

East Asia's Shifting Financial Alliances: RCEP, BRI, and Cross-Border Diplom

Global Finance · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which major trade agreement, signed in November 2020 and encompassing 15 Asia-Pacific countries including China, Japan, and South Korea, aims to gradually eliminate tariffs on over 90% of goods traded among its members?

- A) Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)
- B) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- C) Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP-12)
- D) Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)

2. Japan recently announced the 'Partnership On Wide Energy and Resources Resilience (POWERR Asia)' initiative, pledging how much in financing support to ASEAN countries?

- A) US\$5 billion
- B) US\$10 billion
- C) US\$15 billion
- D) US\$20 billion

3. The ASEAN+3 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting, held in May 2026, discussed strengthening regional financial stability through initiatives like the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM) and the Asian Bond Markets Initiative (ABMI). What was proposed for the evolution of ABMI?

- A) A shift to the Asian Bond and Financial Markets Initiative (ABFMI)
- B) A focus solely on digital bonds
- C) An expansion to include only stock markets
- D) A reduction in local currency bond development

4. South Korea's New Southern Policy (NSP), launched in 2017, aims to elevate relations with ASEAN and India to the level of relations with which major powers?

- A) United States, Russia, Canada, and Brazil
- B) China, Japan, United States, and Russia
- C) European Union, India, Australia, and New Zealand
- D) United States, China, India, and Russia

5. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), spearheaded by China, aims to improve trade and economic integration across Asia, Europe, and Africa. Which of the following is a key objective of the BRI?

- A) Reducing China's access to global resources
- B) Promoting economic isolation of partner countries
- C) Breaking the bottleneck in Asian connectivity and expanding the international use of the renminbi
- D) Limiting infrastructure development to China's western regions

6. Taiwan's 'integrated diplomacy' strategy, with its economic diplomacy pillar, aims to deepen regional ties by leveraging advantages in 'Five Trusted Industry Sectors'. Which of these is NOT one of the listed sectors?

- A) Semiconductors
- B) Artificial Intelligence
- C) Automotive Manufacturing
- D) Next-generation Communications

7. Recent analysis of the US-China trade war suggests that while it has negatively impacted both nations, East Asian economies (excluding China) have experienced what kind of overall effect?

- A) A significant negative impact of over 1% of GDP
- B) A negligible impact of less than 0.1% of GDP
- C) A positive impact of approximately 0.1% of GDP
- D) A trade surplus reduction for the entire region

8. As of May 2026, Japan has been deepening its ties with Southeast Asia through initiatives like POWER Asia. This strategic shift is described by analysts as 'enlightened self-interest' due to:

- A) Japan's desire to solely benefit its own manufacturers
- B) The direct benefit to Japan's manufacturers and society from ensuring ASEAN's well-being
- C) A purely charitable effort to support ASEAN's economy without regard for Japanese interests
- D) Japan's attempt to reduce its reliance on European markets