

**NESDB**

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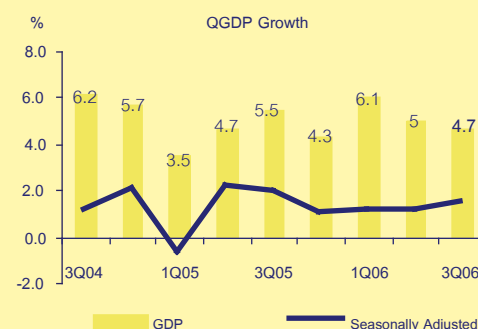
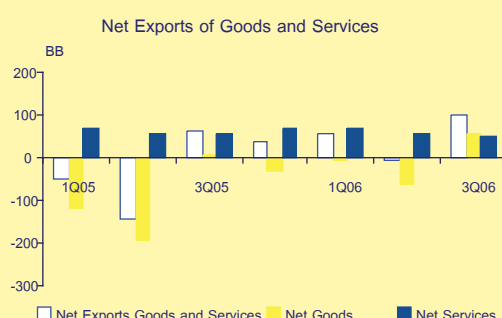
Gross Domestic Product : Q3/2006

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

DECEMBER 4, 2006 9:30 A.M.

GDP in 3Q06 grew by 4.7% with slowdowns in consumption, exports and investment. GDP during the first 3 quarters expanded by 5.3%.

- GDP in Q3 expanded by 4.7%, a less rapid rate compared to 5.0% in 2Q06 reflecting slowdowns in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. GDP growth during the first 3 quarters, however, went up from 4.5% in the previous year to 5.3%. Seasonally adjusted GDP also rose from 1.1% in 2Q06 to 1.5%.
- Agricultural production increased by 5.2% compared with 7.1% in 2Q06. This was due to a 5.5% slowdown in crops as typhoons affected the production. Likewise, livestock grew less rapidly due to diseases in swine and chicken. Fishery, on the other hand, expanded by 4.8%.
- Non-agricultural sector slowed down slightly from a 4.9% expansion in 2Q06 to 4.7% as production of major sectors grew at a lower rate in response to softer domestic and external demand. These sectors were manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and financial intermediation.



- Household consumption grew by a smaller rate from 3.3% in the previous quarter to 2.9%. This resulted from a slowdown in farm income following both quantity and prices of agricultural products. Retail oil prices, though adjusted downward, remained high. Concerns on political situation and flood had kept consumers cautious on spending.
- Government consumption expanded by 4.3%, decelerating from 5.7% in the previous quarter. This was brought about by a 5.7% rise in compensation of employees and a 0.3% increase in net purchases from enterprises and abroad.
- Investment also moderated from 4.0% in 2Q06 to 3.2% as both public and private investment posted lesser expansions of 3.8% and 2.9%, respectively. Responding to political uncertainty, private investors postponed their investment decisions. In addition, the new mega-projects by public sector had not been launched.
- For external sector, trade balance at current market prices returned to surplus of Baht 54.1 billion after continuously posting deficits since 4Q05. Net services income also registered a surplus of Baht 47.5 billion as number of tourist arrivals continued to grow. This produced a trade and services account surplus of Baht 101.6 billion and a current account surplus of Baht 86.2 billion.
- A run down of inventories continued from the previous quarter, particularly in manufacturing products that faced a slowdown in production but a surge in exports. As a result, both stocks of finished goods and imported raw materials declined. In spite of that, slowdowns in domestic consumption and in exports of specific sectors had caused inventories of some products to accumulate. These were, namely, electrical products, radios, televisions and air-conditioners.

National Accounts Office
962 Krung Kasem Road
Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

Tel: 0 2280 4085
Fax: 0 2281 9882
E-mail: nao@nesdb.go.th

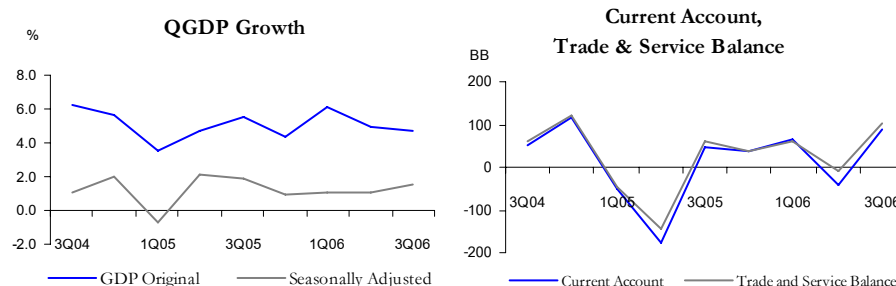
Gross Domestic Product THIRD QUARTER 2006

GDP 3Q06 expanded by 4.7% with slowdowns in consumption, investment and net exports. GDP for 3 quarters grew by 5.3%.

The Thai economy in 3Q06 grew by 4.7%, slowing down from 5.0% in 2Q06. Household consumption expenditure expanded at a smaller pace by 2.9%, particularly in durable goods. This was partly due to slowdown in farm income and continuously soaring oil prices. Government consumption and investment expanded by 4.3% and 3.2%, respectively. Net exports of goods and services also rose by a lower rate from 147.0% in 2Q06 to 3.9%, reflecting a surge in imports coupled with a slower growth in exports of goods and services.

Overall production in 3Q06 expanded by 4.7% with agricultural sector slowing down from 7.1% in 2Q06 to 5.2%. This was a result of softer growth in both crops and livestock, which slowed down from 9.7% and 8.5% to 5.5% and 6.5%, respectively. Fishery, however, expanded by 4.8%. Non-agricultural sector also posted a slightly lower growth from 4.9% in previous quarter to 4.7% as the major sectors—namely manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and financial intermediation—continued to slow down.

