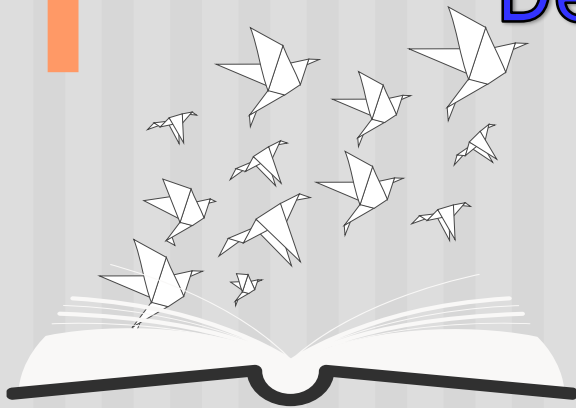


M.B.A. (Innovation in Human Capital and Entrepreneurship Management)

MHE5516

**Developing Human Capital
to be an Entrepreneur**



Asst.Prof.Dr.Cholpassorn Sitthiwarongchai,
Ph.D. (Management)



CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ECONOMY

For the whole Canada in a Changing Climate report, visit Adaptation.NRCan.gc.ca

ENERGY

Warmer winters decrease the use of natural gas and heating oil

More air conditioning in the summer increases electricity consumption

Extreme weather is a common cause of interruptions in power supply

FORESTRY

Changes in forest composition, pest and disease outbreaks, and more frequent fires could lead to more mill closures and lost jobs

Winter tourism such as skiing will suffer shorter seasons

TOURISM

Warm weather tourism such as boating is

More frequent droughts

HOUSING

Land-use planners can encourage the construction of homes in areas protected from hazards associated with extreme weather events

Subsidies and other policies promote retrofits that improve energy efficiency and insulation, as well as

Heavier spring melts can increase flood risk

FOOD

Longer and warmer growing seasons would allow crops to be grown farther north, lengthen outdoor feeding seasons for livestock and allow Canada's maple syrup industry to expand northward

Loss and damage due to heavy rainfall, hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires and winter storms is now more costly than fire and theft

INSURANCE

Homeowners and businesses are already paying more for insurance due to the greater

MINING

In the mountains, more frequent heavy rain events increase the chance of mudslides and wash out roads, as well as damage mines

Ice roads, which are used for transportation in the North during the winter, are becoming less reliable

Permafrost thawing damages buildings, roads and airport runways

Extreme weather disruptions can delay the distribution of supplies, cause power failures in factories and raise production costs

MANUFACTURING

Climate change can affect the availability of supplies and resources for manufacturing, such as water and timber

Thailand New Economies

เศรษฐกิจแห่งอนาคต



เศรษฐกิจชีวภาพ
(Bio Economy)



เศรษฐกิจ
หมุนเวียน
(Circular
Economy)



เศรษฐกิจสีเขียว
(Green
Economy)



เศรษฐกิจร่วมใช้
ประโยชน์
(Sharing
Economy)



เศรษฐกิจอัจฉริยะ
(Intelligent
Economy)



