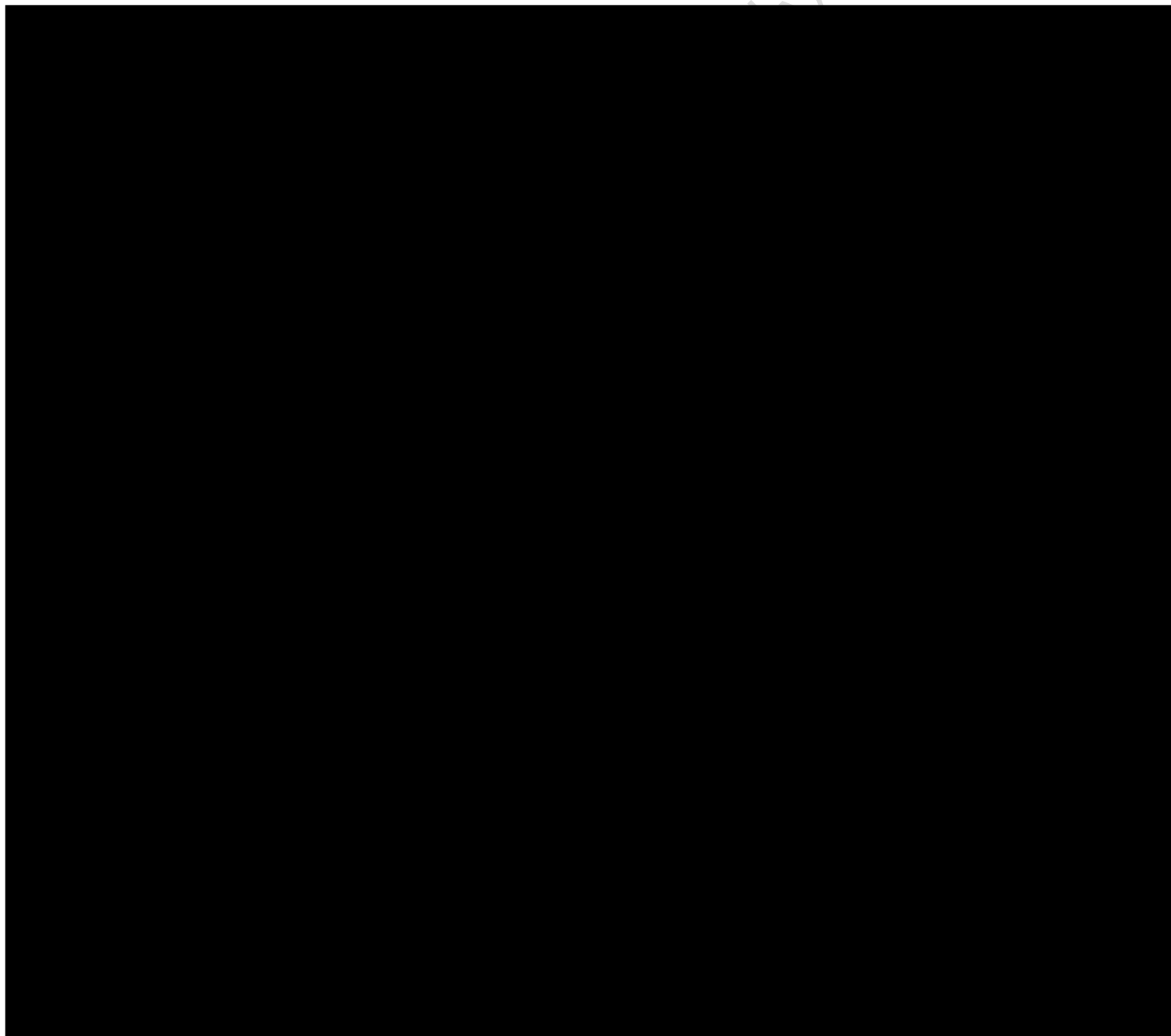


ภาคผนวก ข.32-3

โปรแกรมการตรวจสอบสภาพพนักงาน



บริษัท พีทีที โกลบอล เคมิคอล จำกัด (มหาชน)



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. This increase is due to the fact that the number of people who are under 15 years of age has increased in every country in the world, except for a few countries in Europe and North America.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious problems is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age.

Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age.

A third problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age.

A fourth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age.

A fifth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age.

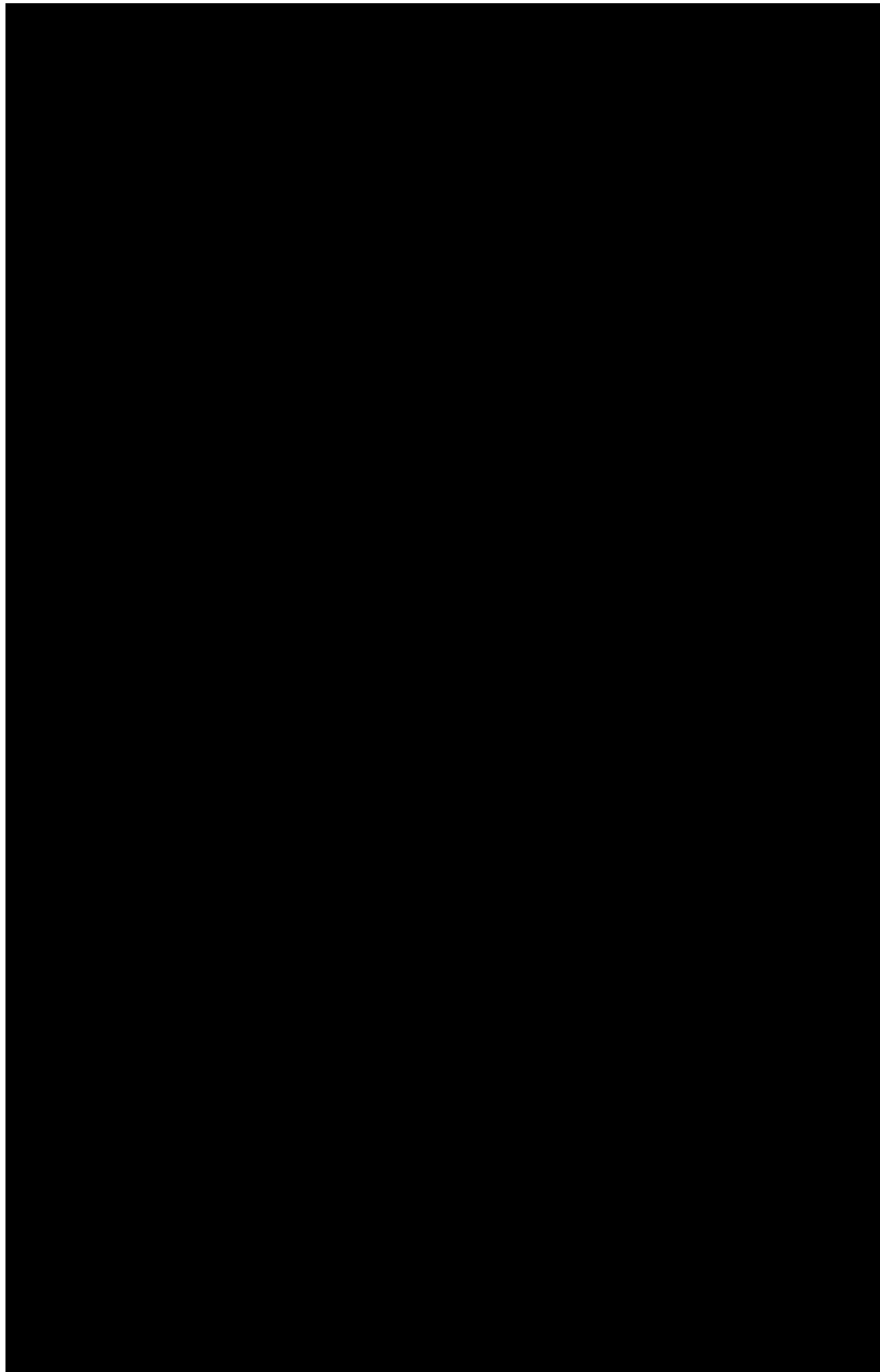
A sixth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age.

