



ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2548

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: Q4/2005

GDP QUARTERLY REPORT

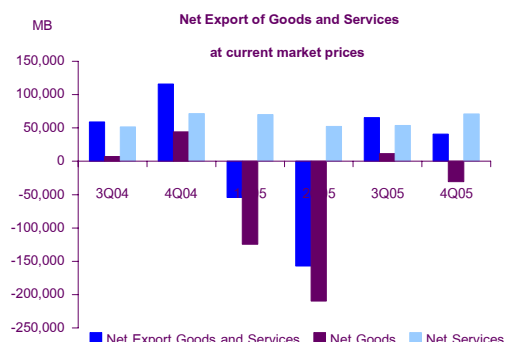
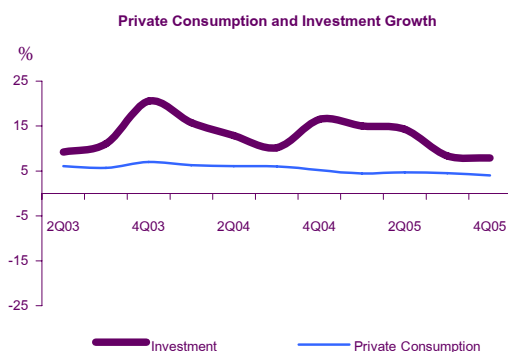


HIGHLIGHT OF Q4

GDP GROWTH BY SECTOR (YoY)						(%)
	2004P	2005E	1Q05	2Q05	3Q05	4Q05
Agriculture	-4.8	-2.4	-8.7	-4.2	4.1	-0.2
Non-agriculture	7.4	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
GDP	6.2	4.5	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7
GDP SA	6.2	4.5	-0.8	2.2	2.3	0.9

GDP expanded by 4.7%, lower than 5.4% of Q3, mainly due to drought in agriculture and slowdown in manufacturing, while tourism services picked up.

- GDP in Q4 expanded by 4.7%, lower than a 5.4% growth in the previous quarter, reflecting a fall in some of major crops and slowdown in non-agricultural products.
- Agricultural production, in volume term, fell by 0.2%. Drought in non-irrigation area caused a reduction in major crop outputs such as cassava, sugarcane and rubber. Despite rising cost of fuel, however, fishery was performing well in shrimp for exports. For livestock, it was seen big improvement in chicken production for export as well.
- Non-agricultural sector expanded at the rate of 5.3%, slightly lower than 5.5% in the previous quarter. Manufacturing production was slowing down according to lower purchasing power of consumers as a result of rising oil prices. The services sector was improving as a result of continued recovery of overseas tourists after Tsunami incidence, i.e. hotel and restaurant rose by 4.1% as compared to 3.0% in Q3. Other sector especially in transport and telecommunication was also performing well with 6.1% growth, higher than 5.3% in Q3.

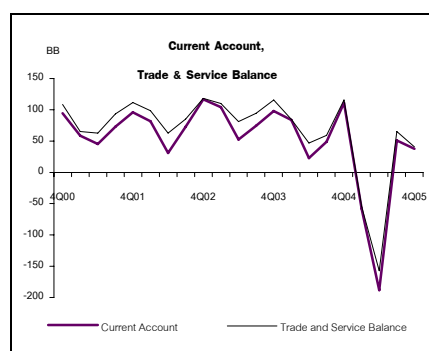
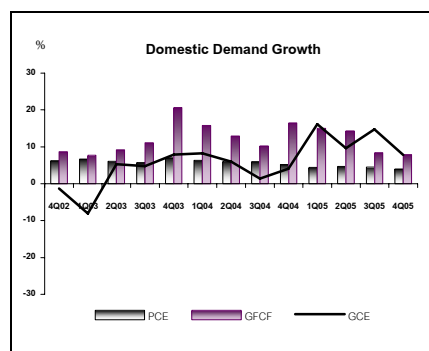
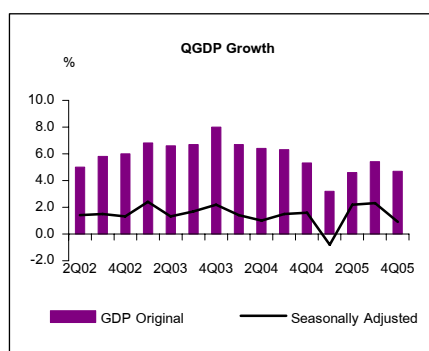


On demand side, public investment was a key driver while consumption continued to slowdown.

- Household consumption rose by 4.0% in Q4, lower than 4.5% in Q3. Concerns on higher living costs and oil prices reflected in rising inflation made consumers to be more cautious on spending.
- Total investment rose by 7.9%, lower than 8.4% in Q3, mainly due to slowdown in private investment in construction, real estates and capital equipments. However, public investment of state enterprises continued to expand by 7.1% mainly in purchase of four commercial aircrafts worth of 20,890 million baht and investment in gas pipeline project by PTT Plc. and Baan Ua Arthorn Project for low-income housing.
- Likewise, government consumption increased by 7.8% as compared to 14.7% in Q3 as a result of low disbursement in the beginning of budget year.
- For external sector, trade in goods was in deficit, in nominal term, as imported goods accelerated by 6.1% growth, in volume term, in capital goods, raw materials and intermediate products while exports faced difficulties in competitiveness with lower growth rate of 4.2% in volume term. However, net services income especially from tourism industry regained after Tsunami incidence.
- Inventories were increasing once again to 1.5% of GDP in real term, mainly in primary commodity especially rice and finished goods for exports such as electrical appliances and electronic products. However, with higher economic growth in H2, it was seen that inventories dropped to -1.3% of GDP as compared to over inventories of 5.2% of GDP in H1.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) : Q4/2005

GDP 4Q05 growth stood at 4.7%.



OUTLOOK: GDP 4Q05 growth stood at 4.7% due to drought, and kept-on-rising oil prices. This brought an annual GDP 2005 to 4.5%.

The overall Thai economy in 4Q05 grew at 4.7%, making the 2005 annual rate to be 4.5% diminishing from 6.2% of the previous year. The key factor for such a slowdown was the domestic demand, particularly the private consumption, which grew at a slower rate by 4.0% due to continuously soaring oil prices, and worrying about higher cost of living. Growth in government consumption and investment were registered at 7.8% and 7.9%, respectively. External demand decreased by 5.6% due to export of goods and services increasing only by 4.9%, with major contributors being electronic products, namely computers, integrated circuits as well as motor vehicles and parts. Imports, on the other hand, rose by 8.0% due to imports of capital goods, and intermediate products and raw materials, particularly metallic and electrical machinery products.

