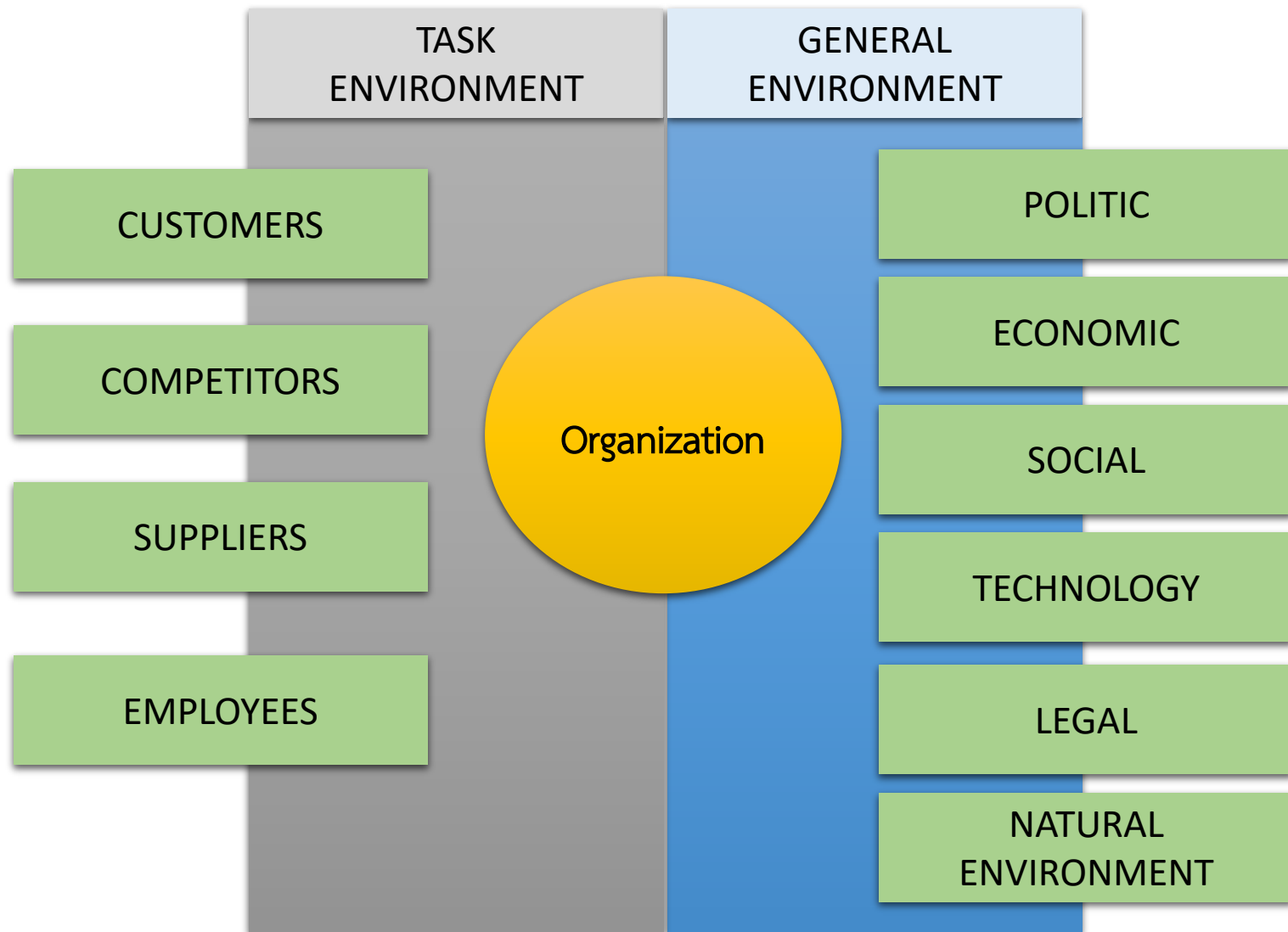


THE ENVIRONMENT AND CORPORATE CULTURE

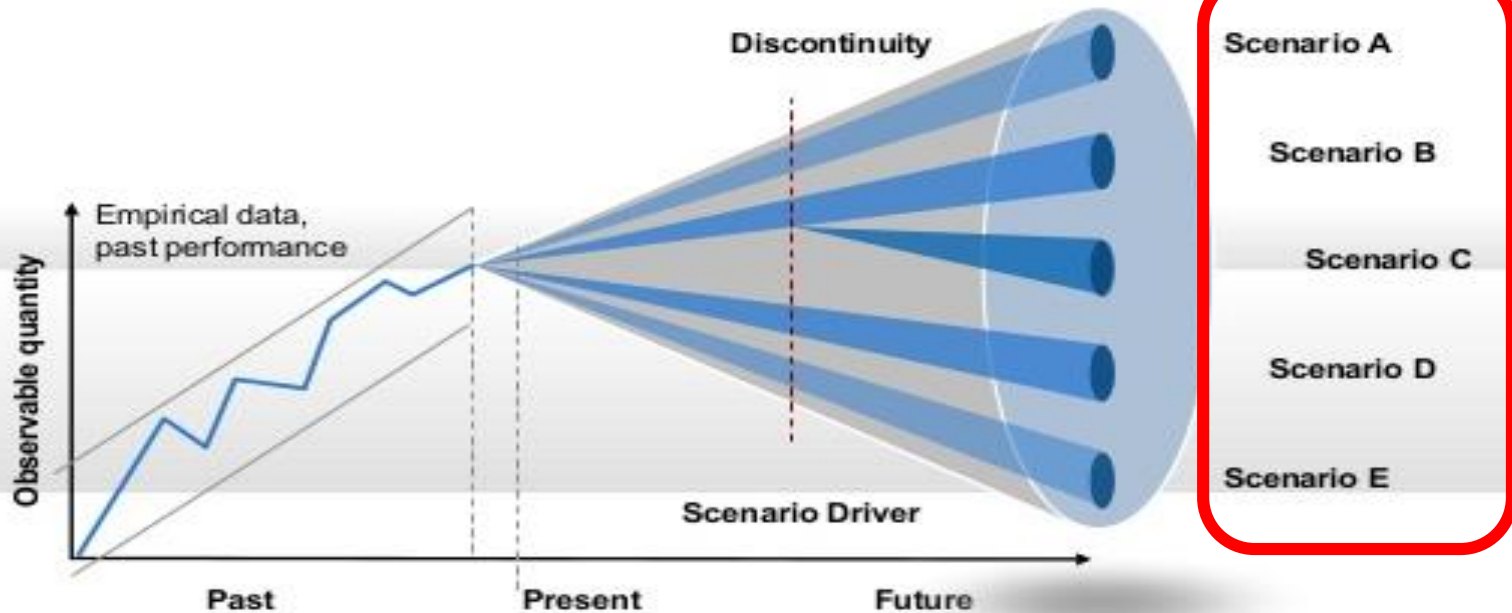
CORPORATE CULTURE





Scenario Analysis

Visions, utopias and future plans



Scenario analysis is a process of analyzing future events by considering alternative possible outcomes (sometimes called "alternative worlds"). Thus, scenario analysis, which is one of the main forms of projection, does not try to show one exact picture of the future. Instead, it presents several alternative future developments.