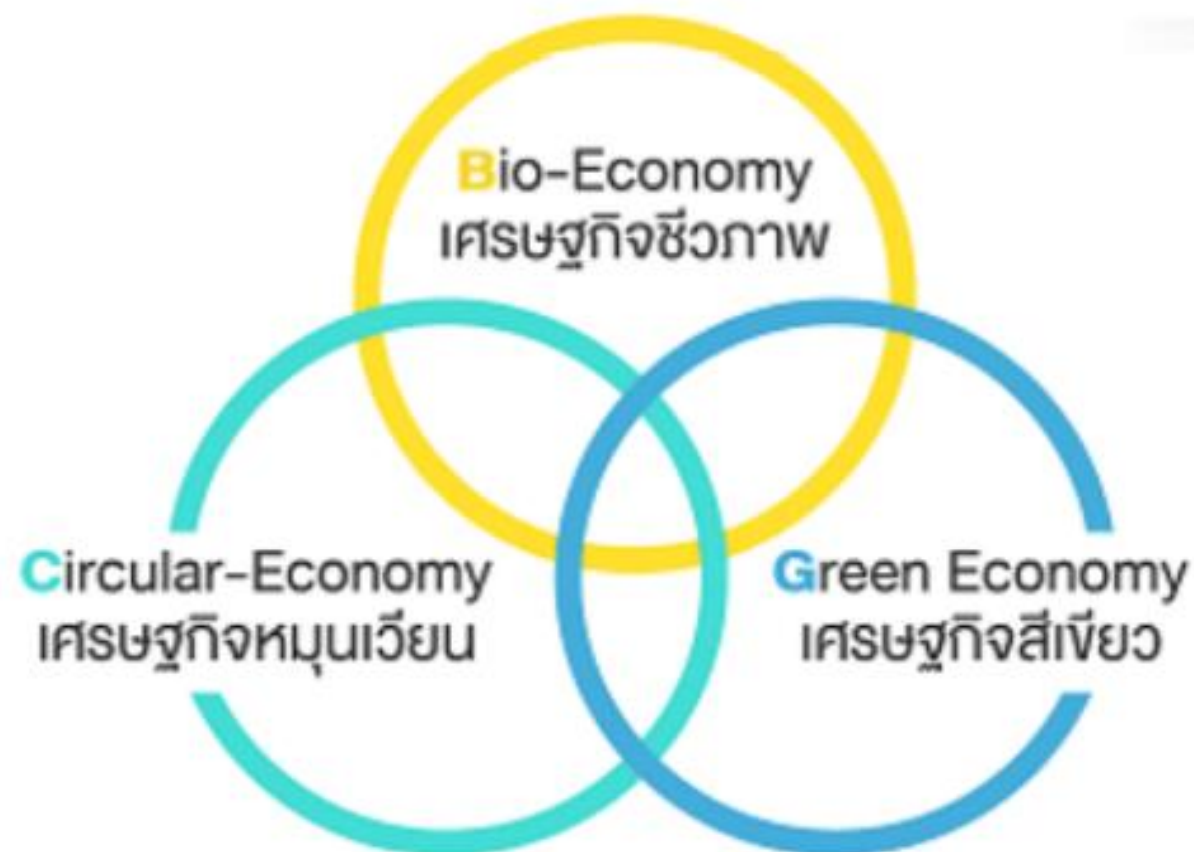
เศรษฐกิจผู้สูงวัย
(Silver
Economy)





BCG ECONOMY

โมเดลเศรษฐกิจ BCG



BCG Economy

Strategic Industry



Innovate throughout the value chain



BCG Model

Circular economy

aims at reusing and recycling resources

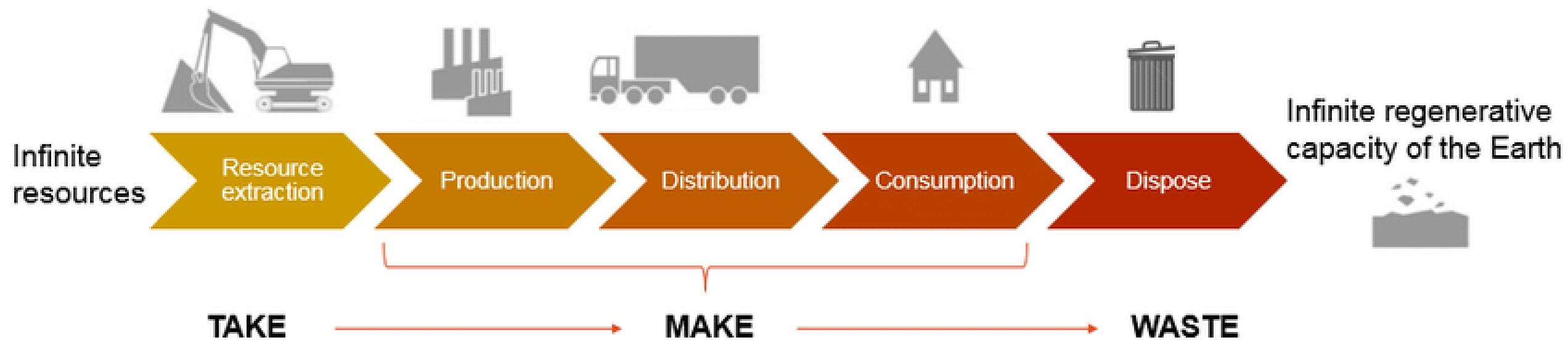
Bioeconomy

involves the production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources into value added products



Green economy

determines to keep economy, society and the environment in balance, leading to sustainable development



Why do we need a sustainable and circular bioeconomy?