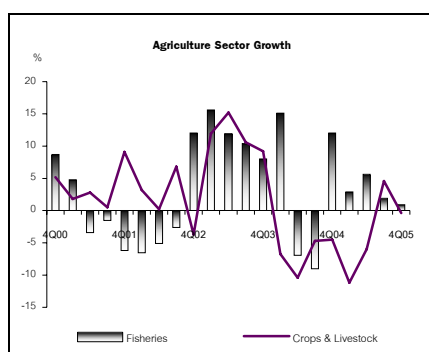
The overall production continued to grow at a 4.7% rate with the agricultural sector shrinking by 0.2% as drought led to a delay in planting and a lower production, especially rubber, sugarcane and cassava. Paddy and groundnut, on the other hand, grew slightly. The non-agricultural sector expanded at a slower rate from 5.5% of 3Q05 to 5.3% as production in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and financial intermediation posted a slow growth. Nevertheless, hotels and restaurants, and transportation and communication continued on an upward direction.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2005		2005 (%)				
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	-4.8	-2.4	-8.7	-4.2	4.1	-0.2
Non agriculture	7.4	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
GDP	6.2	4.5	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7
GDP (Q-o-Q)	6.2	4.5	-0.8	2.2	2.3	0.9
Seasonally adjusted						

- Seasonally adjusted GDP expanded by 0.9%, decreasing from 2.3% of the previous quarter. GDP in 4Q05 at current market prices was Baht 1,903.0 billion. After deducting Baht 36.1 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) recorded at Baht 1,866.9 billion, an expansion of 4.8% in real terms.
- Trade and services balance at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 40.6 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, a deficit of Baht 3.2 billion, the current account recorded a surplus of Baht 37.4 billion, equivalent to 2.0% of GDP compared to 2.8% in 3Q05.
- The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 5.1% compared to 5.2% in the third quarter. The producer price index and consumer price index grew by 8.2% and 6.0%, respectively.

Production decelerated by 4.7% due to the slowdown in the non-agricultural production, whereas the agricultural production decreased.

Crops production contracted, and fishery decelerated, while livestock increased.



Light and raw material industries growth slowed down, while capital goods and high technology industries growth increased.

Production

The production grew by 4.7%, compared to 5.4% in 3Q05 as a result of the decrease in agricultural production by 0.2%, and the slowdown in the non-agricultural production by 5.3%, which caused from the deceleration in major industries, namely manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and financial intermediation, whereas hotels and restaurants, transportation and communication showed favorable growth.

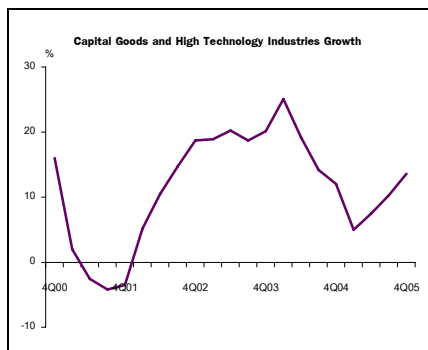
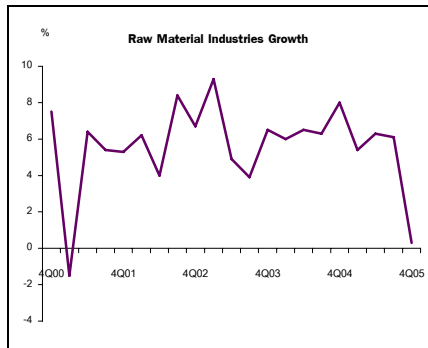
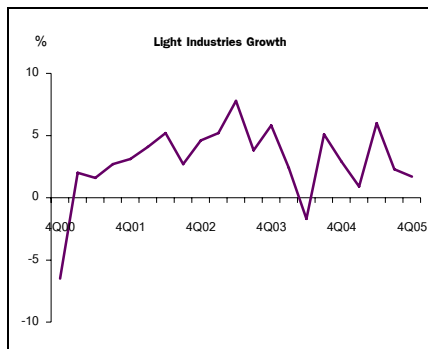
Agriculture

Agricultural production decreased by 0.2%, compared to 4.1% in 3Q05, mainly due to a drop in crops production and a slowdown in fishery production, however livestock production growth increased. Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector still increased at a high rate continually.

- **Crops** contracted by 1.1%, compared to a 5.8% increase in 3Q05. This resulted from a decrease in some major crops yields such as cassava and sugarcane which caused from drought and the delay in opening of sugarcane factory, however paddy and groundnut yields increased slightly.
- **Livestock** increased by 6.2%, compared to 4.9% in 3Q05. This resulted from an increase in chicken production owing to higher export demand, which caused from the recovery of consumers' confidence, better preventing from the bird flu, and effective control measures. Moreover, swine production increased due to suitable weather.
- **Fishery** grew by 0.9%, compared to 1.8% in 3Q05, owing to the deceleration in fish catching in line with continual rising oil price.
- **Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector** grew by 12.5%, due to an increase in major agricultural products prices such as paddy, cassava, rubber, and sugarcane.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing grew by 6.0%, compared to 6.4% in 3Q05. This resulted from the deceleration in light and raw material industries, while capital goods and high technology industries growth increased continually. High growth industries were computer and accessories, electrical machinery and apparatus, and motor vehicles.



Manufacturing Sector Growth			(%)			
Industrial Types	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Light industries	2.2	2.7	0.9	6.0	2.3	1.7
Raw material	6.7	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.1	0.3
Capital goods	17.2	9.3	5.0	7.5	10.3	13.6
Total	8.2	5.5	3.2	6.5	6.4	6.0

Light industries decelerated by 1.7%, compared to 2.3% in 3Q05. This resulted from a decrease in food, tobacco, wood and wood products industries. Major industries were:

- **Food and beverages** increasing from 1.4% in 3Q05 to 1.7% in 4Q05, due to an increase in beverages production, namely breweries, however food industry production decreased continually, owing to a drop in sugar production in line with less supply of sugarcane.
- **Tobacco** decreasing by 11.7% due to higher production in the same period of previous year, before increasing in excise tax.
- **Wood and wood products** decreasing by 0.2% due to a slowdown in construction.

