

ข้อชี้แจง

การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2551

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ได้ประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2551 โดยใช้ข้อมูลที่ได้รับล่าสุดจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ในไตรมาสนี้ และได้ปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 1 ไตรมาส โดยมีการปรับปรุงที่สำคัญได้แก่

1. ปรับปรุงไตรมาส 1/2551 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุด โดยมีอัตราการขยายตัวของผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมไตรมาสที่ 1/2551 ร้อยละ 6.1
2. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนกรกฎาคม 2551 ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
3. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูกในรอบเดือนมิถุนายน 2551 และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตรในรอบเดือนมิถุนายน 2551 ของสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงรายการบริการนำเข้าและส่งออก ตามข้อมูลดุลการค้าของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
5. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไป ตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะนำเสนอในเอกสารโดยสามารถดูได้ที่ <http://www.nesdb.go.th/nao/qgdp>

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุนและเร่งรัดข้อมูลเพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส ให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำเพิ่มขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q2/2008 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q1/2008. The major revised items are as follows.

1. Revision of data back to Q1/2008 in line with the latest data, the GDP growth of Q1/2008 at 6.1%.
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Bank of Thailand issued in July 2008.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production by using the crop forecast database in June 2008 from the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.
4. Revising services receipts and payment following the revised balance of payment from the Bank of Thailand.
5. Since Q1/2006, the supporting tables have no longer been published in the GDP quarterly report. (download from <http://www.nesdb.go.th/nao/qgdp>)

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board would like to express our gratitude to all government agencies, private institutions and companies who continually provide the needed data especially those who have spent much of the time and afford to speed up data processing and make their reports available in time with high quality. The Office looks forward to continuing close cooperation for data quality development in the future.

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

Gross Domestic Product SECOND QUARTER 2008

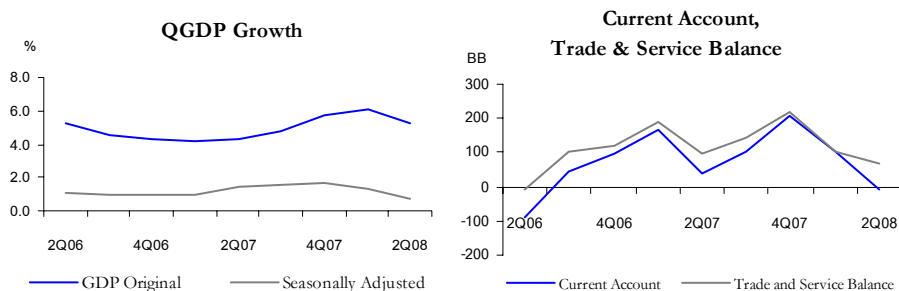
GDP 2Q08 grew by 5.3%.

The overall Thai economy in 2Q08 grew by 5.3%, less rapid from 6.1% in 1Q08. This was due to slowdown in domestic demand, particularly government consumption expenditure which contracted by 2.4%. Household consumption expenditure and investment increased at a lower rate from 2.6% and 5.4% in 1Q08 to 2.4% and 1.9%, respectively. Nonetheless, net external demand continued its expansion with exports growing by 9.3% while imports slowed down to 6.9%. As a result, trade balance registered a surplus in this quarter.

Overall production in 2Q08, agricultural sector rose from 3.5% in previous quarter to 6.5%. This was a result of expansion in production of crops and livestock while fishery shrunk. Non-agricultural sector, on the other hand, soften its growth momentum from 6.4% in 1Q08 to 5.2% as production in most sectors slowed down. Manufacturing, the major sector, grew by 8.0% compared to 9.9% in 1Q08 in result a production slowdown in raw material, and capital goods and high technology industries. Likewise, services sectors grew less rapidly e.g. hotels and restaurants grew by 5.0% and financial intermediation grew by 8.9%. Construction and health services contracted.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2008

	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Agriculture	3.9	3.8	7.5	1.7	3.1	3.5	6.5
Non agriculture	4.8	4.2	4.0	5.0	6.1	6.4	5.2
GDP	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.3
GDP (Q-o-Q)							
Seasonally adjusted	4.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.7



- **Seasonally adjusted GDP** rose by 0.7% compared to 1.3% in 1Q08.
- **GDP in 2Q08 at current market prices** was Baht 2,260.0 billion. After deducting Baht 120.0 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 2,140.0 billion, a 4.4% growth in real terms.
- **Trade balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 66.6 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world—a deficit of Baht 75.0 billion, the current account registered a deficit of Baht 8.0 billion. This accounted for 0.4% of GDP compared to 4.3% in 1Q08.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** rose by 5.7% from 3.7% in previous quarter. Likewise, the producer price index and consumer price index rose by 15.6% and 7.5%, accelerating from 10.8% and 5.0%, respectively, in 1Q08.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

GDP growth in 2Q08 grew by 5.3%, driven by agricultural production.

Agriculture

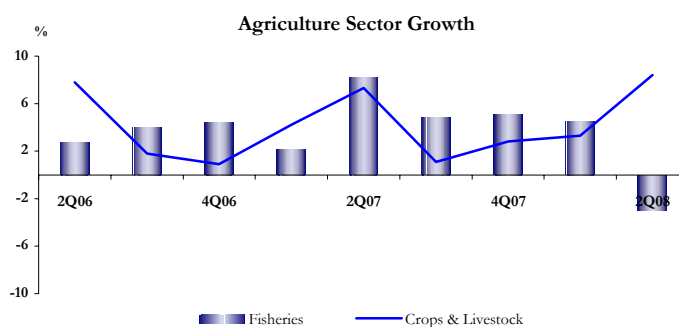
Growth of crops increased, particularly from second crop paddy and energy plants yields.

