



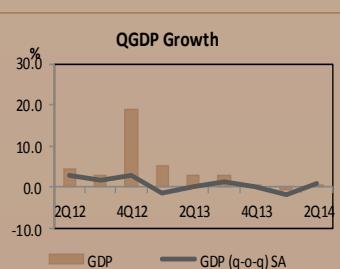
ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 2/2557

Gross Domestic Product : Q2/2014

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

August 18, 2014 9:30 A.M.

GDP growth in the second quarter grew by 0.4 % in respond to higher domestic and external demand .



GDP in the second quarter of 2014 increased by 0.4%, in contrast to a fall of 0.5% in the previous quarter due to expansion in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. On domestic demand, government expenditure and household consumption grew by 1.9% and 0.2%, respectively, however investment showed a decline around 6.9% but better than the previous quarter. Meanwhile, change in inventories showed decreasing stock. Net exports of goods and services rose by 50.6% as exports fell by smaller amount than the fall in imports. After seasonal adjustment, GDP on the quarter-by-quarter basis increased by 0.9%.

PRODUCTION

Agricultural sector expanded by 2.2%. Agriculture, hunting and forestry increased by 2.7% as production of oil palm went up due to plantation expansion, following the increase in production of paddy and maize. Livestock production grew by 1.2%. Fishery production dropped by 1.2%, better than the previous quarter according to the alleviation of the spread of EMS disease. Also, production of fish increased.

Non-agricultural sector grew by 0.2% due to increase in transport and communication; financial intermediation; electricity, gas and water supply; wholesale-retail trade and repairing; public administration and defence; education; and health services. On the contrary, manufacturing sector decreased but less than the previous quarter. In detail, raw material industry increased meanwhile light; and capital and technology industry continued to decrease. Hotels and restaurants continually decreased in respond to a fall number of tourists as a consequence of political situation.

EXPENDITURE

Household consumption increased by 0.2% in contrast to a fall of 3.0% in the previous quarter, the first expansion after three consecutive quarters of decline. In 2Q2014, inflation and unemployment rate showed upward trend. Nevertheless, political situation changes since May, following various measures to resolve basic needs problems, and higher farm income boosted consumer's confidence significantly. Consequently, consumption on semi-durables, non-durable goods, and net services increased, however consumption on durable goods continued to decrease but better than the previous quarter.

Government consumption rose by 1.9%, due to a 3.0% rise in compensation of employees and a 0.6% rise in net purchases of goods and services.

Total investment dropped by 6.9%. Private investment decreased by 7.0%, reflecting contraction in both construction, and machinery and equipment. Public investment also decreased by 6.7%.

Change in inventories at current market prices at current market prices valued at Baht 72,852 million, lower than the previous quarter. This was contributed by decreases in agricultural and manufacturing products-namely paddy, office equipment, computer parts and electronics.

For the external sector, merchandized trade and service balance registered a surplus of Baht 147.3 billion. The merchandized trade registered a surplus of Baht 14.2 billion while service balance showed a surplus of Baht 133.0 billion.

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ข้อชี้แจงการประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2557

การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2557

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ได้ประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2557 โดยใช้ข้อมูลที่ได้รับล่าสุดจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่างๆ ในไตรมาสนี้ได้มีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังถึงไตรมาสที่ 1/2557 และการจัดทำข้อมูลรายไตรมาสของปี 2553 เป็นต้นมาจะไม่มีการปรับปรุงตามค่ารายปี เนื่องจากขณะนี้สศช. กำลังอยู่ระหว่างการปรับปรุงการจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาสให้เป็นแบบดัชนีลูกโซ่ (Chained Volume Measures: CVM) เพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับสถิติรายได้ประชาชาติรายปีที่จัดทำแบบดัชนีลูกโซ่ และจะเผยแพร่อนุกรมปัจจุบันจนกว่าอนุกรมใหม่จะแล้วเสร็จสำหรับการปรับปรุงที่สำคัญๆ ในไตรมาสนี้มีดังนี้ (ดูรายละเอียดการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังได้ที่ด้านหลัง)

1. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลในไตรมาสที่ 1/2557 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุด โดยอัตราการขยายตัวของผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมไตรมาสที่ 1/2557 หดตัวร้อยละ 0.5 เปลี่ยนแปลงจากเดิมที่หดตัวร้อยละ 0.6
2. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนมิถุนายน 2557 ของสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจอุตสาหกรรม กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม
3. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูก และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตรในไตรมาสที่ 1/2557 ตามการพยากรณ์ล่าสุด ในรอบเดือนมิถุนายน 2557 ของกระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลรายจ่ายรัฐบาลกลาง ตามข้อมูลจากระบบ GFMS ของกระทรวงการคลัง
5. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลรายการบริการรับและจ่ายในไตรมาสที่ 1/2557 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุดของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย ณ เดือนกรกฎาคม 2557 ทั้งนี้การประมวลผลสถิติสินค้านำเข้าเป็นมูลค่าที่รวมค่าระวางและประกันภัย (Import c.i.f.)
6. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไปตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะนำเสนอในเอกสารโดยสามารถดูได้ที่ www.nesdb.go.th

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุนและเร่งรัดข้อมูล เพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาสให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำเพิ่มขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

Revision to this publication

Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q2/2014 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q1/2014. Similar to the Q4/2013 publication, the quarterly gross domestic product is not adjusted to the annual gross domestic product series 1990 – 2011. In December 2011, the NESDB has moved to the chained volume measures (CVM) for valuing the annual national income. The NESDB is stepping further by planning to move the quarterly gross domestic products toward the chained volume measures as well. The new quarterly series is scheduled to release as soon as completed. Accordingly, quarterly gross domestic product statistics in this publication might not be consistent with the annual series. The revision will be made soon after the new series has been completed. The major revised items in this publication are as follows: (Details of revision are presented close to the back cover)

1. Revision of data back to Q1/2014 in line with the latest data; thus growth of gross domestic product for the first quarter has been revised from -0.6% to -0.5%.
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Office of Industrial Economics, Ministry of Industry issued in June 2014.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production data of the first quarter 2014 by using the crop forecast data in June 2014 from the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agricultural and Co-operatives.
4. Revising central government expenditure in line with data from GFMS.
5. Revising services receipts and payments Q1/2014 in response to the revised balance of payment from the Bank of Thailand issued in July 2014. However, imported goods item in this publication is still measured on the c.i.f. basis.
6. The statistical tables are available at www.nesdb.go.th.

The NESDB would like to express our gratitude to all government agencies, private institutions and companies who continually provide the needed data, especially those who have spent much of the time and effort to speed up data processing and made their reports available in time with a high quality. The NESDB looks forward to continuing close cooperation for data quality development in the future.

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

Gross Domestic Product SECOND QUARTER 2014

GDP in 2Q2014 increased by 0.4% in contrast to a fall of 0.5% in the previous quarter due to higher domestic and external demand.

