

Getting to know CLMV country, CLMV country seems to have high growth which are around 6-7% GDP growth. Vietnam is the largest country in CLMV in term of GDP and population while Laos has the lowest population and GDP but the main income for Laos is the electricity as they have been called the power of Asia. CLMV's economic development policy is stable due to their political stability like in Laos and Vietnam. They governed by the communist party and sometimes, Cambodia has the conflict in their country so all of these countries try to stable their economics. Macroeconomic analysis in CLMV are limited due to data limited. In Laos, they didn't participate in the IMF's GDDS so it's difficult for us to analyze and in Cambodia, they don't have the mechanism to monitor the FDI so they don't know exactly how much money they got invested. With Thailand, Vietnam doesn't have the land connection but we still have trading with each other by crossing Cambodia so that the data is so small. CLMV are popular destinations for Thai investors since it's not far from Thailand and it's similar environment and resources but the cost is lower.

There are many presence of Thai commercial banks in ASEAN especially in Lao PDR because the bank did the market research and there are a lot of supported customers enough to invest in Laos. While in Myanmar, they just opened the country less than 10 years so there are only give the license to some bank and others can only provide for the consultation. China maintains its soft power in CLMV by investing in infrastructure projects such as the railway project.

BOT has three-year strategic plan to promote a stable financial environment to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development and they focus on the connectivity. There are four strategy that BOT tries to work on. First is the springboard to CLMV. it's the project that provide the infrastructure and give the service about the transaction to decrease

the cost, have more convenient and more efficiency. Next strategy is convenient and cost-competitive financial services with CLMV. They ask to relax the regulation to help investors, importer and exporter. Third is CLMV one voice policy and compatibility which Thai government will share what they're doing to each other. Last is the CHINDASEAN strategy that trying to find the new market in China and India also but we still don't know much about India. Another thing that BOT tries to promote is the cashless society by using the QR code so that it'll be more convenient. In addition, BOT tries to provide the liquidity and facility to the importer and exporter by using the local currency not the middle currency. Last week, there is the ASEAN meeting in Thailand and our prime minister encourage 3 topics, connectivity, resilience and sustainability.

In my point of view, the ASEAN meeting is just a ^{ประชุม}ประชุม in Thai-Chinese. When one country is a chairman of that round, it's just a little party and lunch for the leaders since there's no activity active enough to be a big issue and develop each country. The only policy that seems to be active is the reducing in tariff which is good but still not affect Thai economy. Moreover, I listened to Prayut speech that he won't left someone behind. In the funny view, will we be the last country in ASEAN in terms of economic? Due to the 1st of July, Vietnam is the forth country in Asia that signed the contract with EU about the free trade area. They are going to the next step. The FDI and export volume are going to rise up and they could cut in line and go beyond Thailand. I read the news about FTA with EU and Thailand've talk with EU for many times to sign the contract also but they comment on us about the government system, the democracy but conceal the dictator system.

In another point that I interested in the lecture is the cashless society. Thailand is in the stage of using device to pay for stuff and if it could expand to CLMV, it's amazing and it'll be more convenient for everyone if we could use the Alipay as a prototype.

In these recent years, the sustainability has been the main issue in this world. The sustainability involve in our environment and surrounding and it's the consequences from the regional, country and global policy. The sustainability's related to the poverty, inequality like the slum community under the BTS rail line, the conflict between each country, the gender inequality, food security which can be divided into four parts, supply, demand, nutrition and stability of food supply since the population growth is still increasing and also the climate change issue that make the changes of the economic structure and the deforestation.

In Thailand, there are many problem that need to be solve such as the poverty rate, food safety like spray the insecticide, the gender inequality for example the number of female in the parliament, the pollution, the waste that put into the sea, traffic jam problem and water to be waited for release. The sustainability is what we talk about long term policies that develop the quality of life.

The concept of sustainability is the three pillars which is the combination of economy, environment and society. After many years of promoting the sustainability, in 2015 UN members come up with sustainable development goals(SDGs) but in some countries it's a set of indicators. There are 17 goals in the structure of SDGs and they've been categorized into 5 groups, 5 Ps. The first P is people that contains five goals which are no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality of education, and gender equality. Second is prosperity that contains affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure, reduce inequality, and sustainable cities and communities. The third P is planet, the environment. It consists of clean water and sanitation, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, and life on land. The last two P

is important to have in each country due to the connectivity among pillars. Those two are peace and justice strong institutions, and partnerships for the goal.