Production growth in 2Q08 increased by 5.3%, compared with growth of 6.1% in 1Q08. Agricultural production growth grew by 6.5%, higher than 3.5% in 1Q08; however, non-agricultural production growth increased by 5.2%, slowdown from 6.4% in 1Q08.

Agricultural production increased by 6.5%, compared with growth of 3.5% in 1Q08, due to the increase in crops and livestock production by 11.0%, and 2.0% respectively. Fishing production growth contracted by 3.0% in this quarter.

- **Crops** increased by 11.0%, compared with growth of 4.0% in 1Q08. This resulted from higher yields of second crop paddy and oil palm in line with higher market prices which induced the farmers increasing their production.
- **Livestock** increased by 2.0%, compared with growth of 1.1% in 1Q08. This resulted from higher production of chicken in line with higher demand for exports.
- **Fishing** contracted by 3.0%, compared with a rise of 4.5% in 1Q08. The falling growth occurred in fish production due to hiking oil prices; as well as shrimp production according to the slowdown in export demand, and higher production costs.

Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector increased by 14.8%, compared with 11.6% in 1Q08, due to the increase in prices of major crops, led by paddy, rubber, and cassava, as well as, that of livestock, particularly chicken; however, the price of swine showed slowdown pace of growth.



Non-agriculture

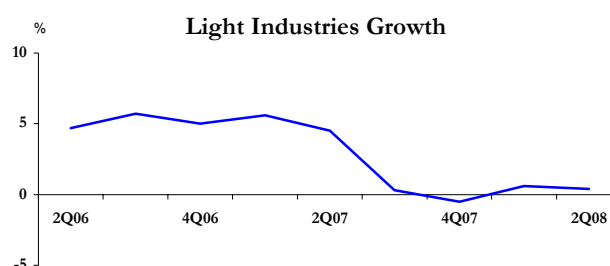
Growth of manufacturing slowed down.

Manufacturing increased by 8.0%, compared with 9.9% in 1Q08. This resulted from the slowdown in all types of industries, namely light industries; raw material industries; and capital goods and high technology industries slowing down from 0.6%, 6.8%, and 20.8% to 0.4%, 4.0%, and 16.8%, respectively.

Manufacturing Sector Growth						(%)	
Industrial Types	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Light industries	2.6	5.6	4.5	0.3	-0.5	0.6	0.4
Raw material	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.2	4.0	6.8	4.0
Capital goods	10.5	6.0	6.3	11.8	16.9	20.8	16.8
Total	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.7	8.0	9.9	8.0

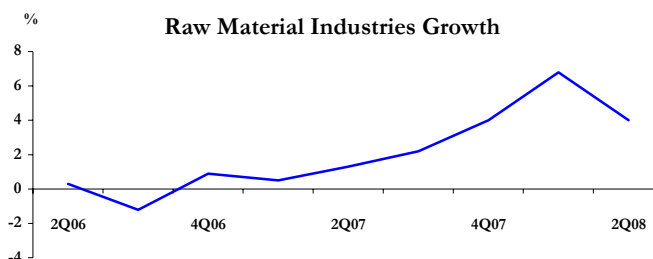
Light industries increased by 0.4%, compared with 0.6% in 1Q08. Changes of major components were:

- **Food and beverages** increased by 5.8%. This resulted from the increase in food production by 7.4%, led by rice mill, and sugar production. Beverages production increased by 4.0%, slowing down from 1Q08, mainly due to production of beer slowing down to 1.4%, while that of liquor increased due to sharply decrease in their stock.
- **Leather and leather products** decreased by 9.0%, due to lower exports in line with loss of their competitiveness, and some producers moved their production sites to other countries.



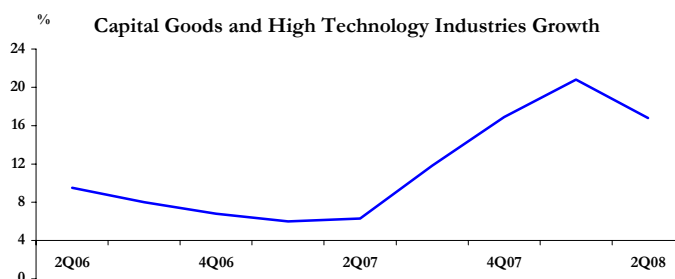
Raw material industries grew by 4.0%, compared with 6.8% in 1Q08. Changes of major components were:

- **Petroleum refinery** slowed down to 4.9%, owing to lower domestic demand in line with rising oil price.
- **Chemicals and chemical products** grew by 3.6%, compared with 7.6% in 1Q08, due to starting into saturate stage of production of polymers of ethylene, in primary form.
- **Non-metallic product** grew by 0.5%, compared with 3.2% in 1Q08 owing to the decrease in cement production.
- **Rubber and rubber product** increased by 9.1%, compared with 8.4% in 1Q08, owing to the increase in rubber tyres production for automobiles in response to higher demand of motor vehicle production, and higher external demand.



Capital goods and high technology industries increased by 16.8%, compared with 20.8% in 1Q08. Major components were:

- **Motor vehicles** increased by 23.5%, compared with 33.6% in 1Q08, due to rising oil prices inducing consumers' anxieties and delaying their decision to own cars, particularly commercial cars.
- **Other vehicles** grew by 16.0% owing to the increase in motorcycles production in line with higher domestic demand.
- **Office machinery** grew by 36.4%, compared with 30.4% in 1Q08, due to higher production of computer and accessories, particularly hard disk drives in line with higher demand for exports.
- **Machinery and apparatus** grew by 17.5%, compared with 17.1% in 1Q08, due to higher production of air conditioners, refrigerators, and other domestic appliances.



Electricity consumption of almost all types of users slowed down.