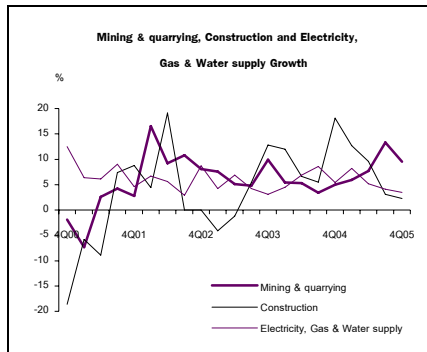
Raw material industries decelerated by 0.3%, compared to 6.1% in 3Q05, mainly due to a drop in petroleum refinery and metallic industries. Major industries were:

- **Petroleum refinery** contracting by 9.0%, due to continual rising oil price resulting in a decrease in sales volume and production as well as higher production in the same period of previous year.
- **Non metallic products** growing by 5.3%, compared to 10.5% in 3Q05, owing to a slowdown in cement production in line with a decrease in construction.
- **Metallic products** decreasing by 9.0% due to a slowdown in construction as well as higher metal prices inducing the slowdown in production.

Capital goods and high technology industries grew from 10.3% in 3Q05 to 13.6% in 4Q05 due to higher export demand. Major industries were:

- **Office machinery** increasing by 29.6% due to an increase in computer and accessories production in line with higher demand from the world market.
- **Electrical machinery and apparatus** continuing to grow by 33.2% due to a continual increase in integrated circuits production in line with higher demand for export.

Electricity consumption of large-scale industries, household, and special enterprises slowed down, while that of medium-scale industries increased.



- **Motor vehicles** decelerating from 16.2% in 3Q05 to 15.5% in 4Q05 owing to an increase in commercial cars production in line with higher domestic demand and a continual increase in export demand, however passenger cars production slowed down due to lower domestic demand.

Electricity, gas, and water supply grew by 3.5%, compared to 4.1% in 3Q05. Electricity, which accounted for 86.3% of the value of the sector, expanded by 3.5%. Electricity consumption increased by 3.2%, compared to 4.0% in 4Q05, particularly in the large-scale industries that slowed down from 3.9% in 3Q04 to 3.4% in 4Q05. In contrast, electricity consumption of medium-scale industries increased from 3.4% in 3Q05 to 5.7% in 4Q05. Water supply decelerated by 4.2%, and natural gas refinery also decelerated by 2.3%, due to a slowdown in natural gas production.

Electricity Consumption Growth		(%)				
	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	5.2	4.0	4.8	6.0	2.7	2.5
Ratio	21.9	21.6	20.8	23.1	21.6	20.9
Small ent.	6.7	7.7	10.5	10.9	7.1	2.7
Ratio	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.1	9.9
Medium ent.	0.5	3.6	1.1	4.3	3.4	5.7
Ratio	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.0
Large ent.	13.0	6.2	9.2	8.8	3.9	3.4
Ratio	41.5	41.9	42.9	40.5	41.6	42.6
Special ent.	7.2	2.4	0.7	5.2	3.1	0.4
Ratio	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Public Sector	3.1	1.0	3.9	2.4	0.4	-2.7
Ratio	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
Others	10.3	13.8	19.9	18.6	19.8	-0.6
Ratio	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5
Total	7.6	5.3	6.7	7.4	4.0	3.2

Sources: MEA and PEA

Natural gas, other mineral production and stone quarrying slowed down, while crude oil production increased.

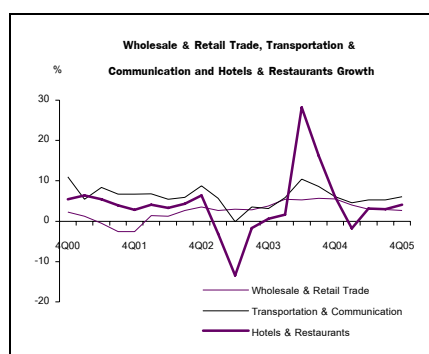
Mining and quarrying grew by 9.5%, compared to 13.3% in 3Q05. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas and crude oil production, accounting for 66.7% of total production, grew by 11.0%, lower than 18.0% in 3Q05. Natural gas and liquid natural gas production grew by 2.3% and 10.4%, respectively. Crude oil production increased by 45.2% due to higher production from Surat, Pla Muek, Yala and Tantawan fields. Stone and sand quarrying production decelerated by 7.8%, due to a slowdown in construction. Lignite production rose by 6.7%. Other mineral production, namely limestone for cement industry, marble and granite, increased by 6.3%.

Construction growth grew by 3.0%, lower than 3.2% in 3Q05.

Construction grew by 3.0%. The private construction rose by 6.8%, due to the deceleration in residential and factory building construction because of higher interest rates and the slowdown in investment of the private investors, while the commercial building construction showed continuous growth. However, the public construction decreased by 0.9% owing to a decrease in state enterprise construction in line with a lot of disbursement of large scale construction at the beginning of the year. Central and local government construction growth continued to increase owing to the acceleration in disbursement of government.

Transports services remained unchanged, while telecommunication services increased.

Transportation and communication increased by 6.1%, compared to 5.3% in 3Q05 due to an increase in telecommunication services by 14.7%, higher than 13.8% in 3Q05. This resulted from attractive sales promotion, which urged more usage. The transports services grew slightly by 0.7% due to rising oil price and a slowdown in the manufacturing sector.



Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth		2005				
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Transport	8.7	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.7
Land transport	0.0	-1.5	-0.1	-1.9	0.1	-4.0
Passenger	2.1	-4.1	2.1	-6.8	-5.4	-5.8
Cargo	-1.9	0.9	-2.1	2.9	4.9	-2.2

Wholesale and retail trade decelerated by 2.7%, compared to 2.9% in 3Q05, owing to lower household consumption expenditure.

Hotels and restaurants growth increased owing to an increase in hotel occupancy rates.

Hotels and restaurants grew from 3.0% in 3Q05 to 4.0% in 4Q05. Restaurant services increased from 3.7% in 3Q05 to 4.6% in 4Q05. Hotel services rose from 1.9% in 3Q05 to 3.0% in 4Q05 owing to an increase in the number of foreign tourists by 2.4%. The hotel occupancy rates stayed at 64.0%, compared to 61.0% in 3Q05. Hotel occupancy rates in Bangkok continued to increase. Whereas, traveling in the South showed slower pace growth, particularly at Sadao checkpoint where the number of tourists dropped in December after increased in November. Furthermore, the flood in the South affected tourism. However, this situation was mitigated very quickly due to the good cooperation between the public and the private sectors.