	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture	-3.2	-8.7	-4.7	1.9	-0.8	7.6	7.1	5.2
Non agriculture	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.7
GDP	4.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7
GDP (Q-o-Q)								
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	-0.7	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5



- **Seasonally adjusted GDP** rose by 1.5% compared to 1.1% in 2Q06.
- **GDP in 3Q06 at current market prices** was Baht 1,942.6 billion. After deducting Baht 45.8 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 1,896.8 billion, a 5.0% growth in real terms.
- **Trade and services balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 101.6 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, a deficit of Baht 15.4 billion, the current account swung back to a surplus of Baht 86.2 billion, equivalent to 4.4% of GDP, compared to 2.3% deficit in 2Q06.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** rose at a slower pace by 4.0%, compared with 6.6% in 2Q06. The producer changes in price index and consumer price index, likewise, slowed down from 10.3% and 6.0% in 2Q06 to 6.2% and 3.6%, respectively.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

4.7% of GDP growth in Q3 due to the slowdown in agricultural and non-agricultural production.

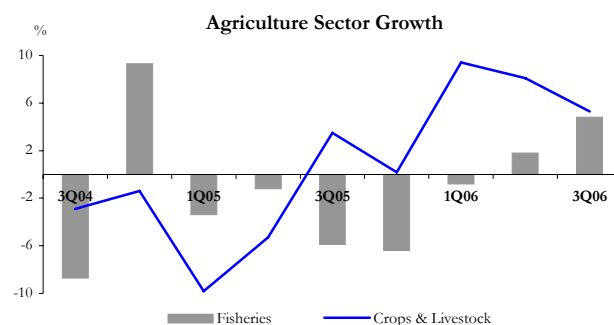
Production growth increased by 4.7% compared to 5.0% in 2Q06 due to the slowdown in both agricultural and non-agricultural production. Agricultural production increased by 5.2%, fell from 7.1% in 2Q06. Moreover, non-agricultural production rose by 4.7%, fell from 4.9% in 2Q06 due to the slowdown production in major sectors, namely manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and financial intermediation.

Agriculture

The slowdown in crops and livestock production, while an increase in fishery production.

Agricultural production increased by 5.2%, compared to 7.1% in 2Q06, caused by the slowdown in crops and livestock production by 5.5% and 6.5% respectively, whereas fishery production increased by 4.8%, compared to 1.8% in 2Q06.

- **Crops** increased by 5.5%, compared to 9.7% in 2Q06. This resulted from a decrease in some major crops, such as maize and rubber, which caused by heavy rain during August and September as well as no sugarcane yields in this quarter; however some crops showed favorable growth, namely paddy, cassava, pineapple and oil palm.
- **Livestock** increased by 6.5%, compared to 8.5% in 2Q06, resulting from a slowdown in chicken production due to bird flu outbreak during July which could be controlled and no affect to consumer confidence. Moreover, swine production slowed down due to Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).
- **Fishing** increased by 4.8%, higher than 1.8% in 2Q06, resulting from higher production and exports of shrimp to major export markets, namely U.S.A, Japan, Canada, E.U. and South Korea, although shrimp farmer suffered from high oil prices and the appreciation of Thai baht.
- **Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector** increased merely by 2.2%, deeply slowing down from the previous quarter. This caused from a decrease in prices of some major agricultural products such as cassava, pineapple and oil palm in line with higher supply in the market, as well as rubber prices deeply slowed down. Moreover, livestock price, particularly chicken, hen's eggs and swine, decreased.



Non-agriculture

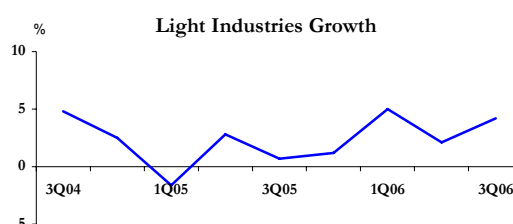
The slowdown in raw material industries growth, as well as capital goods and high technology industries starting to decrease, but an increase in light industries growth.

Manufacturing increased by 5.4%, compared to 5.7% in 2Q06, owing to the slowdown in raw material industry as well as capital goods and high technology industry growth started to decrease, however light industry showed favorable growth. Major industries with high growth were office and computing machinery; radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; and food and beverages production

Industrial Types	2005	Manufacturing Sector Growth (%)						
		2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Light industries	0.7	-1.6	2.8	0.7	1.2	5.0	2.1	4.2
Raw material	3.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	-1.4	2.4	2.7	1.2
Capital goods	9.7	6.6	9.2	11.2	11.7	12.8	10.4	8.9
Total	5.2	3.0	6.2	6.5	5.2	7.6	5.7	5.4

Light industries increased by 4.2%, compared to 2.1% in 2Q06. Major industries were:

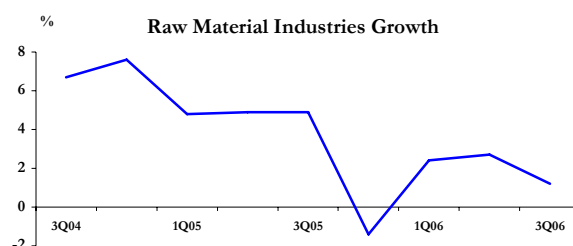
- **Food and beverages** increasing highly by 13.0%, compared to 3.6% in 2Q06. This resulted from an increase in production of canned fruit in line with higher export demand, that of vegetable oils in line with excessive supply and cheaper prices, that of beverages, especially beer, in line with piling up the stock for distribution during the end of the year as well as low production base in the last year.
- **Tobacco** increasing by 3.6%, after decreasing for five consecutive quarters meanwhile the increase of excise tax.
- **Textiles and wearing apparel** decreasing by 1.1% of textiles production and slowing down by 2.1% in wearing apparel production due to a slowdown in export demand.



