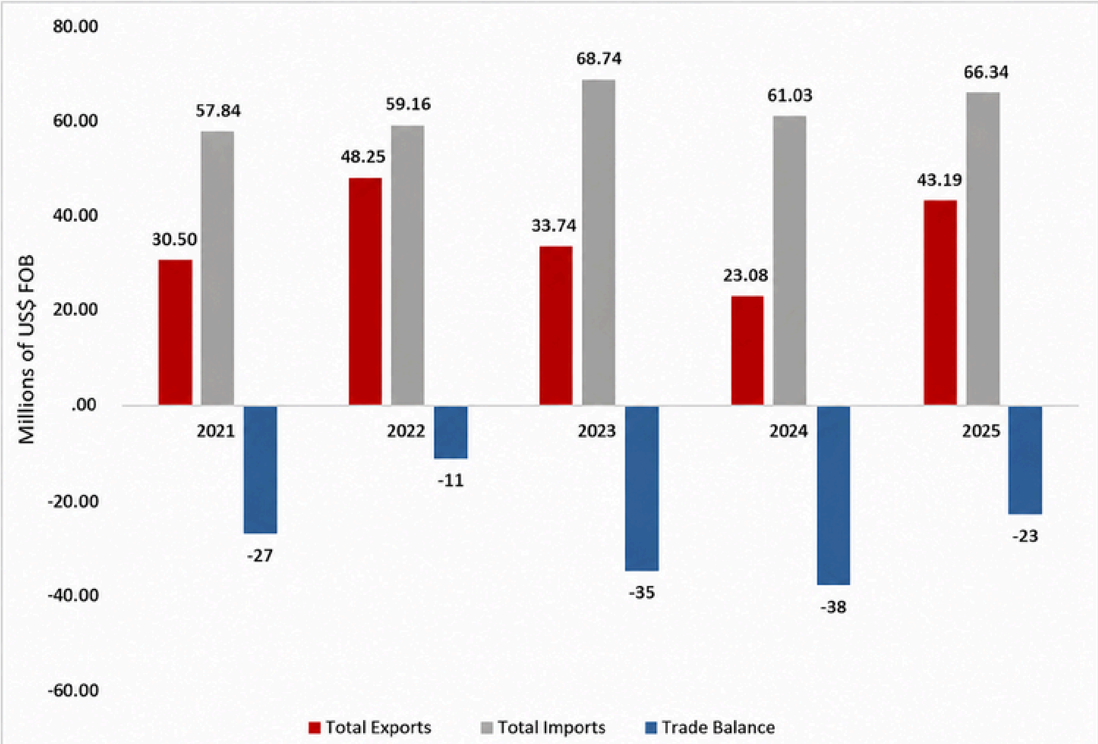
Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.4 Main Importing Companies

N°	Company Name	FOB Value (thousand USD)	Share
1	Corporacion Impa Doel SA	16,284	24.55%
2	Mercurio SA	9,110	13.73%
3	C G de Haseth & Cia SA	8,277	12.48%
4	Boli & Company ltd SA	3,379	5.09%
5	Insumos y medicamentos de calidad SA	3,161	4.76%
6	Distribuidora comercial SA	2,314	3.49%
7	Drogueria ramon gonzalez revilla SA	2,162	3.26%
8	Pty medical group SA	1,095	1.65%
9	Distribuidora Hemato O. SA	941	1.42%
10	Pedersen fine foods SA	920	1.39%
	Others	18,696	28.18%
	Total	**66,338**	**100.00%**

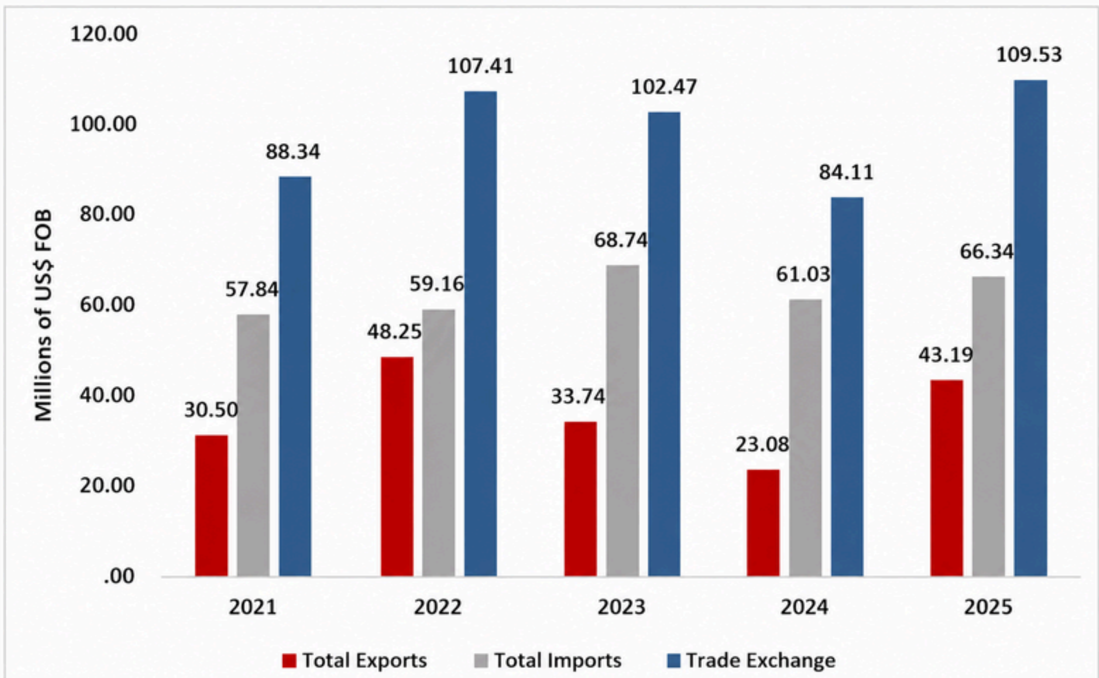
Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.5 Panama–Switzerland Trade Balance (2021 - 2025)



