

**NESDB**

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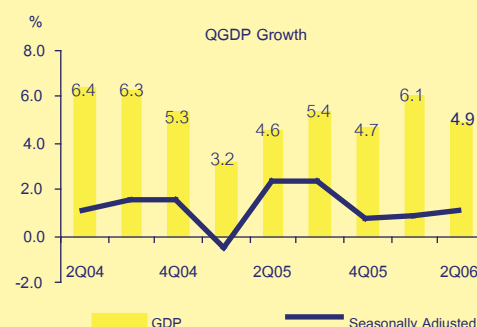
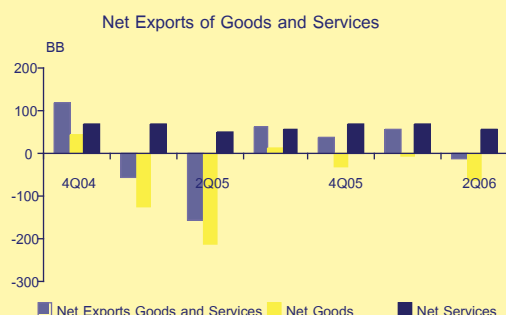
Gross Domestic Product : Q2/2006

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

SEPTEMBER 4, 2006 9:30 A.M.

GDP in 2Q06 expanded slower by 4.9% while exports and public investment continued to expand. The first half grew by 5.5%.

- GDP in Q2 grew by 4.9%, a slower rate from 6.1% in the previous quarter as both agricultural and non-agricultural production slowed down. Despite the slowdown, the two quarters provide 1H06 growth of 5.5%, a higher rate relative to 3.9% of 1H05. Seasonally adjusted GDP also rose from 0.8% in 1Q06 to 1.0%.
- Agricultural production went up by 5.4% compared with 6.3% in 1Q06, giving the first half of the year equals to 5.9%. The slowdown was brought about by a combined effect of an expansion of fishery by 6.6% and a slowdown in crops by 5.1% with production of fruits declining.
- Non-agricultural sector, likewise, increased by 4.8%, slowing down from 6.1% of 1Q06, consequently leaves the first half growing at 5.5%. This was underpinned by smaller growth in major sectors, namely manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade. Manufacturing products rose by a smaller amount as domestic demand and exports started to soften. This was particularly the case for motor vehicles, computers and accessories which are major drivers in manufacturing sector.



- On expenditure, household consumption expanded by 3.7%, slightly slowing down from 4.1% in the previous quarter. In spite of higher farm income following increases in both quantity and prices of agricultural products, consumers remained cautious on spending. This was mainly due to soaring oil prices, together with upward adjustments of inflation and interest rates.
- Investment also moderated from 6.6% in 1Q06 to 3.9%. While public investment continued to surge by 5.0% from investments in infrastructures and development of logistic system, those of private sector slowed to 3.6% as production cost went up.
- Government consumption swung up from a fall of 0.9% in 1Q06 to a 3.4% growth, driven by speeding up of disbursement, resulting in a 9.9% rise in net purchases from enterprises and abroad.
- For external sector, trade balance recorded a deficit of Baht 65,847 million--higher than that of the previous quarter. On the other hand, net services income registered a surplus of Baht 54,063 million as number of tourist arrivals continuously rose.
- Inventories continued to exhibit a run down in both raw materials and finished products. This reflected that producers drew on stock of raw materials carried over from previous quarters to produce manufacturing exports, which were still expanding well in this quarter.

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Gross Domestic Product SECOND QUARTER 2006

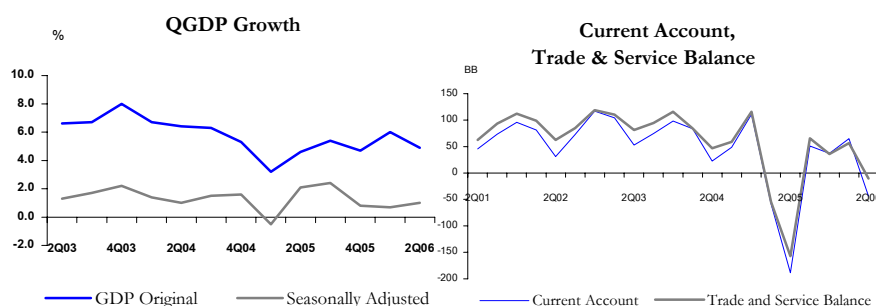
GDP 2Q06 expanded by 4.9% as exports and public investment continued its good performance. 1H06 grew by 5.5%.

The overall Thai economy in 2Q06 grew by 4.9%, slowing down from 6.1% in 1Q06. This brought the first half of the year growth of 5.5%. Major growth contributors continued to be the robust exports coupled with declining imports. In addition, government consumption also rose by 3.4%. Household consumption expenditure registers a growth of 3.7%, a slightly lower rate than 4.1% of 1Q06, in response to their concerns on continuously soaring oil prices and inflation. Along the same line, investment slowed down to 3.9%.

