


NESDB

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2549

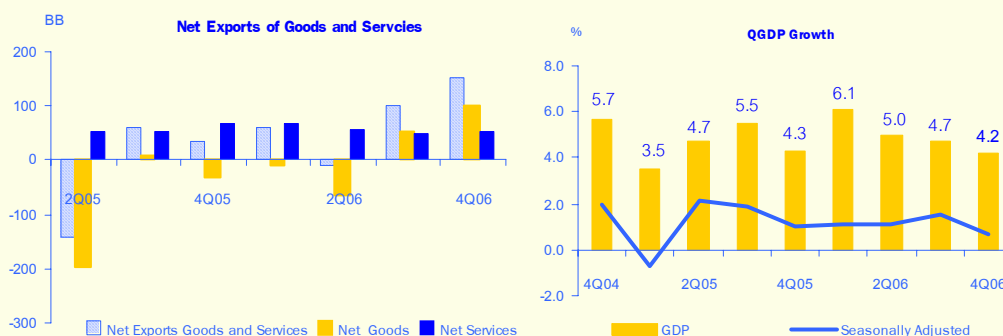
Gross Domestic Product : Q4/2006

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
MARCH 6, 2007 9:30 A.M.

GDP in 4Q06 grew by 4.2% with slowdowns in consumption and investment.

GDP for the year 2006 expanded by 5.0%

- GDP in Q4 expanded at a lower rate of 4.2% as compared to 4.7% in 3Q06 reflecting further slowdowns in investments and consumptions by both public and private sectors. GDP growth for the year 2006, however, went up to 5.0%, higher than 4.5% in 2005 led by stronger-than-expected exports. Seasonally adjusted GDP grew less rapidly from 1.4% in 3Q06 to 0.7%.
- Agricultural production increased by 0.9% compared with 4.0% in 3Q06 as floods heavily affected production of crops in many areas. Likewise, slowdown chicken production led to lower growth in livestock by 6.5%. Fishery also exhibited slightly lower growth from 4.8% in 3Q06 to 4.7%.
- Non-agricultural sector grew by 4.6%, close to 4.7% of 3Q06 as production of major sectors registered steady or higher growth rates. Exceptions were construction, which softened from 5.1% in 3Q06 to 4.0% in response to slower housing demand, and financial intermediation, also moderated from 2.4% in 3Q06 to 1.9% due to lesser net interest receipts.



- Household consumption further slowed down to 2.5%. In spite of high farm income, soaring oil prices, and heavy floods continued to dampen consumers' confidence.
- Government consumption fell by 4.2% as national budget allocation for FY2007 was under the process of approval scheduled in January 2007. As a result, net purchases from enterprises and abroad declined by 17.4% whereas compensation of employees rose by 2.8%.
- Investment decelerated from 3.2% in 3Q06 to 2.4% as both public and private investment showed lesser expansions of 2.5% and 2.3%, respectively. While investments by private sector slowed and that by central and local governments subdued, state enterprise investment rose by 12.2% from construction projects by EGAT and PTT, Plc.
- For external sector, trade balance at current market prices continued on an upward trend with a surplus of Baht 99.4 billion. Net services income also registered a surplus of Baht 53.7 billion. This produced a trade and services account surplus of Baht 153.1 billion and a current account surplus of Baht 168.8 billion.
- Inventories started to accumulate after experiencing run downs in the previous three consecutive quarters. This was particularly the case for electrical machinery, which faced a lower demand from both domestic and foreign markets. Similarly, stock of agricultural products rose due to higher outputs while stock of liquor went up in order to meet high demand during New Year festival.

National Accounts Office
962 Krung Kasem Road
Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

Tel: 0 2280 4085
Fax: 0 2281 2466
E-mail: nao@nesdb.go.th

ข้อชี้แจง

การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 4/2549

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ได้ประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 4/2549 โดยใช้ข้อมูลที่ได้รับล่าสุดจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ในไตรมาสนี้ และได้ปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 1 ไตรมาส

การปรับปรุงที่สำคัญๆ ได้แก่

1. การปรับปรุงไตรมาส 3/2549 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุด แต่อัตราการขยายตัวยังไม่เปลี่ยนแปลงจากเดิม คือร้อยละ 4.7
2. การปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนมกราคม 2550 ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
3. ข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูก และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตร ในรอบเดือนกุมภาพันธ์ 2550 ของสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงรายการบริการนำเข้าและส่งออกตามดุลการชำระเงินของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
5. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไป ตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะงดนำเสนอในเอกสาร โดยสามารถดูได้ที่

<http://www.nesdb.go.th/Default.aspx?tabid=95>

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุน และเร่งรัดข้อมูลเพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส ให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำเพิ่มขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q4/2006 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q3/2006. The major revised items are as follows.

1. Revision of data back to Q3/2006 in line with the latest data, however the growth remained unchanged, that is 4.7%.
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Bank of Thailand issued in January 2007.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production by using the crop forecast database in February 2007 from the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.
4. Revising services receipts and payment following the revised balance of payment from the Bank of Thailand.
5. Since Q1/2006, the supporting tables have no longer been published in the GDP quarterly report. (download from <http://www.nesdb.go.th/Default.aspx?tabid=95>)

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board 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 afford to speed up data processing and make their reports available in time with high quality. The Office 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 FOURTH QUARTER 2006

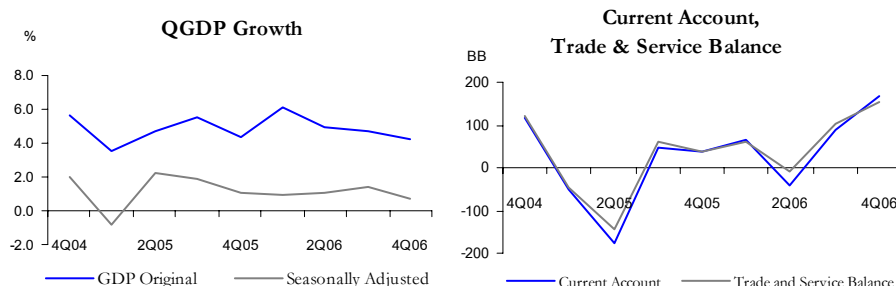
GDP 4Q06 expanded by 4.2% with slowdowns in consumption, and investment but high growth of net exports.