“Organizational culture can be viewed as a system of shared values defining what is important, and norms, defining appropriate attitudes and behaviors that guide members' attitudes and behaviors.”

—Charles A. O'Reilly and
Jennifer A. Chatman



1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND

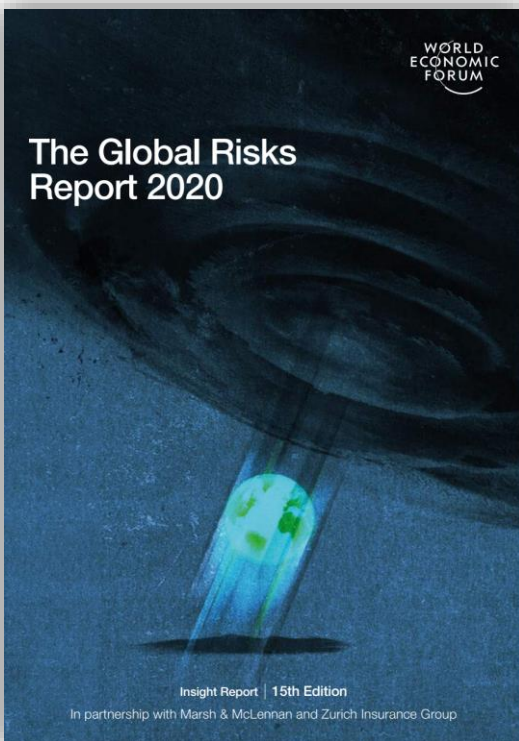


16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



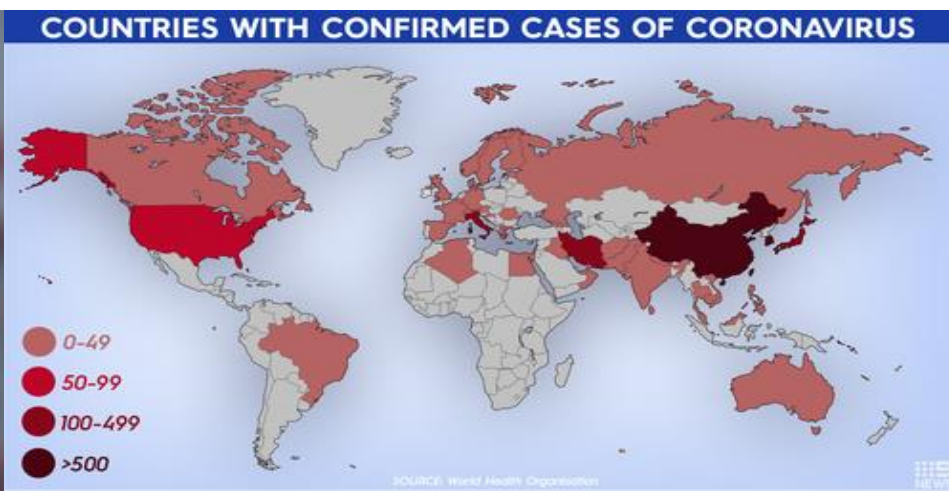
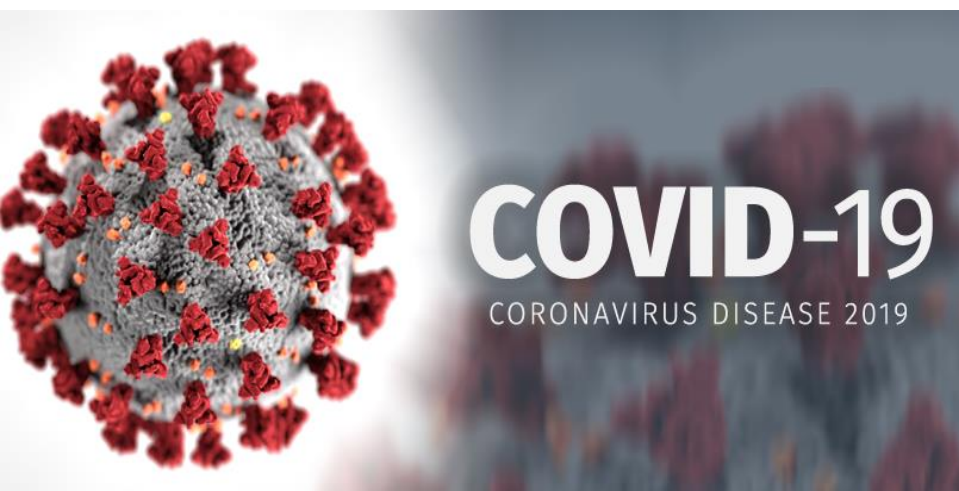


Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather
- 2 Climate action failure
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Biodiversity loss
- 5 Human-made environmental disasters
- 6 Data fraud or theft
- 7 Cyberattacks
- 8 Water crises
- 9 Global governance failure
- 10 Asset bubbles

Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

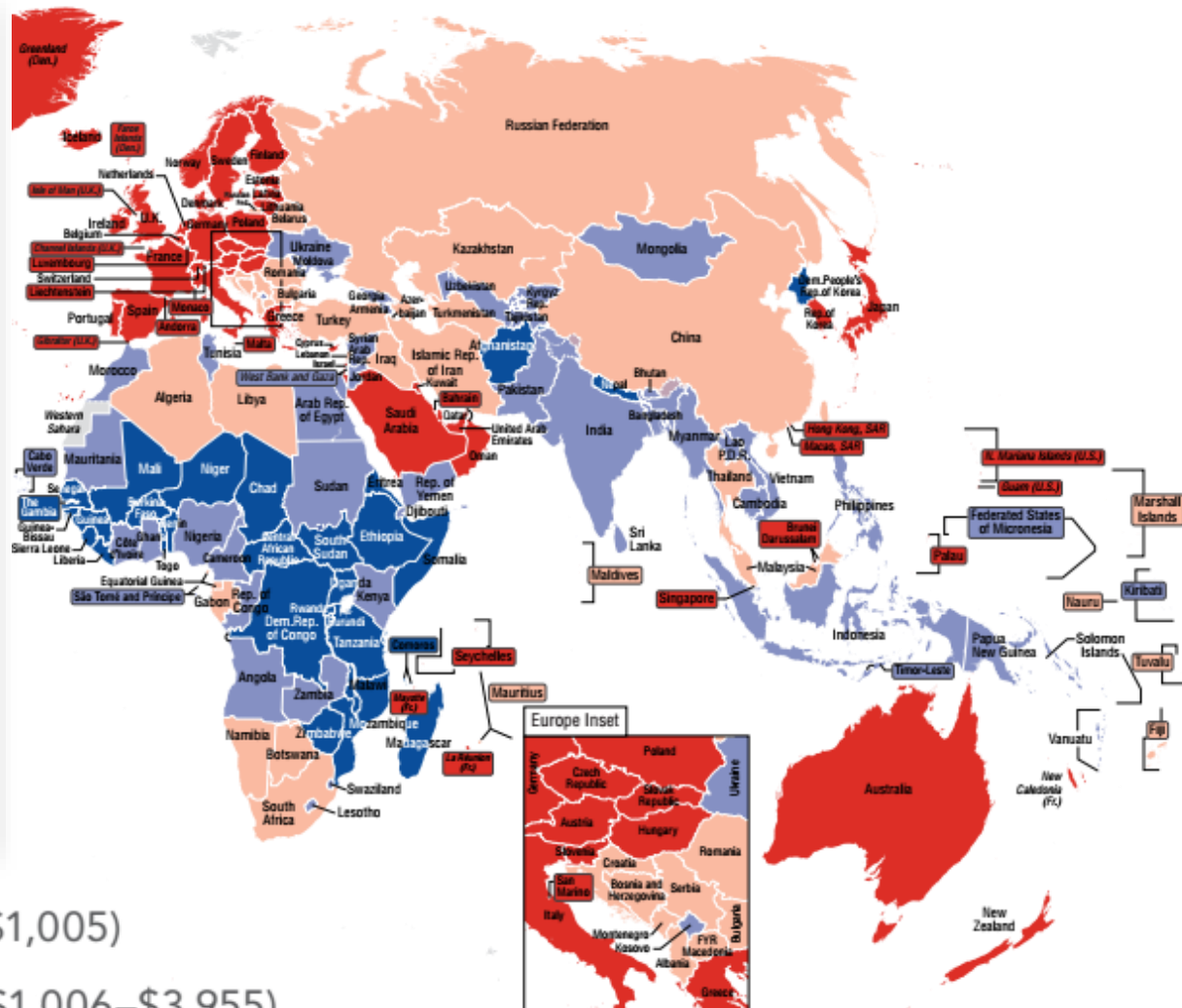
- 1 Climate action failure
- 2 Weapons of mass destruction
- 3 Biodiversity loss
- 4 Extreme weather
- 5 Water crises
- 6 Information infrastructure breakdown
- 7 Natural disasters
- 8 Cyberattacks
- 9 Human-made environmental disasters
- 10 Infectious diseases



Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 From World Development Indicators



WORLD BANK GROUP



Low income (less than \$1,005)

Lower middle income (\$1,006–\$3,955)

Upper middle income (\$3,956–\$12,235)

High income (more than \$12,235)

No data

A World Bank Group Flagship Report

16TH EDITION

DOING BUSINESS 2019

Training for Reform



Operating in a
secure business
environment

Starting a
business



Starting a
business



Labor market
regulation



Dealing with
construction
permits

Getting
electricity



Registering
property

Getting
credit



Accessing
finance

Dealing with
day-to-day
operations



Trading across
borders

Paying
taxes



Enforcing
contracts



Resolving
insolvency



Rank	Economy	EODB score	EODB score change
1	New Zealand	86.59	0.00
2	Singapore	85.24	+0.27
3	Denmark	84.64	+0.59
4	Hong Kong SAR, China	84.22	+0.04
5	Korea, Rep.	84.14	-0.01
6	Georgia	83.28	+0.48
7	Norway	82.95	+0.25
8	United States	82.75	-0.01
9	United Kingdom	82.65	+0.33
10	Macedonia, FYR	81.55	+0.32

15	Malaysia
27	Thailand
69	Vietnam
73	Indonesia
171	Myanmar



Projected Global GDP Loss from Trade Disputes

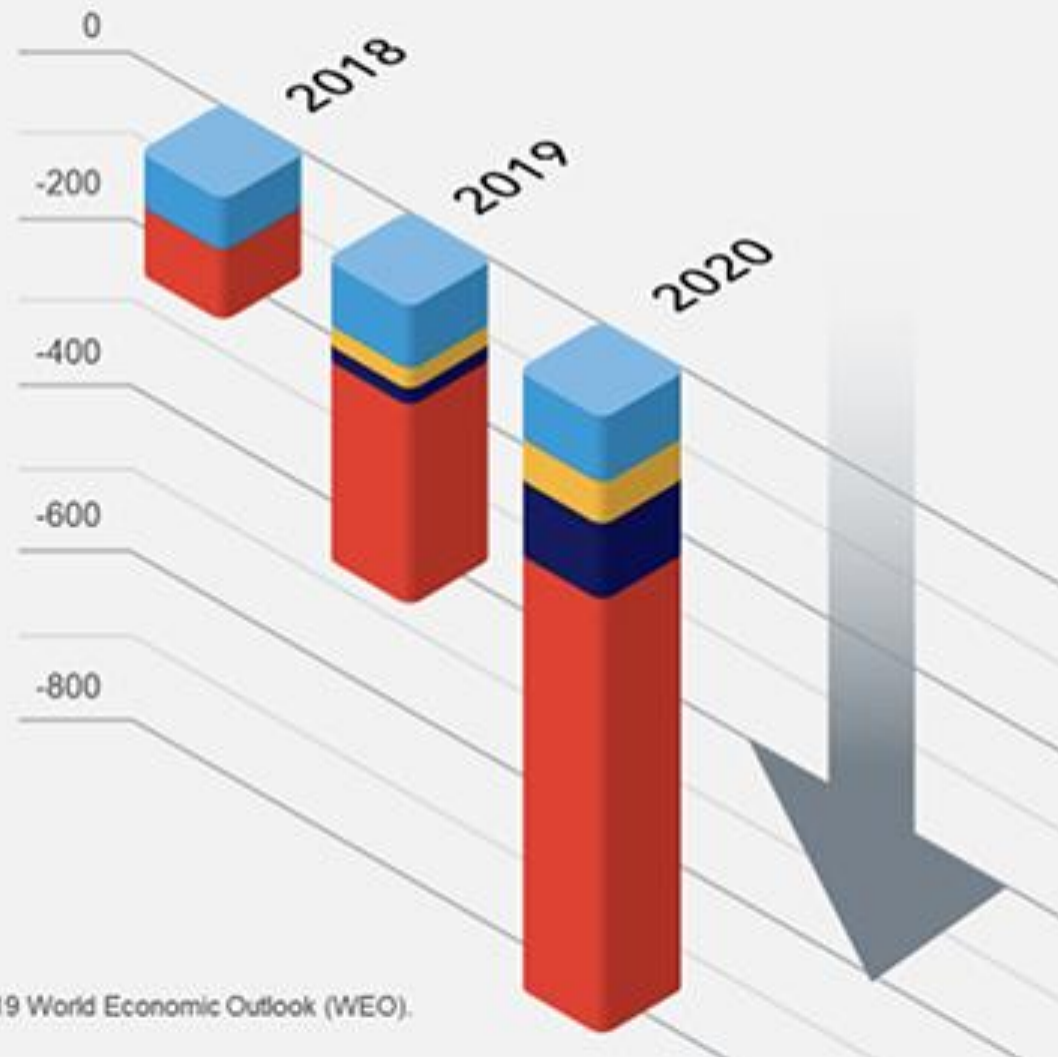
(US\$ in Billions)