Overall production in 2Q06 expanded at a slower rate by 4.9% with agricultural sector growing at 5.4% compared with 6.3% in the previous quarter. This was a result of crops slowing to 5.1% while fishery buoyed by 6.6%. Moreover, non-agricultural sector also soften its growth momentum by growing at 4.8% as the major sectors—namely manufacturing, hotels and restaurants, and transportation and communication—slowed down.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2006

		2005				2006	
	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture	-2.4	-8.7	-4.2	4.1	-0.2	6.3	5.4
Non agriculture	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.8
GDP	4.5	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7	6.1	4.9
GDP (Q-o-Q)							
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	-0.6	2.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.0



- **Seasonally adjusted GDP** rose by 1.0% compared to 0.8% in 1Q06.
- **GDP in 2Q06 at current market prices** was Baht 1,889.5 billion. After deducting Baht 65.3 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 1,824.2 billion, a 5.2% growth in real terms.
- **Trade and services balance** at current market prices registered a deficit of Baht 10.8 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, a deficit of Baht 33.0 billion, the current account stood with a deficit of Baht 43.8 billion, equivalent to 2.3% of GDP, compared to 3.4% surplus in 1Q06.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** increased by 6.3%, slightly higher than 6.1% in 1Q06. The producer price index rose by 10.3% while consumer price index grew 6.0%.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Production growth slowed down by 4.9%, due to slowdown in agricultural and non-agricultural production.

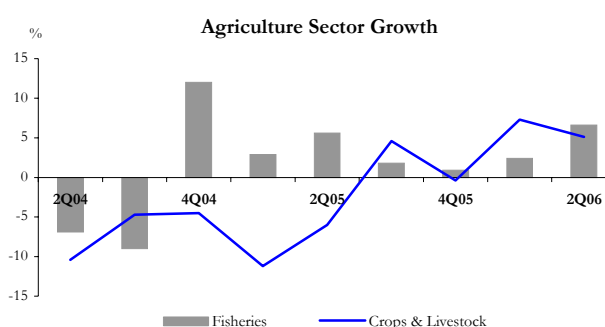
Production growth increased by 4.9%, compared to 6.1% in 1Q06, due to the deceleration in both agricultural and non-agricultural production. Agricultural production fell from 6.3% in 1Q06 to 5.4% in 2Q06. Moreover, non-agricultural production fell from 6.1% in 1Q06 to 4.8% in 2Q06 due to the deceleration in manufacturing production reflecting downturns in both domestic and export demand.

Agriculture

Crops production slowed down but livestock and fishery production increased due to favorable exports.

Agricultural production increased by 5.4%, compared to 6.3% in 1Q06. This caused by a slowdown in crops production by 6.0%, whereas livestock and fishery production increased by 6.1% and 6.6%, respectively.

- **Crops** increased by 6.0%, compared to 7.9% in 1Q06. This resulted from an increase in some major crops such as second crop paddy, cassava, and rubber; however a decrease in fruits production resulted in a slowdown in crops production.
- **Livestock** increased by 6.1%, compared to 4.9% in 1Q06. This resulted from an increase in chicken production due to bird flu surveillance measures and improving the production standard for securing the creditability of foreign market. Furthermore, swine production increased due to higher domestic and external demand.
- **Fishing** increased by 6.6%, compared to 2.4% in 1Q06. This resulted from higher exports of shrimp production in line with EU returning GSP privileges to Thailand as well as abatement in quality shrimp products inspection.
- **Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector** increased by 19.2%, led by major agricultural products such as paddy, maize, sugarcane and rubber.



Non-agriculture

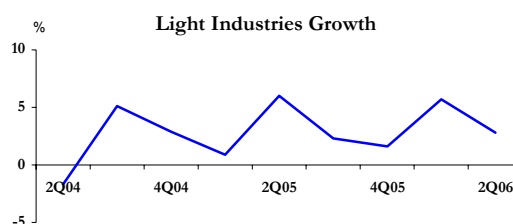
Manufacturing increased by 5.8%, compared to 7.8% in 1Q06, owing to a slowdown in all type of industries, namely light, raw material, and capital goods and high technology, reflecting downturns in domestic and export demand. Major industries with decreasing growth were leather and leather products, electrical machinery and apparatus, radio and television, and motorcycles, as well as a slowdown growth in motor vehicles, and office and computing machinery production.

Manufacturing Sector Growth

Industrial Types	2005	(%)					
		2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Light industries	2.6	0.9	6.0	2.3	1.6	5.7	2.8
Raw material	4.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.5	3.3
Capital goods	9.3	5.0	7.5	10.3	13.7	12.7	10.3
Total	5.5	3.2	6.5	6.4	5.9	7.8	5.8

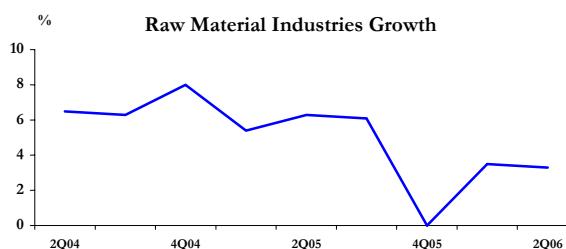
Light industries increased by 2.8%, compared to 5.7% in 1Q06. Major industries were:

- **Food and beverages** slowing down by 5.7%, compared to 10.0% in 1Q06. This resulted from a slowdown in beverage production, namely spirits and non-alcoholic beverages, whereas beer production showed a favorable growth in anticipation of the increase in beer consumption during World Cup 2006 competition in June. Food production, especially rice mills, vegetable oils, seafood products and canned vegetables, showed favorable growth.
- **Leather and leather products** decreasing by 3.6%, due to loss of market share to other potential competitive countries.
- **Wood and wood products** decreasing by 4.8% owing to a slowdown in residential construction.



