



# B.E. International Program

## Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University



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### Course Syllabus

#### **EE460 Thai Economy (Section 046401)**

<b>Semester:</b>	1/2018 (August 14 – December 3, 2018)
<b>Number of credits:</b>	3 credits (3-0-6)
<b>Lecture Time:</b>	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 09.30 – 11.00 hours
<b>Lecture Venue:</b>	Room 206, Faculty of Economics
<b>Instructor:</b>	Professor Bhanupong Nidhiprabha Office hours: Tuesday and Thursday 13:00-15:00 Room 517 Email: bhanupong.460@gmail.com

#### **Course Description**

Thailand's economic structure has substantially changed since the 1960s in the form of rapid economic development and growth. However, Thailand regularly experienced external and internal shocks. The economic growth has slowed down after the upheaval in the political situation and global growth slowdown. The intricate relationships between poverty, income distribution, and globalization will be discussed with references to situations around the world. The process of economic policies formulation, implementation of monetary, exchange rate, and fiscal policies are reviewed. The course examines economic policies that may enhance or hinder sustainable economic and social development, in particular, the rise and fall of some industrial and agricultural sectors. The course focuses on the complicated relationship between the Thai economy and the world economy.

**Prerequisites:** *EE 311 and EE 312*

## **Course Objectives**

The objective of this course is to provide students with a deep understanding of the Thai economy by utilizing economic theories, based on lessons learned from the past. It is expected that students would be able to analyze controversial issues relating to the Thai economy. The students must learn to observe class rules and discipline: Please dress respectfully and attend the class punctually.

## **Course Evaluation**

Grading is based on a midterm exam (30 %), homework, class attendance, and quiz (10 %), and final exam (60 %). Class attendance is a necessary condition for passing the exam. To qualify for sitting for the final exam, students must not miss the class more than 6 from the total of 30 lectures.

## **Lecture 1: Historical Perspective**

We explore the reason why Siam and Japan experienced a diversion in economic development pattern despite sharing the same time of trade opening. What are fundamental determinants of growth? Do good institutions matter for rapid development?

J.C. Ingram (1971) *Economic Change in Thailand, 1850-1970*, Stanford University Press Chapters 1-2

Yasuba, Yasukichi and Likhit Dhiravekin (1985) "Initial conditions, institutional changes, Policy, and their consequences: Siam and Japan, 1850-1914." Chapter 2, *Japan and the Developing Countries*, Kzushi Ohkawa and Gustav Ranis, Oxford: Basil Blackwell

## **Lecture 2: Rethinking Growth Strategy**

Rodrik, Dani, ed. *In search of prosperity: Analytic narratives on economic growth*. Princeton University Press, 2003.

Rodrik, Dani. 2004. "What do we learn from countries narratives?" *In search of Prosperity* [www.pupress.princeton.edu/chapters/s7518.pdf](http://www.pupress.princeton.edu/chapters/s7518.pdf)

Easterly, William. "The lost decades: developing countries' stagnation in spite of policy reform 1980–1998." *Journal of Economic Growth* 6.2 (2001): 135-157.

McCleary, William. 2013 Book Reviews "Why Nations Fail" by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, *Thammasat Economic Journal*, 31(1) 109-117.

### **Lecture 3: Early Economic Development--The first three decades: 1961-1990**

What can we learn from the historical path of Thailand's economic development? What were factors contributing to the rapid growth in the first three decades of Thailand's development planning?

"Thailand" in *Asia Rising*, Hal Hill and Maria Socorro Gochoco-Bautista (eds.) Cheltenham: Edward Elgar and ADB, pp. 345-384. 2013.

### **Lecture 4: Resilience of the Thai economy: 1991-2005**

There are structural mechanisms that would lessen the impact of the economic crisis, whether external or internal shocks. It is impossible to rule out various future shocks such as oil price hikes, realignments of major currency values, or crisis contagion. Is the Thai economy resilient enough to regain its pre-shock growth path in a V-shaped recovery?

"Resilience of the Thai economy" in *Thailand's Economic Recovery*, Cavan Hogue (ed.), Institute of South East Asian Studies, Singapore, 2006.

### **Lecture 5**

#### **Coping with the 1997/98 crisis**

We examine the consequences of capital inflows and outline Thailand's macroeconomic management and sustainable growth. The roots of the 1997 financial crisis are exposed. The V-shaped recovery was evident. We examine whether Thailand has learned any lessons from the 1998 crisis. Debt deflation episode and the underground economy are explained.

"Economic crises and debt-deflation episode in Thailand, *Asian Economic Bulletin*, December. 1998.

### **Lecture 6**

#### **Thailand's macroeconomic policy after July 1997**

We analyze premature liberalization of the capital account and explain the underlying political economy of liberalization. Macroeconomic development after 1997 is discussed in light of the monetary policy under the "new" exchange rate regime, where foreign exchange market intervention is still the order of the day.

"Thailand's macroeconomic policy after July 1997" *Asian Economic Papers*, Vol.2, no.1, 2003.