Both agricultural and non-agricultural sector increased.

The Thai economy in the second quarter 2014 increased by 0.4%, compared to a fall of 0.5% in the previous quarter. The expansion was a result of increase in domestic and external demand. Household consumption rose by 0.2%, in contrast to a fall of 3.0% in the previous quarter as consumption on semi-durable, non-durable goods and services increased. However, consumption on durable goods decreased but better than the previous quarter. Total investment declined by 6.9%, better than a 9.3% fall in the previous quarter due to drop in both private and public investment by 6.7% and 7.0%, respectively. Government consumption grew by 1.9%. Net exports of goods and services increased by 50.6%, compared to 29.1% in the previous quarter. This consisted of a 1.5% rise in exports of goods, and a 8.4% drop in service receipt. At the same time, imports of goods declined by 10.8% and service payment increased by 0.2%.

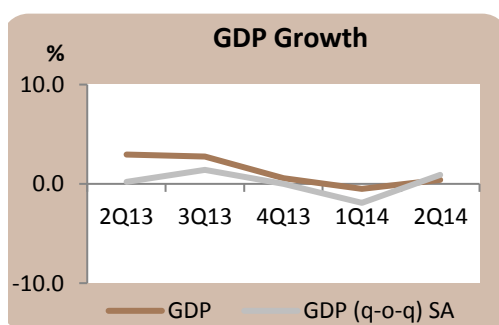
Agricultural sector grew by 2.2%. This was due to a 2.7% rise in agriculture production, due mainly to increase in oil palm production in respond to plantation expansion. Moreover, production of paddy and maize went up. Livestock production grew by 1.2%. However, fishery production contracted by 1.2% but better than the previous quarter as a result of mitigation of Early Mortality Syndrome disease together with the increase in fish production.

Non-agricultural production grew by 0.2%. Such increase was driven by transport and communication (5.3%); financial intermediation (6.1%); electricity, gas, and water supply (3.4%); public administration and defence (4.0%); and education (2.6%). Nevertheless, manufacturing production declined by 1.6%, consisting of a 1.7% rise in raw-material industry, together with a 0.1% and 3.8% fall in light, and capital and high technology industries. Hotels and restaurants dropped by 4.2% according to political situation which caused a decrease in number of tourists.

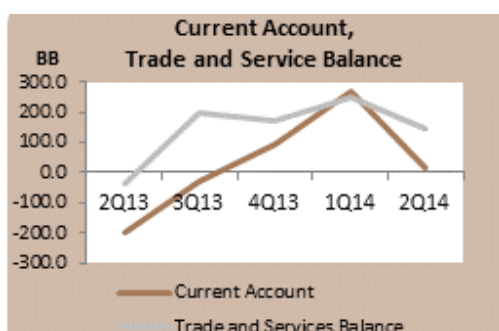
After seasonally adjusted, the GDP increased by 0.9% on the quarter-on-quarter basis, compared to a fall of 1.9% in the previous quarter.

GDP Growth Rates (%)

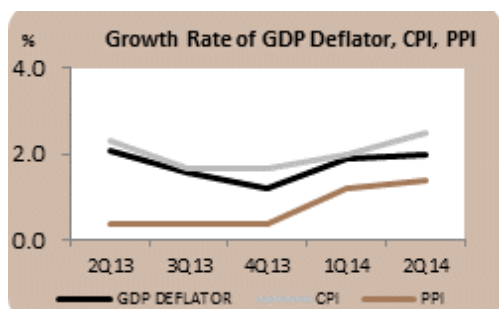
	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture	1.4	0.8	2.5	-0.3	2.1	1.4	2.2
Non-agriculture	3.0	5.8	3.0	3.0	0.5	-0.6	0.2
GDP	2.9	5.4	2.9	2.7	0.6	-0.5	0.4
GDP SA (Q-o-Q)		-1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	-1.9	0.9



Gross domestic product at current market prices valued at Baht 3,026.1 billion. After deducting net factor income at Baht 187.9 billion, Gross National Product (GNP) posted the value of Baht 2,838.2 billion, 2.8% build up in real terms.



Trade and service surplus at current prices registered at Baht 147.3 billion. After including net factor income and net current transfer from abroad, current account showed a surplus with the value of Baht 17.4 billion.



GDP implicit price deflator grew by 2.0%, compared to a rise of 1.9% in the previous quarter. Producer and consumer price indices rose by 1.4% and 2.5% compared to a rise of 1.2% and 2.0% in the previous quarter, respectively.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Domestic production grew by 0.4% led by agricultural and non-agricultural production.

Crops production increased while livestock production decelerated.

Fishery production continued to fall.

Gross domestic product grew by 0.4%, in contrast to a fall of 0.5% in the previous quarter. Agricultural sector expanded by 2.2%, moreover non-agricultural sector increased by 0.2%, in contrast to a drop of 0.6% in the previous quarter.

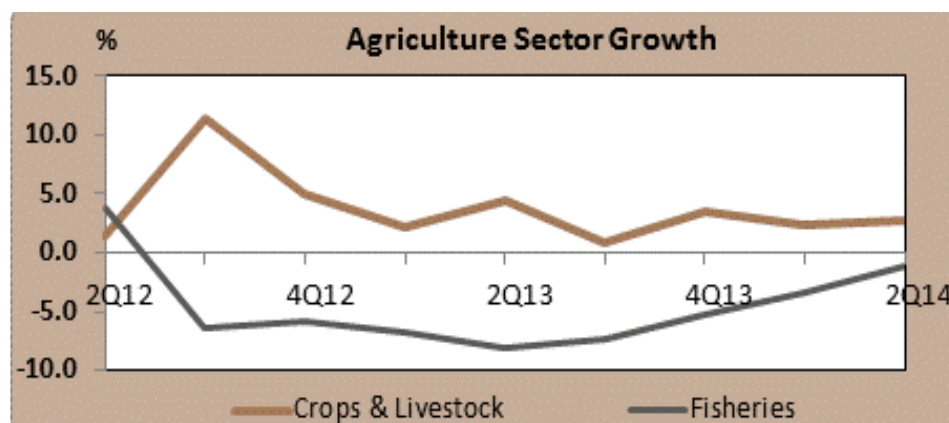
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry grew by 2.7%, compared to 2.3% in the previous quarter, as crops and livestock production grew by 4.1% and 1.2%, respectively.

Crops increased by 4.1%, rising from the previous quarter. Production of major crops namely oil palm went up due to plantation expansion. Furthermore, production of paddy, and maize continued to expand.

Livestock grew by 1.2%, a slowdown from a 1.4% rise in the previous quarter. Production of cattle, and buffalo declined whereas that of swine, chicken, and dairy products increased.

Fishery shrank by 1.2%, compared to a drop of 3.4% in the previous quarter. The production of shrimp showed recovery sign owing to mitigation of the spread of the Early Mortality Syndrome (EMS) disease together with the expansion of fish production.

Implicit price of agricultural product dropped by 0.8%, as major crops prices namely paddy and rubber declined. Also, prices of livestock products and fishery slowed down.