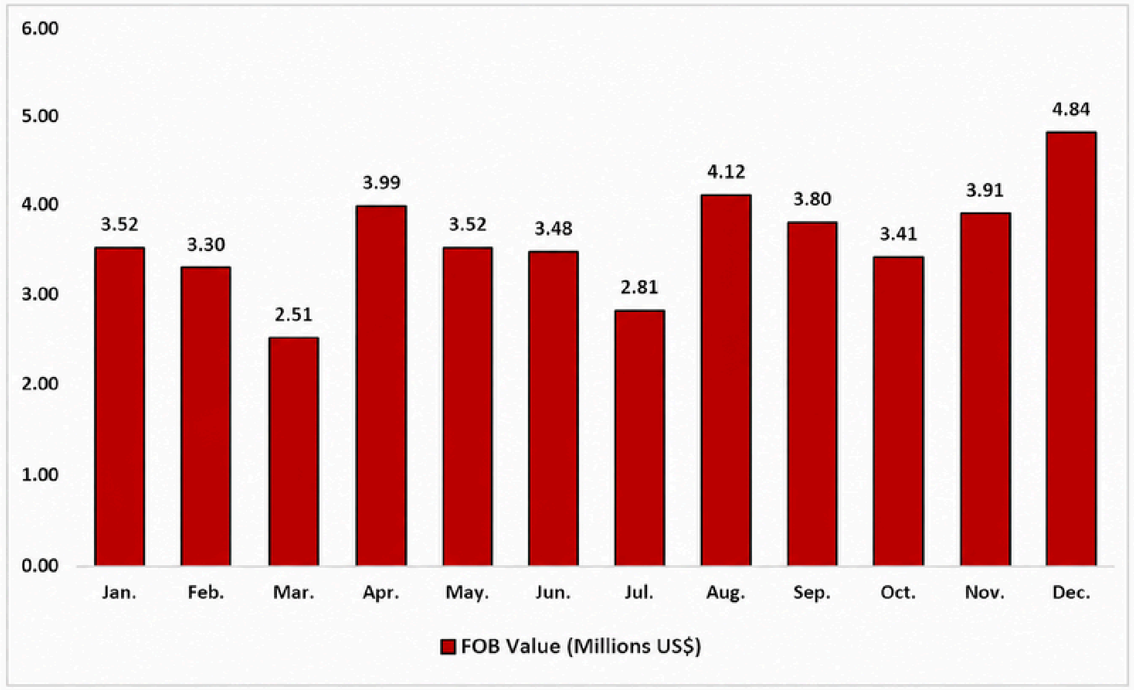
Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.6 Panama–Switzerland Bilateral Trade (2021 - 2025)



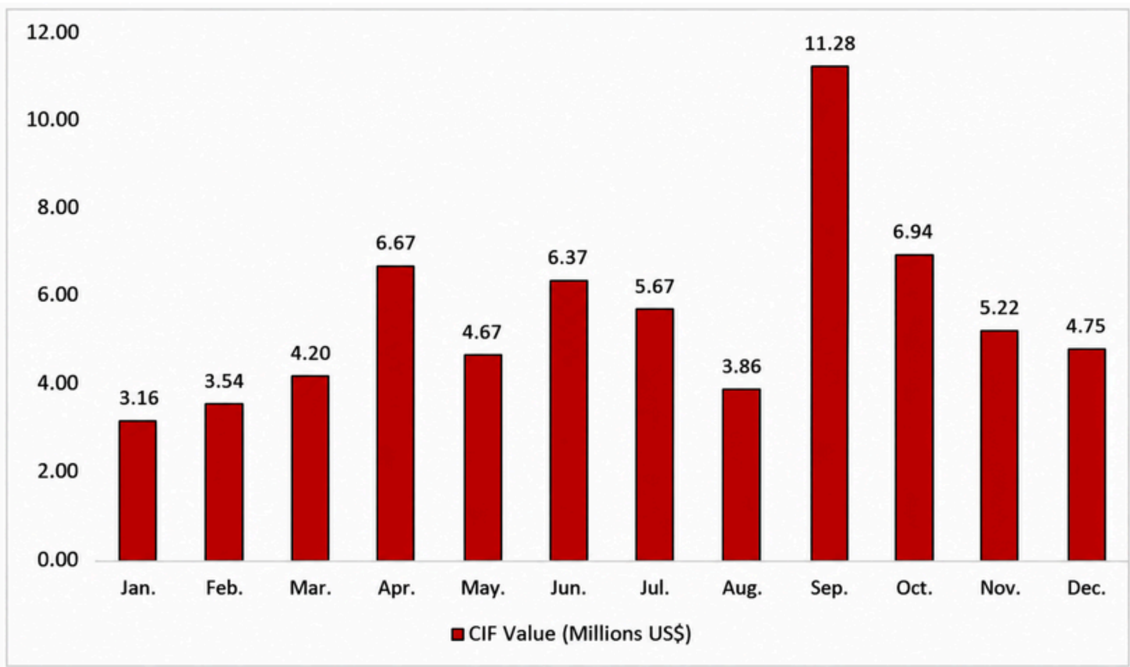
Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.7 Monthly Export Trends to Switzerland



