

**NESDB**

Thai / English

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2552

Gross Domestic Product : Q3/2009

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

November 23, 2009 9:30 A.M.

GDP in 3Q09 dropped by 2.8% y-o-y improving from the first two quarters. The seasonal adjusted q-o-q growth of 1.3% showed the continuing pace of the economic recovery

- GDP in 3Q09 contracted by 2.8% which is a moderate reduction compared to the falls of 7.1% and 4.9% in the first two quarters, respectively. The improvement mainly came from a 4.7% expansion in government expenditure and net export. Household consumption and investment dropped by 1.3% and 6.3% respectively, recovering from 2Q09 as a result of the first government stimulus package (SP1) and a fall of unemployment rate which boosted up household purchasing power. Public investment increased by 8.0% while exports of goods and services dropped by 15.0% and imports declined by 23.8%.
- Agricultural production dropped by 2.5% compared to a fall of 1.3% in 2Q09 due to a drop of prices and lower production of major crops especially paddy and alternative energy crops such as cassava and oil palm. However, fishery increased by 2.2% owing to higher export demand of shrimp.
- Non-agricultural sector fell by 2.8% improving from a fall of 8.0% and 5.2% in the first two quarters respectively as a result of improving situation in export-related industries. Service sectors namely hotels and restaurants, and transport and communication, dropped at a slower rate owing to higher numbers of tourists. On the contrary, public service growth expanded especially in education and health services.



- Household consumption decreased by 1.3% recuperating from a fall of 2.2% in 2Q09. Supporting factors were a drop in unemployment rate to 1.2%, low interest rate and inflation along with the first stimulus package which boosted up household purchasing power and consumers' confidence. However, a fall of farm income due to the price of major crops such as paddy, rubber, and cassava dampened household consumption.
- Government consumption grew by 4.7% as a result of a 4.3% rise in compensation of employees and a 5.1% growth in purchase of goods and services.
- Investment fell by 6.3% improving from 2Q09. This resulted from an 8.0% rise in the public investment. Meanwhile, private investment dropped by 12.2% recovering from a fall of 16.1% in 2Q09 owing to a lower drop of both construction and equipment.
- Inventories at current market prices were run down by Baht 93,235 million which showed a consecutive drop for three quarters. Such a fall was mainly from agricultural products especially paddy as a result of off-harvesting season. In addition, rice mill required higher paddy for rice production. In the meantime, there was a rise in export demand for industrial goods such as frozen seafood, computers and electronic goods. Furthermore, inventory in non-monetary gold item declined as a result of higher export in response to soaring prices in the world market.
- For external sector, trade and service balance at current prices registered a surplus with the value of Baht 235.5 billion compared to a surplus of Baht 158.8 billion in 2Q09. This was mainly from surpluses of trade and net service income with the value of Baht 173.5 billion and Baht 62.0 billion respectively.

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ข้อชี้แจง

การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 3/2552

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ได้ประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 3/2552 โดยใช้ข้อมูลที่ได้รับล่าสุดจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ในไตรมาสนี้ได้มีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังถึงไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 ตามการจัดทำสถิติบัญชีประชาชาติรายปี ประจำปี 2551 ที่ได้มีการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังถึงปี 2549 (ดูรายละเอียดการปรับปรุงย้อนหลังได้ที่ด้านหลัง)

การปรับปรุงที่สำคัญๆ ได้แก่

1. การปรับปรุงรายปี ตั้งแต่ปี 2549 - 2551 ส่งผลให้อัตราการขยายตัวของ GDP เปลี่ยนแปลงไปจากเดิม โดยขยายตัวร้อยละ 5.1 ร้อยละ 4.9 และร้อยละ 2.5 เทียบกับเดิมที่ขยายตัวร้อยละ 5.2 ร้อยละ 4.9 และร้อยละ 2.6 ตามลำดับ ขณะที่อัตราการขยายตัวในแต่ละไตรมาสของ 3 ปีดังกล่าวเปลี่ยนแปลงเล็กน้อย นอกจากนี้ในปี 2552 มีการปรับข้อมูลตามข้อมูลล่าสุดทำให้ไตรมาสที่ 1 หดตัวร้อยละ 7.1 สำหรับไตรมาสที่ 2 หดตัวร้อยละ 4.9 เช่นเดิม
2. การปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนตุลาคม 2552 ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
3. ข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูก และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตร ในรอบเดือนกันยายน 2552 ของกระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลรายจ่ายรัฐบาลส่วนกลาง ตามข้อมูลจากระบบ GFMS และดัชนีค่าตอบแทนแรงงานของข้าราชการ
5. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลรายการส่งออกและนำเข้าสินค้าและบริการ ตามข้อมูลล่าสุดของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย ณ วันที่ 30 ตุลาคม 2552
6. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไป ตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะนำเสนอในเอกสาร โดยสามารถดูได้ที่ www.nesdb.go.th

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุนและเร่งรัดข้อมูลเพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส ให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำเพิ่มขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q3/2009 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q1/2006 in consistent with the annual National Income of Thailand, 2008 Edition. The major revised items are as follows.

