A. DETAIL OUTLINE

PART 1

- Introduction:
● Briefly introduce the topic of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and their significance in the global business environment.
● Clearly state the discussion question: "Are Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) fair? And why do you think so?"

Example:

- Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have become a cornerstone of international trade in today's globalized economy. These agreements aim to promote economic cooperation among countries by reducing or eliminating trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas. They are designed to facilitate the flow of goods and services across borders, leading to increased trade and economic growth.
- However, the question of whether FTAs are fair has been a subject of debate. In this discussion, we will explore the fairness of Free Trade Agreements and provide arguments to support our viewpoint.

- Define Key Concepts:
● Define and explain the concept of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to establish a common understanding.

Example:

Free Trade Agreements, commonly known as FTAs, are international pacts between countries that seek to promote free and open trade by reducing trade barriers and restrictions. These agreements can encompass various aspects of trade, including the elimination of tariffs, the removal of quotas, and the harmonization of trade regulations. FTAs are often seen as mechanisms to stimulate economic growth and foster international cooperation.

- Present Your View:
● State your perspective on whether FTAs are fair or not.
● Provide a clear thesis statement that summarizes your stance.

From my perspective, Free Trade Agreements can be considered fair in the broader context of global trade. These agreements create a level playing field for participating nations, allowing them to mutually benefit from increased trade opportunities. While challenges and controversies may arise, the fundamental goal of FTAs—to promote economic prosperity—aligns with fairness.

- Develop Arguments:

→ Tips:

- Develop arguments that support your view. Consider factors like economic impacts, trade benefits, and potential drawbacks.
- Use course concepts and theories to strengthen your arguments.
- Provide logical reasoning and evidence to support each argument.

Free Trade Agreements have the potential to stimulate economic growth by expanding market access. For example, the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) has led to increased trade among Southeast Asian nations, resulting in substantial economic growth for the region.

Use concepts /theories to strengthen your arguments → Chị Na ơi ở phần nì em chưa thấy có cnay nè, chị giúp em example của cnay nhe

- Counterarguments:
  - Acknowledge opposing viewpoints.
  - Refute counterarguments with well-reasoned responses.

Critics argue that FTAs can lead to job displacement in certain industries, particularly when lower-cost countries gain a competitive advantage. However, it's essential to recognize that the overall economic benefits, such as job creation in other sectors, often outweigh these isolated job losses.

- Use of Evidence:
    ● Support your arguments with real-world examples, statistics, and data.
    ● Cite relevant sources to demonstrate the credibility of your evidence.

Example:

A study conducted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) found that countries participating in FTAs experienced, on average, higher GDP growth rates compared to non-participants. This evidence underscores the positive economic impacts of these agreements.

- Application of Course Concepts:
    ● Explicitly reference and apply key concepts from the course to your discussion.
    ● Show how these concepts relate to the fairness of FTAs.

Example:

Our course discussions on trade liberalization and comparative advantage help shed light on the fairness of FTAs. These agreements align with the principles of comparative advantage, allowing countries to focus on industries where they excel, ultimately benefiting all parties involved.

- Conclusion:
    ● Summarize your main points and restate your position on the fairness of FTAs.
    ● Emphasize the importance of considering both sides of the argument.

Example:

In conclusion, Free Trade Agreements are a vital tool for promoting fair and open trade in a globalized economy. While challenges and criticisms exist, the overarching objective of these agreements—to foster economic growth and cooperation—demonstrates their fairness. By creating opportunities for nations to expand their markets, reduce prices for consumers, and stimulate economic growth, FTAs contribute positively to the global business environment.

PART 2:
QUESTION 1:
- Introduction:
    + Briefly introduce the concept of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and its relevance in the global business environment.
    + State the central question: "Does FDI help reduce poverty?"

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a pivotal role in the global business landscape. Its impact on poverty reduction is a subject of intense debate. This discussion aims to explore the mechanisms through which FDI can alleviate poverty while presenting empirical evidence to support our claims.

- Explanation of Mechanisms:
    + Discuss the potential mechanisms through which FDI can reduce poverty. This may include job creation, technology transfer, and income generation.
    + Provide clear explanations of these mechanisms with reference to relevant course concepts.

One mechanism through which FDI reduces poverty is job creation. When multinational corporations establish operations in developing countries, they often hire local labor, thereby reducing unemployment rates. Additionally, FDI can bring advanced technologies and managerial practices, enhancing the productivity of local workers. These mechanisms are in line with the course concepts of economic development and employment generation.

