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Section 1

Introduction

This report analyses the textile and garment sector in Vietnam, and specifically Nike, a major multinational company in the sector (Nike Inc., 2024). The issue is important because of foreign direct investment, outsourcing policies in the apparel industry, and Vietnam has emerged as an important centre in the global supply chains. The report provides industry and country-environment analysis and compares leading corporations. The international business theories have been applied to assess competitiveness and strategic positions. This trend has already started to chip away at the cost-based benefits Vietnam has traditionally enjoyed, which has helped it to become a major production centre for firms like Nike. As a result, it is still largely dependent on low-cost labour and foreign demand to be competitive. This is why Nike will be more efficient and scalable, although its operations in Vietnam will remain under the long-lasting risks of depending on supply chains and underdeveloped local values.

Industry and Country Overview

Overview of the Vietnam Textile Industry



Figure 1: Export Turnover of Vietnam's Textile and Garment Industry (2015–2024) (General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2024)

Figure 1 reveals that textile and garment exports of Vietnam have grown over the years, with a steady increase in exports, thus indicating that there is a healthy growth in the sector and its significance in global supply chains. The growth rate can be mainly attributed to external demand, which implies the existence of reliance on foreign markets.

The garment and textile industry in Vietnam is also one of the main exports in the economy of Vietnam. It is a significant determinant within industry development and assists Vietnam in becoming more a part of the global trade. The industry is one of the biggest export businesses, as key markets are the United States and the European Union (World Bank, 2023). This high level of export orientation makes Vietnam a prime manufacturing hub in the world supply chains, particularly in the tasks that are labour-intensive, such as assembly and processing. Vietnam has since become a target market to multinational companies like Nike, mainly because of its relatively cheap labour rates and inclusion in the friendly international trading agreements.

This competitiveness must not be assumed, but it must be critically examined. This means that the multinational companies have institutionally reduced Vietnam to the lowest tier within the global value chain. It plays a major role in the production of low and middle-value goods. Consequently, the engagement in more valuable functionalities, like design, branding, and technological innovation, is low. This will divert the attention of capability development and focus on cost efficiency in the industry. It results in an imbalance of structure because foreign firms are capturing the majority of value, and local manufacturers can only engage in low-value jobs.

In the case of Nike, this offers an extremely efficient manufacturing platform, as well as strategic dependency. The company can benefit in terms of cost advantages and scalability, but it is working in a framework which is not involved with in-depth industrial upgrading. The textile business of Vietnam can be regarded as globally coordinated and structurally constrained, providing efficiency but lacking strategic control.

Economic Importance

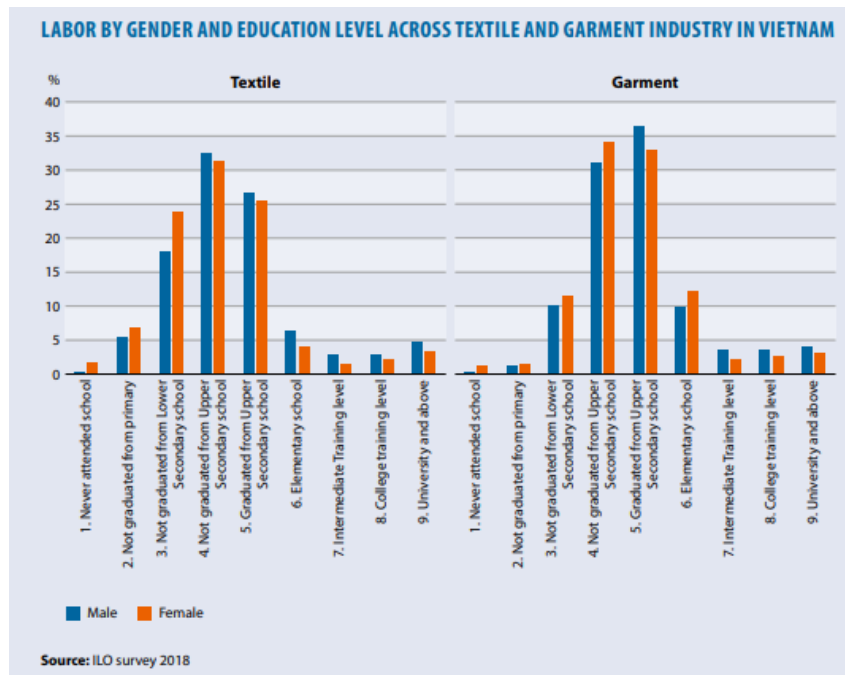


Figure: Labour by Gender and Education Level in Vietnam's Textile and Garment Industry
(Quach Thaichon, 2025)

Vietnam has been very dependent on the textile industry in its economic growth, especially in terms of employment, exports, and foreign investment. The industry generates mass employment and generates significant export revenue for the country. This puts Vietnam as one of the major actors in international trade. Multinational companies such as Nike and Adidas have been aiding the development of industries and the ability to manufacture more, as they are perceived to be the source of foreign direct investment.