GDP of 2006 grew by 5.0%.

The Thai economy in 4Q06 grew by 4.2%, slowing down from 4.7% in 3Q06, and GDP growth of 2006 grew at 5.0% from 4.5% of 2005. Several adverse factors affecting the growth of 4Q06 were the flood since the previous quarter; rising oil prices; and not enabling to disburse the budget of FY 2007 at the beginning of fiscal year. Thus, government consumption decreased by 4.2%. Household consumption expenditure and investment growth expanded sluggishly at 2.5%, and 2.4% respectively. Net exports of goods and services growth jumped to 29.6% from 3.1% in 3Q06, reflecting higher growth in exports of goods by 8.7% from 4.9% in 3Q06.

Overall production in 4Q06 grew by 4.2% with agricultural sector slowing to 0.9% from 4.0% in 3Q06. This was a result of crops growth dropping to 0.4% from 3.4% increase in 3Q06. However, livestock and fishery growth slowed to 6.5% and 4.7% from 7.3% and 4.8% in 3Q06, respectively. Non-agricultural sector also posted a slightly lower growth from 4.7% in previous quarter to 4.6% as the major sectors—namely construction, and services sector such as financial intermediation; public administration and defense; and other services—slowed down or decreased.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2006		(%)				
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	-3.2	4.4	7.6	7.1	4.0	0.9
Non agriculture	5.3	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.6
GDP	4.5	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.2
GDP (Q-o-Q)						
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	5.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7



- **Seasonally adjusted GDP** rose by 0.7% compared to 1.4% in 3Q06.
- **GDP in 4Q06 at current market prices** was Baht 2,044.0 billion. After deducting Baht 16.0 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 2,028.0 billion, a 5.2% growth in real terms.
- **Trade and services balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 153.1 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, a surplus of Baht 15.6 billion, the current account registered a surplus of Baht 168.8 billion, equivalent to 8.3% of GDP, compared to 4.4% of 3Q06.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** rose at a slower pace by 3.3%, compared with 3.9% in 3Q06. The producer price index and consumer price index slowed to 3.4% and 3.3% from 6.2% and 3.6% in 3Q06, respectively.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

GDP growth in Q4 slowed to 4.2% led by high slowdown in agricultural production.

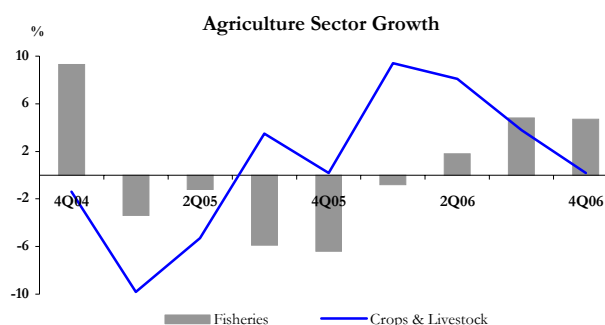
Agriculture

Production of crops decreased, while that of livestock and fishery decelerated.

Production grew by 4.2%, compared to 4.7% in 3Q06 due to the slowdown in both agricultural and non-agricultural production. Agricultural production growth slowed to 0.9% from 4.0% in 3Q06 due to a severe flood by the last quarter of the year. Moreover, non-agricultural production growth slowed slightly to 4.6% from 4.7% in 3Q06 as the growth of construction; and financial intermediation decelerated, while that of manufacturing; hotels and restaurants; and transport and communication showed favorable growth.

Agricultural production growth slowed to 0.9% from 4.0% in 3Q06, due to a 0.4% decrease in crops production, as well as the slowdown in livestock and fishery production to 6.5% and 4.7%, respectively.

- **Crops** decreased by 0.4% from 3.4% increase in 3Q06. This resulted adversely from “Chang San” typhoon during August and November affecting a decrease in some major crops, particularly first crop paddy, of which over 4-million-rai field in the Northern, the Northeastern, and the Central was damaged; however, rubber output showed upward growth owing to more rubber harvested from rubber planted in 2000. Sugarcane output in this quarter showed higher growth due to favorable weather conditions.
- **Livestock** decelerated to 6.5% from 7.3% in 3Q06, resulting from a slowdown in chicken production due to a severe flood affecting chicken farming, especially in the Central, while hen’s eggs output slowed down slightly. Swine production growth still showed upward trend.
- **Fishing** slightly slowed to 4.7% from 4.8% in 3Q06, resulting from a decrease in fresh water fish farming production due to the flood. However, cultivated shrimp production showed favorable growth due to higher export demand.
- **Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector** increased by 6.8%. This rate was driven by the flood which caused less supply of some major agricultural products in the market, as well as higher domestic demand.



Non-agriculture

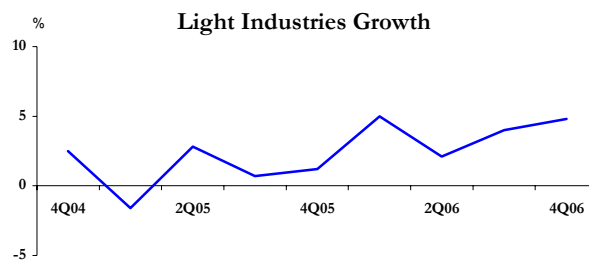
Light, and raw material industries growth increased, while capital goods and high technology industries slowed down.

Manufacturing increased by 5.8% from 5.5% in 3Q06, led by light, and raw material industries, while capital goods and high technology industry growth decelerated. Major industries with high growth were food and beverages; office and computing machinery; and petroleum refinery production.