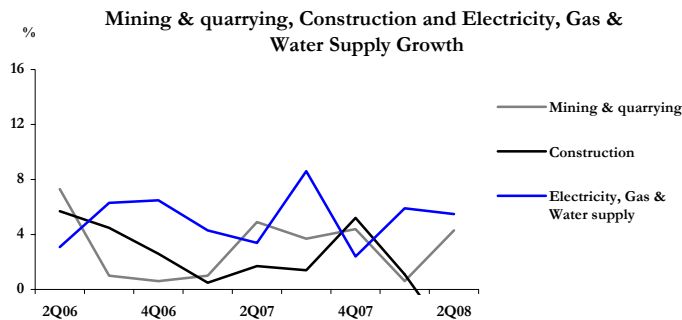
Electricity, gas and water supply grew by 5.5%, compared with 5.9% in 1Q08. Electricity, which accounted for 85.4% of total value of the sector, increased by 5.6%, compared with 5.9% in 1Q08. Electricity consumption increased by 2.8%, compared with 5.9% in 1Q08, due to the slowdown in the consumption of almost all types of users, except medium scale, and others enterprises which showed decreasing growth. Water supply increased by 2.1%, compared with 5.9% in 1Q08. Natural gas refinery increased by 10.5%.

Electricity Consumption Growth						(%)	
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	3.8	2.2	5.2	4.8	3.0	6.9	2.1
Ratio	21.5	20.6	22.7	21.5	21.2	20.8	22.5
Small ent.	6.2	4.0	6.9	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.7
Ratio	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.5
Medium ent.	1.9	3.7	4.3	0.1	-0.4	1.6	-0.6
Ratio	17.5	18.0	17.6	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.0
Large ent.	4.9	4.5	3.5	5.0	6.6	7.0	4.9
Ratio	42.0	42.5	40.6	42.2	42.6	42.9	41.4
Special ent.	5.9	4.4	6.6	7.1	5.2	9.2	5.9
Ratio	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
Public Sector	6.2	4.6	9.1	8.8	1.9	6.9	2.1
Ratio	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2
Others	-2.9	-7.2	-7.8	2.5	1.7	-0.5	-3.0
Ratio	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
Total	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.9	2.8

Sources: MEA and PEA

Natural gas production increased, while slowdown growth in crude oil production.

Mining and quarrying increased by 4.3%, compared with 0.6% in 1Q08. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas and crude oil production, which accounted for 68.5% of total production, increasing by 9.9%, compared with 5.2% in 1Q08. Natural gas production increased by 10.5%, compared with 5.5% in 1Q08 due to opening the new production site by the end of March of 2008. Liquid natural gas production increased by 17.2%, compared with 6.0% in 1Q08. Crude oil production increased by 2.9%, compared with 4.3% in 1Q08. Lignite production increased by 4.2%, compared with a fall of 8.8% in 1Q08. Other mineral production decreased by 4.7%, compared with a fall of 7.2% in 1Q08, due to the decrease in lime production for cement industries, marble, feldspar sodium, and andesite. Gold and silver production also decreased. Nevertheless, gypsum, granite, and barite production increased.



Construction growth decreased by 3.9%.

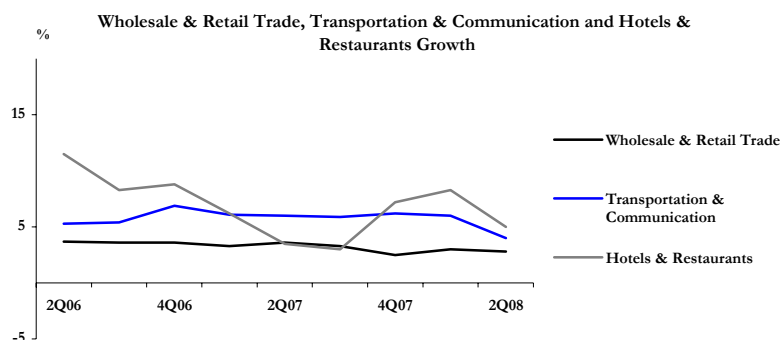
Construction decreased by 3.9%, compared with a rise of 1.1% in 1Q08. This resulted from the decrease in the construction of central and local government; however the construction of state enterprises showed favorable growth. This rising growth was driven by the disbursement of mega investment projects, namely airport link of State Railway of Thailand; Ua Athon housing construction of National Housing Authority; and gas pipeline and service station construction of PTT Plc. Overall of private construction showed increasing growth. This resulted from the growth of residential and commercial building construction in Bangkok metropolitan and vicinities; however, factory construction growth decreased owing to political anxiety, and higher material costs, such as metal, cement, and wood, with a rise of 24.6%, compared with 13.9% in 1Q08.

Transport, and telecommunication services slowed down.

Transportation and communication increased by 4.0%, compared with 6.0% in 1Q08. This resulted from transport services increasing by 1.7%, compared with 2.7% in 1Q08, due to air transport growth slowing down from 7.0% in 1Q08 to 3.8% in this quarter in line with the decrease in the number of passengers. Telecommunication services increased by 7.8%, compared with 12.1% in 1Q08, due to lower performance.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth						(%)	
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Transport	5.6	7.5	4.5	4.6	5.5	2.7	1.7
Land transport	-0.4	4.2	-0.9	-1.9	-3.0	-2.2	0.0
Air transport	13.1	14.0	9.8	13.3	14.6	7.0	3.8
Water transport	4.2	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.8	5.1	1.6

Wholesale and retail trade; and repair grew by 2.8%, compared with 3.0% in 1Q08, due to wholesale and retail trade growth staying at 2.4%. Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods increased by 6.4%, compared with 9.9% in 1Q08, owing to repair of motor vehicles, washing and lubricating services; and repair of personal and household goods increasing by 8.7%, and 1.2%, respectively.



High growth in hotel businesses being driven by increasing number of foreign tourists.

