



สำนักงานเลขาธิการ สอ.ประเทศไทย

ชั้น 3 อาคารสำนักงานคณะกรรมการการอุดมศึกษา 328 ถนนศรีอยุธยา แขวงทุ่งพญาไท เขตราชเทวี กรุงเทพฯ 10400

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เรื่อง ขอแจ้งเวียนรายงานการประชุม The ASAIHL Online World Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020)
"COVID-19: The Global New Reality" (ฉบับภาษาอังกฤษ)

เรียน อธิการบดี

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย รายงานการประชุม The ASAIHL Online World Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020) "COVID-19: The Global New Reality" (ฉบับภาษาอังกฤษ)

ตามที่สมาคมสถาบันการศึกษาชั้นอุดมแห่งภูมิภาคเอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ (The Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning : ASAIHL) ร่วมกับที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย จัดการประชุมสัมมนาออนไลน์ The ASAIHL Online World Congress ๒๐๒๐ หัวข้อ "COVID-19: the Global New Reality" เมื่อวันที่ ๒๘ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๓ เวลา ๑๔.๐๐ - ๒๐.๓๐ น. ถ่ายทอดสดจากสำนักงานวิทยทรัพยากร ชั้น ๓ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยนั้น

ในการนี้ สอ.ประเทศไทย ใคร่ขอแจ้งเวียนรายงานการประชุมสัมมนาออนไลน์ The ASAIHL Online World Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020) "COVID-19: The Global New Reality" (ฉบับภาษาอังกฤษ)

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.เพ็ญชัยภัต ไชยสิทธิ์)
เลขาธิการที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย

สำนักงานเลขาธิการที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย

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ตามที่ สมาคมสถาบันการศึกษาชั้นอุดมแห่งภูมิภาค
เอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้ ร่วมกับ ที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่ง
ประเทศไทย ได้จัดการประชุม The ASAIHL Online World
Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020) "COVID-19: The Global New
Reality" ในวันพฤหัสบดีที่ 28 พฤษภาคม 2563 เวลา 14.00-
20.30 น. นั้น

ในการนี้ สำนักงานเลขาธิการ สอว. แห่งประเทศไทย
ขอเรียนแจ้งรายงานการประชุมดังกล่าวฉบับภาษาอังกฤษ
(รายละเอียดดังเอกสารแนบมาพร้อมนี้)

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ ในการนี้ เห็นสมควรมอบ
งานวิเทศสัมพันธ์ แจ้งไปยัง คณะวิทยาลัย เพื่อประชาสัมพันธ์
ให้ผู้สนใจทราบโดยทั่วกันต่อไป จะขอบคุณยิ่ง

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CUPT

ที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย
Council of University Presidents of Thailand



2020

**ASAIHL WC
2020**



**The ASAIHL Online World Congress
on “COVID-19: the Global New Reality”**



The ASAIHL Online World Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020) “COVID-19: The Global New Reality”

Professor Dr.Suchatvee Suwansawat, Chairperson of Council of University Presidents of Thailand (CUPT) and President of the Association of Southeast Asia Institutions of Higher Learning (ASAIHL), organized an online conference entitled “The ASAIHL Online World Congress 2020 (AOWC-2020)” in the topic of “COVID-19: The Global New Reality” on May 28th, 2020 from 2pm to 9pm via Zoom Webinar. There are 1,994 members of 234 higher education institutions from 28 countries all over the world joining this conference with 11 invited international speakers and 15 Thai speakers. There are 34,000 audiences watching the event on Facebook Live. This conference reflects the potential of Thai higher education in the aspect of readiness to handle the crisis with the will to receive and share good deeds with the global community beyond any limitations.

The success of this conference shows us that the new reality in the post-COVID world should be the place where people share their kindness, knowledge and wisdom including committed mistakes. We should shape up a disciplined community which has responsibility for oneself and society. Citizens should be generous and collaborative with each other at any level. Technology and innovation will help us to develop lifestyle towards a new reality in a sustainable way. Most importantly, education is going to build the world of new learning which is endless. After all, we will get this through together.

We are going to transform the crisis into an opportunity to build innovations and a new mind on this planet.

