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CLMV

(EE551, EE561)

8.5

Week 3 Essay

-1 July 2019

From this lecture, I getting to know more about CLMV counties and BOT connectivity. There are many facts mentioned in this class such as the high growth in frontier market, economic development policy, export and import of goods and services, economic diversification, macroeconomic analysis, share of border trade and etc. According to all the information, we can conclude that CLMV have a high potential to grow in many sectors which they also seem to be popular destination for Thai investor to get into it. The key points of growing interconnectedness between Thailand and CLMV is that we have a common factor to tighten relations between them; we have a physical connective to those countries, long history and cultural exchange and also sharing and doing a trade, investment, tourism and labor together. In terms of Bank of Thailand(BOT), they vision is to be an organization of vision and principles that engages with stakeholders in pursuit of Thailand's sustainable economic well-being which the mission is to promote a stable financial environment to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic development. Veerathai Santiprabhob, Governor of the Bank of Thailand, said "The ASEAN economic linkages will be strengthened further by adoption of financial technology to expand payment connectivity, especially to facilitate trade, investment, and service flows within our region." From my perspective, we can see that we are having a better payment connective using higher technological. Corroboration works cross-border payment and financial linkage both among central banks and financial institution which in the future it will create more connectivity making stronger system through CLMV and all ASEAN members.



-3 July 2019

Sustainability is most often defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations. A key feature of sustainable development is that it comprises three elements which is Environment, Society, Economy. The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly (UN). It is a major part in the Agenda 2030 operating since 2016 setting of indicators to review state of sustainability of the world, a region, and a country.

In class activity, the teacher asks our group to think about Thailand in the next 10 years. It was tons ideas flowing in to the paper on what I want our country to be like which after that I realize that we have so many problems that haven't been solve for a long time. For example, the problem of the waste that been increase continuously. One of the main problem is that Thai people not really pay attention on the effect of this action. From last couple years ago, Coca-Cola have a campaign of doing a green package helping the environmental by using less plastic under the name NamThip water. At first, after NamThip have been lunched in Thailand. It seems to be popular because the packaging was similar to the Japan edition promoting by squeezing the bottle after drink it. But not so long, with the same price with other brand that using the hard plastic. People start to have less attention on NamThip and get back to the same product they been using before. Some said that the packaging was too soft and the sound after someone squeeze it was annoying. From that NamThip designed to change from the soft green package to the normal plastic bottle to increase the number of the sales.

In conclusion, Sustainable Development Goals is the great idea on make the sustainability. However, not only in terms of the number of trash but also all 17 SDGs. If we can change people mindsets it would definitely create higher sustainable to the country.

-4 July 2019

The East–West Economic corridor is an economic development program initiated in order to promote development and integration of 5 Southeast Asian countries, namely: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. On this lecture, we mainly focused on economic corridors from Thailand to Savannakhet and Central Vietnam. Both of them having an increase in GDP and population growth every year creating a business opportunities in many ways.

A special economic zone (SEZ) is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include increased trade balance, employment, increased investment, job creation and effective administration. To encourage businesses to set up in the zone, financial policies are introduced. According from the lecture graph, we can see that Vietnam has the highest number of SEZs. However, Laos was ranking in the fourth lowest number of it. Next, we are looking at the share of export and import from Thailand to 15 major trading counties. (Cambodia, Laos Myanmar, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, India and World). From the graph, we can conclude that the highest share of export from Thailand to Vietnam and Laos are polymers of ethylene and refine fuels respectively.

Afterthat, the teacher assigns us to do a debate about the advantage on coming to come an invest in Vietnam vs Laos separating by the half of the class be the represent of Vietnam and the rest go for Laos which my team have to do Laos. Laos definitely has low number and percentage in almost every sector. With the most disadvantage is that Laos is an independent republic, and a landlocked nation. But on the other hand, Laos can still generate

the electricity which the highest export is the electricity generate from hydropower and aiming to be the battery of Asia.

Last but not least, this lecture was so much fun. We have to discuss as a big team which it was the chance for me to talk to other friends in class. I feels like I have more confident on doing a work and ready for the next week trip now.

-5 July 2019



On this day, we having a field trip to Chonburi and Rayong. The first place that we were visited is Thai-German Institute. Thai-German Institute is the cooperation between Thailand and Germany government aiming to create the effective department that can relay it to other on how to build and use the new highly technology. They mission is to step up Thailand technological, innovation and people to create readiness in the time of industrial 4.0. Next, we have been to Vidyasirimedhi Institute of Science and Technology (VISTEC). VISTEC is the collage that focuses on creating and cultivating excellent researchers and scientists with internationally accepted frontier research outputs that can be applied in a real industrial application under the PTT group aiming the student that can be an outstanding citizen with high morality and at the same time contributing towards inclusive and sustainable growth of the nation.

From this field trip, I have saw a lot of new technology with highly innovative. From my own point of view, I am not really interesting in science but for the overall this can be the starting point for Thailand to have a better education system which can generate the better standard of leaving and gaining a higher economic growth or either having a stronger relationship with other country on being a partnership in all kinds of suspect.