

**JOINT LEADERS' STATEMENT ON
THE REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (RCEP)
4 November 2019, Bangkok, Thailand**

We, the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand, gathered on 4 November 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand, on the occasion of the 3rd RCEP Summit.

We recalled our Joint Declaration on the Launch of Negotiations for the RCEP issued in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in 2012, as well as the Guiding Principles and Objectives for Negotiating the RCEP that we endorsed, in which we committed to achieve a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership agreement.

Against the backdrop of a fast-changing global environment, the completion of the RCEP negotiations will demonstrate our collective commitment to an open trade and investment environment across the region. We are negotiating an Agreement intended to further expand and deepen regional value chains for the benefits of our businesses, including small and medium enterprises, as well as our workers, producers, and consumers. RCEP will significantly boost the region's future growth prospects and contribute positively to the global economy, while serving as a supporting pillar to a strong multilateral trading system and promoting development in economies across the region.

We welcomed the report presented by Ministers on the outcomes of the RCEP negotiations, which commenced in 2013.

We noted 15 RCEP Participating Countries have concluded text-based negotiations for all 20 chaptersⁱ and essentially all their market access issues; and tasked legal scrubbing by them to commence for signing in 2020.

India has significant outstanding issues, which remain unresolved. All RCEP Participating Countries will work together to resolve these outstanding issues in a mutually satisfactory way. India's final decision will depend on satisfactory resolution of these issues.

ⁱ Chapters on: 1) Initial Provisions and General Definitions; 2) Trade in Goods; 3) Rules of Origin, including Annex on Product Specific Rules; 4) Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation; 5) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; 6) Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures; 7) Trade Remedies; 8) Trade in Services, including Annexes on Financial Services, Telecommunication Services, and Professional Services; 9) Movement of Natural Persons; 10) Investment; 11) Intellectual Property; 12) Electronic Commerce; 13) Competition; 14) Small and Medium Enterprises; 15) Economic and Technical Cooperation; 16) Government Procurement; 17) General Provisions and Exceptions; 18) Institutional Provisions; 19) Dispute Settlement; and 20) Final Provisions.

區域全面經濟夥伴協定(RCEP)聯合領袖聲明

2019 年 11 月 4 日於泰國曼谷

1. 來自東協、澳洲、中國大陸、印度、日本、韓國及紐西蘭的元首，於 2019 年 11 月 4 日在泰國曼谷召開第 3 屆 RCEP 領袖峰會。
2. 我們回顧了 2012 年在柬埔寨金邊發布啟動 RCEP 談判的聯合聲明及《RCEP 談判指導原則和目標》，以致力實現具現代、全面、高品質及互惠的經濟夥伴協定。
3. 在全球環境瞬息萬變的背景下，RCEP 談判的完成將顯示我們對開放區域貿易和投資環境的集體承諾。我們正在協商一份進一步擴大和深化區域價值鏈的協定，以使產業（包括中小型企業、勞工、生產者和消費者等）受益。RCEP 將顯著提升該地區未來的成長前景，為全球經濟作出積極貢獻，同時將成為多邊貿易體系強而有力的支柱，並促進區域經濟的發展。
4. 我們歡迎部長們提出 RCEP 自 2013 年啟動談判以來的成果報告。
5. 我們注意到有 15 個 RCEP 成員已在基於文本下完成全部 20 個章節¹與幾乎所有的市場進入談判，並將著手進行法律檢視以於 2020 年進行簽署。
6. 由於印度仍有許多待決議題，所有 RCEP 成員將共同努力提出相互滿意的解決方案，印度則將視解決方案以做出最後決定。

¹ 這些章節分別為：(1)初始條款及一般定義；(2)貨品貿易；(3)原產地規則，包括產品特定規則之附件；(4)關務程序與貿易便捷化；(5)食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施；(6)標準、技術法規及符合性評鑑程序；(7)貿易救濟；(8)服務貿易，包括金融服務、電信服務和專業服務之附件；(9)自然人移動；(10)投資；(11)智慧財產權；(12)電子商務；(13)競爭；(14)中小企業；(15)經濟和技術合作；(16)政府採購；(17)一般規定和例外；(18)體制性安排；(19)爭端解決；(20)最終條款。