

July 1, 2019

As the role of CLMV is development companion, the financial integration and cooperation has become the part of evolution. Thus, the bank of Thailand has played a part of CLMV connectivity. As Thai commercial banks also get involved in growing interconnectedness between countries for further advantages. However, the first of all we need to know more about CLMV countries growth for investment decision making as the guest instructor, Punpilas, said as well as political stability in each country.

In relation to the information provided let us know that potential growth in individual countries is not the only factor for regional connectivity but the number of population also has affected as well. Showing by the GDP graph in CLMV countries, the larger number in population the more in GDP growth. To illustrate instructor comparing Lao PDR and Vietnam which has a huge different number in population. Total population in Vietnam is ten times more than Lao and GDP is also larger by sixteen times. In my point of view, I think the number of population is positive correlated with GDP. The evidence that support my thought according to the Solow growth model also mentioned that the aggregate income increase at the rate of population growth which implies the greater GDP.

Moreover, we should concern about the political stability because it has affect CLMV's economic development. In the case of CLMV countries which have variety of governance. Each system has their own advantages and disadvantages as the instructor giving the example of Vietnam using communist party system, the decision making take place direct from the top and fast . Nevertheless, in my opinion this system is proper for the country that need to be developed but the drawback would be when making wrong decision.

For greater connectivity in CLMV, bank of Thailand facilitate trade and investment. From all of the BOT's role in financial sector development, The one that people in my age

tend to face more often is using QR code for cross-border QR payment which encourage to connect payment infrastructure with other countries. The example case is cooperation between Thanachart bank from Thailand and BCEL from Lao.

Moreover, the development plan also aims to enhance efficiency. To illustrate sending money back to Lao in amount of 3,000 baht but the fee is 1,000 baht which is quite high. Thus, BOT trying to promote using formal channel as expanding the branch of bank to Lao. Moreover, the enlarge of banks in ASEAN also increasing potential and growth rate as well.

This class made me understand more about the interconnectedness among CLMV countries which not only focus on development but also stability. The sustainable economic well-being also depends on other countries too especially neighbor countries. As Thai people, I think this is a great opportunity for Thailand's gain , the centered location as a hub of business connectivity. The benefits will be lower transaction cost and more convenient payment methods.

July 3, 2019

In globalization era, the innovation has been developed every second. But many people are worried about sustainability. Thus, united nation has launched the new development agenda called sustainable development goals for making the connectivity and equality between individual country. Today, the content of the lecture also relates to SDGs as well. Initially, the instructor Aj. Chol Bunnag mentioned about the previous millennium development goals which has eight goals but now there are more nine goals added.

Before we talk about seventeen goals, I just realized during the class that if there were not sustainability issues, it would not have to set the goals. Fortunately, the instructor also said the reasons that lead to goal making which not only happen in local region but global too which can be categorized into two shades, weak and strong sustainability. Moreover, there are three pillars of sustainability as society, economy and environment. As I took EE390 which the content is about agricultural and rural development, that is why I quite familiar with the pillars. Even the graph that instructor provided was mainly focus on economy part but as my previous knowledge the intercept between three sector also has its own point or main focusing but if there is intersect all of these three sector, it is the point for sustainable development. To compare with the report on MDGs set, it is obvious that some of the previous goals were reformulated and reinstated in SDGs

As the more goals involved, there are more functions and structure of the SDGs. Nevertheless, the indicator that measure these goals achieved are more various too. The overall number indicators is more than two hundred. I think it is good that there are many of indicators because as each region or country have different in culture, traditional or policy which implies they can be respond to the SDGs goal in dissimilar ways. That is why they separated indicators in to three tier which monitor result in different figure of perspective.

July 4, 2019

The greater Mekong sub region is a critical component that drives the connectivity and competitiveness among community. The aim is to build production, trade and investment in cross-border area by using some advantages determinant from neighbor countries. Today, the guest instructor from CIMB Thai Aj.Amonthep taught us about East-west economic corridor. Initially, we had been looked through the overview economic of each country using GDP as indicator. There are some similarity in Laos and Vietnam.

In the class, as the instructor said the economic growth in Lao and Vietnam are quite in the same direction. First, he gave the significant advantages of investing in Lao due to its natural resources, cheap labor, and connect with the southern part of China and also stability in government. Moreover, the government also give the welfare to the investors by tax benefit. By this policy the foreign direct investment has impact to the country by increase income distribution as well as economic growth to sever percent.

However, the culture in Lao is different in individual region. As the instructor said he had been travelled to Lao and experience the various culture through each city. Thus in my of view, this could lead to complication in doing business. But this problem can solved by joint venture or franchise as the last class we had been studied. The business opportunities in Lao are quite similarly as in Vietnam but Vietnam GDP are higher. The cause would be in Lao, they are many holidays and Lao people are not working overtime. Plus, Vietnam labor are more skilled and able to do over-time work and more educated which could be the comparative advantage for them.

In the afternoon session, the instructor let us do the debate by the left-sided seats were Lao presentative and otherwise were Vietnam. And Aj.Amonthep be the investor deciding to

invest whether in Lao or Vietnam. I was on the Vietnam side. The atmosphere during the debate was really fun. Our team had been searching a lot in the point that we gaining more advantage for competing and the presentation we were acting like we were on the meeting discussion. The main point that I think the instructor could not agree more are in Vietnam has a variety of natural resources than Lao such as dessert which Lao do not and the educated and high-skilled labor.

To sum up, in both countries are gradually growing but in Vietnam, there are more potential in overall. This class has emphasized the significance of business opportunities in GMS region. Using the cooperate between countries for further advantage competitive.

July 5, 2019

Studying this courses relates directly to the industrial sector, which the main sector that affect the economic growth and GDP in individual country. Additionally, Germany taking the number one seat in innovation for a long period since in the past. Therefore, today we were on a trip to Chonburi for visiting Thai-German institute and also school of information science and technology as well.

Due to industry 4.0 which most countries prepare themselves in terms of internet of link and in increase efficiently in manufacturing the automation becoming the part of technology too. One of interesting in machinery as in the visiting at German-institute was maintenance technology which can be classified into 3 process, but the last process is the most fantastinating because it can us heat as maintain the mechanic. Moreover, about 4.0 is there is no labor required in production process which is rarely case happen in Thailand. Because in our country are still in industry 2.0 almost 3 that implies labor required. And the concept is lean production which reduce cost and fully reach the potential effective, usually found in Japan. Even, Thailand is still developing country but for further convenience and full potential in process, they import the Germany machine and also send Thai people to Germany for training and improving skills as Germany get involved for helping poor country. But for now Germany perspective changed. Thus, Thailand turn in to cooperate with japan China and Singapore instead.

Moreover, PTT Thailand established science institute called VISTEC which open for master degree and doctoral degree. The objective is to create high innovation for our country and decrease export innovation or technology from other countries. By at end of 2020, its goals is to be Thailand's leading university which can be shown by research output. The direct advantages of VISTEC would be three large industrial province in Thailand, the

private or public company could hire VISTEC doing the research for them. Example research of the institute is power bank but not like normal in the market but using carbon from the reactor which cost is zero and the time for full charge is only 30 minutes. Moreover, another project they have been working on is about disabled person for fall detection, if they were fall, the system will detect and send notification to emergency contact.

From my point of view, the technology and innovation is the key determinant that drives the country growth and also prevent resource curse. Moreover, we are on the process of developing our own country staff to reach full potential efficiency in technology. I think this is very interesting and straight to the point of problem solving not only benefit in industrial sector but also using this as comparative advantages.