A seventh problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age.

An eighth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age.

A ninth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are under 15 years of age.

A tenth problem is the increase in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age. This has led to a number of problems, including a decrease in the number of people who are in the labour force who are over 15 years of age.



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 also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 3.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often part-time or flexible, which makes them more attractive to women.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-paid. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-paid, which makes them more attractive to women.

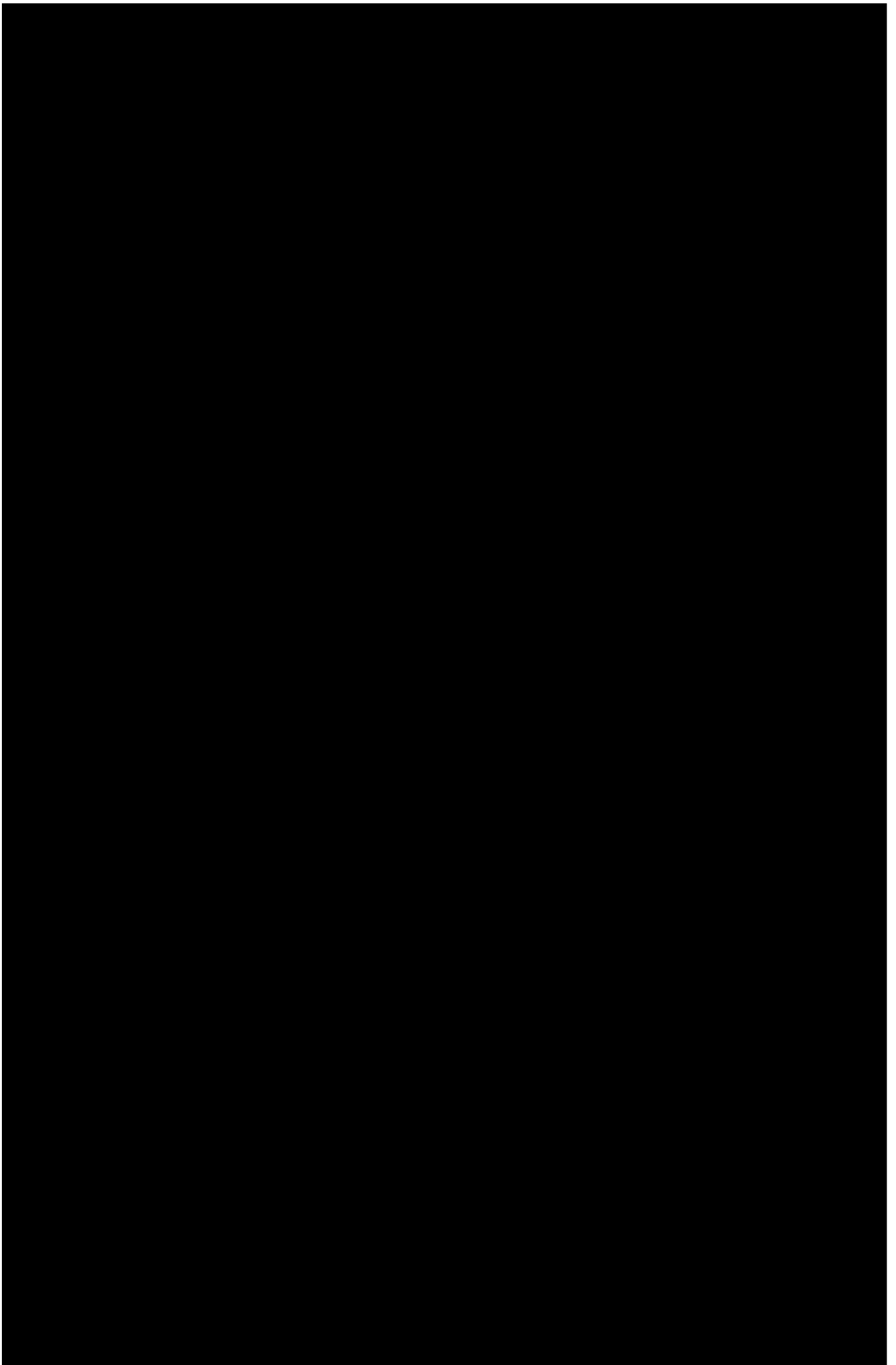
There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are secure. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often secure, which makes them more attractive to women.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-located. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-located, which makes them more attractive to women.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-structured. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-structured, which makes them more attractive to women.