1. Revision of annual data from 2006-2008 has resulted in changes of GDP growth from 5.2%, 4.9% and 2.6% to 5.1%, 4.9% and 2.5%, respectively. It also moderately affected QGDP growth of the first and second quarters of 2008 was 7.1% and 4.9%, respectively.
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Bank of Thailand issued in October 2009.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production by using the crop forecast database in September 2009 from the Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.
4. Revising central government expenditure in line with data from GFMS and civil servant salary index.
5. Revising goods and services receipts and payment following the revised balance of payment from the Bank of Thailand issued in October 30, 2009.
6. Since Q1/2006, the supporting tables have no longer been published in the GDP quarterly report. (download from www.nesdb.go.th)

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 THIRD QUARTER 2009

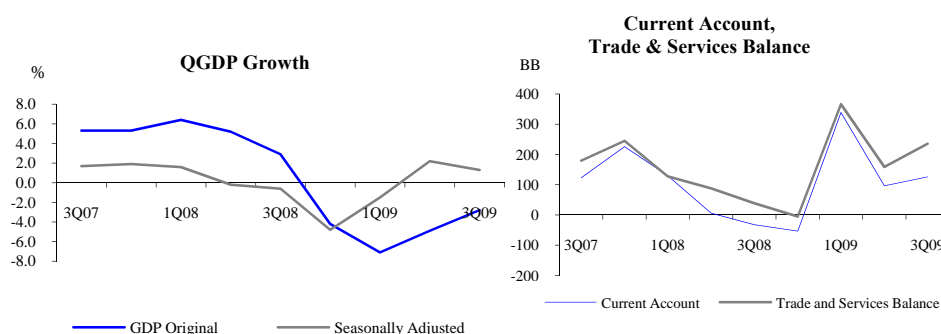
GDP 3Q09 declined by 2.8% recovering from a drop of 4.9% in 2Q09.

The overall Thai economy 3Q09 showed recovery signal which gross domestic product contracted by 2.8% compared to a fall of 7.1% in 1Q09 and 4.9% in 2Q09. This was primarily from government expenditure which continuously expanded by 4.7%. Meanwhile, household consumption expenditure and domestic investment declined by 1.3% and 6.3% improving from previous quarter as a result of consecutive impact on the first government stimulus package (SP1) and low unemployment rate whilst boosting up household purchasing power. In addition, public investment kept increasing with the rate of 8.0% in 3Q09. Exports of goods and services fell by 15.0% whereas imports significantly rose by 23.8%.

Agricultural production contracted by 2.5% as a result of a decline in crops whereas livestock and fishery production increased. Non-agricultural production fell by 2.8% improving from an 8.0% and 5.2% drop in 1Q09 and 2Q09 respectively. A moderate contraction of non-agricultural sector was originated from a shallow drop in manufacturing sector as a result of recovery signal in export demand. Obviously, service sector expanded in almost all items especially an escalating drop in hotel and restaurant, transport and communication as a result of higher numbers of tourist. Meanwhile, public service kept expanding in public administration, education and health.

Seasonally adjusted gross domestic product increased by 1.3%, consecutively expanding for two quarters, which showed technical recovery of an economy.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2009 (%)								
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Agriculture	3.5	4.6	8.1	3.3	0.0	2.7	-1.3	-2.5
Non agriculture	2.4	6.6	5.0	2.9	-4.7	-8.0	-5.2	-2.8
GDP	2.5	6.4	5.2	2.9	-4.2	-7.1	-4.9	-2.8
GDP (Q-o-Q)								
Seasonally adjusted		1.6	-0.2	-0.6	-4.8	-1.5	2.2	1.3



Gross domestic product at current market price valued at Baht 2,223.6 billion in 3Q09 and gross national product (GNP) registered at the value of Baht 2,085.1 billion whereas the real GNP contracted by 5.3%.

Balance of trade and services at current market valued at Baht 235.5 billion in 3Q09. After incorporated net factor income and net foreign transfers from aboard, current accounts (CA) became surplus with the value of Baht 125.9 billion.

GDP implicit price deflator in 3Q09 remained unchanged whereas producer and consumer price indices fell by 10.2% and 2.2% respectively.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Domestic production fell by 2.8% as a result of contraction of non-agricultural sector and deepened drop in agricultural sector

Domestic production contracted by 2.8% escalating from a drop of 7.1% and 4.9% in 1Q09 and 2Q09 chronologically as a part of 2.5% fall in agricultural sector due to a fall in production of major crops . Non-agricultural sector fell by 2.8% which was largely from an escalating drop of manufacturing sector in response to some export demand recovery. Service sector improved partly from hotel and restaurant along with transport and communication, which was mainly due to an increase of numbers of tourist. In addition, production and sales of electricity began expanding.

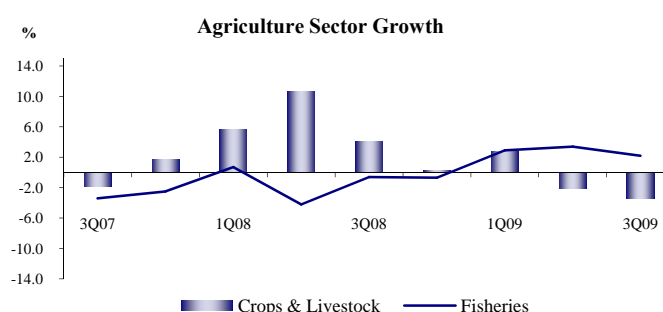
Agriculture

Agricultural product declined by 2.5% deepening from a fall of 1.3% in previous quarter as a result of a 5.4% contraction of crop production. On the contrary, fishery and livestock production expanded by 2.2% and 0.7% respectively.