This conference is a brainstorming session of distinguished academics around the world. The beginning parts were about understanding the COVID-19 pandemic in which it fluctuates the world and moves us towards new normal in every aspect and dimension; the prediction of behavior changing in human society and also the talks about various control and preventive measures of each country. The next parts were divided into 6 stages in order to cover every dimension including medical, education, social, economy, management, measures, legal, communications, communities, tourism, technology and innovation. These sessions were running in parallel. They were recorded and can be watched online on Facebook Live and YouTube (<https://youtu.be/bmwrLUu3Gys>). In addition, the conference makes us proud to be Thais in demonstrating the success prototype of pandemic management in Thailand which is globally accepted. Shaping up a new generation should not focus only on providing academic knowledge but also on developing in being human. They should have a sense of compassion, empathy, and sympathy. These have been prominent attributes of Thai people known globally and should last in all of us and we have to believe that Thailand is in the forefront of the world.

The conference, “COVID-19: The Global New Reality”, was honored by Dr.Suvit Maesincee, Minister of MHESI, Dr.Pam Fredman, and Professor Dr.Suchatvee Suwansawat to deliver valuable keynote speeches in the midst of the pandemic which turned the globe towards the new reality. Inclusively, there are plenty of talking stages on post-COVID era for the overview of new reality and also the success prototype of pandemic management in Thailand.

The six sessions covering the situation in many dimensions, including, 1) Medical & Health: Infection Data and Forecasting 2) Education & Lifelong Learning 3) Social Communication & Public Measure: Privacy and Security 4) Economy, Business and Services: Food Security 5) City, Living and Tourism and 6) Technology and Innovation through the perspective of experts in the particular fields from Thailand and international.



Summary, Perspective, and Concept:

1. **Transforming the world with the new reality:** the emergence of the COVID-19 awakens people in the country and also catalyzes the transformation with the seven shifting to change the world:
 - a. Shifting from a free-market model which separates consumers from producers to a co-creation model in which it opens opportunities to every party to collaborate for innovations.
 - b. Shifting from a competitive mode of production and consumption to a collaborative mode of production and consumption by using an open platform which provides everyone to collaborate, to support, and to share.
 - c. Moving away from aiming economic growth towards thriving in balance between production and consumption also builds economic wealth while maintaining environmental wellness.
 - d. Changing from the ecosystem that facilitates economic growth by reducing production cost for maximizing benefits to the building of an ecosystem that accommodates human growth by using human intelligence and skill sets to fulfill the potential and participation.
 - e. Moving away from a competitive and aimless economic life towards a balanced life with wellness in physical and mental health and living in harmony with others.
 - f. Shifting from a linear economy, which exploits resources with no consideration of societal and environmental impacts, to a circular economy that gears towards recycling resources for sustainability while enhancing production efficiency, and maximizing the output benefits.
 - g. Shifting from exploitation of the commons to remedy of the commons which would revive, heal and preserve the goods for the next generations.

However, driving Thailand forwards in the post-COVID era needs the power of intelligence in order to practically propel the strategy and reformation. The sufficiency economy philosophy is suitable for applying for this situation. This philosophy is a combination of “public wisdom” and “spirit for the commons” which are significant.

2. **The successful model of pandemic management in Thailand:** in the beginning of the outbreak, the “Slowdown” policy was implemented in order to reduce social activities. However, when the number of new cases were high, the “Shutdown” policy was used under the emergency decree. The high-risk selective testing was chosen according to the capability of testing facilities. Traditional track and trace methods were used in the early stage, after that there was a mobile application for aggressive tracking. The Center of COVID-19 Situation Assessment (CCSA) was established and there are experts from medical and economics schools on the board. The strategy was divided into ‘Upstream’ and ‘Downstream’. The former targeted to reduce the number of new cases which succeeded in stirring up the attention of all Thais while the latter was the responsibility of the healthcare system. Factors for coping the crisis are listed as follows:



- a. Delivering education, measures, and facts to the public on a regular basis.
- b. Balancing between health, economics, social condition, politics and etc. for the sake of management.
- c. Using technology for tracking / tracing and also preparing for the second wave.
- d. Academic collaboration and sharing with China and Japan.
- e. Uniting healthcare personals and resources at local level up to national level.
- f. Developing vaccine. In Thailand, there is a group of experts developing the COVID-19 vaccine on the mRNA which is a low-cost platform and it is a promising one.