There are a number of other reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are well-organized. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-organized, which makes them more attractive to women.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well-managed. This is due to the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. These jobs are often well-managed, which makes them more attractive to women.



the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of communication, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information science' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information studies' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information technology' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information systems' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information management' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information policy' field is defined as:

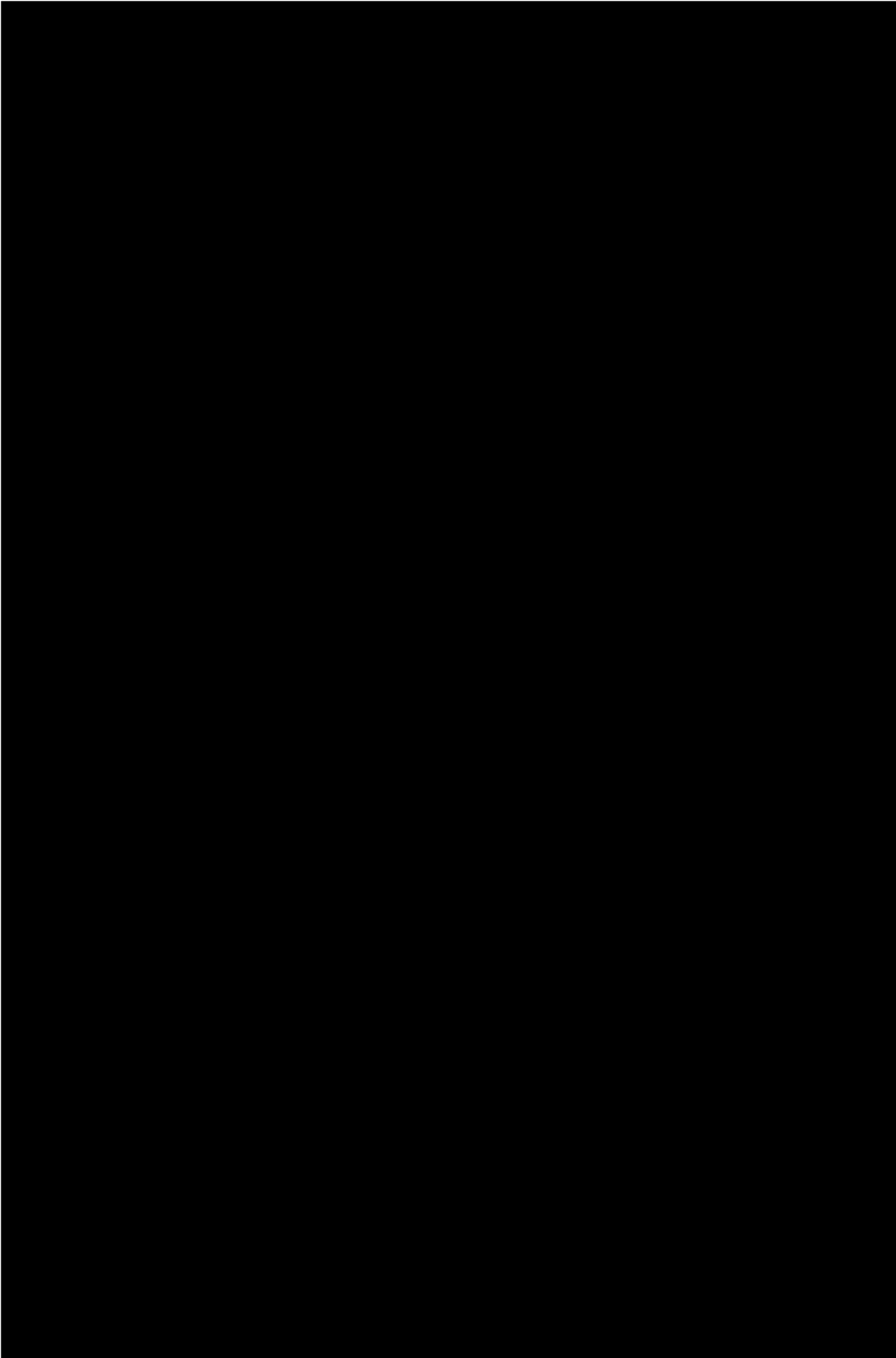
...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information law' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)

The 'information ethics' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, creation, organisation, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information, and the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these activities take place. (p. 1)





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office of National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase to 6.5 million by 2011, and the number of people aged 75 and over to 2.5 million (Office of National Statistics 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the elderly population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly, which is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

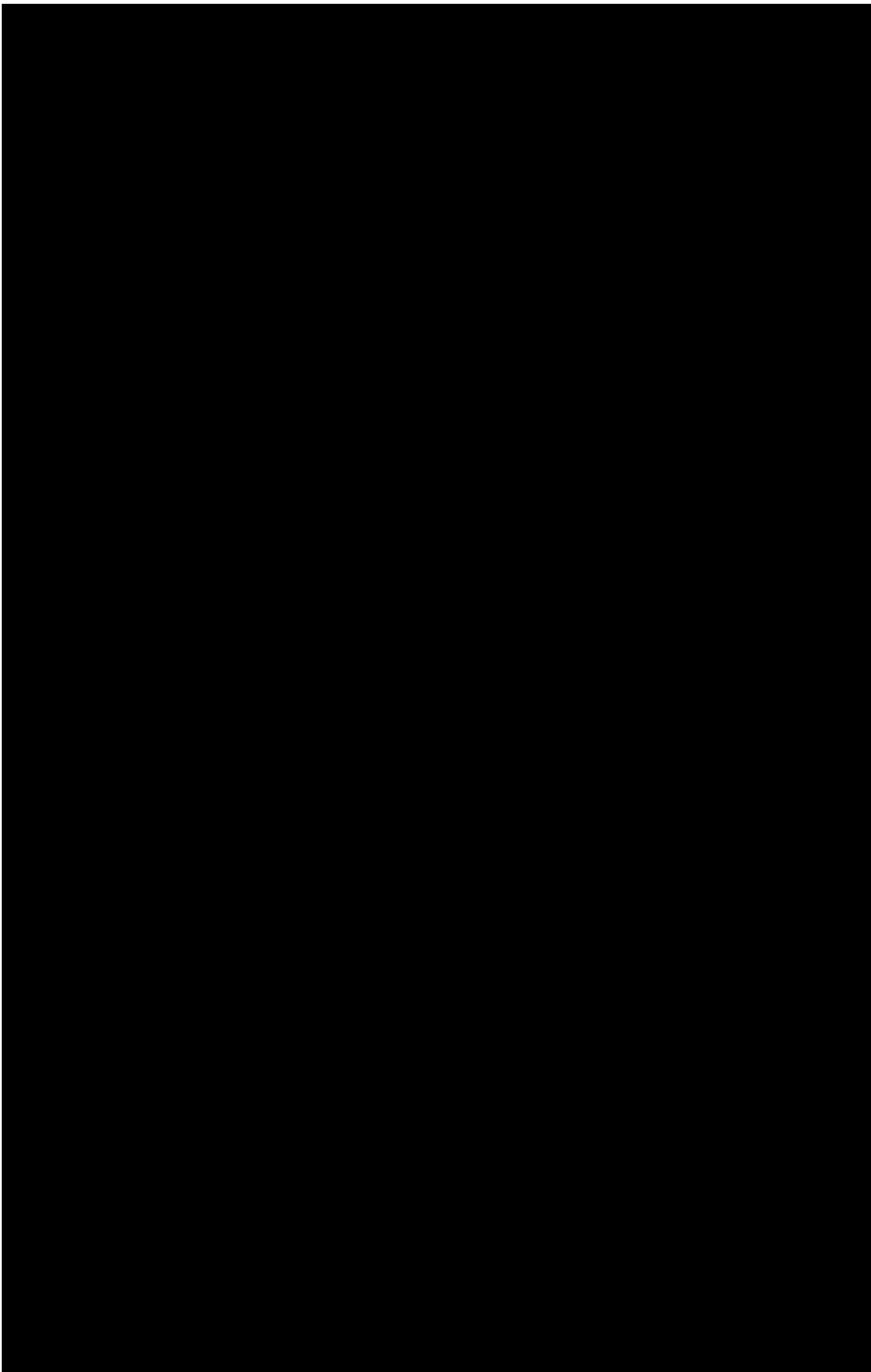
The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

