

REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

**BCS Written Syllabus**

**Section –B, Empirical Issues**

**Topic Serial-04**

# Headings of the BCS Written Syllabus-International Affairs

## Empirical Issues

### Section- B, Topic Serial-04

1. SAARC
2. BIMSTEC
3. EU
4. ASEAN
5. NATO
6. APEC
7. OIC
8. AU
9. GCC

# SAARC

1. The Background of forming SAARC
2. The Purpose of forming SAARC
3. The Principles of SAARC
4. The Contribution of SAARC in achieving the Peace and Prosperity of South Asia
5. The Latest Conference of SAARC
6. Failure of SAARC
7. Future of SAARC
8. SAAPTA
9. SAAFTA
10. The difference between SAAPTA and SAAFTA
11. The Possibility of being profitable of the Least Developed Nations by SAAPTA

# 1. The Background of forming SAARC

- The idea of co-operation among South Asian Countries was discussed in **three conferences**:
  1. **the Asian Relations Conference held in New Delhi in April 1947;**
  2. **the Baguio Conference in the Philippines in May 1950; and**
  3. **the Colombo Powers Conference held in Sri Lanka in April 1954.**
- In the ending years of the 1970s, the seven inner South Asian nations that included [Bangladesh](#), [Bhutan](#), [India](#), the [Maldives](#), [Nepal](#), [Pakistan](#), and [Sri Lanka](#) agreed upon the creation of a trade bloc and to provide a platform for the people of South Asia to work together in a spirit of friendship, trust, and understanding. President [Ziaur Rahman](#) later addressed official letters to the leaders of the countries of the South Asia, presenting his vision for the future of the region and the compelling arguments for region. During his visit to India in December 1977, Rahman discussed the issue of regional cooperation with the Indian Prime Minister, [Morarji Desai](#). In the inaugural speech to the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee which met in Kathmandu also in 1977, [King Birendra](#) of Nepal gave a call for close regional cooperation among South Asian countries in sharing river waters.
- **After the USSR's intervention in Afghanistan**, the efforts to establish the union was accelerated in 1979 and the resulting rapid deterioration of South Asian security situation. Responding to Rahman and Birendra's convention, the officials of the **foreign ministries** of the **seven countries** met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.T
- he Bangladeshi proposal was promptly endorsed by Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives but India and Pakistan were sceptical initially. The Indian concern was the proposal's reference to the security matters in South Asia and feared that Rahman's proposal for a regional organisation might provide an opportunity for new smaller neighbours to re-internationalize all bilateral issues and to join with each other to form an opposition against India. Pakistan assumed that it might be an Indian strategy to organize the other South Asian countries against Pakistan and ensure a regional market for Indian products, thereby consolidating and further strengthening India's economic dominance in the region.



## The Background of forming SAARC Contd.

- However, after a series of diplomatic consultations headed by Bangladesh between South Asian U.N. representatives at the [UN headquarters](#) in New York, from September 1979 to 1980, it was agreed that Bangladesh would prepare the draft of a working paper for discussion among the foreign secretaries of South Asian countries.
- The foreign secretaries of the inner seven countries again delegated a [Committee of the Whole](#) in Colombo in September 1981, which identified five broad areas for regional cooperation. New areas of co-operation were added in the following years.
- In 1983, the international conference held in [Dhaka](#) by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the foreign ministers of the [inner seven countries](#) adopted the Declaration on South Asian Association Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and formally launched the Integrated Programme of Action (IPA) initially in five agreed areas of cooperation namely, Agriculture; Rural Development; Telecommunications; Meteorology; and Health and Population Activities.
- Officially, the union was established in [Dhaka](#) with [Kathmandu](#) being the union's secretariat-general.<sup>[13]</sup> The first SAARC summit was held in Dhaka on 7–8 December 1985 and hosted by the President of Bangladesh [Hussain Ershad](#).<sup>[14]</sup> The declaration signed by King of Bhutan [Jigme Singye Wangchuk](#), President of Pakistan [Zia-ul-Haq](#), Prime Minister of India [Rajiv Gandhi](#), King of Nepal [Birendra Shah](#), President of Sri Lanka [JR Jayewardene](#), and President of Maldives [Maumoon Gayoom](#).

## 2. The Purpose of forming SAARC

The **SAARC** seeks to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia, strengthen collective self-reliance, promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in various fields, and cooperate with international and regional organizations.

Country	Population <sup>[16][17]</sup> (2018)	GDP (nominal) [US\$ million, 2021] <sup>[18]</sup>	GDP (PPP) [US\$ million, 2021]	GDP per capita (Nominal)	GDP per capita (PPP)	GDP growth rate (2018)	Exports (US\$ million, 2018)	Foreign direct investment (US\$ million, 2017 or earlier)	Foreign exchange reserves (US\$ million, 2020 or earlier)	Defence budget (US\$ million, 2020) <sup>[19]</sup>	Literacy rate (above age 15)	Life expectancy	Population below poverty line
 Afghanistan	37,171,921	\$18,734	\$76,486	\$499	\$2,070	2.3%	\$784	N/A	\$7,800	\$12,000	38.2%	63.67	42%
 Bangladesh	161,376,708	\$378,589	\$978,200	\$2,214	\$5,752	8.1%	\$40,905	\$14,620	\$45,054	\$4,530	74.7%	72.49	8.1%
 Bhutan	754,388	\$2,842	\$8,195	\$3,423	\$9,876	6.4%	\$580	\$186	\$987	\$25.1	59.5%	70.20	12%
 India	1,352,642,280	\$3,049,704	\$10,207,290	\$2,191	\$7,333	6.8%	\$303,400	\$367,500	\$487,237	\$60,580	77.7%	68.56	21.2%
 Maldives	515,696	\$5,786	\$8,667	\$15,563	\$23,312	6.9%	\$256	\$324	\$722	\$86.4	98.6%	77.34	16%
 Nepal	28,095,714	\$29,813	\$94,414	\$1,115	\$3,585	6.2%	\$819	\$103	\$9,440	\$213	64.7%	70.25	6%
 Pakistan	212,228,286	\$284,214	\$1,076,258	\$1,357	\$5,230	3.3%	\$21,940	\$41,560	\$12,784	\$11,400	58%	66.48	24.3%
 Sri Lanka	21,228,763	\$86,556	\$304,826	\$3,698	\$13,114	3.0%	\$10,930	N/A	\$7,635	\$2,500	93.2%	75.28	6.7%

### 3. The Principles of SAARC

Cooperation in **SAARC** is based on respect for the five **principles** of

1. sovereign equality,
2. territorial integrity,
3. political independence,
4. non-interference in internal affairs of the Member States and
5. mutual benefit.





### 3. Achievements of SAARC

- The greatest achievement of SAARC is that, for the first time, it brought together those nations, who distrust each-other the most; which are politically the most explosive and are at different levels of development.
- The counteracting forces were prominently controlling the situation, but it was strong desire for collective benefits and acute feeling of coming together that prevailed and SAARC was born.
- SAARC has achieved significant success in ***economic field*** and has ventured into vital cooperation in the core sectors of Trade, Commerce, Finance and Money. The most important agreement, SAFTA, has led to abolition of double taxation, free movement of certain commodities across the border and preferential treatment to regional trade than trade outside the region. Most of the member countries have accorded 'Most- Favoured Nation' status to each other under the SAFTA. But Pakistan has not done so in case of India. Still, SAFTA is a positive step to free the regional trade totally and bring about a Economic Union in future. There is extensive collaboration between the stock exchanges and between Chambers of Commerce & Industries.
- SAARC has gained lot of momentum in the fields of ***Education, Sports, Culture and media***. South Asian University has become fully functional and there are scholarships & fellowships for research in various fields. Cultural exchanges are taking place through film festivals, literary seminars, cultural festivals, media programmes and food festivals, etc. Organised tourism of the region is getting boost through VISA exemptions & group tours. Special attention is given to the involvement of Youth through Youth Volunteers Programmes, SAARC Youth Award for constructive contribution and Sports Competitions.



### • 3. Achievements of SAARC

- In the fields of **Science & Technology**, meaningful & constructive exchanges have taken place in the areas which are relevant to South Asian economy. These include – Solar energy, Bio-fertilizers, Low-cost housing, Prawn Hatcheries, Electronics and Molecular Biology, Bio-Mass Gasification; Recycling of Waste Water and Development of Technologies for Pollution Control, Post Harvest and Food Technology; Renewable Energy Resources; Photovoltaic; Pesticides; Instrumentation, Maintenance and Calibration, Cultivation and Processing of Medicine and Aromatic Plants, Weather Forecasting, Radar Meteorology, Telecommunication and so on. SAARC has also ventured into some controversial areas by signing a Convention on **Terrorism, Convention on Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse**. These are very serious issues disturbing South Asia. SAARC forum created a positive atmosphere to conclude these important treaties.
- Health & Population studies have also benefitted through SAARC. Intensive research and exchanges have taken place regarding children, population welfare and policy, maternal and child health, primary health care, disabled and handicapped persons, control and eradication of major diseases in the region such as malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, diarrhea diseases, rabies, AIDS, and iodine deficiency disorder. Special attention is being given to Women and Girl Child and problem of feticide.
- **Agriculture & Rural Development** have received maximum attention from SAARC as it is the backbone of South Asian economy. Seminars and training courses covering practically all aspects of rural development including regional planning, poverty focused development, rural energy, design of agricultural projects, local level planning, inter-country comparisons, appropriate technology, disaster management, rural child development, rural sociology, peoples participation, rural water supply, employment generation, social forestry, rural communication and development of agricultural markets have been conducted so far. Most important SAARC has created a data base that will be useful to all the members.
- SAARC has spread its wings outside the region also and established collaboration with UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNDP, APT, UNDPC, ITU, ESCAP and countries like Japan, Germany. Observer status has been given to Australia, Iran, Mauritius, Myanmar, US, South Korea. This has enabled SAARC to negotiate jointly for region-specific schemes. This has also boosted global status of the countries.

### 3. Achievements of SAARC

#### INDIA & SAARC :

- India is aware of its central position in SAARC and that any wrong move on its part might affect the progress of SAARC. So initially India adopted a cautious approach and let the smaller countries accept and digest the idea of SAARC. It is in India's interest that her neighbours cooperate for joint benefits than individually suffer due to political mistrust. India has taken soft or magnanimous stand on various occasions for the sake of SAARC. Indo-Pak relations has been the greatest stumbling block, but it has not let it affect SAARC. Since birth SAARC has progressed steadily and cautiously.
- It has neither achieved very substantial success nor failed miserably. There are hindrances which haunt SAARC. But member nations are conscious of the greater benefits of joint endeavours and know that they can survive together or perish separately. So SAARC will function like a toddler till political atmosphere is cleared of all suspicions and mistrust.

# Failures of SAARC

1. South Asian Association for regional cooperation (SAARC) headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal aims for integration of south Asian nations for undertaking collective efforts to achieve common objective of regional stability and prosperity. SAARC has failed in achieving its objectives because:
2. India-Pakistan rivalry has become a bottleneck in achieving effective coordination. Last SAARC summit got cancelled because of the Indo-Pak tensions.
3. Even though the region accounts for 21% of world population, its share in global GDP is just around 3%. Being one of the poverty ridden areas of the world, there is limited avenues to achieve synergy.
4. Almost every member is facing numerous internal crisis like Tamils issue in Srilanka, Constitutional crisis in Nepal, religious fundamentalism in Pakistan and Bangladesh, Terrorism and instability in Afghanistan has made these nations inward looking with not much enthusiasm to achieve collaboration in the sub continent.
5. Asymmetry in the region due to sheer size of Indian economy and stature in international arena requires India to play an over active role but this over activeness is perceived as big brother attitude by other members creating mistrust.
6. Long pending issues between members like fishermen issue between India and Srilanka, Teesta water sharing between India and Bangladesh, lack of direct access to Afghanistan to other members except Pakistan have restricted in arriving at common ground for regional integration and also resulted in increased mistrust among the members.
7. Increasing presence of china in the region and reservations of India with China is creating roadblocks.
8. Potential of Bay of Bengal Initiative for multisectoral, technical and economic cooperation (BIMSTEC) as an alternative:
9. Absence of Pakistan in the region is as per India's effort of sidelining Pakistan in international platforms.
10. BIMSTEC will also be complimentary for various other Initiatives of India like forming a bridge between ASEAN and India, new found concept of Indo-pacific, neighborhood first policy.
11. Reduced conflict between the members will aid in achieving a common ground for the regional prosperity and Stability.
12. But even BIMSTEC has its own share of issues like Rohingya crisis between Myanmar and Bangladesh, Refugee crisis between Bhutan and Nepal, increasing presence of China in the Indian Ocean region. The scope and objectives of BIMSTEC and SAARC are not one and the same. Therefore BIMSTEC can be seen as complimentary to SAARC in regional integration rather than an alternative.



# SAPTA

The SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) reflected the desire of the Member States to promote and sustain mutual trade and economic cooperation within the SAARC region through the exchange of tariff concessions.

The idea of liberalizing trade among SAARC countries was first mooted by Sri Lanka at the sixth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) held in Colombo in **December 1991**.

Four rounds of negotiations were held under SAPTA. SAPTA was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) leading subsequently towards a Customs Union. Accordingly SAPTA was superseded with the implementation of SAFTA. Product coverage was limited under SAPTA and usage of tariff preferences under the SAPTA has been gradually decreasing.

Date of signing of the agreement	Date of coming into effect	Members	Negotiation approach	Products coverage
11 <sup>th</sup> April 1993	07 <sup>th</sup> December 1995	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	Positive List	Over 6,500

# South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA): Issues and Implications

The large majority of the WTO Members are party to one or more RTAs. As of January 2005, the WTO had been notified of RTA South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985. In 70s and 80s, Inward-oriented development strategy, highly regulated financial, fiscal and industrial policy, anti-export bias. Geared more towards import substitution rather than export led development. Countries faced poor economic performance which provided incentive for liberalization (Sri Lanka liberalized in 70s).

## The objectives of the treaty are sought to be achieved in the following ways:

Eliminating barriers to trade and facilitating cross-border movement of goods. Promoting conditions of fair competition and ensuring equitable benefits, taking into account their respective levels and patterns of economic development. Creating effective mechanisms for the implementation and application of the agreement, for its joint administration and the resolution of disputes. Establishing a framework for further regional cooperation to expand and enhance mutual benefits.

SAFTA and SAPTA South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement (SAPTA) signed in to promote trade and economic cooperation. Slow progress of SAPTA as it did not increase the volume of intra-regional trade and investment flows. SAFTA more ambitious than SAPTA, the agreement entered into 2006, with the provisions of its Trade Liberalization Program scheduled to be fully implemented by 2016.