In conclusion, Thailand is in a good shape, so far. However, there must be a preparation for the second wave which probably occurs after the schools and universities open in the first week of July. Hopefully, the next wave to face would be the scenario called "Peaks and Valleys" where new cases are mildly fluctuated instead of the "Fall Peaks" where the number escalates rapidly at first and slowly falls down and then fluctuates. The best scenario called "Slow Burn" where the number slowly oscillates is the easiest situation to handle and we wish for if the next wave would come. After all, the success of fighting COVID-19 comes from the collaboration of Thai citizens. This reflects that the human capital is a crucial factor to solve the crisis.

3. **The effect of COVID-19 on global higher education:** the pandemic affects all activities of universities currently and expected to last the forthcoming academic year. Reduced number of domestic and international student enrolments will cause severe financial consequences in the long term. Students are confused and might change their plan to continue their study. Moreover, there are challenges in providing good quality online education to make the graduates ready for the job market. All of these are negative effects on higher education institutions. However, on the positive side, students and academic staff are actively supporting society and the number of participations is increasing. This has been well recognized and it is a good sign to stimulate them for sustainable society development. The crisis has been giving us a challenge and an opportunity. But, there is a high risk of growing inequalities among HEIs around the world. We need cooperation between the higher education and the society stakeholder on local, regional, and global level to develop knowledge creation and dissemination and to meet the challenges.
4. **Higher education in the post-COVID era:** many countries have to close down schools and universities to cope with the pandemic. HEIs have to provide online courses or to provide online/offline blending education for the new normal. Lifelong learning is crucial and should be focused. Leveraging the quality of education and human capital must be encouraged and equally distributed. Learning model should be adjusted for the future. HEIs must be reinforced by mixing online education with the traditional one. There also must be a development of intellect for community and for country including a driving force for lifelong learning. Creating a learning culture for the citizens to be ready for the jobs that are likely to be fluctuated in the future. The role of HEIs is to provide opportunities for people to learn and to readjust themselves for careers. Re skill, up-skill, and new skill courses should be offered to the public corresponding to the requirement of industrials. All of these need the collaboration from the government, private sector,



industrial and academic. Many countries believe that education is a powerful weapon to fight the COVID-19. OER (Open Educational Resources) is an online platform for people to access educational materials and resources without any fee. This is the way to embrace lifelong learning and provide equal opportunities for people all around the world. Moreover, the new global reality should bring back the basic value of education to produce human beings instead of solely making intelligent people.

5. **Development of technology and innovation:** COVID-19 is a disruptive agent that changes people's lives in both structural and behavioral aspects. Social distancing becomes a norm for the public. It accelerates the digital society in which, previously, digital technology was fit for a few groups and generations of people since adaptation is needed and there is a learning curve in the technology i.e. online conferences, digital payments, streaming tv & movies, e-Commerce, and various digital platform services. Moreover, the crisis drives the collaboration between governments, private sectors, and citizens in creating innovations and technologies especially in the area of medical and public health, enormously. Also, public measures involving Thai people's lifestyle such as social distancing, public hygiene, educational innovations, innovations to support Work from Home, and so on, are well accepted. During the pandemic, startup and SME businesses may have been stalled but these did not affect the economy that much. On the opposite, businesses like logistics, consumer product producers, innovators that solve or lessen lockdown problems are able to convert crises into opportunities. The government should accelerate the following:

- Encourage the concept of decentralization and democratization of innovation.
- Develop innovation leaderships on people who would drive the country to the right direction and also promote the government to be the organization of innovation.
- Advance internationalization of Thai innovation with data-driven innovation (DDI).

COVID-19 plummeted down the global economy and most consumers turned to pay attention to basic needs more than novelties. Investors postponed the expenditure and saved their money for revitalizing the business. This may recline some startup businesses while, on the opposite, provides good opportunities for digital innovation and deep-tech startup companies. Because they come up with solutions for the new normal lifestyle of consumers. The disruption of the value chain on demands and supplies either on local and on global level halt the investments all around the world which worsen the capital market. Short-term remedial measures are necessary for timely revival but long term measures must be appointed by the government based on the changes toward a new normal in order to regain the business. They should include the reinforcement in the competitive potential of Thai entrepreneurs, supporting university innovative corporations and societal innovations, and building up the ability of self-reliant and sustainability. The missing pieces of puzzle in the development of Thai innovation reveal the facts that innovation is not only focusing on trading or industrial products but it must also be a powerful tool to cope with the changes. Anyway, once the crisis has passed, the government and large business companies will play an important role in business recovery, thus the government must proactively be concerned about the monopolization and competitive inequality. The close collaboration between them should induce employment and invigorate economic activities.