Direct Impact

- Implemented during 2018
- Implemented May 2019
- Announced August 2019

Secondary Effects

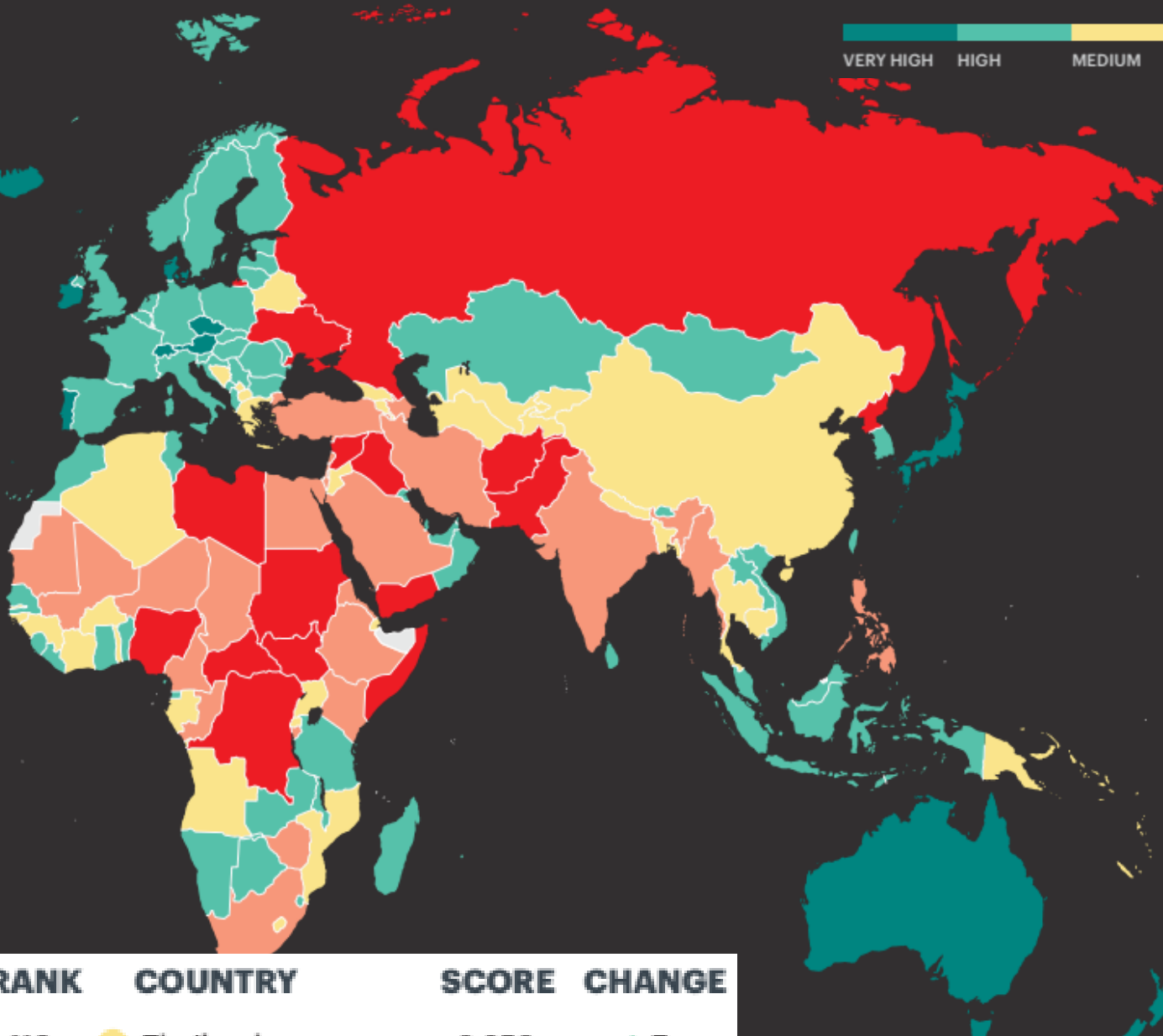
- Includes: Loss of confidence, market reaction



Source: IMF staff estimates. Details available in forthcoming October 2019 World Economic Outlook (WEO).

Note: Losses are estimated relative to a scenario of no tariff hikes.

THE STATE OF PEACE



IMPROVEMENTS

71

countries were more peaceful in 2018 than 2017

DETERIORATIONS



92

countries were less peaceful in 2018 than in 2017

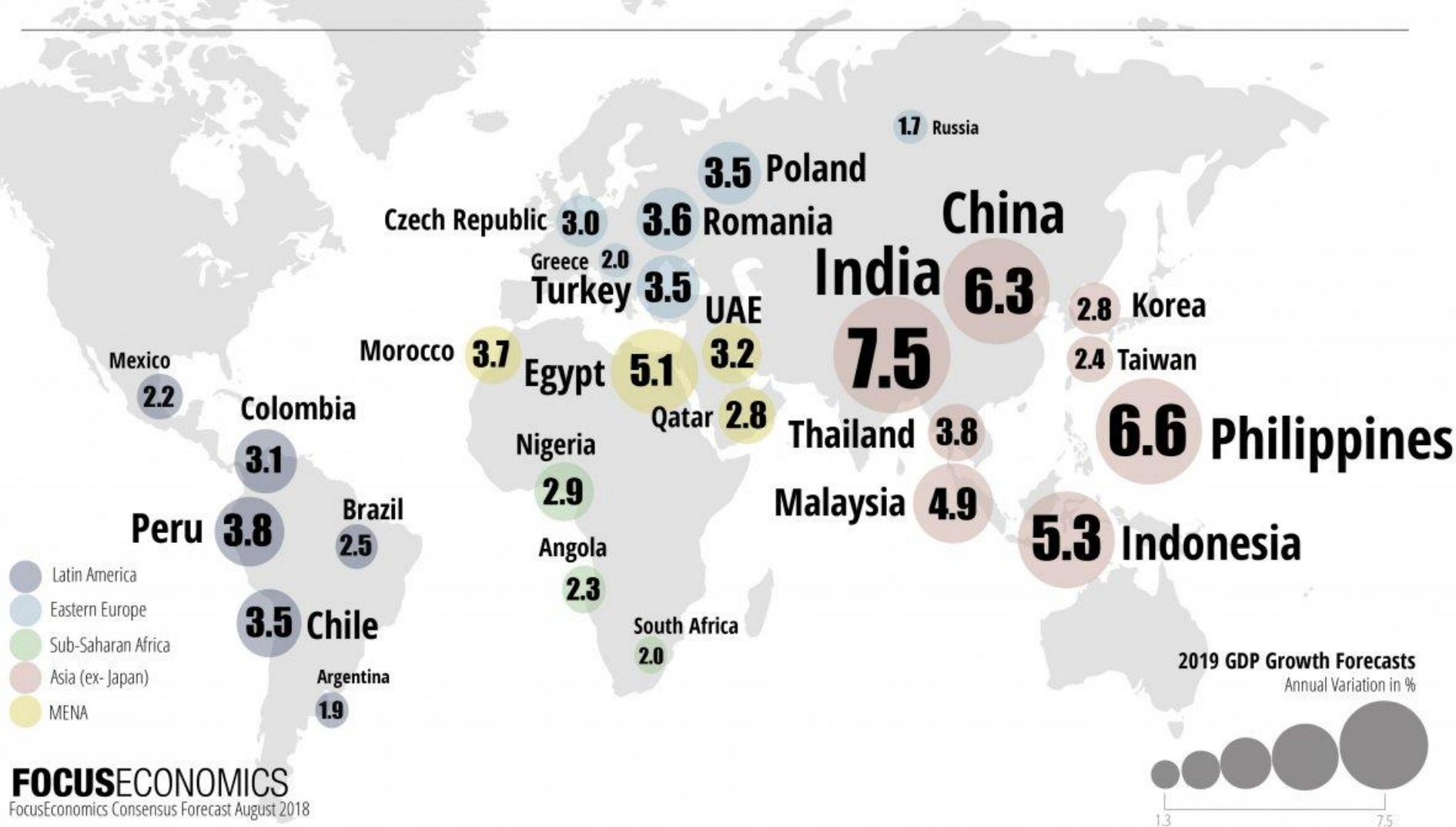
OVERALL AVERAGE CHANGE (%)