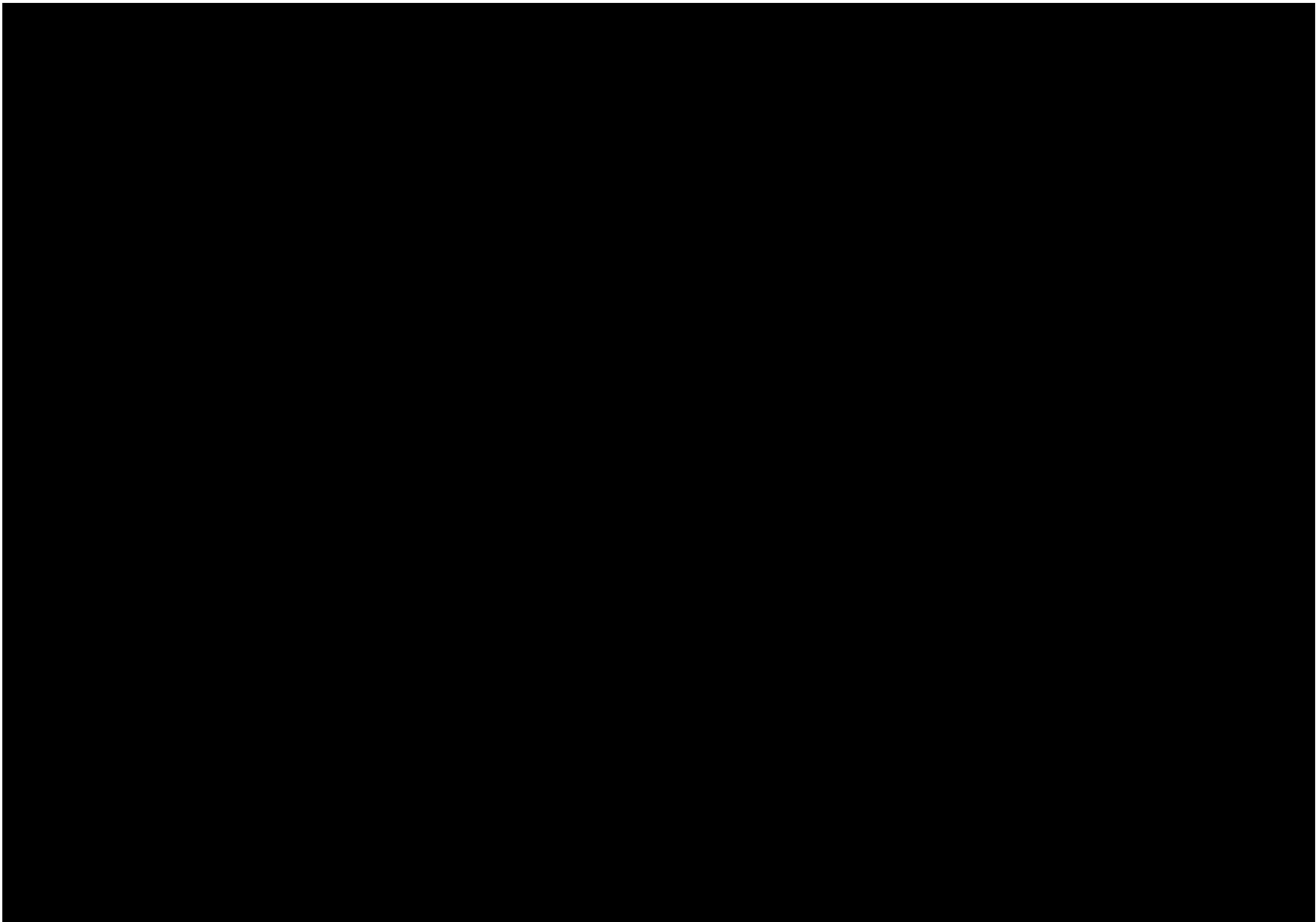
The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