- Empirical Evidence:
    + Present empirical evidence that supports or challenges the idea that FDI reduces poverty.
    + Use real-world examples and statistics to illustrate your points. Make sure to cite credible sources.

For instance, research conducted by the World Bank reveals that FDI inflows have led to a significant decrease in poverty rates in several Southeast Asian countries. In Vietnam, FDI-driven industrialization has resulted in substantial employment opportunities, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Poverty headcount ratios have declined as a result.

- Application of Course Concepts:
    + Connect the mechanisms and empirical evidence to course concepts such as economic development, poverty alleviation, and the role of multinational corporations.

This evidence aligns with our course discussions on the positive impact of foreign investment on economic development. It underscores the idea that FDI can be a potent tool for reducing poverty in the globalized business environment.

- Conclusion:
    + Summarize your findings and state whether FDI is effective in reducing poverty based on the mechanisms and evidence presented.
    + Offer a brief reflection on the implications of this for the global business environment.

Example:

In conclusion, FDI's potential to reduce poverty is evident through mechanisms like job creation and technology transfer. Empirical data from various countries further strengthens this argument. While challenges exist, FDI remains a key driver of poverty alleviation in the global business arena.

QUESTION 2:

- Introduction:
    + Set the context by explaining the scenario of an economy with two sectors: manufacturing and agriculture.
    + Present the central question: "Who will support the immigration law, and why?"

Example:

This part examine an economy with two sectors, manufacturing and agriculture, where labor is freely mobile across sectors, but capital and land are sector-specific. Applying the Heckscher-Ohlin model of international trade, this part will explain who is likely to support a proposed immigration law allowing labor mobility and why.

- Explanation of Relevant Theory/Concept:
    + Introduce and explain the relevant economic theory or concept that will guide your response (e.g., Heckscher-Ohlin model).
    + Highlight key principles and assumptions.

Example:

The Heckscher-Ohlin model suggests that factors of production (capital, labor, land) are key determinants of trade patterns. In this context, labor mobility impacts trade preferences.

- Analysis:
    + Apply the chosen theory or concept to the scenario. Explain how factors like labor, capital, and land mobility influence support for immigration.

+ Offer insights into why specific groups or sectors would support the immigration law.

Example:

Considering this model, manufacturing, being capital-intensive, would likely support immigration. Capital, limited to manufacturing, benefits from a larger labor force, potentially leading to increased production. Conversely, the agriculture sector, reliant on land, may oppose immigration to protect land values and maintain a stable labor market.

- Course Concept Application:
  + Relate your analysis to course concepts such as factor mobility, comparative advantage, and economic interests of different groups.

Example:

This analysis aligns with the course concept of factor mobility in international trade. Capital- and labor-intensive sectors seek immigration for different reasons, reflecting the economic interests of each sector.

- Conclusion:
  + Summarize your analysis and state who is likely to support the immigration law and the reasons behind their support.
  + Reflect briefly on the broader implications of this scenario for the global business environment.

Example:

In conclusion, the Heckscher-Ohlin model predicts that manufacturing, driven by capital, would likely support the immigration law. Conversely, agriculture, relying on land, may resist it. This scenario exemplifies the intricate relationship between economic theory and real-world policymaking in a globalized business environment.

B. TIPS & TRICKS

1. Research and Data Collection:

- Start your research early and gather relevant data from reputable sources such as central banks, financial databases (e.g., Refinitiv Eikon), and international organizations (IMF, World Bank).
- Ensure the data you collect aligns with the years 2021 and 2022, and it's specific to your assigned country or countries (Vietnam and your assigned developed country).
- Use tables and charts to present data when it enhances the understanding of your analysis. Keep in mind that these should complement your text, not replace it.
- Ensure that tables and figures are appropriately labeled, with clear titles and sources cited.

2. **Professionalism**

- Follow the provided structure and word count limits for each part of the report. Clear organization is essential for academic writing.
- Use headings and subheadings to break down your analysis into sections. Make sure your report is reader-friendly and easy to navigate.

3. **Writing Tips**

- Write concisely and coherently. Avoid unnecessary jargon and ensure your writing is clear and understandable.
- Use proper grammar and punctuation. Proofread your work to eliminate spelling and grammatical errors.

C. FOOD FOR HUNGRY THOUGHTS