	Number of Foreign Tourists		(1,000 Persons)			
	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asian	6,635	6,498	1,402	1,517	1,801	1,772
European	2,850	2,748	805	488	580	873
American	824	829	196	179	212	241
Others	1,342	1,356	280	320	381	383
Total	11,651	11,431	2,673	2,504	2,974	3,269
Included Thais	11,737	11,522	2,695	2,524	2,998	3,295
Growth Rate (YoY)	16.4	-1.9	-10.0	-1.3	1.1	2.4

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand, Bank of Thailand

Remark: 4Q05 figure forecasted by NESDB

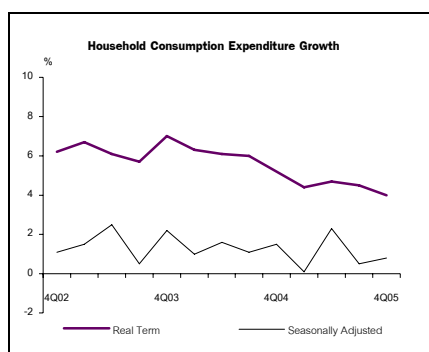
Commercial banks, Government Saving Bank showed slower pace of growth, while life insurance showed higher growth.

Financial intermediation decelerated by 8.1%, compared to 10.0% in 3Q05 owing to commercial banks exhibiting slower pace of growth attributed to a slowdown in net interest receipt, banks' fees and service charges. However, life and non-life insurance companies showed favorable growth.

Other services growth slowed down, particularly in government and special lottery.

Other services increased by 4.8%, compared to 5.0% in 3Q05. This resulted from an increase in other community services by 0.7%, lower than 9.4% in 3Q05, particularly in beauty treatment salon which dropped by 9.5% and other services activities decreased by 6.6%. Radio and television businesses rose by 2.6%, lower than 11.3% in 3Q05. Government lottery, special lottery and 2 and 3-end digit lottery increased by 2.4%, lower than 17.2% in 3Q05. The former two lotteries' growth increased by 0.6%, and the latter one's net receipt increased by 4.7%, compared to the same period of previous year. Sports services and motion picture production grew by 19.3% and 7.6%, respectively.

Household consumption expenditure slowed down to 4.0% as oil prices remained high while interest rates and inflation continued upward.



Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)

	2004		2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
CCI	99.8	88.1	91.2	86.8	84.9	87.8
Growth Rate	1.2	-11.7	-15.2	-15.2	-11.6	-6.3

Credit Card Data

	2004		2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Domestic usage	392	450	101	107	114	128
Abroad usage	23	25	5	7	6	6
Cash advance	121	154	36	36	39	42
Total	536	629	143	150	159	177
Growth (YoY)	27.7	17.3	16.8	17.1	21.9	13.9

Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure

- Household consumption expenditure grew at 4.0% decelerating from 4.5% in 3Q05. After seasonal adjustment, the value increased by 0.8% from the previous quarter.
- While oil prices were kept at the high level, inflation and interest rates continued to adjust upward. Together with consumers' concerns that cost of living and prices of other goods would follow the upward trend, consumers had lost their confidence and had become more cautious on their spending.
- Despite of unfavorable weather leading to a lower production volume, higher prices of the products had helped farm income to rise. In addition, unemployment rate also fell due to many factors stimulating spending.
- Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 4.0%.

Household Consumption Expenditure Growth (%)

	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PCE in domestic market	6.3	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.2
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	23.3	-2.1	-8.1	-4.8	-2.7	6.6
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.0
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	46.3	5.2	7.5	3.0	4.9	5.9
PCE	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture dropped by 0.8% reflecting a reduction in consumption of vegetable and fruit by 0.7%, of hen's egg and duck's egg by 8.0% and of fishery products by 2.4%. This is consistent with market supply.

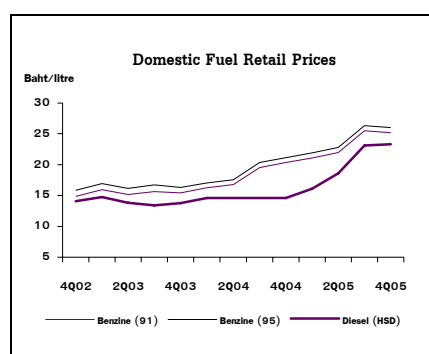
Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles grew by 3.0% owing to a 5.2% increase in consumption of meat and simple agricultural processing product, 12.9% increase in consumption of dairy products, 3.0% increase in beverage, and 1.3% in tobacco. Consumption of apparel and other textiles rose by 1.0%.

Electricity, gas and water supply grew at the rate of 2.5%, slowing down from 3.6% in 3Q05 in response to a slower growth in electricity consumption to 2.0%. This was resulted from energy-saving policy in private sectors as government launched campaign to save energy. Water consumption by households also slowed to 4.3%.

Oil Quantity and Retail Prices

	2004		2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quantity (Billion litre)						
Diesel HSD	19,535	19,568	5,260	5,241	4,444	4,623
(% YoY)	11.9	0.2	8.9	11.1	-5.6	-12.4
Diesel LSD	105	77	22	21	22	13
(% YoY)	5.1	-26.1	-17.6	-27.3	-20.1	-42.1
Benzine 91	4,631	4,334	1,108	1,120	1,066	1,041
(% YoY)	1.8	-6.4	-4.3	-5.9	-6.6	-8.9
Benzine 95	2,979	2,239	670	631	498	439
(% YoY)	-3.4	-24.9	-16.7	-20.8	-28.3	-35.6
Gasohol	60	675	46.6	109.7	217.9	300.7
(% YoY)	2,188.5	1,034.3	385.4	636.2	1,236.8	1,508.0
Price (Baht/litre)						
Diesel HSD	14.6	20.3	16.1	18.6	23.1	23.3
(% YoY)	4.6	38.9	10.2	27.4	58.2	59.9
Diesel LSD	14.4	18.5	16.1	18.3	19.7	19.8
(% YoY)	5.1	28.5	12.0	27.4	37.1	37.6
Benzine 91	18.2	23.5	21.1	22.0	25.5	25.2
(% YoY)	17.3	28.7	30.1	31.0	30.6	24.0
Benzine 95	19.0	24.3	21.9	22.8	26.3	26.0
(% YoY)	15.0	27.5	28.6	29.6	29.4	23.1
Gasohol	18.5	22.5	19.4	21.3	24.8	24.5
(% YoY)	16.4	21.5	17.1	24.6	24.3	19.7
Crude Oil Price (US\$/BBL)						
Crude oil	36.4	52.5	44.94	50.5	58.85	55.73
(% YoY)	29.8	44.4	43.5	45.0	48.8	40.1

Source: PTT PCL, EPPO



Source: EPPO

Transport equipments expanded by 2.8% after declining for three consecutive quarters. This was partly due to many new models being launched into the market whereas oil prices started to be steady, though at a high level. Although sales volume of passenger cars continued to fall by 0.6%, registration of pickup trucks, van and motorcycles rose by 18.5%, 21.6% and 7.0%, respectively.