Manufacturing

Manufacturing production decreased.

Manufacturing production fell by 1.6% compared to a drop of 2.7% in the previous quarter as a consequence of the recovery in domestic and external demand.

Light industry decreased by 0.1%. Production of food and beverages fell by 1.1%. Moreover, wearing apparel, and textiles contracted by 2.8%, and 1.2%, respectively.

Raw material industry increased by 1.7%, rising from the previous quarter. Such increase was found in the expansion of petroleum refinery production owing to low production base of the previous year and upward trend of demand.

Capital and technology industry decreased by 3.8%, compared to a fall of 6.3% in the previous quarter. The decrease was from the fall in production of motor vehicle in response to lower domestic demand despite improving exports. However, production of computer and parts showed upward trend following higher external demands.

Manufacturing Sector Growth (%)

Industrial Types	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Light industries	-1.6	-1.6	-2.3	-0.5	-1.8	0.1	-0.1
Raw material	3.0	1.3	0.0	5.8	4.8	1.4	1.7
Capital goods	-0.1	11.4	-0.8	-3.1	-6.1	-6.3	-3.8
Total	0.1	4.9	-1.1	-0.5	-2.8	-2.7	-1.6

Production of natural gas and crude oil declined.

Mining and quarrying decreased by 1.7%, compared to a 1.5% fall in the previous quarter. This owed mainly to decreases in major mining products—particularly, crude oil by -8.4% as a result of the decrease in production from Pla Meuk, Jasmine, Bua Luang, Songkhla, and Sirikit fields. Also natural gas production dropped by 0.3% due to the decrease in production from Satun, Pailin, Bongkot, and Arthit fields. However, production of liquefied natural gas increased by 2.3%. Other mining products production namely lignite, limestone for construction, gypsum, and granite for construction showed downward trend.

Electricity generation increased.

Electricity, gas and water supply grew by 3.4%, in contrast to a fall of 3.1% in the previous quarter. This was mainly due to the expansion of electricity by 4.0% in contrast to a fall of 3.7% in the previous quarter, reflecting acceleration in all types of users. Water supply industry grew by 0.9% in contrast to a fall of 0.8% in the previous quarter. On the contrary, gas separation industry decreased by 0.3% in contrast to a rise of 1.1% in the previous quarter in line with natural gas production.

Electricity Consumption Growth (%)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	3.3	2.8	7.4	6.0	-3.4	-6.0	5.2
Small enterprise	8.0	10.4	13.0	13.3	-3.8	-5.5	3.9
Medium enterprise	9.4	14.2	14.2	14.6	-3.8	-3.3	3.1
Large enterprise	2.2	5.7	2.8	1.6	-1.3	-1.8	1.8
Others	-31.0	-33.8	-33.7	-39.3	-9.2	-0.2	2.1
Total	1.5	3.3	3.6	2.1	-2.9	-3.4	3.2

Sources: MEA and PEA

Construction service growth decreased less than the previous quarter.

Construction industry dropped by 3.2%, better than the previous quarter. Public construction came down sluggishly due to expansion of construction of state enterprises namely the Purple Line city train (Bang Yai – Bang Sue) with 91.8% complete and Blue Line (Hua Lam Phong – Bang Kae and Bang Sue – Tah Phra), Green Line (Bearing – Samut Prakan) of Metropolitan Rapid Transit Authority; construction of Expressway Phase 3, Foundation North Contract (N2) of Expressway Authority of Thailand; the seventh and eighth Water Supply Improvement Project of Metropolitan Waterworks Authority; Natural Gas Distribution Pipeline Project, Connecting Line to NGV Station Project, Thammasat Rangsit, and Nakorn Ratchasima On-shore Natural Gas Pipeline Project of PTT Public Company Limited; the dual-track railway project: Cha Choeng Sao to Kaeng Khoi of the State Railway of Thailand. Likewise, private construction growth also decreased at sluggish rate due mainly to expansion of residential building construction in respond to higher demand of condominium.

Telecommunication services increased while transport services decelerated.

Transport, storage and communication grew by 5.3%, compared to a 3.4% rise in the previous quarter. Telecommunication services increased by 13.2%, compared to a rise of 6.0% in the previous quarter due to turnover of service providers together with live broadcast FIFA World Cup 2014 in June. Transport services increased by 0.6% slowing down from 2.0% in the previous quarter. Such slowdown was found in air transport with a drop of 3.2% in contrast to a rise of 4.1% in the previous quarter according to lower number of passengers.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth (%)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Transport	8.2	9.5	8.8	9.4	5.5	2.0	0.6
Land transport	4.5	9.0	4.3	3.5	1.2	-0.4	1.9
Air transport	10.4	7.1	13.0	14.8	8.1	4.1	-3.2
Water transport	11.3	14.3	11.3	12.3	7.7	3.7	4.3

Trade expanded slightly.

Wholesale-retail trades and repairing increased by 0.3%, compared to a 0.4% fall in the previous quarter. Trade services grew by 1.0% owing to the increase in the agriculture products and higher domestic demand. On the contrary, repairing of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal-household apparatus decreased by 4.9%, compared to a fall of 4.8% in the previous quarter. In particular, vehicle repairing and auto-care service dropped by 5.7%, compared to a decline of 6.5% in the previous quarter. Repairing of personal and household goods fell by 3.1%, compared to a 1.3% decrease in the previous quarter.

Hotels and restaurants services decreased.

Hotels and restaurants decreased by 4.2%, from a fall of 3.1% in the previous quarter, as restaurant services dropped by 0.6% compared to a 1.2% decline in the previous quarter. Likewise, hotels services decreased by 10.1%, compared to a fall of 5.6% in the previous quarter. The decrease was in accordance with political situation and numbers of inbound tourists which decreased by 12.3% particularly those from East Asia dropped by 18.8% as well as a fall number of those from America, South Asia, and Middle East. In this quarter, European, Oceania and African tourists went up by 6.3%, 3.6% and 6.1%, respectively. Consequently, tourism receipts decreased by 7.2%. The hotel occupancy rate stood at 47.5%, lower than 60.3% in the same period of the previous year.

Number of Foreign Tourists (1,000 Persons)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Asian	15,912	3,828	3,948	4,317	3,819	3,235	3,205
European	6,306	2,115	1,066	1,131	1,994	2,251	1,133
Others	4,329	1,065	1,050	1,052	1,162	996	981
Total	26,547	7,008	6,064	6,500	6,975	6,458	5,319
<i>Growth Rate y-o-y (%)</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>-12.3</i>

Sources: Office of Tourism Development, Ministry of Tourism and Sports

**Commercial bank
grew at slower rate.**

Financial intermediation grew by 6.1%, slowing down from 7.4% in the previous quarter due to lower in net interest receipts of commercial banks as a result of slowdown expansion of commercial banks loan together with slower pace of growth of fee and service charges. However, life insurance businesses showed favorable growth.