This contribution to the economy should be appraised. The sector is export-oriented; therefore, it is susceptible to changes in the foreign demand, particularly in its major markets like the United States and Europe. The dependency on foreign businesses limits the value generated domestically since most of the high-value processes remain the prerogative of multinational companies (Athukorala, 2018). An increasing global competition and the escalating labour costs also pose challenges to the sustainability of the model of growth.

Vietnam has both challenges and opportunities in the case of Nike. The country is economically strong and can be scaled up in production, which encourages its international operations. Stability depends on maintaining competitiveness in the increasingly volatile global market in

the long term. The industry is therefore not very resistant, and the sustainability of the industry in the long-term is questionable.

Table 1: Economic Importance and Critical Evaluation

Factor	Contribution	Critical Issue	Strategic Implication
Employment	Large workforce support	Low-skilled dependency	Limits productivity growth
Exports	Major export earnings	High external dependence	Vulnerable to global demand
FDI	Strong MNC investment	Foreign firm dominance	Weak local value capture

Major Firms & Competitive Comparison

A competitive landscape with apparent differences between multinational companies and domestic ones is the present-day economy of the Vietnamese textile industry. Nike operates through an outsourcing model where the Vietnamese manufacturers do the manufacturing (Nike Inc., 2025). Nike has control over the designs, branding and distribution of the same to the other parts of the world. This will minimise production costs as it will have the ability to gain high-value returns in terms of intangible assets. Adidas is not an exception, as the model of operation aims at competing at the same level of production chains.

The fast fashion companies, such as Zara and H&M, and Zara focus on speed and responsiveness, which can be achieved due to closer control over operations, and adhere to the more integrated approaches to the supply chain. The local businesses, such as Vinatex, are still relatively restricted to subcontracts with little control over price or market placement.

Such a comparison indicates that there is a very unequal distribution of value in the industry. High-value activities are dominated by multinational firms, with the local firms confined to low-value manufacturing only. This adds to an immense value chain strength in the case of Nike, and simultaneously, the dependence on external production systems.

Table 2: Firm Comparison and Value Control

Company	Strategy	Position	Value Control
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Nike	Outsourcing	Global leader	High (brand & design)
Adidas	Outsourcing	Direct competitor	High
Zara/H&M	Integrated/fast fashion	Responsive model	Medium–High
Vinatex	Manufacturing	Local producer	Low

Porters Diamond (Vietnam)

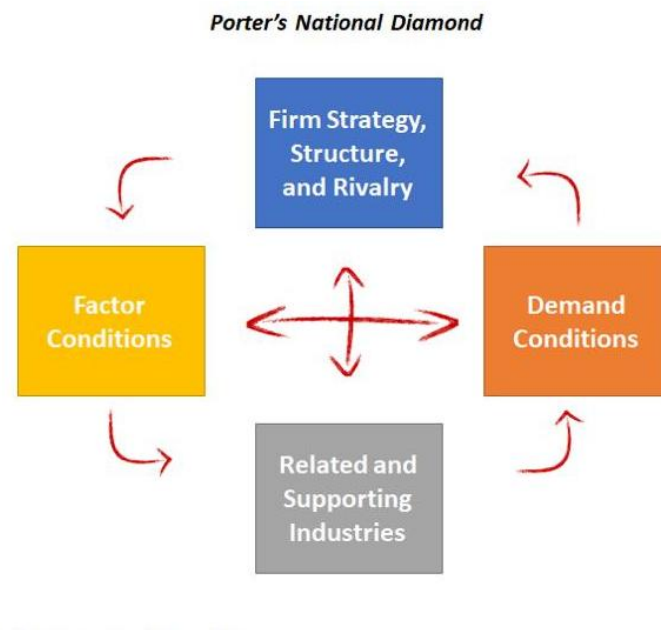


Figure: Porters Diamond (Fainshmidt *et al.*, 2016)

Factor Conditions

The textile sector in Vietnam enjoys favourable factor conditions, especially low labour rates, and the infrastructure is becoming better, increasing the semi-skilled labour force. These factors have made Vietnam a cost-effective production location, where multinational companies like Nike have been interested in maximising the global supply chain. The transport networks and the industrial areas also increase the coordination and augment bulk production.