Raw material industries slowed down by 1.2%, compared to 2.7% in 2Q03. Major industries were:

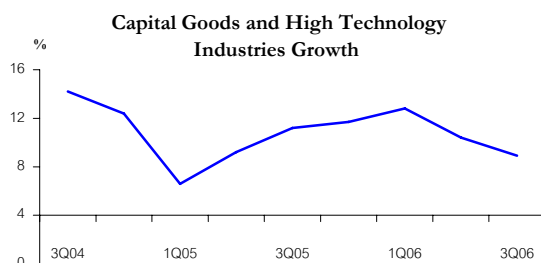
- **Chemicals and chemical products** declining by 0.1% due to a decrease in petrochemical industry production in line with the temporary shutdown for maintenance.
- **Petroleum refinery** decelerating by 0.2%, compared to 0.4% in 2Q06, due to a continual contraction of domestic demand in line with higher oil prices.
- **Non-metallic products** increasing by 9.3%, compared to 10.2% in 2Q06, due to a deceleration in cement production and raw materials for construction in line with the slowdown in construction.

- **Metallic products** decreasing by 4.6%, particularly zinc production, due to a decrease in domestic demand.



Capital goods and high technology industries increased at a slower rate by 8.9%, compared to 10.4% in 2Q06. High growth sectors were:

- **Office machinery** increasing highly by 23.3%. This resulted from an increase in computer and accessories production, particularly hard disk drives, due to higher demand for exports.
- **Electrical machinery and apparatus** increasing by 28.1%, led by integrated circuit production, in line with an increase in world market demand.
- **Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus** contracting by 14.4% due to less production in small-sized televisions and radios in line with lower domestic demand.
- **Motor vehicles** increasing by 3.4%, compared to 8.9% in 2Q06, resulting from a deceleration in both of passenger and commercial cars production due to the decline in domestic demand, however an increase in export demand offset weak domestic demand.



An increase in electricity consumption in almost all types of industries, except others.

Electricity, gas, and water supply

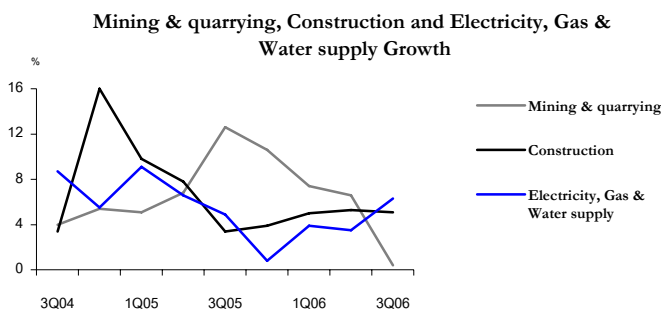
This sector increased by 6.3%, compared to 3.5% in 2Q06. Electricity, which accounted for 85.4% of the value of the sector, increased at rate of 7.6%. Electricity consumption of almost all types of industries, except others, increased by 6.7%, compared to 2.8% in 2Q06. Water supply increased by 3.5%, compared to 6.0% in 2Q06. Natural gas refinery decreased by 5.0%, compared to a 3.7% increase in 2Q06, due to a decrease in natural gas production.

Electricity Consumption Growth		(%)						
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Residential	4.0	4.8	6.0	2.7	2.5	5.8	0.3	5.8
<i>Ratio</i>	21.6	20.8	23.1	21.6	20.9	20.9	22.5	21.4
Small ent.	7.7	10.5	10.9	7.1	2.7	5.6	0.9	6.5
<i>Ratio</i>	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.1
Medium ent.	3.6	1.1	4.3	3.4	5.7	8.5	4.5	6.9
<i>Ratio</i>	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.9
Large ent.	6.2	9.2	8.8	3.9	3.4	3.1	4.1	7.4
<i>Ratio</i>	41.9	42.9	40.5	41.6	42.6	42.1	41.0	41.9
Special ent.	2.4	0.7	5.2	3.1	0.4	11.5	3.3	5.7
<i>Ratio</i>	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
Public Sector	1.0	3.9	2.4	0.4	-2.7	0.3	-2.9	5.4
<i>Ratio</i>	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4
Others	13.8	19.9	18.6	19.8	-0.6	7.0	9.3	5.3
<i>Ratio</i>	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.4
Total	5.3	6.7	7.4	4.0	3.2	5.1	2.8	6.7

Sources: MEA and PEA

A decrease in natural gas and crude oil production, while an increase in other mineral production.

Mining and quarrying increased merely by 0.4%, compared to 6.6% in 2Q06. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas, and crude oil production, which accounted for 63.4% of total production, decreasing by 2.9%, compared to a 11.0% increase in 2Q06. Natural gas production decreased by 5.0%, compared to a 3.7% increase in 2Q06, due to a decrease production in almost all fields, except Erawan, which increased by 4.9%. Crude oil production decreased by 3.4%, compared to a 36.1% increase in 2Q06. However, liquid natural gas production increased by 6.8%, compared to 11.2% in 2Q06. Lignite production decreased by 3.5%. However, other mineral production, namely gypsum, marble and granite, increased by 17.8%, compared to 5.0% in 2Q06.



Construction growth of 5.1%.

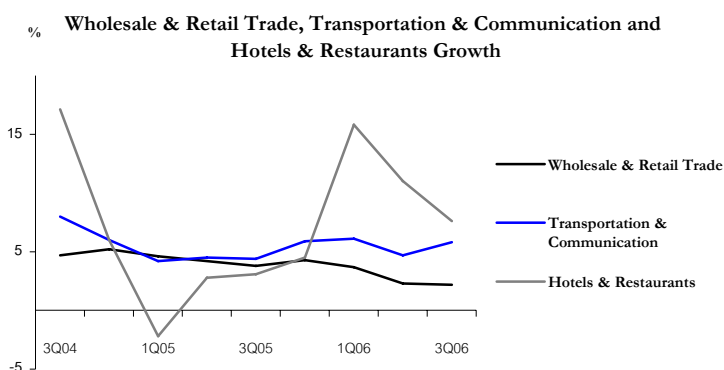
Construction increased by 5.1%. Both public and private construction increased by 6.7% and 2.6%, compared to 9.1% and 2.9% in 2Q06, respectively. This resulted from no new mega investment project of the public sector. Moreover, the construction of the private sector came to halt due to floods in many provinces. Thus, residential building, commercial building, and factory building construction decelerated as well as the entrepreneurs delayed their investments due to political uncertainty.