**Other services grew
slightly.**

Other services rose only by 0.7%, compared to a 3.0% rise in the previous quarter. Public administration services grew by 4.0% compared to a 7.1% rise in the previous quarter. Education services rose by 2.6% compared to a 7.3% expansion in previous quarter. Health services grew only by 0.9% compared to a rise of 4.4% in the previous quarter. Community services decreased by 2.6% in contrast to a rise of 1.1% in the previous quarter. This consists of radio and television broadcasting services (-9.4%), other amusement activities (-8.4%), laundry (-3.5%), and beauty salon (-2.5%). Meanwhile, sport services and the government lottery increased by 8.4% and 1.0%, respectively. Real estate service, renting, and business service dropped by 0.7% compared to a fall of 1.6% in the previous quarter, composing of a 1.9% rise in accommodation renting—the largest item, a 5.1% drop in business services due to the decrease in photographic activities, advertising services, legal services, architectural and engineering services, and consultancy services. However, accounting activities services continued to increase. Real estate service dropped by 11.4%, compared to a fall of 17.6% due to the recovery of the economic and political situations.

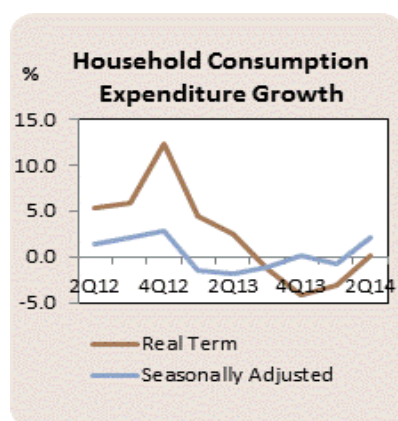
EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure increased by 0.2%, in contrast to a fall of 3.0% in previous quarter. Consumption in durable goods continued to decrease in this quarter, but better than the previous quarter.

Household consumption expenditure in 2Q2014 increased by 0.2% in contrast to a fall of 3.0% in previous quarter. After seasonal adjustment, the consumption grew up 2.2% from previous quarter.

Contributing factors included upward trend of inflation and unemployment rate. Nevertheless, improvement in political situation since May boosted up consumers' confidence. Moreover, the accelerated disbursement of the rice pledging scheme money to rice farmers, maintaining the VAT rate at 7 percent, and the control of cooking gas prices and diesel price boosted up consumer's confidence and their spending. Consequently, overall household consumption expenditure in 2Q2014 showed upward trend. In particular, consumption on semi-durables goods, non-durable goods, and net services increased however consumption on durable goods continued to decrease but better than the growth in previous quarter.



Household Consumption Expenditure Growth (%)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
PCE in domestic market	3.2	7.6	5.1	2.8	-2.1	-3.8	-1.3
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	21.5	23.4	26.5	29.9	9.9	-6.4	9.9
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	0.2	4.4	2.6	-1.4	-4.3	-3.2	-0.0
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	3.5	4.4	-1.2	5.3	5.1	4.3	10.0
PCE	0.3	4.4	2.5	-1.2	-4.1	-3.0	0.2

Household consumption expenditure in the domestic market excluding non-residents growth stagnated compared to a fall of 3.2% in previous quarter.

Expenditure classified by item

Agriculture, forestry, and fishery grew by 2.3% compared to a rise of 5.4% in previous quarter due to a slowdown in vegetable and fruit, eggs meanwhile seafood consumption increased.

Food, beverages, tobacco, and textiles decreased by 0.3%, compared to a fall of 1.8% in previous quarter. Items with high consumption included flour and flour products (1.8%), and cigarette (1.8%), meanwhile dairy and dairy products slowed down by 2.1%. On the contrary, meat and simple agricultural processing product, beverage, and wearing apparel and other textiles continued to drop by 2.1%, 0.9%, and 0.2%, respectively which dropped less than the growth of previous quarter due to the upturn of household purchasing power.

Electricity, gas, and water supply expanded by 5.0%, compared to a decline of growth for two consecutive quarters. The consumption of electricity grew up 5.4% meanwhile consumption in water supply increased by 3.1%.

Transport equipment declined by 26.6%, a decline for four consecutive quarters but better than a fall of 39.8% in previous quarter, due mainly to declined expenditure in vehicles consumption - passenger cars, commercial car, and new registered motorcycles by 33.7%, 33.9% and 18.2 %, respectively.

Hotels and restaurants dropped by 4.6% compared to a fall of 2.9% in previous quarter according to a decrease in hotels and restaurants services by 10.5%, and 1.7%, respectively as a result of the decrease in the numbers of inbound tourists.

Transport and communications services increased by 6.0% compared to a rise of 4.8% in previous quarter. Transport services increased 1.9%, due to land and air transports showed favorable growth. Meanwhile, post and telecommunication services grew by 12.6%, according to turnover of telecommunication service providers as they stimulated customer demand with a variety of sales promotion.

Community, social and personal services increased by 0.1%, in contrast to a fall of 0.7% in previous quarter. Education and health services rose up 1.1%, whereas community services continually decreased around 0.6%.

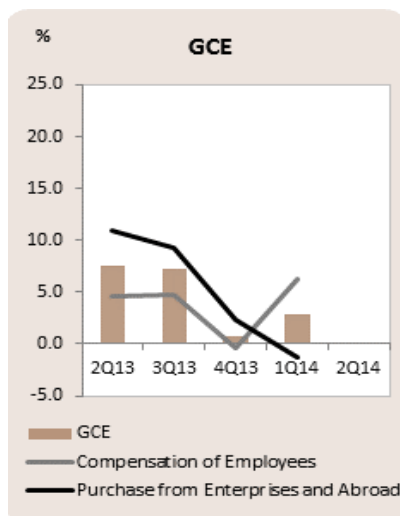
The expenditure of residents abroad increased by 10.0%, compared to 4.3% in previous quarter, meanwhile the expenditure on non-residents in the country decreased by 9.9% owing to a fall in number of foreign tourists.

Sales of passenger cars, commercial cars, and new registered motorcycles (units)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger cars	665,095	216,105	156,910	151,968	140,112	97,674	103,999
y-o-y growth (%)	-4.1	104.9	-1.8	-23.6	-38.9	-54.8	-33.7
Commercial cars	665,155	197,151	170,629	141,094	156,281	122,494	112,741
Y-o-Y growth (%)	-10.3	13.9	1.9	-27.6	-24.3	-37.9	-33.9
New registered motorcycles (1000 units)	2,121,977	580,319	580,087	521,411	440,160	459,703	474,677
y-o-y growth (%)	-5.1	5.4	-6.2	-5.2	-74.4	-20.8	-18.2

Source: The Thai Automotive Industry Association and Department of Land Transport, Ministry of Transport

Government consumption expenditure



In the fiscal year of 2014, the approval budget was recorded at Baht 2,525,000 million and disbursement in this quarter valued at Baht 476,669 million, increasing by 5.6%. Besides, carry-over budget was recorded at Baht 38,010 million, increased by 23.5%. Additionally, disbursement amount from TTK2555 project registered at Baht 218 million. Meanwhile, development policy loan (DPL) and the finance for construction of water-management system were recorded at Baht 1,675 million and Baht 1,318 million, respectively. This resulted in total disbursement in 2Q14 recorded at Baht 517,889 million.

