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•In November 2012, the RCEP negotiations were officially launched by ASEAN Member States as well as its 6 FTA partners: Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand.



- 15 participating countries signed the RCEP agreement on 15 November 2020.
- RCEP agreement entered into force on 1 January 2022.

The RCEP agreement is a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial agreement

 Providing market access to key economies in the region

 Streamlining rules and disciplines



Maintaining an open mechanism, interested economies can accede to RCEP

RCEP Agreement enters into force

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RCEP Agreement enters into force

January 1, 2022

JAKARTA, 1 January 2022 – The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement enters into force today for Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Japan, Lao PDR, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, paving the way for the creation of the world's largest free trade area.

According to data by the World Bank, the agreement would cover 2.3 billion people or 30% of the world's population, contribute US\$ 25.8 trillion about 30% of global GDP, and account for US\$ 12.7 trillion, over a quarter of global trade in goods and services, and 31% of global FDI inflows.

The RCEP Agreement will also enter into force on 1 February 2022 for the Republic of Korea. As for the remaining signatory States, the RCEP Agreement will enter into force 60 days after the deposit of their respective instrument of ratification, acceptance, or approval to the Secretary-General of ASEAN as the Depositary of the RCEP Agreement.

The entry into force of the RCEP Agreement is a manifestation of the region's resolve to keep markets open; strengthen regional economic integration; support an open, free, fair, inclusive, and rules-based multilateral trading system; and, ultimately, contribute to global post-pandemic recovery efforts.

Through new market access commitments and streamlined, modern rules and disciplines that facilitate trade and investment, RCEP promises to deliver new business and employment opportunities, strengthen supply chains in the region, and promote the participation of micro, small and medium enterprises into the regional value chains and production hubs.

The ASEAN Secretariat remains committed to support the RCEP process in ensuring its effective and efficient implementation.

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Source: official website of the ASEAN (https://asean.org/)

ASEAN centrality

Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

Recognizing the ASEAN Framework for Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the objective of launching RCEP negotiations is to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement among the ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's FTA Partners. RCEP will cover trade in goods, trade in services, investment, economic and technical cooperation, intellectual property, competition, dispute settlement and other issues.

Negotiations for the RCEP will recognize ASEAN Centrality in the emerging regional economic architecture and the interests of ASEAN's FTA Partners in supporting and contributing to economic integration, equitable economic development and strengthening economic cooperation among the participating countries.

RCEP negotiations will be guided by the following principles:

- The RCEP will be consistent with the WTO, including GATT Article XXIV and GATS Article V.
- 2. The RCEP will have broader and deeper engagement with significant improvements over the existing ASEAN+1 FTAs, while recognizing the individual and diverse circumstances of the participating countries.

ASEAN
centrality is a
very important
force driving
the success of
RCEP

*This is an excerpt of the Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the RCEP, endorsed by the leaders during the 21st ASEAN Summit held in Phnom Penh on 18 Nov 2012.

Participating countries have diverse levels of development, and they had different areas of interests and sensitivities

 Pressure from global uncertainties

- Spirit of openness and
- inclusiveness

Joint and persistent efforts

Taking a lot of determination, creative thinking for landing zones, and readiness and willingness to exercise flexibility and compromise, for achieving the conclusion of the negotiations and signing of the agreement

中华人民共和国商务部 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Experiences of China in furthering the implementation of the RCEP agreement

 Issued Guidelines on Furthering RCEP Implementation, to guide local government, industry and enterprises to better seize the opportunities brought by RCEP

*The guide is in Chinese and has been published on the official website of MOFOM.

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₩ 标签词: 区域全面经济伙伴关系协定 RCEP 金融支持

商务部等6部门联合印发《关于高质量实施 < 区域全面经济伙伴关系协定 > (RCEP)的指导意见》

近日,商务部等6部门联合印发《关于高质量实施 < 区域全面经济伙伴关系协定 > (RCEP)的指导意见》(以下简称《指导意见》),为地方和企业抓住RCEP发展机遇,实现更好发展提供指导。《指导意见》的目标是全面落实协定规定的市场开放承诺和规则,引导地方、产业和企业适应区域市场更加开放的环境、更加充分的竞争,更好把握RCEP带来的机遇,促进经济高质量发展。

《指导意见》旨在通过高质量实施RCEP,以更高水平开放促进更深层次改革,将把握RCEP发展机遇与各地方发展战略紧密对接,推动地方高质量发展。引导鼓励企业以RCEP实施为契机,进一步提升贸易和投资发展水平,扩大国际合作,提升质量标准,促进产业升级,增强参与国际市场竞争力。

《指导意见》涵盖利用好协定开放承诺和规则、促进制造业升级和提升产业竞争力、推进标准合作与转化、完善金融支持和配套体系、地方因地制宜用好规则、持续做好配套服务等6个方面内容。

附件:商务部等6部门关于高质量实施《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)的指导意见

Organized 13

 nationwide RCEP
 training sessions, and
 more than 400
 thousand trainees
 from enterprises
 have participated



Built an online platform

(http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/)

for facilitating enterprises' utilisation of FTAs including RCEP 中华人民共和国商务部 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHIMA

中国自由贸易区服务网

请输入关键字

首页 > 《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)

《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)



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第八章 服务贸易 (中文 英文)

^{*}The website is in Chinese, and mainly provides services for Chinese enterprises.

 Sharing experiences and learn from other RCEP participating countries to better implement RCEP



*China has hosted the Forum on RCEP and Higher-level Opening-up during the 5th International Import Expo in Shanghai on 5 Nov 2022.

