

Policy Innovation Forum 2022

Organized by
The Social Science Association of Thailand
and Tholos Foundation



The Social Science
Association of Thailand
(SSAT)

THOLOS
FOUNDATION

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Contents

Opening Remarks	3
By H.E. Mr. Amnuay Patise	3
Keynote Address	4
By Prof. Dr. Kriengsak Chareonwongsak.....	4
Session 1: Digital Economy	6
Speaker 1: Dr. Rom Hiranpruk	6
Speaker 2: Mr. Suprit Suwannik	7
Session 2: BCG Economy (Bioeconomy, Circular Economy, Green Economy)	10
Speaker 3: Ms. Watcharin Meerod	10
Speaker 4: Mrs. Kanwee Suebsuk	11
Session 3: Economic Liberalization.....	13
Speaker 5: Dr. Carmelo Ferlito	13
Speaker 6: Mr. Taweechai Charoensedtasin	14
Session 4: Informal Economy	16
Speaker 7: Dr. Bandid Nijathaworn.....	16
Speaker 8: Asst.Prof.Dr.Rattapong Sornsuparp,.....	17
Special Session A: The 2021 IPRI index	19
Speaker 9: Mr. Lorenzo Montanari.....	19
Special Session B: The international trade barrier index 2021	21
Speaker10: Mr. Philips Thompson	21
List of Onsite Participants.....	23
List of News and Media Coverage.....	24

Opening Remarks

**By H.E. Mr. Amnuay Patise
Former Deputy Minister of Finance**

Policies are an important government tool for promoting development. They affect the country, society, and the livelihood of all the people. Therefore, policymakers make a significant contribution in bringing positive impacts for the nation and for the world. Good policies have a lasting effect and lead to future development. The topics discussed today are therefore important for creating good quality of life for the people and development in all aspects both nationally and globally. If we want to create the most beneficial outcomes for the people, then we need innovative policies keeping up with the context of world events and meeting the needs of society now and in the future.



Keynote Address

By Prof. Dr. Kriengsak Chareonwongsak
Chairman of the Nation-Building Institute (NBI), Senior Fellow at Harvard University,
Honorary President of the Society of Social Sciences of Thailand who has written over 200
Thai-English books, over 500 research papers, 6000 Thai-English research articles



There have been leaders in many countries, prime ministers and presidents, who graduated from world-class universities, but still faced problems in driving their country forward at some level. This led to the idea that we should have a nation-building program to integrate various fields of knowledge together in order to come up with a real nation-building policy.

I introduced this idea at Harvard University, but it was first implemented in Thailand when I set up Nation-Building Institute and used Thailand as a lab for implementation in order to trigger the courage to think and do new things at a policy level, leading to lasting and sustainable progression.

In many cases, when policy innovation is first introduced, it may not be immediately widely accepted. Applying, the Innovation Adoption Theory, most people tend to oppose new policies at the beginning, and it usually takes time for them to become effective or accepted. This sometimes causes the newly initiated policies to become obsolete and difficult to achieve their

original objectives. Therefore, we must find a better way to facilitate policy innovations and ensure that they have a dynamic that is consistent with the changing environment.

One thing that makes driving a policy formulation easier is to design it systematically and contextually. This requires a detailed examination of cost and benefit of the policy, as the case may be, otherwise the policy may not have the desired effect. There are numerous examples of this: the production of cannabis snacks for children occurred because the liberal marijuana policy was not clearly stipulated; the local liquor license policy led to the inability on the part of smaller independent retailers to compete with big businesses; in Sri Lanka, the policy to prohibit the use of chemical fertilizer led to a decline in agricultural production which caused the economy to collapse.

Moreover, people's behaviour must also be taken into account because no matter how good the policy is, if it is not well communicated or is not favorable to the people, then the policy will be ineffective. If possible, it should also be the policy in which the people can participate in order that it truly meets the need of people.

We all have a duty to help each other come up with innovative policies that can be implemented and practiced in the context of building a nation. A good innovative policy must consist of the 3 I's: Innovation, Implementation, and Impact.

Session 1: Digital Economy

Speaker 1: Dr. Rom Hiranpruk

**Qualified Director, Policy Committee, Office of the National Cybersecurity Committee,
Ministry of Digital Economy and Society**



The past 20 years have seen significant advancements in internet technology. It was very apparent that technology was and remains to be used to help us live our daily lives. Even though the digital system is relatively new to Thailand but barriers blocking the advancement of such technology, which had been widely used in some other parts of the world, have been torn down during the lockdowns and restrictions necessitated by COVID.