Government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 420,309 million, increased by 3.9%. In particular, compensation of employees was Baht 287,085 million or grew by 5.8% whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 133,224 million, decreased slightly.

Government consumption expenditure in real term grew by 1.9% as a result of an increase of compensation of employees by 3.0% while net purchase of goods and service of the government enterprises increased by 0.6%.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GFCF decreased
sluggishly

GFCF fell by 6.9%, better than a 9.3% fall in the previous quarter as a result of declines in both private and public sectors.

Private Construction Growth (%)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	5.5	10.3	10.7	6.4	-5.3	-6.1	-1.7
Commercial	3.4	8.5	4.9	4.3	-4.4	-8.0	-7.7
Factory	5.2	14.1	3.6	3.5	-0.8	-5.7	-5.0
Others	0.0	2.9	0.1	1.2	-3.9	-13.3	-14.8
Total	4.0	8.9	7.1	4.8	-4.5	-7.8	-5.2

Private investment decreased by 7.0%, better than a 7.4% drop in the previous quarter.

- **Private construction** dropped by 5.2%, better than a 7.8% drop in the previous quarter as a result of upward trend of overall economy in respond to changes in political situation. Consequently, residential building construction declined by 1.7%, better than a 6.1% fall in the previous quarter owing partly to higher demand for condominium. Commercial building, and factory construction also decreased by 7.7%, and 5.0%, compared to a fall of 8.0%, and 5.7% in the previous quarter.

- **Private machinery and equipment** dropped by 7.5%, better than a 7.3% drop in the previous quarter as a result of an increase in industrial machinery by 9.0% especially in power generating machinery, telecommunication equipment. Office equipment also continued to increase by 10.6%. Meanwhile, transport equipment decreased by 29.2%.

Public investment decreased by 6.7%, better than a 16.6% drop in the previous quarter.

- **Public construction** decreased by 0.3%, better than a 14.3% drop in the previous quarter. This was attributed by a 9.0% increase in state enterprise construction. While, construction of central and local authorities decreased by 5.9%. State enterprise construction increased due mainly to the continuation of mega-investment projects such as the Purple Line city train (Bang Yai – Bang Sue) with 91.8% complete, the Blue Line train (Hua Lamphong - Bang Khae and Bang Sue - Tha Phra), the Green Line train (Bearing – Samut Prakarn) by Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, the North Expressway project phase 3 (N2 section) by Expressway Authority of Thailand, the waterworks improvement project (The 8th and 9th MWA master plan) of Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, the natural gas transmission system project to NGV gas station at Thammasat University, Rangsit center by PTT Public Company Limited, and the double-track railway project (Kaeng Khoi – Chachoengsao) by the State Railway of Thailand.
- **Public machinery and equipment** decreased by 15.3%, compared to a 21.1% drop in the previous quarter. This was attributed by a 1.6% drop in machinery and equipment of central and local authorities. State enterprise decreased by 20.6%.

GFCF Growth (%)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Construction	1.0	10.8	5.0	-2.2	-8.4	-10.6	-3.1
Private	4.0	8.9	7.1	4.8	-4.6	-7.8	-5.2
Public	-2.8	13.4	2.4	-9.6	-13.2	-14.3	-0.3
Equipment	-3.3	3.8	4.5	-8.4	-12.8	-8.7	-8.5
Private	-4.7	1.4	0.6	-5.4	-15.5	-7.3	-7.5
Public	9.5	30.3	39.7	-30.5	10.7	-21.1	-15.3
Total GFCF	-2.0	5.8	4.7	-6.3	-11.4	-9.3	-6.9
Private	-2.8	2.9	2.0	-3.1	-13.2	-7.4	-7.0
Public	1.3	18.8	15.4	-16.2	-4.7	-16.6	-6.7

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories valued at Baht 72,852 million at current prices, decreased from previous quarter, as overall production slightly decreased together with the increase in household consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, and investment meanwhile exports of goods slightly decreased when compared to the previous quarter. Stock of agricultural and manufacturing goods in this quarter declined. In particular, paddy stock decreased due to out of harvest season caused a small amount of paddy production in market. The declining stock of manufacturing products was found in office equipment, machinery and equipment, and food products. Especially, stock of computer and electronic parts dropped due to higher demand for electronic parts in smart phone production and electronic-oriented vehicle industry. However, increasing stock of manufacturing products was found in machinery and electrical appliances, and refined petroleum products and fuel.

External sectors

Exports increased while imports decreased sluggishly

Merchandise Exports built up by 1.5% improving from a 0.8% rise in the previous quarter owing to an upturn in both agricultural and manufacturing products. Expansion in rice exports resulted from the government's rice selling together with lower prices raised competitiveness than Vietnam and India. Moreover, increase in tapioca exports was driven by a higher demand from China. On the contrary, rubber exports declined due to lower imports from major markets namely China, Japan and Malaysia. In addition, manufacturing exports grew up consistent with expansion in major products, namely, electronic parts, metal and steel, machinery and equipment, petrochemical products and petroleum products. On the other side, vehicles and parts exports slowed down due to lower demand from Australia, the largest vehicles exports market, along with demand from Indonesia also became lower because of an increase in their local production capacity.

Service Receipts contracted by 8.4% compared to a 4.4% decrease in the preceding quarter due to lower tourist's confidence and political situation which led to a 12.3% drop in number of foreign tourists. As a result, passenger transportation and travel services receipts decreased at high rate. Furthermore, financial services and intellectual property receipts diminished.

Merchandise Imports (cost insurance and freight : c.i.f.) shrank by 10.8% compared to a 12.0% fall in the previous quarter on account of an upward in imports of capital goods, consumer goods, and raw material excluding crude oil in accordance with a smaller decline in investment on machinery and equipment together with expansion of consumption and production, respectively. However, vehicle parts imports decreased as a result of slowdown in vehicles exports.

Service Payments increased by 0.2% on virtual of reduction in intellectual property and other business service payments. Moreover, transportation service payment slowed down. Nevertheless, travel service payments grew up due to expansion in Thai outbound.

Exports and Imports (Billions of Baht)

	2013	2013				2014	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
At current market prices							
Export goods	6,933	1,674	1,662	1,825	1,773	1,815	1,814
Growth rate (%)	-1.4	0.5	-6.4	-1.8	2.4	8.4	9.1
Import goods ^{1/}	7,417	1,870	1,862	1,852	1,832	1,781	1,800
Growth rate (%)	-1.4	3.2	-3.2	-2.1	-3.4	-4.8	-3.4
Trade balance ^{1/}	-484	-197	-200	-27	-60	33	14
At 1988 prices							
Export goods	2,847	712	701	719	714	718	711
Growth rate (%)	0.2	3.7	-1.5	-1.4	0.2	0.8	1.5
Import goods ^{1/}	2,517	628	652	637	601	552	581
Growth rate (%)	1.8	9.5	4.4	-0.5	-5.3	-12.0	-10.8
Exchange rate (Baht/USD)	30.7	29.8	29.9	31.5	31.7	32.7	32.5

Source: Bank of Thailand

Remark: 1/ Imports are compiled as cost freight and insurance (c.i.f.) basis.