In my opinion, in the next ten years, due to the three pillars of sustainability, Thailand will have some development but may have some negatives. For the economy pillar, I think the political system will still be the same because of some institutions and the corruption that is hard to eradicate. A number of poverty are lower compare with the one under the poverty line. The partnership with other countries will increase for example the free trade area so it will boost the economy. Moreover, when AI comes, the skilled job opportunity will increase also because of the better quality of education while the unskilled job opportunity may be drop owing to the substitution of AI. For the environment, I think every problems whether it be the air pollution, water pollution, huge amount of waste or the deforestation will be better since we can find more way of management and technology. For the society, I think LGBT will be more accepted in Thailand. There will be lower plastic bag by looking at some developed countries, they use tote bag more and pay for it to reduce the plastic. Last is I think it'll better traffic transportation system such as the BTS and MRT that can access in more area.

Essay 10 (4/7/19)

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I really appreciate to study with this guest lecture. Among all of the lecturer, I like him the most. First, he talked about East-West Economic Corridors from Thailand. Laos has no area connected to the sea but Vietnam has and Vietnam also has the connectivity to the two regions in China. For the East-West economic corridor, the road is from Myanmar cross to Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. As we see that the route cross the central of Thailand like Sukhothai and Pitsanulok. They are likely to grow in the future. Laos has ten

SEZs while China, Thailand and Vietnam is the main partner for FDI. I think people want to invest in Laos because the wage is low, the resources are abundant, it connects with China and also the tariff is lower. The main business opportunities in Laos can be categorized into seven big parts. First is the construction. In the past people travel difficultly so the buildings, roads, tollways have been developed. Second is the tourism which involves food, restaurants, hotels or cultural heritages. Third is about the energy since everyone knows that Laos is called the energy of Asia by having the dam and contribute it into hydropower. Fourth, retail like shopping mall or convenient store as we can see Central group had invested in Laos. Fifth, the food and agriculture. There are abundant resources that we can find in Laos like the rubber, cassava, corn and coffee bean. One of the best coffee in Laos is the civet coffee and it used to be loved by French when they were colonised. Sixth is manufacturing and export. The disadvantages for Laos is they are landlocked but the advantages of landlocked are no disaster from the sea and there are a lot of connectivity to other countries. Last is the cosmetics because Laos people like to watch Thai drama so it could be a great opportunity.

Next is Vietnam. There are variety area over Vietnam due to the fertile area and the climates like in the North of Vietnam, the crops are hard to grow contrast with in the South of Vietnam. Over 64% of FDI in Vietnam is the processing and manufacturing industries since there are plenty of opportunities and can lower the cost for the investors.

In my point of view, I think Vietnam has more attractiveness for the investors. They linked with China and also have the sea port. The quality of people continue to increase and they work harder than some other countries. Also the aging society will become an issue in Thailand while in Vietnam, the amount of teenage and young adult generation is huge means that in the long-term, about ten years, future, there are plenty of production input.



Today we went to Chonburi trip which I expected a lot. First we went to Thai German Institute where they trained people in the industrial sector to be more familiar with the machine in the technical ways not only the textbook knowledge. They encourage more productivity and want Thailand to go into industrial 4.0 where robots help do work and provide the convenience that controlled by human. There are four main sections in TGI which are training, consulting, lending the machine and research and development.

In the afternoon, we went to VISTECH where genius students come to study and do the research within four big topics, digital, biotechnology, advance material, and energy and environment. I really surprised how Thailand can develop a small smart city like in Japan that Toyota did that. In the smart city, they provide the mobility, infrastructure, environment and smart management. Everyone in the university seems to be clever even the staff. We went to a smart living room and exited that how technology can do to detect every motion and emotion of that persons.

It makes me think that AI is scary. It can substitute us in almost every ways since I saw the presentation about the machine that can know one's emotion whether that person is angry, sad, or happy so they may know everything that people do. So I think in the near future, the robot might control us if we don't develop ourselves to become a person who can control them. Moreover, they can snatch your job as I read that China is developing the judges robot to be in the court and decide the solution of the situation. In addition, doctor became more useless when some cases of operation, the developers try to make a doctor robot but of course it's still expensive means that when the price is reasonable, we all can lose the job.