Manufacturing Sector Growth		(%)				
Industrial Types	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Light industries	0.7	4.0	5.0	2.1	4.0	4.8
Raw material	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	3.3
Capital goods	9.7	10.0	12.8	10.4	9.2	8.0
Total	5.2	5.8	7.6	5.7	5.5	5.8

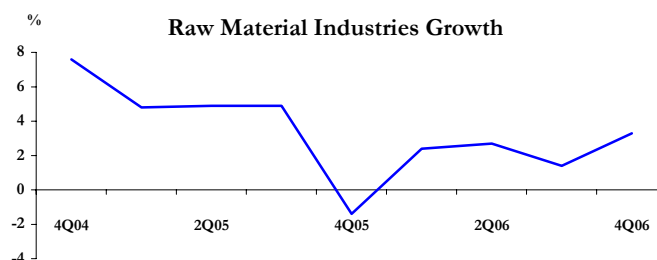
Light industries increased by 4.8% from 4.0% in 3Q06, driven by food and beverages industry. Major industries were:

- **Food and beverages** increasing by 12.0%, compared to 12.3% in 3Q06. This resulted from a slowdown in production of processed fruit and seafood industries in line with lower export demand. Rice milling growth decreased, resulting from a decrease in paddy supply due to the flood. Sugar production growth increased due to more sugarcane supply in this quarter. Beverages production growth increased to 13.3% due to more production of liquor in order to pile up the stock in anticipation of raising excise tax. Beer and soft drinks production also increased due to coping higher domestic demand during New Year Festival.



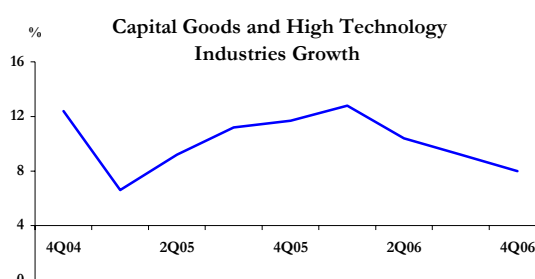
Raw material industries increased by 3.3% from 1.4% in 3Q06. Major industries were:

- **Petroleum refinery** increasing by 5.1%, due to base effect from temporary shutdown for maintenance in previous year which caused low production level as well as more exports of refined petroleum products, particularly diesel oil.
- **Paper and paper product** increasing by 10.3%, due to an increase in kraft, and pulp production in line with higher demand from paper and paper products industry.



Capital goods and high technology industries slowed to 8.0% from 9.2% in 3Q06. High growth sectors were:

- **Office machinery** increasing highly by 32.0%. This resulted from an increase in computer and accessories production, particularly hard disk drives, due to higher demand for exports.
- **Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus** contracting by 13.2% due to lower domestic demand.
- **Motor vehicles** decreasing by 3.6%, compared to 3.4% increase in 3Q06, resulting from a decrease in both of passenger and commercial cars production.
- **Other transport equipment** decreasing by 13.4% due to less domestic demand in motorcycles.



Electricity, gas, and water supply

This sector increased by 6.6%, the same rate as in 3Q06. Electricity, which accounted for 84.6% of the value of the sector, increased at rate of 6.5%, lower than 8.0% in 3Q06. Electricity consumption increased by 6.9% due to more consumption of household, small-scale enterprises, special enterprises and public sector, while that of large- and medium-scale enterprises slowed down, and that of others decreased. Water supply increased to 8.9% from 3.5% in 3Q06. Natural gas refinery increased by 3.5%, compared to a 5.0% decrease in 3Q06, due to an increase in natural gas production.

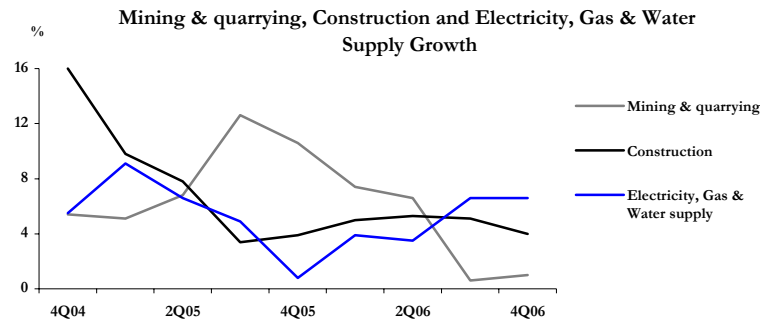
Slowdown in electricity consumption, while water consumption increased.

Electricity Consumption Growth			(%)			
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	4.0	5.2	5.8	0.3	5.8	9.7
<i>Ratio</i>	21.6	21.6	20.9	22.5	21.4	21.5
Small ent.	7.7	5.6	5.6	0.9	6.5	10.0
<i>Ratio</i>	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.2
Medium ent.	3.6	6.6	8.5	4.5	6.9	6.5
<i>Ratio</i>	17.7	17.9	18.0	17.6	17.9	18.0
Large ent.	6.2	4.9	3.1	4.1	7.4	4.9
<i>Ratio</i>	41.9	41.7	42.1	41.0	41.9	41.8
Special ent.	2.4	7.4	11.5	3.3	5.7	9.7
<i>Ratio</i>	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Public Sector	1.0	3.5	0.3	-2.9	5.4	11.7
<i>Ratio</i>	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
Others	13.8	5.0	7.0	9.3	5.3	-1.6
<i>Ratio</i>	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3
Total	5.3	5.4	5.1	2.8	6.7	6.9

Sources: MEA and PEA

An increase in natural gas production, as well as stone and sand quarrying.

Mining and quarrying increased by 1.0% from 0.6% in 3Q06. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas, and crude oil production, which accounted for 65.0% of total production, increasing by 0.1%, compared to a 2.9% decrease in 3Q06. Natural gas production increased by 3.5%, compared to a 5.0% decrease in 3Q06, due to an increase in production from Bongkot, Benchamas and North Pailin fields. Crude oil and liquid natural gas production decreased by 4.7%, and 6.1%, respectively. Lignite production continued to decrease by 12.1%. Stone and sand quarrying increased highly by 15.3% from 1.7% in 3Q06. Other mineral production, namely gypsum, marble and granite, increased by 12.8%, lower than 19.6% in 3Q06.



Construction growth slowed to 4.0%.