Table 1 Balance Sheet of GDP and Expenditure at Current Market Prices (Original)

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2013p1	2013p						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	6,475,849	1,592,931	1,681,137	3,274,068	1,577,734	1,624,047	3,201,781	1,596,252	1,733,743	3,329,995
General Government Consumption Expenditure	1,643,464	371,474	404,666	776,140	481,986	385,338	867,324	397,789	420,309	818,098
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,180,865	833,112	830,631	1,663,743	775,548	741,574	1,517,122	782,798	799,494	1,582,292
Change in Inventories	298,352	119,583	59,005	178,588	-35,500	155,264	119,764	18,257	-72,852	-54,595
Net Exports of Goods and Services	390,957	53,411	-33,505	19,906	198,231	172,820	371,051	249,458	147,342	396,800
- Goods	-483,634	-196,774	-200,053	-396,827	-27,198	-59,609	-86,807	33,472	14,250	47,722
- Services	874,591	250,185	166,548	416,733	225,429	232,429	457,858	215,986	133,092	349,078
Exports of Goods and Services	8,753,512	2,148,647	2,061,985	4,210,632	2,286,810	2,256,070	4,542,880	2,280,016	2,186,242	4,466,258
- Goods (f.o.b.)	6,933,366	1,673,585	1,662,137	3,335,722	1,824,862	1,772,782	3,597,644	1,814,541	1,813,938	3,628,479
- Services	1,820,146	475,062	399,848	874,910	461,948	483,288	945,236	465,475	372,304	837,779
Imports of Goods and Services	8,362,555	2,095,236	2,095,490	4,190,726	2,088,579	2,083,250	4,171,829	2,030,558	2,038,900	4,069,458
- Goods (c.i.f.)	7,417,000	1,870,359	1,862,190	3,732,549	1,852,060	1,832,391	3,684,451	1,781,069	1,799,688	3,580,757
- Services	945,555	224,877	233,300	458,177	236,519	250,859	487,378	249,489	239,212	488,701
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	11,989,487	2,970,511	2,941,934	5,912,445	2,997,999	3,079,043	6,077,042	3,044,554	3,028,036	6,072,590
Statistical Discrepancy	-90,777	29,147	13,497	42,644	-73,784	-59,637	-133,421	-1,018	-1,886	-2,904
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	11,898,710	2,999,658	2,955,431	5,955,089	2,924,215	3,019,406	5,943,621	3,043,536	3,026,150	6,069,686

Table 2 Balance Sheet of GDP and Expenditure at 1988 Prices (Original)

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2013p1	2013p1						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q1	H2
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,559,851	635,821	662,836	1,298,657	622,096	639,098	1,261,194	616,710	664,205	1,280,915
General Government Consumption Expenditure	520,362	113,183	127,858	241,041	162,277	117,044	279,321	117,932	130,229	248,161
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1,094,703	274,915	296,747	571,662	278,665	244,376	523,041	249,381	276,253	525,634
Change in Inventories	90,996	32,852	18,307	51,159	-11,052	50,889	39,837	6,077	-25,410	-19,333
Net Exports of Goods and Services	742,216	204,719	126,750	331,469	190,030	220,717	410,747	264,232	190,920	455,152
- Goods	329,645	84,586	48,470	133,056	82,919	113,670	196,589	165,865	129,224	295,089
- Services	412,571	120,133	78,280	198,413	107,111	107,047	214,158	98,367	61,696	160,063
Exports of Goods and Services	3,728,938	944,490	894,639	1,839,129	943,421	946,388	1,889,809	940,111	888,516	1,828,627
- Goods (f.o.b.)	2,846,921	712,478	700,538	1,413,016	719,468	714,437	1,433,905	718,218	710,712	1,428,930
- Services	882,017	232,012	194,101	426,113	223,953	231,951	455,904	221,893	177,804	399,697
Imports of Goods and Services	2,986,722	739,771	767,889	1,507,660	753,391	725,671	1,479,062	675,879	697,596	1,373,475
- Goods (c.i.f.)	2,517,276	627,892	652,068	1,279,960	636,549	600,767	1,237,316	552,353	581,488	1,133,841
- Services	469,446	111,879	115,821	227,700	116,842	124,904	241,746	123,526	116,108	239,634
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	5,008,128	1,261,490	1,232,498	2,493,988	1,242,016	1,272,124	2,514,140	1,254,332	1,236,197	2,490,529
Statistical Discrepancy	31,666	25,793	-3,486	22,307	-17,758	27,117	9,359	27,028	-2,865	24,163
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	5,039,794	1,287,283	1,229,012	2,516,295	1,224,258	1,299,241	2,523,499	1,281,360	1,233,332	2,514,692

Table 3 Growth Rate of Expenditure at constant 1988 Prices (Original)

Unit: Percent

	2013p1	2013p1						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	0.3	4.4	2.5	3.4	-1.2	-4.1	-2.7	-3.0	0.2	-1.4
General Government Consumption Expenditure	4.9	2.9	7.6	5.4	7.3	0.8	4.5	4.2	1.9	3.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-2.0	5.8	4.7	5.2	-6.3	-11.4	-8.8	-9.3	-6.9	-8.1
Change in Inventories	107.3	19.1	13.7	17.1	60.2	81.8	20,019.7	-81.5	-238.8	-137.8
Net Exports of Goods and Services	12.5	9.0	-6.0	2.7	17.8	25.6	21.9	29.1	50.6	37.3
- Goods	-10.8	-25.7	-43.9	-33.5	-8.3	44.3	16.2	96.1	166.6	121.8
- Services	42.0	62.2	61.3	61.9	51.2	10.3	27.6	-18.1	-21.2	-19.3
Exports of Goods and Services	4.2	8.3	2.9	5.6	3.8	2.0	2.9	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6
- Goods (f.o.b.)	0.2	3.7	-1.5	1.0	-1.4	0.2	-0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1
- Services	19.7	25.7	22.4	24.2	25.2	8.1	15.9	-4.4	-8.4	-6.2
Imports of Goods and Services	2.3	8.1	4.5	6.3	0.8	-3.5	-1.4	-8.6	-9.2	-8.9
- Goods (c.i.f.)	1.8	9.5	4.4	6.8	-0.5	-5.3	-2.9	-12.0	-10.8	-11.4
- Services	5.2	1.2	5.3	3.2	8.1	6.3	7.2	10.4	0.2	5.2
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	2.9	5.6	2.7	4.2	2.5	0.8	1.6	-0.6	0.3	-0.1
Statistical Discrepancy										
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	2.9	5.4	2.9	4.2	2.7	0.6	1.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.1