New tools, such as online meeting platforms, cryptocurrency, email, artificial intelligence (AI) and web-based entertainment providers like Netflix or Spotify, all use internet technology and help make an important contribution to the development of the economy. As this technology becomes more widely accessible, there are certain dangers that may follow, such as exploitation or even illegal action and digital terrorism. Due to the worldwide popularity of online social platforms (such as Facebook or Instagram) the risk of breaches of personal privacy and identity theft become real problems. Consequently, Cyber Security is essential and it must be stable and reliable for users. If this is not taken seriously then major problems can surface. A recent example

is the attacks on Ukraine's cyber system by Russia before it invaded, beginning the war between the two countries, which has implications for almost all countries in the world. Therefore, sound digital policy is something that should not be ignored.

How can we know when change is imminent? For example, the change from petrol cars to electric cars results in the need for electric car assembly plants outside of Thailand to keep up with global trends. In such instances, the successful companies are the ones that are the first to adopt new technologies. Let us take into account usage by humans and view the need of human beings as the starting point rather than machines. Companies that will grow in the modern business world must be aware of 3 things:

1. The company must be a technology company
2. Companies must keep up and continually learn and adapt to new technology
3. AI systems should not only look for Big Data but also learn Small Data; for example, develop AI to recognise and adapt to human behaviour.

Speaker 2: Mr. Suprit Suwannik
Puey Ungphakorn Institute for Economic Research, Bank of Thailand



Early economic systems relied on a barter system as the medium of exchange for the payment of goods and services, exchanging goods such as chickens, ducks, and pigs. This evolved gradually into the use of gold as a currency to which a standardised value could be applied. The human need for convenience led to further evolution of the financial system into the use banknotes and credit that remains to the present day. However, the transfer of money in large amounts and long-distance payments is not always possible by these methods, leading to the development of electronic payment or e-payment systems. These are more convenient and require mediums such as Promptpay¹ in order to affect the exchange.

More recently the usage of digital currency or cryptocurrency has developed, especially since the Hamburger Crisis (or sub-prime crisis) in the United States (circa. 2008). This is an innovation that does not require an intermediary to exchange money and has been developed with smart contract technology.