Global challenges such as climate change and ecosystem degradation, along with growing demands for food and energy, force us to find **new ways of producing and consuming** in a world of finite resources.

The bioeconomy has enormous potential for...



Job creation

Create millions of green jobs, especially in rural and coastal areas.



Renewal and modernisation of the industrial fabric

Introduce innovations in agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and other industries.



Climate mitigation and carbon neutrality

Reduce atmospheric emissions and our dependence on fossil resources.



Ecosystem and biodiversity restoration

Aligned with the SDGs, recover part of the degraded ecosystems.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



LINEAR ECONOMY



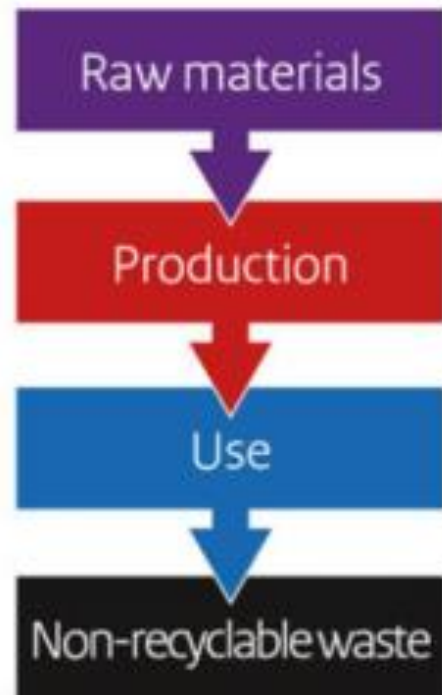
TAKE

MAKE

DISPOSE

