

CLMVT strategy

For this special day, the guest speaker is Prewprae Chumrum who is Executive Director at Bureau of Trade in Services and Investment Negotiations, Department of Trade Negotiations, Ministry of Commerce. According to the lecture, I like the data of CLMVT that the speaker use to compare with many aspect including within the ASEAM or the world. Moreover, the speaker mentioned about the labor force in CLMVT which were about 55 percent of 240 million population. It interesting that despite Thailand have more GDP than CLMV combine together, Thailand also have the least growth comparing with CLMV countries. However, if we look into the rest of the world, Thailand still have more growth than the world average. The data also showed that the change in the trend of CLMVT economic structure such as the increasing in service sector and decreasing in agriculture sector which correlate with the ASEAN and the world. There were the different in FDI among CLMVT countries such as the largest investor in Cambodia and Laos are China but in different sector, South Korea is the main investor for Myanmar and Vietnam, Japan play the major investor for Thailand and Vietnam etc. The speaker also talked about the new trend of FDI including Industry 4.0 Backbone which is digital and analytics as core capability and circular economy, and also Thailand 4.0 which is the strategy with including the new trend of digital economy to improving the current opportunity such as strategic location, policies and infrastructure. Moreover, the Belt and Road initiative policy which is the intention of China to rebuild the ancient Silk Road could be an opportunity for Thailand.

For this day, I like the variety of data that the speaker provided. The multidimensional of the data within CLMVT compared with ASEAN and the world is interesting in my opinion.

Contemporary Myanmar

This lecture is very interesting for me, because it was not only talking about economic but also politics, society and culture. For this day, the speaker is from faculty of political science which make me felt excited to listen the another aspect of this class. The lecture started from historical background which the speaker was starting with each period since independence from British. The data showed that military play the major role of ruling the countries such as military intervention in 1958 and military coup. In 1990, general election showed the significant scenario of democracy. However, the result was contrast, the military regime are annulled and leaders of the NLD political party were jailed. Until November 2010, Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of NLD was released and won election. Then, the speaker provided the demography data about Myanmar. It's interesting that there are officially recognises 135 ethnic groups but Rohinya have been rendered stateless and stripped of their citizenship. The speaker also provided the cultural data and the signature cosmetic paste which made from ground bark called Thanaka. He also provided the political system and government structure which Myanmar is parliamentary government and the leader is president which a five year term. And also, the bicameral structure of legislative branch under the new constitution which he mentioned a lot in the proportion of the seats both upper house and lower house which there're some of seats were appointed by the military rather than elected representatives. He also mentioned about judicial branch that need to increasing the transparency. The recent reforms were political reforms that I mentioned above, economic reform which including the new FDI law, development plan and anti-corruption law, Social reform which is incline of human rights and censorship abolished, and Foreign Actors. He mentioned a lot of constitution and law which is seem a little bored. He criticised Myanmar military a lot including the military expenditure which about 4 percent of GDP comparing with 1.5 percent of Royal Thai Armed force. Later, he was talking in term of economics including GDP growth rate and FDI which both increasing rapidly. HDI seemed still in average of low human development countries. There

are economic strategies including Special Economic Zones and connectivity with China and Thailand as stimuli for FDI. The last part is social cohesion and peace process which he was talking about the harmful of conflict between Myanmar military and armed ethnic minority groups which on the process of ceasefire agreement. And also, Rohingya which UNHCR pressured a lot to Myanmar government.

I liked this lecture very much and It could help me to see the another dimension of Myanmar.

ASEAN integration and China in CLMV

Fortunately, speaker for this day is Khun Wan Thabjrajang who is also BE alumni. Firstly, She mentioned about the failure of the great leap forward which is the incentive of industrialization because of the inefficient of distribution of resources and wasted investment. And also, it was causing the institutional inequality which the farmers who need to supplied the city and elites get little food for themselves lead to 30 million casualty After that, the period of cultural revolution which is the concept of no culture, no rich, no educated, only the chairman created the lost of very well educated people, including famous scholars, writers, professors, doctors and scientists about 1,613,000 lives, schools were shut down, loss of political elites who tried to promote the living standards of people. It was also the reason of migration to Southeast Asian countries. Then, She was talking about modern China which was successes since 1978 by Deng Xiao Peng, the successor of Chairman Mao. He started the path to reform. The increasing of China abroad company and innovation were rapidly. The cashless society in China are mass which cooperate with e-commerce industry. She also mentioned the unique thing in China such as household registration system which is called Hukou. It's divide China labor market and separate the rural and urban. And also, the social credit system which using face tracking technology to track the behaviour. She also mention about high-speed railway both domestic and One-belt One-road initiative project which including

Thailand. Later, She was talking about economically relationship between China and CLMV which mostly they invested in term of infrastructure especially in Laos and Cambodia. Vietnam has anti-China culture which causing from historical background and politic conflict.

I really like modern China, the speaker could support me much. Moreover, I like the way she mentioned about the culture revolution which she not seem biased and criticised some point of it.

Urbanization in CLMV

Today's speaker was Dr. Januar Hakin. Firstly, he mentioned about GMS or the The Greater Mekong Subregion which including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and also China in southern part. Along the river is the one of the least urbanized areas in the world; yet rate of urbanization in accelerating. Then, he talking about historical background which could see that the change of era could change in socioeconomic features and spatial feature such as the colonial exploitation period in 1800s to 1950s causing the resources extraction and rise of port cities and migration to cities. After that, he provided some indicators that represent the correlation between the population and urban growth such as FDI, infrastructure, policies, etc. Then, he examine the Cambodia cases which the government is the longest reigning in GMS or authoritarian government and increasing in FDI from China, Korea and Japan. The regional key feature is 90 percent of total population live on only 40 percent of the land which causing from the rest area facing the extreme weather variations and climate change. There were also Laos and Vietnam cases. We could see that Vietnam has the rapid development in infrastructure and human resources, but, Myanmar is the least developed causing from isolation. Cambodia is starting growth with increased foreign investments during the past 15 years. Lao PDR' economy is the smallest correlate with the least population. He also mentioned that Rural-urban migration is one of the consequences of, and

feeds to, rapid urbanization to urban areas which the example of the CLMV big cities such as Hanoi, Yangon, Vientiane etc.

It's very interesting to looking in term of regional economic which divided into rural and urban. Even though The rise of urbanisation could making the growth. The overcrowded population and pollution seem to be the common problem of urbanisation.