

# GROUP - 4



&



**MEMBERS :-**

**SUMAN CHOUDHARY  
RITIKA MATHUR  
MONICA PARISH  
HIMANSHU JHALANI  
NISHANT PAREEK**

# SAARC

South Asian Association for Regional  
Cooperation



# Introduction

- SAARC is an eco-political organization of 8 South Asian nations.
- established on 8 December 1985 .
- headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal
- largest regional organization in the world.

# The Making

Idea proposed by Bangladeshi President Ziaur Rahman .

Foreign secretaries of the seven countries met for the first time April 1981.

A series of meetings followed .

Adopted the Declaration on South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) in 1983.

First SAARC Summit.

# Members



Maldives



Nepal



Pakistan



Sri Lanka



Afghanistan



Bangladesh



Bhutan



India

# Observers



**Australia**



**China**



**European Union**



**Japan**



**Iran**



**Mauritius**



**Myanmar**



**S. Korea**

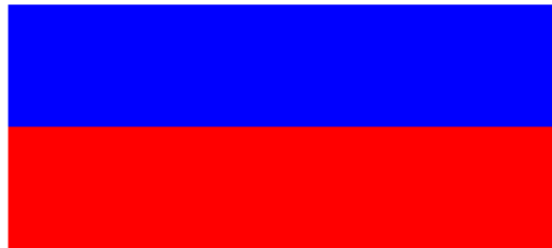


**USA**

# Potential future members



**Myanmar**



**Russia**

Understanding & appreciation of problems

Economic growth

Cultural development

Welfare

Social progress

# Objectives

Self-reliance

Maintain peace

Strengthen cooperation



Develop an transnational partnership for development.

Build upon maternal health.

Achieve universal primary education.

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

# Goals

Eliminate absolute poverty and hunger.

Reduce child mortality.

Ensure environmental sustainability.

Promote gender equality and empower women.

# Organizational structure

- Council
- Council of Ministers
- Standing Committee
- Programming Committee
- Technical Committee
- Secretariat

# Achievements

- SAFTA
- Greater cultural co-operation .
- Advantages of Least Developed Countries.
- The SAARC Summits have indeed created a platform for closed-door bilateral talks exclusive to the participating nations .
- Convention on terrorism was signed in November, 1987.

# Meetings

<b>No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Host City</b>	<b>Dates</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Bangladesh	Dhaka	DEC 7-8, 1985
2 <sup>nd</sup>	India	Bangalore	NOV 16-17, 1986
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Nepal	Kathmandu	NOV 2-4, 1987
4 <sup>th</sup>	Pakistan	Islamabad	DEC 29-31, 1988
5 <sup>th</sup>	Maldives	Male	NOV 21-23, 1990
6 <sup>th</sup>	Srilanka	Colombo	DEC 21, 1991
7 <sup>th</sup>	Bangladesh	Dhaka	APR 10-11, 1993
8 <sup>th</sup>	India	Delhi	MAY 2-4, 1995
9 <sup>th</sup>	Maldives	Male	MAY 12-14, 1997
10 <sup>th</sup>	Srilanka	Colombo	JUL 29-31, 1998
11 <sup>th</sup>	Nepal	Kathmandu	JAN 4-6, 2002
12 <sup>th</sup>	Pakistan	Islamabad	JAN 2-6, 2004
13 <sup>th</sup>	Bangladesh	Dhaka	NOV 12-13, 2005
14 <sup>th</sup>	India	New Delhi	APR 3-4, 2007
15 <sup>th</sup>	Srilanka	Colombo	AUG 1-3, 2008
16 <sup>th</sup>	Bhutan	Timphu	APR 28-29, 2010

# 18<sup>TH</sup> Meetings

- The eighteenth summit of (SAARC) was held in Kathmandu, the capital of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.
- Date- 26–27 November 2014.
- Theme of the summit was **Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity**, focused on enhancing connectivity between the member states for easier transit-transport across the region.
- Sushil Koirala, the then Nepalese Prime Minister, was the main host .