This competitiveness is not embedded and thus may not be easily maintained in the long term. The unstable nature of cost-based competitiveness is that once the wage starts to increase, due to competition by other low-cost economies, Vietnam's competitive position may weaken (OECD, 2020). More importantly, the industry is still under-equipped in technology, as well as

innovativeness, and is therefore constrained in the higher value segments. This implies that the advantage Vietnam has is contingent, as opposed to embedded.

Thus, the factors and conditions are optimal but shallowly structured, leading to doubts concerning long-term upgrading and long-term competitiveness.

Demand Conditions

Due to the constant demand created by the external markets (mainly, the United States and the European Union), the demand conditions are under the impact of these two markets, which has a positive effect on the further growth of exports. In the case of companies like Nike, this would provide a consistent and scalable production facility, which is in line with the global distribution objectives.

Having a high outward oriented focal may restrict the growth and modernisation of the internal industries. The domestic market of Vietnam is still fragile and not creating enough pressure for innovations or differentiation. Responding to buyer specifications is mostly a reaction of firms, as opposed to the creation of independent capabilities. This upholds a model of production as opposed to value generation.

In addition, depending on the global economic fluctuations and changes in trade policies, it is more prone to such global forces. The good demand conditions are therefore good in quantity, but they are approach-dependent, and this restricts the creation of a well-tuned and robust industry.

Related and Supporting Industries

The textile industry in Vietnam is anchored by suppliers and clusters of industries, which enhance operational efficiency and coordination. These clusters minimise transaction costs and enable companies to scale their production towards lowering them, which forms a functioning manufacturing ecosystem for multinational companies.

This industrial ecosystem is not deep enough, as it limits its ability to sustain activities that add value and long-term industrial upgrading. Vietnam relies much on imported inputs especially fabrics that are imported into the country, which undermines the supply chain freedom and strength (World Bank, 2020). This reliance curtails the ability to create domestic value, and it does not allow the evolution of a completely integrated production system.

This shows a gap between the industrial completeness and operational efficiency within an organisation. As such, supporting industries are structurally incomplete and operational only, restricting the capability of Vietnam to attain higher value.

Firm Strategy, Structure and Rivalry

The market is typified by high competition from multinational companies and domestic producers. The Nike and Adidas companies operate in the same sphere of suppliers, with the emphasis placed on the economic price and quantity of the output. This competition facilitates discipline in operations and increases productivity.

The advantages of competition are not evenly spread out. The multinational firms have control over the branding, design and distribution matters, whereas local firms are limited to the manufacturing aspect. This leads to an increase in competition based on cost as opposed to innovation or upgrading. Margins are also squeezed by high competition, among other things, especially for domestic firms.

This introduces an imbalance in the structure where efficiency may be increased, but the value capture is low. Competition is thus intense in that it is structurally limiting, especially to local companies.

Government

The Vietnamese government policies favour the textile industry by aiding it with trade and investment agreements, as well as export policies (Berger *et al.*, 2016). Negotiations like CPTPP and EVFTA promote access to markets and the inflow of foreign investments that will better expose Vietnam to the global supply chains.

But there is an uneven policy effectiveness. Although strategic direction is facilitative, it is facing problems in implementation, enforcement, and consistency in the regulations. This poses a threat to companies and constrains the viability of policy in the long-term development of capability. Besides, the concentration of policies is usually more on export development rather than on local upgrading.

Thus, government support is institutionally uneven, but strategically makes it possible and limits its long-term effects.

Table: Diamond Summary (Vietnam Textile Industry)

Element	Strength	Limitation	Judgement
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Factor Conditions	Low labour cost, improving infrastructure	Weak innovation, rising wages	Strong but not sustainable
Demand Conditions	Strong export demand (US/EU)	Weak domestic demand	Strong but externally dependent
Supporting Industries	Clusters and suppliers	Import dependence (fabrics)	Moderate but incomplete
Rivalry	High competition increases efficiency	MNCs dominate value	Intense but imbalanced
Government	Trade agreements, FDI support	Weak implementation	Supportive but inconsistent

Nike Analysis

Why Nike

Nike is an appropriate case study in the analysis of the Vietnamese textile industry since its globalisation as a player can never be isolated due to its wide dependence on global supply chains. The company has a highly fragmented global value chain, with the high-value processes like design, branding and marketing to the developed economies, but the manufacturing process is outsourced to cost-effective destinations like Vietnam.