## **Lecture 7**

### **Unholy trinity and the coup**

We discuss the consequences of the Avian Influenza, the 2005 Asian tsunami, and the oil price shock in 2005. We examine the impact of the 2006 military coup and capital controls initiated by the Bank of Thailand in December 2006. A shift in fiscal spending pattern took place after the coup. In 2007, the Thai economy grew at the slowest pace among countries in the region. How had the coups changed the Thai economy?

“The Thai economy after the coup,” in John Funston (ed.) *Divided over Thaksin*, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. 2009

“The buffeting of Thailand by the unholy trinity of Avian Influenza, tsunami, and the oil price shock” *Asian Economic Papers*, Vol. 5, no.2, 2006.

## **Lecture 8**

### **The Global Financial Crisis**

We examine the development of the Global financial crisis in 2008 and discuss its impact on the Thai economy. The V-shaped recovery in Asia and Thailand provide valuable lessons for Thailand. We raise the question whether Thailand is heading for the Minsky moment.

Blanchard, Oliver, G. Dell Ariccia, and Paolo Mauro. “Rethinking macroeconomic policy” 2010

## **Lecture 9**

### **The Hard Road Ahead for Economic Recovery**

The effectiveness of policy responses to external shocks depends on the government’s ability to maintain the rule of law, accountability, human rights, and effective legal infrastructure. Maintaining the rule of law implies predictable outcomes from court ruling of legal disputes. Investors can proceed with less concern about risk and uncertainty that may arise from policy inconsistency. Fiscal and monetary policies would be more powerful with accompanying measures to boost consumer confidence and business sentiment to nourish the animal spirits of investors.

“The hard road ahead for Thailand’s economic recovery,” *Asian Economic Papers* 8(3), 113-137. 2009. “Effectiveness of Thailand’s macroeconomic policy response to the global financial crisis,” *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 27(1) 121-135. 2010.

## **Lecture 10**

### **Structural Changes in the Thai Economy**

The stylized fact about economic development is showed by Thailand's changing economic structure: output, employment, and exports. The focus is on the comparison between Thailand and other advanced and developing countries. The pessimistic view on the Thai agriculture is examined in light of agricultural productivity development.

## **Lecture 11**

### **The Resilience of Thailand's Agriculture**

The trend of Thailand's agricultural exports and Baumal-Bowen Hypothesis are explained. The comparative advantage of Thai agriculture is measured. Learning curve effect and Agricultural Export diversification are examined.

“Dynamism of the Thai Agriculture” *East Asian Economic Perspectives*, Vol. 12, No. 2, August. 2005

Upali Wickramasinghe. “Fostering Productivity in the rural and agricultural sector for inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific’ *Asia-Pacific Development Journal* 24(2). 2017.

## **Lecture 12**

### **Issues in Thailand's Agriculture**

The detrimental effect of Thailand's declining terms of trade is explained. Agricultural growth and its volatility are discussed. Chemical farming, food security and grain dependency are examined. International competitiveness of Thai agricultural exports is evaluated. Criticism of the rice-pledging scheme is discussed, based on the basis of costs and benefits analysis.

## **Lecture 13**

### **Industrial Competitiveness**

This lecture provides an overview of the industry via the discussion on the global competitiveness positioning of Thai manufacturing exports. We discuss Thailand's diversification of exports, competitive wage and exchange rates. R&D spending is analyzed.

## **Lecture 14-17**

### **The rise and fall of Thailand's export-oriented industries**

We explore four major industries: processed food, information technology, textile, and automobile. While facing non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries, these industries are still leading exports of Thailand. Does the success of these industries bode well for the resilience and dynamism of the Thai manufacturing sector?

"The Rise and Fall of Thailand's Export-Oriented Industries." *Asian Economic Papers* 16.3 (2017): 128-150.

## **Lecture 18**

### **Trade and Foreign Investment**

How important is the export sector as an engine of growth? What are factors contributing to high degree of trade openness? The globalization process in Thailand has been ongoing for the last three decades. In this lecture, we examine the relationship between trade and economic growth, FDI and its impact on network trade, trade structure and the role of FD, and the impact of the GFC on Thailand's exports.

## **Lecture 19**

### **The Tourism industry: vulnerable but resilient**

Background of the tourism industry in Thailand is presented. We investigate how the industry was adversely affected by shocks such as the tsunami and political unrest. The tourism industry, which accounts for 6 percent of GDP, is quite vulnerable to all types of shocks. The tourism industry is resilient, as it has undergone various external shocks. What factors were responsible for the fast recovery after the airport shutdown in 2007 and the riots in May 2010? How did the coups and terrorist attacks affect the industry? How important is China's factor?

"Thailand" in *The Asian Tsunami: Aid and Reconstruction after a disaster*, Jayasuriya, Sisira and Peter McCawley (eds.) Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2010.

## **Lecture 20**

## **Trade integration**

ASEAN integration is evaluated from the level of intraregional trade, investment, and capital flows. We discuss new economic geography and explain how the gravity model can be applied to Thailand's rising degree of trade exposure. We discuss the new regionalism, multiple free trade agreements, Mega Trade Blocs, such as ASEAN plus 6, RCEP, and TPP. The chapter reviews AEC's progress and challenges by examining the ASEAN Blueprint 2025.