Production of crops fell whilst livestock and fishery increased

- **Crops** fell by 5.4% continuously declining from previous quarter which partly from a drop of major crops was from namely cassava, oil palm, and rubber. Such a fall was largely from a drop of agricultural price which was unable to persuade production. In addition, last year production was so high that the base value affected to an expansion for this quarter.
- **Livestock** increased slightly by 0.7% as a result of a production expansion of swine, cattle, dairy, and poultry production.
- **Fishery** grew by 2.2% in response to an expansion of exports of shrimp item.

Agricultural price level contracted by 10.4% reversing from a 1.8% rise in previous quarter. A fall of price was mainly found from paddy, cassava, maize, rubber, and oil palm nut. Meanwhile, price of livestock increased by 11.1%, which was partly from rising prices of swine, dairy, and eggs. Furthermore, price of fishery rose by 12.5% consecutively inclining from 5.1% in previous quarter as a result of an increase in global demand for shrimp item.



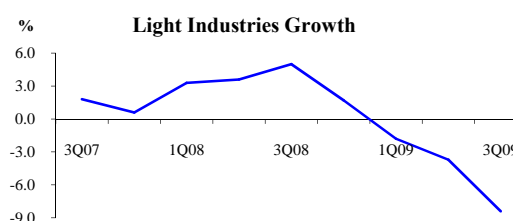
Manufacturing of raw materials expanded, capital and technology goods fairly dropped, whilst light industry continuously contracted-

Manufacturing production contracted by 5.9% improving from an 8.7% drop from previous quarter. An escalating fall was originated from raw material and capital and technology items began recovering while light industry kept decreasing.

Manufacturing Sector Growth		(%)						
Industrial Types	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Light industries	3.4	3.3	3.6	5.0	1.8	-1.7	-3.7	-8.4
Raw material	-4.5	2.3	-1.5	-5.6	-13.0	-9.3	-4.9	1.9
Capital and tech. goods	10.1	23.0	17.9	12.8	-8.9	-28.7	-14.0	-7.6
Total	3.9	10.3	7.7	5.4	-6.8	-14.4	-8.7	-5.9

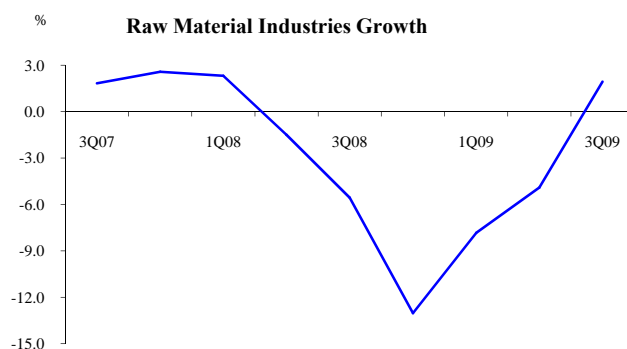
Light industry fell by 8.4% deepening from a 3.7% fall from previous quarter, which enabled to describe mainly from;

- **Foods and beverages** contracted by 10.2% which was from a consecutive fall of 22.9% in beverage item while food item slightly expanded by 1.2% as a result of export expansion in preserved fruit and vegetable item .
- **Garment and wearing apparel** fell by 12.1% in response to persistent export contraction.
- **Leather and leather products** declined by 4.5%, which was partly from a fall export demand for partner trader country.
- **Furniture and jewelry** dropped by 2.9% as a result of export contraction along with a fall of domestic demand due to economic slump.



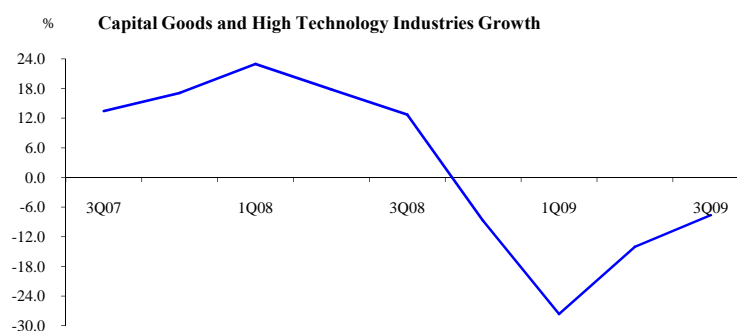
Raw material industries expanded by 1.9% improving from a 4.9% drop in previous quarter, which enabled to describe from;

- **Petroleum refinery product** rose by 9.3% as a result of domestic demand expansion and base effect due to maintenance period in last year.
- **Chemical and chemical products** expanded by 4.2% as a part of an increase in demand of downstream industry of petrochemical industry.



Capital goods and high technology industries contracted by 7.6% recovering from a drop of 14.0% in previous quarter, which described largely from the following items.

- **Office machinery** rose by 6.1% which was partly from an expansion of hard disk drive production and computer and peripheral devices in response to a higher global market demand.
- **Motor vehicles** fell by 20.3% improving from a 35.7% drop in previous quarter. Such an expansion was mainly from sales of passenger car whilst commercial vehicle kept contracting.
- **Machinery and equipments** declined by 15.1%, which was chiefly from a decrease of air-conditioners, fans, and other electrical domestic appliances along with lower export demand.



Consumption of electricity expanded in residential, small enterprise, special purpose users, and government sector while large, medium, and others kept falling.