Transport Equipment Sales

	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Personal car (units)	209,114	185,761	42,260	47,315	40,251	55,935
Percentage change	16.6	-11.2	-19.5	-5.6	-19.8	-0.6
Commercial car (units)	416,764	517,677	124,245	132,096	118,576	142,760
Percentage change	17.7	24.2	30.7	30.9	31.9	9.1
Motorcycle (thousand units)	1,965	2,053	519	499	478	558
Percentage change	14.7	4.5	1.2	-0.2	9.5	8.0

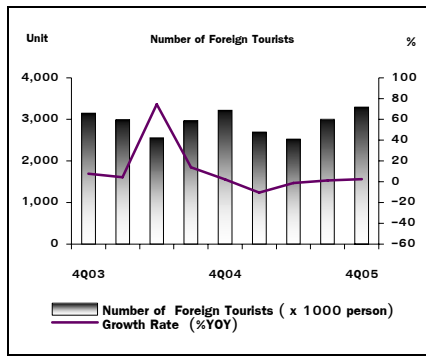
Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Transport and communication services posted a faster growth from 8.7% in 3Q05 to 11.6%. Postal and telecommunication services continued to grow by 24.2% as service providers reduced their fees to compete for market shares. This was particularly applied to prepaid system which resulted in higher usage amount, amid slower growth in registration of mobile phones at 14.5%. Registration of basic telephone also grew at slower rate by 3.2%. Transportation services, on the other hand, declined by 1.2% for all land, water and air transportations. This was partly a result of upward adjustment of public transportation fees to cover higher fuel costs.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

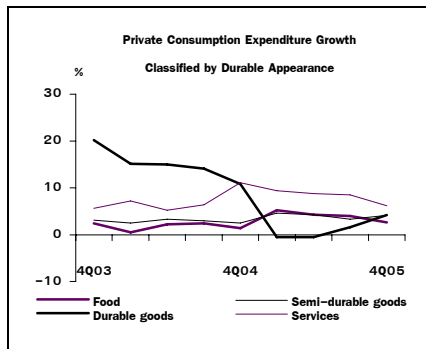
(End of Period)	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,466	6,671	6,563	6,626	6,656	6,671
Population to registered number	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7
Mobile phone (thousand units)	27,206	31,145	29,293	29,809	30,410	31,145
Prepaid system	22,382	25,884	24,121	24,560	25,185	25,884
Postpaid system	4,824	5,261	5,171	5,249	5,226	5,261
Structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prepaid system	79.1	80.9	82.3	82.4	82.8	80.9
Postpaid system	17.6	16.8	17.7	17.6	17.2	16.8
Population to registered number	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

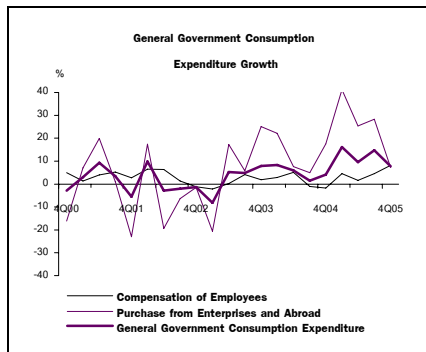


Hotels and restaurants continued on an upward trend by growing at 3.8% compared to 2.4% in the previous quarter, brought about by a 3.0% expansion in hotel services. This was in accordance with both domestic and, particularly, foreign tourists' expenditure which grew by 2.4%. Tourist promotion campaigns by both public and private sectors, such as "Unseen Paradise Stay in Style," which gave accommodation discounts, partly contributed to such favorable result. Restaurant services grew by 4.2%.

Disaggregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew by 2.6%, slowing down from 4.0% in 3Q05 and other goods and services went up by 4.4%, also slowing from 4.6% in the previous quarter. This comprises of a 2.6% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; a 4.1% increase of semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments; and a 4.2% expansion of durable goods such as vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, computers, radios and televisions. The expenditure on services consisting of hotels and restaurants, recreation and entertainment, education, remedy and net tourist expenditure rose by 6.2%.



	Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)					
	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	5.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0
Food	1.6	4.1	5.2	4.3	4.0	2.6
Other than food	7.0	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4
Non-durable products (excluding food)	6.0	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.9	2.6
Semi-durable products	2.8	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.1
Durable products	13.7	1.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.6	4.2
Services	7.5	8.2	9.4	8.8	8.5	6.2



Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

- The fiscal year 2006 budget expenditure is Baht 1,360 billion, increased by 8.8% from the previous year. In 4Q05, the disbursement increased by 33.4%.
- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 199,518 million, increased by 13.1%. Compensation of employees was Baht 152,133 million, increased by 13.1% due to an annual salary raising and the salary rebasing increasing by 5.0%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 47,385 million, increased by 13.3%.
- GCE increased by 7.8% in real term. This was a result of an increase in compensation of employees by 8.1%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad increased by 7.2%.

Disbursement of government budget				(Baht in Billion)		
	Fiscal Year			Oct. – Dec.		
	2005	2006	%Δ	2004	2005	%Δ
Total	1,250.0	1,360.0	8.8	247.2	329.8	33.4

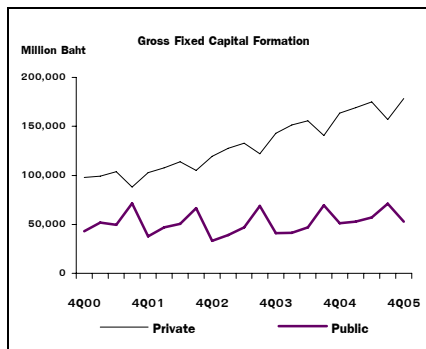
Source: GFMIS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

GFCF increased by 7.9%, lower than 8.4% in 3Q05.

