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### AJ. ANIN'S LECTURE

From the first page of the presentation, the cartoon seems to represent today's related situation. To be more specific, it can be deemed that people these days tend to enjoy living their lives on earth regardless of how much they have destroyed the earth. It is a matter of fact that every movement created in society has an impact on earth one way or another, resulting in climate change.

International trade from my understanding can be regarded as an exchange of goods, and services across international borders. It empowers countries to expand their markets that might not have been available domestically, not to mention stronger relationships between countries. Moreover, in most countries, it represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). When taking a look at the value of the global exports trend, the graph reflected that from the year 1950, the overall value of export tended to dramatically rise to its peak in 2000, then constantly grow up. From this figure, it can be regarded that people are prone to use imported products and services rather than the domestic product. From the CLMV countries, Thailand is perceived in the third rank of the value of exported goods as a share of GDP from 1827 to 2014.

The first video ([shipmap.org](http://shipmap.org)) illustrated the fact of international trading that grows constantly in numerous countries and emits huge amounts of carbon dioxide. To cut down the greenhouse gas and other problems related to global warming and alleviate the current problem, people need to sacrifice a lot.

From my point of view, I believe that the more people need things, the wider goods need to be manufactured. This circumstance seems to be unavoidable as people these days

tend to have unlimited wants which result in the environmental damage eventually. People often think that they only live once, therefore they should live their life to the fullest, but they often forget that to fulfill their happiness, they need to take good care of things that let us live, "Earth". This issue not only harms everyone but also gives rise to shorten time for Earth. It lets people live and enjoy their lives, not to mention sacrifice everything people need. This means that if the world dies, there will be no more humans and everything that can breathe. In other words, the shorter life Earth has, the shorter life we have.

When it comes to the ASEAN countries, it still cannot be denied that the world is getting bitter and humans are responsible for this no matter who you are or what race you are. ASEAN is also one of the top 5 that has a lot of share from the trading process. As I mentioned that expanding economic growth leads to the more severe of global issues. Today the world is showing people more about its health, for example the pm2.5. Taking Marina Bay Sand in Singapore as a case study reflects that just a year passed (from 2012 to 2013), the clear blue sky can be transformed to grey sad sky instead.

The process of curing the world can be regarded in three ways. First and foremost, the command and control which are related to the regulations, norms, and standard. Second is adding more tax. To illustrate, tax and charge everyone who is committed to create pollution. The last way is preventing the leakage of the carbon dioxide as much as possible.

To conclude the given, as I mentioned, people need to reward or compensate for what we love, Earth. The given ways to improve the situations might not cure and eliminate all the problems but at least it will help our world to live longer.

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### AJ. NESSARA'S LECTURE

Mentioning the Multinational Enterprises (MNEs), it is unavoidable not to claim that it is established to benefit companies either multinational enterprises or other entities. MNEs usually gather companies in more than a country so as to link the coordinators to the operation in various ways.

However, another word that cannot be overlooked which is FDI or foreign direct investment. It can create a long term significant relationship between both direct investors and enterprises. In the construction and development of the country, FDI is a vital capital source for the development of the social economy for both developed and developing countries. FDI is considered to be a significant factor in order to support economic growth, the inflow of foreign capital is not only creating more employment to the host countries, but it also provides a dynamic benefit to those countries in terms of technological transfer.

To clarify more about the FDI (apart from some of the given facts), the FDI in the Lao PDR can be regarded as an excellent example. Lao PDR transformed from the central planning economy to market mechanism in 1986, by opening more cooperation with many countries. However, the government tries to build a good investment environment to attract FDI from nearby countries and around the world. The big challenge of investing in Laos needs to know that although the labour costs are cheap, the amount of labor available is small.(the labour also is also perceived as unskilled labour).