# 19<sup>TH</sup> Meetings

- The **19th SAARC summit** is an upcoming meeting of the head of states or head of government of the eight SAARC countries after their previous meeting in Nepal .
- The Summit will take place in **Islamabad , Pakistan** in 2016.

# Problems/Failures

- Large variety of different political system.
- Large variety regional and cultural differences.
- They lack financial resources and advance technologies.
- Involvement of external actors.
- Internal problems .
- Bilateral disputes and differences.
- Food Security Reserve failed to meet the need of Bangladesh.
- Suffers from an acute resource crunch.

# Facts & Figures

## 1. Logo





2. Official language - English.

3. Headquarters - Kathmandu, Nepal

4. Afghanistan was later added as new full member of the association during the 13<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit held in Dhaka in April 2007.

5. India has hosted the SAARC Summit for three times previously viz. in the year 1986, 1995 and 2007.

## 6. SAARC has six Apex Bodies

- SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry (SCCI)
- SAARCLAW (South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation In Law)
- South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA)
- South Asia Foundation (SAF)
- South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC)
- Foundation of SAARC Writers and Literature (FOSWA)

# ASEAN

Association of Southeast Asian Nations



# Introduction

- ASEAN is a 10-member international body that represents more than 500 million people living in the region.
- Established on 8 August 1967

# The Making

ASA Constituted on 31 July 1961 with Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines as members

ASA fell short .

In June 1966, discussions to include more members

By May 1967, plans replaced by a proposal to form a new grouping .

established on 8 August 1967 (Bangkok Declaration).

# ASEAN : STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

- First 10 years (1967-1976): **establishment**, solidarity, dialogue partners
- The next 20 years: (1977-1997): **expansion** - Brunei (1984); Vietnam (1995); Lao PDR and Myanmar (1997); and Cambodia (1999)
- The next 10 years: (1998-2007): vision, **formalization**
- The next 7 years: (2008-2015): **Community building**