Financial innovation has been evolving over time

e.g. e-Payment, e-Wallet, digital currencies

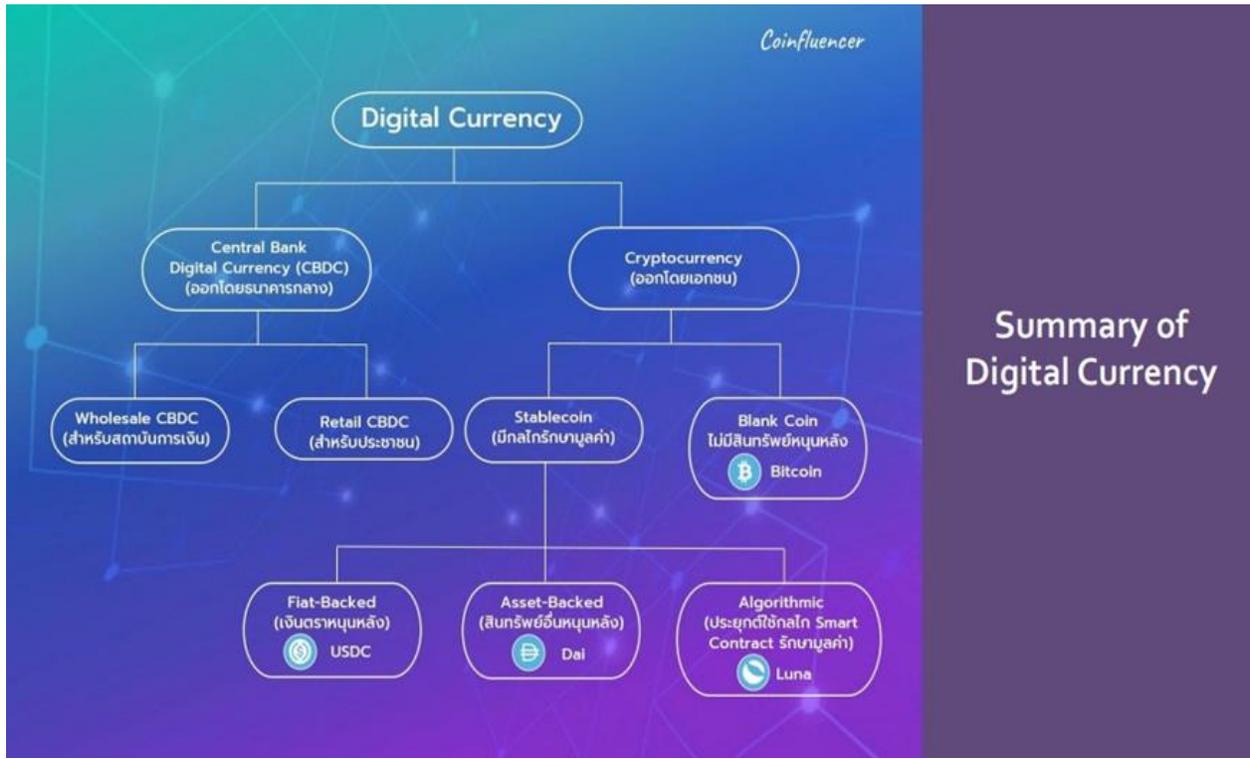


Digital currencies are divided into two types: Cryptocurrency and Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC).

First, cryptocurrency, a privately designed currency, is subdivided into smaller units, such as Blank coin and Bitcoin, which is a currency that does not have any backing asset. Another is Stablecoin, a currency backed by assets such as Fiat-Backed, Asset-Backed, and Algorithmic. All

¹ PromptPay is a real-time proxy payment service developed by Thai banks and Vocalink, a Mastercard company.

three currencies are risky investments. The other, Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), is a central bank-designed currency that is decentralized and does not use financial intermediaries.



It can be seen that cryptocurrencies are very useful in terms of improving the efficiency of financial services, increasing competitive opportunities for new players, and in building on innovation from smart contracts. However, there are also some limitations. Using digital currency as a medium of payment and services has two differing consequences. On the one hand, digital currency affects people and entrepreneurs, such as when buying basil with Bitcoin and Thai baht; both currencies have different levels of volatility; therefore, the price can fluctuate greatly and there can be a high risk of cyber theft. The other result is the impact on the country's financial economy. Most countries, such as China, Indonesia, and India, are still concerned about this form of currency while some countries, such as the United States, are very supportive. In Thailand, the policy of the national bank does not directly support cryptocurrency but it does allow its free investment.

Session 2: BCG Economy (Bioeconomy, Circular Economy, Green Economy)

Speaker 3: Ms. Watcharin Meerod

Senior Policy Researcher, National Security and Dual-Use Technology Center: NSD



As the current economic system is highly dynamic, we are unable to compete with other countries by traditional means. It can be seen that there is an emphasis on the importance of climate change around the world. We, as Thai people, should turn back and look at our strengths in using technology to help us while we focus on the Bio-Circular-Green Economy: BCG Model. Beginning with declining natural crises such as global warming and flooding, the issue makes us aware of the Global Goal toward Net Zero Emissions at COP26. A total of 81 countries have announced that they will reduce carbon emissions and more than 60 countries have carbon reduction plans in place.

In foundation, Thailand's biodiversity ranked 16th as the country's GDP grew with the declining natural resources. We need to take into account the Bio-Circular-Green Economy. Thailand's goal is to increase the use of the BCG model by 2030, and there are policies agreed upon to drive the BCG Economy in several areas of the country. These include: Lanna 4.0, emphasizing cultural promotion and wellness tourism; Damkwan 4.0, emphasizing Halal

innovation, aquaculture, and southern culture; Isan 4.0 which focuses on protein from insects and lifestyle tourism; Eastern 4.0 which focuses on industry and fruit exports; and Central 4.0 which focuses on waste-free, innovation for the elderly, and new travel styles.

From the roadmap of the BCG development, it can be seen that Thailand's opportunity on the world stage is to be a world kitchen. The food policy of Thailand should focus on setting food safety standards in order to meet the world standards and should be designed to increase production values and create innovation to increase the capacity of self-reliance, as well as balanced development.

Additionally, the country should set a development direction in the post-Covid crisis by taking into account the overall economic situation. It is important to develop and drive the country by adopting an effective economic policy, focusing on sustainable development, and building strength from within.