- Private investment** increased by 9.3% lower than 11.6% in 2Q05. The construction increased by 6.6% whereas machinery and equipment increased by 10.1%
- Public investment** increased by rate of 3.4% higher than 1.9% in 3Q05. This was a result of the expansion in state enterprise, which increased by 7.1%, whereas general government investments decreased by rate of 2.4%.

Investment's growth decelerated by 7.9%.



Private Construction Growth

	2004	2005	2005			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Construction	10.6	7.3	13.6	9.7	4.1	3.0
Private	15.2	8.2	10.3	8.4	7.8	6.6
Public	6.0	6.3	17.4	11.2	1.1	-1.2
Equipments	15.6	13.5	15.8	16.7	11.5	10.2
Private	16.7	12.1	12.1	13.5	13.1	10.1
Public	8.6	22.9	56.1	41.8	3.9	10.9
Total GFCF	13.8	11.3	15.0	14.3	8.4	7.9
Private	16.3	11.2	11.7	12.3	11.6	9.3
Public	6.8	11.7	27.4	21.1	1.9	3.4

Private construction

Private construction grew by 6.6%, lower than 7.8% in 3Q05 owing to an increase in residential building by 10.8%, lower than 11.4% in 3Q05. Additionally, factory construction increased by 10.0%, lower than 19.6% in 3Q05. However, commercial building continued to increase from the previous quarter, partially due to the expansion of department and discount stores in central and local areas.

	2004		2005			
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	223	130	166	136	114	108
Factory	-101	123	104	92	196	100
Commercial	284	204	261	202	155	210
Others	110	-289	-114	-96	-116	-105
Total	152	82	103	84	78	6.6

Public construction

Public construction decreased by 1.2%. This was a result of a decrease in state enterprises construction by 3.7% due to the acceleration in disbursement of mega projects in beginning of fiscal year especially Suvarnnabhumi International Airport. Even though “Baan Ua Athon” project, net work expansion of TOT Public Company Limited, and pipeline construction in PTT Public Company Limited have been speeded up, but they still could not boost up state enterprises construction in this quarter. Nevertheless, central and local government constructions increased by 1.3% owing to a higher rate of disbursement.

Private machinery and equipment

Private machinery and equipment increased by 10.1%, lower than 13.1% in 3Q05. This was a result of a deceleration in transport equipment and office equipment by 3.1% and 11.0%, respectively. While machinery and equipment continued to increase by 21.1% higher than 14.4% in 3Q05. The increase of machinery and equipment was a result of an increase in plastic products, transport and communication electronic equipments, electrical machinery, electric generator, metallic products, medical appliance, radio and television machinery.

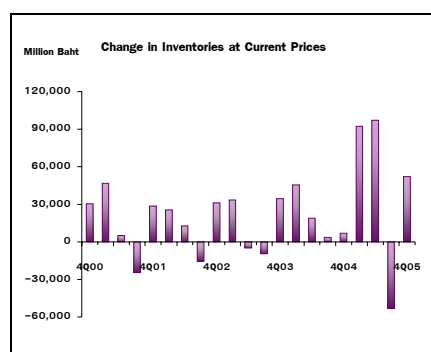
Imported Commercial Aircraft

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unit	2	-	2	6	8
Value (MB)	15,868	-	12,222	12,877	40,916

Source: Thai Airways International Public Company Limited

Public machinery and equipment

Public machinery and equipment increased by a higher rate of 10.9% than 3.9% in 3Q05. This was as a result of an increase in state enterprise investment by 18.8%, higher than a 0.7% decrease in 3Q05 due to 4 imported aircrafts which valued at Baht 20,890.4 million. However, central and local authorities investment decreased by 15.6%, compared to a 10.7% increase in 3Q05.



Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in 4Q05 at current market prices valued at Baht 52,129 million, comprising of farm products. Production of paddy, in particular, grew as it was the harvest season for the first crop paddy. Manufacturing products with higher inventories were electrical machinery and apparatus due to slowing economic growth and competition from China. Stock of metallic and basic metal products also increased, following slower growth in construction. After tax incentive was imposed to help domestic producers, stock of electronic products had increased to reflect higher exports, namely computer parts and electronic parts. Products with lower inventories included motor vehicles and transport equipment, especially commercial cars which continued to sell and export well.

Trade deficit surged again owing largely to continual expansion in oil price and imports.

Exports and Imports		(Unit: Billions of Baht)					
	2004	2005	2005				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
At Current Market Prices							
1.Export Goods	3,823	4,401	952	1,054	1,230	1,165	
Growth Rate	18.2	15.1	10.8	13.3	22.7	13.0	
2.Import Goods	3,773	4,754	1,076	1,264	1,218	1,196	
Growth Rate	22.6	26.0	26.5	34.4	22.4	21.2	
3.Trade Balance	50	-353	-125	-210	12	-31	
At 1988 Prices							
4.Export Goods	1,991	2,077	472	493	571	541	
Growth Rate	8.4	4.3	-0.4	1.5	11.5	4.2	
5.Import Goods	1,675	1,825	453	485	446	440	
Growth Rate	12.3	8.9	11.7	14.2	3.9	6.1	
6.Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	40.3	40.3	38.6	40.1	41.3	41.0	

Source: Bank of Thailand

Current Account Balance (at current market prices)

	2004	2005	2005				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Current Account							
Billions of US\$	6.6	-4.1	-1.5	-4.7	1.2	0.9	
Current Account							
Billions of Baht	265.8	-158.2	-58.0	-188.5	50.9	37.4	
Percentage to GDP	4.1	-2.2	-3.4	-11.1	2.8	2.0	

Source: Bank of Thailand

External Sectors

Exports

Merchandise exports at current market price registered at Baht 1,165,410 million, decelerating from 22.7% growth in the previous quarter to 13.0% growth in this quarter. Main items that contributed to the deceleration in export value comprised electrical appliances, petroleum products, sugar and agricultural products, particularly rice and rubber, contracting in volume by 32.2% and 16.9%, respectively. Nonetheless, electronic products still expanded along with the recovery in the global electronics industry, especially computer, integrated circuit, and vehicles and parts. When considered at constant prices, the exports rose by 4.2%.

Services receipts at current market prices posted at Baht 233,104 million, expanding by 13.4%. This was a positive factor from tourism recovery leading to growth in travel receipts by 6.1%. The hotel occupancy rate recorded at 64.0% and the number of foreign tourists grew by 2.4%.