0.27

The global GPI average deteriorated 0.27 per cent from 2017 to 2018

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	CHANGE
113	 Thailand	2.259	 7

EMERGING MARKET ECONOMIES IN 2019

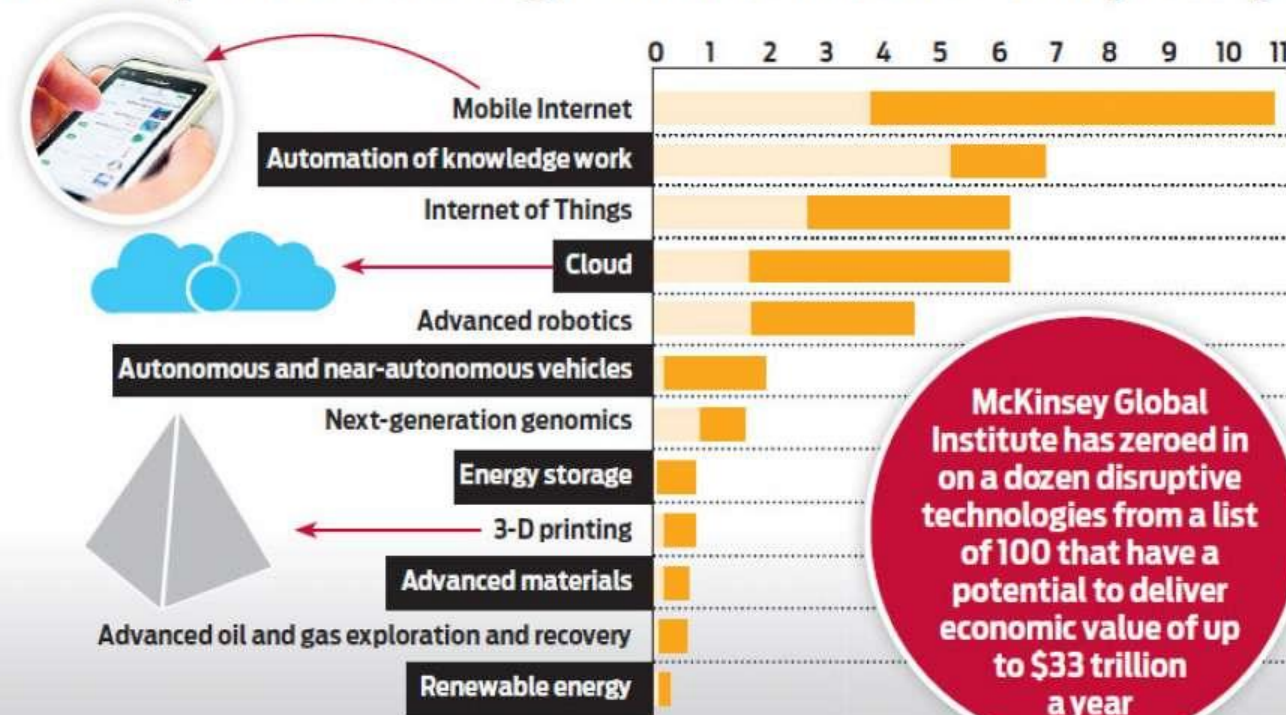


12 disruptive technologies that can make an impact by

2025

\$100
trillion

Size of
global
economic
output
estimated
in 2025





Bio - tech



Digital - tech



Nano - tech



Neuro - tech



Green - tech



Other



Big Data Technology



Internet of Things



5G Mobile Phones



3-D Printing and Manufacturing



Cloud Computing Platforms



Open Data Technology



Free and Open source



Massive Open Online Courses



Micro - simulation



E - Distribution



System Combining Radio



GIS and Remote Sensing Data



Data Sharing Technologies



Social Media Technologies



Mobile Application



Pre - paid System of Utility Use and Automatic Meter



Digital Monitoring Technologies



Digital Security Technology

Opportunities and Outcomes

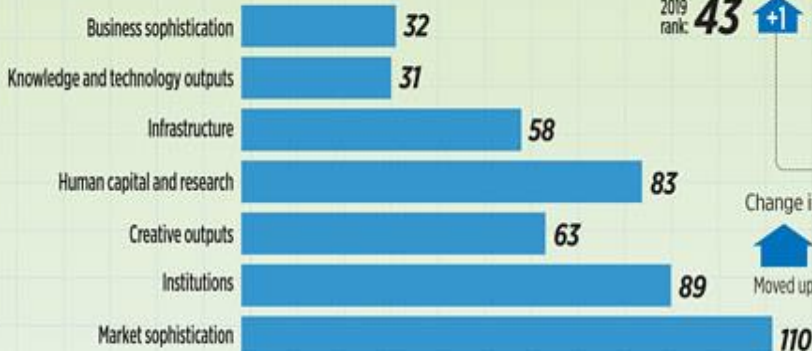
Development, employment, manufacturing, agriculture, health, cities, finance, absolute "decoupling", governance, participation, education, citizen science, environmental monitoring, resource efficiency, global data sharing, social networking and collaboration

GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2019

Innovation performance of select economies

Ranking of Philippines in the seven GII areas

(1 is highest possible ranking)



Global Top 10

2019 rank	Change in ranking from 2018
1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	USA
4	Netherland
5	United Kingdom
6	Finland
7	Denmark
8	Singapore
9	Germany
10	Israel

The 2019 Global Innovation Index, released on July 24, tracks the performance of 129 economies in fostering innovation and ranks them against 80 indicators ranging from traditional metrics such as research and development investments and international patent and trademark applications to newer indicators such as mobile-phone application creation and high-tech exports. Switzerland once again tops the list for the 2019 ranking while Singapore, at the eighth spot, is the highest-placed Asian economy and also leads among the eight Southeast Asian economies covered in the report. By comparison, the Philippines ranks 54th globally, 19 places up from the 2018 ranking.