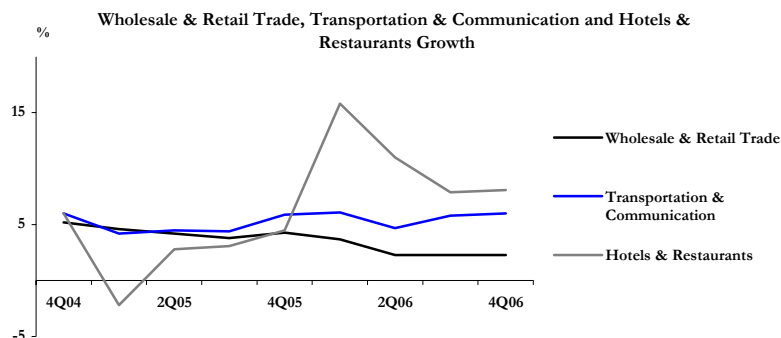
Construction slowed to 4.0% from 5.1% in 3Q06. Both private and public construction grew by 1.9% and 6.3%, respectively. This resulted from the private sector slowing down residential building construction and decreasing in factory building construction in line with the slowdown in private investment, but commercial building construction continued to increase in line with favorable market situation. However, the construction of the public sector showed higher growth, particularly of infrastructure construction, namely the construction of power plants, and transmission networks of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), and that of gas pipelines and NGV filling stations of PTT Public Company Limited. However, the construction of central and local government decreased as being continuous construction projects since FY2006.

High growth of transports services, while the slowdown in telecommunication services.

Transportation and communication increased by 6.0% from 5.8% in 3Q06. This resulted from a 6.9% increase in transport services, particularly from air transport which increased by 11.6% from 5.8% in 3Q06 due to increasing number of passengers in line with the open of Suvarnabhumi Airport. Telecommunication services slowed to 4.9% from 10.7% in 3Q06, owing to a slowdown in their performance.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth			(%)			
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Transport	2.4	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.2	6.9
Land transport	4.7	1.2	1.8	-0.6	0.2	3.3
Air transport	-2.5	9.1	7.7	11.1	5.8	11.6
Water transport	12.5	6.1	4.5	3.9	6.6	9.3

Wholesale and retail trade increased by 2.3%, due to continual increase in trade. Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods continued to decrease by 3.1% due to a 7.4% decrease in the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles businesses. However, repair of electrical household goods, clocks, jewelry, footwear, and household utensils increased by 5.6%.



An increase in hotel businesses growth due to an increase in the number of tourists.

Hotels and restaurants increased by 8.1% from 7.9% in 3Q06. Hotel services grew by 14.6% from 14.5% in 3Q06, due to a 12.0% increase in the number of foreign tourists, and that of tourists peaked at 20.2% in December. The hotel occupancy rates stayed at 63.4%, compared to 61.2% in the same period of previous year. Restaurant services grew by 4.8%, slightly down from 4.9% in 3Q06.

Number of Foreign Tourists			(1,000 Persons)			
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asian	6,396	7,629	1,932	1,829	1,940	1,928
European	2,849	3,468	1,061	624	716	1,067
American	833	935	252	221	199	263
Others	1,439	1,789	377	436	505	471
Total	11,517	13,821	3,622	3,110	3,360	3,729
Growth Rate (YoY)	-1.1	20.0	35.5	24.1	11.8	12.0

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Commercial banks growth decelerated.

Financial intermediation slowed to 1.9% from 2.4% in 3Q06 owing to commercial banks exhibiting slowdown growth in net interest receipt. However, banks' fees and service charges increased slightly.

Other services growth slowed down.

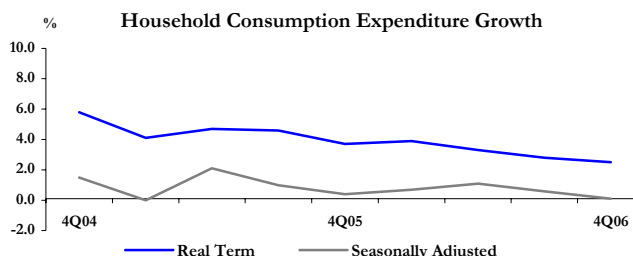
Other services slowed to 2.0% from 4.2% in 3Q06. This resulted from public administration and defence sector increasing only by 0.1%, down from 6.2% in 3Q06, due to the disbursement of FY2007 budget being under consideration. Other community services dropped by 0.8%, compared to a 1.4% increase in 3Q06. This resulted from government lottery, special lottery, and 2 and 3-end digit lottery, which accounted for the highest of this sector, decreased by 3.8%. The latter one's net receipt decreased by 36.4%, compared to the same period of previous year, due to an increase in the number of winners and stopping to distribute by the end of this quarter, while the government and special lottery's sale remained unchanged. Beauty treatment salon businesses continued to decrease by 16.2%, and laundry businesses dropped to 1.5%, from 11.5% in 3Q06; however, radio and television activities, and sports services increased by 6.0%, and 11.6%, respectively.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption continued to grow slowly by 2.5% as consumers remained cautious on spending.

- Household consumption expenditure grew by 2.5% compare to 2.8% in 3Q06. After seasonal adjustment, the value went up by 0.1% from the previous quarter.



- Despite stimulating factors such as high farm income and a higher stable political situation, continued soaring oil prices adversely affected consumers' purchasing power. With heavy floods in many areas and ambiguous policies by the interim government, consumers' confidence was dampened as shown by a significant drop in expenditure on vehicles, household appliances and utensils, and electronic equipment.

Credit Card Data (unit: BB) and Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)

	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Domestic usage	450	540	131	128	133	148
Abroad usage	25	27	6	8	7	7
Cash advance	154	184	46	44	44	50
Total	629	752	183	179	184	205
Growth (YoY)	17.3	19.6	28.6	19.5	15.2	16.3
CCI	87.7	82.5	85.3	81.2	80.4	83.0
Growth Rate	-12.2	-5.9	-6.5	-6.5	-5.3	-5.5

Source: Bank of Thailand and the UTCC

- Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 2.1%.

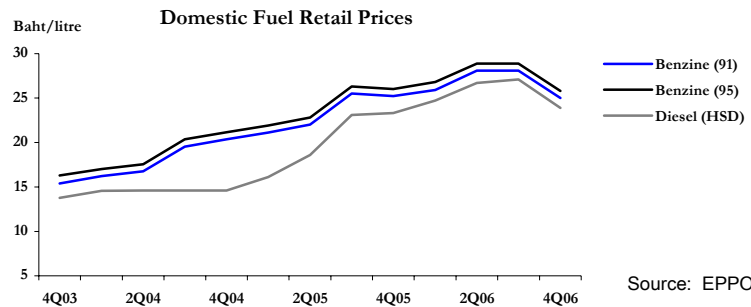
Household Consumption Expenditure Growth (%)						
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PCE in domestic market	3.5	4.2	6.6	4.3	3.3	2.6
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	-2.9	16.3	33.7	16.2	9.1	7.5
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	4.2	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.1
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	5.2	9.1	10.5	5.9	6.6	13.5
PCE	4.3	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture expanded by 2.3% with a 4.5% increase in fruit and vegetable consumption due to the low base of 4Q05 when drought caused a low agricultural production.

Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles grew by 3.8% as a result of 6.5% growth in consumption of meat and processed agricultural product, 5.8% in consumption of beverage, and 1.7% in consumption of apparel and other textiles.

Electricity, gas and water supply increased largely by 10.0% due to a 9.9% surge in electricity consumption as Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) extended its electricity service areas to the unserved parts of the country. Water consumption grew by 10.3%.



Transport equipments plummeted by 9.2% compare to a 0.2% increase in 3Q06. This decline reflects falls in both sales of personal cars by 6.0%, registrations of pickup trucks by 13.3% and motorcycles by 8.9%. Conversely, registration of van rose by 14.4%.

Transport Equipment Sales

	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Personal car (units)	185,761	191,405	44,783	49,344	44,676	52,602
Percentage change	-11.2	3.0	6.0	4.3	11.0	-6.0
Commercial car (units)	517,677	490,603	125,068	115,424	109,000	141,111
Percentage change	24.2	-5.2	0.7	-12.6	-8.1	-1.2
Motorcycle (thousand units)	2,053	1,921	512	502	478	429
Percentage change	4.5	-6.4	-1.3	0.6	0.0	-23.0

Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Hotels and restaurants grew slightly higher from 8.3% in 3Q06 to 8.4%, owing to a 5.6% increase in restaurant services and a 14.6% rise in hotel services in accordance Thai's and foreign tourists' expenditure. This was partly a result of the Royal Flora Exposition to celebrate 60th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne in 2006 and His Majesty's 80th Birthday Anniversary in 2007. The exposition was held in Chiang Mai from November 1, 2006 to January 31, 2007 which gave rise to revenues of businesses in tourism sector as they offered travel packages to the exposition and exposition information. This was further complemented by the opening of Suvarnabhumi Airport with higher passenger and flight capacities. Number of foreign tourists arrivals expanded by 12.0%.

Transport and communication services accelerated from 6.2% in 3Q06 to 8.6% with postal and telecommunication services growing at 8.8%. This was due to introduction of new mobile phones by mobile service providers, which also offered many marketing promotions such as various services to meet customers' needs and giving out free sim cards. The latter promotion has caused an increasing trend of having 2 mobile numbers per person. Meanwhile, transport services posted a growth of 8.3% from expansions in both land and air transport.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

(End of Period)	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,671	6,708	6,794	6,694	6,707	6,708
Population to registered number	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8
Mobile phone (thousand units)	30,397	41,046	32,222	34,197	36,796	41,046
Prepaid system	26,020	35,853	27,750	29,558	31,937	35,853
Postpaid system	4,377	5,193	4,473	4,639	4,859	5,193
Structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prepaid system	85.6	87.3	86.1	86.4	86.8	87.3
Postpaid system	14.4	12.7	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.7
Population to registered number	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

Disaggregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew by 3.4%, rising from 1.9% in 3Q06 while other goods and services rose by 2.3%. This comprises of a 6.5% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; a 1.4% decrease of semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments; and a 8.4% contraction 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 went up by 5.1%. Particularly, expenditure by Thai people traveling abroad rose drastically from 6.6% in 3Q06 to 13.5%.

Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)

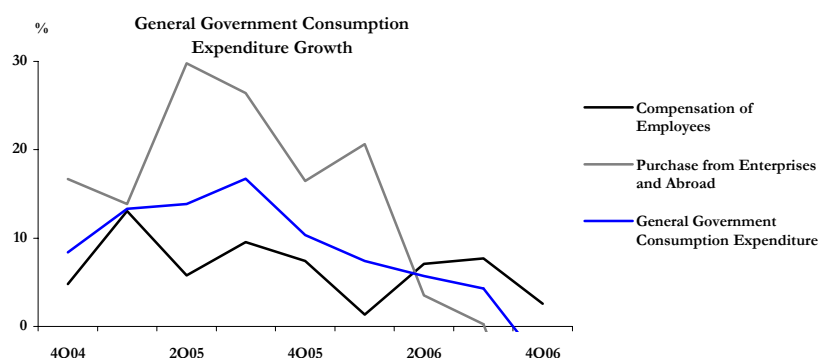
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	3.1	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5
Food	2.3	4.5	7.8	5.0	1.9	3.4
Other than food	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.3
Non-durable products (excluding food)	5.7	5.8	5.9	4.5	6.2	6.5
Semi-durable products	3.2	1.7	3.9	2.4	2.4	-1.4
Durable products	0.2	-0.8	4.3	4.1	-2.7	-8.4
Services	6.9	2.0	-1.3	1.1	2.9	5.1

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

- The FY 2007 budget expenditure is Baht 1,566 billion increased by 15.2% from the previous year that was recorded at Baht 1,360 billion. In 4Q06, the disbursement was recorded at Baht 257,858 million less than Baht 312,008 million in the previous year which decreased by 17.4%. This was the result of delay disbursement which could not be active on time in the first of October last year.

Delay of fiscal disbursement dampened purchases of goods and services.

- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 203,640 million, decreased by 0.5%. Compensation of employees was Baht 160,524 million, increased by 4.6%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 43,116 million, decreased by 16.0%.
- GCE in real term was recorded at Baht 78,990 million, decreased by 4.2%. This was a result of an increase in compensation of employees by 2.8%. Whereas net purchase from enterprises and abroad decreased by 17.4%.



	Disbursement of Government Budget			(Baht in Billion)		
	Fiscal Year			Oct. – Dec.		
	2006	2007	%Δ	2005	2006	%Δ
Total	1,360.0	1,566.2	15.2	312.0	257.9	-17.4
Disbursement Rate (%)				22.9	16.5	

Source : GFMIS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

Investment expanded by 2.4%, decelerated in both public and private.