# Members



ASSOCIATION  
OF SOUTHEAST  
ASIAN NATIONS



Brunei  
Darussalam



Cambodia



Indonesia



Lao PDR



Malaysia



Myanmar



Philippines



Singapore



Thailand



Vietnam

# OBSERVER

OBSERVER



**Papua New Guinea**



forum for resolution of intra- regional differences regional differences

cultural development

economic growth

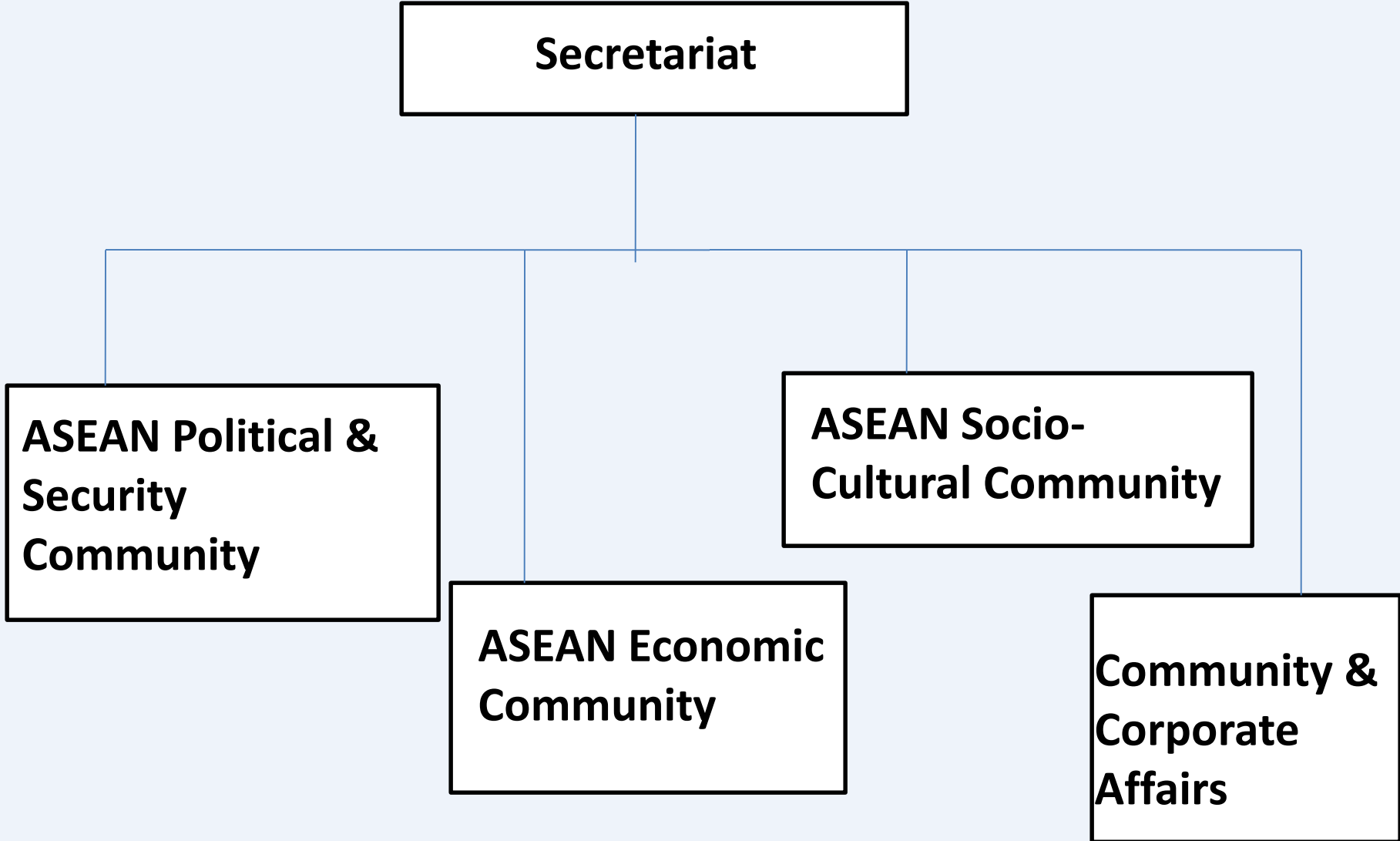
# Objectives

promote regional peace and stability

social progress

collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest.

# ASEAN Secretariat and Organisational structure



# Challenges

- ASEAN Economic Community faces numerous challenges.
- Climate changes: implications of food security.(Haze problem)
- Problem of development divide.

# Achievements

- Connecting within ASEAN and Beyond:
  - Transport Corridor - Trade and Transport Facilitation Corridor
  - Logistic Corridor
  - Urbanization Development Corridor
  - Economic Corridor and Spatial Development to promote inclusive growth
- ASEAN University Network

# Achievements

- Financial integration

(1) Reallocation of factors of production across sectors of different productivity .

(2) Diversification, upgrading, and deepening of new product methods and processes

(3) Different inputs

(4) Urbanization

(5) Social changes

# Achievements

- Single Aviation Market
- Association of SEA Institutions of Higher learning(ASAIHL)
- Nature parks opened to protect region's natural treasure (e.g. Mt Kinabalu )
- multi-sport event held after SEA games for disabled athlete.
- ASEAN scholarship

# External Relations

## **C.1. Strengthening ASEAN Centrality in Regional Cooperation and Community Building**

Two-pronged approach on ASEAN Centrality :- acceleration of ASEAN integration & intensification of ASEAN's external relations.

## **C.2. Promoting Enhanced Ties with External Parties**

Dialogue partnership :Strategic, Enhanced and Comprehensive  
Practical cooperation:- projects and programmes 70 Non-ASEAN  
Ambassadors to ASEAN 37 ASEAN Committees in Third Countries

## **C.3.Strengthening Consultations and Cooperation on Multilateral Issues of Common Concern**

ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations  
(Bali Concord III)

