

22 July: CLMVT strategy

On this day, Prewprae Chumrum is a guest speaker from the bureau of trade in services and investment came to tell about the CLMVT strategy. On the region of growth, Thailand has a high GDP among the CLMV countries. The GDP Growth rate in 2017 of CLMV countries is about seven percent while Thailand got 3.9 percent in GDP growth rate. From the CLMVT and the world economic structure that compare the data in pie chart between year 2010 and 2017, we can see that the service sector is still growing. Moreover, On population and labour force in 2017, there are 240.81 million population in CLMVT that show the number of labour in market.

On the export among Intra-CLMVT, it is a positive percentage. The products that they are export are mobile phone, computer, shoes, and cars, while the products on the import are the computer, energy resource, natural resources and cars. From FDI in CLMVT countries, we can see that ASEAN and China account for 45 percent of total FDI of Cambodia on finance, insurance, real estate and manufacture. China is also a major investor accounting for 78 percent of the total FDI in Laos on infrastructure and energy. In Myanmar, South Korea is a big investor on mining, transportation and warehouse, and manufacture. In Vietnam, Japan, South Korea and ASEAN are a key investment in manufacture. From FDI in Thailand, Japan and ASEAN are key investors. From my opinion, CLMVT is very attract foreigner come to invest in their countries,so these country need strong policy to follow the impact that will occur in the future.

New FDI trends will have less employment on the low skill labour and focus on high labour for high technology human resource and to get whole supply chain and government policy and support. For the future challenges , there are new business model, changing demographics such as ageing society that have less worker and low demand of consuming, the regional digital economy that it is a smart city using the e-book, and e-learning.

23 July: Contemporary Myanmar

Today, Mr. Pinibhand Paribatra came to talk about the introduction to contemporary Myanmar in Politics, Society, and Culture. If we think about Myanmar in the modern day, people in that country are mostly buddhist. There are more than 80 percent of the burmese that believe in Buddha but if we look back, Myanmar in the past is the colony of British who believe in Christ. Britain try to made Burma to be a province of india, so they try to put the indian come to work in the Myanmar because british cannot trust burmese to work but still want to use the resources in this country.

In the Myanmar, Buddhism is practiced along with nat worship and there are 37 nats. It means that Burma government use the believe in spirit of the people in the country to run their country and connect people in the local together. Toward the democratic consolidation, they need to have political institution in order to get political stability, economic connectivity to sustain growth, and social cohesion and peace process to supportive social capital. I believe that democratic has both side effects. If we have a good foundation of the country, the democratic will support the country to become the better society. On the other hands, If that country does not have enough background or education, the system of the country will gradually disaster.

From the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), human development indicator illustrates since 1980, the education and health care system was improving. People in the country have continually get the higher income from the International tourist arrival in Myanmar. During 2010 and 2015, the number of clothing export gaudually increases. From my opinion, Myanmar will have a better opportunity from the economic strategies on SEZs and connectivity.

25 July: ASEAN integration & China in CLMV

In the morning section, we learn about ASEAN integration and the border trade among their countries with Mr Pariwat Kanithasen. ASEAN Economic Community was established in 1967 and there is Preferential Trade Agreement in 1981 which focus on lower the tariffs but this first agreement was not successful because they did not abolish them completely. And in 1992 Asean Free Trade Area has been established to increase competition advantage of their ASEAN regions and to become production base of the world market. After 1995, there are establishment of ASEAN Framework Agreement on services which try to eliminate restriction among ASEAN on service such as education, finance, and air transport and establishment of ASEAN Investment Agreement is to open investment regime where non-discriminatory treatment.

There are five Areas of ASEAN Integration: Goods, Services, Investment, Labor, and Capital. Tariffs eliminated for ASEAN5 while CLMV countries still in the processing of tariff reductions, it means that the CLMV countries still need more time because of the difference of economics and development and the obstacles from non-tariff barriers. For example, The local farmer will get a negative impact from the foreign investor. a local farmer cannot sell their product because people tend to consume more import product than the local product. Moreover, their labour movements are non- skilled or semi-skilled. Therefore, we should educate them to receive enough skill and become skilled professional labour to answer the market.

From the historical information that I had learned about the ASEAN Economic Community, I believe that every step of the processing is important even though there are some step that gives more the negative effect than the positive effect to their countries but these experience also teach some lesson that we need to improve in order to become more efficient in

the future. Moreover, china becomes the cashless society, so need to carry the real money to purchase goods.

In the afternoon section, Miss Wan Thabkrajang who had studied at Fudan University and working experiences from Huawei and JD came to talk about China. In the past, China was the command Economic system that made a huge problem to the Chinese.

In the first case, it was Great Leap Forward which centralized production planning. This campaign was led by Chairman Mao Zedong. Governments try to increase economic growth and promote government power to receive the same level of industrialization as those big countries: England and United State in less than 15 years by making everything grand, and make slogan that “China is the best, Chairman is the best” to control the people in the country. the goal is to rise in grain production in only 1 year, so these policies led to social and economic disaster. In the expectation, they will receive massive propaganda but in reality, most people become poor. These failures cause wasted investment, inefficient distribution of resources, and institutional inequality.

Next, It was the cultural revolution that the slogan is no culture, no rich, no education, only the chairman. This slogan is trying to eliminate the rich and the smart people, so it causes the loss of human capital, the reduction of school, and the change of traditional culture. From these situations, we have learned a lot of lesson from China on market-oriented, globalization, efficient allocation of human capital and natural resources, and development of human capital.

China in the current has a great step toward economic success. Since 1970s economics reformation, China experienced the demographic change in the labor market. the government-driven by Deng Xiaoping opened up for FDI and give government decentralization

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and Chinese now try to change strategy to invest more productivity in CLMV countries because the cost of product and labour is cheaper and one belt one road initiatives the new path that will link China and the world. From the information that I have learned, I believe that China will become the most powerful country in the world.

26 July: Urbanization in CLMV

Dr Januar Hakim who work with the ASEAN government bank came to talk about Urbanization in CLMV countries. If we look at historical and socio-economic of these countries. During the colonial exploitation era, there are division and conquest that cause the resource extraction and the increase of port cities and migration to the countries. Following that period, It occurs a war and conflict making instability, stagnant development, and massive change in the region. It also reduced the number of population in the urban areas and the low quality of life. After that time until now, it was becoming the political and economic transformation. The CLMVT countries are relative to stability, public the economic reform, and expand the market affecting the economic development of these countries have a strong record of economic growth, the decline of the poverty in the countries, and the rapid increase of urbanization.

In the modern-day, Global trends are the focus on the division of labour, finance, production, and high technology in order to gain the high-value production, so they try to shift the agricultural sector to the industrial and service sectors. On the other hands, a regional trend among CLMV countries try to focus on connectivity, cooperation, and community, so they are making more infrastructure development, promoting cross-border and tourism. Moreover, they are embarking on policy reforms in order to shift from central planning to market-based mechanisms. From my point of view, there are abundant natural resources in the CLMV countries such as forests, mining, and fertile products and huge opportunity for tourism. so if they have good sustainable environment management and physical infrastructure development, their economic growth will become better and better and they will become the important countries that investors and tourist want to go to their countries.