## **Lecture 21**

### **External Influences and Adjustments of external imbalances**

We discuss the determinants of the current account, which is intricately related to internal imbalances. There are various channels of disequilibrium adjustments. Adjustments in output, prices, interest rates, and exchange rates would restore the equilibrium in the long run. The speed of the adjustment depends on how quickly those equilibrating variables are allowed to adjust freely. If some variables are not permitted to perform its equilibrating role, the burden of the adjustment will fall on other uncontrolled variables. What would happen if required fundamental adjustments are postponed?

“The ASEAN business cycle and China's slowdown” *The Philippine Review of Economics*, Vol. LII no.2 December 2015, 203-221.

“The global financial crisis and macroeconomic policy in Southeast Asia” In *Hand Book of Southeast Asian Economies*, edited by Ian Coxhead, Routledge, 2015.

## **Lecture 22**

### **Exchange rate policy, capital controls, and the stock market**

To what extent that growth of exports depends on weak currency? Intervention in the foreign exchange markets is ineffective because the baht/dollar exchange rate is dictated by the weakening dollar and short-term capital flows into asset markets. What were the consequences of the capital control imposed in 2006?

## **Lecture 23**

## **Financial Sector**

Performance of financial institutions is examined. Thai financial sector has emerged from the 1998 crisis become stronger and resilient, thanks to foreign capital injection, good governance, and strengthened financial regulations. What are consequences of banking consolidation and penetration of foreign banks? What factors are responsible for the resilience of Thai banks during the subprime mortgage crisis and the subsequent global recession?

“Premature liberalization and economic crisis in Thailand” in *Financial liberalization and the economic crisis in Asia* edited by Chung Lee, London: Routledge Curzon. 2003.

“The Global Financial Crisis and Resilience of the Thai Banking Sector” *Asian Development Review*, vol. 28, no. 2, 110–132, 2011.

## **Lecture 24**

### **Monetary policy strategy**

We outline the role of monetary policy in stabilizing growth and price stability; the trade-off between inflation and output, endogenous monetary policy, changes in the federal funds rate, and asset price bubbles. Should the Bank of Thailand tighten its credit policy to cool down inflation? Did monetary expansion stimulate growth in Thailand during the global recession 2007-2009? How should monetary policy be conducted during the debt crisis in Europe and the USA? We analyze the impacts of QEs conducted in the US and Japan.

“Impacts of quantitative monetary easing Policy in the united states and Japan on the Thai economy” *The Developing Economies* 54, no. 1, March 2016.

## **Lecture 25-26**

### **Fiscal policy, Fiscal sustainability, and Military Business cycle**

The role of fiscal policy as a tool for stabilization is discussed. Can fiscal expansion lead to sustainable growth? How sustainable is Thailand’s fiscal deficit? What is the role of institutions in shaping the country’s financial stability? What would be the consequences of fiscal populism policy in 2018? What is the appropriate level of public debt? How is the long-term growth path affected by fiscal structure and fiscal space?

“Lessons from Thailand’s Fiscal Policy” *Asian Economic Papers* Vol.14, no.3. 2015.

## Lecture 27-28

### Poverty and Income Distribution

The intricate nexus between income distribution, growth, and poverty are discussed. How were income distribution and external liberalization connected? What is the impact of social policy on poverty and distribution? How do sectoral productivity differentials lead to wage differentials and income inequality? What is the trend of income disparity between urban and rural areas? How did agricultural pricing and income policies affect poverty?

P.G. Warr, (2004) "Globalization, growth, and poverty reduction in Thailand," *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* Vol. 21(1) April, 1-18.

"The Distributive and Macroeconomic Impact of Liberalization in Thailand" in Taylor, Lance (ed.) *External Liberalization In Asia, Post-Socialist Europe, and Brazil*, New York: Oxford University Press . 2006.

## Lecture 29-30

### Urbanization and Sustainability

What is the relationship between urbanization and output growth in Thailand? We discuss the declining primacy of Bangkok and the importance of its satellite cities. We examine negative consequences of urbanization. Does Thailand provide a good example of sustainable urbanization? Does rapid economic growth necessarily imply unsustainable urbanization?

### Remarks:

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| ◆ First semester begins                                  | August 14, 2018                     |
| ◆ Period of withdrawal without "W"                       | August 14 - 27, 2018                |
| ◆ <b>Mid-Term Examination Period</b>                     | <b>October 1 - 6, 2018</b>          |
| <b>(Thursday, October 4, 2018, 09.00 - 11.00 hrs.)</b>   |                                     |
| ◆ Course withdrawal with "W"                             | October 1 - 6, 2018                 |
| ◆ Chulalongkorn Memorial Day                             | October 23, 2018                    |
| ◆ Last day of class                                      | December 3, 2018                    |
| ◆ <b>Final Examination Period</b>                        | <b>December 4, 6-9, 11-20, 2018</b> |
| <b>(Thursday, December 13, 2018, 13.30 – 16.30 hrs.)</b> |                                     |