

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

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Why in News?

Four years after India's exit, neighboring nations **Sri Lanka and Bangladesh** are considering joining the **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).**



What is a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership?

About:

- The RCEP is a significant economic agreement between ASEAN members and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners.
- RCEP is the world's largest trading bloc. It is designed to promote economic integration, trade liberalization, and cooperation among member nations.
- The RCEP negotiations began in 2012. It was officially signed in November 2020, marking a major milestone in regional trade. It was entered into force on January 1, 2022.

Member Countries:

 15 member countries, such as China, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Australia, and <u>ASEAN nations</u>(Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam).

Coverage Areas:

 The RCEP negotiation includes: trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, intellectual property, competition, dispute settlement, ecommerce, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and other issues.

Objectives of RCEP:

- Facilitate trade and investment among member nations.
- Reduce or eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade.
- Enhance economic cooperation and regional supply chains.

Benefits of RCEP:

- Promotes economic growth and regional stability.
- Streamlines trade procedures and regulations.
- Encourages foreign investment.
- Enhances competitiveness and innovation.

Trade Volume:

- RCEP member nations represent over 30% of the global Gross Domestic Product(GDP).
- The trading bloc covers about one-third of the world's population.
- It has the potential to significantly impact global trade.

RCEP's Role in Global Trade:

- RCEP strengthens the influence of the Asia-Pacific region in international trade.
- The agreement can serve as a model for future trade deals and regional cooperation.

India and RCEP:

- India was a founding member of the RCEP. In 2019, India decided to withdraw from the RCEP negotiations.
- India's decision to exit the RCEP was based on concerns about the impact on its domestic economy.
 - Primary concerns included fears of an influx of Chinese goods into the Indian market, affecting local industries.
 - Issues related to mobility in services and reservations from the agriculture sector and small businesses were contributing factors.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. T	he term	'Regional	Comprehensive	Economic P	'artnership'	often appear	rs in the n	ews in the
cont	ext of t	he affairs o	of a group of co	untries knov	vn as (2016)			

(a) G20

(b) ASEAN

(c) SCO

(d) SAARC

Ans: (b)