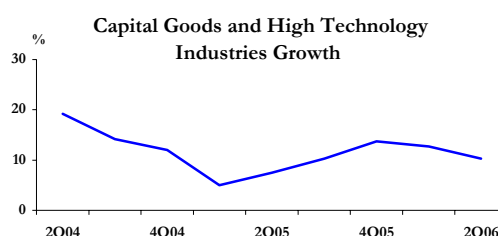
Raw material industries increased by 3.3%, down slightly from 3.5% in 1Q06. Growth industries were:

- **Petroleum refinery** increasing merely by 0.9%, due to a downturn in domestic demand in line with higher oil price.
- **Rubber and plastic** decreasing by 2.7% due to the deceleration in rubber tyres for automobiles production as a result of a slowdown in motor vehicles production, as well as a decrease in block rubber production.
- **Non-metallic products** increasing by 5.5%, compared to 4.3% in 1Q06, due to an increase in cement production in line with an increase in construction.



Capital goods and high technology industries increased at a slower rate by 10.3%, second consecutive quarters slowdown. High growth sectors were:

- **Machinery and equipment** increasing merely by 1.2%, down from 7.0% in 1Q06 due to a decrease in air conditioning units production in line with a decrease in export demand.
- **Radio and television** decreasing by 3.6% due to less production and speeding up to sell out their inventory in anticipation of new model production.
- **Motor vehicles** increasing by 9.6%, compared to 20.1% in 1Q06, resulting from a decrease in both of commercial and passenger cars production due to slower domestic demand in line with higher oil price and interest rates; however the export demand showed robust growth.
- **Office machinery** increasing 16.4%, compared to 24.1% in 1Q06. This resulted from a decrease in other office machinery production, except computer and accessories production.



Electricity, gas, and water supply

This sector increased by 4.1%, compared to 3.9% in 1Q06. Electricity, which accounted for 86.7% of the value of the sector, increased at rate of 3.9%. Electricity consumption of large-scale industries, which accounted for 41.0% of total electricity demand, increased by 4.1%; whereas, that of residential, small, medium and special enterprises slowed down. Natural gas refinery slowed down by 3.7% due to a slowdown in natural gas production. Water supply increased by 6.0%, compared to 5.8% in 1Q06.

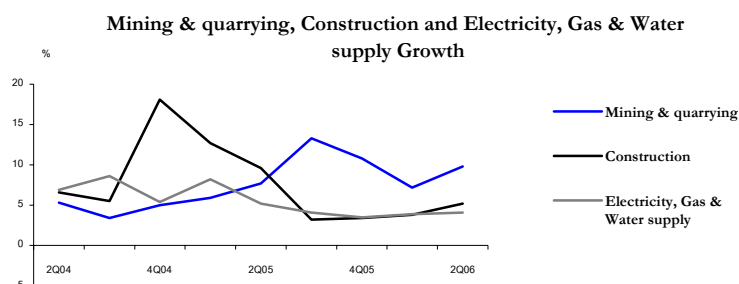
Electricity consumption increased in large-scale industries, except residential, medium and small scale industries.

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

Sources: MEA and PEA

Natural gas and crude oil production showed high growth.

Mining and quarrying increased by 9.8%, compared to 7.2% in 1Q06. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas, and crude oil production, which accounted for 65.7% of total production, increasing by 11.0%. Crude oil production grew by 36.1% due to higher production from Benjamas, Pla Muek, Tantawan and Jasmine fields. Natural gas, and liquid natural gas production increased by 3.1% and 11.2% respectively. Other mineral production, namely gypsum, marble and granite, increased by 14.0%. Stone and sand quarrying production grew by 6.6%, however, lignite production decreased by 13.1%.



Construction grew by 5.2% which led by public construction.

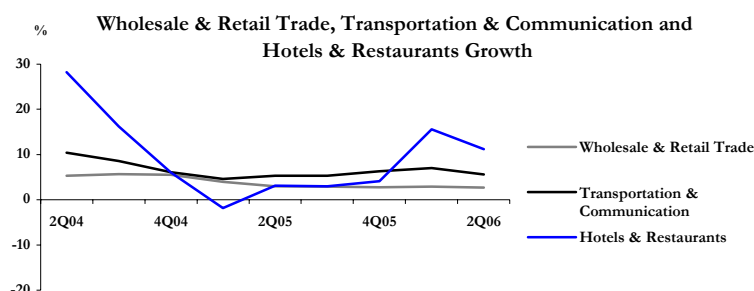
Construction increased by 5.2%. The private construction increased by 2.8%, down from 3.8% in 1Q06, resulting from the delay of investment and waiting for policy from the government. Thus, most construction in this quarter continued from the previous quarter, particularly residential building construction in Bangkok and greater metropolitan area in anticipation of the opening of new Suvarnnabhumi airport, as well as factory building construction in industrial estates in anticipation of higher production due to higher domestic and external demand. However, the public construction increased by 7.6%, compared to 4.0% in 1Q06. This resulted from an increase in infrastructure construction, namely roads, ports, and electricity system development construction projects, as well as Suvarnnabhumi Airport Rail link and City Air Terminal construction and the construction project of PTT Public Company Limited.

Transports services increased, while telecommunication services showed slowdown growth.

Transportation and communication increased by 5.6%, down from 7.0% in 1Q06. This resulted from a 6.0% slowdown in telecommunication services owing to a decrease in their revenues. However, transport services increased by 5.4%, compared to 5.0% in 1Q06, due to a 12.2% increase in air transports in line with an increase in the number of passengers and cargo transport services.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth							(%)
	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Transport	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.7	5.0	5.4
Land transport	-1.4	-0.1	-1.9	0.1	-3.8	0.6	-5.0
Air transport	-1.5	-3.8	-1.6	-2.7	1.9	7.5	12.2
Water transport	4.2	5.8	2.8	3.0	5.1	6.4	4.9

Wholesale and retail trade slowed down by 2.7%, compared to 2.9% in 1Q06, due to a slowdown trade in agricultural and non-agricultural products and imported goods.