SOURCE: GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2019 by CORNELL SC JOHNSON COLLEGE OF BUSINESS, INSEAD, and WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION



THAILAND
2019 rank: 43 +1



VIETNAM
2019 rank: 42 +3



CAMBODIA
2019 rank: 98



PHILIPPINES
2019 rank: 54 +19



MALAYSIA
2019 rank: 35



INDONESIA
2019 rank: 85



SINGAPORE
2019 rank: 8 -3



BRUNEI
2019 rank: 71 -4



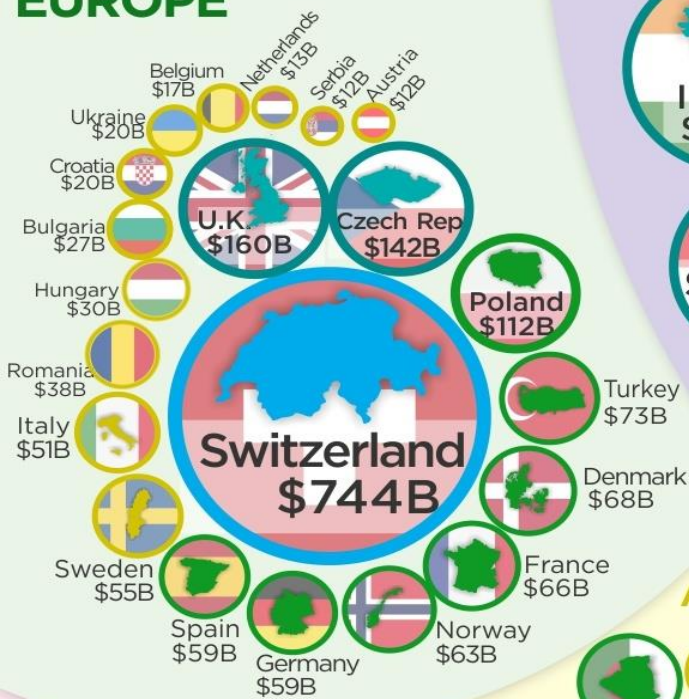
BUSINESSWORLD RESEARCH: CARMINA ANGELICA V. OLANO

BUSINESSWORLD GRAPHICS: BONG R. FORTIN

International Liquidity by Country

Total Reserves excluding Gold, U.S. Dollars

EUROPE



ASIA



AFRICA



AMERICAS



MIDDLE EAST



AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA



% of World's Reserves

Total Country Reserves* (\$)

\$1T
\$100B
\$50B
\$10B

The principles

The trading system should be ...

- without discrimination — a country should not discriminate between its trading partners (giving them equally “most-favoured-nation” or MFN status); and it should not discriminate between its own and foreign products, services or nationals (giving them “national treatment”);
- freer — barriers coming down through negotiation;
- predictable — foreign companies, investors and governments should be confident that trade barriers (including tariffs and non-tariff barriers) should not be raised arbitrarily; tariff rates and market-opening commitments are “bound” in the WTO;
- more competitive — discouraging “unfair” practices such as export subsidies and dumping products at below cost to gain market share;
- more beneficial for less developed countries — giving them more time to adjust, greater flexibility, and special privileges.

The basic structure of the WTO agreements: how the six main areas fit together — the umbrella WTO Agreement, goods, services, intellectual property, disputes and trade policy reviews.

<i>Umbrella</i>	AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING WTO		
	Goods	Services	Intellectual property
<i>Basic principles</i>	GATT	GATS	TRIPS
<i>Additional details</i>	Other goods agreements and annexes	Services annexes	
<i>Market access commitments</i>	Countries' schedules of commitments	Countries' schedules of commitments (and MFN exemptions)	
<i>Dispute settlement</i>	DISPUTE SETTLEMENT		
<i>Transparency</i>	TRADE POLICY REVIEWS		



Search



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GOODS

Agriculture
☐ Agriculture negotiations
☐ Cotton
 Anti-dumping
☐ Rules negotiations
 Balance of payments
 Customs valuation
 GATT & the Goods Council
 Goods schedules
 Import licensing
 Information Technology Agreement
 Market access for goods
☐ Market access negotiations
☐ Quantitative restrictions

Rules of origin
 Preshipment Inspection
 Safeguard measures
 Sanitary & phytosanitary measures
 State trading enterprises
 Subsidies & countervail measures
☐ Rules negotiations
☐ Fisheries subsidies
 Tariffs
 Technical barriers to trade
 Textiles
 Trade facilitation
 Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)

SERVICES

Services negotiations
 Services schedules
 I-TIP services

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Specific TRIPS issues

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Disputes chronologically
 Disputes by country/territory
 Disputes by agreement
 Disputes by subject
 Find disputes cases
 Dispute Settlement Body
 Appellate Body

REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Transparency Mechanism
 RTA Database

DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Subjects treated
 Trade Negotiations Committee
 Groups in the negotiations

BUILDING TRADE CAPACITY

Aid for Trade
 Development
 ECampus
 Enhanced Integrated

TRADE MONITORING

Trade monitoring reports
 Trade policy reviews

MORE TOPICS

Accessions
 Civil aircraft
 Competition policy
 Electronic Commerce
 Environment
☐ Climate change
☐ Environmental Database
 Government procurement
 Investment
 Trade finance
 Women and trade

