

ภาคผนวก ข.32-1

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เอกสารการจัดทำโครงการอนุรักษ์การไถ่ยืม



**บริษัท พีทีที โกลบอล เคมิคอล จำกัด (มหาชน)**

**Occupational Health Management**

**P-(Q-EH-OH)-012**

**การจัดทำโครงการอนุรักษ์การได้ยิน**





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995 (Department of Health 1996).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector, and to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

One of the main reasons for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing pressure on public sector budgets. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing cost of health care, the increasing cost of education, and the increasing cost of social services.

Another reason for the need to improve the efficiency of the public sector is the increasing demand for public services. This is due to a number of factors, including the increasing population, the increasing demand for health care, and the increasing demand for education.

There are a number of ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved. These include the introduction of competition, the restructuring of public sector organisations, and the introduction of performance measures.

One of the main ways in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of competition. This can be done by allowing private companies to compete for public sector contracts.

Another way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the restructuring of public sector organisations. This can be done by merging public sector organisations, or by transferring public sector functions to private companies.

A third way in which the efficiency of the public sector can be improved is by the introduction of performance measures. These measures can be used to monitor the performance of public sector organisations, and to identify areas where improvement is needed.

There are a number of challenges associated with improving the efficiency of the public sector. These include the need to ensure that the public sector is able to deliver the services that are required by the public, and the need to ensure that the public sector is able to operate within its budget.

Despite these challenges, there is a growing consensus that the efficiency of the public sector must be improved. This is because the public sector is a major part of the economy, and it is essential that it is able to deliver the services that are required by the public.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 1996).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 1997, and is projected to reach 8 billion by 2025 (FAO 1996). Second, the world population is ageing, and the elderly are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Third, the world population is becoming more urban, and urban populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Fourth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Fifth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Sixth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Seventh, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Eighth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Ninth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Tenth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Eleventh, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Twelfth, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

Thirteenth, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Fourteenth, the world population is becoming more educated, and educated populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

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Twenty-first, the world population is becoming more affluent, and affluent populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996). Twenty-second, the world population is becoming more mobile, and mobile populations are more vulnerable to malnutrition (FAO 1996).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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