Speaker 4: Mrs. Kanwee Suebsuk
Specialist Policy and Planning Analyst, Innovation Division, Coordinating Unit on the Promotion of National Reform, Strategy and Cohesion



The strategic transformation office (STO) will help monitor the progress of all agencies involved in the BCG. It can be seen that there are project health checks by emphasizing the guidelines for checking these projects to drive BCG as follows:

1. Assess risks and search for issues.
2. Divide the risks in the implementation of the design project into 10 areas: 1) Strategy 2) Operation 3) Budget 4) Structure of work 5) Personnel 6) Laws, Rules and Regulations 7) Information Technology 8) Stakeholder issues 9) Communication and 10) Performance
3. Classify risks according to the severity of the impact, and
4. A summary of project health checks. The results were divided into 3 levels: 1) Excellent 2) Fair 3) Need a Boost, with an agreement on the guidelines for solving problems and obstacles with both the project owner agency and the strategic transformation office.

Today, there are a total of 49 projects that use digital technology to drive the working plan according to the national reform strategy; and which include a risk assessment and problem search process to find how many projects are at risk, how many risk issues have been found, and the number of topics that STO needs to proceed.

Session 3: Economic Liberalization

Speaker 5: Dr. Carmelo Ferlito
CEO, Center for Market Education (Malaysia)



Economic liberalization does not only mean that we open markets or allow other people to trade, but it also involves letting the market supply and demand run on their own with minimal government intervention. Even as we understand these facts, there is still a major question of how to properly open the market.

We should not only expect economic growth based on GDP figures, but to look at economic development that can be achieved through “innovation”, or what could also be called “new combinations”.

At the moment, we still lack innovations related to the development of the economy. Since most existing ideas seem not to be interested in entrepreneurship, it is important to study the principles of entrepreneurship. Thus, economic development starts with the fact that most people tend to make decisions which align with their goals; they can be alert to and take advantage of business opportunities, and thereby realize their profit expectations in line with the original goal.

Subsequently, some of these entrepreneurs will come up with new innovations which allow freedom within entrepreneurship, and the ability to think beyond the boundaries of their work. (McCloskey, 2016). This will play an important role in creating great enrichment, sparking ideas and creating innovations that ultimately lead to income generation and human progress.

If looking in detail at how freedom reduces harm, we can see that e-cigarette innovations have evolved to reduce the harmful effect (e.g., nicotine), and cigarette consumers are still satisfied as usual. Driving innovation must foster research incentives in the areas of creativity, development, and new merchandising. This also takes into account the tariff barriers of innovative products e.g. e-cigarettes, heated tobacco, and vaping products. All of this is related to economic liberalization that will lead to new subsidies until people change their behavior to reduce the use of health-destroying items and ultimately lead to a better quality of life.

Finally, in order for innovation to continue to grow, it has to be decided by the people in the market instead of just a handful of people in the administration room.

Speaker 6: Mr. Taweechai Charoensedtasin
Research Director, Institute of Future Studies for Development (IFD)



On the issue of free trade balance, if the market is too regulated, then damage can be caused to the economy resulting from ineffective competition. At the least there must be rules for free trade, otherwise, there will be a problem. Small organizations or insignificant people tend to be swallowed up or destroyed by those that are greater and more powerful. Not only should we be

concerned about and focused on economic growth, but also on poverty. One theory of economic growth is that it has to include sources of income for the poor, caring for both producers and consumers, and considering who should or should not do any activity. For example, licensing someone to open a bank, limiting competitors in the market or regulating trading conditions for foreign investors. We should take into account all aspects of the economy, society, politics, and environment. Therefore, a free-market economy is not just about an exchange market, but must also consider all aspects in order to be consistent and connected.

There are numerous reasons why free markets are sometimes ineffective. These include:

- production and/or consumption that affects others but producers/consumers have little (or no) concern for society in general (externality);
- the seller of goods or services possesses greater knowledge than the buyer (asymmetric information);
- commodities or services that are available to all members of a society (public goods),
- firms with market power or monopoly power.

If you look at the Economic Freedom Index as a whole, it was found that countries with high economic freedom were correlated with high economic growth, social progress, and an absence of corruption. Thailand was rated higher than average in this area. However, if we look within the index, it is also found that costs in the service sector are too high or dominate the market more than in other countries. Therefore, economic liberalization is only one of the factors of economic development and it has to be considered carefully.