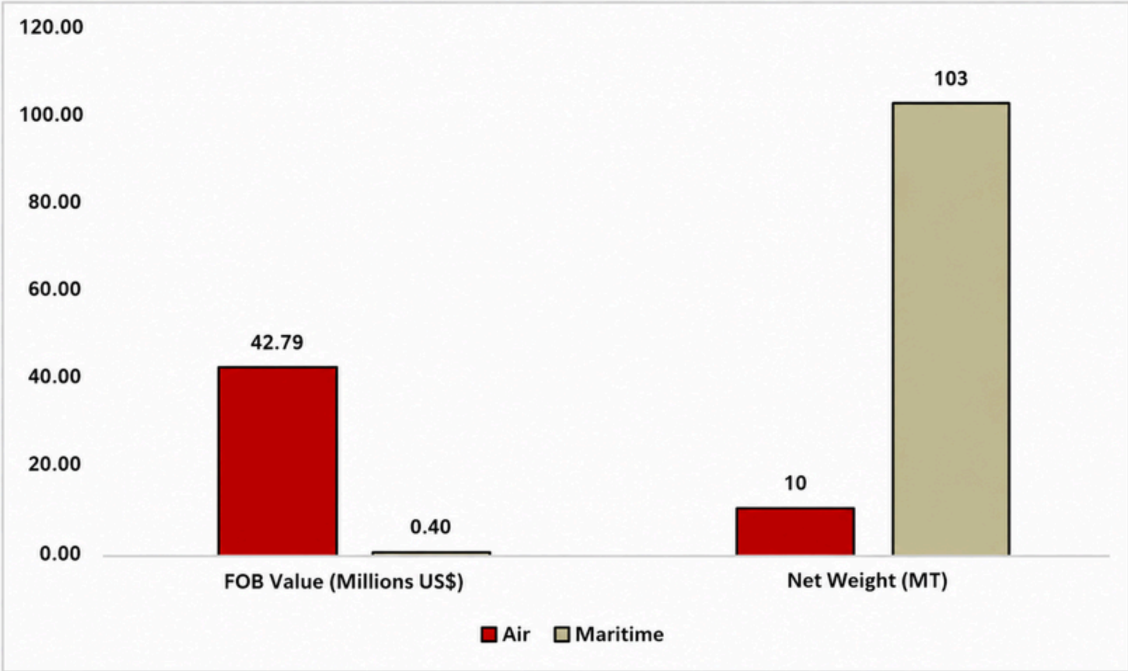
Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.8 Monthly Import Trends to Switzerland



Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

2.9 Exports by Mode of Transport



Source: Veritrade
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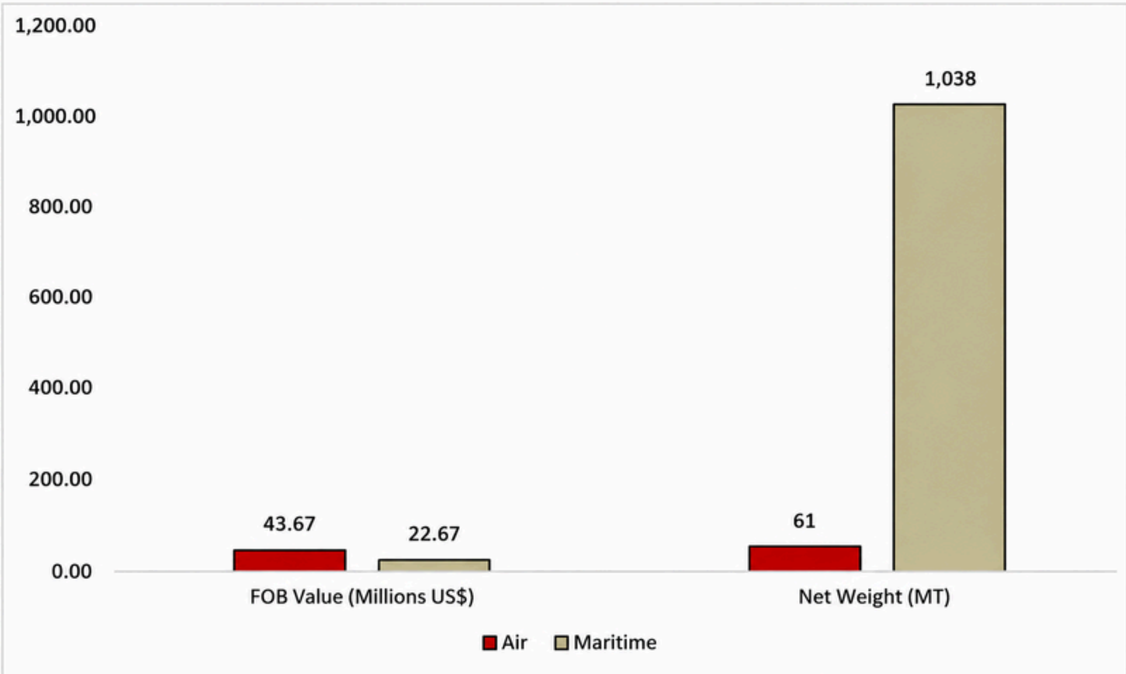
2.10 Imports by Mode of Transport



Source: Veritrade
Prepared by: CCSP

3. Logistics Profile

3.1 Logistics Performance

The World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) introduces a methodology based on real operational supply chain data collected between 2023 and 2024. This approach assesses logistics performance across three key dimensions: connectivity, speed (transit times), and reliability (variability and uncertainty), providing a more objective measurement of international trade performance.