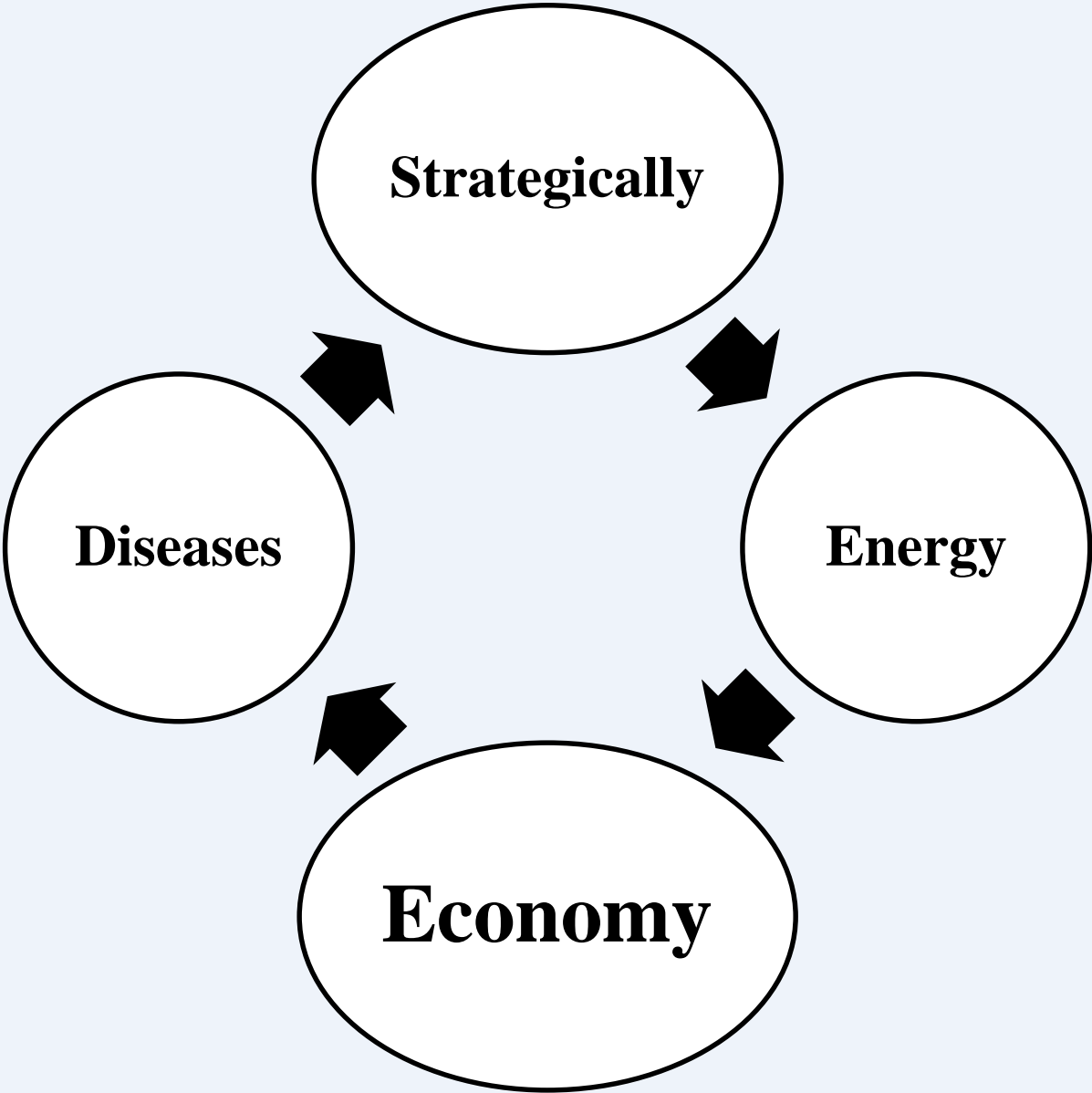


# INDIA – ASEAN RELATION

Combined Population	1.8 billion = 1/4 <sup>th</sup> of total world population
Combined GDP	4 trillion USD
Two way investment	40+ billion dollars in past decade

- India is actively contributing to ASEAN+1, the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the East Asia Summit (EAS) and the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) Plus etc.
- We have institutionalized annual summits, ministerial consultations; and nearly 25 mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation.

# **Why ASEAN is important for India?**



# 27<sup>TH</sup> MEETING

- The 27th Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit was held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Date :- on 21 November 2015
- The theme for the 2015 summit was **Our People, Our Community, Our Vision**



**THANK YOU**

