

Essay 1 : 22 July

### CLMVT Strategy

CLMVT countries are the countries with the least growth and development compared to other countries in ASEAN, as we can see in the lecture, the percentage share of CLMVT among the ASEAN countries is 28.40 and 0.97 among countries in the world. However, the percentage share of CLMVT is slightly increase over the years since 2013. From the previous lecture that I have learnt, if the country wants to develop from the low income country to the middle income country, they need to use the strategic industrial policy to lessen the agricultural sector in that country and improve the service sector and the industry sector. From the lecture today, the lecturer use the pie chart to clarify the economic structure of CLMVT, ASEAN, and the world, the agriculture sector of CLMVT in 2010 was 16% and had declined to 13% in 2017, compared to service and industry sector which were 45% and 36% in 2010 and change to 50% and 34% in 2017, respectively, this shows that CLMVT countries improve the human resources such as increase in skilled labor.

In the future, CLMVT countries have to face some future challenges such as the geopolitical stability and the regional relationships that the EU and Vietnam have the free trade agreement together where EU not only provide Vietnam the non-tariff barriers but also support Vietnam through technical assistances and promote the sustainable development. The expansion of technology also take a big part that affect CLMVT such as the improvement in nano-tech, neuro-tech, green-tech, bio-tech, and digital-tech, this will give lots of opportunities in the future.

Thailand also have the strategy for the change in the future such as strategic geographical location where Thailand is located at the central among ASEAN and be the

central hub, the development of skilled labor such as doctor or the architecture which prepare to support Thailand 4.0 which will be the digital economy. However, I don't believe that Thailand 4.0 will be happen in nearly future because of the quality in management from the current government and the instability economic situation.

Essay 2 : 23 July

### Contemporary Myanmar

From the lecture, the growth rate in Myanmar has the increasing trend since 1962, the percentage change in annual real GDP growth rate slightly increase over the years. The foreign direct investment is also fluctuated in the increasing trend. The main product that the foreign investors invest in Myanmar is oil and gas where the trends of the gas export is increased over the years. Compared with the human development indicator to the world, Myanmar has quite low in percentage, but if we compared to the low human development indicator, Myanmar keep increasing and over take this indicator. The source of cash inflow in Myanmar is not only from the FDI, but also the international tourist arrival in Myanmar. From the graph in the class, during 2004 to 2011, the trend of tourist coming in Myanmar was quite stable at approximately 0.6-0.7, but after 2011, the trend of tourism had increase sharply and reached 3.08 in 2014.

In my opinion, Myanmar is the new country for the foriegn investors to invest. Because of the geographical of Myanmar, Myanmar has lots of natural resources and the traditional culture that attract the foreigners. One of the main export product of Myanmar is Jade which can be trade up to 1011.6 million USD in 2013-2014. The cash inflow and outflow is increasing over the years. Not only the foreign investment, but the tourism also make a lot of cash inflow as I mentioned previously. The nature attraction and the tradition culture of Myanmar attract the tourist to visit.

Essay 3 : 25 july

ASEAN integration and China in CLMV

ASEAN was established in 1967 aim for the political grouping to have more bargaining power with the other region. In 1981, ASEAN came up with the preferential trade agreement which they were trying to lower the tariff, however, this trade agreement was not success because each country did not clarify the specific types of goods that should not be trade and the ASEAN free trade or AFTA had success in 1992. In 1995 and 1999, ASEAN had the agreement on services and investment, respectively, educate people more on the service sector and investment, and in 2009, ASEAN planned to deepen in human resources with the rise in skilled labor. ASEAN also have the economic integration in five areas, goods by facilitate in trading through the logistic network, services by gradual relaxation of foreign investors but lead to the slowing process, investment in either FDI (foreign direct investment) or FPI (foreign portfolio investment) , labor with the movement in skilled and unskilled labor, and capital with the different stages of liberalization in each country.

AEC and EU have a different path of integration. ASEAN started with the trade agreements on goods, services and investment, the current agreement is AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) with the trade agreements and the labor and capital movement. However, the EU (European Union) started from the custom union which have the agreement on trading but with the common external tariffs, this lead to the common market and the economic union, but the EU fiscal union did not work since Greece crisis in 2008 because of the Greece's government spending, the country that join the fiscal union, they have to help the member country pay back the debt. The EU monetary union still function well because this union focus on the common currency which is EURO, the membership countries in the

nation use this currency as intermediary. Compared to EU, ASEAN still use each country's currency. According to "A Theory of Optimum Currency Areas" in 1961, the nation that have the common currency, have to fulfill the optimum currency area conditions which are free trade movement of capital, free movement of labor, fiscal transfer, and synchronized business cycles, where ASEAN cannot currently fulfill this conditions.

In the afternoon, I have a chance to learn more on impact of China to CLMV countries from BE alumni. The modern China had developed so far since the past, they can catch up and overtake in economic growth aspect the countries in the same region and can compete with the United State. After 1970s, China has the economic reformation by restore the education after the cultural revolution, and change the employment structure where labors can move to the private sector after the economic reformation and the reduction on SOE (state-owned enterprise). The economic reform leads China to the cashless society and use the digital currency as an intermediary in payment. One of my friends study bachelor degree in China, she told me that her wallet was ruined and she decided to throw it away because she can use the Alipay instead of cash, she also told me that she not used to use the cash when she came back to Thailand.

As I mentioned previously that China can compete with US and break the US monopoly on operating system to the worldwide. US banned the China's product such as Huawei but China keep developing and currently China develop on 5G infrastructure which will give lots of opportunities to China in the future if its success. China also develop on the one belt one road initiative which is the economic path linkage China to worldwide with 2 paths , the Maritime Silk road and the Land-based Silk road. This will give lots of benefit to ASEAN countries that this project pass through especially Thailand which is hub of SEA

where every railways go through. China choose south-east asia or the CLMV countries because of the rich resources and the great opportunities to develop the infrastructure.

Essay 4 : 26 July

Urbanization in CLMV

GMS, the abbreviation for the Greater Mekong Subregion, is the countries cooperation in economic area or enhance the economic relations between the membership countries where each countries are bound together by the Mekong river, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Yunnan province and Guangxi Special Autonomous region in China (the southern part of China). GMS has an Asian Development Bank or ADB that we visited previously at Central World department store as a supporter in economic and financial aspect.

GMS is one of the region that have the least urbanized area, even we increasing the urban area, but we still have low urbanized area compared to other region in the world. This might be the consequences of resource extraction since the colonial exploitation in 1800s, this also lead to the war and conflict during 1950s to 1980s inside and among ASEAN (i.e. Vietnam war) or ASEAN with the outside countries, the stagnant development in depopulation in the urbanized areas and the instability socio-economic situation happen aftermath. The countries that have the effect from the war or GMS cooperate to each other to have the economic reform and the growth along the border.

The global trends in the current day are slightly focus in different part compared to the Mekong subregion. The global trends are more focus on the division of labor in movement of high value production, the movement of global capital and financial, the change from the agricultural sector to the industry and service sector, and the last, the development in technology. However, the Mekong subregion focus more about the interconnected, so, we develop more in the infrastructure section, the cross border movement and the tourism. I

think the government of each country in GMS should regulate more stick economic policy to solve the economic issues, for example, the lack of financing in infrastructure and the poverty problem.