1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR
DISADVANTAGED
PRODUCERS



2 TRANSPARENCY &
ACCOUNTABILITY



3 FAIR TRADE
PRACTICES



4 FAIR PAYMENT



5 NO CHILD LABOUR,
NO FORCED LABOUR



6 NO DISCRIMINATION,
GENDER EQUITY,
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION



7 GOOD WORKING
CONDITIONS



8 CAPACITY BUILDING



9 PROMOTE
FAIR TRADE

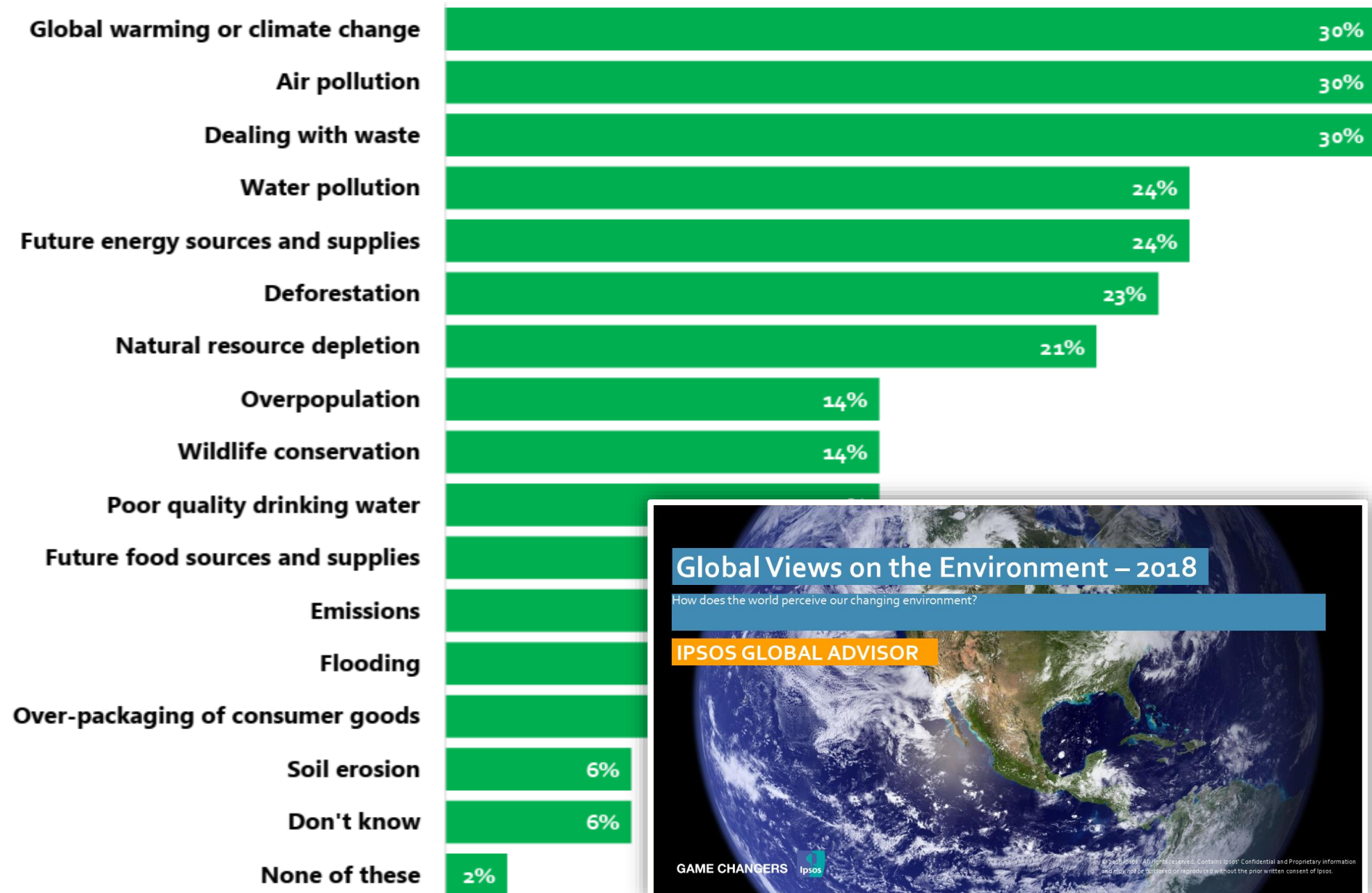


10 RESPECT FOR THE
ENVIRONMENT



TEN
PRINCIPLES
OF
FAIR TRADE

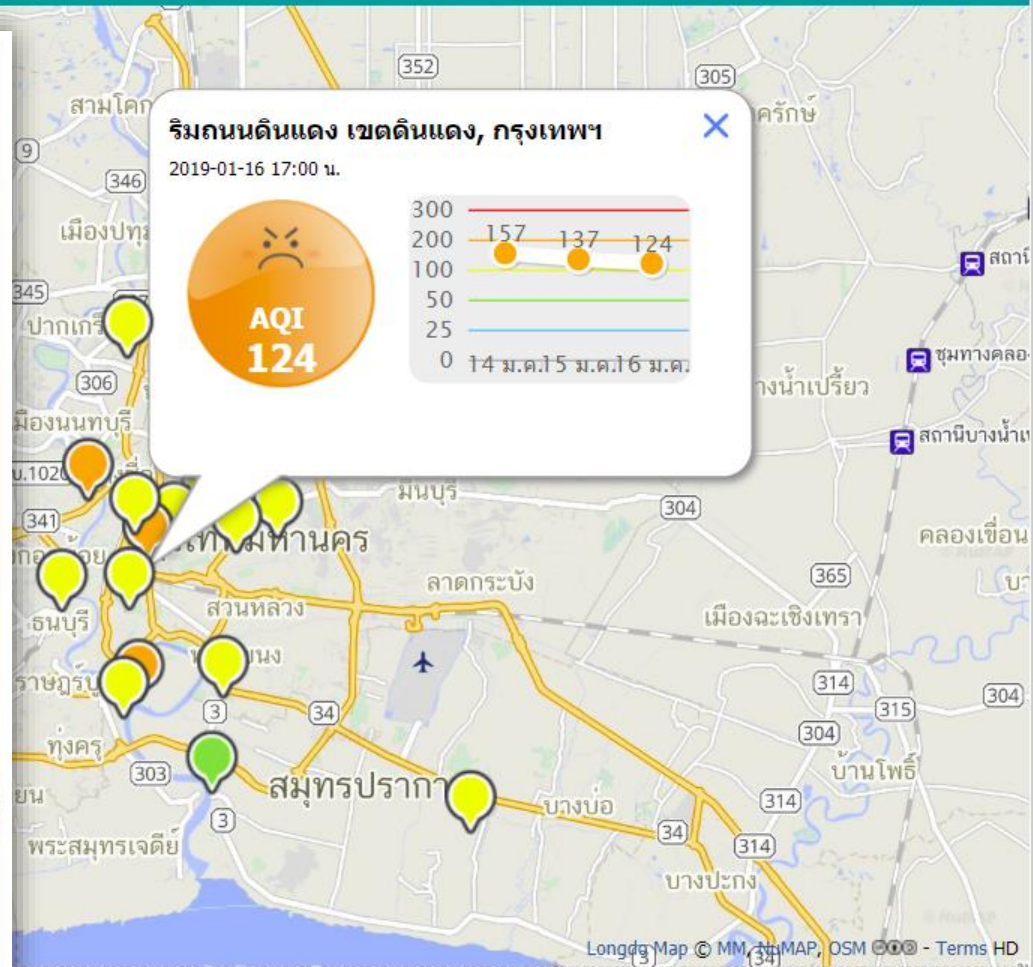
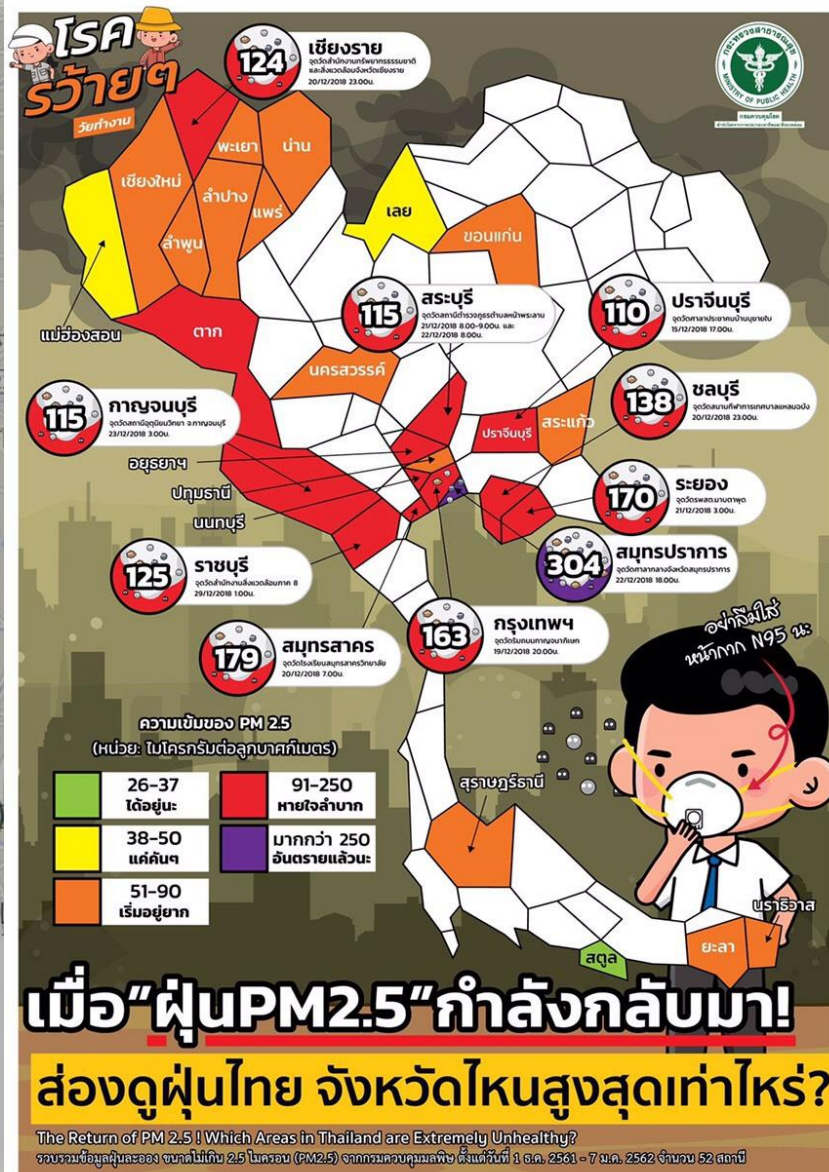




