

22/07/19

Reaction Essay 1

Nattanun Thongphueak 5904641528

CLMVT strategy

This lecture is really interesting and I am appreciated to have Miss Prewprae as our speaker today about CLMVT strategy. We talked a lot about this topic so far and I still found it useful. As our speaker has been attended to many interesting seminar and talk, she talked about those interesting topics which are FDI in CLMVT, new FDI trend, future challenges, Thailand's strategy and one belt one road initiative.

We know that growth rate of CLMVT is difficult to have bench mark with the world because the growth rate of CLMVT is high comparing to the world and the 2021 projection of the growth rate. There are huge amounts of population in CLMV which is 240.81 million of people and it reflects labor force and domestic markets. CLMVT is also attractive to investors. In Vietnam, there is a free trade agreement with the European Union. Also, there are many investors from South Korea as there are not many Japanese firms in Vietnam so there is opportunity for Vietnam. also, in Myanmar, there are South Korean investors in the country too. However, it is different from Thailand as the main investor come from Japan and it is the reason why South Korean go to new market Vietnam. In my opinion, I thing when thinking about investing in other countries, there are many factors that we need to consider also. From the case when South Korea does not choose to invest in Thailand, it is because they have conflict with Japan. Investors will not only look if the country will worth investing only but look if who invest a lot in the country.

Next, we talk about new FDI trend. What is going on right now is FDI in Thailand has been changed to be a joint venture as Thai people must have 51% of equity. Merger and Acquisition is also in trends too as buying the company and make control of it. They are also trying to make no employment together with demand for high tech HR as no low-skilled labor

needed. In addition, trend of FDI is to invest in whole supply chain like Japan when they come to Thailand. Because Japanese system is stable, they bring all supply chain for example, raw materials and human resources. This is really interesting because I have never heard about investing in the whole supply chain.

What I like about this lecture is when our guest speaker talked about one belt, one road initiative. She talked about how intelligent Xi Jinping is as he did not have any big event promote this initiative but he made use of it and let action speaks as the initiative works. The advantage of China is they have leader who have sharp vision and they have budget. In addition, this is the soft power of China.

In conclusion, today's lecture is one of my most favorite lectures so far as the speaker is wise in telling stories and she has experience in many things. The speaker not only talked about CLMVT strategy but also talked about China. Investment is really important in the countries like CLMVT. In addition, knowing about FDI trend is really helpful because we can see if there is any opportunity for us. One belt, one road initiative is what I like about today's lecture and I feel like it is really interesting to implement this strategy and Chinese leader is really wise.

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Reaction Essay 2

Nattanun Thongphueak 5904641528

Introduction to contemporary Myanmar: politics, society and culture

Today's lecture is something different as it focused on political issues and history. In this lecture, the speaker reveals many unknown topics that we want to know but have never think of look up for it, for example the difference between Burma and Myanmar and some issue of political stability. The speaker is really kind and talking about many issues regarding get to Myanmar, recent developments, some framework on democratization.

We know that Myanmar used to be under controlled of British colonial and Japan used to intervene in the country meaning that there are many groups of people living in the country. Hence, this makes Myanmar and Burma difference as Burma is only the citizenship but Myanmar is more like including everyone in the country and it represents the whole group of people in Myanmar. We can say that the difference between the two is pre and post-colonial. Also, Myanmar have their own political way as "the Burmese way to socialism" which is using soldier to run the country and it uses the Buddhism way to run the country. In my opinion, it seems like an interesting way to govern the country as implement people's believe to rule the country. In addition, it is strange too to imagine if I am in the country and need to follow their rule for example, they have nat worship and there are 37 of them.

Next, we talked about democratization which means process of democracy. It is about transition towards election, freedom, equality between and among gender. When we first thought of Myanmar, Aung San Suu Kyi is the first person who we can think about as she plays many big roles in governing the country but in the back stage. The country also has monks and they play role in the country too as there are many monks strikes in the country. What I found very interesting is that monks in Myanmar is not indifferent to the world which shout not be right because monk should not involve in any strike.

In conclusion, the lecture is a little difficult for me because the topic is not familiar. However, it is a really interesting topic as there are many new information that I first heard in the classroom. Which are how Burma become Myanmar and how Aung San Suu Kyi is so important in the country. This lecture is really impressed me.