Transportation and communication increased by 5.8%, compared to 4.7% in 2Q06. This resulted from a 10.4% increase in telecommunication services owing to an increase in their revenues. However, transport services increased by 3.2%, compared to 4.5% in 2Q06, due to a slowdown in goods transport services in line with a slowdown in agriculture and manufacturing production.

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

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth						(%)		
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Transport	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	4.6	4.5	3.2
Land transport	4.7	5.6	4.7	6.2	2.4	1.8	-0.6	0.1
Air transport	-2.5	-4.8	-2.6	-3.6	0.9	7.7	11.1	5.8
Water transport	12.5	13.8	10.6	11.3	14.4	4.5	3.9	6.6

Wholesale and retail trade slowed down from 2.3% in 2Q06 to 2.2% in 3Q06, due to a slowdown trade in agricultural and non-agricultural products, particularly manufacturing. Repair of motor vehicles, bicycles, personal and household goods decreased by 1.2% due to a decrease in the revenue of repair of motor vehicles and bicycles businesses.



The slowdown in hotel businesses growth due to a decrease in the number of tourists by the end of the quarter.

Hotels and restaurants increased by 7.6%, compared to 11.0% in 2Q06. Restaurant services grew by 4.9%, down from 5.6% in 2Q06. Hotel services grew by 13.6%, compared to 26.4% in 2Q06, due to a slowdown in the number of tourists, both Thai and foreigner by 10.8%, compared to 24.4% in 2Q06. This resulted from political uncertainty in September which significantly affected Asian tourists' confidence, but no effect on European tourists' confidence. The hotel occupancy rates stayed at 59.3%, compared to 60.7% in the same period of previous year.

Number of Foreign Tourists						(1,000 Persons)		
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Asian	6,396	1,349	1,486	1,773	1,788	1,932	1,829	1,941
European	2,849	822	507	615	905	1,061	624	674
American	833	222	180	187	244	252	221	205
Others	1,439	281	334	431	393	377	436	496
Total	11,651	2,674	2,507	3,006	3,330	3,622	3,110	3,316
Included Thais	11,567	2,693	2,520	3,016	3,338	3,628	3,135	3,343
Growth Rate (YoY)	-1.4	-10.1	-1.5	1.7	3.7	34.7	24.4	10.8

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Remark: 3Q06 figure forecasted by NESDB

Commercial banks growth decelerated due to higher deposit and loan interest rates.

Financial intermediation increased by 2.3%, compared to 3.4% in 2Q06 owing to commercial banks exhibiting slowdown growth in line with an increase in banks' deposit and loan interest rates, which resulted in net interest receipt slowed down. However, banks' fees and service charges increased. Government Saving Bank showed favorable performance.

Other services growth increased.

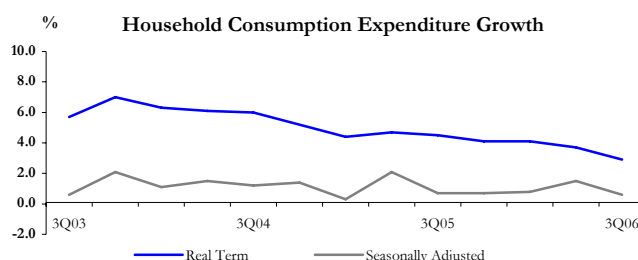
Other services slightly increased by 4.4%, compared to 4.3% in 2Q06. This resulted from an increase in public administration and defence by 6.2%. Other community services rose by 2.2%, compared to 3.3% in 2Q06. This resulted from government lottery, special lottery, and 2 and 3-end digit lottery, which accounted for the highest of this sector, decreased by 1.1%. The latter one's net receipt decreased by 13.6%, compared to the same period of previous year, due to an increase in the number of winners while the government and special lottery's sale remained unchanged. Beauty treatment salon businesses continued to decrease by 15.7%. However, radio and television activities increased by 8.5%, compared to 16.5% in 2Q06. Sports services rose by 16.5%, compared to 11.7% in 2Q06.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure grew at a slower rate from 3.3% in 2Q06 to 2.9%. Albeit a moderate inflation rate, farm income posted an obvious slow growth as a result of slowdown in both quantity and prices of agricultural products. Retailed oil prices remained soared while political uncertainty intensified in the second half of September. Added by floods in many provinces, consumers' confidence was dampened and they became more cautious on spending. This was particularly applicable to durable goods that are sensitive to income. Spending via credit cards and consumer loans from commercial banks slightly slowed down.

Household consumption expenditure slowed by 2.9% due to political and economic conditions coupled with flood.



- After seasonal adjustment, the value went up by 0.6% from the previous quarter.

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

	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Domestic usage	450	101	107	114	128	131	128	133
Abroad usage	25	5	7	6	6	6	8	7
Cash advance	154	36	36	39	42	46	44	44
Total	629	143	150	159	177	183	179	184
Growth (YoY)	17.3	16.8	17.1	21.9	13.9	28.6	19.5	15.2
CCI	87.7	91.2	86.8	84.9	87.8	85.3	81.2	80.4
Growth Rate	-12.2	-15.2	-15.2	-11.6	-6.3	-6.5	-6.5	-5.3

Source: Bank of Thailand and the UTCC

- Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 2.7%.