GFCF increased by 2.4% slower than in 3Q06.

- **Private investment**, grew by 2.3%, decelerated in both construction and machinery and equipments. The construction grew by 1.8% less than 2.4% in 3Q06, whereas machinery and equipments grew by 2.5% less than 3.0% in 3Q06. This was a result of changing of the government delayed investor's investments.
- **Public investment**, increased by rate of 2.5%, slower than 3.8% in 3Q06. This was a result of the declining in both central and local government investments, which decreased by 12.7% compared with 8.1% increase in 3Q06. Whereas, state enterprises investment increased in both construction and equipments by the rate of 12.2% owing to the carry over project such as power plants of Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, and gas pipelines construction of PTT Public Company Limited.

GFCF Growth			(%)			
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Construction	6.2	4.8	4.8	5.7	4.8	4.1
Private	6.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.8
Public	6.3	7.4	6.9	9.1	6.7	7.1
Equipment	13.7	3.6	7.4	3.3	2.1	1.6
Private	12.5	4.3	8.1	3.5	3.0	2.5
Public	22.0	-0.8	2.1	1.8	-2.8	-3.5
Total GFCF	11.1	4.0	6.6	4.0	3.2	2.4
Private	10.9	3.9	7.0	3.3	2.9	2.3
Public	11.3	4.5	5.3	6.4	3.8	2.5

Private construction

Private construction grew by 1.8% lower than 2.4% in 3Q06 owing to decelerated increase in residential building construction by 2.0% less than 2.8% in 3Q06 whereas commercial building construction continue to increase at the rate of 11.3% owing to the increase of construction in Bangkok Metropolitan. However, the factory construction, it decreased by 3.9%, refer to the waiting of investors for a clearly investor policy from the government.

Private Construction Growth			(%)			
	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	11.2	3.3	4.5	3.9	2.8	2.0
Factory	9.3	2.7	7.8	5.6	1.3	-3.9
Commercial	15.8	9.2	12.8	8.9	4.6	11.3
Others	-12.8	-3.9	-9.7	-7.0	0.5	0.6
Total	6.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.8

Public construction

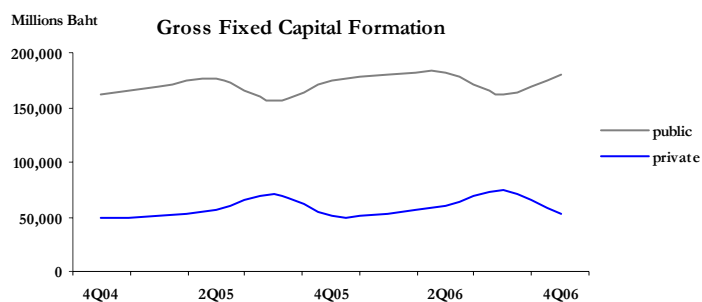
Public construction grew by 7.1% higher than 6.7% in 3Q06. This was a result of an increase of state enterprises construction by 24.5% due to construction from Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, and gas pipelines construction of PTT Public Company Limited. Whereas, central and local government construction decreased by 10.4% which construction only come from the continual projects.

Private machinery and equipments

Private machinery and equipments grew by 2.5% lower than 3.0% in 3Q06. This was a result of an increase in factory machinery and equipment, and office equipment by 5.1% and 4.1% respectively, decelerating from 9.3% and 7.4% respectively in 3Q06. Whereas, transport equipments decreased by 0.5% especially commercial vehicles, buses and trucks.

Public machinery and equipments

Public machinery and equipments decreased by 3.5%. This was as a result of a decrease in central and local authorities by 18.9% due to the delay of FY2007 budget approved from the cabinet. However, state enterprises investment grew by 1.5% as a result of an imported 4 aircrafts which recorded by Baht 21,734.6 million compared to 3Q06 that had 4 imported aircrafts as well but recorded at Baht 20,890.5 million.



Imported Commercial Aircraft

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Unit	-	2	6	8	4
Value (MB)	-	12,222	12,877	40,916	21,735

Source: Thai Airways International Public Company Limited

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in 4Q06 increased by Baht 1,235 million after continuously decreasing in the previous three consecutive quarters. The increased inventories consisted of electrical machinery; such as radios, televisions and conditioners, resulting from less demand from both domestic and export markets. Agricultural products stock also increased due to higher outputs in the market, such as sugar and first crop paddy because it was the harvesting season. There was 18.7 million tons of paddy harvested in this quarter compared to 3.4 million tons in 3Q06. The stock of liquor was increased in order to cope higher domestic demand during New Year Festival. Moreover, construction raw material stock increased owing to slowing down construction.

**External Sectors
EXPORTS**

Merchandise exports at current market prices posted at Baht 1,241,581 million, accelerated from 6.1% in 3Q06 to 6.7%, as a result of faster growth in major export commodity, namely computer and parts, vehicles, electrical appliances, steel products, petroleum, rice and cassava. This was added by a recovery of Japan economy and expansion in exports to major Europe markets, which continued to increase. Furthermore, expansion in intra-regional trade particularly with China and India continued to be a major driver of export growth of Thailand albeit sluggish exports to the U.S. as a result of its economic slowdown. Exports of goods in real term grew by 8.7%.

Services receipts at current market prices registered to Baht 234,817 million, a 1.4% rise in comparison with a 6.2% rise during 3Q06. This was in consequence of lower transport receipts in Baht due to appreciation of the Baht. Also, following downward adjustment in oil prices in the world market, transport charges had to be lowered. Services receipts in real term decreased by 0.9%.

IMPORTS

Merchandise imports at current market prices totaled Baht 1,142,128 million, a 4.4% decline reflecting falls in imports of raw materials, intermediate goods, capital goods as well as consumer goods. The fall was net of imports of 3 aircrafts in November and 1 additional aircraft in December by the Thai Airways International, Plc, totaling to Baht 21,735 million. Imports of goods in real term decreased by 0.5%.

Services payments at current market prices totaled Baht 181,141 million, slowed down slightly from 12.5% in 3Q06 to 10.2% on account of royalty and license fee payments, which slowed by 9.2% compare to 19.9% in 3Q06. Services payment in real term increased by 8.0% compared to 11.5% in 3Q06.

Current account balance and exchange rate

Imports declined reflecting slowdown in domestic consumption while exports accelerated.