Trade liberalization strengthens the economy due to higher competition that leads to lower prices for goods, increased quality, increased income, reduced poverty, and expanded business. It creates an opportunity for SMEs to grow into large businesses, as well as collaborating in R&D transfer and technology transfer. On the other hand, there are downsides, such as the decrease in tax revenue for the government or the fact that many businesses fail because they are unable to compete.

Therefore, when we open markets, we need to consider the regulations that are needed for the circumstances: (1) multiple goals, (2) multiple stakeholders, (3) the connection of all complex effects, (4) incomplete data due to high data costs, (5) future uncertainty, (6) ambiguity from indeterminate preference or fuzziness of class boundaries.

Session 4: Informal Economy

Thailand has a large informal economy, so it is important to indicate or show the overall picture of Thailand's current informal economic situation. How will this problem evolve if we don't deal with it early? What are the factors which prevent people from entering the systemic economy? Which policies will best drive the workforce in the next 3-5 years?

Speaker 7: Dr. Bandid Nijathaworn

CEO, Foundation for Public Policy and Good Governance, Former Deputy Governor Bank of Thailand, Adjunct Professor Hitotsubashi University (Japan), Member of the Council of Trustees and the Board of Directors of Thailand Development Research Institute



Informal workers are usually neglected, causing the country to lose the opportunity to exploit the potential of these workers as the driving force of the economy. Assessing the size of the informal economy by the IMF, which has been adopted as the basis of assessment in 158 countries, the average size of informal economies since 2015 is 38%. In Thailand that percentage is 43%. The majority of the Thai workforce, a figure of 60%, comprises informal workers and that percentage rises to 80% in SMEs. If we allow informal workers to enter the system, then there are three relevant factors for the development of the country, namely, economic growth, poverty reduction, and inequality.

Many people have no choice but to work in the informal sector. However, some areas of government policy push people to work informally and outside of officialdom. These include:

- (1) The rate of tax is too high or the taxation system is unsystematic or unfair;
- (2) Payments levied on employers or statutory benefits which must be paid to formal workers, which leads to decisions to hire informal workers; and
- (3) Most importantly, unfair competition with large corporations due to restrictions and government officials favoring large businesses, all of which drives small businesses into hiring informal workers.

Therefore, the solution must be contrary to the aforementioned policies in terms of taxation, exclusion, and competition. This should not be compulsory, but these businesses should be incentivized to enter the system gradually: if the informal economy disappears rapidly, it will be like losing a major vein of income and may cause immediate suffering. Consequently, a gradual integration is the better solution which still allows for some informal workers, such as in Singapore where these workers account for 11% of the total workforce

In summary, the informal economy should be carefully curtailed and reduced as much as possible but not completely or immediately. Rather it should be reduced incrementally and by creating additional incentives. In addition, it must be pointed out that if a company is already employing the workforce in the system, the company can grow into a large company as well.

Finally, as a solution to the problem, it must be understood that knowledge is everywhere in society. How do we gather knowledge to solve problems by allowing society to come up with solutions together, not just under the authority of a ministry or an agency? We should use the technology that is currently available to solve the problem by starting with small accomplishments such as Sandbox - pick an area, and organize the system to see how it is. Then use technology to analyze, and bring people into the system to gather information on what has been changed until the answer is obtained. We can use those methods to solve problems and they can then be replicated in many other places thus allowing the informal business grows to the formal business.

**Speaker 8: Asst.Prof.Dr.Rattapong Sornsuparp,
Vice Dean for Academic, Director, College of Social Innovation, Rangsit University**

Over the past 30 years, the informal economy has been continuously studied. The number of informal workers in Thailand has remained relatively constant; Thailand has the 13th largest informal economy in the world, and the 9th largest within ASEAN.

Governments around the world must scale the informal economy appropriately. Thailand's main problem, besides outdated legislation, is not providing big data in policy analysis and not analyzing the impact of those data, such as cannabis licensing that has allowed the ubiquitous marijuana trade. These are not only legal and permissible matters, but also require copious data and in-depth analysis. In addition, there is a need to reduce discretion in decision-making; eliminate bias in concessions; create a competitive environment in the market without a monopoly; and reshape the role of government making better use of digital technology.