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Reaction Essay 3

Nattanun Thongphueak 5904641528

ASEAN integration and border trade (Morning) and China (Afternoon)

Both today's topic is really interesting. We first talk about ASEAN integration and border trade which is really interesting as there are many issue that is new and really good to know. After that in the afternoon, we move to talk about China. Today's lecture is really open my mind as there are many new information that I first know even the topic is quite similar to other.

We want AEC to be like a bridge that connect 10 countries together but in reality it is not as AEC's bridge is under construction which means it is not yet finish regulated and it is not yet free to use. There is not equal in ASEAN as the rich is sixty times richer than the poor and there are five areas of ASEAN integration which are goods, services, investment, labour and capital. Labour is the one that need most consideration as there are 8 professions that is not permitted to work in the host country if does not follow the law. However, there are only minimal number of workers who migrate and work but 92 percent of foreign worker and only 3.6 percent are working in MRA profession. Another thing that need to be considered is capital in the sense of money. AEC want to make money move freer but each country is not in the same stage of liberalization meaning that when thinking of implementing mutual currency right now is impossible because none of the optimum currency area condition is reach. In my opinion, I agree with the condition because when implementing mutual currency, all economic growth need to go in the same direction because if not it would not be a good idea for the country that economic growth is stable.

We next talk about real-life integration considering the same good as above and what I like the most is the movement of capital as in real life labours do not sent money back home via bank because the fee is really expensive compared to sending by an informal system

(Hawala, Poy Guan) but it is not safe because agents are able to run away with all the money so Bank of Thailand is on their way introducing the safe and formal way of cross-border remittance ecosystem. In my opinion, it is really good to promote this kind of system because there are lots of labour working in Thailand and it should be a really good opportunity to send the money home safely.

In the afternoon, we talked about China. Our speaker had a chance to study in China and she is also Chinese so she is familiar with the country. She recommended us to read animal farm as it is really interesting. What interested me the most is the China's path to economic reform by Deng Xiao Ping as he wants the country to be in the new era of the economy and he implements four objective as reformation, decentralization, openness and privatization. In addition, 5G, next generation of networking technology, has a really big impact to the world especially the United States as the country owned 2G to 4G when 5G comes, everything need to be owned by Chinese that's why Hua Wei was banned by the United States. In my opinion, the country is so much better from the past and I think they go far beyond our country. However, it should be because there are some policy that we cannot implement in Thailand.

In conclusion, today's lecture is so interesting because we get to know Myanmar in a political way and Chinese from the one who had been living in China. Those two country is really interesting but from the different way as Myanmar is the country with the unfamiliar way of governing and China is the country that is really big and now the country is so successful. I am so glad to study in Today's lecture.

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Reaction Essay 4

Nattanun Thongphueak 5904641528

Urbanization in CLMV : Challenges and Opportunities

Today's lecture is about urbanisation in CLMV countries and what are the drivers of urban growth. As CLMV countries quite have similar culture and history. In addition, CLMV countries are developing everyday and making their country urbanized. I am so interesting about today's lecture as it is relevant to the final paper in the course.

First, I would like to talk about drivers of urban growth. Government policies and strategies is one of many drivers as it is the vision of future and it uses development plans, laws and regulations as an indicator. The next one is regional cooperation like GMS as a collaboration to promote connectivity, trade flow and tourism. Rural and urban migration is another driver of urban growth and it is because of wages and living standards when there is more density, living standard fall. It makes way for urban and population growth and employment

Each country in CLMV country have different challenges. Cambodia's challenges are climate change and natural disasters and political. Moving Laos, challenges of Lao PDR are that they have minimal number of population and little infrastructure investment in small town. For, Myanmar, the country's challenges are human resources capital and there is still conflict between groups as we cannot call Cambodia as a country that have stability over political perspective. In Vietnam, because the country is big so there are still socio-economic gaps.

In my opinion, CLMV countries is in the right way to make the country to be more urban and I really appreciate to study today's lecture as I feel like CLMV countries are working so hard to make things work. In addition, our speaker is really kind because he looks so calm and answer our question we want to know more. From the lecture, urbanization is such a small topic but I feel like it is the big one to make thing works, government should have implemented

a really good strategy because if there is something went wrong, it would severely affect the country for example in sanitary and environment. When there are more urbanized in town, people migrate and the town would surely be crowded and more polluting emission and I think this is of the most important consideration for urbanization.

In conclusion, there are many drivers and indicators for growth and CLMV countries are in the right path. However, there are challenges for the country as each country have different demographic, people and culture. I really appreciated to study this course.