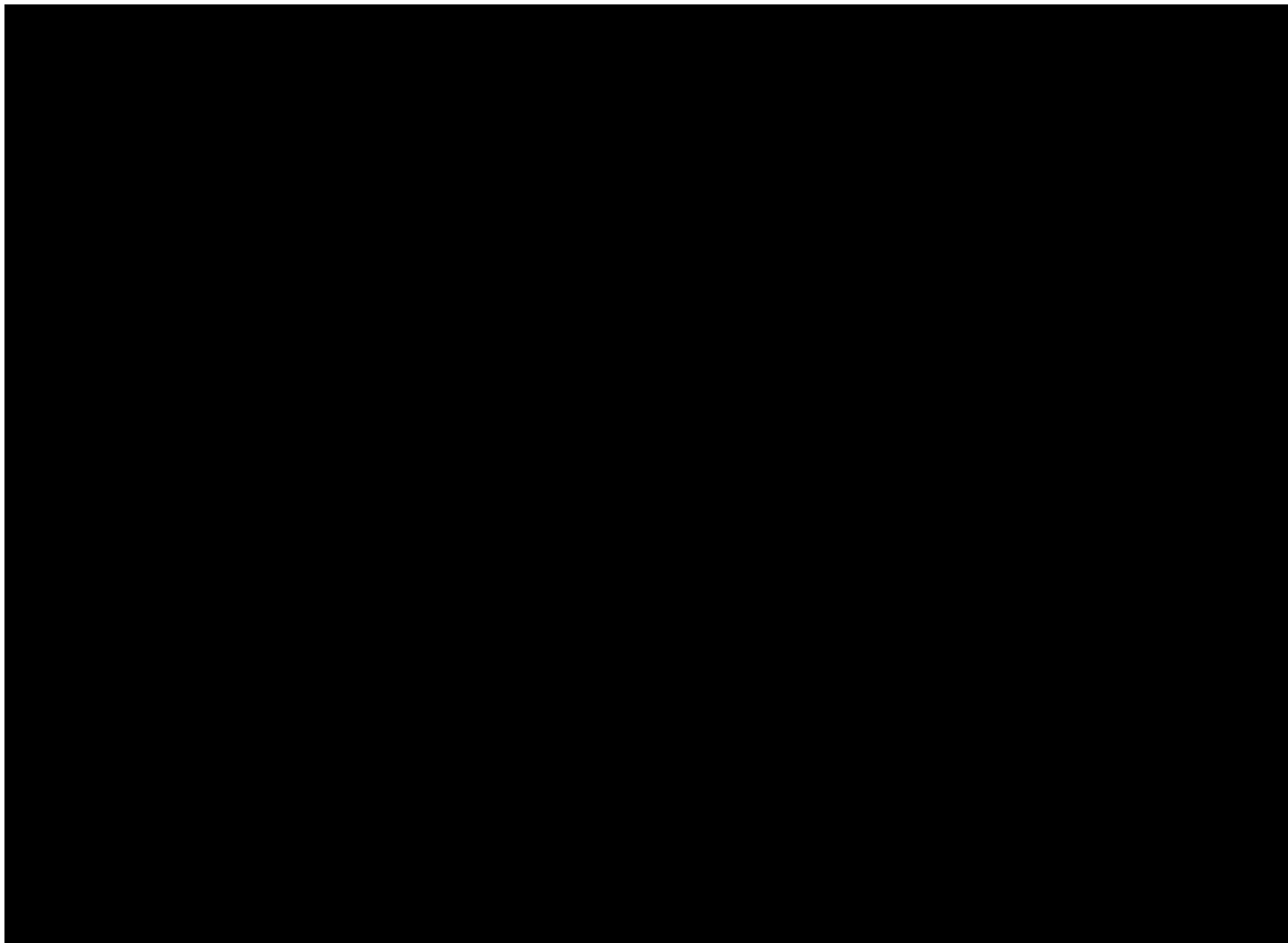
The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

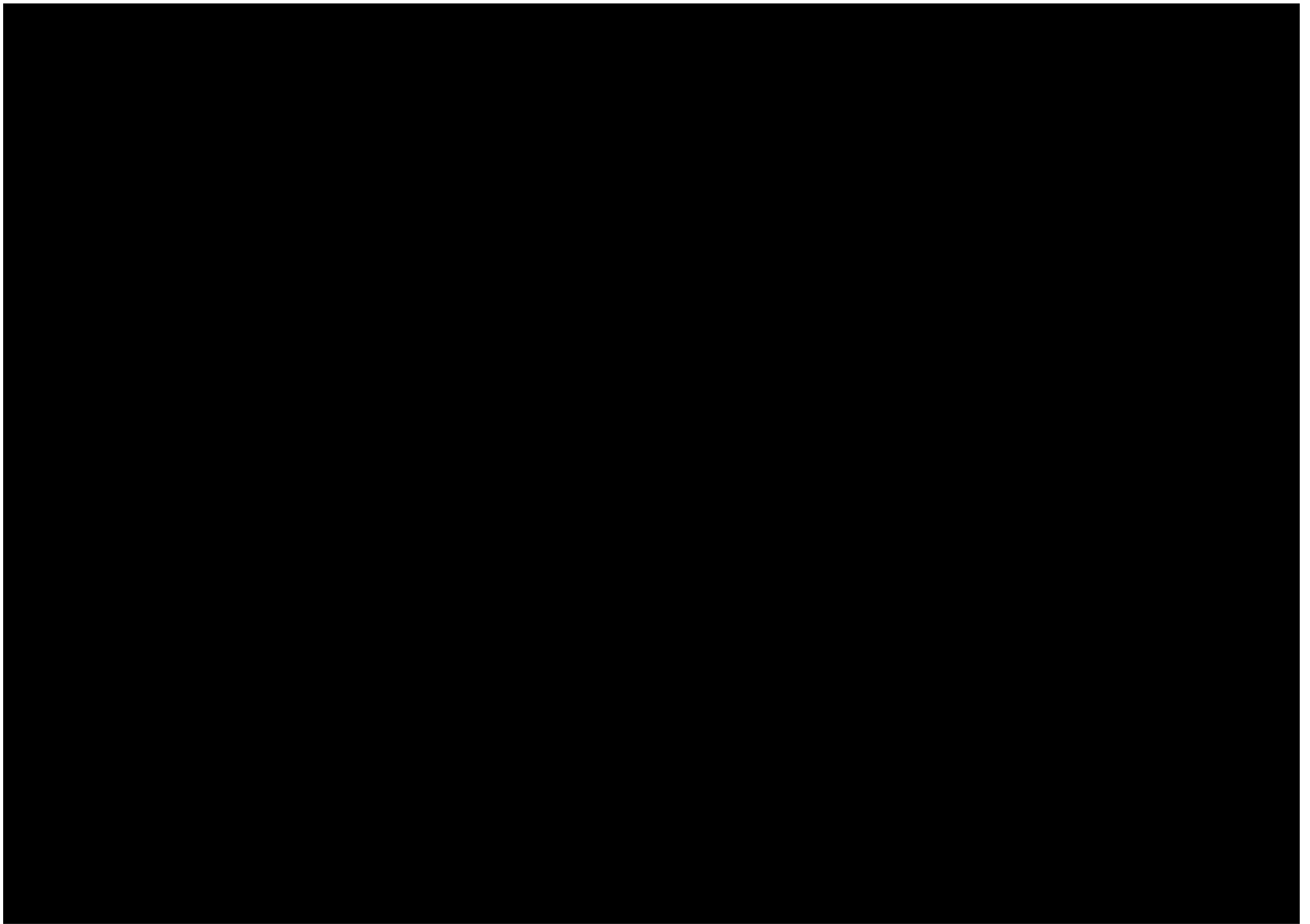
The 'new paradigm' of health care for the elderly is based on the principles of 'person-centred care'. This paradigm is based on the idea that the elderly person is a 'person' first and a 'patient' second. It is based on the idea that the elderly person has a right to be treated as a 'person' and not as a 'patient'.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text is oriented vertically on the page.]