## SAFTA has six core elements:

1. Trade liberalization programme;
  2. Sensitive lists;
  3. Rules of origin;
  4. Non-tariff & para-tariff barriers;
  5. Revenue compensation mechanism and
  6. Technical assistance for LDCs
- Agreement also allows for safeguard measures, allows partial or full withdrawal of preference

## 2. BIMSTEC

- The Definition of South Asia
- The Definition of South East Asia
- The Definition of BIMSTEC
- The Eligibility of being a Member of BIMSTEC
- The Purpose, Goal and the Necessity of Forming BIMSTEC
- The Dhaka Secretariat of BIMSTEC
- The Agenda of the Treaty
- The Economies of South East Asian Countries



## 2. BIMSTEC

- The Definition of South Asia



## 2. BIMSTEC

- The Definition of South Asia



Southern Asia











## 2. BIMSTEC

### The Definition of South Asia

#### Land and water area [\[ edit \]](#)

See also: *Exclusive economic zone* and *Indian Ocean*

This list includes [dependent territories](#) within their [sovereign states](#) (in [area](#) (TIA) which includes land and internal waters.

Country <span>↕</span>	Area <span>↕</span>	EEZ <span>↕</span>	Shelf <span>↕</span>	EEZ+TIA <span>↕</span>
 <a href="#">Afghanistan</a>	652,864	0	0	652,864
 <a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	148,460	86,392	66,438	230,390
 <a href="#">Bhutan</a>	38,394	0	0	38,394
 <a href="#">India</a>	3,287,263	2,305,143	402,996	5,592,406
 <a href="#">Nepal</a>	147,181	0	0	147,181
 <a href="#">Maldives</a>	298	923,322	34,538	923,622
 <a href="#">Pakistan</a>	881,913	290,000	51,383	1,117,911
 <a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	65,610	532,619	32,453	598,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,221,093</b>	<b>4,137,476</b>	<b>587,808</b>	<b>9,300,997</b>



## 2. BIMSTEC

### The Definition of South East Asia



The UN Statistics Division for Asia are based on convenience rather than implying any assumption regarding political or other affiliation of countries or territories.<sup>[28]</sup>

-  Central Asia
-  East Asia
-  North Asia
-  South Asia
-  Southeast Asia
-  West Asia

## 2. BIMSTEC

- The Definition of South East Asia














## 2. BIMSTEC

- The Definition of South East Asia

### Political divisions [\[ edit \]](#)

#### Sovereign states [\[ edit \]](#)

State <span>↕</span>	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) <span>↕</span>	Population (2020) <sup>[16]</sup> <span>↕</span>	Density (/km <sup>2</sup> ) <span>↕</span>	GDP (nominal), USD (2020) <sup>[4]</sup> <span>↕</span>	GDP (PPP) per capita, <span>↕</span> Int\$ (2020) <sup>[4]</sup>	HDI (2019 report) <span>↕</span>	Capital <span>↕</span>
 <b>Brunei</b>	5,765 <sup>[17]</sup>	437,479	74	12,455,000,000	\$85,011	0.838	Bandar Seri Begawan
 <b>Cambodia</b>	181,035 <sup>[18]</sup>	16,718,965	90	26,730,000,000	\$5,044	0.594	Phnom Penh
 <b>East Timor</b>	14,874 <sup>[19]</sup>	1,267,974	85	2,938,000,000	\$5,321	0.606	Dili
 <b>Indonesia</b>	1,904,569 <sup>[20]</sup>	267,670,543	141	1,111,713,000,000	\$14,841	0.718	Jakarta
 <b>Laos</b>	236,800 <sup>[21]</sup>	7,061,507	30	19,127,000,000	\$8,684	0.613	Vientiane
 <b>Malaysia</b>	329,847 <sup>[22]</sup>	31,528,033	96	365,303,000,000	\$34,567	0.810	Kuala Lumpur *
 <b>Myanmar</b>	676,578 <sup>[23]</sup>	53,708,320	79	65,994,000,000	\$7,220	0.583	Nay Pyi Taw
 <b>Philippines</b>	300,000 <sup>[24]</sup>	106,651,394	356	356,814,000,000	\$10,094	0.718	Manila
 <b>Singapore</b>	719.2 <sup>[25]</sup>	5,757,499	8,005	362,818,000,000	\$105,689	0.938	Singapore
 <b>Thailand</b>	513,120 <sup>[26]</sup>	69,428,453	135	529,177,000,000	\$21,361	0.777	Bangkok
 <b>Vietnam</b>	331,210 <sup>[27]</sup>	95,545,962	288	261,637,000,000	\$8,677	0.704	Hanoi

\* Administrative centre in [Putrajaya](#).



## 2. BIMSTEC

# BIMSTEC

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation



Bangladesh



Sri Lanka



India



Nepal



Bhutan



Thailand




Myanmar

## 2. BIMSTEC

# BIMSTEC


WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW



Stands for **The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation**

Founded in 1997 through **Bangkok Declaration**

### 7 MEMBER COUNTRIES



**Importance of BIMSTEC**

- Accounts for **22%** of the world's population
- Combined GDP of **\$2.7 trillion**
- One-fourth of the world's traded goods cross the Bay every year
- Six focus areas—trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism and fisheries

First summit held in Thailand

Sri Lanka is the current Chair

- **The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, (BIMSTEC)** is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.
- This sub-regional organization came into being on **6 June 1997** through the Bangkok Declaration.
- **It constitutes seven Member States:** five deriving from South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and two from Southeast Asia, including Myanmar and Thailand.
- **The permanent secretariat is situated at Dhaka, Bangladesh.** It was established in September 2014. The present chair is Sri Lanka.
- The objective of BIMSTEC is to harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation. It started with co-operation in six sectors including trade, technology, energy, transport, tourism, and fisheries.

### Objectives of BIMSTEC:

1. The main objective of building such an alliance was to harness shared and accelerated growth through mutual cooperation in different areas of common interests by mitigating the onslaught of globalization and by utilizing regional resources and geographical advantages.
2. To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human resource development, tourism, agriculture, energy; and infrastructure and transportation.
3. To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the sub-region through joint endeavors in a spirit of equality and partnership.
4. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
5. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
6. To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts those are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
8. To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis and make the best use of available synergies among BIMSTEC member countries.



# BIMSTEC Guiding Principles

- The organization functions as per the founding principles of BIMSTEC as laid down in the Bangkok Declaration of 6 June 1997 and directions given by the Leaders of the Member States.
- **The founding principles of BIMSTEC are as under:**
  - -Cooperation within BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality,
  - territorial integrity,
  - political independence,
  - no-interference in internal affairs,
  - peaceful co- existence and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within BIMSTEC will constitute an addition to and **not be a substitute for bilateral,**
  - regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.
- **The Chairmanship of BIMSTEC rotates among the Member States. Sri Lanka is the present chair of BIMSTEC.**

### Chair of BIMSTEC since 1997:

1997-1999	BANGLADESH
2000	INDIA
2001-2002	MYANMAR
2002-2003	SRI LANKA
2004-2005	THAILAND
2005-2006	BANGLADESH
2006-2008	INDIA
2009-2014	MYANMAR
2015- AUG -2018	NEPAL
SEPT 2018-	SRI LANKA

### 3. EU

- Present Situation of the EU
- The Political and Economic situation between the EU and the United States of America
- EU and Its Impact on the Economies of the EU nations
- Euro-What is it?
- The history of forming Euro, its impact on the Single Market
- BREXIT and its Impact on UK and the Global Arena

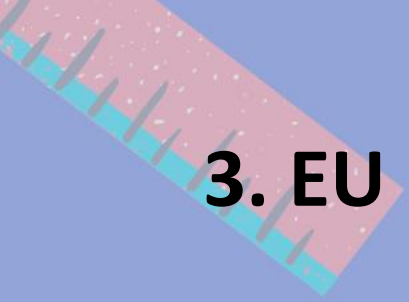


### 3. EU

#### Map



### 3. EU



### 3. EU

#### The 27 member countries of the EU

BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BY YEAR OF ENTRY

##### Countries

[Austria](#)

[Belgium](#)

[Bulgaria](#)

[Croatia](#)

[Cyprus](#)

[Czechia](#)

[Denmark](#)

[Estonia](#)

[Finland](#)

[France](#)

[Germany](#)

[Greece](#)

[Hungary](#)

[Ireland](#)

[Italy](#)

[Latvia](#)

[Lithuania](#)

[Luxembourg](#)

[Malta](#)

[Netherlands](#)

[Poland](#)

[Portugal](#)

[Romania](#)

[Slovakia](#)

[Slovenia](#)

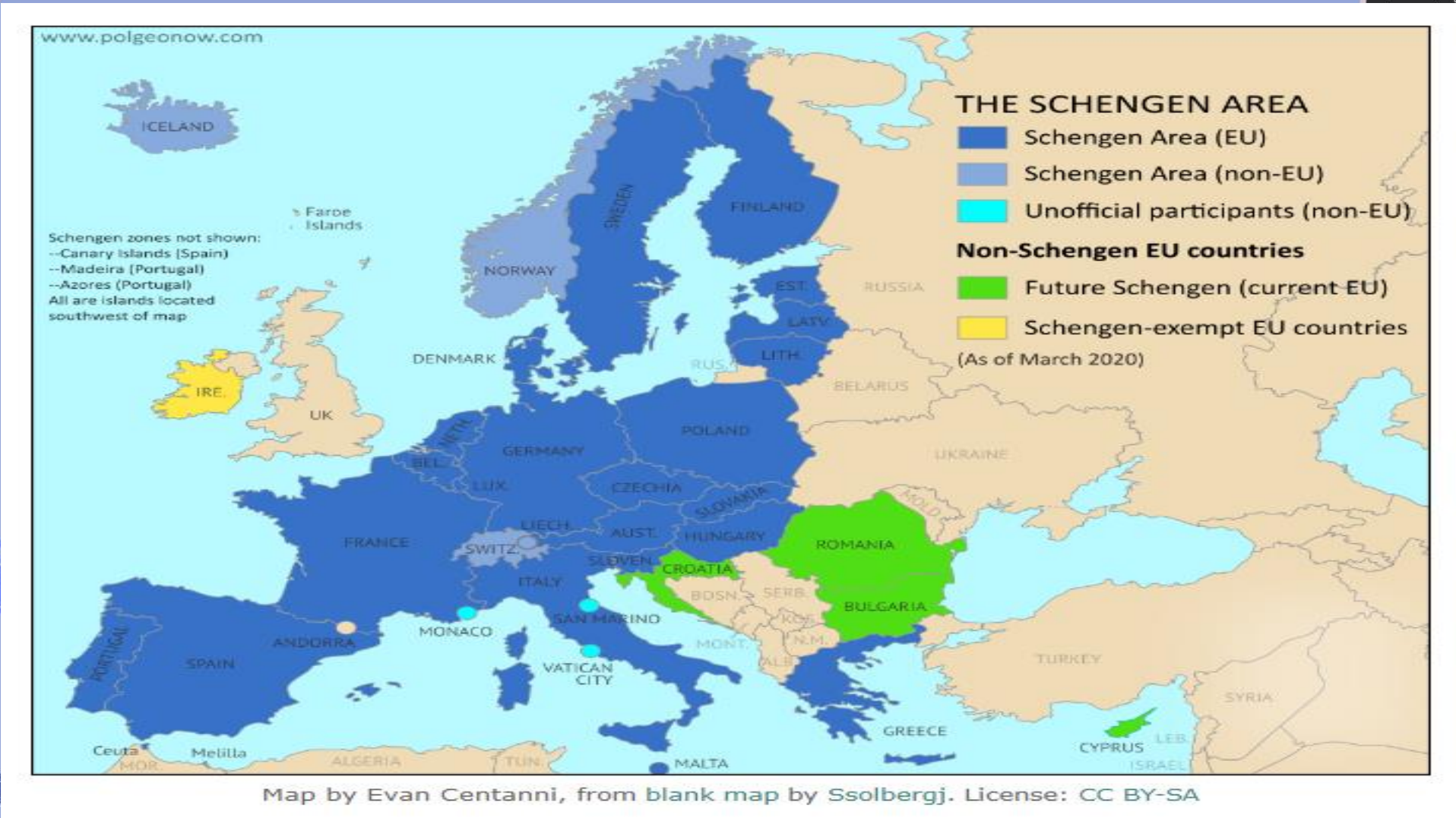
[Spain](#)

[Sweden](#)



### 3. EU

## Members of the Schengen border-free area



### 3. EU

#### Countries using the euro

- The euro (€) is the official currency of **19 out** of 27 EU countries. These countries are collectively known as **the Eurozone**.

#### Members of the Schengen border-free area

- The Schengen Area is one of the greatest achievements of the EU.
- It is an area without internal borders, an area within which citizens,
- many non-EU nationals, business people and tourists can freely
- circulate without being subjected to border checks. Since 1985,
- it has gradually grown and encompasses today almost all EU countries
- and a few associated non-EU countries.
- While having abolished their internal borders,
- Schengen States have also tightened controls at their
- common external border on the basis of Schengen rules to
- ensure the security of those living or travelling in the Schengen Area.

#### List of countries in Schengen area

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| • Austria | • Liechtenstein |
| • Belgium | • Lithuania     |
| • Czechia | • Luxembourg    |
| • Denmark | • Malta         |
| • Estonia | • Netherlands   |
| • Finland | • Norway        |
| • France  | • Poland        |
| • Germany | • Portugal      |
| • Greece  | • Slovakia      |
| • Hungary | • Slovenia      |
| • Iceland | • Spain         |
| • Italy   | • Sweden        |
| • Latvia  | • Switzerland   |

### 3. EU

#### Joining the EU

- Becoming a member of the EU is a complex procedure which does not happen overnight. Once an applicant country meets the conditions for membership, it must implement EU rules and regulations in all areas.
- Any country that satisfies the **conditions for membership** can apply. These conditions are known as the 'Copenhagen criteria' and include a free-market economy, a stable democracy and the rule of law, and the acceptance of all EU legislation, including of the euro.
- A country wishing to join the EU submits a membership application to the Council, which asks the Commission to assess the applicant's ability to meet the Copenhagen criteria. If the Commission's opinion is positive, the Council must then agree upon a negotiating mandate. **Negotiations** are then formally opened on a subject-by-subject basis.
- Due to the huge volume of EU rules and regulations each candidate country must adopt as national law, the negotiations take time to complete. The candidates are supported financially, administratively and technically during this pre-accession period.