Vietnam has become a key production base within Nike's global operations, as a very essential focus of manufacturing, which enables cost efficiency and scalability (Statista Research Department, 2024). This placement enables Nike to streamline its production and retain control over functions of value creation. This model is also imbalanced in terms of structure, wherein most of the value capture is retained by the firm, other than the host economy.

This implies that Nike does not just have a presence, but is structured, cost-effectively, to ensure that the company enjoys optimum control and to ensure flexibility. Thus, the role of Vietnam may be seen as critical to the operation, yet within Nike's global value chain.

PESTEL Analysis (Vietnam vs USA)

Political Factors

Vietnam offers a fairly stable political environment and is strongly supported by the government towards foreign investment and export-led industry (Hanifa, 2025). Its appeal as a manufacturing base is further boosted by trade policies and agreements. Equally, the United States offers political stability in a more complex and multilayered political and institutional system.

The institutional depth and transparency are the most important factors of competitiveness and long-term sustainability. In the United States, proper governance, clearer regulatory procedures and more predictable laws are in the interest of the country. Conversely, the system in Vietnam is welcoming but also less transparent and more centrally controlled, thereby bringing about some unpredictability to companies operating in a challenging regulatory environment.

This is an indication that although there is political stability in both scenarios, in the US, there is institutional stability, and in Vietnam, there is a more controlled, but less predictable situation.

Economic Factors

Low production costs due to low labour costs are the key to the economic advantage of Vietnam, making firms like Nike sustain low production costs and remain competitive in the world market. This cost-saving contributes to the large-scale production and positions Vietnam as an active participant in global networks. The United States, on the other hand, is typified by a high cost of labour and operation, and is thus not quite feasible in terms of labour-intensive production.

This advantage is getting increasingly conditional, serving as it does on a variety of structural and external conditions (Gereffi and Lee, 2016). The cost advantage of Vietnam is getting harder to hold on to because of wage increases and competition aggravated by other low-cost economies; there is more pressure on Vietnam to maintain its competitiveness in the long run. The economy will be vulnerable to foreign demand variations due to dependence on export markets.

This implies that the economic advantage of Vietnam is not a structural one but is at the mercy of the world cost and competitive forces.

Social Factors (Cultural)

Vietnam possesses a highly disciplined labour force but prefers a labour-intensive production. Such cultural specifics as respect for hierarchy and collective orientation can contribute to the efficiency of such highly organised manufacturing systems. In the United States, where individualism and autonomy are stressed, this is much more conducive to innovation-based industries.

Social circumstances lead to great risks as well. The international scrutiny of labour has been experienced in Vietnam, notably in the multinational supply chains, where labour rights and working conditions have been questioned. This becomes a reputational and ethical issue, which is not purely an operational matter in the instance of Nike and other companies (Stolle, 2016).

This highlights the fact that the benefits of the workforce should be weighed against the issue of social responsibility, which increasingly becomes a more prominent trend in the realm of business strategies.

Technological Factors

Vietnam has been advancing in terms of building its manufacturing capacities, especially in terms of infrastructure and manufacturing processes. This is in aid of effective global integration into global supply chains. On the contrary, the US has a clear lead in innovation, research and contemporary technologies.

The technological foundation of Vietnam is still quite low, restricting it in the global value chain to lower-value activities (Can, 2022). The focus of the industry is still on low to mid-value activities with little design or innovation. This limits its capability of propelling up the value chain and its strategic significance in the long term.

This is an indication that the technological environment in Vietnam is adequate in promoting efficiency but limiting growth predominantly based on innovation.

Legal Factors

Legal frameworks have also been put in place by Vietnam to facilitate foreign investment and industrial activity, such as labour laws and trade policies (Government of Vietnam, 2020). These frameworks create a generally favourable environment for multinational companies. The US is better in terms of legal institutions, which are more uniform in following the law and more transparent.

The most important aspect is implementation and not the law. There could be inconsistencies in the enforcement of laws in Vietnam, which will create uncertainty and operational risks to firms. This can be specifically applicable in aspects like labour standards and compliance.