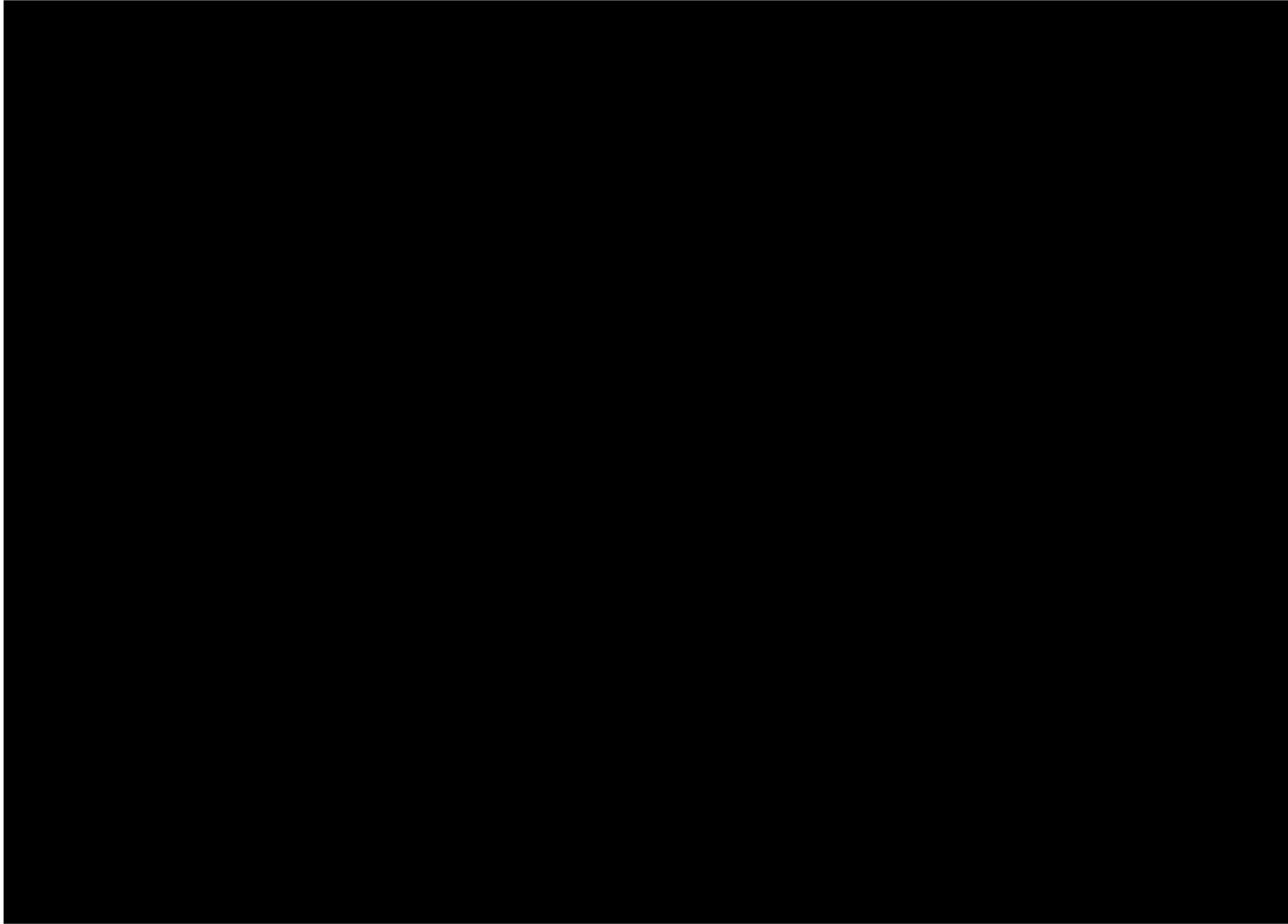


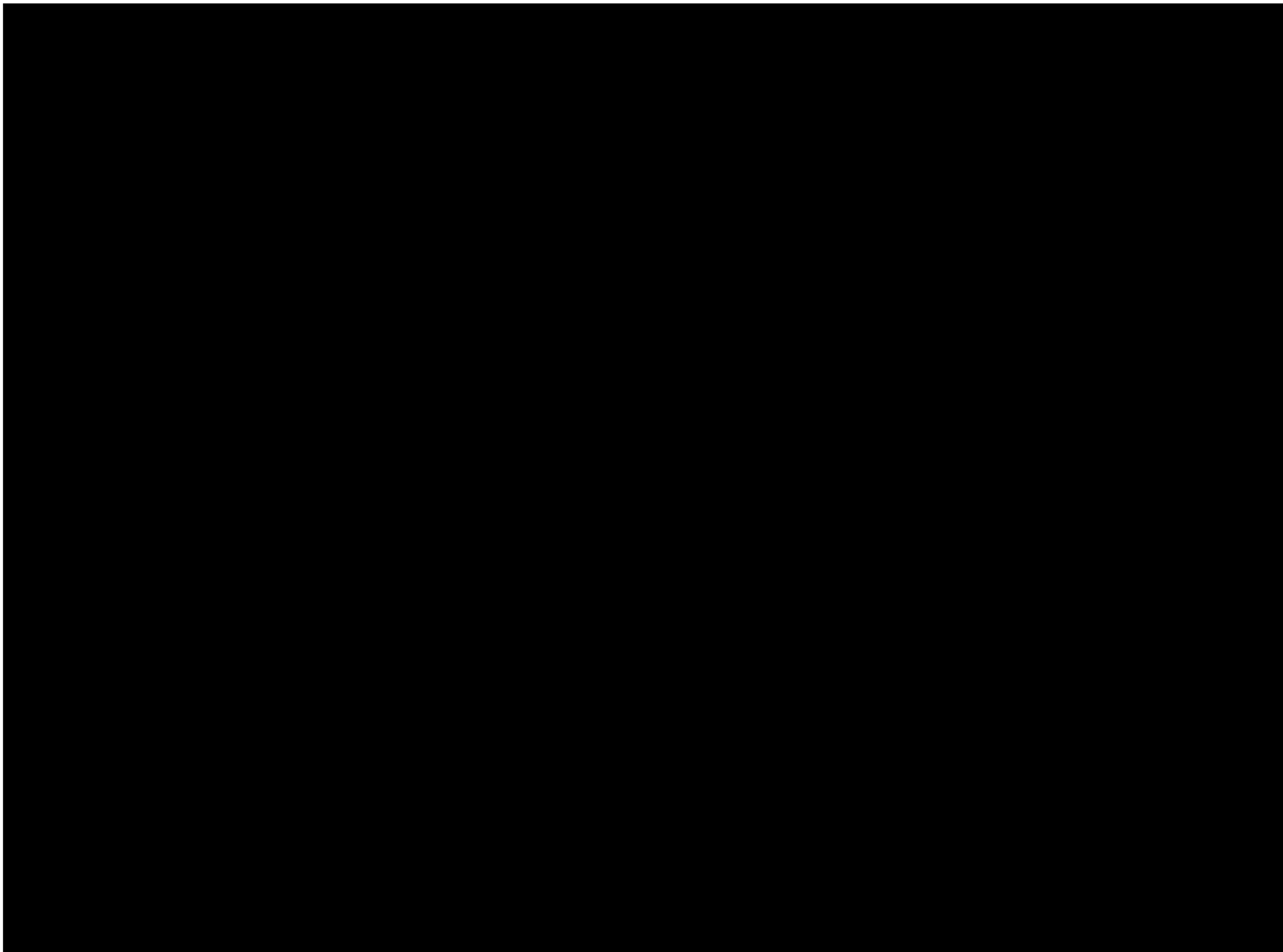


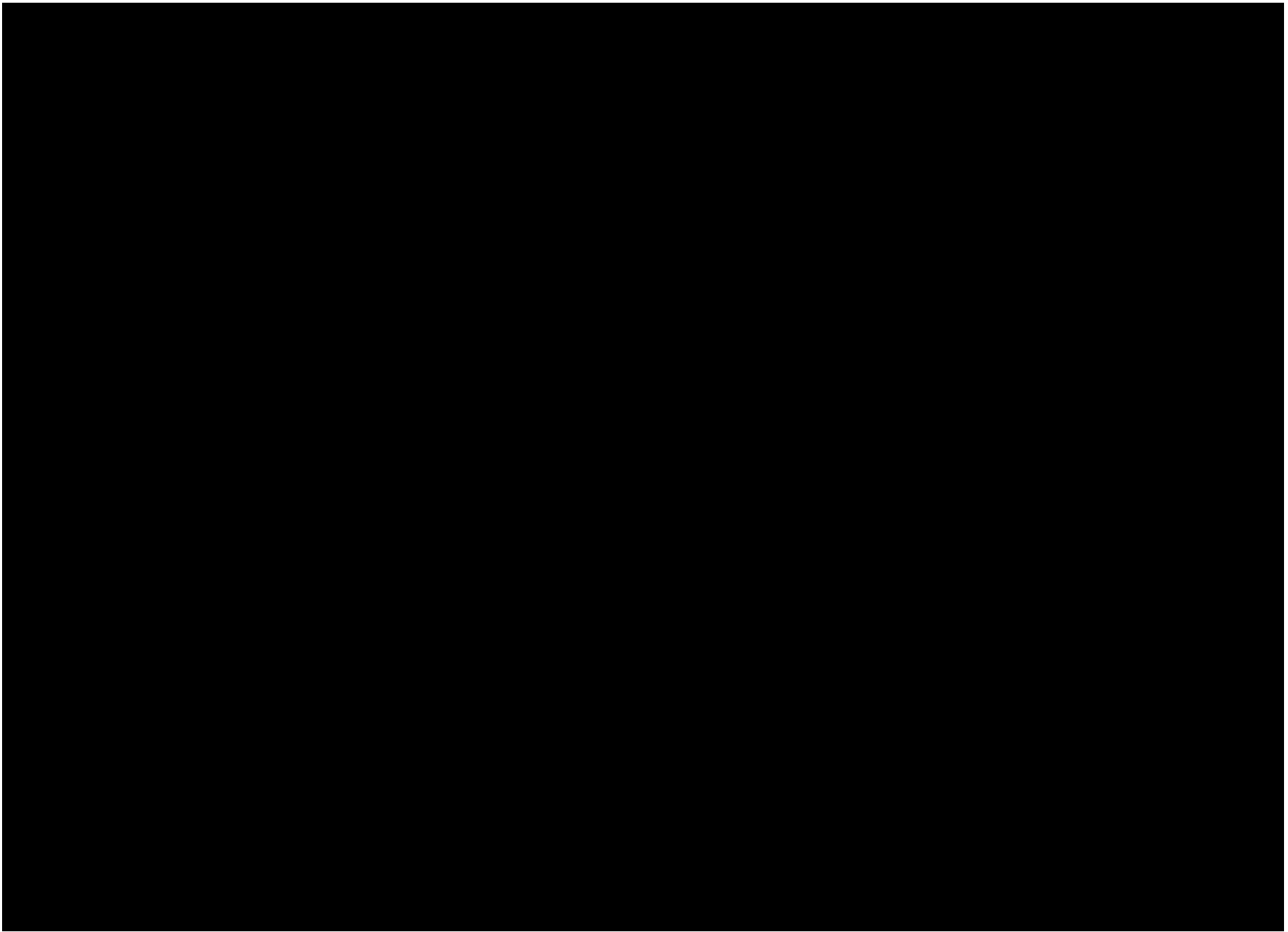


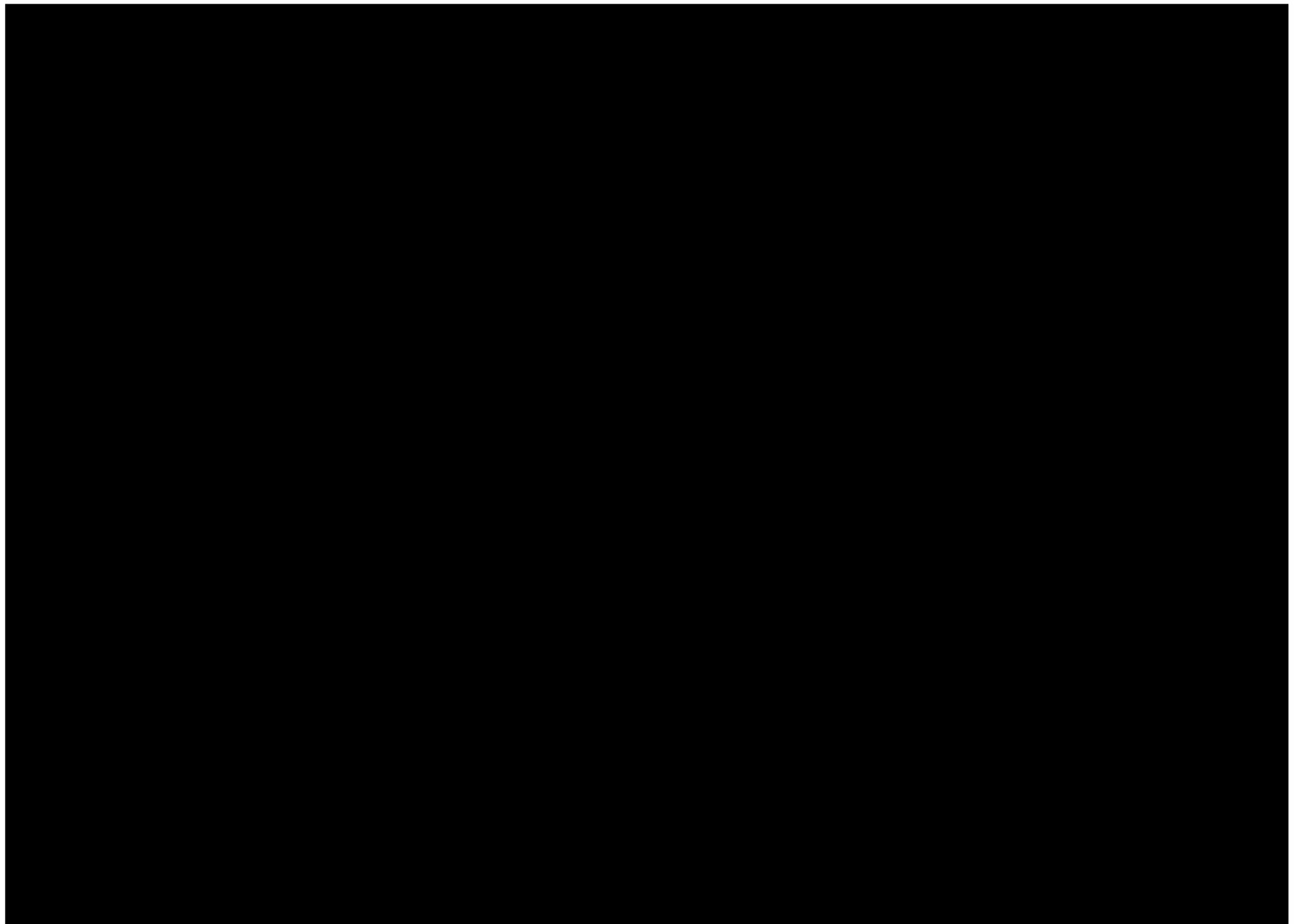


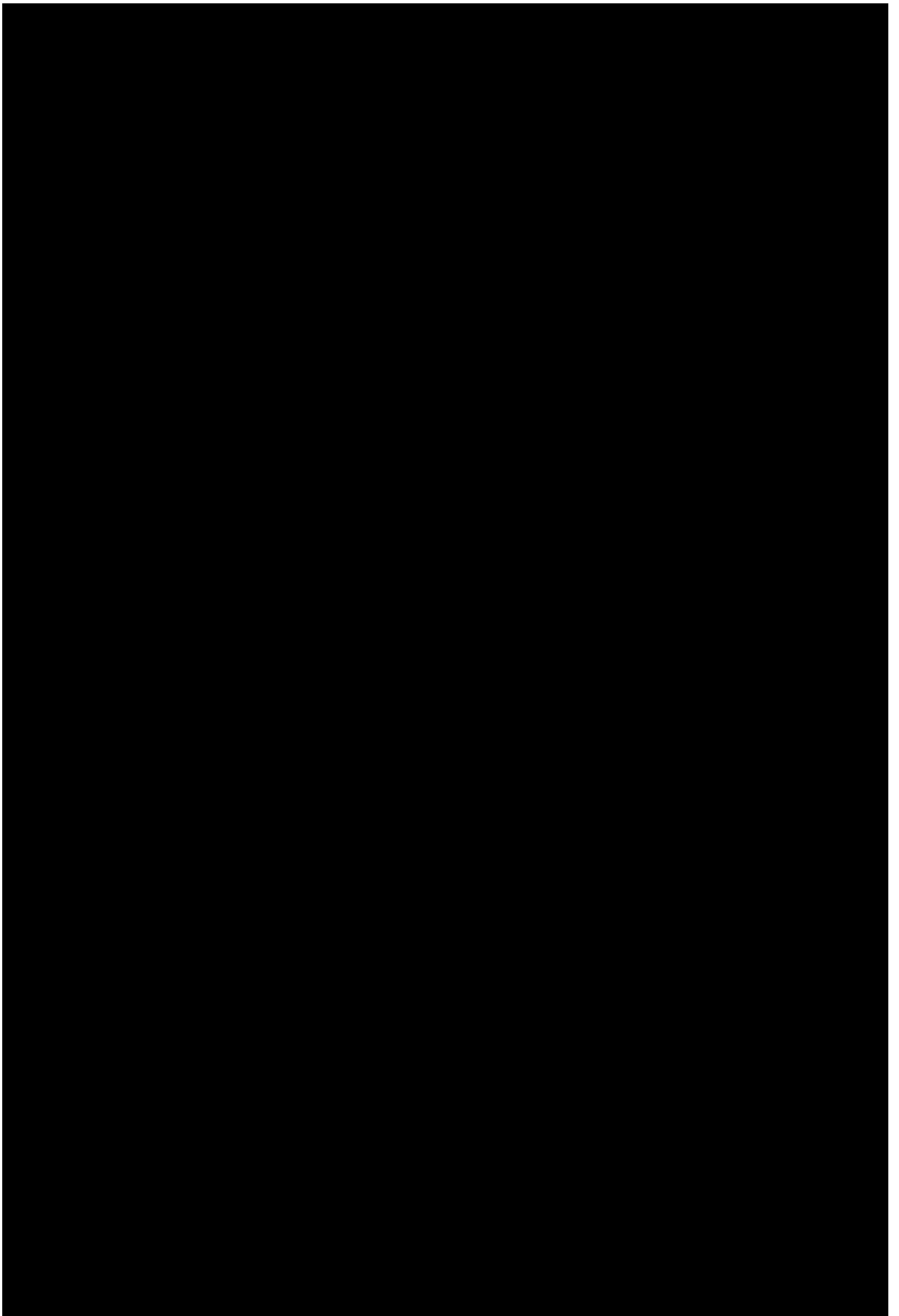












[The following text is a dense, continuous block of text, likely a scan of a document page. It appears to be a mix of English and possibly some non-English characters, but the overall structure suggests a single paragraph or a series of lines of text. Due to the low resolution and potential noise in the scan, the specific words and punctuation are difficult to discern accurately. The text seems to flow from top to bottom, filling most of the page area.]