# 3. EU

## Candidate countries

These countries are in the process of 'transposing' (or integrating) EU legislation into national law:

- Albania
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Serbia
- Turkey

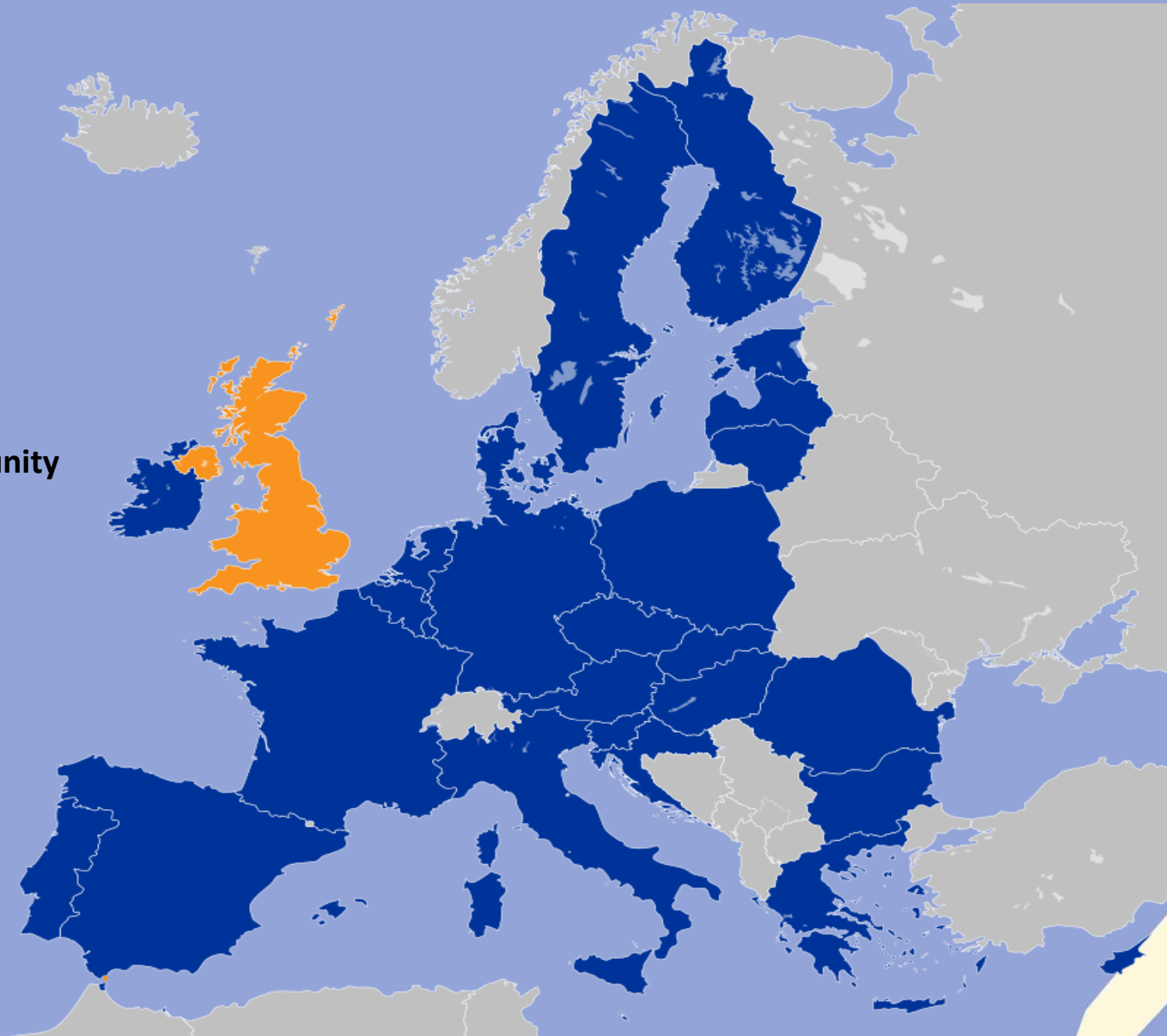
## • Potential candidates

- Potential candidate countries do not yet fulfil the **requirements for EU membership**:
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Kosovo\*

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

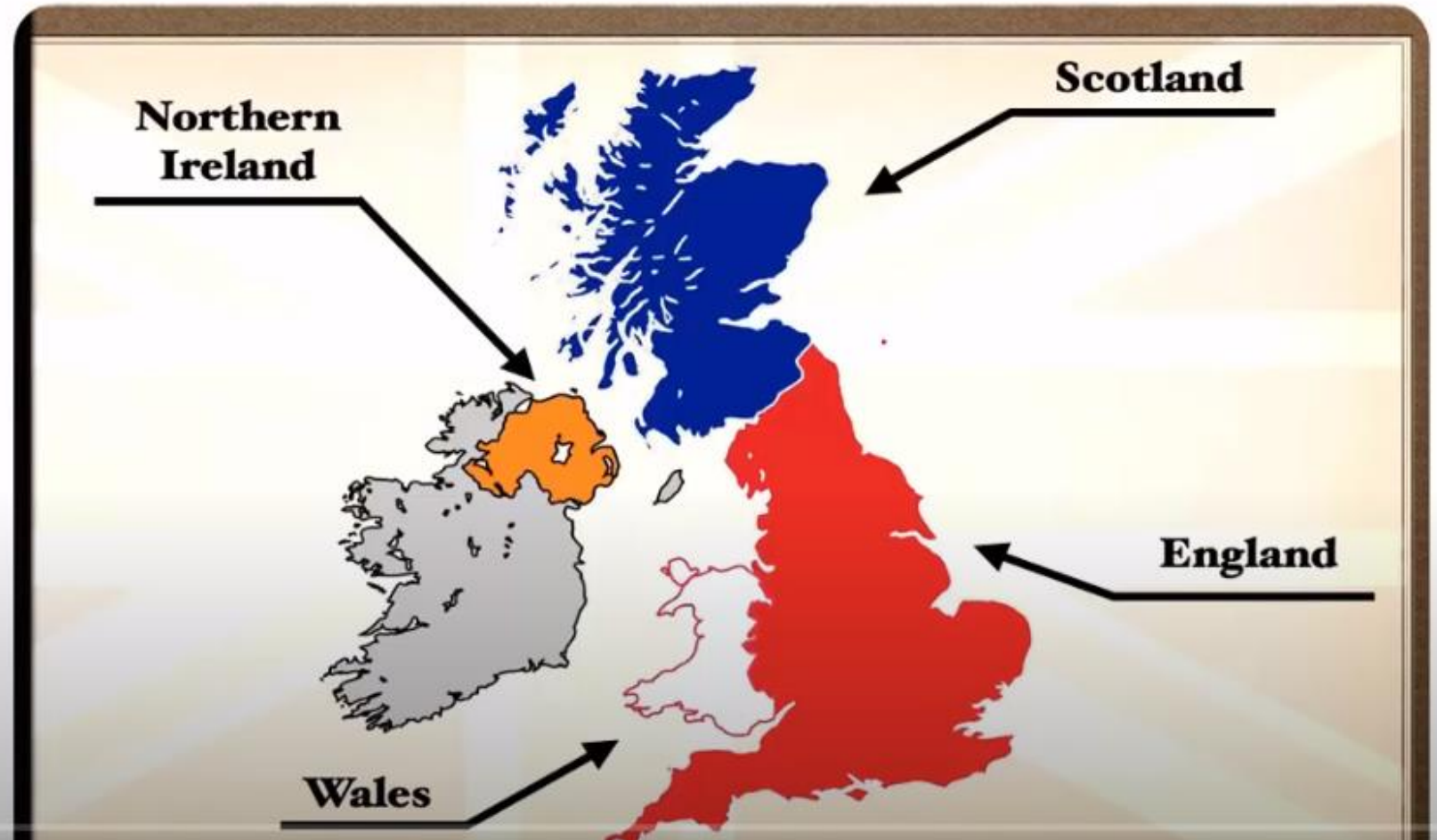
# 3. EU BREXIT

Agreement on the withdrawal of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland from  
the European Union and  
the European Atomic Energy Community



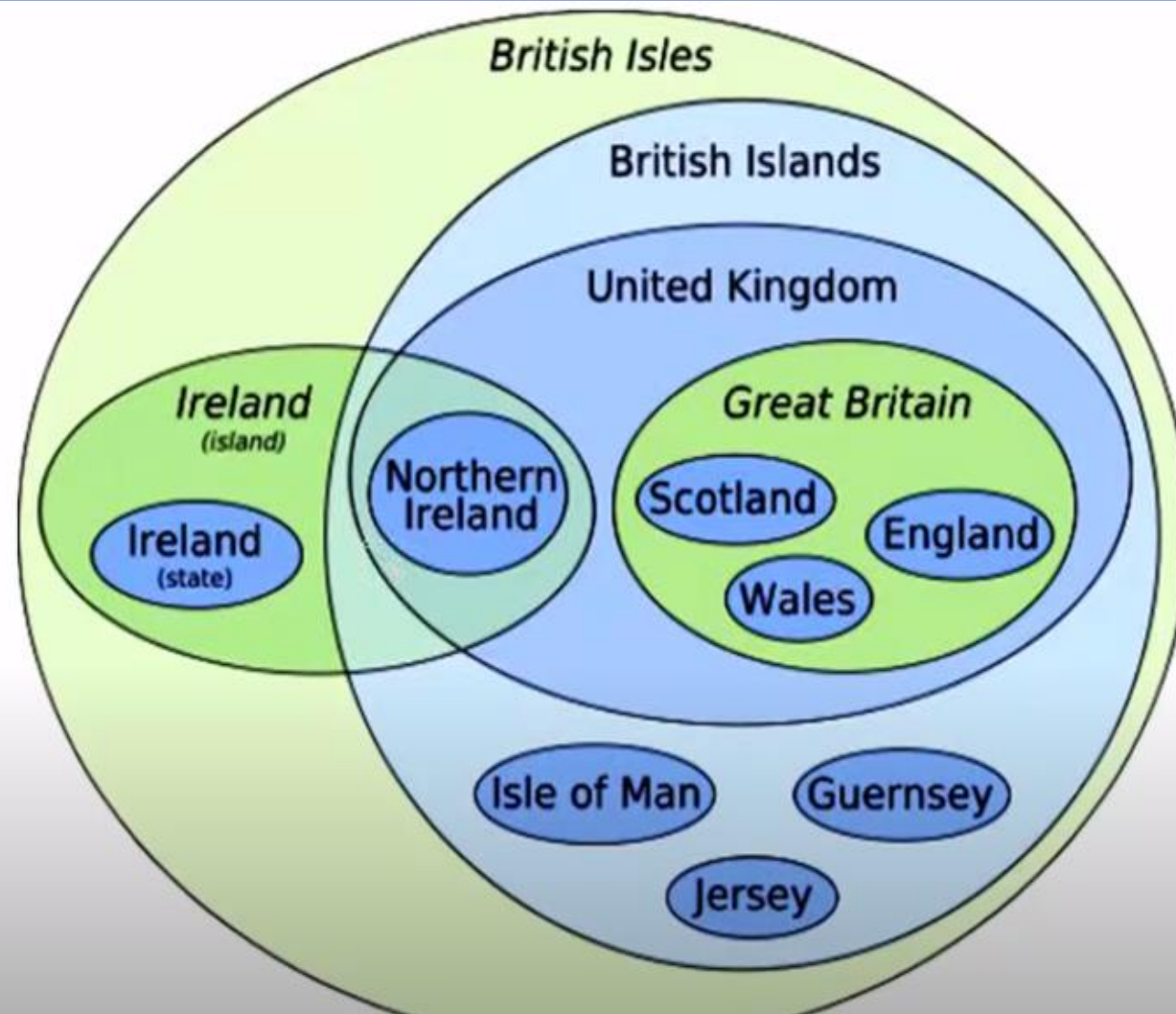
### 3. EU BREXIT

## What is BRITAIN?





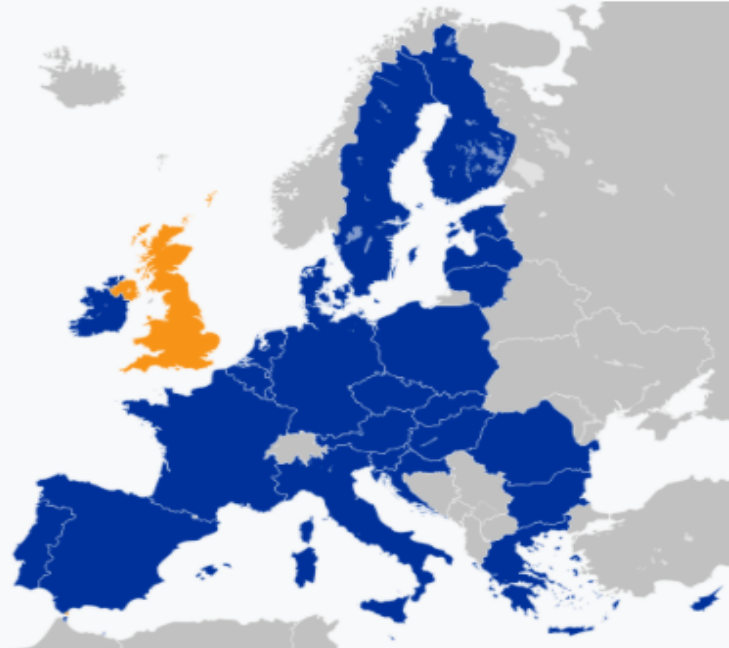
### 3. EU BREXIT



# 3. EU---BREXIT

## Brexit withdrawal agreement

**Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community**



United Kingdom (UK)  
European Union (EU) and Euratom

Type	Treaty setting out terms of withdrawal
Context	UK withdrawal from the EU (Brexit)
Drafted	November 2018 October 2019 (revision)
Signed	24 January 2020
Effective	1 February 2020 <sup>[1]</sup>
Condition	Ratification by the European Union (Council of the European Union after consent of the European Parliament), Euratom (Council of the European Union) and the United Kingdom (Parliament of the United Kingdom).
Negotiators	<div><div> Theresa May (Prime Minister) (November 2018 draft)</div><div> Boris Johnson (Prime Minister) (October 2019 draft)</div><div> Olly Robbins<sup>[a]</sup> (Prime Minister's Europe Adviser)<sup>[2]</sup> (2018 draft)</div><div> David Frost (Prime Minister's Europe Adviser) (2019 draft)</div><div> Stephen Barclay (DExEU Secretary of State)<sup>[b]</sup></div></div> <div><div> Jean-Claude Juncker (Commission President)</div><div> Ursula von der Leyen (Commission President)</div><div> Michel Barnier (European Union Chief Negotiator)</div><div> Maroš Šefčovič (Commission Vice-President)</div></div>

Signatories	Boris Johnson for the UK Ursula von der Leyen and Charles Michel for the EU and Euratom,
Parties	<div><div> United Kingdom</div><div> European Union</div><div> Euratom</div></div>
Depositary	Secretary General of the Council of the European Union
Languages	The 24 EU languages <div><div>a. ^ Olly Robbins was appointed as the Prime Minister's Europe Advisor on 18 September 2017. He was previously the Brexit Department's first Permanent Secretary.</div><div>b. ^ Other incumbents during the negotiations were David Davis (July 2016 to July 2018) and Dominic Raab (July 2018 to November 2018).</div></div>



# 3. EU

## Brexit withdrawal agreement

- The **Brexit withdrawal agreement**, officially titled **Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community**, is a treaty between the **European Union (EU)**, [Euratom](#), and the **United Kingdom (UK)**, **signed on 24 January 2020, setting the terms of the withdrawal of the UK from the EU and Euratom.**
- The text of the treaty was published on **17 October 2019**, and is a renegotiated version of an agreement published half a year earlier.
- The earlier version of the withdrawal agreement was rejected by the **House of Commons** on three occasions, **leading to Queen Elizabeth II accepting the resignation of Theresa May** as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom **and appointing Boris Johnson as the new Prime Minister on 24 July 2019.**
- The **Parliament of the United Kingdom** gave its approval to the then draft Agreement by enacting implementing legislation (the **European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020**) on 23 January 2020. After the Agreement was signed, the Government of the United Kingdom issued and deposited Britain's instrument of ratification of the Agreement on 29 January 2020.
- The Agreement was ratified by the **Council of the European Union** on 30 January 2020, following the consent of **the European Parliament** on 29 January 2020. The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the Union took effect on 11 p.m. GMT on 31 January 2020, and at that moment the **Withdrawal Agreement entered into force, as per its article 185.**



