Tapan Sarker presented his work investigating progress towards the millennium goals. In the 21st century, regionalism can be seen as playing an intermediary role between narrowly defined nationalism and overly broad globalism. With increasing globalization, countries are becoming more and more interrelated in social issues in addition to economic matters. Especially in fighting common threats to human security like climate change, regional integration and cooperation. These have become an important issue of concern not only to economists but also to policy makers, politicians, and other social scientists. Increasing integration to fight challenges related to climate change can bring more success to the developing, vulnerable countries in South Asia by making their development sustainable and resilient. South Asian countries with 24% of the world population will be one of the most vulnerable regions of the world due to climate change in future. Vulnerabilities will be caused not only by increasing natural calamities and reduction of natural resources but also will be enhanced by related imbalances and financial crisis. Tapan described that to cope with these challenges the South Asian enterprises will have to focus on sustainable economic development.

Tapan discussed the problems and prospects of regional integration and cooperation strategies to fight climate change and related human security issues in South Asia. Policies and strategies at the national, sub-regional and regional levels for enhanced cooperation to address climate change challenges in South Asia for having more sustainable economy have to focus on the following areas:
cooperation, uncertainty, theory and practice. The biggest challenges will be: regional cooperation and energy security, socio-political change for regional cooperation, technological change and policy considerations, CSR and social-behavioral change.

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