Hotels and restaurants grew by 5.0%, compared with 8.3% in 1Q08. Hotel services grew by 13.0%. This resulted from a 15.0% increase in the number of foreign tourists, particularly from neighboring countries and Eastern Asia. The hotel occupancy rate stayed at 54.5%, the same rate as the same period of previous year. Restaurants services increased by 1.6%, slowing down from 1Q08.

Number of Foreign Tourists						(1,000 Persons)	
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Asian	7,611	1,854	1,752	1,930	2,075	2,101	2,014
European	3,906	1,279	676	756	1,195	1,444	777
American	921	253	202	195	271	289	231
Others	2,026	445	493	570	518	506	569
Total	14,464	3,831	3,123	3,451	4,059	4,340	3,591
Growth Rate (Y-o-Y)	4.6	5.8	0.4	2.7	8.8	13.3	15.0

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

Slowdown growth in commercial banks.

Financial intermediation grew by 8.9%, compared with 9.6% in 1Q08. This resulted from the slowdown in commercial banks growth due to the slowdown in credit supply, financial leasing, and bank service charges and fees, however net interest receipt still increased.

Other services growth slightly increased.

Other services increased by 0.7%, compared with 0.2% in 1Q08.

Public administration and defence growth increased by 2.4%, compared with a fall of 3.8% in 1Q08.

Education growth showed upward trend, compared with a fall of 0.9% in 1Q08. The public education, which accounted for 90.0% of total sector, decreased by 0.7%, continual decrease from 1Q08. The private education slightly slowed down.

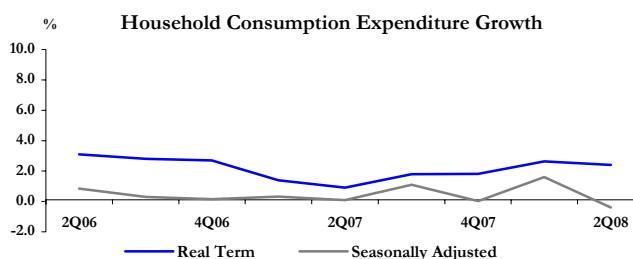
Other community services increased by 0.3%, compared with a rise of 2.7% in 1Q08. This resulted from government lottery, which accounted for the highest of this sector, increased by 3.3%. Radio, and television broadcasting slowed down to 3.7%. Other personal services activities decreased by 7.4%. Beauty salon, and sport services decreased by 10.4%, and 5.7% respectively.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure grew by 2.4%, slightly lower from 2.6% in 1Q08. After seasonal adjustment, the value fell by 0.4% from the previous quarter.

Household consumption expenditure slowed down by 2.4% due to rising inflation and political and economic uncertainty.



Contributing factors include expanding farm income in accordance with agricultural prices and production. Income in non-agricultural sectors also went up as minimum wages were adjusted upward. Nevertheless, accelerating prices of goods and services, particularly oil, fuel and food had caused inflation rate to move up further. Coupled with concerns on economic and political situation, consumer had lost their confidence and slowed down spending in all products except automobiles and electrical machinery, which expanded from low base of 2Q07.

Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) Growth

	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Overall CCI	77.1	79.1	77.1	75.8	76.3	79.4	78.9
Growth Rate (%)	-6.5	-7.3	-5.0	-5.7	-8.0	0.4	2.3
Headline CPI	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.9	5.0	7.5
Food	6.6	8.9	7.2	7.4	3.2	10.3	14.5
Energy	2.4	-1.0	-0.2	-1.4	12.7	17.2	23.0
Other	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.8

Source: UTCC and Bureau of Trade and Economic Indices, Ministry of Commerce

Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 2.3%.

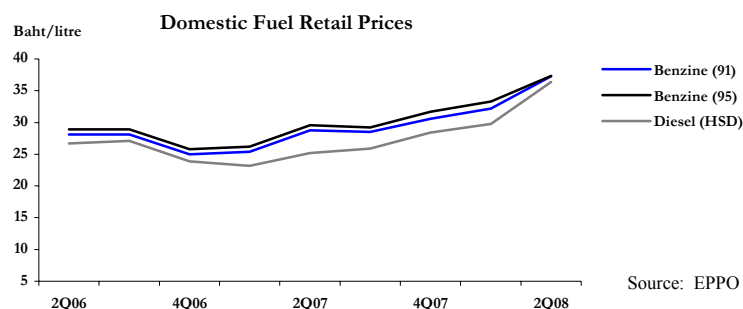
Household Consumption Expenditure Growth						(%)	
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
PCE in domestic market	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	4.4	3.4
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	6.3	8.4	4.8	6.2	5.3	18.5	15.1
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.3
lus: expenditure of residents abroad	2.3	6.9	-8.9	2.8	8.3	2.8	5.7
PCE	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture rose by 1.5% with expansion in vegetable and fruit consumption by 2.2%. Seafood consumption came down by 2.4% consistently with the supply.

Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles grew by 2.2% due to 3.4% growth in consumption of meat and simple agricultural processing product, 2.4% in consumption of beverage and 1.7% in consumption of apparel and other textiles.

Electricity, gas and water supply grew at a lower rate from 5.9% in previous quarter to 1.7%. This was due to slowdowns in both electricity consumption and water consumption by 1.2% and 3.8%, respectively.



Transport equipments continued on an upward trend from 15.1% in 1Q08 to 15.7%. This was partly a result of release of small passenger cars and new motorcycles which were more fuel-efficient, as well as electric motorcycles. With higher farm income, rising oil prices and lower excise tax on E20 gasohol-compatible vehicles, consumers decided to switch to small cars and motorcycles. Also, this was due to low base in 2Q07. Consequently, sales of passenger cars and motorcycles grew by 25.0% and 16.2%, respectively. Meanwhile, pick-up trucks fell by 5.7%.