### 3. EU

#### Brexit withdrawal agreement Contd.

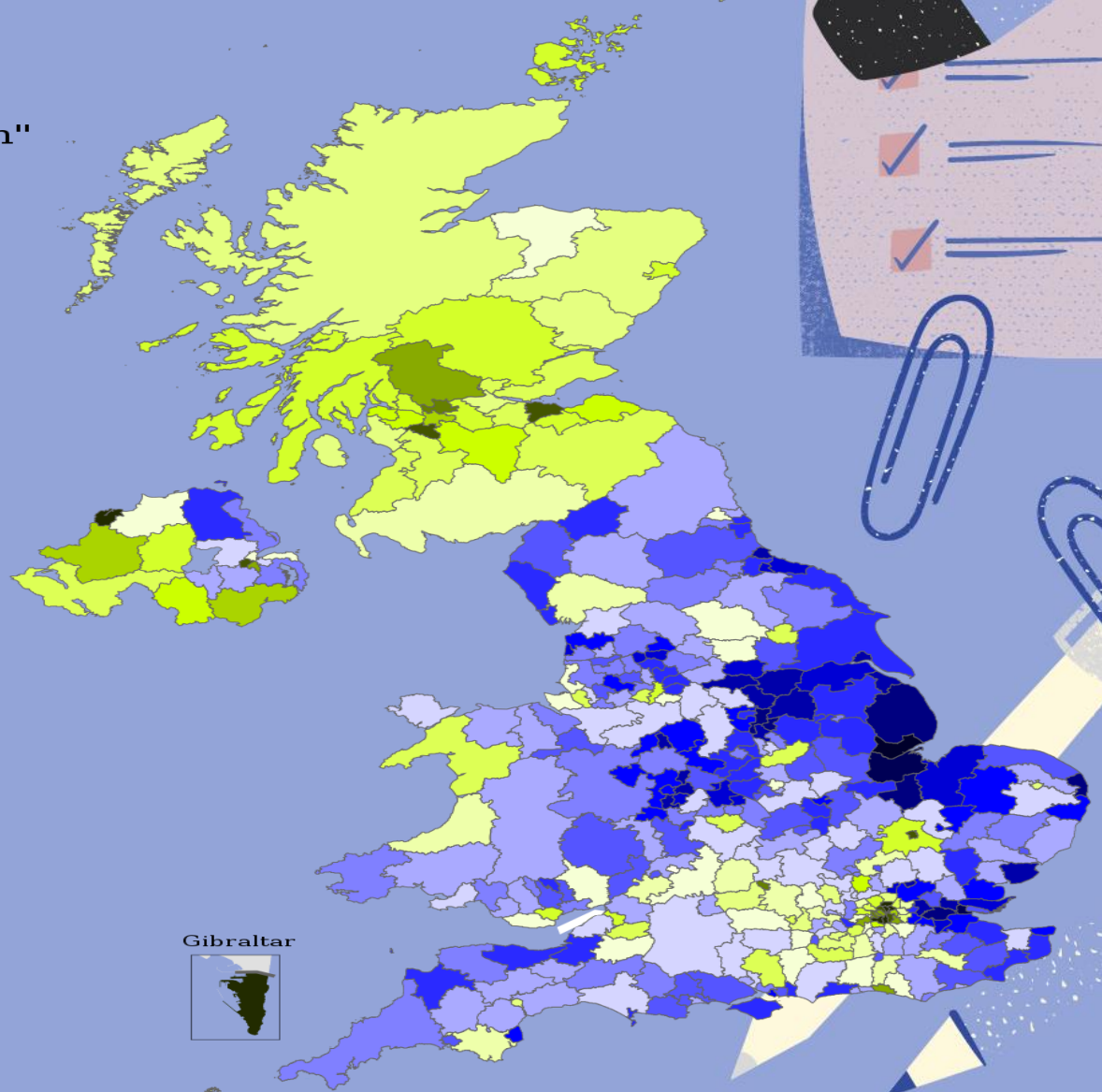
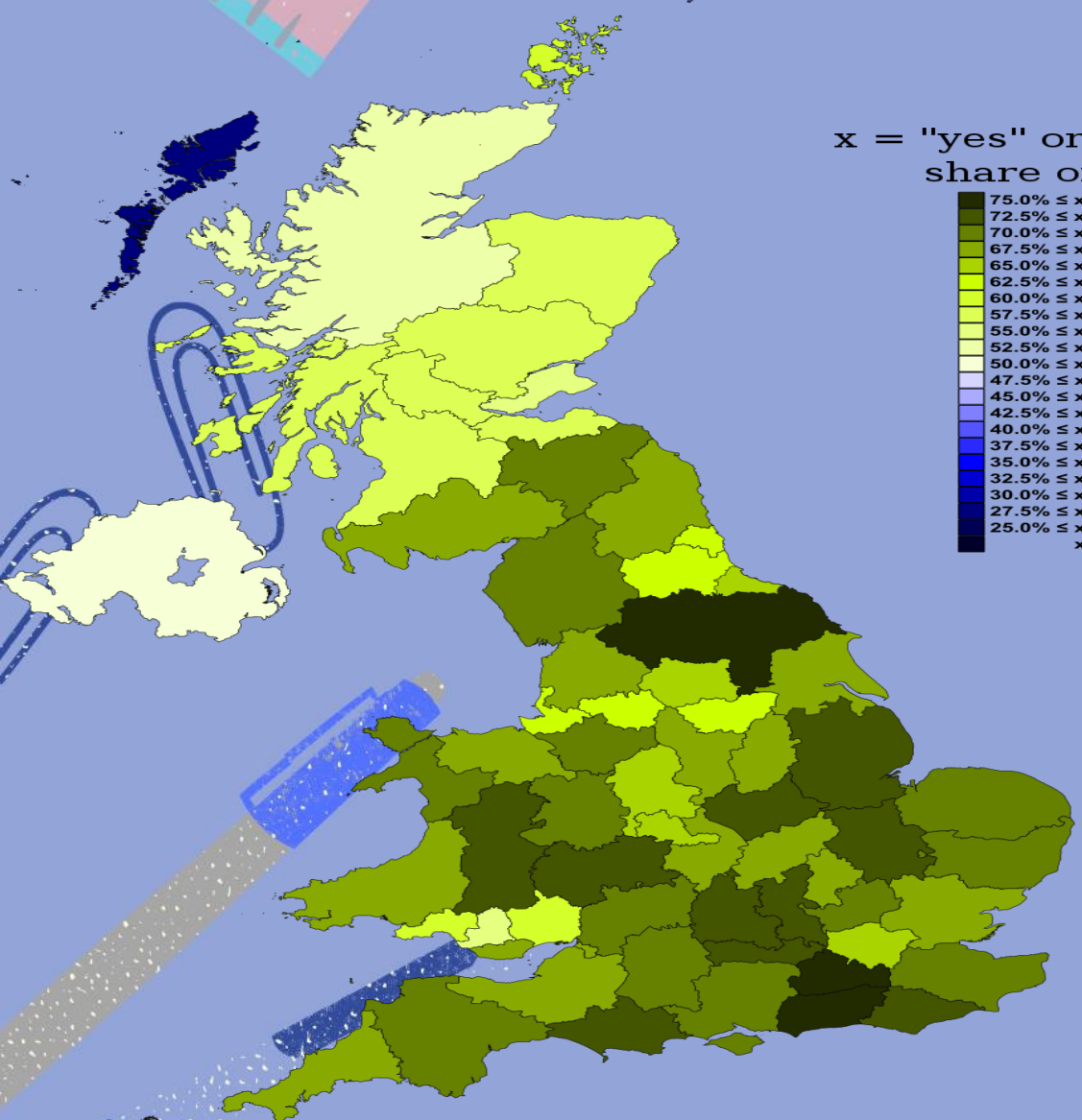
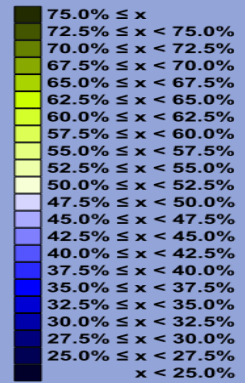
- The Agreement covers such matters as money, citizens' rights, border arrangements and dispute resolution. It also contains a transition period and an outline of the future relationship between the UK and the EU. **Published on 14 November 2018, it was a result of the Brexit negotiations.**
- The agreement was endorsed by the leaders of the 27 remaining EU countries and the British Government led by Prime Minister **Theresa May**, but faced opposition in the British parliament, whose approval was necessary for ratification. Approval by the European Parliament would also have been required. **On 15 January 2019, the House of Commons rejected the withdrawal agreement by a vote of 432 to 202.**
- The Commons rejected the Agreement again on 12 March 2019, on a vote of 391 to 242, and rejected a third time of 29 March 2019 by 344 votes to 286. **On 22 October 2019 the revised withdrawal agreement negotiated by Boris Johnson's government cleared the first stage in Parliament, but Johnson paused the legislative process when the accelerated programme for approval failed to achieve the necessary support, and announced his intention to call a general election.**
- On 23 January 2020, Parliament ratified the agreement by passing the **Withdrawal Agreement Act**; on 29 January 2020, the European Parliament gave its consent to the withdrawal agreement. It was subsequently concluded by the **Council of the European Union** on 30 January 2020.
- The withdrawal agreement provided for a **transition period until 31 December 2020**, during which time the UK remained in the single market, in order to ensure frictionless trade until a long-term relationship was agreed. If no agreement was reached by this date, **then the UK would have left the single market without a trade deal on 1 January 2021.** Closely connected to the withdrawal agreement is a non-binding political declaration on the future EU–UK relationship.

# Referendum Results: 1975

# 2016



x = "yes" or "remain"  
share of vote





# Referendum Results:

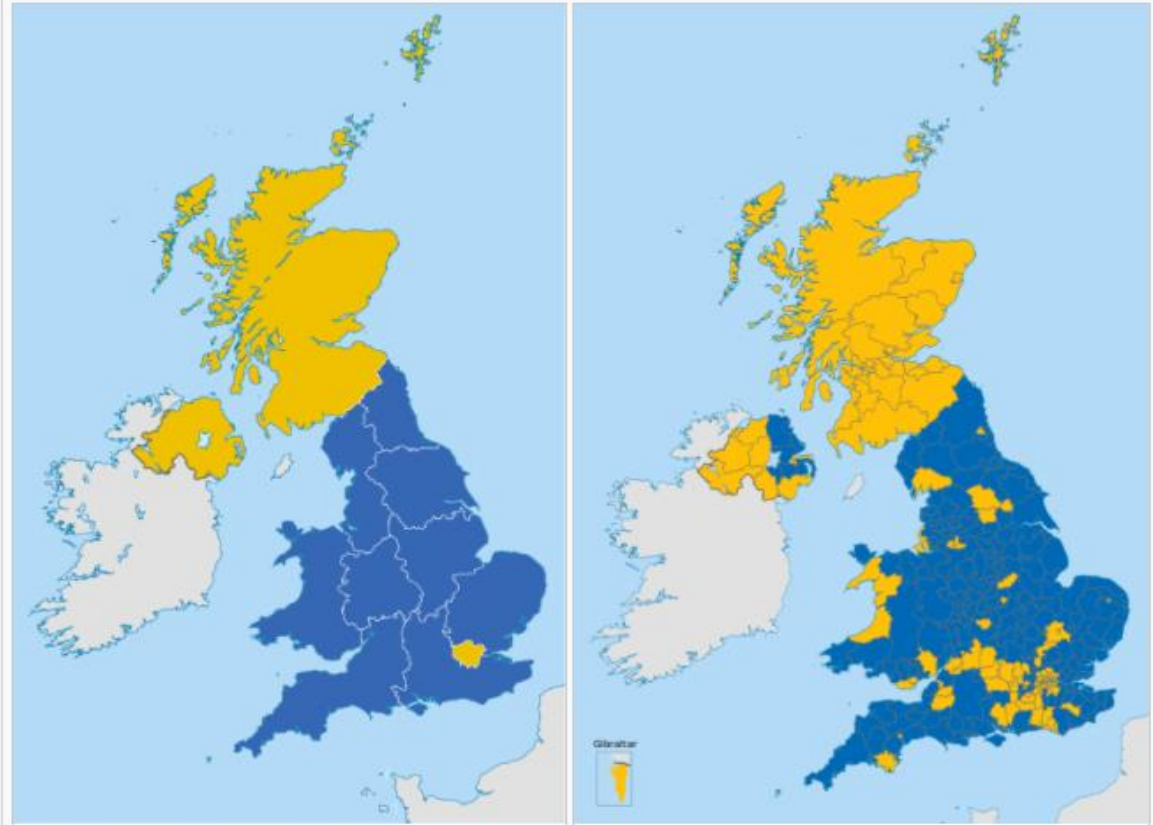
## National referendum results (without spoiled ballots)



## 2016 United Kingdom European Union membership referendum

Choice	Votes	%
Leave the European Union	17,410,742	51.89
Remain a member of the European Union	16,141,241	48.11
Valid votes	33,551,983	99.92
Invalid or blank votes	25,359	0.08
<b>Total votes</b>	<b>33,577,342</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Registered voters and turnout	46,500,001	72.21

Source: Electoral Commission<sup>[72]</sup>



Results by UK voting region (left) and by council district/unitary authority (GB) & UK Parliament constituency (NI) (right)

■ Leave  
■ Remain



# What Is Article 50?

- Article 50 is a clause in the **European Union's (EU) Lisbon Treaty** that outlines the steps to be taken by a country seeking to leave the bloc voluntarily.
- **Invoking Article 50 kick-starts the formal exit process and allows countries to officially declare their intention to leave the EU.**
- **The United Kingdom was the first country to invoke Article 50 after a majority of British voters elected to leave the union in 2016.**

## KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Article 50 is a clause in the European Union's Lisbon Treaty that outlines how a country can leave the bloc voluntarily.
- **The article states: “Any member state may decide to withdraw from the union in accordance with its own constitutional requirements.”**
- The article became a subject of serious discussion during the **European sovereign debt crisis of 2010 to 2014 when Greece's economy appeared to be in trouble.**
- The United Kingdom **became the first country to invoke Article 50** after a majority of voters elected to leave the bloc.