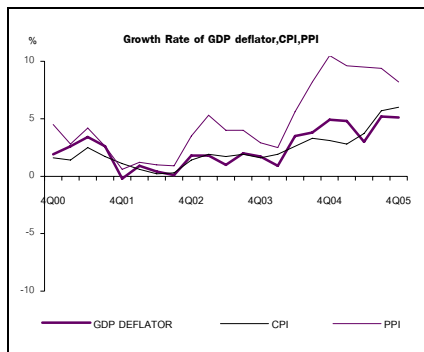
Imports

Merchandise imports at current market prices was at Baht 1,196,085 million, still remarkably high by 21.2%. Import categories that recorded marked expansion were capital goods and raw materials and intermediate products, particularly electrical machinery and metallic products. Import value of crude oil rose as a result of continued growth in price while import volume contracted by 17.8%. Iron/steel and non-monetary gold considerably growing in the previous quarter were imported with 10.3% contraction and 17.5% deceleration, respectively, in this quarter. When considered in quantity, the imports increased by 6.1%.

Services payments at current market prices amounted to Baht 161,857 million, growing by 21.0%. This was a result of a 36.8% rise in transportation payments and a 12.2% rise in outbound travel payments.

Current account balance and exchange rate

Trade balance registered a deficit of Baht 30,675 million due chiefly to the increase in oil price and imports of raw materials and capital goods. Nevertheless, a positive factor of tourism contributed to a surplus of current account at Baht 37,396 million. Regarding currency position, the Baht appreciated against the US dollar with 41.0 Baht per US dollar on average at a growth rate of 0.7% compared to the previous quarter.



GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 5.1% in 4Q05, compared to 5.2% in 3Q05. Consumer price index rose by 6.0% in 4Q05, compared to 5.7% in 3Q05 and producer price index grew by 8.2%.

Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

Unit : Billions of Baht

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	6,503.5	7,103.0	1,585.9	1,572.3	1,614.3	1,731.0	1,715.2	1,694.0	1,790.7	1,903.0
GDP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,678.5	3,842.5	925.6	884.7	896.0	972.3	955.0	925.3	944.7	1,017.5
Growth Rate of Real GDP (% y.o.y.)	6.2	4.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7
GNP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	6,377.3	6,929.7	1,572.4	1,526.4	1,580.5	1,698.0	1,684.4	1,632.7	1,745.6	1,866.9
GNP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,626.6	3,771.8	922.5	864.1	881.7	958.2	942.1	897.9	927.0	1,004.7
Growth Rate of Real GNP (% y.o.y.)	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.2	2.1	3.9	5.1	4.8

p = preliminary based on annual figure

p1 = without annual figure

Table 2 Growth Rate of Real GDP Classified by ISIC (Y-o-Y)

Unit: Percent

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	-4.8	-2.4	-3.3	-9.9	-5.5	-2.1	-8.7	-4.2	4.1	-0.2
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	-6.4	-3.4	-6.7	-10.4	-4.7	-4.5	-11.2	-6.0	4.6	-0.4
Fishing	4.0	2.5	15.1	-6.9	-9.0	12.0	2.9	5.6	1.8	0.9
Non-Agriculture	7.4	5.2	7.9	8.1	7.4	6.4	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.3
Mining & Quarrying	4.7	9.1	5.4	5.3	3.4	5.0	5.9	7.7	13.3	9.5
Manufacturing	8.2	5.5	10.3	7.2	8.2	7.1	3.2	6.5	6.4	6.0
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	6.4	5.2	4.5	6.9	8.6	5.4	8.2	5.2	4.1	3.5
Construction	9.9	6.9	12.0	6.6	5.5	18.1	12.7	9.6	3.2	3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs	5.5	3.2	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Hotel & Restaurants	12.0	2.2	1.6	28.2	16.2	6.0	-1.8	3.1	3.0	4.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	7.6	5.4	5.8	10.4	8.6	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.3	6.1
Financial Intermediation	13.1	10.9	12.2	15.7	10.4	14.5	17.7	8.6	10.0	8.1
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	7.0	4.4	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.9	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.5
Public Administration & Defense etc.	1.6	2.4	3.7	3.7	-0.6	-0.5	4.1	0.6	1.9	2.9
Education	1.8	4.9	1.4	5.8	1.6	-1.6	3.0	2.2	4.1	10.7
Health & Social Work	1.1	8.6	3.8	5.1	-3.5	-0.2	7.2	3.7	11.8	11.3
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	12.2	5.0	23.2	14.5	8.5	4.7	3.8	6.6	9.4	0.7
Private Household with Employed Persons	3.6	0.1	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.6	-1.9	1.0	-1.3
GDP	6.2	4.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7

Table 3 Growth Rate of Real Gross Domestic Expenditure (Y-o-Y) Unit: Percent

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	5.9	4.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0
Government Consumption Expenditure	4.7	12.2	8.2	6.0	1.4	4.1	16.1	9.6	14.7	7.8
Gross Capital Formation	13.8	12.2	19.2	23.0	16.9	-1.0	19.4	27.6	-12.2	13.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13.8	11.3	15.8	12.9	10.2	16.5	15.0	14.3	8.4	7.9
Private	16.3	11.2	18.8	17.3	15.2	14.2	11.7	12.3	11.6	9.3
Public	6.8	11.7	5.9	0.5	1.3	24.2	27.4	21.1	1.9	3.4
Change in Inventories	13.9	25.9	40.4	469.9	124.8	-90.2	41.8	224.9	-1,942.7	340.4
Exports of Goods and Services	9.6	4.4	9.4	13.0	9.5	7.1	-0.7	2.0	11.1	4.9
Goods	8.4	4.3	8.7	7.9	10.0	6.9	-0.4	1.5	11.5	4.2
Services	15.5	4.6	11.9	44.1	7.3	7.8	-1.8	3.9	9.0	7.5
Imports of Goods and Services	13.5	9.3	16.0	20.1	13.5	5.5	10.1	13.7	5.7	8.0
Goods	12.3	8.9	15.3	19.8	12.7	2.8	11.7	14.2	3.9	6.1
Services	20.4	11.6	19.7	21.8	18.3	21.9	1.7	10.9	15.4	18.1
Gross Domestic Expenditure	6.1	4.3	6.6	7.1	6.3	4.7	2.8	3.9	5.4	4.9

Table 4 Exports, Imports and Current Accounts (at current market prices) Unit: Billions of Baht

