

Essay 1 : 20 June Afternoon section

ASEAN : Origin, Evolution, and Economy

In the first-class, we had study the brief history of ASEAN, we also had a pre-test to check our background knowledge which I learn more about Doi Moi policy, the economic reforms in Vietnam in 1986 to solve the economy recession after the war, the difference between Hanoi and Ho Chi Min city.

In 8 August 1967, 5 countries which are Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia are the former of the ASEAN, followed by Brunei in 1984, Vietnam in 1995, Laos and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999. In the year between 1992-2002, ASEAN wanted to boost the regional trade and production, and compete with the global market such as NAFTA and FTAs (the European Union free trade agreements) by cooperate the 10 countries to develop AFTA or ASEAN Free Trade Agreement so they would have more bargaining power. ASEAN is in the well positioned to trade globally which increase the flow and revenue.

Doi Moi policy is the policy that the communist government declared to solve the economic crisis. At mid-1980s, Vietnam faced the inflation, economic growth had slow down, and the revenues from export was less than the import. In 1995, Viet Kieu or the Vietnamese who live oversea use the knowledge and experiences from western countries to solved the crisis and developed country after the crisis.

Hanoi is the capital city of Vietnam located in the northern part of the country which is the central of political centre, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the

government office. While Ho Chi Min city located in the southern part of the country where most tourist come to visit, so, Ho Chi Min city is the financial and industrial district.

Essay 2 : 21 June Morning Section

Cambodia Economy

The CLMV countries which consist of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Cambodia located at the eastern part of Thailand with 16.28 million population, and the capital city is Hanoi. Cambodia governs by an elective constitutional monarchy with a monarch, His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Bat Norodom Sihamoni, and the current head of government, the Prime Minister is Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen. The GDP per capita of Cambodia had the steady growth over the past 3 years (2017 - 2019 in prediction) and had the economic growth at approximately 7% per year since 1996.

Cambodia and Thailand have a similar culture, traditions and religion, so, both country have a good diplomatic relations which have the official visits in all level; Royal visits which Princess Sirindhorn Debaratanasuda Kitivadhanadulsobhak have been visit Cambodia several times, Top leader visit which each Prime Minister officially visit in both country, or people to people through the border.

According to the numerical data, Thai tourists visit Cambodia around 350,000 - 390,000 people, however, Cambodian tourists visit to Thailand more for many reasons especially the medical checkup. From the previous information, Cambodia's economy steady grow over the years which can be implied that cambodian have more purchasing power and choose to spend money more in shopping and medical checkup in Thailand.

Cambodia and Thailand also cooperate in education aspect by thai government provided the scholarship under TICA framework (Thailand International Cooperation

Agency), also the scholarship from Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and the school renovation.

ACMECS or the Ayeyawedy-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy which consists of CLMV countries and Thailand to help and decrease the economic gap and develop the sustain growth to these 5 countries.