### 3. EU

#### Brexit Withdrawal process

#### Invocation of Article 50

- **The 2015 Referendum Act did not expressly require Article 50 to be invoked**, but prior to the referendum, the British government said it would respect the result. When Cameron resigned following the referendum, he said that it would be for the incoming prime minister to invoke Article 50.
- The new prime minister, Theresa May, said she would wait until 2017 to invoke the article, in order to prepare for the negotiations.
- In October 2016, she said Britain would trigger Article 50 in March 2017, and in December she gained the support of MP's for her timetable.
- In January 2017, the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom ruled in the Miller case that government could only invoke Article 50 if authorised by an act of parliament to do so. The government subsequently introduced a bill for that purpose, and it was passed into law on 16 March as the European Union (Notification of Withdrawal) Act 2017.
- **On 29 March, Theresa May triggered Article 50 when Tim Barrow, the British ambassador to the EU, delivered the invocation letter to European Council President Donald Tusk. This made 29 March 2019 the expected date that UK would leave EU.**

### 3. EU

Nigel Farage

Boris Johnson



Super30  
Bangladesh

## Why demand for exit?

EU charges billions of pounds a year in membership fees for little in return

Too much red tape

Robs members of control over their own affairs – law making power

Immigration affecting UK hard

Britain could reinvent itself as a Singapore-style supercharged economy.



### 3. EU

David cameron



Theresa may

Jeremy corbyn



## Why stay?

Selling things to other EU easier

Flow of immigrants, most of whom are young and keen to work, fuels economic growth

More secure as part of the 28 nation club

Bargaining power at world table

Businessess- easier for them to move money, people and products

## 4. ASEAN

- Reason of Establishment of ASEAN
- The History of Forming ASEAN
- The Progress made through ASEAN
- The Progress made in the Socio-Economic Sectors of the 10 Member States of ASEAN
- Success and Failure of ASEAN
- The Reasons of the possibility of Bangladesh for being a Member of ASEAN
- Limitations of ASEAN

## 4. ASEAN





## 4. ASEAN

### Founding

**ASEAN was preceded by** an organisation **formed on 31 July 1961** called the **Association of Southeast Asia (ASA)**, a group consisting of Thailand, the Philippines, and the Federation of Malaya.

ASEAN itself was created on **8 August 1967**, when the foreign ministers of **five countries**: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, signed the ASEAN Declaration.

As set out in the Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region, to promote regional peace, collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest, to provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities, to collaborate for better utilization of agriculture and industry to raise the living standards of the people, to promote Southeast Asian studies and to maintain close, beneficial co-operation with existing international organisations with similar aims and purposes.

**The creation of ASEAN was motivated by a common fear of communism.** The group achieved greater cohesion in the mid-1970s following a change in the balance of power **after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975**. The region's dynamic economic growth during the 1970s strengthened the organization, **enabling ASEAN to adopt a unified response to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1979.**

**ASEAN's first summit meeting, held in Bali, Indonesia in 1976**, resulted in an agreement on several industrial projects and the **signing of a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, and a Declaration of Concord.**

**The end of the Cold War allowed ASEAN countries** to exercise greater political independence in the region, and in the 1990s, ASEAN emerged as a leading voice on **regional trade and security issues.**

## 4. ASEAN

### Association of Southeast Asian Nations [\[show\]](#)



Flag



Emblem

**Motto:** "One Vision, One Identity, One Community"<sup>[5]</sup>

**Anthem:** "The ASEAN Way"



10 member states shown in dark green; 2 observer states shown in light green.

<b>Secretariat</b>	Jakarta <sup>[a]</sup>  6°14.3353'S 106°47.9554'E
<b>Largest city</b>	Jakarta  6°11.6962'S 106°49.3837'E
<b>Working language</b>	English <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>Official languages of contracting states</b>	11 languages <a href="#">[show]</a>
<b>Membership</b>	10 members <a href="#">[show]</a> 2 observers <a href="#">[show]</a>
<b>Leaders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Secretary General</b> Lim Jock Hoi</li></ul>
<b>Establishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Bangkok Declaration</b> 8 August 1967</li><li>• <b>Charter</b> 16 December 2008</li></ul>
<b>Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Total</b> 4,522,518<sup>[7]</sup> km<sup>2</sup> (1,746,154 sq mi)</li></ul>
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>2021 estimate</b>  667,393,019<sup>[8]</sup></li><li>• <b>Density</b> 144/km<sup>2</sup> (373.0/sq mi)</li></ul>
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	2021 estimate <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Total</b>  \$8.993 trillion<sup>[8]</sup></li><li>• <b>Per capita</b>  \$13,475<sup>[8]</sup></li></ul>
<b>GDP (nominal)</b>	2021 estimate <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Total</b>  \$3.356 trillion<sup>[8]</sup></li><li>• <b>Per capita</b>  \$4,849<sup>[8]</sup></li></ul>
<b>HDI (2018)</b>	 0.723 <sup>[b]</sup> high

Super30  
Bangladesh

## 4. ASEAN-----Observers

There are currently two states seeking accession to ASEAN: **Papua New Guinea and East Timor.**

- [Accession of Papua New Guinea to ASEAN](#) (observer status since 1976)
- [Accession of East Timor to ASEAN](#) (since 2002)
- A number of countries had expressed an interest in becoming part of ASEAN such as [Bangladesh](#), [Fiji](#) and [Sri Lanka](#).

### ASEAN Plus Three

- In 1990, Malaysia proposed the creation of an **East Asia Economic Caucus** composed of the members of ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea. It intended to counterbalance the growing US influence in **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** and Asia as a whole.
- However, the proposal failed because of strong opposition from the US and Japan.
- **Work for further integration continued, and the ASEAN Plus Three, consisting of ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea, was created in 1997.**
- ASEAN Plus Three is a forum that functions as a coordinator of co-operation between the ASEAN and the three [East Asian](#) nations of China, South Korea, and Japan. Government leaders, ministers, and senior officials from the ten members of the ASEAN and the three East Asian states consult on an increasing range of issues.
- **The ASEAN Plus Three is the latest development of Southeast Asia-East Asia regional co-operation.** In the past, proposals, such as South Korea's call for an **Asian Common Market** in 1970 and Japan's 1988 suggestion for an Asian Network, have been made to **bring closer regional co-operation**



## 4. ASEAN



## 4. ASEAN

### ASEAN Plus Six

ASEAN Plus Three was the first of attempts for further integration to improve existing ties of Southeast Asia with **East Asian** countries of China, Japan and South Korea. This was followed by the even larger East Asia Summit (EAS), which included **ASEAN Plus Three as well as India, Australia, and New Zealand**.

This group acted as a prerequisite for the planned **East Asia Community** which was supposedly patterned after the **European Community (now transformed into the European Union)**.

The ASEAN Eminent Persons Group was created to study this policy's possible successes and failures.

**The group became ASEAN Plus Six with Australia, New Zealand, and India, and stands as the linchpin of Asia Pacific's economic, political, security, socio-cultural architecture, as well as the global economy.**

Codification of the relations between these countries has seen progress through the development of the **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership**, a free-trade agreement involving the **15 countries of ASEAN Plus Six (excluding India)**. RCEP would, in part, allow the members to protect local sectors and give more time to comply with the aim for developed country members.

**The economies in this region that have not joined the RCEP are: Hong Kong, India, Macau, North Korea and Taiwan.**

## 4. ASEAN

### About ASEAN:

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration which is also known as Bangkok Declaration by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore.
- Brunei Darussalam later joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999 making up the current composition of the ten Member States of ASEAN.
- ASEAN, having 9 per cent of world`s population and a GDP of \$2.7 trillion, is among the world`s largest regional intergovernmental organisation. Since its inception, the countries in the region are becoming more integrated through intra-regional trade and connectivity.



## 4. ASEAN



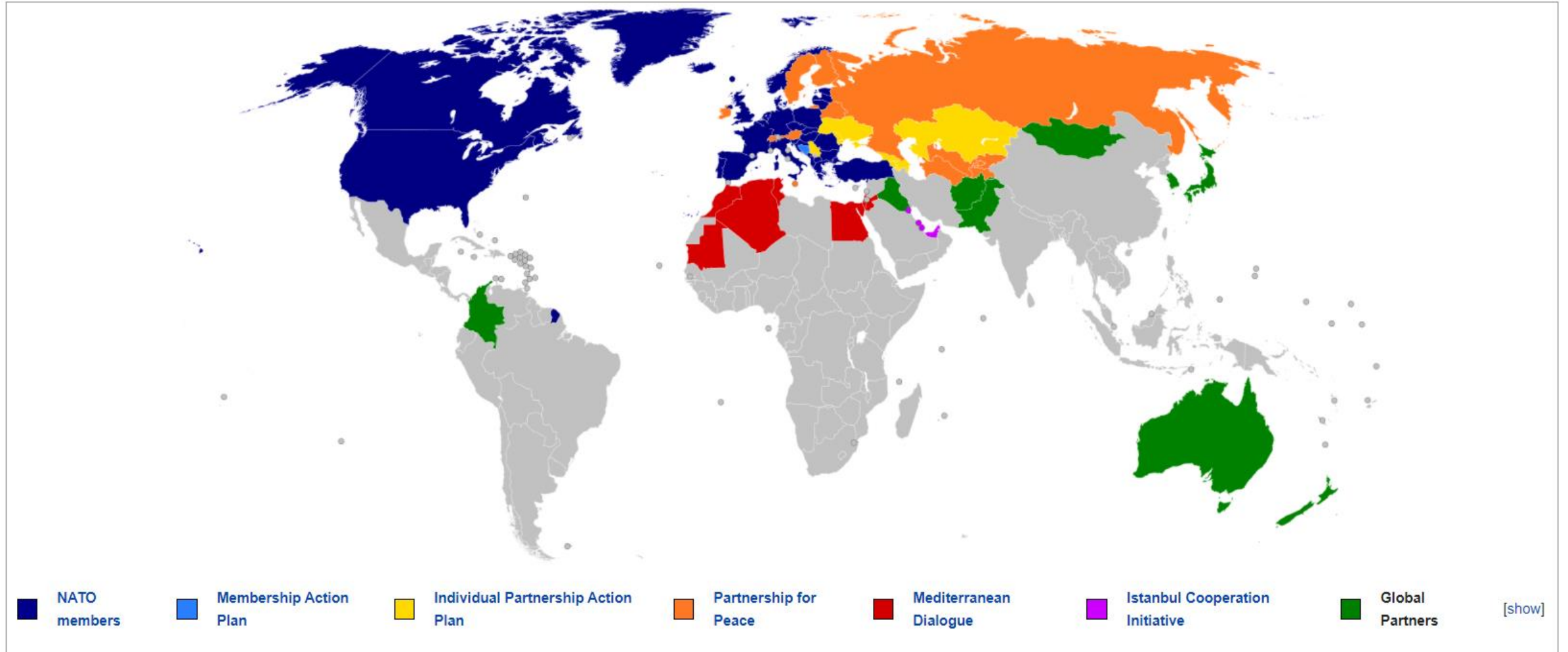
## 5. NATO

- The Formation of NATO
- The Background of Forming NATO
- The Reasons of Forming NATO
- The Purpose of NATO
- The Extension of NATO
- The Necessity of Extending NATO
- The Future of NATO
- NATO needs Transformation-not Extension

# 5. NATO Member States

## Membership

Main article: [Member states of NATO](#)



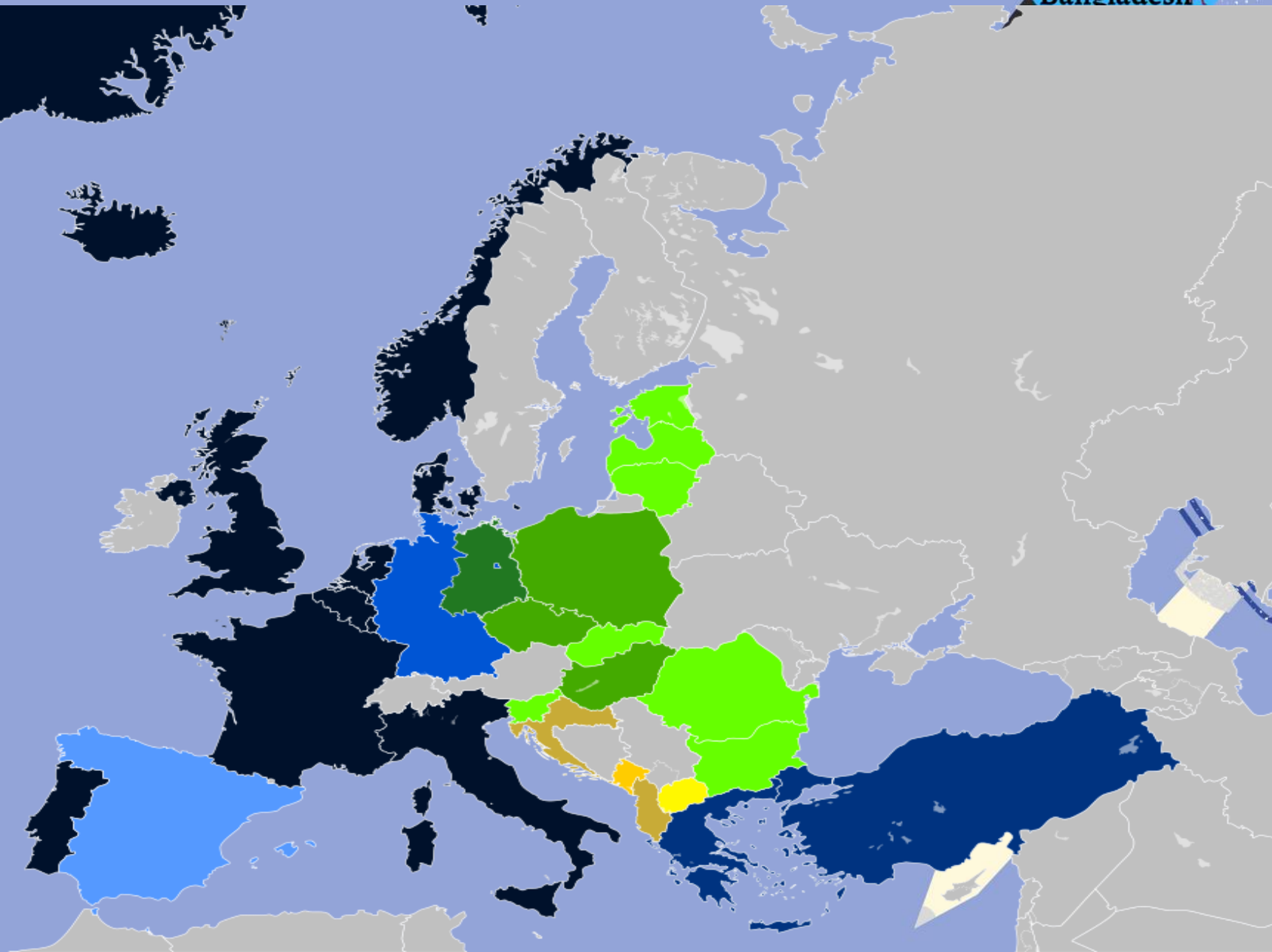


# 5. NATO

## Member States

NATO has added  
14 new members  
since **German  
reunification**  
and the end  
of the **Cold War**.