Transport Equipment Sales

	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Personal car (units)	169,559	37,522	45,567	45,633	40,837	52,471	56,967
Percentage change	-11.4	-16.2	-7.7	2.1	-22.4	39.8	25.0
Commercial car (units)	461,692	100,748	108,677	113,178	139,089	108,315	102,531
Percentage change	-5.9	-19.4	-5.8	3.8	-1.4	7.5	-5.7
Motorcycle (thousand units)	1,558	393	397	366	402	409	461
Percentage change	-18.9	-23.3	-20.9	-23.3	-6.3	4.0	16.2

Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Hotels and restaurants expanded by 5.5%, compared to 8.3% in the previous quarter. Hotel services went up by 13.0% consistent with Thai's and foreign tourists' expenditure. Restaurant services grew only by 2.7%.

Transport and communication services rose from 4.8% in 1Q08 to 5.0% with transport services grew by 2.3% while postal and telecommunication services growing by 8.9%. Basic telephone usage expanded by 0.4% while mobile phone usage went up by 21.9%.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

(End of Period)	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,709	6,719	6,696	6,732	6,709	6,722	6,723
Population to registered number	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Mobile phone (thousand units)	53,086	43,475	47,229	50,367	53,086	55,383	57,590
Prepaid system	47,487	37,426	41,161	44,556	47,487	49,675	51,727
Postpaid system	5,599	6,049	6,069	5,811	5,599	5,708	5,863
Structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prepaid system	89.5	86.1	87.2	88.5	89.5	89.7	89.8
Postpaid system	10.5	13.9	12.8	11.5	10.5	10.3	10.2
Population to registered number	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

Disaggregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew only by 1.9%, a slower rate from 3.2% in 1Q08 while other goods and services expanded by 2.6%. This comprises a 1.7% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; and a 3.3% growth in expenditure on semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments. Expenditure on durable goods such as vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, computers, radios and televisions increased considerably by 10.6%. Expenditure on services consisting of hotels and restaurants, recreation and entertainment, education, remedy and net tourist expenditure showed better sign, when compared with a fall of 2.1% in 1Q08.

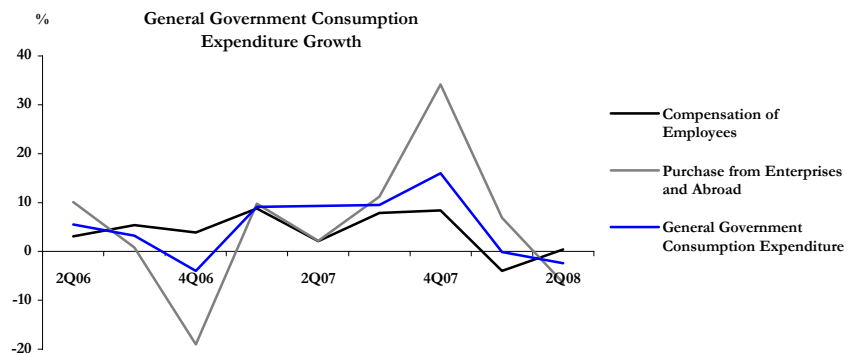
Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)

	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Private Consumption Expenditure	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4
Food	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	2.6	3.2	1.9
Other than food	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6
Non-durable products (excluding food)	2.8	5.2	2.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	1.7
Semi-durable products	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	2.7	3.7	3.3
Durable products	-5.2	-7.5	-7.4	0.4	-6.3	10.0	10.6
Services	1.6	-0.1	1.6	0.1	4.3	-2.1	0.0

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

2Q08, the disbursement was recorded at Baht 407,079 million, slightly increased by 1.5%. It consisted of Baht 320,567 million of current expenditure, which increased by 1.9%, and Baht 86,512 million of capital expenditure, which decreased by 0.2%. This was the result of the higher disbursement in 2Q07 that caused from the delay 2007 budget expenditure approval from the cabinet.

- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 262,129 million, which increased by 2.6%. Compensation of employees was Baht 190,442 million, which increased by 5.2%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 71,687 million, which decreased by 3.9 %.
- GCE slightly decreased by 2.4% in real term. This was a result of the decrease in net purchase from enterprises and abroad by 6.4%. Whereas, compensation of employees increased by 0.4%.



	Fiscal Year			Apr. – Jun.		
	2007	2008	%Δ	2007	2008	%Δ
Total	1,566.2	1,660.0	6.0	401.1	407.1	1.5
Disbursement Rate (%)				25.6	24.5	

Source : GFMIS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

Overall investment increased by 1.9%,

GFCF increased by 1.9%, lower than 5.4% in 1Q08.

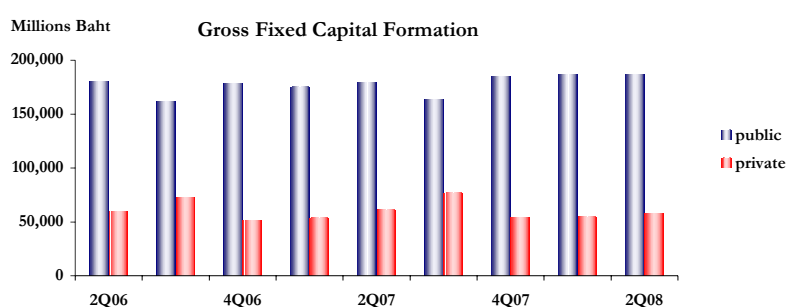
- **Private investment** increased by 4.3% due to the deceleration in machinery and equipment by 5.2% lower than 8.3% in 1Q08 owing to lower machinery imports. Whereas construction continued to increase by 1.3% refer to the work in process from the previous quarter, especially condominium and commercial buildings higher than 6 floors, even though there were less approval construction areas compared with 1Q08.
- **Public investment**, decreased by 5.2%, compared with a rise of 2.0% in 1Q08. This was a result of falling growth rate of central and local government construction by 8.0%. Whereas, government machinery and equipment investment increased by 28.5% compared to 6.5% in 1Q08.