According to the real situation on protection and controlling the pandemic, information platforms are implemented in many countries, including Thailand in which it has innovations like long-distance medical systems (sponsored by the National Innovation Agency: NIA), internet news report, emergency assistance, predictive warning, health care services on international travels. These can leverage the ability in management and situation evaluation on pandemic protection and controlling. Furthermore, collecting public data from social networks could be the way to improve the mechanism of the warning system in order to timely respond and be able to identify the risk, continuously. Consequently, these corresponding medical innovations cause interest among startup companies.

6. **Social Communication and Public Measure:** taking care with global crises like COVID-19 needs consideration in several dimensions i.e. culture differences, political situations, or the strength of the laws. Good social communication is the key to announce measurement for the public in order to be able to get through together.
 - a. **Communication to manage perception:** COVID-19 is the root-cause which has made people panic. "Lock down" policy or stay at home order might be a strong word for perception in some people. Singapore uses "circuit breaker" instead in order to ease the citizens and do not feel like being commanded. National University of Singapore (NUS) communicates with the students for a sense of hope by supporting them with free short courses for upskill while they stay home.
 - b. **Communication to manage emotion:** in the very beginning of COVID-19 outbreak there were billions of tweets about it and reflected 'fear' of people. The fear had been gradually decreasing but 'anger' became increasing mostly because of the 'isolation fatigue' for staying home too long. Appropriate social communication must be chosen in certain situations to manage people's emotion.
 - c. **Communication to manage the information and disinformation:** daily updated information for the public is crucial not only to educate the citizens but also not to make people confused. People should be able to respond to the situations, therefore planning and preparing for unexpected situations for citizens to be able to work from home or work at office. The government must be sincere and responsible to the public.
7. **Society, the driving force of the country:** COVID-19 reveals flaws of the city in which previously we already knew they existed but were overlooked. These are the inequality of food, education, lifestyle, healthcare, economy, for example. Public measures coping the pandemic seem to be the obstacles of city living either social distancing in the public transport, public hygiene, residences and any others caused by the listed inequality above. The government must regain societal stability and make Thailand toward a Trust Economy by providing safety on every public service. Trust has been the core of the economy ever since. We all have to build mutual trust in order to buy and sell goods and services to each other. Gaining trust started from building shared value between people and the leaders who must walk-the-talk. Integrity and good intent with transparency and no corruption for the public are the characteristics of people who gain trust. Good capabilities and good track records are also needed. Trust is needed in all levels from the macro to micro. (Nation > city > business > activity > community > person)



- a. **Trusted nation:** start with the healthcare system, tracing is the key of many countries. Economic and social rehabilitation through projects aimed at creating jobs, strengthening the economy, and building infrastructure needs guidelines to check the use of the money and these projects must focus on helping people to gain a better quality of life. Communicating trust to the world is also important, for example, Trust Thailand was proposed to show that Thailand is doing well in healthcare, limited number of cases and low number of deaths. This can be used to leverage and promote the country.
- b. **Trusted business:** improve standards in the procedures of doing business. In Thailand, convenience stores need to adjust their standards of services. Technology is important to help create trust. Taking care of stakeholders e.g. customers, staff, suppliers, even communities, during the crisis to show and gain trust that you are reliable.
- c. **Trusted person:** start with health and routines that do not create risks for family, community, or workplace. People must be competent to cope with post-COVID world in which the business will be tough and competitive. They need to be broad in skills and interests and able to work with a range of people and they have to be deep in specialist areas.

Trust is the new capital and engine of progress. Managing and designing for trust is crucial to thrive in the post-COVID age.