This means that although the legal structure is friendly to Vietnam, its institutions are weak and they hinder its effectiveness.

Environmental Factors

Issues of the environment are increasingly becoming critical in the textile industry, especially because of pollution and the consumption of resources. The rapid industrialisation in Vietnam has led to environmental problems, such as water pollution and waste management problems (Chu, 2018). On the contrary, environmental regulations and sustainability standards of the United States are more stringent.

Less rigorous enforcement in Vietnam will decrease compliance costs by firms in the short run. This could help make the company more cost-effective, but it sets long-term potential risks in terms of sustainability and corporate responsibility. It brings out a trade-off between immediate consideration of operations and future environmental threats.

Overall PESTLE Evaluation

In comparing Vietnam and the United States, a strategic trade-off in Nike is apparent. Vietnam also offers tremendous cost effectiveness, scalability and production flexibility, hence a very viable manufacturing location. Conversely, the United States has better institutional, technological and legal backgrounds, which are costly.

The factors are not all equally important, with others carrying more weight in terms of strategic outcomes. The economic benefits continue to be the main motivation of the location decision of Nike, whereas legal, social and environmental risks have long-term limitations as the issues. This implies that Nike is not focused on a strictly cost-based approach, but rather it is a trade-off between efficiency and risk management.

Thus, Vietnam can be perceived as a cost-efficient but risk-intensive production location, where the advantages of operations have a strong association with structural and strategic disadvantages.

Porter's Five Forces

The Five Forces Analysis shows that the Vietnamese textile industry is highly competitive and structurally imbalanced (Vu and Pham, 2016). The levels of competition among firms are also high, and there are numerous local manufacturers, not only multinationals such as Nike and Adidas. This intense competition increases efficiency, which increases efficiency and ensures the cost of production remains low. It also reduces the profit margins, especially for local companies lacking a good brand or differentiation.

Buyer power is the most powerful in this industry. Large global companies such as Nike exert strong control over suppliers since they can shift the manufacturing to other nations. This allows them to make prices lower, of high quality and with rapid delivery. In such a state, Vietnamese manufacturers are left with a low bargaining power. This is a disproportionate structure where the multi-national corporations own a larger portion of the value.

The bargaining power of suppliers is moderate because there are many factories and labour force in Vietnam. It is an advantage, but on the other hand, it is disintegration rather than power. The threat of new entrants is medium because investment and alignment to the standards are needed in the industry, but still, there is the possibility of entering it due to its labour-intensive nature. Substitute threats are moderate, since nations such as Bangladesh and India offer the same regarding cost.

The industry is competitive in general and not balanced. Nike has high buyer power relative to the local firms, which are weak. Thus, the competitiveness of Vietnam is based on efficiency, but restricted by the lopsided distribution of values.

The Hofstede Cultural Analysis (Vietnam vs USA).

Cultural differences between the United States and Vietnam reflect the cultural issues that impact the functioning of Nike in its global supply chain. Power distance in Vietnam is high, and the society is a collectivist, i.e. authority and hierarchy are important, and group harmony. The United States has low power distance and individualism, but capabilities and individualism are highly valued.

The variations can be used to assist in the production of goods in Vietnam efficiently, and planned systems and effective authority can be used to assist in the improvement of coordination. This helps to invoke a mass production control in the case of Nike. This definition

is to be treated rather tentatively. The Hofstede model has a disadvantage, as the culture is simplified and the national peculiarities do not go away (Dubina and Ramos, 2020).

This is because international business practices tend to impact the workforce in Vietnam. Change is taking place among employees and business executives in accordance with the global standards, especially the ones which pertain to export business. This means that cultural differences are not fixed but factors that are in the process of changing.

Culture differences in the case of Nike will not be an issue, but how to deal with them will be. Effective communication, training and organisational systems can be used to minimise misunderstandings and performance. Culture should, therefore, be seen as something that can be controlled and not a dogmatic influence.

SWOT analysis of Nike in Vietnam.

Nike's operations in Vietnam have both strategic opportunities and threats. Its brand is highly recognised worldwide and is one of its most significant assets since it helps it to take over high-value processes, such as design and marketing. It is cheap to produce in Vietnam, therefore enabling Nike to scale and to be efficient.

The model also presents certain drawbacks. Nike is very reliant on outsourcing, reducing its first-hand influence on production. This brings about a risk of a disrupted supply chain; there is less transparency. It can also lead to reputational issues, specifically regarding labour conditions.