GFCF Growth		(%)					
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Construction	2.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	5.4	1.4	-3.4
Private	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.7	-8.5	0.4	1.3
Public	6.8	1.5	5.0	2.1	23.6	2.6	-8.0
Equipment	0.9	-2.1	-0.6	3.3	3.4	7.4	4.5
Private	1.3	-2.8	-0.5	1.3	7.4	8.3	5.2
Public	-1.7	3.9	-1.5	15.0	-22.3	0.6	0.3
Total GFCF	1.4	-1.3	0.2	2.6	4.0	5.4	1.9
Private	0.5	-2.3	-0.7	1.1	3.9	6.5	4.3
Public	4.0	2.2	2.7	5.8	4.5	2.0	-5.2

Private construction

Private construction increased by 1.3%, better than 0.4% in 1Q08 owing to the increase in residential and commercial building construction by 6.4%, and 9.8% respectively. Partially an increase derived from work in process of resident, condominium and commercial building in provincial, Bangkok and vicinities areas carried from the previous quarter. However, factory building decreased by 10.8% due to political uncertainty which investors were waiting for the clear investment direction. Additionally, average cost of some supply especially wood, cement and iron, sharply rose by 24.6% higher than 13.9% in 1Q08.

Private Construction Growth		(%)					
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	-1.3	0.8	-1.0	2.7	-8.4	-5.2	6.4
Commercial	6.5	6.8	2.4	5.1	11.7	14.3	9.8
Factory	5.9	-15.7	-16.2	-7.9	-26.0	5.9	-10.8
Others	8.8	2.7	6.7	-1.7	-9.1	8.8	-14.9
Total	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.7	-8.5	0.4	1.3



Public construction

Public construction decreased by 8.0%, compared with a rise of 0.3% in 1Q08, owing to the decrease in central and local government construction by 13.2%. However, state enterprises construction increased by 3.3%, which was driven by airport link construction of State Railway of Thailand; “Baan Ua Athon” project of National Housing Authority; and gas pipeline and service station construction of PTT Public Company Limited.

Private machinery and equipment

Private machinery and equipment increased by 5.2%, slowdown from 8.3% in 1Q08. This was a result of the increase in machinery by 2.3%, compared with 9.5% in 1Q08. Additionally, transport equipment increased by 12.2%, compared with 9.8% in 1Q08, driven by the investment in buses, vans, and pickups.

Public machinery and equipment

Public machinery and equipment increased by 0.3%. This was a result of the increase in central and local government investment by the rate of 28.5%, compared with a fall of 6.5% in 1Q08, owing to the increase in purchasing of office equipment and vehicles. However, the state enterprise investment decreased by 11.3%, owing to purchasing only one aircraft with value of Baht 1,230 million.

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories at current market price valued at Baht 21,675 million due to rising in imports of goods and raw materials coupled with significant rising in the prices. Commodities with higher import were gold, chemical and plastics, iron and metal as a result of lower on domestic production supply while export still continued to expand. Moreover, the stock of oil surged up because of slowdown on domestic demand due to high price. Nevertheless, the stock of office automation, and computer and parts decreased as a result of higher export. The stock of paddy and sugar also declined in line with out of harvest season.

External Sectors

Merchandise exports surged up from 6.9% in 1Q08 to 9.7% in 2Q08 due to an expansion of some commodities, namely computer products, base metal products, jewelries, rubber products, rice and tapioca. Boosted up demand in major markets, specifically the ASEAN and Japan, was attributable to buoyant exports.

Services receipts slowed down from 15.7% in 1Q08 to 7.3% in 2Q08 as a result of a sluggish freight receipts in proportion to a slashing bulk rate index, together with seasonally listless marine transportation. Besides, other service receipts lessened simultaneously.

Merchandise imports loosened from 10.8% in 1Q08 to 5.4% in 2Q08 owing to lethargically internal use of capital goods, fuel and lubricant and consumer goods in line with lackluster domestic demand. The Dubai crude oil price still rose from an average of 91.27 US dollars per barrel in the previous quarter to 116.65 US dollars per barrel in this quarter.

Services payments uplifted from 7.4% in 1Q08 to 14.0% in 2Q08 on consequence of enhancing merchant and other trade-related service payments along the line of levitating global inflation.

Exports and Imports		(Unit: Billions of Baht)					
	2007	2007				2008	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
At Current Market Prices							
1. Export Goods	5,209	1,214	1,244	1,320	1,432	1,339	1,455
Growth Rate	7.7	6.7	7.3	1.8	15.0	10.3	17.0
2. Import Goods	4,797	1,096	1,201	1,219	1,280	1,343	1,440
Growth Rate	-0.1	-4.2	-2.3	-2.1	8.1	22.5	19.9
3. Trade Balance	412	117	43	101	152	-4	15
At 1988 Prices							
4. Export Goods	2,411	583	581	617	631	623	638
Growth Rate	7.2	9.0	8.5	4.1	7.4	6.9	9.7
5. Import Goods	1,849	437	468	472	471	484	494
Growth Rate	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.8	10.8	5.4
6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	34.6	35.6	34.7	34.1	33.9	32.4	32.3

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator expanded by 5.7% higher than 3.7% in 1Q08. This was due to increase in cost of production, while the price of goods, especially manufacturing goods, could not adjust at the same level. The consumer price index and the producer price index increased to 7.5% and 15.6% from 5.0%, and 10.8%, respectively.