From a linear to a circular economy

Linear economy



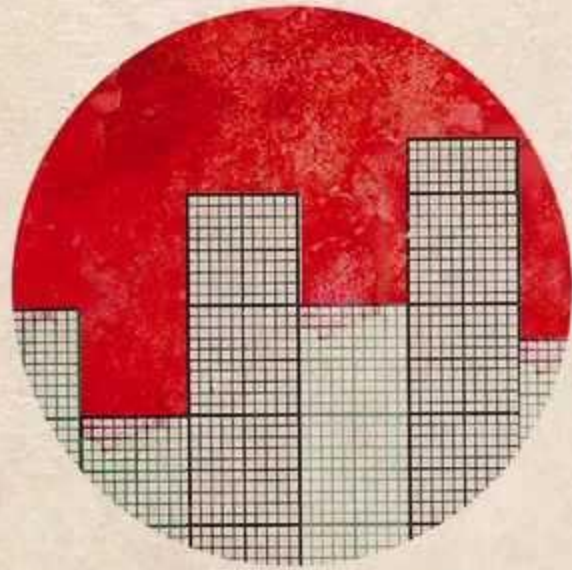
Reuse economy



Circular economy



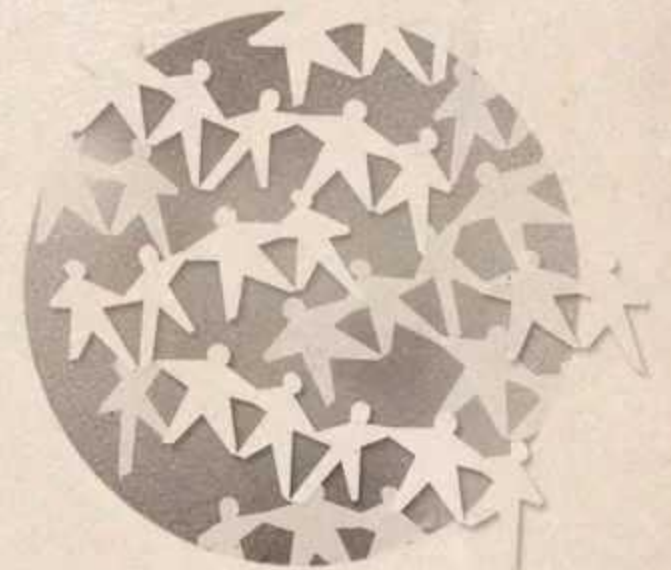
GREEN ECONOMY=



**LOW CARBON
GROWTH**

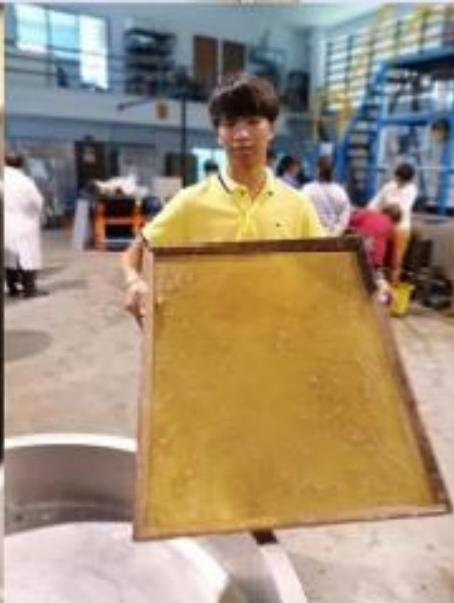


**RESOURCE
EFFICIENCY**

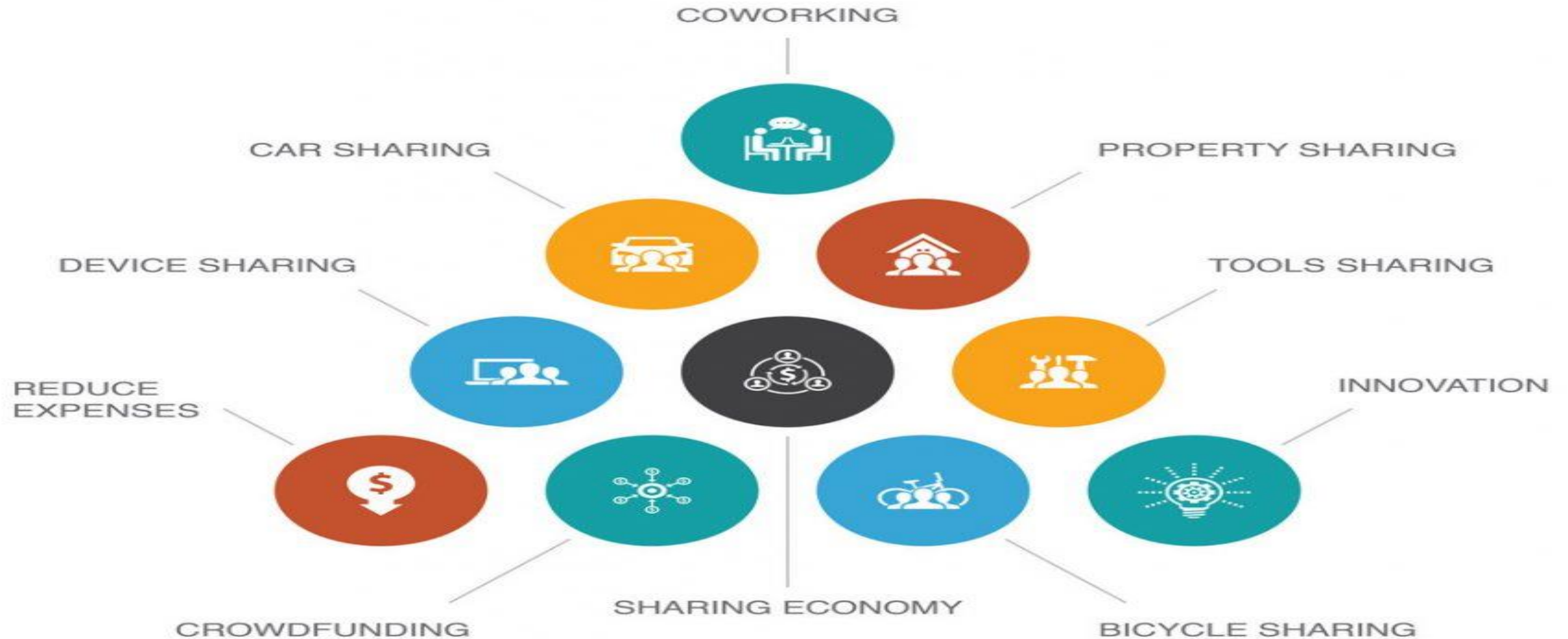


**SOCIAL
INCLUSIVITY**

=SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



SHARING ECONOMY

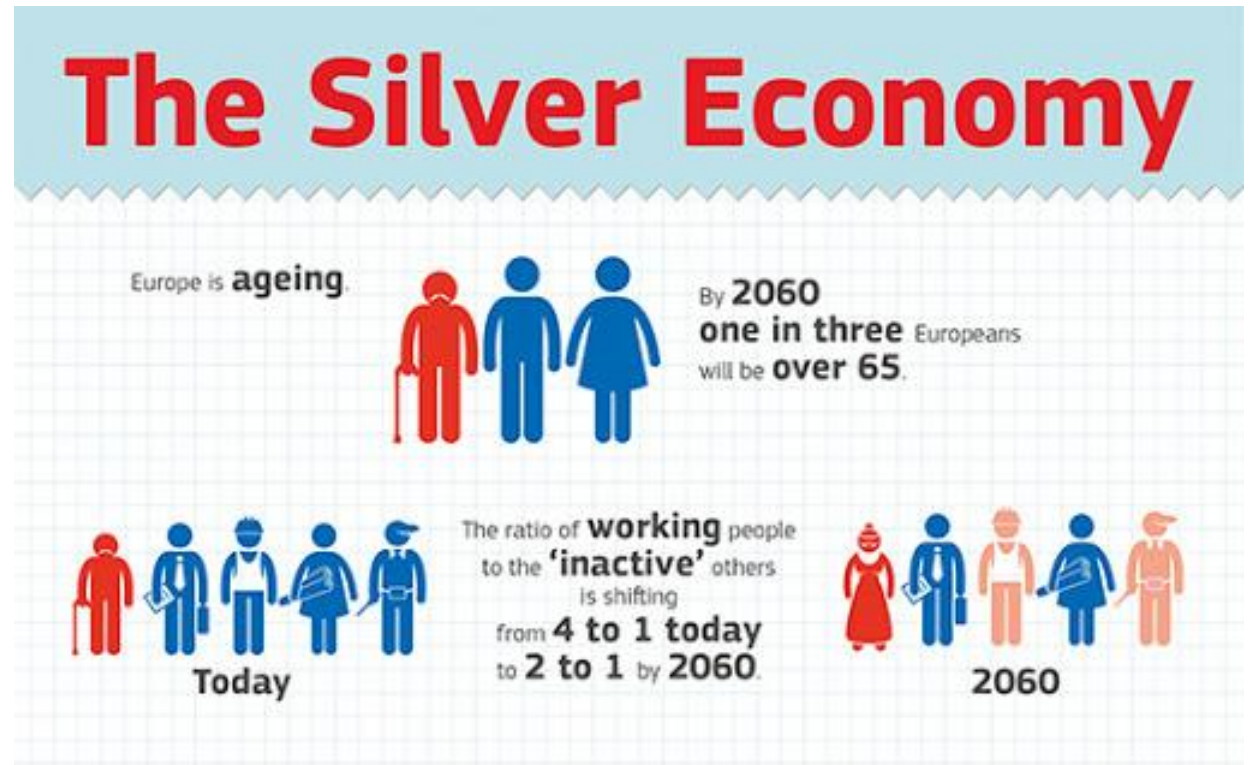