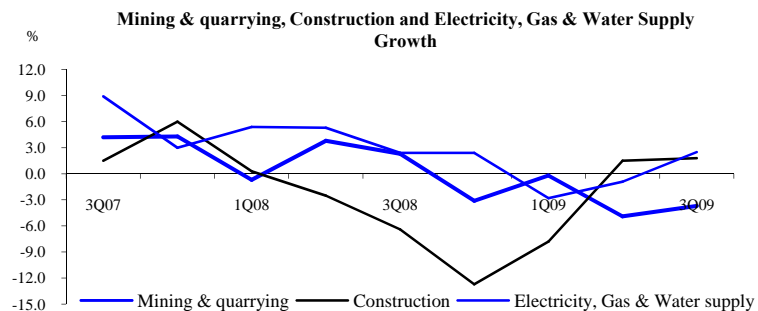
Electricity, gas and water supply Expanded by 2.5% reversing from a 0.9% drop in previous quarter,. Such an expansion was from that electricity – the largest share of items – rose by 3.3% turning up from a 0.5% drop from previous quarter in response to a 1.0% increase in demand for electricity. Electricity consumption of residential, small enterprises, special purpose users, and government sector increased while large and medium enterprises and other users kept contracting. Water supply grew by 3.0%, the same level as previous quarter. On the contrary, production of processed gas declined by 8.3% as a result of a drop in natural gas production.

Electricity Consumption Growth		2008							2009		
		2008	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Residential		2.7	6.0	1.2	2.9	1.0	2.7	5.3	6.4		
<i>Ratio</i>		21.8	20.8	22.5	21.7	22.1	23.0	24.2	22.9		
Small ent.		3.0	7.4	2.7	4.7	-2.5	1.7	4.0	4.6		
<i>Ratio</i>		10.4	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.8		
Medium ent.		0.4	1.6	-0.5	3.6	-3.4	-8.5	-3.6	-1.1		
<i>Ratio</i>		17.3	17.3	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.9		
Large ent.		1.2	7.0	4.9	1.7	-8.5	-14.4	-8.0	-2.1		
<i>Ratio</i>		41.8	43.0	41.4	41.8	41.0	39.5	39.0	40.5		
Special ent.		5.1	9.2	6.0	4.8	0.5	-1.8	1.2	4.6		
<i>Ratio</i>		3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3		
Public Sector		3.9	6.9	2.3	4.2	2.2	3.5	5.9	6.7		
<i>Ratio</i>		3.3	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8		
Others		-5.6	-0.5	-3.0	-8.4	-10.8	-4.5	-2.5	-9.2		
<i>Ratio</i>		2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.9		
Total		1.6	5.8	2.7	2.5	-4.4	-7.0	-2.1	1.0		

Sources: MEA and PEA

Natural gas and crude oil production consecutively fell from previous quarter.

Mining and quarrying contracted by 3.7%, escalating from a drop of 4.9% in previous quarter. Natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and crude oil – the largest share of mining and quarrying item – declined by 6.3% deepening from a 6.0 drop in previous quarter. Such a contraction was a production reduction of natural and liquefied natural gas. In addition, other mining item fell by 4.4% deepening from a drop of 3.0% in previous quarter. This resulted from the lower production of construction materials i.e. gypsum and marble stone, including dolomite stone. In contrast, lignite production grew by 7.3% significantly reversing from a 10.5% fall in previous quarter as a result of higher production of lignite field in Mae Moh – the largest lignite field in the country.



**Construction expanded
by 1.8%**

Construction grew by 1.8% improving from a 1.5% rise in previous quarter as a result of public construction. The government expedited budget disbursement for construction projects namely construction and improvement of intercity highway number 9 (Eastern outer ring Bang Pa In – Bang Pi) where the Department of Highways aimed to complete by New Year. In addition, construction of state enterprises continued to expand such as gas separation unit 6 in Rayong by Petroleum Authority of Thailand along with construction of dual track railway – the eastern coastal line between Chachoengsao, Sri Racha and Laem Chabang by the State Railway of Thailand, etc. Meanwhile, private construction was likely to improve, which had been seen from construction project on residential condominium nearby Mass Rapid Transit system (MRT) and Bangkok vicinity area. This resulted from the lower that interest rates and prices of construction materials kept lowing along with a construction expansion of industrial buildings although facing environmental problems in some areas.

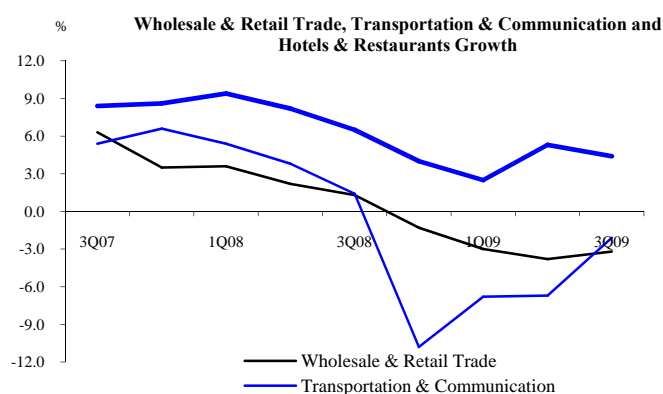
**Telecommunication and
Transportation kept
contracting**