8. **Economy after COVID-19:** business sectors get together and discuss how to help society by asking doctors on what they need and come out with raising funds and develop laboratory models for COVID-19 screening and diagnosis, and medical equipment for countrywide hospitals. Private sectors help consider risks of businesses and areas for resuming business operations whether the businesses are able or unable to open which conform to public measures. Thailand Chamber of Commerce (TCC) launched a job matching platform and supported "Amazing Thailand Safety & Health Administration" to launch standard safety health checks for tourist-spot locations. It also worked to open domestic tourism in order to boost the local economy while studying new normal business opportunities for 3 value chains i.e. trade & investment, agriculture & food, and tourism & services. Moreover, TCC attempts to find solutions on pending issues prior to COVID-19 e.g. Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the ban on the use of 2 toxic farming chemicals in agriculture. People need re-skilling, up-skilling, with the use of information technology. Staples will always be on demand and they did very well. In the end, the pandemic winner is the fact that human relationships and spirituality are rediscovered.

Moreover, COVID-19 causes the declining demands for all commodities and all products & services. Therefore, the prices are going down and still are at the low level. When energy prices are going down, the agricultural product prices become worse. Farmers and poor people throughout the world get less money. They don't want to spend. People worry about their future situation, their employment, and their salary and don't know when consumer confidence and business sentiment index will recover hence this has to be kept watching. Many countries including Thailand face negative GDP growth. Governments throughout the world will try to



inject the money and use a huge stimulus package to boost economic activities, then, the global GDP should grow around 6%. Thailand passed a \$60 billion (or 1.91 trillion baht as 2% GDP) stimulus package which consists of three parts: firstly, 1 trillion baht to finance income loss compensation, public health improvements and economic stimulus. The second is the Bank of Thailand (BoT)'s 500 billion baht soft loans for SMEs. The last is the establishment of a 400 billion baht corporate bond fund managed by the BoT. We still don't know where the bottom of the global economic recession is. It depends on the economic lockdown internationally. If tourism activities can operate normally and people travel to another country, this will make the world economy better. And, if the government injects huge amounts of money as a stimulus package efficient enough, the world will be better. It would make 5-6% GDP growth.

9. **A new normal of the tourism industry:** COVID-19 has made tourism activities halted all around the world including Thailand. It has affected a change in the behavior of travel and tourism. Thai tourism industry has encountered countless negative experiences but it's the worst, this time. The changes of the the tourism industry are:
- Tourists will focus more on their health and safety. The data on the cleanliness and basic health will play an important role in their decision making to travel. There will be data sharing for the sake of the public in travel and tourism to reduce the risk of the pandemic.
 - Tourism products and services can be offered under the limit of the citizen control measures especially ones that concern travel, people movements, and the mass caterings.
 - Gen-Y to be the first group who will come back in the recovery period. Therefore, services must be adjusted to serve the behavior of this group. They are self-confident, self-assured, think outside the box, have high standards, like new innovation.
 - Modern digital technology that reduces touching and supports social distancing encourages activities that are under the limit of travels, people movement, and mass catering have been applied to the business and the marketing operations.
 - There is a changing pattern of travel and tourism before and after COVID-19. (1) they become more FIT (Free and Independence Traveler) and travel in a smaller group. (2) short-haul and domestic travel is preferred in order to reduce the risk. (3) tourists focus on healthcare and let tourism be a part of having good health and happiness. (4) budget traveling for leisure and tourism at a low-cost.
 - Advance booking will be required in all kinds of services. Travel plans will become a necessity including a number of people, date, time, and expenses which will need to be calculated beforehand under the restriction of numbers and social distancing condition. It will be focused on short-term marketing and providing a better quality of service.



- g. Digital technology will help reinforce valuable experiences for tourists and will also help promote impressive tourism experiences and create confidence among tourists by giving them convenience, safety, and accurate information e.g. mobile track-and-trace, a tracking system that verify and track individuals in all devices in real time; recognition technology will recognize faces and eyes to help screen the number of tourists entering places; Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR), a presentation of augmented and virtual data will be integrated with the world of reality to help customers make a decision over their traveling choices; and smart virtual assistant which is trained to assist or give travel experiences.

The elements that bring the people to come to Thailand again are safety, familiarization, and the beauty of nature in Thailand. The first comes from the credibility of Thailand public health which has been recognized for its good management and high efficiency. The second comes from the love of Thai food and culture which the tourists are getting used to and they would like to come back after the lockdown. The last one was the outcome after two months of lockdown; nature flourish, very beautiful scenes, and the most important thing that keeps people coming to Thailand is Thai people. Thai hospitality and unselfishness of Thai people make us one of a kind and this will be the key driver to make others come to Thailand.