Hotel businesses growth increased, whereas restaurants services slowed down.

Hotels and restaurants increased by 11.2%, compared to 15.6% in 1Q06. Restaurant services grew by 5.1%, down from 6.7% in 1Q06. Hotel services grew by 28.6%, compared to 35.9% in 1Q06, due to a slowdown in the number of tourists, both Thai and foreigner by 29.1%, compared to 35.6% in 1Q06. The hotel occupancy rates stayed at 57.9%, compared to 54.7% in the same period of previous year. The hotel occupancy rates in the South showed favorable pace of growth, as well as the Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne in June resulted in an increase in the number of the foreign tourists, especially Asian and European.

Number of Foreign Tourists		(1,000 Persons)					
	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Asian	6,498	1,402	1,517	1,801	1,772	1,814	1,898
European	2,748	805	488	580	873	1,104	647
American	829	196	179	212	241	299	229
Others	1,356	280	320	381	383	405	452
Total	11,455	2,673	2,507	3,006	3,269	3,622	3,226
Included Thais	11,524	2,693	2,520	3,016	3,295	3,651	3,252
Growth Rate (YoY)	-1.9	-10.1	-1.5	1.7	2.4	35.6	29.1

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Remark: 2Q06 figure forecasted by NESDB

Commercial banks and non-life insurance growth decelerated.

Financial intermediation increased by 3.8%, compared to 4.5% in 1Q06 owing to commercial banks exhibiting slowdown growth owing to an increase in banks' deposit and loan interest rates, which resulted in net interest receipt slowed down. However, banks' fees and service charges increased. Non-life insurance companies' growth decelerated.

Other services growth slowed down.

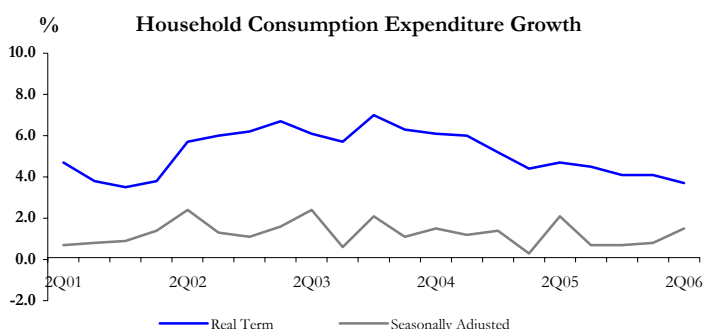
Other services slowed down by 2.8%, compared to 3.4% in 1Q06. This resulted from a decrease in public administration and defence by 2.8%. Other community services rose by 3.5%, compared to 4.0% in 1Q06. This resulted from government lottery, special lottery, and 2 and 3-end digit lottery, which accounted for the highest of this sector, decreased by 1.1%. The latter one's net receipt decreased by 25.4%, compared to the same period of previous year, due to an increase in the number of winners while the government and special lottery growth rose only by 0.7%. Sports services slowed down by 8.8%. Laundry and other service activities decreased by 3.2%, and 0.5%, respectively. However, radio and television activities increased by 12.6%, compared to 8.5% in 1Q06.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Rising oil prices, inflation and interest rates slowed household consumption expenditure to 3.7%.

Household consumption expenditure posted a slower growth rate from 4.1% in 1Q06 to 3.7%. After seasonal adjustment, the value rose by 1.5% from the previous quarter.



- Such performance was backed by expenditure from continuously rising farm income, reflecting higher production and rising agricultural prices. Expenditures relating to the Sixtieth Anniversary Celebrations of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne and the World Cup 2006 were also major contributors. Nevertheless, rising domestic retailed oil prices for several consecutive quarters, upward adjustments of inflation and interest rates added with political uncertainty had led consumers to be lack of confidence and cautious on spending.

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

	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic usage	450	101	107	114	128	131	128
Abroad usage	25	5	7	6	6	6	8
Cash advance	154	36	36	39	42	46	44
Total	629	143	150	159	177	183	179
Growth (YoY)	17.3	16.8	17.1	21.9	13.9	28.6	19.5
CCI	88.1	91.2	86.8	84.9	87.8	85.3	81.7
Growth Rate	-11.7	-15.2	-15.2	-11.6	-6.3	-6.5	-5.9

Source: The Bank of Thailand

- Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 3.6%.

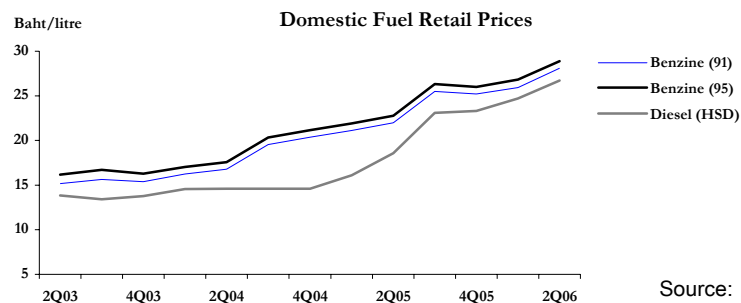
Household Consumption Expenditure Growth						(%)	
	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
PCE in domestic market	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	5.4	4.3
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	-2.1	-8.1	-4.8	-2.7	6.6	18.8	11.1
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	5.2	7.5	3.0	4.9	5.9	7.9	5.9
PCE	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.7

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture fell by 0.7% in response to large reduction in fruit consumption in line with its production.

Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles grew by 4.1% due to 5.7% growth in consumption of meat and simple agricultural processing product, 9.4% in consumption of beverage, and 2.0% in consumption of apparel and other textiles. Growth of the latter was particularly a result of people wearing yellow outfit to show loyalty to the King and to celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne since June 2006.

Electricity, gas and water supply increased by 0.8% as electricity consumption remained at the same level with those in the same quarter of 2005. This reflected the energy-saving campaign in public sector and upward adjustment of FT by 19.01 satang per unit since February 2005. Water consumption expanded by 4.0%.



Transport equipment grew by 1.7%, slowing from 6.4% in the previous quarter in which the "27th Bangkok International Motor Show" was held. Sales volume of passenger cars rose by 4.3%, while registration of pickup trucks went up by 4.3%. For motorcycles, registration rose by 3.6%. Registration of van, however, declined by 9.4%.

Transport Equipment Sales

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

Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Transport and communication services slightly slowed down from 12.1% in 1Q06 to 10.8% with postal and telecommunication services growing at 24.1%. This was partly a result of mobile service providers' continuation of price war such as buffet package and pricing by call (not by minute), causing users to over consume, and thus leading to escalate mobile usage amount. Postal services were also boosted up by the number of postcards sending to win prizes for World Cup 2006 Competition. Meanwhile, transport services posed a growth of 1.6%.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

(End of Period)	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,671	6,563	6,626	6,656	6,671	6,794	6,694
Population to registered number	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7
Mobile phone (thousand units)	30,397	28,370	28,929	29,347	30,397	32,222	33,885
Prepaid system	26,020	23,894	24,479	24,963	26,020	27,750	29,272
Postpaid system	4,377	4,476	4,450	4,384	4,377	4,473	4,613
Structure	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
Postpaid system	14.4	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.6
Population to registered number	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

Desegregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew by 1.6%, lower than 3.4% in 1Q06 while other goods and services remained at the same rate of the previous quarter at 4.3%. This comprises of a 4.5% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; a slower growth at 2.9% of semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments; and a 3.5% expansion of durable goods such as vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, computers, radios and televisions. The expenditure on services consisting of hotels and restaurants, recreation and entertainment, education, remedy and net tourist expenditure accelerated by 5.0%.

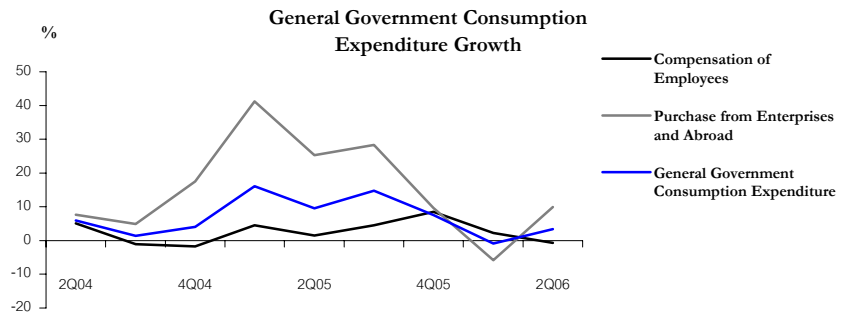
Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)

	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.7
Food	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.6
Other than food	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3
Non-durable products (excluding food)	2.6	1.4	3.6	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.5
Semi-durable products	4.1	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.6	2.9
Durable products	1.4	-0.5	-0.5	1.6	4.7	4.9	3.5
Services	8.2	9.4	8.8	8.5	6.2	4.9	5.0

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

- Since the 1st quarter of fiscal year 2006 (4Q05), the disbursement was recorded at Baht 1,008.5 billion, or 74.2% of the 2006 budget expenditure. In 2Q06, the disbursement decreased by 3.6%.
- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 220,370 million, increasing by 8.4%. Compensation of employees was Baht 154,042 million, increasing by 5.1%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 66,328 million, increasing by 17.0%.

- GCE decreased by 3.4% in real term. This was a result of an increase in net purchase from enterprises and abroad by 9.9%. Whereas compensation of employees decreased by 0.7%.



Disbursement of government budget				(Baht in Billion)		
	Fiscal Year			Apr. – June.		
	2005	2006	%Δ	2005	2006	%Δ
Total	1,250.0	1,360.0	8.8	312.3	301.1	-3.6

Source: GFMIS

GFCF increased by 3.9% slower than in 1Q06.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

Investment's growth decelerated by 3.9%, especially in private investments.

- Private investment, increased by 3.6%, decelerating in both construction and machinery and equipment. The construction increased by 2.5% whereas machinery and equipment increased by 3.9%. This was a result of a political uncertainty that reduced investor's confidence. Also, higher of interest rate has showed a negative sign for the investment.
- Public investment, increased by rate of 5.0%, better than 4.7% in 1Q06. This was a result of the expansion in state enterprise, which increased by 4.2%. Moreover, government investments increased by rate of 5.9% owing to payment in logistic and infrastructure projects.

