



Essay July 1, 2019

In 2018, CLMV are frontier markets with the highest growth. Cambodia growth is 7.3 Follow with Vietnam (7.1), Myanmar (6.7), and Lao PDR (6.5) but the world growth is only 3.6. Vietnam is the largest country in CLMV in term of GDP which is 175.3 billion and population which is 95.5 million. Lao PDR is the smallest country which have only 6.9 million population. CLMV's economic development policy is stable due to their political stability. In Myanmar it used a multi-party democratic system which, the military holds a large amount of power in the government. In Laos used a single-party system called Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). In Vietnam also used single-party system called Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV). In Cambodia used a multi-party democratic. Vietnam has the highest export rate in CLMV followed by Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

Now China is trying to maintain its soft power in CLMV by investing in infrastructure projects which is China's Asian Link Project. New rail lines in Thailand, Laos and Myanmar with plans to link existing train lines in Cambodia and Vietnam. New rail lines in Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar with plans to link existing train lines Cambodia and Vietnam. High speed passenger train routes to be built from Bangkok through Vientiane up to Mainland China.

BOT have 3-year strategic plan focus on CLMV due to CLMV is important. Mission in this 3-year strategic plan is to promote a stable financial environment to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development. First is stability in monetary, financial, financial institutions, and payment systems. Second is development in financial system, connectivity, and financial inclusion, market conduct and sustainability. Third is internal excellence in data system and analytics, research excellence, human resource, organization capability, stakeholder's engagement.



Essay July 3, 2019

What is sustainable development? Sustainable Development is the development that reach the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Two types of sustainability, first weak sustainability is a sustain society's consumption pattern, input can be varied and substituted, natural capital can be substituted by technological and financial capitals. Second strong sustainability is all cumulative negative externalities have to be eliminated in long run, have zero externalities in short-run and long-run, no degradation in the capitals especially natural capital, the earth will enter the steady state from this.

The Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs, The 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development took by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart is the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries either developing or developed in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go along with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a major part in the Agenda 2030. The Agenda was adopted by 193 UN member states on September 25, 2015. SDGs is operational since 2016 to 2030. SDGs have 5Ps which is people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnership. First is to make no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, and also gender equality. Second is to make affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, sustainable cities and communities. Third is to make clean water and sanitation, responsible consumption and production, climate action,

life below water, and life on land. Fourth is to make peace and justice strong institution. Fifth is to make partnerships for the goals.



Essay July 4, 2019

SEZs came from Special Economic Zones is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. Special Economic Zones in ASEAN Vietnam has the most SEZs follow Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Brunei, and Singapore which is 313, 270, 224, 90, 50, 19, 15, 11, 7, and 6.

Now we going to take a look about exporting from Thailand to CLMV countries. First in Cambodia 58 percent of Thailand's export to Cambodia occur through border trade, with Aranyaprathet border area making up about 60 percent of total Thai exports to Cambodia. Exports through border areas increased in line with the expansion of land transport, strong economic growth rising in foreign investment. Main export to Cambodia is refined fuels beverages, sugar, precious stones and jewelry, and motorcycle & parts. Second Laos, the main products that exported are refined fuel, automobile and parts, steel products and chemical products. 96 percent of Thai exports to Laos occurred through border trade with Nong Khai border area making up 41 percent of total border exports to Laos. However, the share of exports through Nong Khai border area is expected to decrease because other borders have become have become more popular. Third Myanmar, products that exports to Myanmar is automobile parts, beauty products, motorcycle and parts, and sugar. 74 percent of Thailand exports to Myanmar is exported through border trade. Most of the exports occurred through Mae Sot border, Tak, makes up about 70 percent of total border exports from Thailand-Myanmar, followed by the exports through Ranong border. Fourth Vietnam, Thailand's export to Vietnam have increased since 2013. Main products are motor cars and parts, Air conditioning machine and parts, beverages, refined fuels and plastic resin, etc. Vietnam's FDI in 2015 was \$22.8 billion with strong inflows going to the manufacturing sector, a key driver for the country's economic growth.

Essay July 5, 2019

Today our class have visited Thai-German Institute or TGI and Eastern Economic Corridor of Innovation or EECi . First place was Thai-German Institute, Thai-German Institute was established by cooperation between Thailand government and the Federal Republic of Germany with the objective of allowing the institution to be an agency that has efficiency in transferring advanced production technology to Thailand industrial sector. An independent management style and the educational system under the supervision of the ministry of industry, with the foundation development industry to support operations. After the cabinet approved the establishment in September 1992, the institute began to open the office in 1995 until the start of training services for the industrial sector. The first time in January 1998, since then, the institute has grown continuously until now. Thai-German Institute's vision is to lead in increasing productivity of the target industry by upgrading technology such as innovation and personal in the field of automation and robotics, including machine and molds to be competitive in the industrial 4.0. Thai-German Institute's mission is to support information for policy development, target industry development or Industrial Intelligence Unit.

Eastern Economic Corridor of Innovation or EECi is located in Wangchan Valley, Rayong province in the east of Thailand. It's being established by the Thai government as an "Innovation Hub" to support frontier industries in 6 focused areas which is modern agriculture and biotechnology, biofuels and bio-chemicals, high performance battery and modern transports, automation, robotics, and intelligent electronics, aviation and space, and medical devices. It comprises of mega innovation clusters that are BIOPOLIS, ARIPOLIS, SPACE INNOPOLIS, and FOOD INNOPOLIS. BIOPOLIS focus on innovative agriculture, chemical & bioprocess technology, and functional ingredient. ARIPOLIS focus on sensing innovation, computing innovation, manufacturing & service innovation, cyber-physical

system integration. SPACE INNOPOLIS focus on high attitude pseudo-satellite unmanned aerial vehicle (HAPS UAV) & global navigation satellite system (GNSS), and NQI aerospace. FOOD INNOPOLIS focus on food automation, and IoT for food.

It was an amazing experience to went to TGI and EECi. I have known the process of the production that I have never known and have seen the machine that I never seen.