SILVER ECONOMY

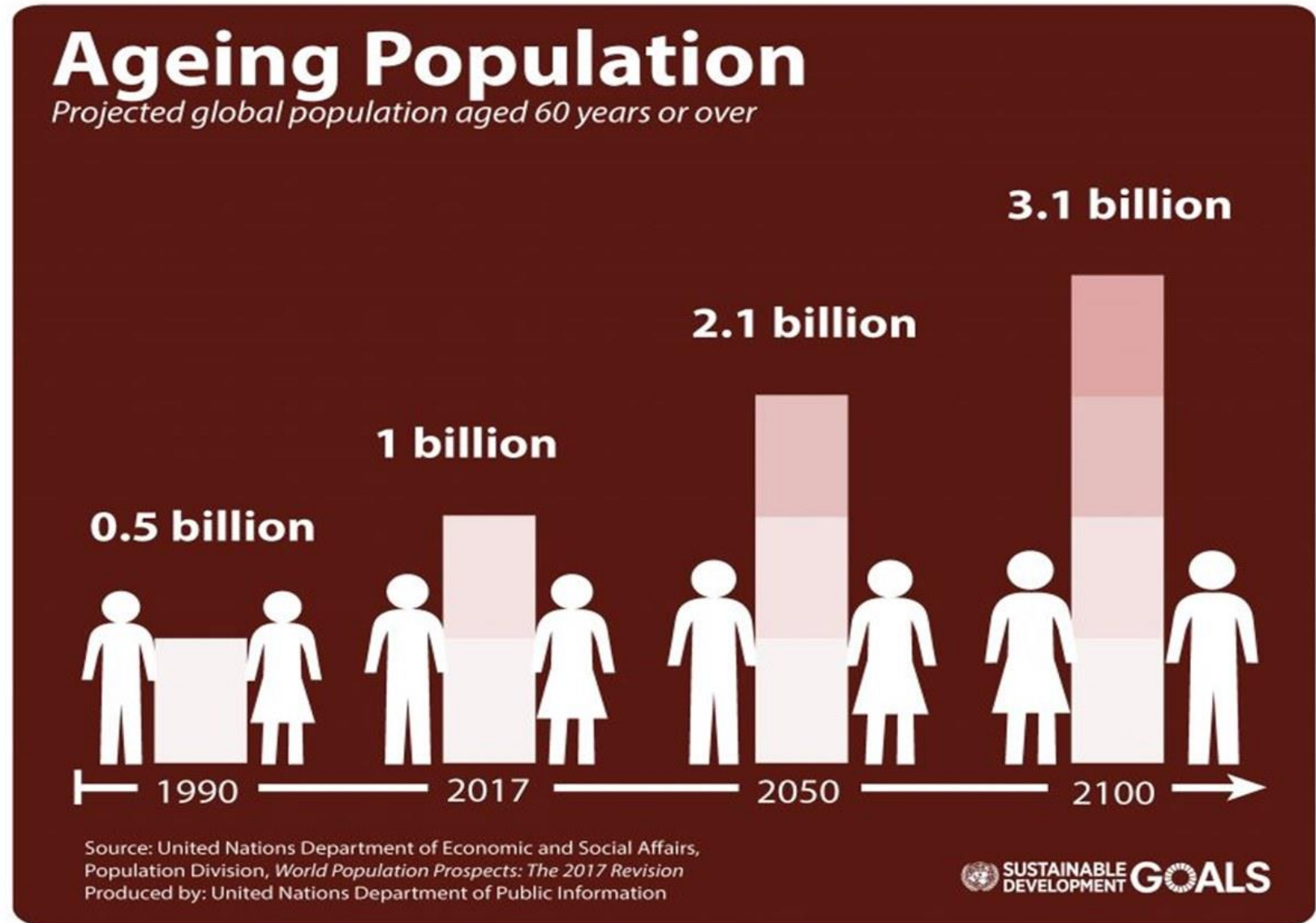
What is the Silver Economy?



The silver economy refers to the economic activity and market opportunities generated by the aging of populations. It encompasses goods and services that are specifically designed to meet the needs and preferences of older consumers, as well as those that are used by older people but can also be consumed by people of all ages.