10. New Normal for City and Living: before COVID-19 we spent 20% of time staying in residential areas, 50% in the workplace, 20% in commercial areas, and 10% in recreation areas. With the new normal, the time spending pattern was changed to 60% staying in residential areas (increased), 20% in the workplace (decreased), 10% in commercial areas (decreased), and 10% in recreation areas (the same). The living prior to COVID-19 was involving politics, education, safety, travel, equity, fashion. The new normal leads back to basic needs. The new normal of city and living is the relationship between mindset and behavior. Urban planning and city design standards must be changed depending on behavior. Example of the design of new normal of city and lifestyle / living is the smart physical distance with AI. This can be applied to massive activities such as mass transit system, running track, street food, canteen. In summary, we can think of COVID-19 as an opportunity to have cleaner air quality according to the lockdown; an opportunity to up-skill, re-skill on many things. We get less and more of something. We have to balance between healthcare, economics, social, and politics and move to the "sufficient economy philosophy" of King Rama IX.

11. Learning how to cope the pandemic from other countries: the different successful model in fighting with COVID-19:

- a. **Taiwan:** moved fast by closing straight flights from Huanan starting from February and quarantine restriction of 14 days containment entering Taiwan. Report daily on body temperature and health conditions to CDC. Everyone on public transportations (airplanes, trains) wears a mask and has strict self-management on traveling. Promotes personal hygiene and keeps social distancing. Closes the parks and after-hour schools campuses (but still goes to schools). More importantly, national teams are built in order to provide daily briefing by CDC, presenting the facts everyday by the Minister of MOHW to educate the general public. Massively produce enough masks for domestic and international export



for help or sell. Developing vaccines and treatment by world-class healthcare teams. There is no university closed down but enforce every CDC guideline. Online teaching might be the alternative method to get through the crisis but it cannot replace in-person learning environments. In addition, Taiwanese government is building a data economy ecosystem as a post COVID-19 strategy.

- b. **Sweden:** according to the high level of mutual trust between the government and citizens, among citizens, and also between government organization and politicians, there is no need for a lock down measure or even not to close down restaurants. People realize what they should and should not do and respect the government measures. Working conditions when “working from home” in Sweden is high quality and considering “working at home” in case this would prolong. Support units called PIL (Pedagogical Development and Interactive Learning) are crucial to support teachers and staff and also do systematic studies on the education field. Moreover, it is found that there is reduced climate impact due to no travels and the increasing number of internationalization and cooperation. Technology has been used and there is an increasing number of developing innovations in every aspect. Public policies and measures from the government are consulted with experts and related organizations of the particular field. The communication is clear and transparent and all information is backed up by research for reliability.

Concluding remarks from Professor Dr.Suchatvee Suwansawat: It’s difficult to predict what a new reality would be. However, worriness on the situation in any country drives them to work hard to figure out how to make things right. What should be done is sharing experiences and wisdom for each other. The world in the future has to lead by a scientific approach for making policies and measures to cope with crises and move forwards by creating challenging innovations.

The perspective of Professor Dr.Suchatvee Suwansawat, the Chairperson of AOWC-2020, President of Council of University Presidents of Thailand and President of ASAHL, on the new generation of Post COVID-19

“Post COVID-19 generation should have multiple skills, ability to think in a larger perspective in order to work with the diversity of people. They should possess deep knowledge on their own specialty and have a blending of good knowledge in science, mathematics, and art with an innovative mind. Influential in two of three languages are needed for communication. They should also have a sense of compassion, empathy, and sympathy. Which will make them ready for the new crises and to make a better world. In the post COVID-19 era, powerful countries who lose to the minuscule virus will do everything they could to for the stability of their own. What’s about Thailand? Do we have any strategies for this? Any preparation for citizens, preparation for the readiness, any policies on how to move on? All of these are challenging towards the world that might not be as nice as ever.

**CUPT**ที่ประชุมอธิการบดีแห่งประเทศไทย
Council of University Presidents of Thailand

We need new leaders who value the use of data and information to deal with social issues. COVID-19 gave us a challenging opportunity to reconsider ourselves and leave us the question of how to build a chance for making a better world to live in.

#ThaiPeopleAreSecondToNone #WeCouldDoIt