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

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	4,375,478	4,540,081	1,111,938	1,146,698	2,258,636	1,114,676	1,166,769	2,281,445	1,208,652	1,264,205	2,472,857
General Government Consumption Expenditure	924,609	1,070,140	245,691	255,586	501,277	300,292	268,571	568,863	257,779	262,129	519,908
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,208,035	2,270,043	549,791	573,820	1,123,611	569,888	576,544	1,146,432	629,691	626,827	1,256,518
Change in Inventories	26,998	3,808	-23,622	-5,076	-28,698	-19,852	52,358	32,506	50,798	21,675	72,473
Net Exports of Goods and Services	273,782	647,070	188,072	97,284	285,356	144,514	217,200	361,714	100,690	66,614	167,304
- Goods	34,324	412,242	117,322	42,777	160,099	100,567	151,576	252,143	-3,833	15,542	11,709
- Services	239,458	234,828	70,750	54,507	125,257	43,947	65,624	109,571	104,523	51,072	155,595
Exports of Goods and Services	5,751,585	6,210,209	1,474,032	1,476,315	2,950,347	1,547,306	1,712,556	3,259,862	1,654,249	1,716,673	3,370,922
- Goods	4,838,242	5,209,356	1,213,740	1,244,023	2,457,763	1,319,732	1,431,861	2,751,593	1,338,862	1,455,491	2,794,353
- Services	913,343	1,000,853	260,292	232,292	492,584	227,574	280,695	508,269	315,387	261,182	576,569
Imports of Goods and Services	5,477,803	5,563,139	1,285,960	1,379,031	2,664,991	1,402,792	1,495,356	2,898,148	1,553,059	1,650,059	3,203,618
- Goods	4,803,918	4,797,114	1,096,418	1,201,246	2,297,664	1,219,165	1,280,285	2,499,450	1,342,695	1,439,949	2,782,644
- Services	673,885	766,025	189,542	177,785	367,327	183,627	215,071	398,698	210,864	210,110	420,974
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	7,808,902	8,531,142	2,071,870	2,068,312	4,140,182	2,109,518	2,281,442	4,390,960	2,247,610	2,241,450	4,489,060
Statistical Discrepancy	21,427	-62,082	10,818	-37,320	-26,502	-35,789	209	-35,580	43,945	18,538	62,483
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	7,830,329	8,469,060	2,082,688	2,030,992	4,113,680	2,073,729	2,281,651	4,355,380	2,291,555	2,259,988	4,551,543

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

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,173,235	2,204,864	545,180	555,658	1,100,838	540,740	563,286	1,104,026	559,414	569,195	1,128,609
General Government Consumption Expenditure	351,119	388,881	91,174	94,698	185,872	115,095	87,914	203,009	91,091	92,455	183,546
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	937,163	949,889	229,157	240,788	469,945	240,828	239,116	479,944	241,539	245,321	486,860
Change in Inventories	11,607	1,783	-8,577	-2,813	-11,390	-8,172	21,345	13,173	19,897	7,918	27,815
Net Exports of Goods and Services	555,303	672,781	180,280	138,409	318,689	165,901	188,191	354,092	188,196	164,759	352,955
- Goods	431,238	562,943	145,793	113,029	258,822	144,788	159,333	304,121	139,162	144,289	283,451
- Services	124,065	109,838	34,487	25,380	59,867	21,113	28,858	49,971	49,034	20,470	69,504
Exports of Goods and Services	2,762,949	2,958,225	727,337	708,100	1,435,437	742,127	780,661	1,522,788	790,494	774,006	1,564,500
- Goods	2,250,370	2,411,445	582,551	581,404	1,163,955	616,981	630,509	1,247,490	622,982	638,042	1,261,024
- Services	512,579	546,780	144,786	126,696	271,482	125,146	150,152	275,298	167,512	135,964	303,476
Imports of Goods and Services	2,207,646	2,285,444	547,057	569,691	1,116,748	576,226	592,470	1,168,696	602,298	609,247	1,211,545
- Goods	1,819,132	1,848,502	436,758	468,375	905,133	472,193	471,176	943,369	483,820	493,753	977,573
- Services	388,514	436,942	110,299	101,316	211,615	104,033	121,294	225,327	118,478	115,494	233,972
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	4,028,427	4,218,198	1,037,214	1,026,740	2,063,954	1,054,392	1,099,852	2,154,244	1,100,137	1,079,648	2,179,785
Statistical Discrepancy	23,578	26,387	25,804	-7,494	18,310	-19,806	27,883	8,077	27,968	-6,477	21,491
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	4,052,005	4,244,585	1,063,018	1,019,246	2,082,264	1,034,586	1,127,735	2,162,321	1,128,105	1,073,171	2,201,276

Table 3 Growth Rate of GDP and Expenditure (Original)

Unit: Percent

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.2	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
General Government Consumption Expenditure	2.3	10.8	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.5	16.0	12.2	-0.1	-2.4	-1.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.8	1.4	-1.3	0.2	-0.5	2.6	4.0	3.3	5.4	1.9	3.6
Change in Inventories											
Net Exports of Goods and Services	40.5	21.2	34.6	33.5	34.1	6.4	16.3	11.4	4.4	19.0	10.8
- Goods	65.1	30.5	48.9	58.0	52.7	12.5	19.7	16.2	-4.5	27.7	9.5
- Services	-7.5	-11.5	-4.1	-21.1	-12.1	-22.5	0.6	-10.7	42.2	-19.3	16.1
Exports of Goods and Services	8.5	7.1	8.7	7.8	8.3	3.4	8.5	6.0	8.7	9.3	9.0
- Goods	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.5	8.7	4.1	7.4	5.7	6.9	9.7	8.3
- Services	9.2	6.7	7.4	5.0	6.3	0.3	13.4	7.0	15.7	7.3	11.8
Imports of Goods and Services	2.6	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	6.2	4.4	10.1	6.9	8.5
- Goods	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.8	3.8	2.8	10.8	5.4	8.0
- Services	15.9	12.5	11.6	14.5	13.0	6.7	16.9	12.0	7.4	14.0	10.6
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.7	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.6
Statistical Discrepancy	-20.6	11.9	7.1	19.0	2.9	-0.6	3.1	39.7	8.4	-13.6	17.4
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.7