Silver Economy



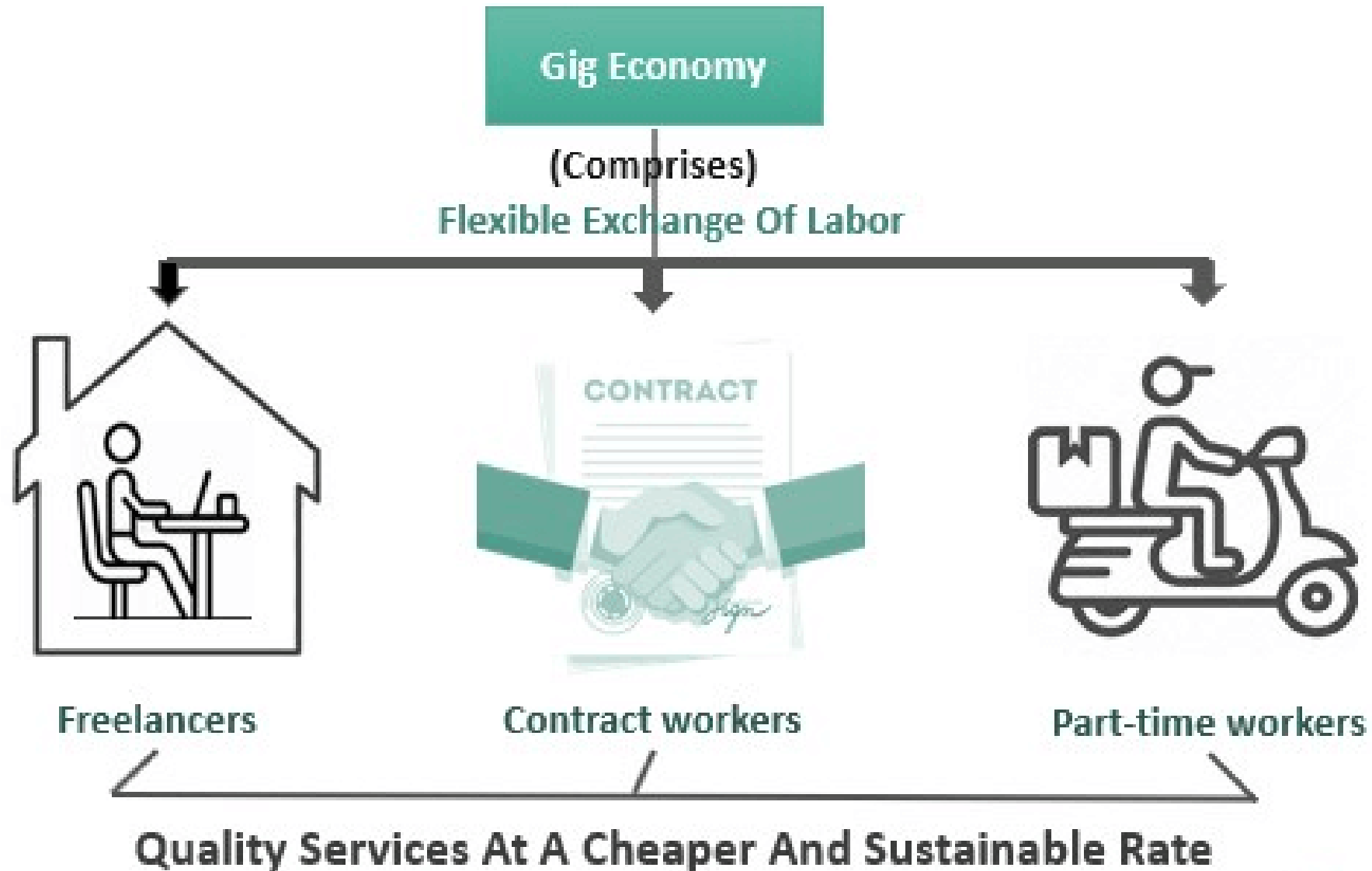
Gig Economy

['gig i-'kă-nə-mē]

A segment of the service economy based on flexible, temporary, or freelance jobs, often involving connecting clients and customers through an online platform.



Gig Economy



Gig Economy is the new economy

Source: Bridge Consulting



Dynamics of Change

พลวัตการเปลี่ยนแปลง