Table 4. GDP by Sector at constant 1988 prices (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2013p1	2013p1						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Agriculture	1.4	0.8	2.5	1.5	-0.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.8
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2.9	2.3	4.4	3.2	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5
Fishing	-6.7	-6.7	-8.1	-7.3	-7.4	-5.2	-6.0	-3.4	-1.2	-2.4
Non-Agriculture	3.0	5.8	3.0	4.4	3.0	0.5	1.7	-0.6	0.2	-0.2
Mining and Quarrying	2.2	10.4	4.4	7.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6
Manufacturing	0.1	4.9	-1.1	1.9	-0.5	-2.8	-1.7	-2.7	-1.6	-2.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.0	-3.3	-1.1	-3.1	3.4	0.3
Construction	1.0	10.5	5.0	7.6	-2.2	-8.5	-5.0	-11.9	-3.2	-7.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor	3.2	5.1	3.0	4.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	-0.4	0.3	-0.1
Hotels and Restaurants	12.2	14.8	14.2	14.5	15.1	5.7	10.1	-3.1	-4.2	-3.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	8.0	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.6	7.4	8.0	3.4	5.3	4.3
Financial Intermediation	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	11.3	9.0	10.2	7.4	6.1	6.8
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.4	3.8	4.1	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2
Public Administration and Defence;	1.6	-0.4	2.7	1.1	2.8	1.2	2.0	7.1	4.0	5.6
Education	1.7	-3.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	-1.7	2.1	7.3	2.6	4.9
Health and Social Work	2.9	0.2	4.5	2.3	5.1	1.9	3.5	4.4	0.9	2.7
Other Community, Social and Personal	6.9	9.6	10.6	10.1	6.0	2.0	4.0	1.1	-2.6	-0.8
Private Households with Employed Persons	-1.4	-4.9	4.8	-0.3	-2.6	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5	1.5	-0.5
GDP	2.9	5.4	2.9	4.2	2.7	0.6	1.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.1

Table 5. Contribution to GDP Growth (1988 Prices)

Unit: Percent

	2013p1	2013p1						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Demand Side	2.8	5.5	2.7	4.1	2.5	0.8	1.6	-0.6	0.3	-0.1
Domestic Demand	0.2	3.7	3.2	3.5	-1.3	-4.5	-3.0	-3.1	-1.4	-2.3
- Private Consumption Expenditure	0.2	2.2	1.3	1.8	-0.7	-2.1	-1.4	-1.5	0.1	-0.7
- Government Consumption Expenditure	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-0.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	-1.6	-2.4	-2.0	-2.0	-1.7	-1.8
Net Exports	1.7	1.4	-0.7	0.4	2.4	3.5	3.0	4.6	5.2	4.9
-Exports	3.1	5.9	2.1	4.0	2.9	1.5	2.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4
-Imports	1.4	4.6	2.8	3.7	0.5	-2.0	-0.8	-5.0	-5.7	-5.3
Change in Inventories	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	-2.1	-3.6	-2.8
Production Side	2.9	5.4	2.9	4.2	2.7	0.6	1.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.1
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	0.0	1.9	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.8
Construction	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Services	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	0.7	0.9	0.8

**Table 6. Growth Rate of Major Items of GDP and Expenditure at 1988 Prices
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

Unit: Percent

	2013p1				2014p1	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4r	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Expenditure						
Private Consumption Expenditure	-1.5	-1.8	-1.0	0.2	-0.7	2.2
Exclude Tourists Expenditure	-1.5	-1.8	-1.1	0.2	-0.7	2.1
Government Consumption Expenditure	-3.6	7.1	1.8	-3.6	-1.0	4.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-1.9	1.5	-6.1	-3.8	-1.1	2.6
Exports of Goods and Services	0.0	-1.0	2.0	1.1	-2.6	-1.2
Imports of Goods and Services	1.5	-0.2	-3.1	-1.4	-4.2	-1.0
Gross Domestic Product						
Agriculture	0.7	0.8	-0.9	1.8	-0.2	1.3
Manufacturing	-4.0	-1.8	2.4	0.1	-3.0	-1.0
Construction	0.0	-2.2	-3.4	-3.2	-3.6	7.3
Services	0.6	1.7	1.2	-0.2	-1.3	1.8
GDP	-1.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	-1.9	0.9

Table 7. Trade and Services Balance

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2013p1	2013p1						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Exports of Goods and Services	8,753.5	2,148.6	2,062.0	4,210.6	2,286.8	2,256.1	4,542.9	2,280.0	2,186.2	4,466.3
Growth Rate	2.6	5.4	-1.7	1.8	2.8	4.1	3.4	6.1	6.0	6.1
Imports of Goods and Services	8,362.6	2,095.2	2,095.5	4,190.7	2,088.6	2,083.3	4,171.8	2,030.6	2,038.9	4,069.5
Growth Rate	-0.4	3.4	-2.1	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-1.5	-3.1	-2.7	-2.9
Trade and Services Balance	391.0	53.4	-33.5	19.9	198.2	172.8	371.1	249.5	147.3	396.8
Percentage to GDP	3.3	1.8	-1.1	0.3	6.8	5.7	6.2	8.2	4.9	6.5
Factor Income from Abroad, Net	-799.1	-97.6	-236.7	-334.3	-303.4	-161.4	-464.8	-59.5	-187.9	-247.4
Current Transfer from Abroad, Net	315.8	80.8	73.4	154.3	77.8	83.7	161.5	77.9	58.0	135.9
Current Account Balance	-92.3	36.7	-196.7	-160.1	-27.4	95.1	67.8	267.9	17.4	285.3
Percentage to GDP	-0.8	1.2	-6.7	-2.7	-0.9	3.1	1.1	8.8	0.6	4.7

Table 8. GDP Deflator, CPI, PPI (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2013p1	2013p						2014p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4r	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
GDP Deflator	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0
CPI	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.2
PPI	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.3

การปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง

โดยปกติ การจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส จะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 2 ลักษณะ คือ