1949  
1952  
1955  
1982  
1990  
1999  
2004  
2009  
2017  
2020



## 5. NATO at a Glance

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization

*Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique nord*



Logo



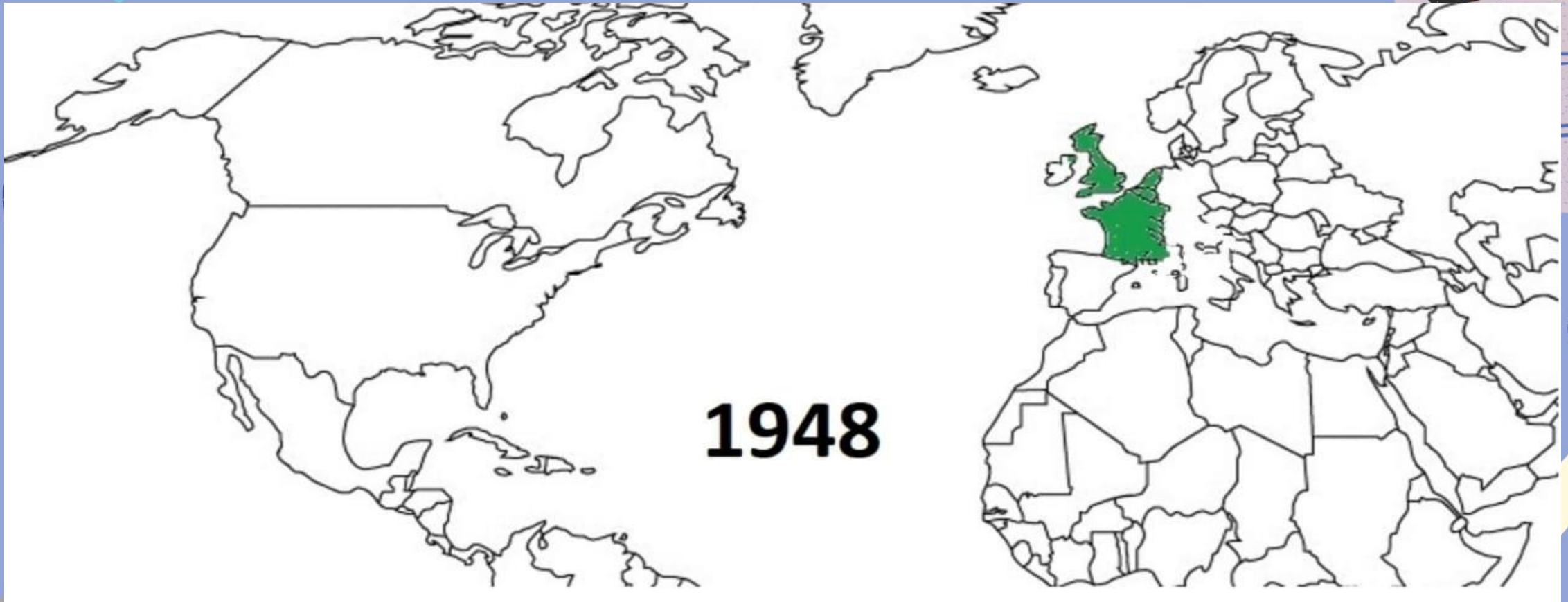
Flag



Member states of NATO

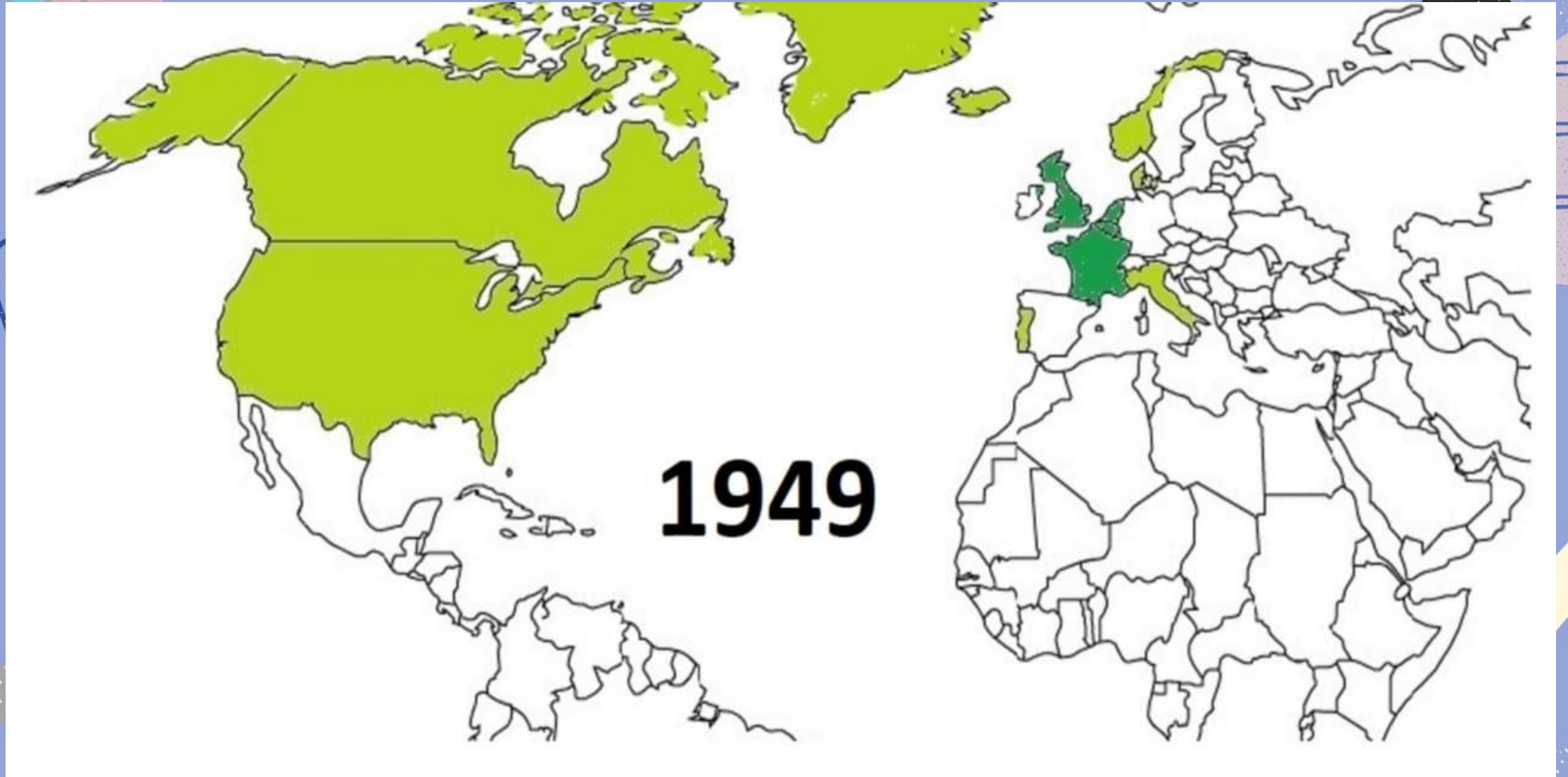
<b>Abbreviation</b>	NATO, OTAN
<b>Formation</b>	4 April 1949
<b>Type</b>	Military alliance
<b>Headquarters</b>	Brussels, Belgium
<b>Membership</b>	30 states <a href="#">[show]</a>
<b>Official language</b>	English French <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Secretary General</b>	Jens Stoltenberg
<b>Chairman of the NATO Military Committee</b>	Air Chief Marshal Stuart Peach, Royal Air Force
<b>Supreme Allied Commander Europe</b>	General Tod D. Wolters, United States Air Force
<b>Supreme Allied Commander Transformation</b>	Général André Lanata, French Air and Space Force
<b>Expenses (2019)</b>	EUR 873.9 billion US\$1.036 trillion <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nato.int">www.nato.int</a>  

## 5. NATO at a Glance





## 5. NATO at a Glance



## 5. NATO's Structure at a Glance





## 5. NATO's History at a Glance

- **1955**- Warsaw Pact- WarPac
- (Warsaw Treaty Organization of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance)
- Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania & USSR.
- **1968**- Albania withdraws
- **1990**- Poland withdraws
- **1990**- East Germany withdraws, Germany Unified.
- **1991**- Warsaw Pact dissolved.





## 5. NATO's History at a Glance

### Warsaw Pact

NATO Warsaw

1949

1955

1952

1956

1955

1982



## 5. NATO's Purpose at a Glance





## 5. NATO's Purpose at a Glance



**Safeguard freedom & security of members**



**Maintenance of International peace & security**



**Euro-Atlantic Peace & Security**



**Collective defence, crisis management & cooperative security**



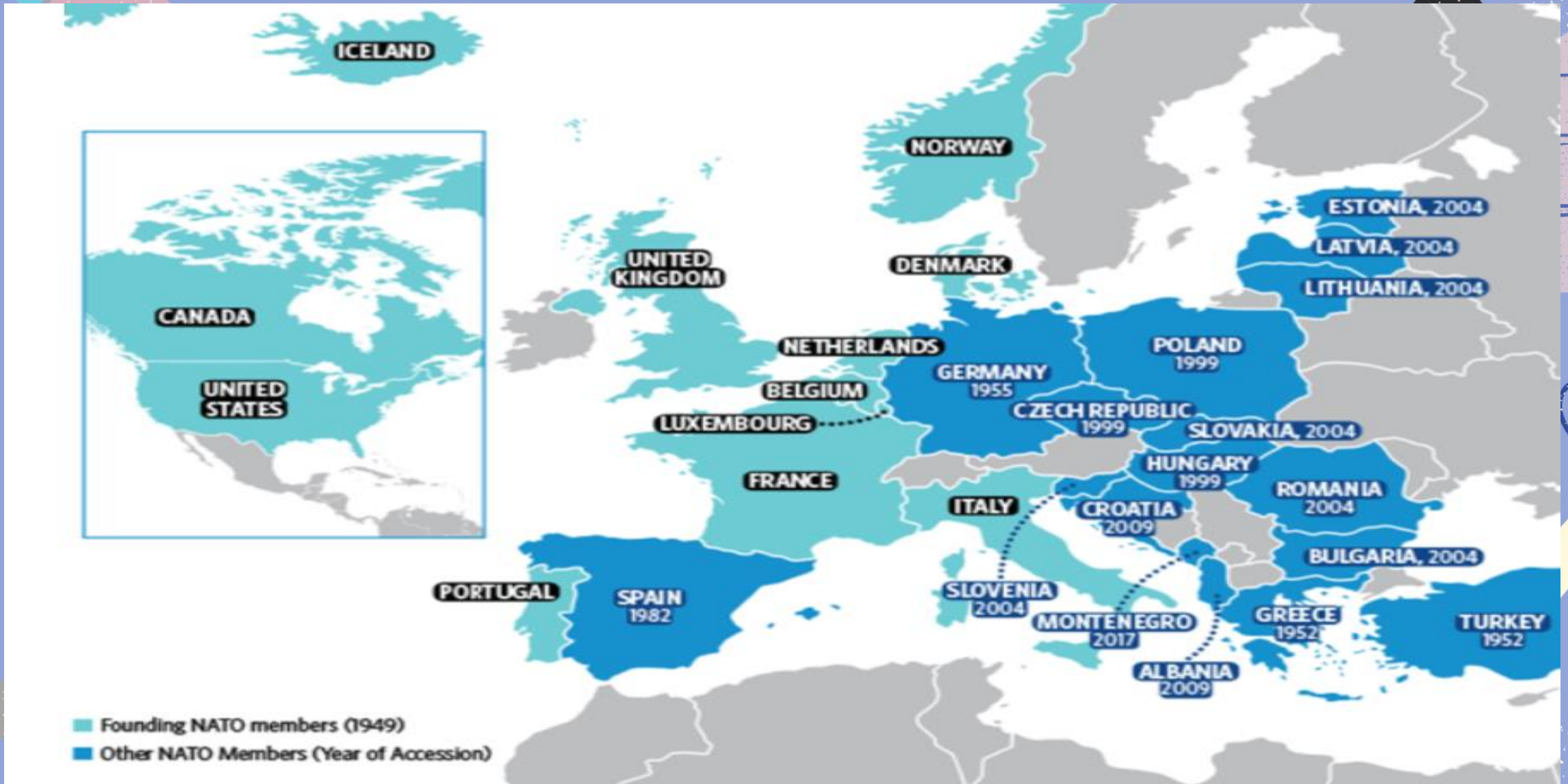
**Reform, modernisation & transformation**



## 5. NATO's Purpose at a Glance



## 5. NATO Current Member States:



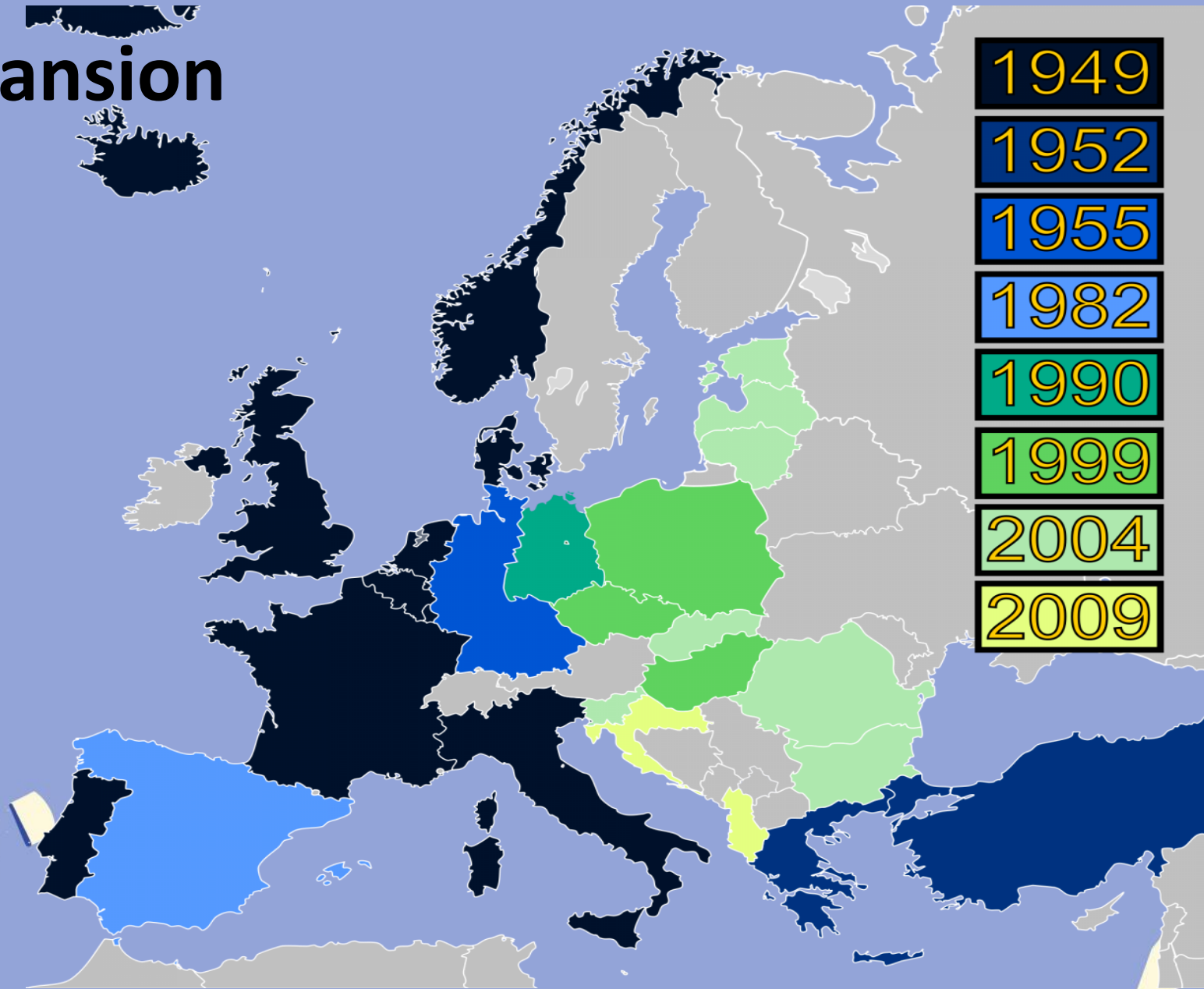


## 5. NATO Versus Russia:





# 5. NATO Expansion



# Military operations by NATO

## Early operations-

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina Intervention
2. Kosovo intervention
3. War in Afghanistan
4. Iraq training mission
5. Gulf of Aden anti-piracy
6. Libya intervention