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Exports of Goods and Services	4,588	5,233	1,060	1,109	1,183	1,237	1,153	1,244	1,437	1,399
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	18.0	14.1	12.0	21.4	20.7	18.1	8.8	12.2	21.5	13.1
Imports of Goods and Services	4,282	5,339	975	1,062	1,124	1,121	1,208	1,401	1,372	1,358
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	22.9	24.7	16.7	27.6	26.9	20.3	23.8	32.0	22.1	21.2
Trade and Services Balance	306	-106	84.5	46.8	58.8	115.9	-54.3	-157.2	65.3	40.6
Percentage to GDP (%)	4.7	-1.5	5.3	3.0	3.6	6.7	-3.2	-9.3	3.6	2.1
Factor Income From Abroad , Net	-126	-173	-13.5	-45.9	-33.8	-33.0	-30.8	-61.3	-45.1	-36.1
Current Transfers From Abroad , Net	86	121	12.4	21.8	23.6	28.2	27.2	29.9	30.7	32.9
Current Account Balance	266	-158	83.4	22.7	48.6	111.0	-58.0	-188.5	50.9	37.4
Percentage to GDP (%)	4.1	-2.2	5.3	1.4	3.0	6.4	-3.4	-11.1	2.8	2.0

Table 5 Growth Rate of GDP Deflator, Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index (1988 = 100) (Y-o-Y) Unit: Percent

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	3.3	4.6	0.9	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.8	3.0	5.2	5.1
Consumer Price Index	2.7	4.6	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.7	5.7	6.0
Producer Price Index	6.7	9.1	2.5	5.6	8.2	10.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.2

Table 6 Contribution to Growth of Real GDP (1988 = 100)

Unit: Percent

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)	6.1	4.2	6.5	7.1	6.4	4.6	2.8	3.9	5.5	4.8
Domestic Demand	6.5	5.9	7.1	6.8	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.5
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1
Government Consumption Expenditure	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.0	1.7
Net Exports	-0.6	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-0.8	1.8	-5.7	-6.4	4.5	-0.9
Exports of Goods and Services	6.2	2.9	5.9	8.2	6.4	4.6	-0.4	1.3	7.7	3.2
Imports of Goods and Services	6.8	5.0	7.7	10.0	7.1	2.8	5.3	7.7	3.2	4.1
Change in Inventories	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	1.3	-3.5	1.7	3.5	-4.9	1.2
Supply Side (Production)	6.2	4.5	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.3	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7
Agriculture	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	3.1	2.1	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Construction	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Services and Others	3.3	2.4	2.9	4.4	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.3

Note: Total in demand side does not be equal to supply side due to statistical discrepancy.

Table 7 Growth Rate of Major Items of Real GDP and GDE, Quarter on Quarter Basis (1988 = 100)

(Seasonally Adjusted Figures)

Unit: Percent

	2004 p	2005 p1	2004 p				2005 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)										
Private Consumption Expenditure	5.8	4.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.8
Government Consumption Expenditure	5.0	11.7	0.1	2.1	-2.1	5.4	10.9	-4.2	1.1	0.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	13.9	11.3	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.2	1.3	1.1	-0.6	5.3
Supply Side (Production)										
Agriculture	-5.2	-2.2	-0.4	-3.5	1.3	0.5	-7.1	1.8	9.4	-3.6
Manufacturing	8.2	5.5	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.3	-1.4	3.4	2.1	1.8
Construction	10.3	6.8	2.3	-0.2	4.5	8.5	-0.4	-2.8	-1.0	6.3
Services and Others	6.8	4.8	1.0	2.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.7
Gross Domestic Product	6.2	4.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	-0.8	2.2	2.3	0.9

การปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง

โดยปกติ การจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส จะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 2 ลักษณะ คือ

- 1) **การปรับปรุงครั้งแรก** เป็นการปรับปรุงในไตรมาสย้อนหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิงหนึ่งไตรมาส เพื่อให้มีความถูกต้องยิ่งขึ้น อันเนื่องมาจากการปรับปรุงตามแหล่งข้อมูลล่าสุด โดยในตารางจะแสดงตัวอักษร “r” ซึ่งหมายถึง revised หรือปรับปรุง กำกับไว้ที่ไตรมาสที่มีการปรับปรุงค่า
- 2) **การปรับปรุงครั้งที่สอง** เป็นการปรับปรุงเพื่อให้ค่าผลรวมรายไตรมาสทั้งสี่ไตรมาสมีค่าเท่ากับรายปี โดยจะดำเนินการปรับปรุงครั้งที่สองเมื่อการจัดทำสถิติรายปีแล้วเสร็จ หรือในการจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาสประจำไตรมาสที่สามของทุกปี และจะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังสองปีตามสถิติรายปี การปรับปรุงครั้งที่สองมิได้มีการปรับแก้ข้อมูลเครื่องชี้ใหม่ เป็นการใช้เทคนิคทางคณิตศาสตร์ 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

การแสดงอักษรกำกับสดมภีในตารางของเอกสารฉบับนี้ มี 3 ลักษณะ คือ r, p และ p1 โดย r มีสองชนิด ตามที่ได้กล่าวไว้ในหัวข้อการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง p คือค่ารายไตรมาสในปีที่มีค่ารายปีเป็นค่าตัวรวมเบื้องต้น ส่วน p1 หมายถึง ค่ารายไตรมาสในเบื้องต้นที่ยังไม่มีค่ารายปี

Revision Policy

QGDG 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.

****การนำข้อความหรือข้อมูลในรายงานนี้ไปใช้เผยแพร่ต่อ โปรดอ้างอิงรายงานและแหล่งข้อมูลด้วย****

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

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 ปัจจุบัน สำนักงานฯ ได้พัฒนาการเผยแพร่ให้เร็วขึ้น เพื่อสนองตอบต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้ โดยกำหนดเผยแพร่ในวันจันทร์ที่สองของเดือนที่สามหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิง 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

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 second Monday of the third months following the reference quarter. 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.

ผู้ประสานงาน

Contact Persons

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Gross National Product			
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Private Consumption Expenditure			
Table 6-8	Jitraporn Makkrajang	jitraporn@nesdb.go.th	6168
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Gross Fixed Capital Formation			
Table 9-13	Wannapa Khlaisuan	wannapa@nesdb.go.th	6194
	Sombat Kitjaruwong	sombat-k@nesdb.go.th	6186
General Government Consumption			
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ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2548
(Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2005)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 6 มีนาคม 2549 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 6th March 2006

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549

Forthcoming issues; GDP 1st quarter 2006

วันจันทร์ที่ 5 มิถุนายน 2549 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 5th June 2006

หากมีข้อสงสัยใดๆ สอบถามได้ที่

For further information, contact

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