GFCF Growth		2005						(%)
	2005	2005				2006		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Construction	7.5	13.6	9.7	4.1	3.7	4.1	5.7	
Private	8.2	10.3	8.4	7.8	6.6	2.8	2.5	
Public	6.7	17.4	11.2	1.1	0.3	5.6	9.3	
Equipment	13.5	15.8	16.7	11.5	10.2	7.9	3.1	
Private	12.1	12.1	13.5	13.1	10.1	8.5	3.9	
Public	22.9	56.0	41.8	3.9	10.9	2.8	-2.0	
Total GFCF	11.4	15.0	14.3	8.4	8.1	6.6	3.9	
Private	11.2	11.7	12.3	11.6	9.3	7.2	3.6	
Public	11.9	27.4	21.1	1.9	4.3	4.7	5.0	

Private construction

Private construction grew by 2.5% slightly lower than 2.8% in 2Q06, owing to an increase of residential and commercial building by 2.7% and 8.3%, respectively. This was a result of a political uncertainty that investors are waiting for the settled

investment policy from new government. Also, most of active construction for residence in Bangkok is derived from Suvarnabhumi International Airport area and airport link in downtown. Nevertheless, factory construction continually increased by 7.2%, refer to an increase in factory building in industrial estate area.

Private Construction Growth		(%)					
	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	13.0	16.6	13.6	11.4	10.8	3.1	2.7
Factory	12.3	10.4	9.2	19.6	10.0	6.6	7.2
Commercial	20.4	26.1	20.2	15.5	21.0	11.4	8.3
Others	-28.9	-11.4	-9.6	-11.6	-10.5	-5.4	-4.0
Total	8.2	10.3	8.4	7.8	6.6	2.8	2.5

Public construction

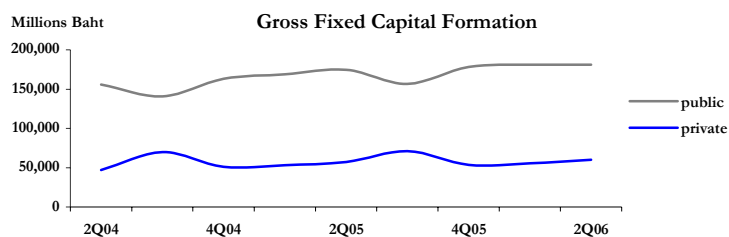
Public construction increased by 9.3% higher than 5.6% in 1Q06. This was a result of an increase of construction in both central and local government by 10.4%. This increase of public construction majority was due to the infrastructure construction such as roads and ports construction, electricity system, etc. State enterprises construction also increased by 7.9% partially due to “Baan Ua Athon” project, Airport Rail Link from downtown to Suvarnabhumi International Airport, and the pipe line network expansion in PTT Public Company Limited.

Private machinery and equipment

Private machinery and equipment increased by 3.9% lower than 8.5% in 1Q06. This was a result of a decrease in machinery by 3.5% due to a slower increase of imported machinery. Office equipments increased by 4.7% in 2Q06 lower than in 1Q06. However, transport equipment increased by 9.4% owing to an increase in bus for traveling and transport trucks in automotive. Additionally, the IP Star satellite (Thai-Khom 5) was launched into orbit in this quarter.

Public machinery and equipment

Public machinery and equipment decreased by 2.0%. This was a result of a decrease in central and local authorities by 7.8%. State enterprise investment increased by 0.5% which mostly is the investment in network expansion from TOT Corporation Public Company Limited, and the investment in cable network from CAT Telecom Public Company Limited.



Imported Commercial Aircraft

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unit	2	-	2	6	8
Value (MB)	15,868	-	12,222	12,877	40,816

Source: Thai Airways International Public Company Limited

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in 2Q06 at current market prices valued at Baht 14,702 million, continually slowing down from the previous quarter. Stock of manufacturing products such as integrated circuits, computer parts, hard disks and television, decreased as the producer used imported raw material stock from the previous quarter for producing export industrial goods. Moreover, the stock of agro-industries especially rubber and sugar also declined owing to a decrease of agricultural products while demand was still high. On the other hand, the stock of vehicle increased with respect to decelerated demand from both domestic and external markets.

External Sectors

EXPORTS

Merchandise exports at current market prices registered at Baht 1,164,872 million, decelerated from 20.0% in 1Q06 to 10.6% in 2Q06, owing to major export commodity slowing down, especially computer and integrated circuits. In addition, labour intensive commodity export also contracted, particularly textile products and furniture products, in line with the downturn in exports to major market such as ASEAN, US, and the European Union while export to Japan contracted. Nevertheless, exports of passenger cars, petroleum products and computer parts still expanded significantly. Agricultural products, namely rubber, tapioca and processed chicken also grew up as a result of external demand expansion. Moreover, exports to emerging markets such as the Middle East, East Asia and Latin America tended to increase continuously. Export of goods in real term grew by 9.6%

Services receipts at current market prices amounted to Baht 213,103 million, slowing down from 15.8% in 1Q06 to 12.0% in 2Q06 on account of lower travel receipts. Inbound tourist increased in slower pace with 28.7% along the lines of a drop in occupancy rates from previous quarter to 57.9%.

IMPORTS

Merchandise imports at current market prices posted at Baht 1,229,719 million, contracting by 2.7% in 2Q06 compared to 7.0% growth in 1Q06 in consequence of a downturn in import demand for raw material, intermediate goods and capital goods such as metal products, paper and paper board, wood and pulp, fabric and textile supplies and electrical machinery and parts in particular, including crude oil. Import commodity tightening mainly contributed to slow down in private consumption and investment accompany with manufacturing production. Import in real term contracted by 4.5%

Services payments at current market prices totaled Baht 159,040 million, decelerated from 26.5% in 1Q06 to 15.6% in 2Q06 due to shriveled services payments for freight, insurance and communication.

