

CMMU (Dr. Suthep)

Logistics is an activity of transporting or delivering products to consumer. It is undeniably true that logistics is one of the key factor that drive every business sector and it also an important successful key for several business in today's era. When it comes to business, every one want to grow and expand them more boardly, within both national and international country. Logistic can helps people controlling the flow of supply chain and keep stable pace with customer's demand. In the following paragraph, the advantages of logistic and ASEAN's logistics will be provided as well as the impact of COVID-19 on logistics sectors.

As Dr.Suthep mentioned in class that logistic services help several business save the costs and times for delivering product from one place to other place. The more well-organized and larger logistic sectors are, the more benefit that company gain. There are several TPL or third party logistic service provider in Thailand, for example, Thailand post, one of the most well-known logistic own by government. Thai post serves delivery service across Thailand and abroad. One of the strength that Thai post have served for this sectors for many year, so they mostly have information about every little alley in Thailand which helps them deliver product to receiver in the short period of time. Besides, Thai post website provide more accurate real time parcels' status for their customers compared to another company. With all this reason, many online stores tend to use Thailand post for logistics service because they truly trust the quality of their services. Dr. Suthep also mentioned that in order to succeed in logistics sector, you have to understand both internal and external factors. Many brand such as Zara and Pomelo try to improve logistics management and use this strategy to grow and boost their company's profit.

It might be unclear how much logistics important for many sectors until the COVID-19 epidemic. Once the supply chain stop, it is hard for almost every sector to continue what they

currently do now that logistic is a linkage between suppliers, producers and customers. The consequences of interruption create such a huge impact in the economy world. Many businesses have to pause their production and some even have to give up on their company. For instance, many restaurants in the CRG or Central restaurant group normally target walk-in customers, but since the spreading of virus, people change their lifestyle and start eating at home and order food through delivery service. In this case, several restaurants have to change their strategy by focus more on delivery services and cooperate with logistics company.

In conclusion, there are another logistics sectors apart from business logistics such as international logistics. It is important for business owners and investors to understand the supply chain, what is the weak and strong point in each country because different countries have different rules and policy on the logistics. If you want to expand your business to international world, you should understand this sector in order to built strong strategy for your company.

Post COVID-19 CLMV economy (Dr.Amonthep)

COVID-19 epidemics creates a huge negative impact on many countries around the world. ASEAN's countries also get affected from this virus as well as the rest of the world. The consequences of COVID-19 on each country can indirectly affect to another country now that many of them are trade partners which definitely hurt economic sectors in many countries, not only large case count country. In the following paragraph, post COVID-19 of CLMV countries will be discussed along with my personal opinion base on knowledge from this class.

Firstly, Laos is one of the CLMV country that have small size population. There are many destinations for investors to invest in Laos such as Vientiane and Savannakhet. Because the low number of competitors in Laos, many investors take this opportunity to start their business and penetrate market, not to mention the fact that Laos has a lot of resources which attract many FDI in their country. Construction is one of the most popular business industries in Laos because Laos has such a small density compared to their side, so there are several road construction in order to expand transportation path within countries. Moreover, tourism sector have been increasing in recent year and it is one factor that drive Laos economy.

Secondly, as we know that Vietnam economy has been interestingly improve in recent year. Thier citizen have high purchasing power compared to another CLMV country. Even though they does not share any border with Thailand, Vietnam still be an attractive country for Thailand to invest, especially in retail business. According to an example in the class, some of products in Vietnam labels in Thai language because Vietnamese trust in Thai brand and quality of Thai product. Vietnam does not affect from COVID-19 as much as another CLMV country because they still gain stable domestic demand and foreign investment in their country. Furthermore, their management of controlling virus is admirable from many countries by keeping minimum infection

rate. I believe that Vietnam will be the fastest country in CLMV that can recover from this epidemic because of their healthcare system.

Thirdly, one of the border trade partners of Thailand, Cambodia, has such a huge increase in land transportation which improves domestic export sector. The inflow of FDI in Cambodia has been continuing to rise, and large investors mostly come from the United States and China. With this reason, Cambodia tends to heavily rely on US and Chinese markets. After the hit of COVID-19, Cambodia's economy seems to suffer because of the falling of western demand and the disruption of supply chain. Export and import sectors have fallen over time. The growth of Cambodia is expected to slow down due to the recovery period of the pandemic and likely to hurt the economic sector.

Lastly, Myanmar's economy is mostly based on the agriculture sector, exporting agricultural goods from their countries. They start to allow more foreign countries to invest and be more open for trade. After the spreading of COVID-19, the number of tourists in Myanmar has fallen as well as the decreasing in agriculture exports. Even though their government tries to improve their current economy by supporting FDI, it is still difficult for them to recover from this situation.

In addition, this COVID-19 epidemic is one of the most dangerous situations that happen and it causes such a large impact to the world's economy. There have not been any certain solutions from any country to tackle this problem, so they just have to control the infection number and raise awareness in their country in order to stabilize the situation. Each country is hurt in different sectors and each of them requires different strategies to solve the problem. Therefore, every country has to be ready to handle any possible situation to be able to survive this outbreak.