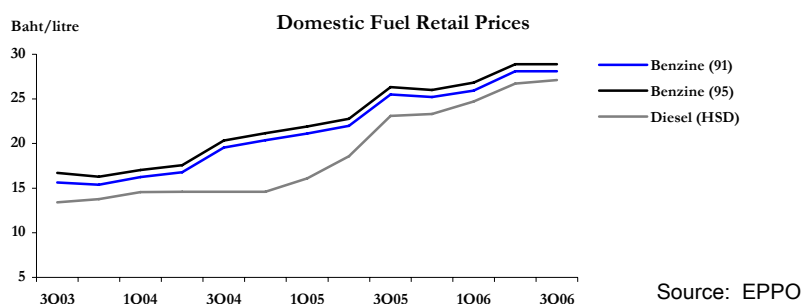
Household Consumption Expenditure Growth						(%)		
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
PCE in domestic market	3.5	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	6.6	4.3	3.3
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	-2.9	-9.1	-4.9	-4.1	6.2	33.7	16.2	9.1
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.7
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	5.2	7.5	3.0	4.9	5.9	10.5	5.9	6.6
PCE	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.9

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture contracted by 0.9% as fruit consumption declined substantially in line with its production.

Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles grew by 3.8% due to 4.2% growth in consumption of meat and simple agricultural processing product, 6.8% in consumption of beverage, and 1.7% in consumption of apparel and other textiles.

Electricity, gas and water supply increased by 6.2% as a result of 5.8% expansion in electricity consumption coupled with 7.9% growth in water consumption.



Transport equipments grew slower from 3.1% in 2Q06 to 0.2%. Despite of 11.0% rise in sales volume of passenger cars, registration of pickup trucks went down by 9.6%. Registration of motorcycles and van, likewise, fell by 4.2% and 11.0%, respectively.

Transport Equipment Sales

	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Personal car (units)	185,761	42,260	47,315	40,251	55,935	44,783	49,344	44,676
Percentage change	-11.2	-19.5	-5.6	-19.8	-0.6	6.0	4.3	11.0
Commercial car (units)	517,677	124,245	132,096	118,576	142,760	125,068	115,424	109,000
Percentage change	24.2	30.7	30.9	31.9	9.1	0.7	-12.6	-8.1
Motorcycle (thousand units)	2,053	519	499	478	558	512	502	478
Percentage change	4.5	1.2	-0.2	9.5	8.0	-1.3	0.6	0.0

Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Hotels and restaurants grew by 8.0%, slowing from 11.9% in the previous quarter as hotel services expanded at a slower rate by 13.6% in accordance with both Thai's and foreign tourists' expenditure. Number of foreign tourists rose by 10.3% and restaurant services went up by 5.7%.

Transport and communication services expanded from 4.5% in 2Q06 to 6.1% with postal and telecommunication services growing noticeably at 11.6%. This was partly a result of mobile service providers' continuous competition. This included introducing new mobile phones, offering various differentiated services to meet different groups of customers, as well as lowering charges. Meanwhile, transport services posted a growth of 2.2%.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

(End of Period)	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,671	6,563	6,626	6,656	6,671	6,794	6,694	6,707
Population to registered number	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7
Mobile phone (thousand units)	30,397	28,370	28,929	29,347	30,397	32,222	34,197	35,161
Prepaid system	26,020	23,894	24,479	24,963	26,020	27,750	29,558	30,292
Postpaid system	4,377	4,476	4,450	4,384	4,377	4,473	4,639	4,869
Structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prepaid system	82.1	84.2	84.6	85.1	82.1	86.1	86.4	86.2
Postpaid system	14.4	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.6	13.8
Population to registered number	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

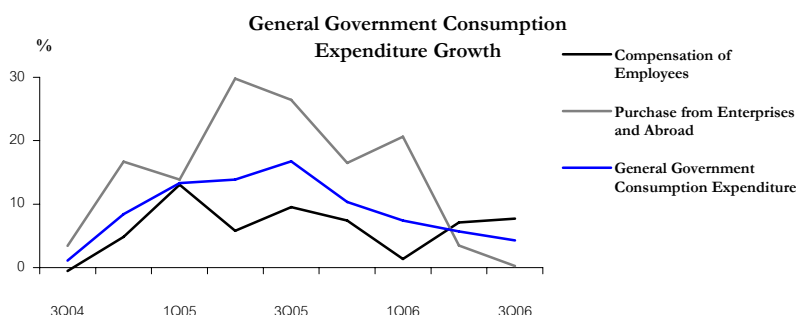
Disaggregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew by 1.8%, lower than 5.0% in 2Q06 while other goods and services rose by 3.2%. This comprises of a 6.2% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; a 3.3% growth of semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments; and a 2.6% decrease 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 2.8%.

Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)

	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.9
Food	2.3	1.7	2.1	4.6	0.6	7.8	5.0	1.8
Other than food	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.9	3.2
Non-durable products (excluding food)	5.7	4.8	7.0	5.2	5.6	5.9	4.5	6.2
Semi-durable products	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	3.8	3.9	2.4	3.3
Durable products	0.2	-1.3	0.1	-1.5	3.3	4.3	4.1	-2.6
Services	6.9	8.4	7.2	8.3	4.1	-1.3	1.1	2.8

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

- The disbursement of FY2006 was recorded at Baht 1,270 billion, or 93.4% of the 2006 expenditure budget. In 3Q06, the disbursement increased by 17.6%.
- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 254,811 million, increased by 8.6%. Compensation of employees was Baht 168,013 million, increased by 11.0%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 86,798 million, increased by 4.0%.
- GCE increased by 4.3% in real term. This was a result of an increase in both compensation of employees and net purchase from enterprises and abroad by 7.7% and 0.3%, respectively.



	Disbursement of government budget			(Baht in Billion)		
	Since the 1 st Quarter of FY			Jan.-Sep.		
	2005	2006	%Δ	2005	2006	%Δ
Total	1,139.8	1,270.0	11.4	296.2	348.4	17.6
Disbursement Rate (%)	91.2	93.4		21.8	25.6	

Source : GFMS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

Investment came down to 3.2%, caused from the slowdown in both public and private.

GFCF increased by 3.2% slower than in 2Q06.