Table 4. Trade and Services Balance

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Exports of Goods and Services	5,751.6	6,210.2	1,474.0	1,476.3	2,950.3	1,547.3	1,712.6	3,259.9	1,654.2	1,716.7	3,370.9
Growth Rate	10.4	8.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	1.9	15.4	8.6	12.2	16.3	14.3
Imports of Goods and Services	5,477.8	5,563.1	1,286.0	1,379.0	2,665.0	1,402.8	1,495.4	2,898.1	1,553.6	1,650.1	3,203.6
Growth Rate	3.3	1.6	-2.0	-0.4	-1.2	-0.9	9.5	4.2	20.8	19.7	20.2
Trade and Services Balance	273.8	647.1	188.1	97.3	285.4	144.5	217.2	361.7	100.7	66.6	167.3
Percentage to GDP	3.5	7.6	9.0	4.8	6.9	7.0	9.5	8.3	4.4	2.9	3.7
Factor Income from Abroad, Net	-322	-268	-55	-91	-146	-76	-46	-122	-39	-120	-159
Current Transfer from Abroad, Net	128	136	33	33	66	31	38	70	38	45	83
Current Account Balance	79	514	166	39	205	100	209	309	100	-8	91
Percentage to GDP	1.0	6.1	8.0	1.9	5.0	4.8	9.2	7.1	4.3	-0.4	2.0

Table 5. GDP Deflator, CPI, WPI (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
GDP Deflator	5.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	5.0	3.6	3.7	5.7	4.7
CPI	4.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.9	2.3	5.0	7.5	6.3
WPI	7.1	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	7.0	4.2	10.8	15.6	13.3

Table 6. Contribution to GDP Growth (1988 Prices)

Unit: Percent

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Demand Side	5.3	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.6
Domestic Demand	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.6	2.0
- Private Consumption Expenditure	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
- Government Consumption Expenditure	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.9	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8
Net Exports	4.1	2.9	4.5	3.6	4.1	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.6	1.6
-Exports	5.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.5	2.5	5.7	4.2	5.9	6.5	6.2
-Imports	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.4	5.2	3.9	4.6
Change in Inventories	-1.7	-0.2	-1.7	-0.5	-1.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	2.7	1.1	1.9
Production Side	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.7
Agriculture	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.5
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Services	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8

Table 7. Growth Rate of Major Items of Real GDP and GDP (Seasonally Adjusted)

Unit: Percent

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Demand Side (Expenditure)											
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	-0.4	1.4
Government Consumption Expenditure	2.1	11.2	14.2	1.7	10.3	2.3	-1.2	2.6	-2.5	-0.9	-3.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.9	1.3	-2.5	2.8	-0.6	1.5	2.2	4.0	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3
Supply Side (Production)											
Agriculture	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.8	3.7	-2.8	0.3	-1.2	3.3	5.4	6.3
Manufacturing	5.9	5.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	3.2	4.6	2.5	0.2	4.2
Construction	4.2	2.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	2.4	2.5	-3.2	-3.5	-3.7
Services	4.7	4.3	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.9
GDP	5.1	4.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	3.1	1.3	0.7	2.6

Table 8. GDP by Sector (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2006	2007	2007 p1						2008 p1		
			Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Agriculture	3.8	3.9	3.8	7.5	5.5	1.7	3.1	2.6	3.5	6.5	4.9
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3.9	3.8	4.2	7.3	5.6	1.1	2.8	2.2	3.3	8.4	5.7
Fishing	3.5	4.8	2.1	8.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.5	-3.0	1.2
Non-Agriculture	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.0	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.2	5.8
Mining and Quarrying	4.2	3.5	1.0	4.9	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.6	4.3	2.5
Manufacturing	5.9	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.7	8.0	6.9	9.9	8.0	9.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.4	3.8	8.6	2.4	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.7
Construction	4.3	2.1	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.4	5.2	3.0	1.1	-3.9	-1.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Hotels and Restaurants	11.2	5.0	6.2	3.5	4.8	3.0	7.2	5.1	8.3	5.0	6.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.1
Financial Intermediation	3.3	5.7	0.6	4.7	2.6	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.6	8.9	9.3
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	5.5	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.4	0.5	1.9
Public Administration and Defence;	0.0	3.1	3.4	-0.7	1.4	3.5	6.3	4.9	-3.8	2.4	-0.8
Education	3.0	8.7	11.2	5.8	8.4	10.0	8.0	9.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.5
Health and Social Work	5.6	8.4	11.2	1.6	6.3	10.2	10.7	10.4	-2.7	-0.1	-1.4
Other Community, Social and Personal	2.8	-3.9	-5.9	-2.9	-4.4	-3.5	-3.3	-3.4	2.7	0.3	1.5
Private Households with Employed Persons	-2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.7
GDP	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3	5.7

การปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง

โดยปกติ การจัดทำสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส จะมีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 2 ลักษณะ คือ

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

การแสดงอักษรกำกับ

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

Revision Policy

QGDG figures are subject to 2 types of revisions:

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

Abbreviation

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

****การนำข้อความหรือข้อมูลในรายงานนี้ไปใช้เผยแพร่ต่อ โปรดอ้างอิงรายงานและแหล่งข้อมูลด้วย****

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

การจัดทำและเผยแพร่สถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส (QGDPI) ตามมาตรฐาน SDDS

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

โดยเฉพาะ QGDPI 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 (QGDPI) 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 2/2551
(Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2008)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 25 สิงหาคม 2551 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 25th August 2008

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2551

Forthcoming issues; GDP 3rd quarter 2008

วันจันทร์ที่ 24 พฤศจิกายน 2551 เวลา 9.30 น.

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