Transportation and communication Telecommunication shrank by 2.1% improving from a 6.7% fall in previous quarter. Contraction was partly from a 2.0% fall of transportation in 3Q09 escalating from an 8.6% fall in previous quarter. Improvement was a result of an increase in number of air passengers whereas telecommunication contracted by 2.2% compared to a 3.5% drop in previous quarter.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth							(%)		
	2008	2008					2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3
Transport	-2.9	3.1	2.5	-1.1	-15.1		-8.9	-8.6	-2.0
Land transport	3.5	1.7	3.0	7.1	2.4		0.5	2.5	-1.1
Air transport	-9.6	3.8	1.5	-7.4	-32.2		-16.9	-17.6	-6.6
Water transport	3.1	9.0	7.9	1.6	-5.2		-6.7	-10.0	3.7

**Wholesale, retail trades
improved**

Wholesale and retail trade contracted by 3.2% slightly recovering from a 3.8% fall in previous quarter as a result of a drop of wholesale and retail trade by 3.0%. A fall was originated from lower agricultural product along with import slowdown. Repairing of autos, motorcycles, personal and household appliances shrank by 8.0% slightly recovering from an 8.8 contraction in previous quarter. This was from that auto repairing, car care, and personal and household appliances fell by 10.9% and 1.8% respectively



Hotel and restaurants recovered

Hotel and restaurants shrank by 2.8% improving from a 5.7% contraction in previous quarter. Restaurant service fell by 1.9% recovering from a 0.4% drop in 2Q09. In addition, hotel services declined by 4.5%, chiefly improving from a 16.3% fall in previous quarter in response to a tiny decline in numbers of tourist, which decreased by 2.7% compared to a 16.5% fall in previous quarter. The main reason was from a spread of the new influenza A (H1N1) 2009 in July, which intensified in several provinces in Thailand. This led to the numbers of tourist declined by 14.2% and later improved to 17.4% in September due to base effect from last year in which number of visitors was obviously low along with political unrest in this period. Furthermore, during July and August, there were meetings of ASEAN Summit and international sports management of ASEAN group helped alleviating confidence of foreign tourists. Additionally, hotel occupied rate was at 46.9% decreasing from 53.2% in the same period of last year.

Number of Foreign Tourists						(1,000 Persons)		
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Asian	7,615	2,114	2,050	1,878	1,573	1,685	1,566	1,815
European	3,957	1,446	721	725	1,065	1,272	693	732
American	903	279	219	189	216	231	185	190
Others	2,061	488	560	540	473	457	519	552
Total	14,536	4,327	3,550	3,332	3,327	3,643	2,964	3,289
Growth Rate (YoY)	0.5	12.9	13.6	-3.4	-18.0	-15.8	-16.5	-2.7

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand, and the Bank of Thailand

Financial intermediation continue to expand

Financial intermediation grew by 4.4% slowing down from a 5.3% growth in previous quarter. Income from net interest of commercial banks decelerated as a result of a contraction of interest receipts from loans, especially from business sector although facing lower interest payment due to a decline in deposits. Other financial institutions namely Government Housing Bank, Government savings Bank, Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, and securities companies continued to grow.

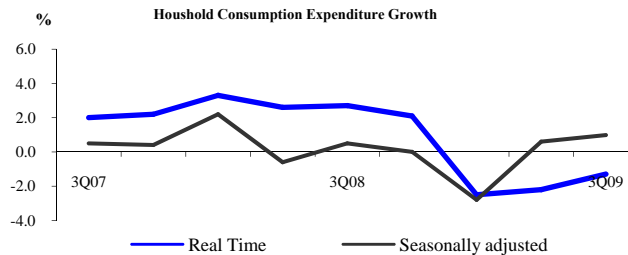
Public service grew while business services contracted

Other services 2.4% accelerating from a 0.8% rise in previous quarter. Public administration and education services increased by 5.9% and 3.0% higher than an expansion of 3.7% and 0.1% respectively in previous quarter. In addition, health services rose by 3.5% compared to a 1.0% rise in previous quarter. This resulted from that public health service grew by 3.9% compared to a 1.7% increase in previous quarter. Private service sector grew by 2.6 %. Real estate, renting and business services remained the same level to previous quarter, which grew by 0.1% as a result of a 1.5% rise in housing rents compared to a 1.3% growth in previous quarter. In contrast, business services decreased by 2.5%, reversing from a 5.5% expansion in previous quarter. Community services grew by 0.7% improving from a 1.2% contraction as a result of a 2.9% increase in radio and television broadcasting services compared to a 1.7% fall in previous quarter. Beauty, sports, zoological services, and film production and theater service grew by 7.4% compared to a 6.7% rise in previous quarter. Government lottery, laundry and other services shrank by 0.2%, 4.8% and 8.3%, respectively.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption fell by 1.3% compared to a fall of 2.2% in previous quarter. After seasonally adjustment, consumption increased by 1.0%.



Household consumption expenditure contracted by 1.3% recovering from 2Q09.

In 3Q09, household purchasing power rose as a result of continuously decreasing in unemployment with the rate of 1.2%, inflation, and interest rates in conjunction with the first stimulus package (SP1) which boosted up consumers' confidence. However, falling of farm income and prices of major crops such as paddy, rubber, and cassava led household consumption expenditure to continuously decline with recovering signal, which found from a rise in durable goods consumption expenditure namely vehicles.

