

## India's stand on regional co-operations

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### What is the issue?

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- India's regionalism efforts remain largely un-coordinated to towards involving into economic co-operations.

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- India need to involve in such co-operations to take proactive stance in trade agreements.

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### What are the regional co-operations India is a member?

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- **RCEP** -Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a proposed free trade agreement between the ten member states of the ASEAN and the six states with which ASEAN has existing free trade agreements.

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- **BIMSTEC** - Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation is an international organisation involving a group of countries in South Asia and South East Asia.

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- BIMSTEC nations are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal.

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- **SAARC** -South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is an organisations of South Asian countries.

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- **BRICS** - It is an Organisation of large economies of NICs (Newly industrialized country) namely Brazil, Russia, China, India, South Africa.

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- Apart from these co-operations India also invested a lot of negotiating energy

in FTAs with industrialised economies like Japan and the European Union (EU).

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### **What is the present stand of India on economic co-operations?**

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- India's agreements follow the old model of trade negotiating strategy, i.e. focus on tariffs and try to keep the sectors that are most sensitive out of the tariff reduction schedule.
- India is not taking any deeper engagement on technical standards and related barriers of trade facilitation, or on the regulatory aspects.
- Issues that define effective market access related to integrated global economy are not being a part of India's agreements.
- Recently India shied away from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) feeling it could not meet its global standards.
- It is also unwilling and totally ill-prepared to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
- India also making a slow progress in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
- India and Singapore are deadlocked in RCEP on the issue of liberalising the movement of natural persons.

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### **What are the areas India need to concentrate?**

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- India need to realise the consensus approach to trade negotiations are over, and the world is moving towards Plurilaterals agreements involving more different nations.
- Recently US taken a stand to get back to TPP, India need to make use of this opportunity to get into an economic partnership which involves 40% of global

trade.

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- Apart from participating various multilateral co-operations India must keep its strong hold on its policies and agreements by being an active participant in such co-operations.

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- India to be major global player of trade, need to eliminate tariffs and other barriers to trade and investment.

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- India need to move swiftly on trade in services, competition policy, trade facilitation, investment policy, etc.

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- Indian to promote trade must open its borders to economic migrants and goods and services from its regional nations.

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### **Source: Business standard**

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### **Quick Fact**

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### **TPP**

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- In 2005 the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership comprising four countries - Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore - was signed.

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- That pact was then expanded and became US-led during the Obama administration.

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- In 2017, US withdraw from the TPP which made it not enter into force.

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### **CPTPP**

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- It is abbreviated as Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.

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- The CPTPP will incorporate the original TPP agreement, with suspension of a limited number of provisions by maintaining the high standard of the agreement.

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- CPTPP comprising the 11 original members of TPP, excluding the US.

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- The nations are Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, Canada, Peru, Chile, Mexico, and Vietnam.

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- CPTPP will be signed in Chile in March 2018.

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