

Essay July 1, 2019

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The interesting of this lecture is 10 facts about CLMV countries. The first fact is that CLMV countries are frontier markets with the highest growth. In 2018, Cambodia has the highest percentage for frontier markets which is 7.3 percent followed by Vietnam which has 7.1 percent. The next fact is about the GDP and population that Vietnam is the highest population around 95.9 million peoples which lead Vietnam to have the highest GDP while Lao is the lowest population at around 6.9 million peoples and with the lowest population cause GDP in Lao is the lowest among the CLMV countries. The third fact represents that, nowadays, CLMV countries have political stability more than the past and most of them are the democratic country. The next fact tells about a trading part in terms of export and import that Vietnam has the highest in both export and import which contribute Vietnam to have the highest growth rate among the CLMV countries. The fifth fact talks about the narrow economic diversification in CLMV which indicates by export concentration index that if which country has a high value of this index, it means that the country has low diversification. According to the diagram in the lecture show that, in the past decade, Lao has a lot of fluctuation comparing with the other. Next, it is the fact that indicates limitation that is limited in CLMV by data limitation which affects the macroeconomic analysis. There are merely Laos that not participate in the IMF's GDDS. The next fact shows the share of border trade of CLMV countries that Lao has the highest percentage of this share which is 97 percent while Vietnam is the lowest one. It does not surprise that Lao is the highest in the percentage of the border trade because Lao is a landlocked country and edge with China, Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia. Another fact reveals the destination for Thai investors. Although Singapore is the country that most of Thai investors enter for investment, CLMV still popular for Thai investors. The next fact shows that CLMV countries have a lot of

presence of Thai commercial banks in ASEAN. The last fact is about China maintains its soft power in CLMV by investing in infrastructure projects.

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Essay July 3, 2019

SDGs or sustainable development goal is a major part of the agenda 2030 which adopted by 193 UN member states on September 25, 2015, and SDGs is operational from 2016 to 2030. Before the detail about SDGs, we have to focus on the concept of sustainability. There are 3 pillars of sustainability include society, economy, and environment that these 3 pillars have to balance for each other. Sustainability development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. For sustainability, we can classify weak sustainability and strong sustainability. The weak sustainability only focuses on the sustainable of social's consumption, a variety of inputs, and natural capital. While the strong sustainability target to eliminate and set zero for externality and no degradation in natural capital.

For the detail of SDGs, the functions of this agenda are the set of indicators to review the state of sustainability not only to a country or a region but the entire world. Moreover, SDGs also have the function of shared development terminology, action framework, tools for cooperation and partnership, and bargaining power. SDGs has set 17 goals and classify the goal to 5Ps. The first P is "people" that want to develop sustainability for people to have no poverty, no hunger, good health and well being, and a good quality of education. The second P is "propensity" which focuses on gender equality, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, and sustainable cities and communities. The third P is Planet which focuses on clean water and sanitation, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, and life and land. The fourth P is "peace" which concentrate on peace and justice strong institutions. The last P is a partnership that focuses on partnerships for the goal.

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Essay July 4, 2019

For this lecture, I going to conclude the contents following the agendas of the lecture which include East-West economic corridors from Thailand to Savannakhet and central Vietnam, Thai export to the neighboring countries, Thai investment to the neighboring countries, and looking beyond 2018.

East-West economic corridor from Thailand to Savannakhet in Laos and central Vietnam. Started with the special economic zones in Laos, there are around 10 SEZs. The proportion of FDI in Laos, China has the highest proportion which is 33.33 percent followed by Thailand at 27.43 percent. Moreover, there also have business opportunities in Laos which are construction, tourism, energy, retail, agriculture, manufacturing export, and logistic. On the other hand, Vietnam has the highest number of a special economic zone in ASEAN. Furthermore, for the FDI proportion in Vietnam, processing, and manufacturing industries have the highest percentage which is 64.7 percent.

The second part of this lecture represents the Thai exporting to neighboring countries that we mainly focus on CLMV. Started with Cambodia, teleprinter and telephone set is the product that Thailand exports a lot to Cambodia. Next, the highest share of exports from Thailand to Laos is rubber. Then, the highest share of exports from Thailand to Myanmar is spices and medicinal plants. For Vietnam, Thailand export electrical transformer for the highest shared to Vietnam. Moreover, Thailand also has a benefit to export petroleum products to the CLMV countries and Thai petroleum export tends to increase due to the rising of foreign tourist and economic expansion.

The third part is about Thai investment to neighboring countries. The key factors that influence Thai investors for coming to invest in the neighbor countries are labor scarcity and the low minimum wage, expiration of GSP, more business opportunities, aging population, labor-intensive product, FDI regulation, connection, and the opportunities to develop a course of CLMV. In CLMV, Thai investors invest in different parts depending on the countries resource included food and insurance in Cambodia, construction and electricity in Laos, and electronics equipment in Vietnam.

The last part of this lecture is looking beyond 2018 for trade opportunities and the aging population. Aging is one of the factors that foreign investors would consider for investment in each country. In ASEAN, Singapore faces the problem of the aging population that around 17.9 percent of the population in Singapore is over 60 years old. However, the problem in aging can solve by increasing productivity. Moreover, although the aging society is likely to be a problem, foreign investors still are able to seek opportunities for this problem by investing in health care service and goods or financial services.

In conclusion, there are many opportunities for investors especially Thai investors that can invest in neighbor countries in terms of export or investment. In my opinion, Vietnam is one of the neighbor countries that have the potential to invest that Thai investors can seek for the benefit and, in the future, if Thailand still has the conflict within the country, Vietnam will have a chance to grow more than Thailand for sure.



Essay July 5, 2019

This essay will write about the field trip at Chonburi. There were 2 places that we visited which were Thai-Germany institution and Vistech or Vidyasirimedhi Institute of Science and Technology.

In the first place, Thai-Germany institution is a non-profit organization under the Thai ministry of education that Thai and Germany's government cooperates to establish this institution. The objective of this institution is to improve and develop the labor force in industrial part in Thailand to encourage labors to be able to access technology and machine and further training after graduating. 99 percent of students are sent from the middle and big industrial companies. There are 180 staffs which 80 of the staff are engineer and technician and the less of them are doing the other parts such as financial part or marketing part. For learning and teaching, there are no more than 15 students for 1 class and students will get the atmosphere of the real industrial plant. Moreover, this institution is promoted by the Thai government due to Thailand 4.0 policy. The 4 main things that this institution focus on our training, consulting, lending machine, and research and development in industrial technology. For technology, there are 3 main types of technologies which are a plate, automation, and maintenance technology.

The second place that we visited was Vistech but we only looked for the EECI part. EECI or Eastern economic corridor of innovation was established by the Thai government and it was located in Wangchan valley, Rayong province. EECI focuses on 6 areas which are modern agriculture and biotechnology, biofuel and biochemical, high-performance battery and modern transports, automation, robotics, and intelligent electronics, aviation and space, and

medical devices. Moreover, it also comprises of mega innovation clusters that are Airpolis, Biopolis, Food Innopolis, and Space Innopolis.

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