Under this framework, Switzerland ranks among the world's high-performing logistics economies, characterized by average international transit times of 2 to 4 days within Europe and on-time delivery rates exceeding 85–90%. In addition, the country demonstrates low variability (logistics time deviations below 20%) and a high level of digitalization in customs and border procedures.

In contrast, Panama exhibits an intermediate level of logistics performance, with more variable transit times (approximately 5 to 10 days on regional routes) and on-time delivery rates of around 60–75%. Furthermore, it experiences greater logistics variability (time deviations exceeding 30–40%), mainly associated with border procedures, transshipment operations, and lower levels of digital integration.

Indicator	Switzerland	Panama
Average international transit time	2 – 4 days	5 – 10 days
On-time delivery performance	85% – 90%	60% – 75%
Variability in logistics times	Low (<20%)	High (30% – 40%)
Customs clearance time	< 1 day	1 – 3 days
Logistics connectivity (route frequency)	High (dense global network)	Medium-high (regional hub)
Level of digitalization	High (automated processes)	Medium (mixed processes)
Logistics cost as % of shipment value	8% – 10%	12% – 18%
Supply chain reliability	High (low uncertainty)	Medium-low (high variability)

Source: World Bank
Prepared by: CCSP

3.2 Maritime Transport

Switzerland, due to its geographical location, is a landlocked country with no direct access to the sea or its own seaports. As a result, its exports are routed through neighboring countries, with the Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands serving as its primary maritime gateway. In addition, the Rhine River—which originates in the Swiss Alps and flows into the North Sea—is one of the most important inland waterways in Western Europe. However, it is only navigable from the Port of Basel, which serves as Switzerland's main inland cargo handling hub. From there, goods are redistributed to different parts of the country by road, rail, or inland waterway transport.

The participation of companies associated with Switzerland's logistics ecosystem, such as MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company and Terminal Investment Limited (TiL), underscores Panama's strategic importance within global supply chains. Through CTB Cristóbal Terminal, TiL contributes to strengthening port infrastructure and reinforcing Panama's position as a regional logistics hub.

3.2.1 Frequencies and Transit Times of Major Shipping Lines

Port of Origin	Port of Destination	Shipping Line	Transit Days	Departure Frequency
Colón (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	CMA CGM	18	Weekly
Balboa (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Hamburg Süd	19	Weekly
Colón (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	MSC	20	Weekly
Balboa (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Hapag-Lloyd	21	Weekly
Colón (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Maersk Line	22	Weekly
Balboa (Panama)	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Evergreen	24	Weekly

Source: SeaRates
Prepared by: CCSP

The information provided by the shipping lines is for reference purposes only. Therefore, it is recommended that users contact the respective service providers directly to obtain the most up-to-date and accurate information.

3.2.2 Average Rates

Once the cargo arrives at the Port of Rotterdam, it must be transshipped for onward transportation to Switzerland, resulting in additional logistics costs. Average container freight rates for shipments from the Port of Colón, Panama, to the Port of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, are estimated as follows:

Containers	20 feet	40 feet	40 feet refrigerated	Consolidated Cargo (Tm/m³)
Rate (USD)	2,800	4,500	7,500	35

Source: SeaRates
Prepared by: CCSP

It is important to note that throughout 2025, the maritime freight market experienced a gradual decline in freight rates compared to the unusually high levels recorded in 2024. This trend was driven by the addition of new shipping capacity, the reconfiguration of trade routes following the disruptions in the Red Sea, and more moderate growth in global trade. Although freight rates remained above pre-pandemic levels, the overall trend during the year was downward.

Looking ahead to 2026, the market is expected to enter a period of greater stability, characterized by a gradual normalization of freight conditions. Excess capacity within the shipping industry, together with the stabilization of major maritime trade routes, is expected to help keep freight rates relatively under control. Nevertheless, price fluctuations may still occur due to geopolitical developments and changes in the dynamics of international trade.