■ [TOPIC] is a top three environmental issue



← → ↻ ⓘ Not secure | air4thai.pcd.go.th/webV2/



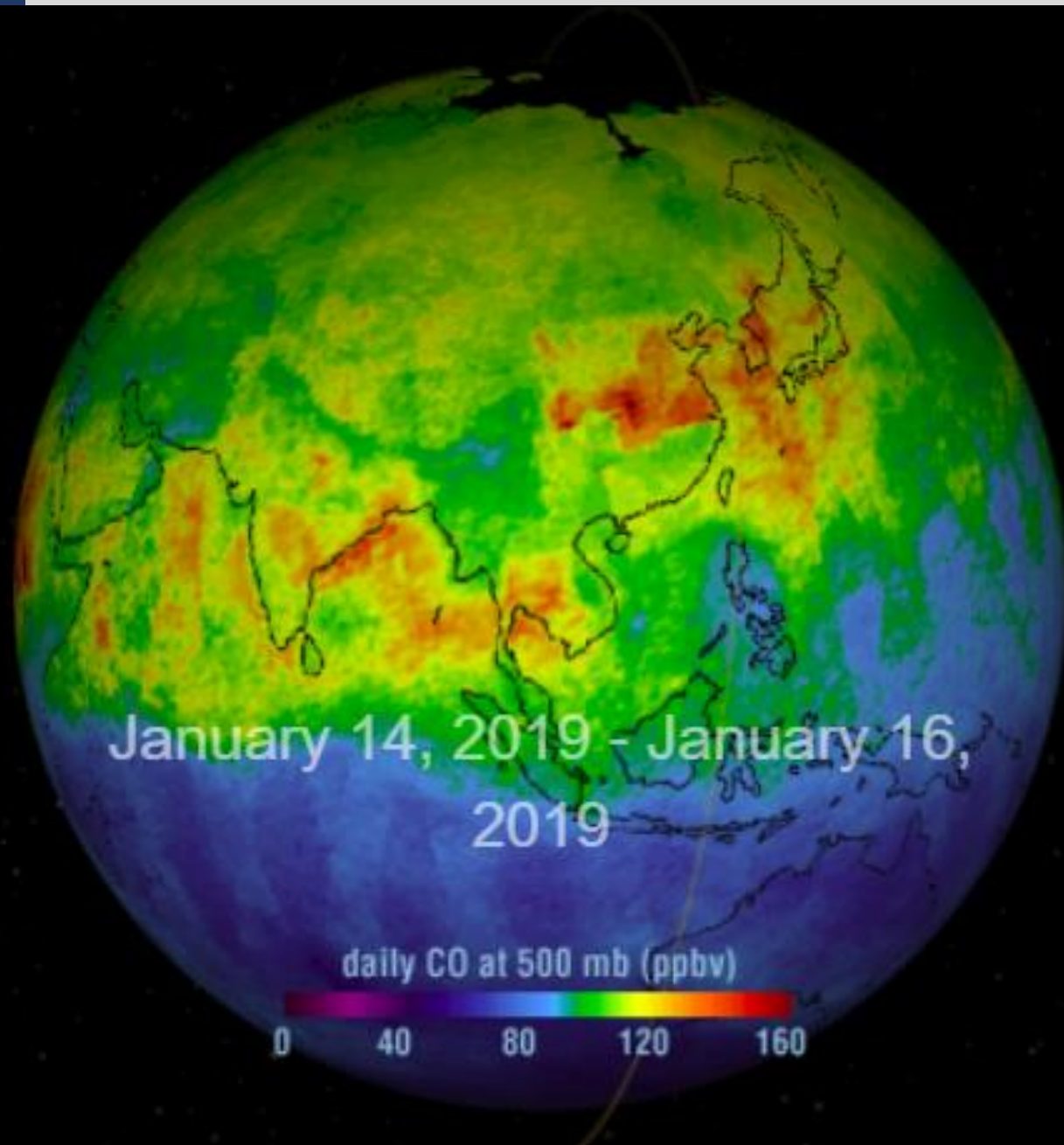


EARTH NOW
beta

VITAL SIGNS

Carbon Monoxide

AIRS Carbon Monoxide
Average at 18,000 Feet



Needs of the Environment

Flexibility

Stability

External

Adaptability
Culture

วัฒนธรรมที่เน้นการตอบสนองต่อ
สภาพแวดล้อมภายนอกที่รวดเร็ว

Achievement
Culture

วัฒนธรรมที่เน้นผลลัพธ์ ชี้ความสามารถ
ทางการการแข่งขัน

Strategic Focus

Involvement
Culture

วัฒนธรรมที่เน้นการมีส่วนร่วมของ
พนักงานในองค์กร

Consistency
Culture

วัฒนธรรมที่เน้นความแน่นอนในการ
ทำงานให้ความสำคัญกับระเบียบ

Internal

Visible
Organizational
Culture

Invisible
Organizational
Culture



THE ENVIRONMENT AND CORPORATE CULTURE

