

A Reaction Essay : K. Pariwat (Asean Economics Integration)

First of all, the lecturer that come from the BOT (Bank of Thailand) which is named MR. Pariwat Kanithaset, he talked about the ASEAN economics integration both theoretical and practical terms, so he divided into 2 parts as I already mentioned. Firstly, he said about the 4 freedoms of economics integration which include the free movements of goods, the free movements of services and investment, the free movement of capital and the last one is the free movement of labor that these 4 key factors are globally use around the world to drive the economy either ASEAN or Europe.

Next, the lecturer talked about the level of the economics integration which have 5 levels that prioritize by the complexity including free trade, customs union, common market, economic union and political union, he also provided the information about the ASEAN community, ASEAN's path economic integration, AEC and ASEAN diversity, pillars of the ASEAN economic community which divided into 4 pillars, the first pillar which is the single market and production base include free flow of goods, services, investment, labor and capital. The second pillar which is competitive economic region compose of Competition Policy, Consumer Protection, Intellectual property rights (IPR), Infrastructure Development, Taxation and E-commerce.

The third one is Equitable Economic Development which have SME development Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and the last pillar is Integration into the Global Economy that include Coherent Approach towards External Economic Relations and Enhanced participation in global supply networks. Mr. Pariwat also talked more about the AEC goods, services & investment, capital and labors that provide some essential statistics which is really good for the audience, moreover, he talk about last topic in the theoretical part which is the paths of integration: ASEAN vs EU that showed flow charts about the relation ASEAN and EU economy.

For the last part which is the practical term, the lecturer told about the Cross-border trade in goods that have 3 part the International Trade, Border Trade and Informal Border Trade, so after this the question arise What is being traded, Who are buyers and sellers, What is the final destination

, and What are the barriers to trade ,so let's talk about the What are being traded. Mr. Pariwat gave the statistics of Thailand border trade with Lao PDR which in that information it has 2 main parts that are Thailand border export to Lao PDR and Thailand border import to Lao PDR. Next is about the barriers to trade which have Tariffs: Generally Zero , Non-tariff barriers: Rules/Regulations and Facilitation/Logistics: Conditions of roads, Customs procedures (National Single Windows) , also he talked about the Services and Investment , Movements of people in each countries and some statistics about the top 25 intra ASEAN migration corridors 2013. The important parts that he told the audience are Payments: Motivation for Digital Financial Services , Payments: Interoperable QR Code for Payments . These are quite most popular method and useful things that the world wait for because the QR code (prompt pay) is easy to use and pay for the goods which is just the one QR code for any mobile applications , all merchants , any payment instruments , open infrastructure , cross border payments . About the Cross-border Payments and Remittances that the definition is to promote more efficient, innovative, and secured domestic and cross-border payment transactions, i.e. payment, remittance and settlement, as well as to promote usage of local currencies and financial innovation. The last one is the Cross-border Payments and Remittances: Projects which are the collaboration between the countries QR code payments , for example , Thailand and Cambodia's payments QR code are now interoperable which is really good for people who do the business or travel between these countries.

As the lecturer finish the class , I am glad to listen his lecture which he is one of the person from BOT and I expected many things from him a lot , so he made it . Not only the theoretical and practical terms of ASEAN economic integration that he provided for me , but also the discussions in class that have many good details and knowledge to know , so the key points of this lecture are the ASEAN economic integration consists of small but incremental steps of signed trade agreements to facilitate free movement of goods , services, investment, resources, and labor. In reality, a wide variety of factors (e.g. non-tariff barriers) influence these movements, as illustrated in cross-border trade. A real example of trade facilitation is creative cross-border payments and remittances.

In conclusion , I suggest anyone who interested in this topic , if you have the chanced like me to listen the good lecturer like him , you should .

A Reaction Essay : AJ.Kiriya (COVID-19 : Labour &CLMVT)

As the lecturer which is AJ.Kiriya talked about the COVID-19 that has many impacts to the world and she categorizes into 4 main parts including Impact , Inequality , Gig and Policy .

Firstly , she asked the question that “ Does COVID-19 differ from others crisis and how has your family been affected by COVID-19 in term of employment and salary , how to deal with it ? ” so the answers that she provided are the process (the supply chains are interrupted COVID-19 and it is the current exogeneous sanitary shock that has affected the both supply and demand sides) and the size speed & shape (this effect of this crisis is very huge and fast which make the economic activities drop quickly) which made COVID-19 differences which made COVID-19 did not the same as others crisis , but the similarities between this crisis and the others that the lecturer talked are reducing the shocks which are both monetary and fiscal policies , also the one of students that is Peechanikarn , she told about her family that has not receive the effect in term of the career from the COVID-19 as her mom is the insurance manager , but its affected the daily life activities which everyone faced right now ,then AJ.Kiriya has showed some statistics about the 2020 GDP growth forecast , Global FDI in 2020-2021, goods trade barometer, airlines revenue loss forecast , etc.

Secondly , the Inequality , the lecturer showed the statistics about the informal economy workers ,also the economic sector that has huge impact from the COVID-19 is the wholesale and retail trade of the vehicles because people that work in the industry require to use machine that is the reason which force them to work at the working place , but the education sector has low impact from the COVID-19 due to the technology that we can study online across the country by some of platforms , and the migrant workers also have the huge impact from the COVID-19 which they are laid off by their employers thanks to the concerning of the virus because their boss may not sure that the workers infected the COVID-19 or not ,so after they have no jobs and no money , the government has the policy that protect this group of people or not, so this is the question and the Inequality .

Thirdly, the Gig, the definition of this word is the short term job, for example, the youtubers or streamers, not full-time jobs and may depend on the demand in that period such as the stuart or captain that laid off, they change the job and become the grab and lineman (the person that send the food to the customer) and the last one is the policy, the policy, in this period the policy that give the money around 5 thousands baht from the government to the people that work in the field which the government required, but the one of student that named Krittapong said everyone should receive those amount of money because it has the gap between who gain or not gain the money, in addition, people which are above 18 years should receive no matter what their occupation they are, also including the gig to the social securities problem as he said that the prompt pay which is the application that the BOT (Bank of Thailand) provide us, so we have to force them to use this app, then we can track every transactions that they did and can charge the right amount of tax to them.

According to the lecture that AJ. Kiriya provided for me, I appreciate that many discussions in class and information are very useful which I think that in reality some of the data can bring and use to make the good advantages for the business in this period, for example, many restaurants now adapt themselves to the delivery which are very convenient to the customers to use the services due to the COVID-19 situation, also K. Junejira as the guest talked about Chiangmai and compare the situation between the COVID-19 appeared and PM2.5 which actually in that province probably has the natural disaster called wild fire and this cause the PM 2.5, but it did not affect too much to the tourism sector compare to the COVID-19 that people are afraid to traveling, and she talked about the differences between the foreigner tourists and the Thai tourist that usually the Thai tourists prefer the café (the restaurant or the coffee shop that quite the beautiful place to visit and take the photos) than the natural places like the ancient place in Thailand which has long history and the favorite places of the foreigners.

Lastly, I like the way that the lecturer, the guest and AJ. Chayanee talk, collaborate each others and try to make students in class enjoy, so I want to recommend and suggest anyone who has the chance to listen the good lecture like this to open your minds, then listen to the lecture because not only the various of the information you will gain, but also the diversity opinions of each person too.