3.3 Air Transport

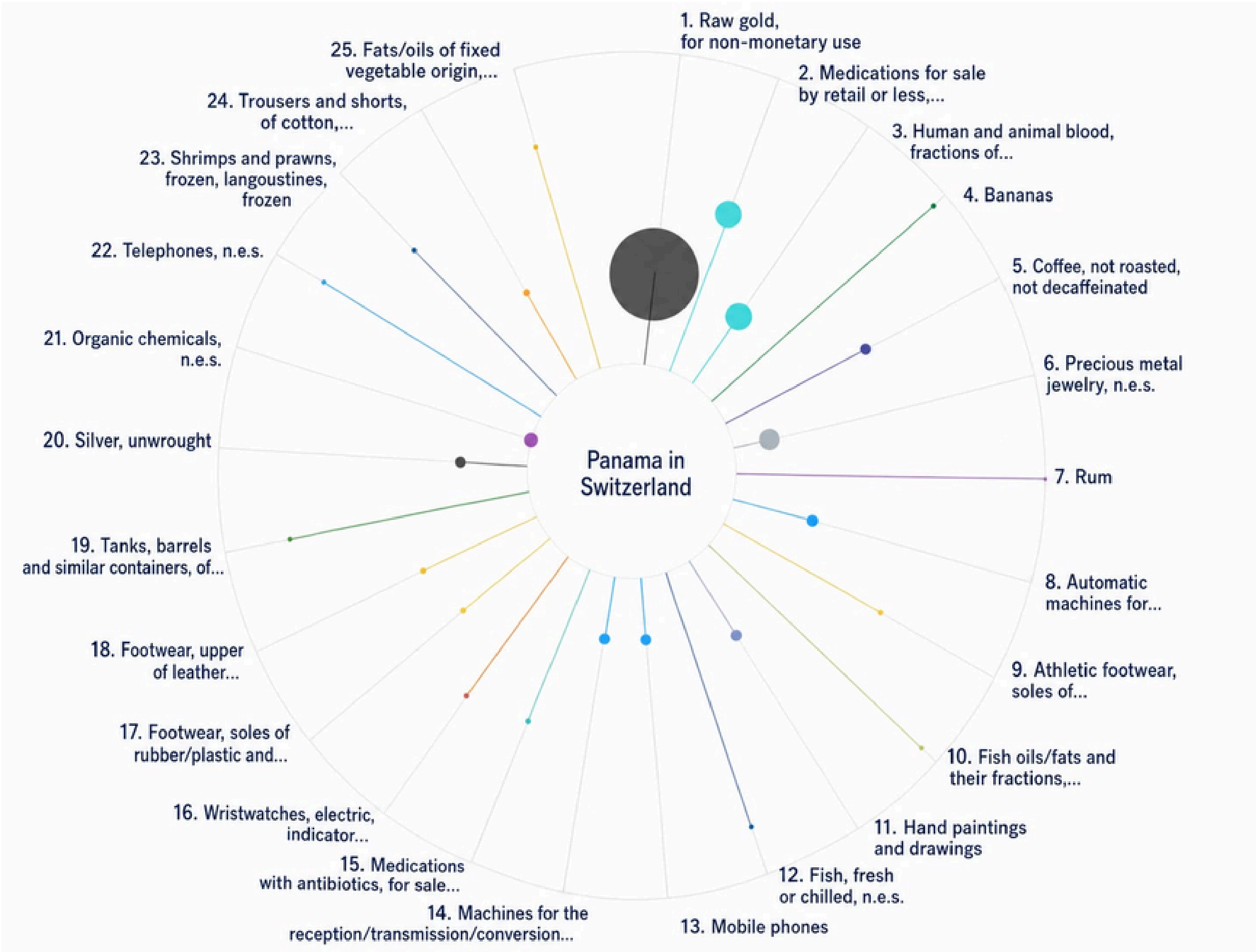
In Panama, passenger and air cargo transportation to Switzerland is primarily handled through Tocumen International Airport, located in Panama City. As the country’s main aviation hub and one of the most important airports in Latin America, Tocumen has further strengthened its position in 2025 as a strategic international gateway. Recognized as the “Hub of the Americas,” the airport stands out for its extensive route network and enhanced operational capacity following recent infrastructure expansion and modernization projects.

Switzerland, in turn, is served by three international airports: Zurich International Airport, EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg, and Geneva International Airport. Among these, Zurich International Airport is the country’s leading aviation gateway and consistently ranks among the world’s best airports in the most recent international rankings, reinforcing its role as a major European hub.

Air connectivity between Panama and Switzerland is primarily provided through connecting flights operated by international airlines such as Air Europa, Air France, Iberia, KLM, and Copa Airlines. These carriers facilitate both passenger and air cargo transportation between the two countries through connections in Europe and other major international hubs.