- Private investment, increased by 2.9%, which decelerated in both construction and machinery and equipments. The construction increased by 2.4% whereas machinery and equipments increased by 3.0%. This was a result of a political uncertainty that reduced investor's confidence.
- Public investment, increased by rate of 3.8%, slower than 6.4% in 2Q06. This was a result of the slowdown in both central and local government investments, which posted at 8.1%. Whereas, state enterprise investment decreased in both construction and equipments by the rate of 2.2% owing to no new mega project on the investment schedule for this moment.

	GFCF Growth (%)							
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Construction	6.2	11.7	7.5	3.7	2.6	4.8	5.7	4.8
Private	6.1	9.0	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.4
Public	6.3	14.9	9.7	2.3	0.1	6.9	9.1	6.7
Equipment	13.7	16.7	17.6	11.2	9.7	7.4	3.3	2.1
Private	12.5	13.2	15.3	12.6	9.2	8.1	3.5	3.0
Public	22.0	54.1	35.7	3.9	12.8	2.1	1.8	-2.8
Total GFCF	11.1	15.0	14.1	8.1	7.5	6.6	4.0	3.2
Private	10.9	12.2	13.0	10.6	8.1	7.0	3.3	2.9
Public	11.3	25.4	18.0	2.8	5.2	5.3	6.4	3.8

Private construction

Private construction grew by 2.4% slightly lower than 2.6% in 2Q06 owing to a continued construction from the previous quarter, whereas new construction was frozen as a result of floods in many provinces. So, the residential and commercial building construction only increased by 2.8% and 4.6% respectively. For the factory construction, it slightly increased by 1.3%, refer to an increase in factory building in industrial estate area.

Private Construction Growth							(%)	
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Residential	11.2	14.6	11.7	10.2	8.5	4.5	3.9	2.8
Factory	9.3	6.2	5.9	15.7	9.5	7.8	5.6	1.3
Commercial	15.8	21.4	16.3	12.6	13.9	12.8	8.9	4.6
Others	-12.8	-8.3	-14.5	-16.8	-11.4	-9.7	-7.0	0.5
Total	6.1	9.0	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.6	2.4

Public construction

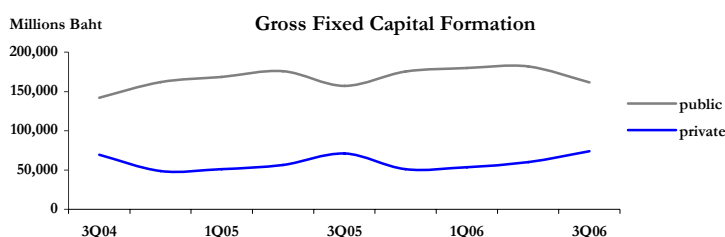
Public construction increased by 6.7% lower than 9.1% in 2Q06. This was a result of an increase in construction of both central and local government by 10.4%. The majority of public construction was the infrastructure construction. Whereas, state enterprises construction decreased by 1.2% as a result of the finish of mega projects.

Private machinery and equipments

Private machinery and equipments increased by 3.0% lower than 3.5% in 2Q06. This was a result of an increase in machinery by 0.3%, whereas transport equipments decrease by 3.0% especially commercial vehicle. However, office equipments have showed a positive sign.

Public machinery and equipments

Public machinery and equipments decreased by 2.8%. This was as a result of a decrease in central and local authorities by 1.7%. State enterprise investment also decreased by 3.5% as a result of many investment projects were already finished compared to acceleration in many mega projects in the last year.



Imported Commercial Aircraft

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Unit	-	2	6	8	-
Value (MB)	-	12,222	12,877	40,816	-

Source: Thai Airways International Public Company Limited

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in 3Q06 at current market price valued at Baht -41,462 million, decreasing from the previous quarter owing to a slowdown in manufacturing production. Moreover, the stock of manufacturing goods such as integrated circuits, computer parts and vehicle also declined as a result of higher exports. On the other hand, the stock of electrical products such as radios and televisions, and air-conditioners increased due to a decrease in both domestic and external demand.

External Sectors

EXPORTS

Merchandise exports at current market prices posted at Baht 1,300,536 million, decelerated from 10.2% in 2Q06 to 6.1% in 3Q06, as a result of major export commodity slowed down, chiefly computer and parts and integrated circuits, caused by global electronic cycle downturn. In addition, vehicles and parts experienced lower export growth, reflecting the impact of oil price hike as well. Furthermore, labor intensive commodity exports still contracted, namely textile products, furniture products and jewelry. Slowdown in export growth was also attributable to weaken economic growth in major market, particularly ASEAN countries, the U.S. and East Asian region. Nonetheless, exports to emerging market, specifically Eastern Europe, Latin America and India remained to expand considerably. Additionally, agricultural commodity exports accelerated somewhat from previous quarter, owing to external demand expansion, especially cassava products and rice. Export of goods in real term increased by 4.9%.

Services receipts at current market prices registered to Baht 221,648 million, slowed down from 12.3% in 2Q06 to 7.8% in 3Q06 in consequence of lower travel receipts during low season period from 24.1% in 2Q06 to 14.6% in 3Q06.

IMPORTS

Merchandise imports at current market prices totaled Baht 1,246,388 million, turned to increase 2.3% in 3Q06, after contracted by 1.8% during 2Q06. Import commodity, in particular raw materials and intermediate goods, grew up because export-oriented production expanded for second half year external demand. Besides that, crude oil imports tended to accelerate once more. Import of goods in real term increased by 3.9%.

Services payments at current market prices totaled Baht 174,169 million, accelerated slightly from 14.6% in 2Q06 to 14.7% in 3Q06 on account of royalty and license fee payments boosted up from 8.4% in 2Q06 to 19.9% in 3Q06.

Current account balance and exchange rate

Trade balance recorded a surplus sign again, after three straight quarter deficit since 4Q05, with Baht 54,148 million. Likewise, services balance remained in surplus at Baht 47,479 million. Current accounts also registered a surplus of Baht 86,172 million. Regarding currency position, the Baht appreciated against the US Dollar with 37.7 Baht per US Dollar on average, stepped up by 8.8% compared to the previous year.

Exports slowed down, whilst imports picked up.