Current account balance and exchange rate

Export slowed down, while import contracted due to lower private consumption and investment.

Trade balance recorded a deficit of Baht 64,847 million as a result of export slow down and import contraction. On the contrary, services balance remained in surplus at Baht 54,063 million. Current accounts registered a deficit of Baht 43,761 million. Regarding currency position, the Baht appreciated against the US Dollar with 38.1 Baht per US Dollar on average, grew up by 4.9% compared to the previous year.

Current Account Balance (at current market prices)

	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1
Current Accounts							
Billions of US \$	-4.1	-1.5	-4.7	1.2	0.9	1.7	-1.1
Current Accounts							
Billions of Baht	-158.2	-58.0	-188.5	50.9	37.4	65.1	-43.8
Percentage to GDP	-2.2	-3.4	-11.1	2.8	2.0	3.4	-2.3

Source: Bank of Thailand

Exports and Imports

(Unit: Billions of Baht)

	2005	2005				2006	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
At Current Market Prices							
1. Export Goods	4,401	952	1,054	1,230	1,165	1,142	1,165
Growth Rate	15.1	10.8	13.3	22.7	13.0	20.0	10.6
2. Import Goods	4,754	1,076	1,264	1,218	1,196	1,151	1,230
Growth Rate	26.0	26.5	34.4	22.4	21.2	7.0	-2.7
3. Trade Balance	-353	-125	-210	12	-31	-9	-65
At 1988 Prices							
4. Export Goods	2,077	472	493	571	541	538	540
Growth Rate	4.3	-0.4	1.5	11.5	4.2	14.1	9.6
5. Import Goods	1,825	453	485	446	440	438	464
Growth Rate	8.9	11.7	14.2	3.9	6.1	-3.3	-4.5
6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	40.3	38.6	40.1	41.3	41.0	39.3	38.1

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 6.3% in 2Q06, compared to 6.1% in 1Q06. Consumer price index rose by 6.0%, compared to 5.7% in 1Q06 and producer price index grew by 10.3%.

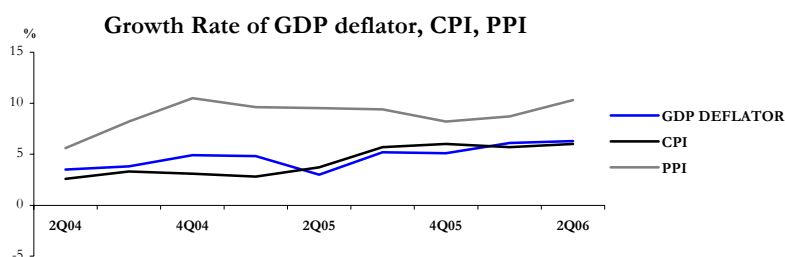


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

Unit : Billions of Baht

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
GDP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	7,104.2	1,715.2	1,694.0	3,409.2	1,790.7	1,904.3	3,695.0	1,930.1	1,889.5	3,819.5
GDP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,842.7	955.0	925.3	1,880.3	944.7	1,017.7	1,962.4	1,013.3	970.4	1,983.7
Growth Rate of Real GDP (% y.o.y.)	4.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.9	5.5
GNP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	6,935.4	1,684.4	1,632.7	3,317.1	1,745.6	1,872.6	3,618.3	1,903.3	1,824.2	3,727.5
GNP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,774.2	942.1	897.9	1,840.0	927.0	1,007.1	1,934.2	1,004.5	944.8	1,949.2
Growth Rate of Real GNP (% y.o.y.)	4.1	2.1	3.9	3.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.6	5.2	5.9

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

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Agriculture	-2.4	-8.7	-4.2	-6.7	4.1	-0.2	1.4	6.3	5.4	5.9
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	-3.5	-11.2	-6.0	-8.9	4.6	-0.4	1.4	7.3	5.1	6.3
Fishing	2.5	2.9	5.6	4.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.4	6.6	4.1
Non-Agriculture	5.2	4.5	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.8	5.5
Mining & Quarrying	9.5	5.9	7.7	6.8	13.3	10.8	12.1	7.2	9.8	8.5
Manufacturing	5.5	3.2	6.5	4.8	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.8	5.8	6.8
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	5.2	8.2	5.2	6.6	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0
Construction	7.0	12.7	9.6	11.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	5.2	4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Hotel & Restaurants	2.2	-1.8	3.1	0.6	3.0	4.1	3.6	15.6	11.2	13.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	5.4	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.3	6.3	5.8	7.0	5.6	6.3
Financial Intermediation	10.9	17.7	8.6	12.9	10.0	8.1	9.1	4.5	3.8	4.2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	4.4	6.3	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Public Administration & Defense etc.	2.6	4.1	0.6	2.4	1.9	3.7	2.8	-1.5	-2.8	-2.1
Education	4.7	3.0	2.2	2.6	4.1	9.8	6.9	4.1	-2.6	0.7
Health & Social Work	8.6	7.2	3.7	5.5	11.8	11.3	11.5	11.2	15.2	13.1
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	5.0	3.8	6.6	5.2	9.4	0.7	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.8
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.1	2.6	-1.9	0.4	1.0	-1.3	-0.1	-3.5	-5.0	-4.2
GDP	4.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.9	5.5