4. Export Potential

4.1 Products with the Highest Export Potential from Panama to Switzerland

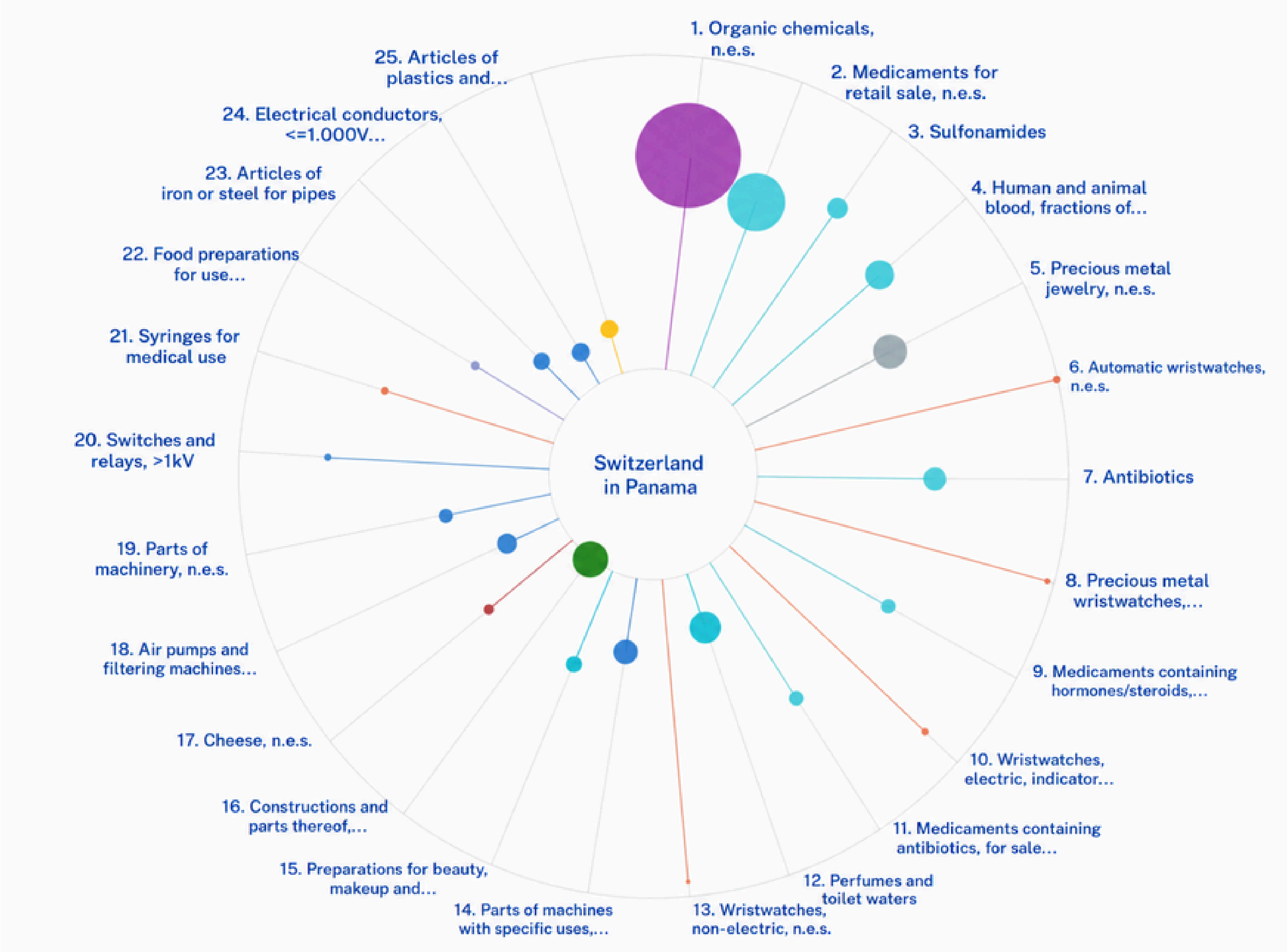


Source: ITC Export Potential Map

The products with the highest export potential from Panama to Switzerland include raw gold for non-monetary use, retail pharmaceutical products n.e.s., and human and animal blood, blood fractions, and immunological products.

Rum is the product exported by Panama with the highest supply capacity. Raw gold for non-monetary use is the product that faces the highest demand potential in Switzerland.

4.2 Products with the Highest Export Potential from Switzerland to Panama



Source: ITC Export Potential Map

The products with the highest export potential from Switzerland to Panama include organic chemicals n.e.s., retail pharmaceutical products n.e.s., and sulfonamides.

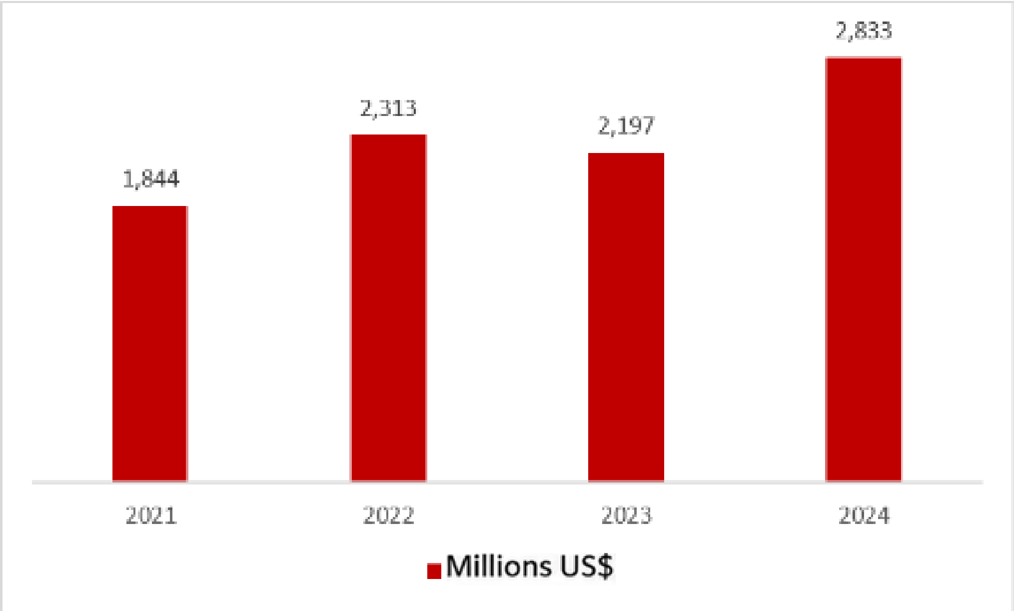
Automatic wristwatches n.e.s. are the product exported by Switzerland with the highest supply capacity. Organic chemicals n.e.s. are the product that faces the highest demand potential in Panama.