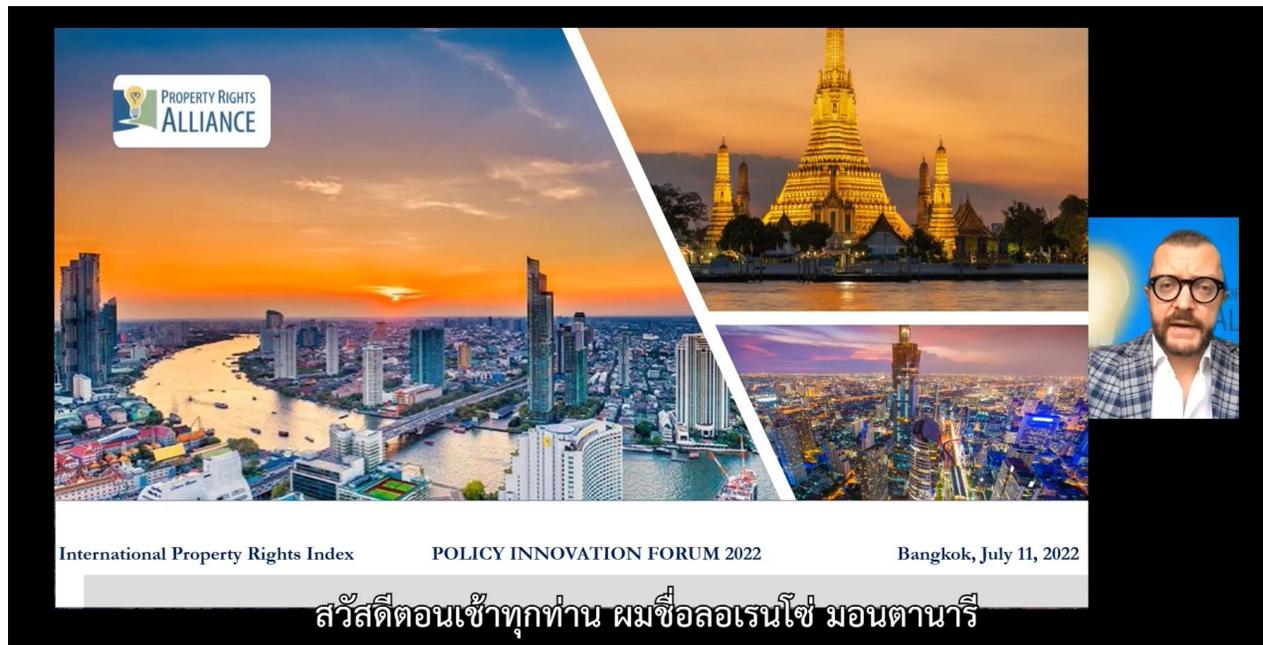
It is necessary when making public policy to have access to a huge database. If there is cooperation from the people sector, it will make the available information more accurate (e.g. shadow economy data that does not exist in the system) and if the people sector cooperates with the government in implementing the policy, positive changes will be evident.



Special Session A: The 2021 IPRI index

Speaker 9: Mr. Lorenzo Montanari

Executive director, Property Rights Alliance, Editor of International property rights index & International trade barrier index



Intellectually advanced countries are often high-income or economically prosperous countries, because they offer system-wide advanced asset protection including reliable legal and political systems, physical properties, and intellectual properties. It also found that countries with high asset protections have less illicit trade and corruption than other countries, leading to improved quality of life, better protection of property rights, and greater innovation.

Therefore, the International Property Rights Index is an indispensable tool for determining and assessing the policies of countries, especially those that wish to improve the welfare of the people. In 2021, we ranked with the IPRI index of 129 countries and found the top 10 countries with the highest scores - Switzerland, Singapore, New Zealand, Finland, Luxemburg, US, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Australia; while the bottom three countries were Haiti, Venezuela and Yemen.

Thailand ranked 60th out of the 129 countries and this year's score had slightly decreased from the previous year. Thailand has strengths in terms of the legal environment, political environment, property registration, and physical asset protection. But Thailand needs to improve its scores in terms of its legal system, political system, political stability, level of corruption, and intellectual property rights.