Trade balance recorded a surplus sign continuing from the previous quarter with value of Baht 99,453 million. Likewise, services balance remained in surplus at Baht 53,676 million. Consequently current accounts registered a surplus of Baht 168,774 million reflecting stabilized foreign economies. Regarding currency position, the Baht continued to appreciate against the US Dollar by 10.9%, the highest year-on-year appreciation in 9 years with 36.6 Baht per US Dollar on average.

Current Account Balance (at current market prices)

	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Current Accounts						
Billions of US \$	-3.7	7.4	1.7	-1.1	2.3	4.6
Current Accounts						
Billions of Baht	-142.7	276.3	65.1	-43.8	86.2	168.8
Percentage to GDP	-2.0	5.1	3.4	-2.3	4.4	8.3

Source: Bank of Thailand

Exports and Imports

(Unit: Billions of Baht)

	2005	2006	2006			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
At Current Market Prices						
1. Export Goods	4,400	4,849	1,142	1,165	1,301	1,242
Growth Rate	15.1	10.2	19.8	10.2	6.1	6.7
2. Import Goods	4,738	4,769	1,151	1,230	1,246	1,142
Growth Rate	25.9	0.7	7.4	-1.8	2.3	-4.4
3. Trade Balance	-338	80	-9	-65	54	99
At 1988 Prices						
4. Export Goods	2,077	2,263	538	540	597	588
Growth Rate	4.3	9.0	13.9	9.2	4.9	8.7
5. Import Goods	1,819	1,804	439	464	464	438
Growth Rate	8.8	-0.8	-2.9	-3.7	3.9	-0.5
6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	40.3	37.9	39.3	38.1	37.7	36.6

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 3.3%, a slower rate from 3.9% in 3Q06. This was due to the slowdown in prices of non-agricultural products. The consumer price index and the producer price index slowed to 3.3% and 3.4% from 3.6%, and 6.2% respectively.

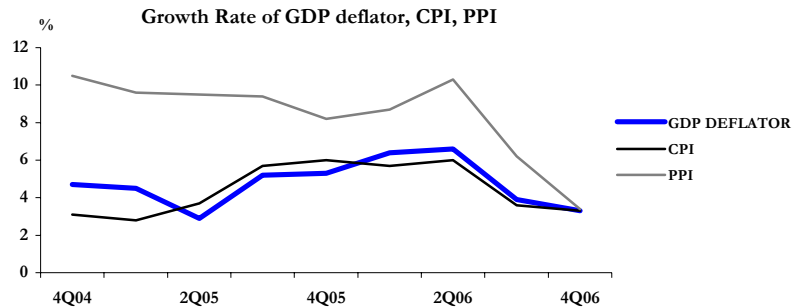


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

Unit : Billions of Baht

	2005 p 2006 p1		2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	7,087.7	7,813.1	1,712.7	1,690.8	1,783.5	1,900.6	1,934.7	1,893.9	1,940.4	2,044.0
GDP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,851.3	4,043.6	958.7	927.7	943.9	1,020.9	1,017.6	974.6	988.1	1,063.3
Growth Rate of Real GDP (% y.o.y.)	4.5	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.2
GNP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	6,917.7	7,655.9	1,681.9	1,629.0	1,738.5	1,868.4	1,906.9	1,826.3	1,894.6	2,028.0
GNP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,782.4	3,991.1	945.8	900.1	926.3	1,010.1	1,008.3	947.8	972.0	1,063.0
Growth Rate of Real GNP (% y.o.y.)	4.1	5.5	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.7	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.2

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

	2005 p 2006 p1		2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	-3.2	4.4	-8.7	-4.7	1.9	-0.8	7.6	7.1	4.0	0.9
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	-3.0	4.8	-9.8	-5.3	3.5	0.2	9.4	8.1	3.8	0.2
Fishing	-4.4	2.6	-3.4	-1.2	-5.9	-6.4	-0.8	1.8	4.8	4.7
Non-Agriculture	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.6
Mining & Quarrying	8.8	3.8	5.1	6.8	12.6	10.6	7.4	6.6	0.6	1.0
Manufacturing	5.2	6.1	3.0	6.2	6.5	5.2	7.6	5.7	5.5	5.8
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5.3	5.1	9.1	6.6	4.9	0.8	3.9	3.5	6.6	6.6
Construction	6.0	4.9	9.8	7.8	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs	4.2	2.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Hotel & Restaurants	2.1	10.5	-2.2	2.8	3.1	4.5	15.8	11.0	7.9	8.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	4.8	5.7	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.9	6.1	4.7	5.8	6.0
Financial Intermediation	7.5	2.9	15.0	4.7	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.4	1.9
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	4.8	2.0	6.6	4.7	3.8	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.0
Public Administration & Defense etc.	6.1	3.7	4.9	8.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	2.7	6.2	0.1
Education	8.4	2.9	16.8	-0.1	10.4	7.2	-3.8	6.5	6.5	2.9
Health & Social Work	12.3	8.8	17.3	11.0	11.4	9.8	3.4	13.4	9.2	9.4
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	6.6	2.2	5.0	8.7	11.2	2.1	5.0	3.3	1.4	-0.8
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.2	-2.3	2.6	-1.9	1.1	-1.3	-3.5	-5.0	-4.1	4.5
GDP	4.5	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.2

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

	2005 p 2006 p1		2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5
Government Consumption Expenditure	13.7	3.4	13.3	13.9	16.7	10.4	7.4	5.7	4.3	-4.2
Gross Capital Formation	12.2	-7.1	21.6	24.5	-10.9	12.8	-16.1	-13.9	10.5	-3.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.1	4.0	15.0	14.1	8.1	7.5	6.6	4.0	3.2	2.4
Private	10.9	3.9	12.2	13.0	10.6	8.1	7.0	3.3	2.9	2.3
Public	11.3	4.5	25.4	18.0	2.8	5.2	5.3	6.4	3.8	2.5
Change in Inventories	29.4	-155.1	56.2	203.9	-1,576.9	479.9	-104.4	-130.4	33.7	-93.7
Exports of Goods and Services	4.3	8.5	-0.5	2.4	10.6	4.6	14.4	9.0	4.7	6.8
Goods	4.3	9.0	-0.2	1.8	11.2	4.1	13.9	9.2	4.9	8.7
Services	4.3	6.7	-1.8	5.0	7.8	6.8	16.4	8.2	3.8	-0.9
Imports of Goods and Services	9.3	1.6	9.7	13.1	5.7	8.7	1.9	-1.7	5.2	1.0
Goods	8.8	-0.8	11.2	13.3	4.3	6.5	-2.9	-3.7	3.9	-0.5
Services	12.1	14.3	1.8	12.2	13.8	20.2	29.6	10.3	11.5	8.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure	4.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	5.6	4.3	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.3