Credit card expense and consumer confident index (CCI)		(Billions of Baht)						
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Labor force (1,000 persons)	37,647	36,673	37,543	38,279	38,093	37,487	38,487	38,807
Unemployed (1,000 persons)	514	583	511	457	504	768	673	460
Unemployment Rate	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.2
Credit card (cash advance)	921	237	222	227	235	225	216	228
Growth (%)	9.5	13.5	11.4	11.9	2.2	-5.1	-2.8	0.6
Consumer confident index	77.8	79.4	78.9	77.8	74.9	74.0	72.0	74.5
Growth (%)	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.6	-1.9	-6.8	-8.7	-4.2

Sources : National Statistic Office, Bank of Thailand and UTCC

Household consumption expenditure in the domestic market excluding non-resident decreased by 1.1%.

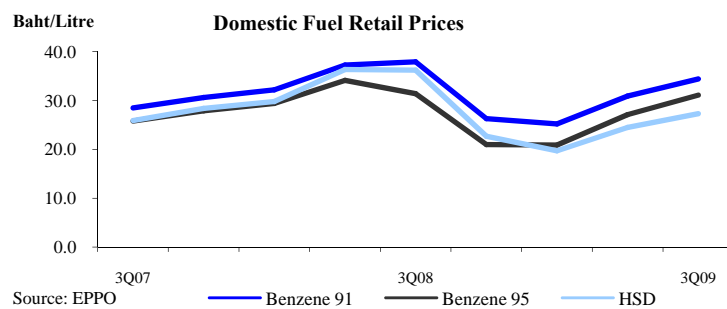
Rate of growth of household consumption expenditure		(%)						
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
PCE in the domestic market	2.7	5.1	3.8	2.2	-0.2	-4.6	-3.6	-2.1
Less : Expenditure of non-resident in the domestic market	-0.2	16.1	12.3	-6.0	-21.6	-19.0	-21.3	-11.1
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.1
Plus : Expenditure of residents abroad	-10.6	-7.0	-8.2	-13.3	-12.7	-7.6	-23.9	-9.8
PCE	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.1	-2.5	-2.2	-1.3

Expenditure classified by item

Agriculture, forestry, and fishery increased by 2.9% with a rise of vegetable and fruit consumption by 5.9% whereas seafood consumption continued to contract by 3.3% in response to a fall of production.

Food, beverages, tobacco, and textiles fell by 2.4%, compared to a fall of 3.0% in previous quarter, due to a reduction of beverage consumption by 6.1%, cigarette consumption by 10.5%, and wearing apparel and other textiles consumption by 5.0%, whereas meat and simple agricultural processing product expanded by 0.1%, dairy and dairy products by 17.5%, and rice, flour and flour products by 3.4%.

Electricity, gas, and water supply grew continuously by 6.0%. An expansion was mainly from electricity and water consumption with the rate of 6.4% and 4.3% respectively. Some parts of expansion were from government measure to alleviate household burden on electricity and water expenses.



Transport equipment declined by 5.6%, improving from a fall of 17.4% in previous quarter as a result of higher household purchasing power along with launching promotion scheme to attract customers. It had been seen that sales of passenger cars rose by 4.8% recovering a fall of 8.6% in previous quarter. However, numbers of new registered pickup trucks and motorcycles decreased by 20.5% and 12.9%, respectively.

Sales of transport vehicles

(units)	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger and Commercial Cars	615,270	161,736	159,739	139,783	154,012	107,774	123,654	135,056
Toyota	261,955	66,959	68,963	59,811	66,222	44,404	50,783	58,478
Isuzu	133,390	35,988	35,203	30,319	31,880	23,558	25,300	26,300
Honda	90,807	22,437	20,689	20,818	26,863	18,360	21,607	23,032
Others	129,118	36,352	34,884	28,835	29,047	21,452	25,964	27,246
Passenger Cars	226,805	53,242	57,177	55,958	60,428	43,969	52,088	56,749
Toyota	106,615	25,483	28,406	26,506	26,220	20,538	20,905	25,935
Honda	81,888	19,170	18,330	19,140	25,248	17,250	20,544	21,545
Others	38,302	8,589	10,441	10,312	8,960	6,181	10,639	9,269
Commercial Cars	388,465	108,494	102,562	83,825	93,584	63,805	71,566	78,307
Toyota	155,340	41,476	40,557	33,305	40,002	23,866	29,878	32,543
Isuzu	133,390	35,988	35,203	30,319	31,880	23,558	25,300	26,300
Others	99,735	31,030	26,802	20,201	21,702	16,381	16,388	19,464

Source: Toyota Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Hotels and restaurants contracted by 2.1% with recovering signal. Hotel service dropped by 3.1% and restaurant service decreased by 1.6% in consequence of the government stimulus package and domestic tourism stimulus scheme. However, numbers of inbound tourists dropped by 2.7% compared to a fall of 16.5% in previous quarter.

Transport and communications services decreased by 2.1%. This resulted from a 3.6% decline of telecommunication service on account of registered subscriber's numbers of mobile phone which decelerated by 7.1% and basic telephone lines continuously contracted by 0.5%. In addition, transport service dropped by 0.8%.