Special Session B: The international trade barrier index 2021

Speaker10: Mr. Philips Thompson

Analyst and Developer, International trade barrier index of Tholos Foundation



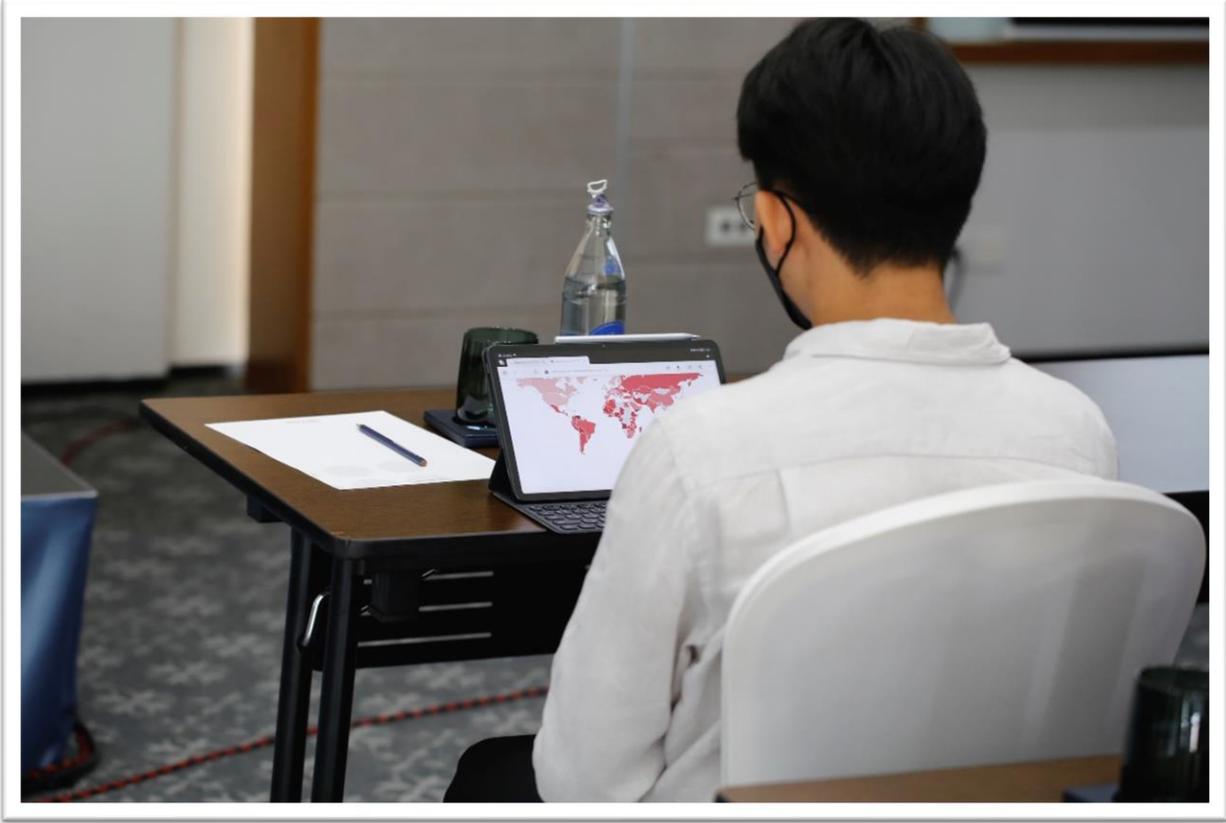
<https://www.tradebarrierindex.org/>

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The index has four main components: (1) Tax measures (2) Non-tariff measures (3) Restrictions in the service sector from obstacles to overseas operations, shipments, or international movements (4) Facilitation - in terms of property rights, digital trade restrictions, memberships, trade agreements, and logistic efficiency. It was found that there was a significant change in trade policy. These reflect the indicator, with a total of 90 countries ranking in 2021. Thailand ranks 87th, higher than China, Algeria or India.

The reason why Thailand has such high barriers to international trade is that the average tariff is around 10% which is very high, while the EU averages 5.1%. There are more than 1000 non-tariff measures bilateral, which poses a burden on importers and confuses customs operators on inspection. In terms of service restrictions, these were found to be higher than many other countries as well, as a result of the prevailing rules for setting up foreign businesses with many conditions and restrictions that creates illegal workers and other obstacles in the economy followed. Moreover, when looking at facilitation, we found that Thailand scores lower, especially on digital barriers, which have two laws that hinder the digital business. It is a privacy law that promotes data localization and the internet service provider is responsible for everything, even the problematic data that is not caused by them. That is how service providers determine the democratization of data and are aware that those regulations will limit investments.