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

	2005 p 2006 p1		2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Exports of Goods and Services	5,230	5,761	1,155	1,249	1,431	1,395	1,385	1,381	1,519	1,476
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	14.0	10.1	9.0	12.7	21.0	12.8	20.0	10.5	6.1	5.8
Imports of Goods and Services	5,324	5,456	1,203	1,392	1,370	1,359	1,326	1,389	1,417	1,323
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	24.6	2.5	23.3	31.2	22.3	21.8	10.2	-0.2	3.5	-2.6
Trade and Services Balance	-93.7	305.7	-48.4	-142.9	61.7	36.0	59.4	-8.4	101.6	153.1
Percentage to GDP (%)	-1.3	3.9	-2.8	-8.5	3.5	1.9	3.1	-0.4	5.2	7.5
Factor Income From Abroad , Net	-170	-157	-30.8	-61.9	-45.1	-32.2	-27.7	-67.6	-45.8	-16.0
Current Transfers From Abroad , Net	121	128	27.2	30.0	30.7	33.0	33.4	32.3	30.4	31.6
Current Account Balance	-142.7	276.3	-52.0	-174.7	47.3	36.8	65.1	-43.8	86.2	168.8
Percentage to GDP (%)	-2.0	3.5	-3.0	-10.3	2.6	1.9	3.4	-2.3	4.4	8.3

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

	2005 p 2006 p1		2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.9	5.2	5.3	6.4	6.6	3.9	3.3
Consumer Price Index	4.5	4.7	2.8	3.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	3.6	3.3
Producer Price Index	9.1	7.1	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.2	8.7	10.3	6.2	3.4

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

Unit: Percent

	2005 p	2006 p1	2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)	4.2	5.0	3.1	4.1	5.7	4.2	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.2
Domestic Demand	5.9	3.0	6.3	7.1	6.1	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.8	1.5
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3
Government Consumption Expenditure	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2.4	0.9	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
Net Exports	-2.1	4.8	-5.4	-5.8	4.1	-1.4	7.8	6.9	0.5	3.9
Exports of Goods and Services	2.9	5.7	-0.3	1.6	7.4	3.0	8.9	5.9	3.4	4.5
Imports of Goods and Services	5.0	0.9	5.1	7.4	3.2	4.4	1.1	-1.0	2.9	0.5
Change in Inventories	0.4	-2.7	2.2	2.7	-4.5	1.2	-6.1	-5.0	1.4	-1.3
Supply Side (Production)	4.5	5.0	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.2
Agriculture	-0.3	0.4	-0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	2.0	2.4	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Services and Others	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.8

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

	2005 p	2006 p1	2005 p				2006 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)										
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	3.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.1
Government Consumption Expenditure	13.2	3.3	4.5	2.1	0.3	3.4	2.1	-0.2	-0.3	-6.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.0	4.1	0.9	2.4	-0.4	3.6	1.1	-0.1	-1.6	3.3
Supply Side (Production)										
Agriculture	-3.1	4.9	-8.1	1.7	5.8	-0.1	0.3	1.5	2.1	-3.1
Manufacturing	5.2	6.1	-1.5	3.7	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Construction	6.0	4.8	-3.4	-0.8	0.3	6.9	-1.5	-0.2	0.5	4.6
Services and Others	5.3	4.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.5
Gross Domestic Product	4.5	5.0	-0.8	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7

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 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

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> นอกจากนี้ 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.

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2549

(Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2006)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

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962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบฯ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 6th March 2007

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 1/2550

Forthcoming issues; GDP 1st quarter 2007

วันจันทร์ที่ 4 มิถุนายน 2550 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 4th June 2007

ผู้ประสานงาน

Contact persons

หากต้องการรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมหรือมีปัญหาใดๆ สอบถามได้ที่ e-mails ข้างล่าง หรือ โทร. 0-2280-4085

For further information, contact us via e-mails or call 0-2280-4085 with following extension numbers:

Tables	Coordinators	E-mail address	Ext. No.
Table 1-3	Apichai Thamsermsukh	apichai-t@nesdb.go.th	6176
	Peeranat Dangsakul	peeranat@nesdb.go.th	6180
Table 4	Chamadanai Maknual	chamadanai@nesdb.go.th	6209
Table 5	Apichai Thamsermsukh	apichai-t@nesdb.go.th	6176
	Peeranat Dangsakul	peeranat@nesdb.go.th	6180
Table 6-7	Apichai Thamsermsukh	apichai-t@nesdb.go.th	6176
	Wirot Nararak	wirot@nesdb.go.th	6193

FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2007

APRIL

30 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2005
(statistics tables on internet)

MAY

30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2006
(statistics tables on internet)

JUNE

4 GDP : Q1/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2006 Provision
(statistics tables on internet)

Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2005
(publication)

Newsletter : Q1/2007 (on internet only)

JULY

27 Capital Stock of Thailand 2006
(publication)

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

3 GDP : Q2/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

28 Newsletter : Q2/2007
(on internet only)

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

30 National Income of Thailand 2006
(statistics tables on internet)

DECEMBER

3 GDP : Q3/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

28 Newsletter : Q3/2007
(on internet only)

2008

JANUARY

31 National Income of Thailand 2006
(publication)

FEBRUARY

29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2006 (publication)

MARCH

3 GDP : Q4/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

31 Newsletter : Q4/2007
(on internet only)

APRIL

30 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2006
(statistics tables on internet)

MAY

30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2007
(statistics tables on internet)

JUNE

2 GDP : Q1/2008
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

30 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2007 Provision
(statistics tables on internet)

Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2006
(publication)

Newsletter : Q1/2008 (on internet only)