Current Account Balance (at current market prices)

	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Current Accounts								
Billions of US \$	-3.7	-1.3	-4.4	1.1	0.9	1.7	-1.1	2.3
Current Accounts								
Billions of Baht	-142.7	-52.0	-174.7	47.3	36.8	65.1	-43.8	86.2
Percentage to GDP	-2.0	-3.0	-10.3	2.6	1.9	3.4	-2.3	4.4

Source: Bank of Thailand

Exports and Imports		(Unit: Billions of Baht)						
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
At Current Market Prices								
1. Export Goods	4,400	954	1,057	1,226	1,164	1,142	1,165	1,301
Growth Rate	15.1	11.0	13.6	22.3	12.9	19.8	10.2	6.1
2. Import Goods	4,738	1,072	1,253	1,218	1,195	1,151	1,230	1,246
Growth Rate	25.9	25.9	33.3	22.9	21.7	7.4	-1.8	2.3
3. Trade Balance	-338	-119	-196	8	-31	-9	-65	54
At 1988 Prices								
4. Export Goods	2,077	473	495	569	541	538	540	597
Growth Rate	4.3	-0.2	1.8	11.2	4.1	13.9	9.2	4.9
5. Import Goods	1,819	452	482	446	440	439	464	464
Growth Rate	8.8	11.2	13.3	4.3	6.5	-2.9	-3.7	3.9
6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	40.3	38.6	40.1	41.3	41.0	39.3	38.1	37.7

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 4.0%, a slower rate from 6.6% in the previous quarter. This was due to a noticeably softer growth in prices of agricultural products. The consumer price index went up by 3.6%, compared with 6.0% in 2Q06 following prices of food, and electricity and water supply. Retail oil prices had been stable in this quarter. The producer price index rose by 6.2%.

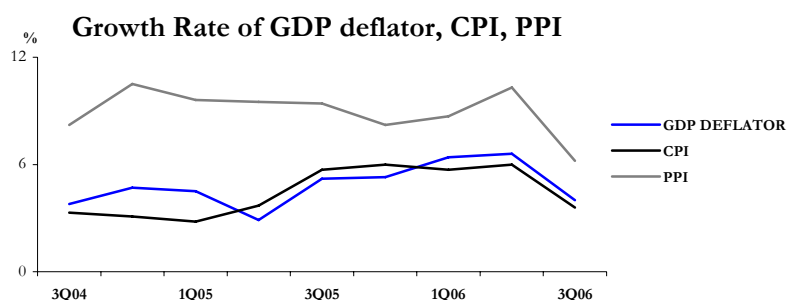


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

Unit : Billions of Baht

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
GDP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	7,087.7	1,712.7	1,690.8	1,783.5	1,900.6	1,934.7	1,893.9	1,942.6	5,187.1	5,771.2
GDP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,851.3	958.7	927.7	943.9	1,020.9	1,017.6	974.6	988.4	2,830.4	2,980.5
Growth Rate of Real GDP (% y.o.y.)	4.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.3
GNP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	6,917.7	1,681.9	1,629.0	1,738.5	1,868.4	1,906.9	1,826.3	1,896.8	5,049.3	5,630.1
GNP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,782.4	945.8	900.1	926.3	1,010.1	1,008.3	947.8	972.2	2,772.2	2,928.3
Growth Rate of Real GNP (% y.o.y.)	4.1	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.7	6.6	5.3	5.0	3.9	5.6

p = preliminary based on annual figure

p1 = without annual figure

Table 2 Growth Rate of Real GDP Classified by ISIC (year on year basis)

Unit: Percent

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
Agriculture	-3.2	-8.7	-4.7	1.9	-0.8	7.6	7.1	5.2	-4.4	6.7
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	-3.0	-9.8	-5.3	3.5	0.2	9.4	8.1	5.3	-4.6	7.7
Fishing	-4.4	-3.4	-1.2	-5.9	-6.4	-0.8	1.8	4.8	-3.5	1.6
Non-Agriculture	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.2
Mining & Quarrying	8.8	5.1	6.8	12.6	10.6	7.4	6.6	0.4	8.2	4.7
Manufacturing	5.2	3.0	6.2	6.5	5.2	7.6	5.7	5.4	5.2	6.2
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5.3	9.1	6.6	4.9	0.8	3.9	3.5	6.3	6.8	4.5
Construction	6.0	9.8	7.8	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.7	5.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	2.3	2.2	4.2	2.8
Hotel & Restaurants	2.1	-2.2	2.8	3.1	4.5	15.8	11.0	7.6	1.3	11.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	5.9	6.1	4.7	5.8	4.4	5.5
Financial Intermediation	7.5	15.0	4.7	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.4	2.3	8.3	3.2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	4.8	6.6	4.7	3.8	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	5.0	2.0
Public Administration & Defense etc.	6.1	4.9	8.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	2.7	6.2	6.3	4.9
Education	8.4	16.8	-0.1	10.4	7.2	-3.8	6.5	6.5	8.8	2.9
Health & Social Work	12.3	17.3	11.0	11.4	9.8	3.4	13.4	9.2	13.2	8.5
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	6.6	5.0	8.7	11.2	2.1	5.0	3.3	2.2	8.3	3.5
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.2	2.6	-1.9	1.1	-1.3	-3.5	-5.0	-4.1	0.6	-4.2
GDP	4.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.3

Table 3 Growth Rate of Real Gross Domestic Expenditure (year on year basis)