5. Foreign Direct Investment

5.1. Foreign Direct Investment in Panama

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama (INEC, 2025), Panama continues to consolidate its position as one of the leading destinations for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Latin America and the Caribbean. This performance is supported by several key competitive advantages, including its strategic geographic location, the Panama Canal, the Colón Free Trade Zone, Tocumen International Airport, monetary stability based on the U.S. dollar, the International Banking Center, and the Special Regime for Multinational Headquarters (SEM).

Evolution of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Panama



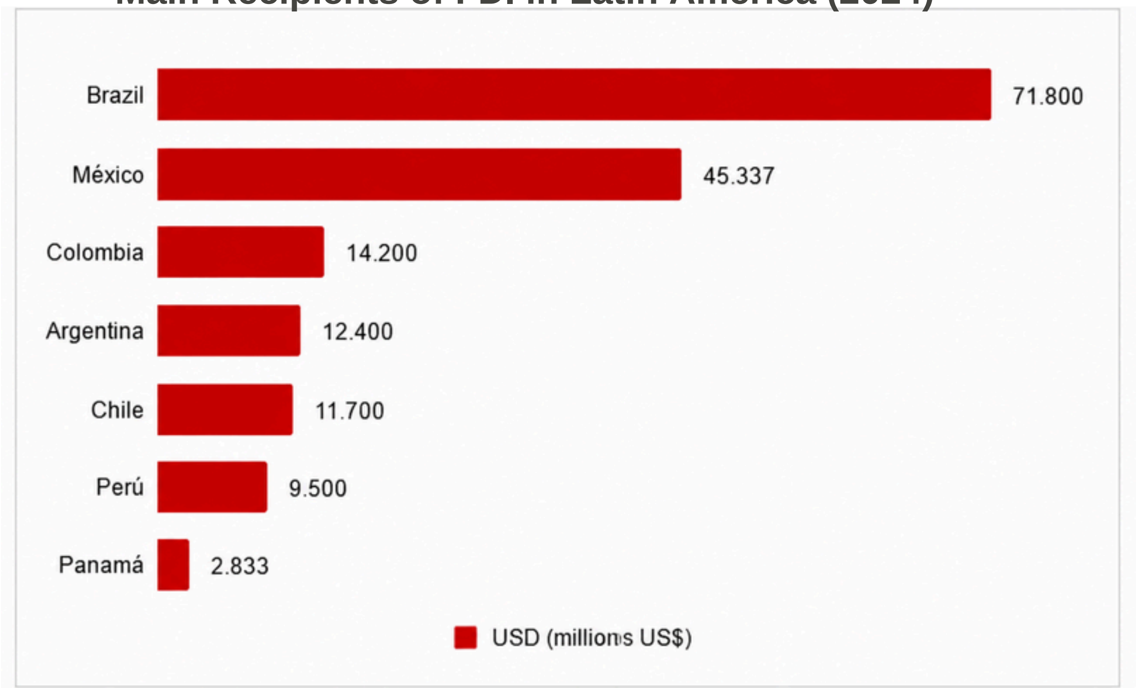
Source: INEC
Prepared by: CCSP

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows reached USD 2.833 billion in 2024, representing a 28.9% increase compared to 2023 and the highest level recorded during the period analyzed. Between 2021 and 2024, cumulative FDI grew by approximately 53.6%, reflecting the resilience of Panama's economy and its ability to attract foreign capital despite an international environment marked by greater economic and geopolitical uncertainty. Foreign investment in Panama is primarily concentrated in the logistics, transportation, trade, telecommunications, infrastructure, construction, financial services, and regional corporate services sectors.

5.2. Panama in the Latin American Context

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2025), Latin America and the Caribbean received approximately USD 188.962 billion in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during 2024.

Main Recipients of FDI in Latin America (2024)



Source: CEPAL
Prepared by: CCSP

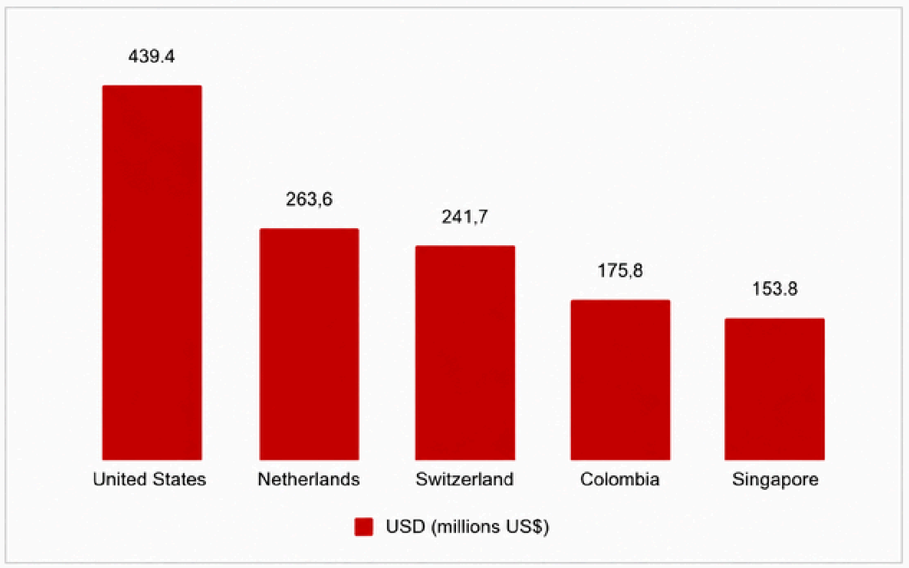
Although Panama is not among the largest recipients of foreign direct investment in absolute terms, it stands out for the significant role FDI plays in its economy and for its ability to attract regional headquarters of multinational corporations, logistics hubs, and corporate service platforms serving Latin America.