### Similar organizations

- ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty)
- Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)
- Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)
- Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA)
- Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance
- Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC)
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

## 6. APEC

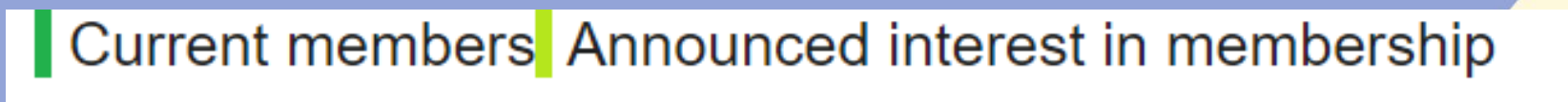
- The Characteristics of APEC
- Purposes of APEC
- Member States of APEC
- The Necessity of APEC
- The Necessity of APEC in World Economy
- The Role of APEC on the Economic Development of Asian Nations



## 6. APEC at a Glance

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	
 <p><b>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation</b></p>	
 <p>Member economies of APEC</p>	
<b>Headquarters</b>	Queenstown, Singapore
<b>Type</b>	Economic meeting
<b>Membership</b>	21 economies <a href="#">[show]</a>
<b>Leaders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairperson  Jacinda Ardern (2021)</li> <li>• Executive Director Rebecca Fatima Santa Maria</li> </ul>
<b>Establishment</b>	1989

**Super30**  
**Bangladesh**



## 6. APEC Current Members' Leaders at a Glance

Leaders [\[ edit \]](#)

Member	Leader position	Leader (Leader of the Executive Branch)
 Australia	Prime Minister	Scott Morrison
 Brunei	Sultan	Hassanal Bolkiah
 Canada	Prime Minister	Justin Trudeau
 Chile	President	Sebastián Piñera
 China	President <sup>[note 1]</sup>	Xi Jinping
 Hong Kong	Chief Executive	Carrie Lam
 Indonesia	President	Joko Widodo
 Japan	Prime Minister	Yoshihide Suga
 South Korea	President	Moon Jae-in
 Malaysia	Prime Minister	Muhyiddin Yassin
 Mexico	President	Andrés Manuel López Obrador
 New Zealand	Prime Minister	Jacinda Ardern
 Papua New Guinea	Prime Minister	James Marape
 Peru	President	Francisco Sagasti
 Philippines	President	Rodrigo Duterte
 Russia	President	Vladimir Putin
 Singapore	Prime Minister	Lee Hsien Loong
 Taiwan	President/Presidential Envoy	Tsai Ing-Wen (represented by Morris Chang) <sup>[a]</sup>
 Thailand	Prime Minister	Prayut Chan-o-cha
 United States	President	Joe Biden
 Vietnam	President <sup>[note 2]</sup>	Nguyễn Xuân Phúc



## 6. APEC Meeting locations

The location of the meeting is rotated annually among the members

2016	<b>28th</b>	19–20 November	 Peru	Lima	President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski
2017	<b>29th</b>	10–11 November	 Vietnam	Da Nang	President Trần Đại Quang
2018	<b>30th</b>	17–18 November	 Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Prime Minister Peter O'Neill
2019	<b>31st</b>	16–17 November (cancelled)	 Chile	Santiago	President Sebastián Piñera
2020	<b>32nd</b>	20 November	 Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur (hosted virtually) <sup>[16]</sup>	Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yassin
2021	<b>33rd</b>	November	 New Zealand	Auckland (hosted virtually) <sup>[17]</sup>	Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern
2022	<b>34th</b>	TBA	 Thailand	Bangkok	Prime Minister
2023	<b>35th</b>	TBA	 Mexico	Mexico City	President
2024	<b>36th</b>	TBA	 Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Sultan
2025	<b>37th</b>	TBA	 South Korea	Seoul	President
2026	<b>38th</b>	TBA	 Peru	Lima	President

## 6. APEC

### Criticism of APEC:

APEC has been criticised for promoting free trade agreements that would impose restrictions on national and local laws, **which regulate and ensure labour rights, environmental protection and safe and affordable access to medicine.**

According to the organisation, it is "**the premier forum for facilitating economic growth, cooperation, trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region**" established to

**"further enhance economic growth and prosperity for the region and to strengthen the Asia-Pacific community".**

The effectiveness and fairness of its role has been questioned, especially from the viewpoints of **European countries** that cannot take part in APEC and Pacific Island nations that cannot participate but stand to **be affected by its decisions.**

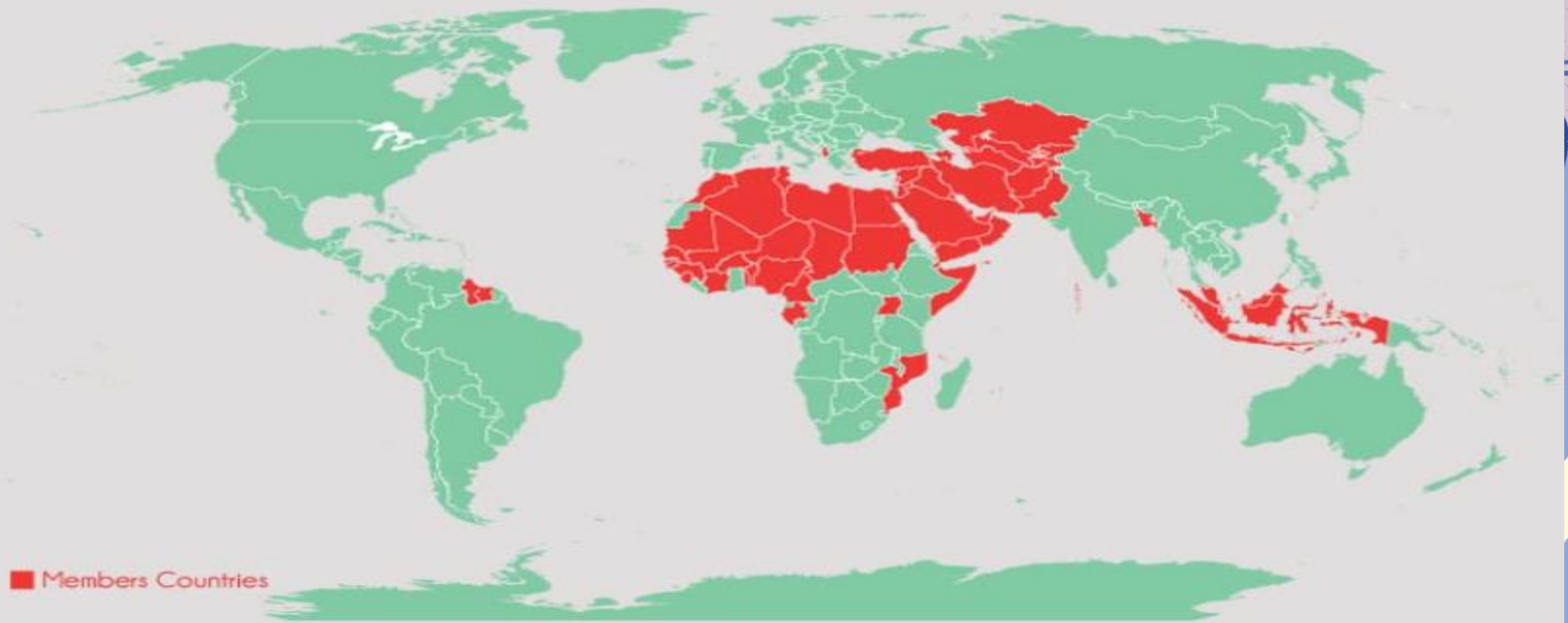
## 7. OIC

- The Background of Forming the OIC
- The new Charter of OIC
- The Structure of OIC
- The Membership of OIC
- The Purpose of OIC
- The Organs of OIC
- The Impact of OIC on the Muslim World
- The Success of the OIC
- The Influence of OIC on Bangladesh
- Evaluation of the Functions of OIC



## 7.OIC

# What is OIC?



# 7.OIC

OIC- Organization of the  
Islamic Cooperation

It was founded in **1969**

First OIC Charter Adopted in  
**1972**



Number of Member Countries  
**57**

Founding Members **30**

Key Bodies of OIC:

- Council of Foreign Ministers
- General Secretariat
- Islamic Summit
- Al-Quds Committee

## 7. OIC

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation, commonly referred to as the OIC, is an international body comprising of Muslim-majority countries in the world.

The organization was founded in 1969 with 30 members. **Over the years, the organization has witnessed an increase in membership, and today has 57 members countries. As per the organization, it is the collective voice of the Muslim world.**

The organization aims to protect the interests of the Muslim countries in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony among the people of the world. Arabic, French and English are the official languages of the OIC.

### Foundation

**Following the arson at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on August 21, 1969, an Islamic conference was held in Rabat, Morocco, on September 25, 1969.**

The conference was attended by the representatives of 24 Muslim-majority countries. The First Islamic Conference was held in March 1970 in Jeddah Saudi Arabia, and at the conference it was decided that a permanent secretariat in Jeddah would be established.

**The secretariat was to be headed by the secretary general. The current secretary general is Dr. Yousef Ahmed Al-Othaimeen** who is a Saudi Arabian politician. The first OIC charter was adopted in 1972, which laid down the objectives and principles of the organization. **The current charter was adopted in Dakar on March 13-14, 2018, by the Eleventh Islamic Summit.**



## 7. OIC

### Goals of the OIC

The main purpose of the establishment of the organization is to protect and safeguard the interests of the Muslim countries.

**As per the OIC's charter, the goals include:**

1. Promoting solidarity among member states;
2. advance education, mainly in the science and technology fields;
3. preserving Islamic social and economic values;
4. uphold international peace and security;
5. and increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas.

**The OIC's emblem contain three main elements, which are: The Globe, Kaaba, and the Crescent.**

# 7. OIC

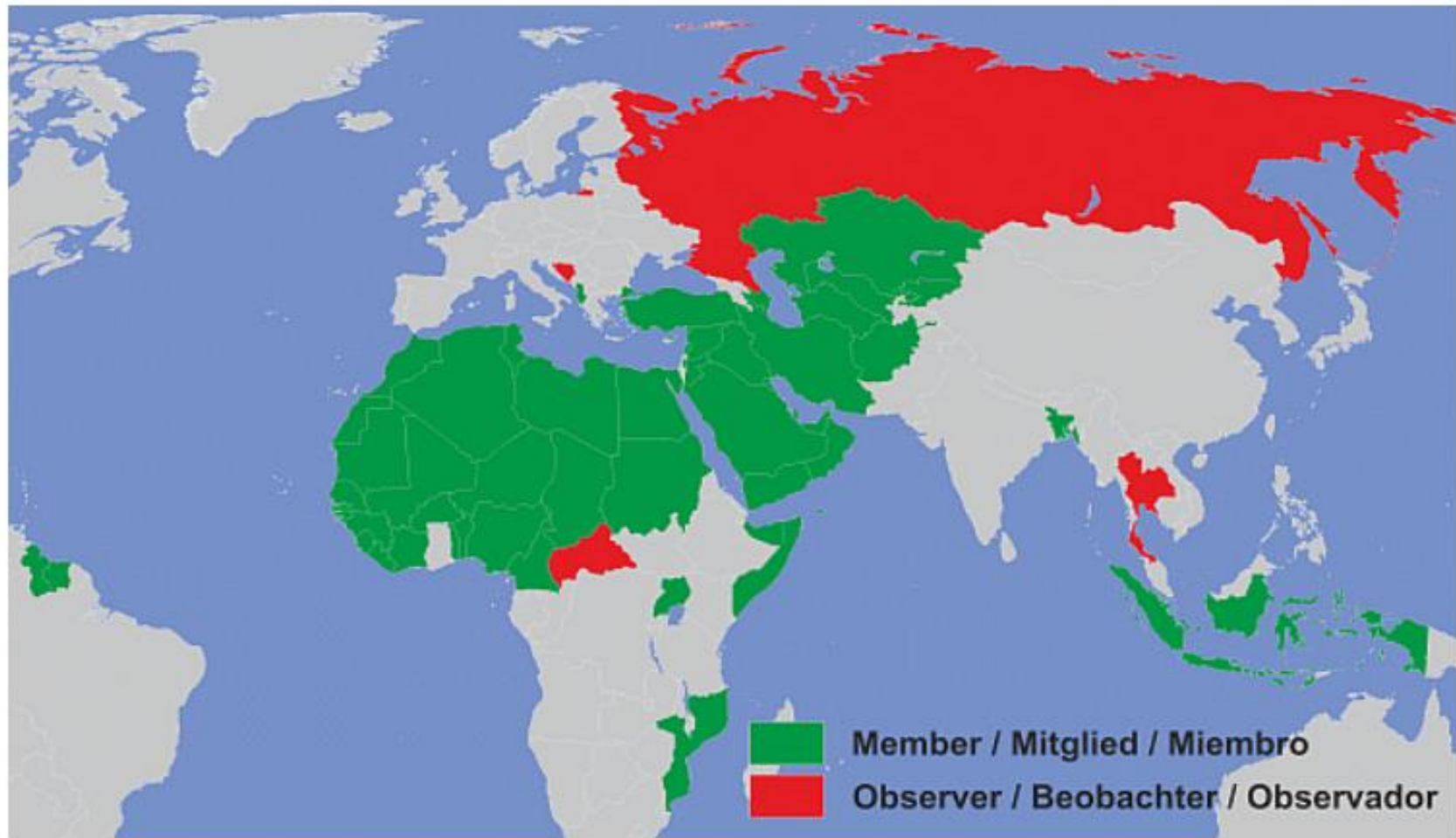
## Key bodies of the OIC

The main bodies of the organization are

1. the Council of Foreign Ministers,
2. the General Secretariat, t
3. he Islamic Summit,
4. the Al-Quds Committee, and
5. three committees which relate to economy and trade, science and technology, and information and culture.