Countries with high barriers to trade are more prone to treason, illegal trade, and mass media violations. If people are able freely to trade goods and services, exchange ideas, and their culture without interference, there will be more competition and innovation in the economy.



List of Onsite Participants

1. Mr. Ekkachai Paaranan	Social Science Association of Thailand
2. Mr.Chuan Tongtaisin	Social Science Association of Thailand
3. Ms.Angkana Thananupappun	Kasetsart University
4. Mr.Sirichai Namburi	Yala Rajabhat University
5. Rungratsamee Bundaa	Ubon Ratchathani University
6. Prof.Dr.Sirikasem Sirilak	Faculty of Medicine Naresuan University
7. Ms.Phorntip Limpichaisopon	Environmental Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University.
8. Dr.Pakarang Chuenjit	Faculty of Political Science Ramkhamhaeng University
9. Pol.Lt.Gen.Yingnipa Chuenjit	Pensioner
10. Mr. Weerachat Mahapoltrakul	Bangkok Life Assurance Public Company Limited
11. Mr. Komsan Bongthong	Thai Legal Expert co., Ltd.
12. Mrs. Kannika Tamson	Fasai Construction Tools Company Limited
13. Mrs. Kanwee Suebsuk	Strategic Transformation Office (STO)
14. Mr. Krit Atchariyapirom	Strategic Transformation Office (STO)
15. Mr. Pongsak Thongratana	Thai Health Promotion Foundation
16. Mr. Worapong Tangpimonchit	W Management Co.,Ltd.
17. Phra Chirathanat Warasyo	Suthat Thep Wararam Ratchaworamahawihan Temple
18. Mr. Apichart Sihawong	Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University
19. Ms. Sunan Nuchpraluang	Picture Cell Company Limited
20. Mr. Kritreuk Pingwang	Independent Researcher
21. Mr. Thawatchai Likitaporn	Health Support House Co., Ltd.
22. Mr. Kritsorn Mangkornkan	TNP Industry Co., Ltd
23. Mr. Somporn Jitpentom	Tris Corporation Limited
24. Mr. Kunchai Techapanitwittaya	Institute of Future Studies for Development
25. Mr. Suriyapong Imsomboon	Raktham Party
26. Mrs. Rattiporn Pannitanai	Rakpanan Foundation
27. Ms. Jarunee Wongsee	Thammasat University
28. Mr. Haruthai Wilailuck	Haru Decor Company Limited
29. Mr. Yosaphum Nanwathon	Thammasat University
30. Mr. Krishna Mapad	Bel Survey Company Limited
31. Mr. Panya Siripoom	Independent Scholar
32. Ms. Juthaporn Nanwathon	The Erawan Group Public Company Limited
33. Ms. Thimaporn Paengud	Student, Ramkhamhaeng University
34. Mr. Somchai Patjuso	Zion Real Estate Company Limited
35. Mr. Pattana Chumsri	Zion Real Estate Company Limited
36. Mr. Worapoj Pensuk	Home Accademia Co., Ltd
37. Mr. Sureewan Sensom	N Training Co.,Ltd.
38. Mr. Kachen Samakkee	Home Accademia Co., Ltd
39. Mr. Jirasak Boonwichit	Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited
40. Ms. Saifon Nuipee	National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)

*Director-General of the Excise Department was invited. But he can't attend the event due to being occupied with government duty at the same day.

List of News and Media Coverage

PR BKK	https://prbkk.com/?p=393
THAINEW PLUS	https://thainewsplus.com/?p=105
Leader News Online	https://leadernewsonline.com/?p=89
ONE NEWS Live	https://onenewslive.com/?p=426
BKK Daily	https://bkkdaily.com/?p=209
Thansettakij	https://www.thansettakij.com/economy/532545
MLM NEWS ONLINE	https://mlmnewsonline.com/?p=26963
Komchadluek	https://www.komkhaotuathai.com/contents/44361
BKK LIVE	<a href="https://web.facebook.com/BKKLIVETV/posts/pfbid023reg3LCtjQS
nTDigfphpwYy1tuiWMQ2nvzYaNr2dcTR8zQ9T1VPMoASf22UJ
A5RXI">https://web.facebook.com/BKKLIVETV/posts/pfbid023reg3LCtjQS nTDigfphpwYy1tuiWMQ2nvzYaNr2dcTR8zQ9T1VPMoASf22UJ A5RXI