Subscribers of telephone numbers

(Ending Period)	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Basic telephone (thousand units)	6,665	6,722	6,723	6,638	6,665	6,648	6,620	6,602
Population to registered number	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1
Mobile phone (thousand units)	61,984	55,324	57,554	59,861	61,984	62,703	63,541	64,091
Prepaid system	55,353	49,675	51,750	53,661	55,353	56,078	56,681	57,185
Postpaid system	6,631	5,649	5,804	6,200	6,631	6,625	6,859	6,906
Population to registered number	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

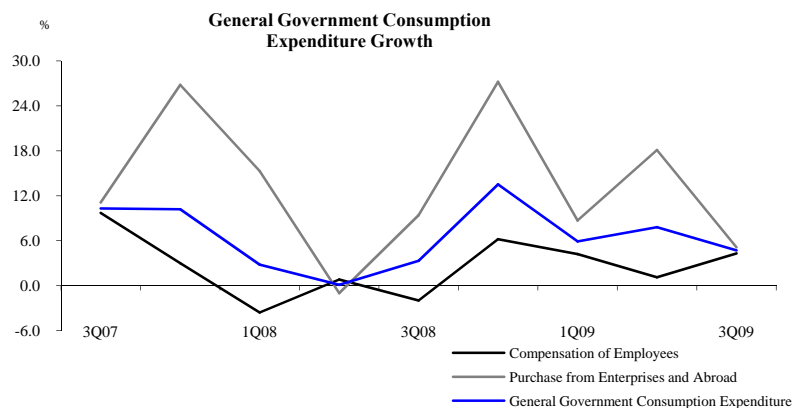
Considering consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food item increased by 3.2% whereas other service and non-food items contracted by 2.5%. Particularly, non-food item declined by 1.0%, consisted of non-durable goods (excluding foods) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils. Expenditure on semi-durable goods – consisted of clothing, footwear and household equipment – contracted by 10.3%. At the same time, durable goods – vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, televisions – dropped by 8.5%. Meanwhile, expenditure on services increased by 2.8% slowing down from 4.8% in previous quarter as a result of expansions of net tourist expenditure by 11.5%, education and health care by 3.0%, finance and insurance by 7.3%, and other services by 5.0%. In contrast, hotel and restaurant, and transport and communication services declined at the same rate by 2.1%.

Growth rate of private consumption expenditure classified by durable appearance						(%)		
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	-2.5	-2.2	-1.3
Food	1.9	3.4	1.8	-0.1	2.7	1.2	-0.2	3.2
Other than food	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.5	-3.5	-2.7	-2.5
Non-durable products (excluding food)	1.6	4.3	2.4	0.1	-0.4	-3.7	-2.0	-1.0
Semi-durable products	4.0	6.5	5.3	5.3	-0.4	-8.6	-9.1	-10.3
Durable products	10.9	11.7	13.0	10.0	8.9	-18.0	-13.8	-8.5
Services	1.4	-2.7	-0.8	4.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	2.8

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

Overall disbursement of fiscal year 2009 including supplementary budget registered at Baht 1,790,863 million. This accounted for 91.8% of the total budget of year 2009. In 3Q09, disbursement rate increased by 21.1% compared to 3Q08. Meanwhile, disbursement in 3Q09 at current budget recorded at Baht 407,877 million, whereas Baht 74,658 million belonged to the capital budget.

- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices recorded at Baht 336,052 million, which rose by 5.4%. At the same time, compensation of employees increased by 7.3%, equivalent to Baht 217,167 million. Meanwhile, net purchases from enterprises and abroad grew by 2.2% with the value of Baht 118,885 million in this quarter.
- Government consumption expenditure in real term grew by 4.7% as a result of the increase in both compensation of employees and net purchases from government enterprises and abroad by 4.3% and 5.1%, respectively.



Disbursement of government budget			(Baht in Billion)		
	Since the 1 st Quarter of FY			Jul.-Sep.	
	2008	2009	%Δ	2008	%Δ
Total	1,532.5	1,790.9	16.9	398.4	21.1
Disbursement Rate (%)	92.3	91.8		24.0	24.7

Source : GFMS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

GFCF decreased by the rate of 6.3% better than previous quarter

GFCF showed economic recovery signal with a contraction of 6.3% improving from previous quarter as a result of an expansion of public investment which increased by the rate of 8.0%. Meanwhile, private investment showed a positive signal in both construction and machinery, and investment on equipments.

Private investment fell by the rate of 12.2% escalating from a 16.1% drop in previous quarter due to a favorable signal from export-related manufacturing products. Investors began importing machinery and equipments especially in agricultural and food industry.

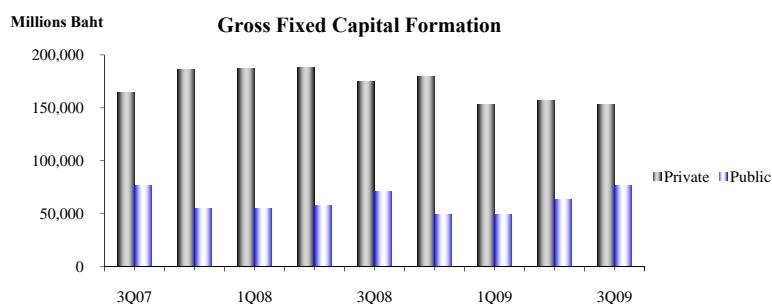
- **Private construction** fell by the rate of 6.3% compared to a 7.5% drop in previous quarter. This resulted from that residential construction contracted by the rate of 15.1% compared to 17.4% drop in previous quarter due to an incentive interest rate for small projects and a drop of material price. Meanwhile, factory construction declined by the rate of 16.5% compared to 19.8% drop in previous quarter. This was from that large business was unable to recover due to the lack of confidence in overall economy along with Maptaphut industrial estate facing environmental problems.
- **Private machinery and equipments** dropped by 14.0% compared to an 18.5% drop in previous quarter. This resulted from transport and office equipments showed favorable signal, especially bus service which registered numbers increased by the rate of 9.2%. At the same time, other transport equipments had a positive sign especially on truck and commercial vehicles.