Unit: Percent

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.5	3.4
Government Consumption Expenditure	13.7	13.3	13.9	16.7	10.4	7.4	5.7	4.3	14.7	5.7
Gross Capital Formation	12.2	21.6	24.5	-10.9	12.8	-16.1	-13.9	10.8	11.9	-8.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.1	15.0	14.1	8.1	7.5	6.6	4.0	3.2	12.3	4.6
Private	10.9	12.2	13.0	10.6	8.1	7.0	3.3	2.9	12.0	4.4
Public	11.3	25.4	18.0	2.8	5.2	5.3	6.4	3.8	13.2	5.1
Change in Inventories	29.4	56.2	203.9	-1,576.9	479.9	-104.4	-130.4	35.3	7.7	-169.8
Exports of Goods and Services	4.3	-0.5	2.4	10.6	4.6	14.4	9.0	4.9	4.2	9.2
Goods	4.3	-0.2	1.8	11.2	4.1	13.9	9.2	4.9	4.4	9.1
Services	4.3	-1.8	5.0	7.8	6.8	16.4	8.2	5.0	3.5	9.9
Imports of Goods and Services	9.3	9.7	13.1	5.7	8.7	1.9	-1.7	5.2	9.5	1.8
Goods	8.8	11.2	13.3	4.3	6.5	-2.9	-3.7	3.9	9.6	-1.0
Services	12.1	1.8	12.2	13.8	20.2	29.6	10.3	11.7	9.2	16.9
Gross Domestic Expenditure	4.3	3.2	4.0	5.6	4.3	6.1	5.3	4.8	4.3	5.4

Table 4 Exports, Imports and Current Accounts (at current market prices)

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
Exports of Goods and Services	5,230	1,155	1,249	1,431	1,395	1,385	1,381	1,522	3,835	4,288
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	14.0	9.0	12.7	21.0	12.8	20.0	10.5	6.3	14.4	11.8
Imports of Goods and Services	5,324	1,203	1,392	1,370	1,359	1,326	1,389	1,421	3,965	4,136
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	24.6	23.3	31.2	22.3	21.8	10.2	-0.2	3.7	25.6	4.3
Trade and Services Balance	-93.7	-48.4	-142.9	61.7	36.0	59.4	-8.4	101.6	-129.7	152.6
Percentage to GDP (%)	-1.3	-2.8	-8.5	3.5	1.9	3.1	-0.4	5.2	-2.5	2.6
Factor Income From Abroad, Net	-170	-30.8	-61.9	-45.1	-32.2	-27.7	-67.6	-45.8	-137.8	-141.1
Current Transfers From Abroad, Net	121	27.2	30.0	30.7	33.0	33.4	32.3	30.3	87.9	96.1
Current Account Balance	-142.7	-52.0	-174.7	47.3	36.8	65.1	-43.8	86.2	-179.5	107.5
Percentage to GDP (%)	-2.0	-3.0	-10.3	2.6	1.9	3.4	-2.3	4.4	-3.5	1.9

Table 5 Growth Rate of GDP Deflator, Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index (1988 = 100)
(year on year basis)

Unit: Percent

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	4.5	4.5	2.9	5.2	5.3	6.4	6.6	4.0	4.3	5.7
Consumer Price Index	4.6	2.8	3.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	3.6	4.1	5.1
Producer Price Index	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.2	8.7	10.3	6.2	9.5	8.3

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

Unit: Percent

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
Demand Side (Expenditure)	4.2	3.1	4.1	5.7	4.2	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	5.4
Domestic Demand	5.9	6.3	7.1	6.1	4.4	4.3	3.5	2.8	6.5	3.5
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.9
Government Consumption Expenditure	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2.4	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.8	1.1
Net Exports	-2.1	-5.4	-5.8	4.1	-1.4	7.8	6.9	0.6	-2.4	5.1
Exports of Goods and Services	2.9	-0.3	1.6	7.4	3.0	8.9	5.9	3.6	2.8	6.1
Imports of Goods and Services	5.0	5.1	7.4	3.2	4.4	1.1	-1.0	3.0	5.2	1.0
Change in Inventories	0.4	2.2	2.7	-4.5	1.2	-6.1	-5.0	1.4	0.1	-3.3
Supply Side (Production)	4.5	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.3
Agriculture	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	2.0	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4
Construction	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Services and Others	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2

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

	2005p	2005p				2006p1			Jan.-Sep.	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2005p	2006p1
Demand Side (Expenditure)										
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.3	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	4.5	3.4
Government Consumption Expenditure	13.2	4.9	1.9	0.9	2.4	2.5	-0.3	0.3	14.1	6.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.0	1.7	1.7	-0.4	3.6	1.8	-0.8	-1.5	12.6	4.6
Supply Side (Production)										
Agriculture	-3.1	-8.2	1.6	5.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.3	-3.7	6.7
Manufacturing	5.2	-1.5	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	5.3	6.2
Construction	6.1	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	4.7	0.7	-0.2	0.2	7.3	5.3
Services and Others	5.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	5.5	4.4
Gross Domestic Product	4.5	-0.7	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	4.6	5.3

การปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง

โดยปกติ การจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส จะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 2 ลักษณะ คือ

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

การแสดงอักษรกำกับสถมภ์ในตารางของเอกสารฉบับนี้ 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 3/2549
(Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2006)

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962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 4th December 2006

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2549

Forthcoming issues; GDP 4th quarter 2006

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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	6169
	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	6169
	Peeranat Dangsakul	peeranat@nesdb.go.th	6180
Table 6-7	Apichai Thamsermsukh	apichai-t@nesdb.go.th	6169
	Wirot Nararak	wirot@nesdb.go.th	6193

FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2007

JANUARY

31 National Income of Thailand 2005
(publication)

FEBRUARY

28 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2005 (publication)

MARCH

6 GDP : Q4/2006
(press release, publication, internet)
(09.30 local time)

30 Newsletter : Q4/2006
(on internet only)

APRIL

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

MAY

31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2006
(statistical tables on internet)

JUNE

4 GDP : Q1/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(09.30 local time)

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

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

Newsletter : Q1/2007
(on internet only)

JULY

31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2006
(publication)

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

3 GDP : Q2/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(09.30 local time)

28 Newsletter : Q2/2007
(on internet only)

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

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

DECEMBER

3 GDP : Q3/2007
(press release, publication, internet)
(09.30 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)
(09.30 local time)

31 Newsletter : Q4/2007
(on internet only)