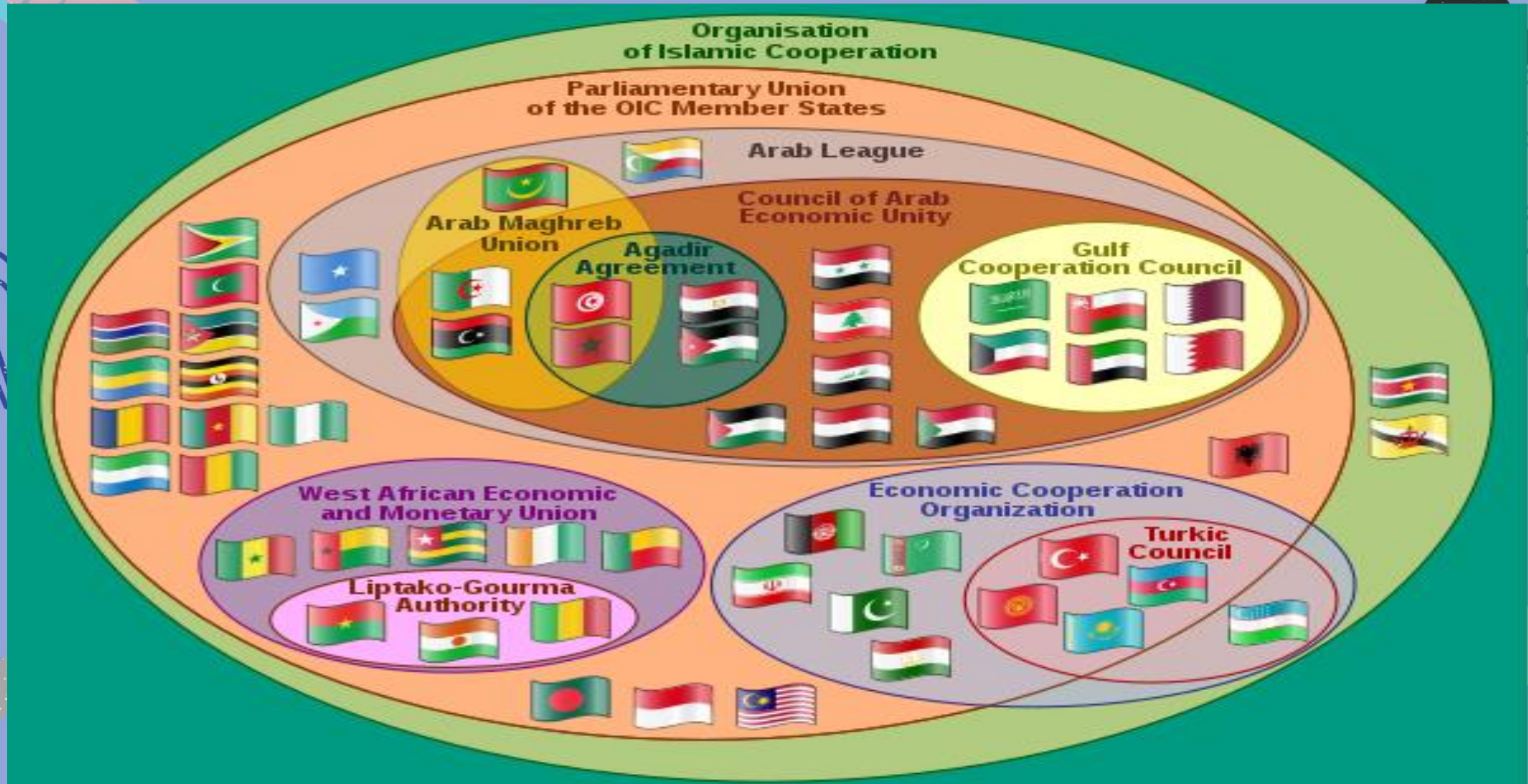
Some of **the specialized organs of the OIC** are **the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, etc.**

## 7.OIC





## 7. Bangladesh and OIC



## 7. OIC Activities

### Israeli–Palestinian conflict

The OIC supports a **two-state solution** to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

### Relationship with India

Islam is the second-largest religion in India after Hinduism, with over **200 million Muslims** making up **approximately 15% of the country's total** population; India has the largest Muslim population outside of Muslim-majority or Islamic states. However, **India's relationship with Pakistan**, the latter being an **Islamic state**, has been riddled with hostilities and armed conflict since the **1947 Partition of India**. The poor relationship between the two states has had a direct impact on India–**OIC relations due to Pakistan's status as a founding member of the organization**. India has pushed for the OIC to accept it as a member state, arguing that **Indian Muslims comprise 11% of the world's total Muslim population**; Pakistan has staunchly opposed the entry of India into the organization

### Cartoons of Muhammad

Cartoons of Muhammad, published in a Danish newspaper in September 2005, were found offensive by a number of Muslims. [Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference](#) in December 2005 condemned publication of the cartoons, resulting in broader coverage of the issue by news media in Muslim countries. Subsequently, violent demonstrations throughout the Islamic world resulted in several deaths.

### Human rights

### LGBT rights

**Science and technology**—The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held its [first science and technology summit](#) at the level of head of state and government in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 10–11 September 2017. **Astana Declaration**

The Astana Declaration is a policy guidance adopted by OIC members at the Astana Summit. The Astana Declaration commits members to increase investment in science and technology, education, eradicate extreme poverty, and implement UN [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

### Non-state terrorism

**Islamic Summit**—The largest meeting, attended by the kings and the heads of state and government of the member states, convenes **every three years**.



## 7. OIC Formation Background

On 21 August 1969 a fire was started in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. **Amin al-Husseini**, the former Mufti of Jerusalem, called the arson a "**Jewish crime**" and called for all Muslim heads of state to convene a summit.

The fire, which "destroyed part of the old wooden roof and a 800-year-old pulpit" was blamed on the mental illness of the perpetrator – Australian Christian fundamentalist **Denis Michael Rohan** — by Israel, and on **Zionists and Zionism** in general by the Islamic conference.

On 25 September 1969, an Islamic Conference, a summit of representatives of 24 Muslim majority countries (most of the representatives being heads of state), was held in **Rabat**, Morocco. A resolution was passed stating that—

"Muslim government would consult with a view to promoting among themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam."



## 7. OIC Formation Background Contd.

Six months later in March 1970, the First Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in **Jeddah**, Saudi Arabia.

In 1972, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (**OIC, now the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation**) was founded.

While the al-Aqsa fire is regarded as one of the catalysts for the formation of the OIC, many Muslims have aspired to a pan-Islamic institution that would serve the common political, economic, and social interests of the ummah (Muslim community) since the 19th century. In particular, the collapse of the **Ottoman Empire** and **the Caliphate** after **World War I** left a vacuum.

According to its charter, the OIC aims to preserve Islamic social and economic values; promote solidarity amongst member states; increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas; uphold international peace and security; and advance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.<sup>1</sup>

The emblem of the OIC contains three main elements that reflect its vision and mission as incorporated in its new Charter. **These elements are: the Kaaba, the Globe, and the Crescent.**

On 5 August 1990, 45 foreign ministers of the OIC adopted the **Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam** to serve as a guidance for the member states in the matters of human rights in as much as they are compatible with the **Sharia, or Quranic Law**

## 7.OIC

### 2019 Pulwama attack and India–Pakistan standoff

On 14 February 2019, a [suicide-bombing attack by a Muslim militant in Jammu and Kashmir](#) killed over 40 Indian soldiers, and was claimed by [Jaish-e-Mohammed](#), a [Pakistan-based terrorist group](#). In March 2019, [India conducted airstrikes in Pakistani territory](#), which subsequently led to the [2019 India–Pakistan military standoff](#).

After these events, [Indian Foreign Minister Sushma Swaraj](#) was invited to participate in an OIC summit. However, Pakistan protested this development and demanded that India be blocked from the event, accusing the latter of an unprovoked violation of Pakistani airspace while Indian officials claimed that the strike was carried out on terrorist-training camps within Pakistan. Following requests by Pakistan shortly after the 14 February attack, the OIC held an emergency meeting on 26 February to discuss the Kashmir dispute. The organization subsequently condemned India's military response to the attack and advised both sides to exercise restraint.

For the first time in five decades, the [United Arab Emirates](#) invited India as a "guest of honour" to attend the inaugural plenary 46th meeting of OIC foreign ministers in [Abu Dhabi](#) on 1 and 2 March 2019, overruling protests by Pakistan. Shortly afterwards, Pakistan boycotted the meet objecting to the invitation of India. Indian Foreign Minister Swaraj served as the head for the Indian delegation and attended the summit.

On 18 April 2020, the OIC had issued a statement, urging the [Modi administration](#) of India to take urgent steps to "stop the growing tide of [Islamophobia](#)", citing attacks by [Hindu nationalists](#) against Indian Muslims and the allegation against Muslims of spreading [COVID-19](#) in the country (see [violence against Muslims in India](#)).



## The Influence of OIC on Bangladesh

5-member OIC team meets Bangladeshi foreign minister, visits refugee camps in remote island Bhashan Char.

Super30  
Bangladesh



### Dhaka asks OIC to help Rohingya repatriation to Myanmar

Md. Kamruzzaman | 02.03.2021





## 8. AU

### African Union

[show]



Flag



Emblem

**Motto:** "A United and Strong Africa"

**Anthem:** "Let Us All Unite and Celebrate Together"<sup>[1]</sup> (instrumental)



Dark green: member states

<b>Political centres</b>	Addis Ababa <sup>a</sup> Johannesburg <sup>b</sup>
<b>Largest urban agglomeration</b>	Cairo
<b>Working languages</b>	Arabic · English · French · Portuguese · Spanish · Kiswahili
<b>Demonym(s)</b>	African
<b>Type</b>	Continental union
<b>Membership</b>	55 member states
<b>Leaders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chairperson Félix Tshisekedi</li><li>• Commission Chairperson Moussa Faki<sup>[2]</sup></li><li>• Parliamentary President Roger Nkodo Dang</li></ul>
<b>Legislature</b>	Pan-African Parliament
<b>Establishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OAU Charter 25 May 1963; 58 years ago</li><li>• Abuja Treaty 3 June 1991</li><li>• Sirte Declaration 9 September 1999</li><li>• African Union founded 9 July 2002</li></ul>

## 8. AU

### The objectives of the AU are the following:

1. To achieve greater unity, cohesion and solidarity between the African countries and African nations.
2. To defend the sovereignty, [territorial integrity](#) and independence of its Member States.
3. To accelerate the political and social-economic integration of the continent.
4. To promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples.
5. To encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the [Charter of the United Nations](#) and the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#).
6. To promote peace, security, and stability on the continent.
7. To promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance.
8. To promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the [African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights](#) and other relevant [human rights instruments](#).
9. To establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations.
10. To promote [sustainable development](#) at the [economic, social and cultural levels](#) as well as the integration of African economies.
11. To promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the [living standards](#) of African peoples.
12. To coordinate and harmonise the policies between the existing and future [Regional Economic Communities](#) for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union.
13. To advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology.
14. To work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.



## 8. AU



Euler diagram showing the relationships among various multinational African entities



v • t • e



# 8. AU

## African Union summits [\[ edit \]](#)

Session	Host country	Host city	Date	Theme	Notes
33rd <sup>[57]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	9–10 February 2020 <sup>[58]</sup>	"Silencing the guns: creating conducive conditions for Africa's development" <sup>[57]</sup>	Agreement for <a href="#">African Continental Free Trade Agreement</a> to become operational in July 2020. <sup>[59]</sup> Agreements to reduce gender gap and inequality and to "silence guns" on the continent. <sup>[59]</sup>
12th Extraordinary Summit on AfCFTA <sup>[60]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Niger	Niamey	4–8 July 2019	"Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa"	Launch of the <a href="#">African Continental Free Trade Agreement</a>
32nd <sup>[61]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	10–11 February 2019	"Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa"	
11th Extraordinary Summit on AfCFTA <sup>[62]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	5–18 November 2018		Agreement reached on reorganization AU Commission <sup>[62]</sup>
31st <sup>[63]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Mauritania	Nouakchott	25 June–2 July 2018	"Winning the Fight against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation"	
10th Extraordinary Summit on AfCFTA <sup>[64]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Rwanda	Kigali	17–21 March 2018	"Creating One African Market"	Agreement reached on the AfCFTA
30th <sup>[65]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	22–29 January 2018	"Winning the Fight against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation"	
29th <sup>[66]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	27 June–4 July 2017	"Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through Investments in Youth"	
28th <sup>[67]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	22–31 January 2017	"Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through investments in Youth"	Morocco rejoins the AU after 33 years
27th <sup>[68]</sup>	<span><span></span></span> Rwanda	Kigali	10–18 July 2016	"African Year of Human Rights with particular focus on the rights of women and youth"	Launch of <a href="#">African Union Passport</a>

## 9. GCC

Map indicating  
GCC members



# 9. GCC

## Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf



Flag



Logo



Map indicating GCC members

<b>Headquarters</b>	 Riyadh, Saudi Arabia <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Official languages</b>	Arabic
<b>Type</b>	Trade bloc
<b>Membership</b>	6 states <a href="#">[show]</a>
<b>Leaders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretary General  Nayef bin Falah Al-Hajraf <sup>[ar]</sup></li><li>• Supreme Council Presidency  United Arab Emirates<sup>[2]</sup></li></ul>



## 9. GCC---Objectives

- In 2001, the GCC Supreme Council set the following goals:
- [Customs union](#) in January 2003
- [Common market](#) by 2007
- [Common currency](#) by 2010
- [Oman](#) announced in December 2006 that it would not be able to meet the 2010 target date for a common currency. Following the announcement that the central bank for the monetary union would be located in [Riyadh](#), Saudi Arabia, and not in the [UAE](#), the UAE announced their withdrawal from the monetary union project in May 2009. The name [Khaleeji](#) has been proposed as a name for this currency. If realised, the GCC monetary union would be the second-largest supranational monetary union in the world, measured by the GDP of the common-currency area.<sup>[22]</sup>

### Other stated objectives include:

1. Formulating similar regulations in various fields such as religion, finance, trade, customs, tourism, legislation, and administration.
2. Fostering scientific and technical progress in industry, mining, agriculture, water and animal resources.
3. Establishing scientific research centers.
4. Setting up joint ventures.
5. Unified military ([Peninsula Shield Force](#))
6. Encouraging cooperation of the private sector.
7. Strengthening ties between their people.

## 9. GCC---Objectives Contd.

This area has some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, mostly due to a boom in [oil](#) and [natural gas](#) revenues coupled with a building and investment boom backed by decades of saved [petroleum](#) revenues. In an effort to build a tax base and economic foundation before the reserves run out, the UAE's investment arms, including Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, retain over US\$900 billion in assets. Other regional funds also have several hundreds of billions of dollars of assets under management.

The region is an emerging hotspot for events, including the [2006 Asian Games](#) in [Doha](#), [Qatar](#). Doha also submitted an unsuccessful application for the [2016 Summer Olympics](#). Qatar was later chosen to host the [2022 FIFA World Cup](#).

Recovery plans have been criticized for [crowding out](#) the private sector, failing to set clear priorities for growth, failing to restore weak consumer and investor confidence, and undermining long-term stability.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Thank you!!!**