

ESSAY JULY 22nd

Firstly, we again have a guest speaker from ministry of commerce, she has taught us about the growth in CLMV countries and how fast are those countries developing for the past 5 year, for the region growth in CLMVT since 2013-2017 thailand still at the first rank of economics growth followed by Vietnam, myanmar and etc. However, the GDP growth rate in 2017 Cambodia became the first country of economic growth which is 2 times higher than Thailand, also an estimated economic growth in the future still cambodia that stay in the first ranking, besides CLMV countries economic structure is mostly services followed by industries, agriculture and etc. the population and labour force in 2017 is quite the same amount compare between population in countries to labour force but still a lot compared to developed countries, About the FDI in CLMVT countries in Myanmar, South Korea is the largest investor accounting for 48% of total FDI (mining, transportation and warehouse, manufacture. Also in Vietnam: Japan, South Korea and ASEAN are key investor account for 67% of total FDI (manufacture), but in thailand Japan and ASEAN are key investors (finance, insurance, real estate and manufacturing. Furthermore, there is a new trend of FDI which are model(jv&ma), no employment, the whole supply chain, government policy & support, and demand for high-tech HR which now almost efficient in CLMV countries.

Ultimately, I have gained so much more information about the CLMVT countries, not only the basic knowledge that can be used only in the class, but i can adapt into real life also which is really make me interested for investing in these countries.

ESSAY JULY 23rd

Before anything else, today we have a guest speaker who has not been studying economics but he graduated from political science which today we have learnt about Myanmar policy, British colony and the Burmese modern state divide and Rule (1885) and The government of Burma Act 1935, for Thaksin's government Japanese intervention, Assassination of General Aung San in 1947 until Independence in 1948, besides parliamentary system under 1947 Constitution; Prime Minister Nu (U Nu) and became Burmanization, Moreover, Constitution referendum in May 2008 criticism lack of legitimacy as referendum could not be held in many areas affected by Cyclone Nargis First election (without NLD) since 1990 in November 2010—Aung San Suu Kyi was released in November 2010 and was elected a MP in May 2012. The US reestablished diplomatic relations with Myanmar to full ambassadorial level, Myanmar has so many ethnic groups which can classify into 7 ethnic but majority of them is Bamar, also mostly Burmese believe in Buddhist the most which is 87.9% followed by Christian, and Muslims. About the political structures under the new constitution political system which is now Parliamentary Territorial Administration classify into 7 regions: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Yangon. Also 7 states: Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine (Arakan), Shan, and the Executive branch which is president can be elected by the parliament from three proposed vice presidents (each nominated by the upper house, the lower house, and military MPs).

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First of all today we have learned about ASEAN integration and broader trade which was taught by ajarn pariwat, we mostly focus on AEC is a work in process which is the most diverse economic grouping in the world. Richest country and poorest country per-capita GDP gap is 60 times, whereas in EU it is 16 times (Bulgaria and Luxembourg), NAFTA, only 6 – 7 times that have population and markets, Brunei 0.4million to Indonesia 237 million also Development stages, one advanced economy of Singapore, 6 emerging markets, 3 low-income countries , Moreover, focus on the 5 Areas of ASEAN Integration: goods, services, investment, labour, capital, first one is Goods which is tariffs eliminated for ASEAN5, underway for CLMV. Lower tariff rates to 0% between ASEAN6 in 2010, and CLMV in 2015 – successful (except for a few sensitive items), the second one is services: ASEAN's ambitious liberalisation goals, third one is Investments: only up to domestic laws, most comes from abroad, fourth one is Labour: shallow commitments in skilled professional labour, and the last one is Capital: freer flows because members are at different stages of liberalisation but no plans for a single currency. Additionally, we still learn about how the different between AEC and EU by Different Paths of Integration, and in the evening we have learned about China and CLMVT, CLMVT share of GDP 28.40% in ASEAN, 0.97% in the World in 2017, also 240 million in CLMVT, 132.48 million labour force – size of market.

In a nutshell, I have learned so many strategy in CLMVT country, New FDI Trends, Issues for Cooperation, Future Challenges, Belt and Road, China's 5-year plan, Pros and Cons for Thailand of Trade War between China and US which really help me solve my curiosity so much

ESSAY 26th

When it comes to the last day of the week, we have learned a lot to day about the urbanization in CLMV which are challenges and opportunities, start with the greater mekong subregion has A geographical entity: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam; Yunnan Province and Guangxi Special Autonomous Region (PR China), also bound by geography, history, the Mekong river and history; yet diverse in culture, traditions and environment, one of the least urbanized areas in the world; yet the rate of urbanization in acceleration, which of these information we can classify into 4 factors which are historical and socio economic context, global and regional trends, socioeconomic Indicators, and drivers of Urban Growth. Moreover we have learned about geography in CLMV country as well, and I am really interested about goal of moving forward of these countries which are development of C,L, M and V countries is rapid but uneven. Growth clusters and large urban areas will outpace their rural counterparts. Growth strategies must be inclusive and sustainable, also Physical infrastructure development is important; however social infrastructure, inclusive growth and environmental management are equally, if not more important, in order to ensure sustainable growth which made us see how these developing countries are really work hard to improve their own country.

Ultimately, it seems to me that today is my last lecture class for this course, I really enjoys it so much and I was not expecting this course to be this importance to me as much as I have said in the first class that everyone has to say about what you expect from this causes, I have gained so much more knowledge and information from this, so I would say that this course would be my favourite course in university life ever.