There are also opportunities which are, of course, visible. The Nike growth opportunities are enhanced by the growing demand in Asia and the global growth of sportswear. Agreements in trade also make Vietnam a very attractive place to produce. In the meantime, threats are critical. Issues that are creating long-term challenges are rising labour costs, competition as compared to other low-cost countries, and pressure as compared to sustainability.

Nike is doing well in negotiations in Vietnam, but not independently. Its advantages are conditional upon the external circumstances, and that is why its strategy is effective but is not entirely safe.

Final Evaluation

Vietnam is an attractive production location for Nike, since it is cost-effective, simple to scale and can reach global markets. All these help in the running of Nike everywhere in the world

and make it a company that is competitive. The country plays an important role in the supply chain of Nike.

Yet this appeal is by no means constant. They may change with time, and this is what renders Vietnam competitive, the low cost of labour and external demand (Herr *et al.*, 2016). Other risks include regulatory, environmental, and labour risks, which are long-term.

So, Vietnam is not a perfect place, just a trade-off. It has positive working benefits but presents strategic threats. Vietnam- An inexpensive and structurally limited production base is the best answer.

Conclusion

This report has discussed why Vietnam has been able to develop a competitive textile industry and the relevance of the same to Nike. The analysis reveals that Vietnam has a very high potential, in terms of cost efficiency, scalability and integration in global supply chains. All these and more have made it an attractive production hub for multinational companies. The conclusions indicate that there are some serious structural constraints. Vietnam continues to be heavily dependent on low labour prices, external demand, and external firms that might only constrain its capacities to migrate into higher-value activities.

The advantages that exist in Nike in terms of gaining operations are very high in Vietnam, but the long-term disadvantages of dependency on the supply chain, rise in cost, and regulatory problems are also imminent. This will lead to a seemingly necessary trade-off in terms of efficiency and sustainability.

Competitiveness is not directly stipulated in Vietnam but is conditional. It remains a strategically optimal position in the short term, but its long-term position needs to consider how it can modernise and deem structural dependence within the global value chain.

Section 2: Reflective Account (Gibbs Cycle)

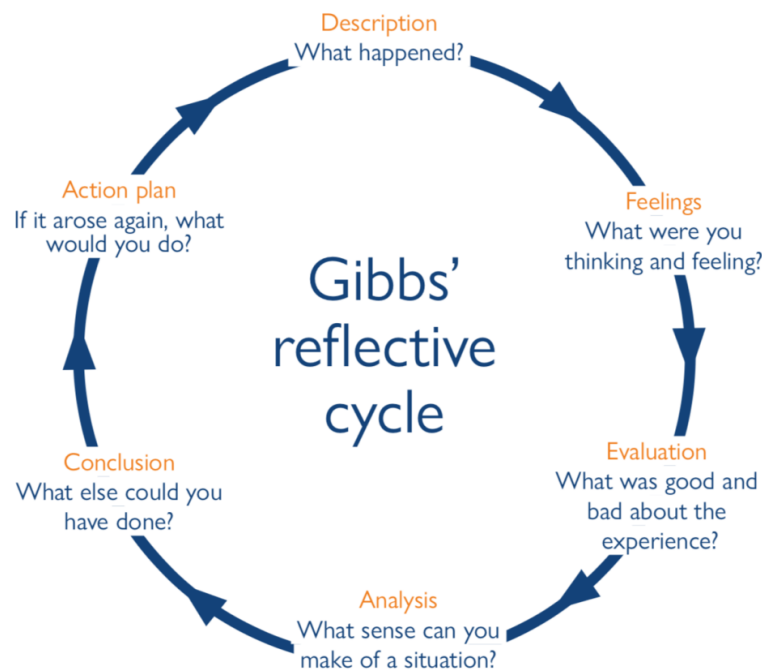


Figure: Gibbs Reflective Cycle (Adeani *et al.*, 2020)

Description

This assignment was to be an analysis of the textile and garment industry in Vietnam in reference to the multinational firm Nike in the textile and garment industry. To analyse the competitiveness of both Vietnam and Nike's positioning in terms of strategies, the report used important business trends across the globe, such as Porter's Five Forces, PESTLE analysis and comparative firm analysis. It was a goal to go beyond description and a critical analysis of the dynamics of the countries and the firm's level.