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

Unit: Percent

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.9
Government Consumption Expenditure	12.2	16.1	9.6	12.8	14.7	7.8	11.6	-0.9	3.4	1.3
Gross Capital Formation	12.3	19.4	27.6	23.4	-12.2	13.7	0.9	-14.5	-15.8	-15.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.4	15.0	14.3	14.7	8.4	8.1	8.3	6.6	3.9	5.2
Private	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	9.3	10.4	7.2	3.6	5.4
Public	11.9	27.4	21.1	24.1	1.9	4.3	2.9	4.7	5.0	4.9
Change in Inventories	26.6	41.8	224.9	90.6	-1,942.7	352.6	-538.9	-102.9	-119.2	-110.3
Exports of Goods and Services	4.3	-0.7	2.0	0.6	11.1	4.7	7.8	13.5	9.2	11.3
Goods	4.3	-0.4	1.5	0.6	11.5	4.2	7.9	14.1	9.6	11.8
Services	4.3	-1.8	3.9	0.9	9.0	6.6	7.7	11.4	7.6	9.6
Imports of Goods and Services	9.4	10.1	13.7	11.9	5.7	8.3	6.9	0.5	-2.2	-0.9
Goods	8.9	11.7	14.2	13.0	3.9	6.1	5.0	-3.3	-4.5	-3.9
Services	12.1	1.7	10.9	6.2	15.4	19.8	17.6	22.5	11.4	16.8
Gross Domestic Expenditure	4.2	2.8	3.9	3.3	5.4	4.8	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.6

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

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Exports of Goods and Services	5,231	1,153	1,244	2,397	1,437	1,396	2,833	1,375	1,378	2,753
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	14.0	8.8	12.2	10.5	21.5	12.9	17.1	19.3	10.8	14.9
Imports of Goods and Services	5,341	1,208	1,401	2,609	1,372	1,360	2,732	1,317	1,389	2,706
Rate of Growth (% y.o.y.)	24.7	23.8	32.0	28.1	22.1	21.3	21.7	9.1	-0.9	3.7
Trade and Services Balance	-110.1	-54.3	-157.2	-211.5	65.3	36.1	101.5	58.3	-10.8	47.5
Percentage to GDP (%)	-1.5	-3.2	-9.3	-6.2	3.6	1.9	2.7	3.0	-0.6	1.2
Factor Income From Abroad , Net	-168.8	-30.8	-61.3	-92.1	-45.1	-31.7	-76.8	-26.7	-65.3	-92.0
Current Transfers From Abroad , Net	120.7	27.2	29.9	57.1	30.7	32.9	63.6	33.5	32.3	65.8
Current Account Balance	-158.2	-58.0	-188.5	-246.5	50.9	37.4	88.3	65.1	-43.8	21.3
Percentage to GDP (%)	-2.2	-3.4	-11.1	-7.2	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.4	-2.3	0.6

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

Unit: Percent

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.2
Consumer Price Index	4.6	2.8	3.7	3.3	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9
Producer Price Index	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.7	10.3	9.5

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

Unit: Percent

	2005p1	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Demand Side (Expenditure)	4.2	2.8	3.9	3.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.6
Domestic Demand	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.5	5.2	3.6	3.4	3.5
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Government Consumption Expenditure	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3
Net Exports	-2.2	-5.7	-6.4	-6.0	4.5	-1.1	1.6	8.1	7.4	7.7
Exports of Goods and Services	2.9	-0.4	1.3	0.4	7.7	3.1	5.3	8.4	6.0	7.2
Imports of Goods and Services	5.1	5.3	7.7	6.5	3.2	4.2	3.7	0.3	-1.4	-0.5
Change in Inventories	0.4	1.7	3.5	2.6	-4.9	1.3	-1.7	-5.7	-5.7	-5.6
Supply Side (Production)	4.5	3.2	4.6	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.9	5.5
Agriculture	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.7
Construction	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Services and Others	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3

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

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

Unit: Percent

	2005	2005p1						2006p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Demand Side (Expenditure)										
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.4	0.3	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.9
Government Consumption Expenditure	11.7	10.0	-3.4	10.9	1.3	0.1	-0.4	0.7	1.5	1.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	11.4	1.0	2.0	5.4	-0.8	5.1	2.8	0.3	-0.5	2.6
Supply Side (Production)										
Agriculture	-2.2	-6.9	2.2	-5.8	9.0	-4.0	8.0	-0.5	1.4	-1.8
Manufacturing	5.5	-1.2	3.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	4.5	0.7	1.4	2.2
Construction	7.0	-0.7	-1.3	2.4	-1.5	5.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	4.0
Services and Others	4.8	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.6	1.1	0.7	1.9
Gross Domestic Product	4.5	-0.6	2.2	1.2	2.3	0.7	3.8	0.8	1.0	1.7

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

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

Revision Policy

QGDGP 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” แล้วที่ http://www.nesdb.go.th/econSocial/macro/NAD/1_qgdp/compilation.htm

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.” It can also be found at http://www.nesdb.go.th/econSocial/macro/NAD/1_qgdp/compilation.htm

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 2/2549
(Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2006)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 4 กันยายน 2549 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 4th September 2006

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2549

Forthcoming issues; GDP 3rd quarter 2006

วันจันทร์ที่ 4 ธันวาคม 2549 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 4th December 2006

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FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2006

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

30 National Income of Thailand 2005
(statistics tables on internet)

DECEMBER

4 GDP : Q3/2006
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

2007

JANUARY

31 National Income of Thailand 2005
(publication)

FEBRUARY

28 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2005 (publication)

MARCH

5 GDP : Q4/2006
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

APRIL

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

MAY

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

JUNE

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

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

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

JULY

31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2006
(publication)

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

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

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)