- 1) **การปรับปรุงครั้งแรก** เป็นการปรับปรุงในไตรมาสย้อนหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิงหนึ่งไตรมาส เพื่อให้มีความถูกต้องยิ่งขึ้น อันเนื่องมาจากการปรับปรุงตามแหล่งข้อมูลล่าสุด โดยในตารางจะแสดงตัวอักษร “r” ซึ่งหมายถึง revised หรือปรับปรุง กำกับไว้ที่ไตรมาสที่มีการปรับปรุงค่า
- 2) **การปรับปรุงครั้งที่สอง** เป็นการปรับปรุงเพื่อให้ค่าผลรวมรายไตรมาสทั้งสี่ไตรมาสมีค่าเท่ากับรายปี โดยจะดำเนินการปรับปรุงครั้งที่สองเมื่อการจัดทำสถิติรายปีแล้วเสร็จ หรือในการจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาสประจำไตรมาสที่สามของทุกปี และจะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังสองปีตามสถิติรายปี การปรับปรุงครั้งที่สองได้มีการปรับแก้ข้อมูลเครื่องชี้ใหม่ เป็นเพียงการใช้เทคนิคทางคณิตศาสตร์ คือ Denton Least Square Technique โดยในทางปฏิบัติ ได้ใช้โปรแกรมประมวลผลสำเร็จรูปที่เรียกว่า “The Canadian Bench Program and Extrapolation (Bench Program)” โดยในตารางจะแสดงตัวอักษร “r” ซึ่งหมายถึง revised หรือปรับปรุง กำกับไว้ที่ปีที่มีการปรับปรุงค่า ซึ่งหมายถึงค่าในแต่ละไตรมาสในปีที่มี “r” กำกับไว้ ได้มีการปรับปรุงค่าตามสถิติรายปี

การแสดงอักษรกำกับ

การแสดงอักษรกำกับสดมภ์ในตารางของเอกสารฉบับนี้ มี 3 ลักษณะ คือ r, p และ p1 โดย r มีสองชนิด ตามที่ได้กล่าวไว้ในหัวข้อการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง p คือ ค่ารายไตรมาสในปีที่มีค่ารายปีเป็นค่าตัวรวมเบื้องต้น ส่วน p1 หมายถึง ค่ารายไตรมาสในเบื้องต้นที่ยังไม่มีค่ารายปี

การจัดทำและเผยแพร่สถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส (QGDP) ตามมาตรฐาน SDDS

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ มีหน้าที่ในการจัดทำและเผยแพร่สถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศทั้งรายปีและรายไตรมาส โดยได้ดำเนินการจัดทำและประมวลผลตามมาตรฐานและกรอบแนวคิดของระบบบัญชีประชาชาติสากล หรือ System of national Accounts โดยใช้ข้อมูลพื้นฐานจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่างๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง ทั้งนี้ รายละเอียดกรอบแนวคิด วิธีการคำนวณ ตลอดจนแหล่งข้อมูล ได้แสดงและเผยแพร่ไว้ในเอกสาร “แนวทางการจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส” แล้ว

โดยเฉพาะ QGDP ได้ดำเนินการจัดทำและเผยแพร่ตามมาตรฐาน SDDS (Special Data Dissemination Standard) ของกองทุนการเงินระหว่างประเทศ (IMF) ซึ่งกำหนดให้เผยแพร่สถิติของไตรมาสอ้างอิงภายในสามเดือนหลังสิ้นสุดไตรมาส ปัจจุบันสำนักงานฯ ได้พัฒนาการเผยแพร่ให้เร็วขึ้นเพื่อสนองตอบต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้ โดยกำหนดเผยแพร่ในวันจันทร์ที่สามของเดือนที่สองหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิง (8 สัปดาห์) ผ่านวิธีการเผยแพร่ 3 ช่องทาง คือ (1) การแถลงข่าว (2) เอกสาร และ (3) web site คือ www.nesdb.go.th การเผยแพร่ทั้งสามช่องทางนี้โดยปกติจะมีขึ้นพร้อมกันในเวลา 9.30 น ของวันดังกล่าว และเชื่อมโยงไปยัง website ของ IMF ที่

<http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/sddsctycatbaselist/?strcode=THA&strcat=NAG00>

นอกจากนั้น ได้นำเสนอตารางการเผยแพร่ข้อมูลล่วงหน้าประมาณ 1 ปี ไว้ที่ปกหลังของเอกสารฉบับนี้ด้วย

การนำข้อความหรือข้อมูลในรายงานนี้ไปใช้เผยแพร่ต่อ
โปรดอ้างอิงรายงานและแหล่งข้อมูลด้วย

Revision Policy

QGDP figures are subject to 2 types of revisions:

- 1) First Revision: At the time of producing the most recent quarter, figures in the previous quarter are revised as more complete and accurate information is available. The letter “r” is shown on the quarter where the revision has been made.
- 2) Second Revision: When compiling the annual GDP figures – usually at a time of producing statistics of GDP of the third quarter – annual figures are revised back 2 years prior to the reference year. Along with such revision, annual figures are redistributed across all quarters within a year so that the statistics of 4 quarters added up to be equal to annual total. There is no changes in indicators as the office applies Denton Least Square Technique, using computer program called “The Canadian Bench Program and Extrapolation (Bench Program)” in the redistribution process. The letter “r” is shown on the years where the revision has been made.

Abbreviation

There are 3 letter assigns to the tables: r, p and p1. Letter “r” is assigned to 2 cases as stated above. Letter “p” is assigned to quarterly figures based on preliminary annual figures. And letter “p1” is assigned to quarterly figures without preliminary annual figures.

Data Dissemination of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) according to SDDS

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) is responsible for compiling and disseminating GDP statistics, both quarterly and annually. Data-collection and compilation methods used to compile GDP statistics follow internationally-accepted System of National Accounts set forth by the United Nations. Detailed concepts, definitions and methodology are explained and published under title “Quarterly GDP Compilation Methodology.”

Quarterly GDP has also met Special Data Dissemination Standard of the IMF, which is to release quarterly figures within 3 months after the end of reference quarter. The NESDB had been able to speed up the compilation process to meet users’ demand by releasing data on the third Monday of the second months following the reference quarter (8 weeks). The data is available for all users via 3 channels: (1) press release (2) hard copy and (3) NESDB website, which is www.nesdb.go.th. The data can be accessed at the same time, normally at 9.30 am of the date previously informed. The website is also linked to the IMF’s SDDS page at

<http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/sddsctycatbaselist/?strcode=THA&strcat=NAG00>

In addition, 1-year advance-release calendar is also available on the back of this book.

Any reproduction of data and materials in this book must refer to NESDB as data source

FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2014				2015	
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2013 (publication)	31 National Income of Thailand 2013 (statistic tables on internet)	17 GDP : Q3/2014 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time)	30 National Income of Thailand 2013 (publication) 30 Input-Output Table 2010 at Purchaser's Prices (statistic tables on internet)	31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2013 (statistic tables on internet)	16 GDP : Q4/2014 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 17 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2013 (statistic tables on internet) 27 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2013 (publication)
2015					
MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
	23 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2013 (publication)	18 GDP : Q1/2015 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 29 Capital Stock of Thailand 2014 (statistic tables on internet)		31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2014 (publication)	17 GDP : Q2/2015 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน : Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 18 สิงหาคม 2557 เวลา 9.30 น.
สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ
962 ถนนกรุงเกษม เขตป้อมปราบฯ กทม. 10100
9.30 a.m. Monday, August 18, 2014
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board,
962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2557
Forthcoming issues; GDP 3th quarter 2014
วันจันทร์ที่ 17 พฤศจิกายน 2557 เวลา 9.30 น.
9.30 a.m. Monday, November 17, 2014

ผู้ประสานงาน

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