5.3. Main Foreign Investor Countries in Panama

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama (INEC, 2025), Panama maintains a highly diversified base of foreign direct investment sources, although a relatively small group of countries accounts for the largest share of the accumulated foreign capital in the country.
Official statistics indicate that the accumulated stock of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reached USD 64.768 billion at the end of 2023, representing a 3.5% increase compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the ten largest investor countries account for approximately 75% of Panama's total accumulated foreign direct investment.

In this context, Switzerland has established itself as one of Panama's leading foreign investors. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), Switzerland ranked as the third-largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2023, accounting for approximately 11% of the country's total accumulated FDI stock. This places Switzerland behind only the United States and the Netherlands, highlighting the strength of the bilateral economic relationship and Panama's attractiveness as a destination for Swiss companies and investors.

Major Foreign Investors in Panama (2023)



Source: INEC
Prepared by: CCSP

5.4. Swiss Investment in Panama

According to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA, 2025), Panama is one of Switzerland's most important economic partners in Central America and a strategic platform for the management of regional operations in Latin America.

Official FDFA statistics indicate that:

- Swiss foreign direct investment stock in Panama exceeds CHF 1.4 billion.
- Swiss companies generate approximately 3,229 direct jobs in Panama.

5.5 Sectoral Analysis of Swiss Companies

The presence of Swiss companies in Panama spans a wide range of strategic sectors, reflecting the complementarity between Switzerland's competitive strengths and Panama's advantages as a regional business hub. The country's economic stability, strategic geographic location, world-class logistics connectivity, use of the U.S. dollar, and investment-friendly environment have encouraged Swiss companies to establish operations in corporate services, logistics, pharmaceuticals, infrastructure, technology, and financial services.

5.5.1. Corporate Services and Regional Headquarters

According to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA), Panama has established itself as a strategic platform for managing regional business operations across Latin America and the Caribbean. Several Swiss companies have established regional offices under the Multinational Headquarters (MHQ) Regime. This framework provides legal stability, specialized immigration and labor benefits, and operational advantages that enable companies to coordinate and manage their activities across multiple markets in Latin America and the Caribbean from Panama.

These operations generate highly skilled employment in areas such as finance, logistics, human resources, technology, and shared services.

5.5.2. Port Logistics and Maritime Transport

Logistics is one of the sectors where the presence of Swiss companies is most prominent.

Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC), headquartered in Geneva, is currently one of the world's largest providers of maritime transport and integrated logistics services. Panama serves as a strategic hub within the trade routes connecting the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Terminal Investment Limited (TiL), a global port operator headquartered in Geneva and part of the MSC Group, also plays a key role, holding approximately 70% ownership of the company.

In Panama, TiL operates through CTB Cristóbal Terminal, located at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal. The combined presence of MSC and TiL reinforces Panama's position as one of the leading logistics and maritime hubs in the Western Hemisphere. Their operations contribute to the development of modern port infrastructure, improved operational efficiency, and the strengthening of global supply chains.

5.5.3 Pharmaceutical Industry

The healthcare sector represents one of the areas with the strongest Swiss presence in Panama.

Companies such as Roche and Novartis maintain commercial operations and regional support activities from Panama, contributing to improved access to innovative treatments, advanced diagnostics, and state-of-the-art medical solutions.

The growing demand for specialized healthcare services, together with Panama's consolidation as a regional hub for the pharmaceutical industry, continues to create attractive opportunities for Swiss investment in this sector.

5.5.4 Infrastructure and Construction

Swiss companies have played an active role in projects related to urban development and infrastructure modernization in Panama.

Sika has a strong presence in the Panamanian market, providing technologies for waterproofing, construction, transport infrastructure, and large-scale building projects. The company has participated in both public and private infrastructure projects across the housing, commercial, logistics, and transportation sectors.

Schindler also maintains a commercial presence in Panama through an authorized distributor, with a broad installed base of elevators, escalators, and mobility solutions for office buildings, shopping centers, hospitals, and residential developments.

5.5.5 Technology, Automation and Energy

Swiss multinational ABB has strengthened its regional presence by providing solutions in electrification, industrial automation, energy efficiency, and digitalization.

Opportunities related to the energy transition, smart grids, and industrial automation are expected to remain key growth areas for Swiss investment in Panama over the coming years.

5.5.6 Financial Services

Panama remains one of Latin America's leading financial centers.

Several Swiss financial institutions specializing in private banking, wealth management, corporate banking, and financial advisory services use Panama as a strategic platform to serve regional clients and coordinate international operations.

The strength of Panama's financial center, its international connectivity, and its role as a regional business hub continue to create opportunities for Swiss companies specializing in financial services.

Looking ahead to the 2025–2030 period, the outlook remains particularly favorable, driven by opportunities in the energy transition, sustainable infrastructure, digitalization, advanced healthcare, and logistics development—sectors in which Switzerland enjoys globally recognized competitive advantages.

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