It was done by gathering scholarly information, business and government papers. I have divided the report into significantly analytical sections with the first section providing an overview of the industry, a competitive analysis and finally a firm-level analysis. Also, the assignment included contrasting and projecting theory to real-life business contexts.

Feelings

The other issue that I encountered was that previously, in the assignment, I had still been able to move to a critical and analytical approach to writing because I could so easily move back to descriptive writing. First, I applied more emphasis on describing concepts and merely providing information, and I did not know how to produce a long argument or argument and make criticisms of theories. This rendered the writing monotonous and not exciting.

I was sure, as I went on, that I would adopt frameworks and challenge assumptions that constituted the framework. I could improve thanks to the fact that I came to understand that it is not only exposition that is necessary when I do a postgraduate study, but also critical thinking. By the end of the report, I was more confident when it comes to utilizing critical language and had greater control over how I arranged my arguments.

Evaluation

The fact that ideas are coherently organised and the assignment has a clear structure is one of the strengths of this assignment. The theories included in the analysis were Porter's diamond and PESTLE, and were used to analyse different aspects of competitiveness (Whittington *et al.*, 2019). This interview with multinationals and local companies proved to be an educational source of information on value distribution in the market.

But it was not without its drawbacks. In certain parts of the analysis, it was descriptive in certain places, especially in the description of the theoretical models. It was also somewhat redundant in the major points like the cost advantage and dependency, which were used elsewhere in other chapters. Even though these ideas, though they are noteworthy, were not always worked out and unveiled in new directions.

The fact that some of the frameworks were not made by Porter (the five forces) and Hofstede's culture analysis was also a weakness, and could have been employed to make the assessment more rigorous. Normally, the comprehension is excellent, yet the task can be enhanced with a higher proportion of synthesis and solid findings.

Analysis

This assignment has done a lot to enhance my enlightenment in the subject matter of the application of theory in international business in practice. Having learned about Porter's Diamond, I knew that the notion of national competitiveness could not be done with one factor but rather a combination of more than one condition. Better said, I was aware that these areas

could, and needed to be, subjected to examination, and not description. As an illustration, even high-factor conditions that Vietnam has can hardly be maintained in the long-term unless these are updated with technologies.

PESTLE analysis also enabled me to improve my capacity to compare the various business environments. Rather than enumerating the political, economic or legal factors, I read to evaluate the importance of such factors as compared to the strategy of the firms and their impact on the firm's decision-making. This has helped to understand that not everything is as significant as it can be, and analysis involves prioritisation and judgment (Wang, 2017).

The next critical learning outcome was to think critically. My first inclination was to believe what the theories are saying. What occurred to me about their weaknesses, though, is whether the Hofstede model can be considered static or if at least one of their models is too simplistic (Minkov and Kaasa, 2021). This assisted me in creating more balanced assertions which consider the other point of view and the perception of the reality of the situation in real life.

I have also gained more insight into the international value chains and the multinational companies. As the case of Nike revealed, there is a possibility that companies may not be able to do high-value work and outsource the production. This underscored the inequalities in cross-country comparison of international companies and national companies, reiterating the idea that competition does not always occur in equal measures.

In most circumstances, the assignment demonstrated to me how to change my descriptive learning structure into the analytical structure that is required at the postgraduate level.

Conclusion

Finally, the assignment has enhanced my skills to apply the theories critically and in a logical manner in international business. It has helped me to come up with a more realistic view as I apply strategic dilemmas and question competitiveness. Overall level of analysis has been improving, albeit I have not perfected it in some respects, particularly in reducing repetition and tightening up on synthesis.

Most importantly, I have learned to realise that good academic writing is not merely a matter of knowing, but it is also a matter of being critical and being able to reconcile theory with the real world.

Action Plan

The second aspect upon which I will reflect in subsequent assignments is an improved analysis and transparency of the analysis. I will also try to eliminate repetition where different things will be presented by various sections, in contrast to almost similar things being brought up. The use of additional academic resources will also be employed, as will counterarguing using a broader spectrum of academic resources (Cottrell, 2024).

I will also make sure that the structures that are important and vital are captured and applied critically instead of having to mention them tangentially. I will also strive to write shorter and better sentences to be able to have better readability.

Finally, I will also be more categorical in every part since I will give more emphasis to the synthesis and the final judgement to ensure that my arguments are correct, descriptive and vivid. This will help me translate to a distinction level in subsequent employment.

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