GFCF Growth		(%)						
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Construction	-4.6	1.9	-2.2	-5.9	-12.3	-7.9	1.9	2.1
Private	0.1	0.6	1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-8.9	-7.5	-6.3
Public	-9.1	3.2	-5.9	-9.6	-23.2	-6.8	12.0	9.5
Equipment	4.3	7.8	4.5	7.0	-1.6	-19.6	-16.0	-11.1
Private	4.1	8.2	5.1	8.6	-4.1	-20.3	-18.5	-14.0
Public	5.4	4.6	0.7	-1.2	22.1	-14.0	2.4	5.0
Total GFCF	1.2	5.9	2.3	1.9	-5.0	-15.9	-10.2	-6.3
Private	3.2	6.5	4.3	6.0	-3.4	-17.8	-16.1	-12.2
Public	-4.6	3.7	-3.7	-7.0	-10.3	-9.0	8.7	8.0

Public investment grew by the rate of 8.0% as a result of encouraging disbursement policy from both central and local government as well as state enterprise for continual projects. In contrast, the Stimulus Package 2 (SP2) project or “investing from strength to strength” was unable to disburse.

- **Public construction** grew by the rate of 9.5% originating from central and local government which grew by the rate of 8.9%. This was the result of rural water resource office construction of Royal Irrigation Department and road construction of Department of Highways, especially intercity motorway number 9 repairing project. In addition, state enterprise construction rose by the rate of 11.2% which was mostly from continual projects namely construction of gas separation plant by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) and dual track railway project by the State Railway of Thailand the eastern seaboard area.
- **Public machinery and equipments** increased by 5.0% compared to a 2.4% rise in previous quarter. This resulted from an increase of 0.2% and 10.0% in central and local authorities respectively. In the mean time, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited imported commercial aircrafts with the value of Baht 4,200 million.

Private Construction Growth						(%)		
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Residential	0.9	-5.2	6.4	3.1	-1.2	-10.4	-17.4	-15.1
Commercial	6.2	14.2	9.7	4.5	-2.8	-9.8	-5.2	-14.1
Factory	-4.8	5.9	-10.9	-14.4	2.1	-3.4	19.8	16.5
Others	-3.9	10.8	-13.8	-14.2	2.0	-6.8	19.5	26.5
Total	0.1	0.6	1.6	-1.4	-0.5	-8.9	-7.5	-6.3



Change in Inventories

Change in inventories kept running down with the value of Baht 93,325 million at current market price, and decreasing three consecutive quarters owing to stock depletion of agricultural goods and manufacturing goods.

Overall production in this quarter continued to expand for 2 consecutive quarters, the stock of manufacturing goods kept declining as a result of higher exports demand along with expansion of public consumption expenditure and investment, except household expenditure which showed decreasing growth. The stock of food and beverage, especially frozen shrimp, significantly fell as a result of major producer countries namely China, Vietnam, and India facing natural disaster coupled with the economic recovery of import countries and the cancellation of anti-dumping duties. The stock of other manufacturing goods with high decrease comprised office equipment, computers and electronic parts, iron and steel, and paper products. The non-monetary gold inventory was also low due to higher export as a result of rising prices in the world market. However, the stock of wearing apparels increased due to higher demand for exports as well as some new opening of garment factories. The stock of agricultural goods such as paddy fell in this quarter due to an off harvest season period. In addition, rice mill continued producing rice to market.

External Sectors

Both exports and import reveal a brilliant blinker

Merchandise exports shriveled by 16.0% improving from previous quarter which was largely from transaction of high technology products. Several major export commodities slightly fell particularly in computer parts, electrical apparatus, integrated circuits, and passenger cars, resulting from the recovery of trading partner countries. Exports toward ASEAN and the United State of America increased whereas export to Japan and the European Union market deepened contraction, especially agricultural product and rubbers.

Services receipts decreased by 10.1% in 3Q09 recovering from a drop of 16.3% in 2Q09 as a result of tourism receipt improvement. The number of inbound tourist dropped by 2.7% compared to 16.5% fall in previous quarter due to global economic upturn.

Merchandise imports declined by 25.0% which was persistent decline for two consecutive quarters. Such a fall was mainly from a contraction of consumer goods, raw materials and intermediate goods, as well as capital goods in response to domestic consumption and production.

Services payments fell by 18.2% deepening from a 7.0% drop in 2Q09 owing to the higher payment transactions on freight and travel services. Furthermore, other service payment item went down reversing from a tiny expansion in previous quarter.

Exports and Imports

(Unit: Billions of Baht)

	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
At Current Market Prices								
Export Goods	5,831	1,349	1,485	1,669	1,328	1,179	1,177	1,381
Growth Rate	11.9	12.7	19.9	25.3	-8.1	-12.6	-20.7	-17.3
Import Goods	5,829	1,326	1,448	1,678	1,377	903	1,043	1,207
Growth Rate	22.1	21.5	21.1	38.6	8.0	-31.8	-28.0	-28.1
Trade Balance	2	23	37	-9	-49	275	135	174
At 1988 Prices								
Export Goods	2,579	633	664	699	583	520	513	587
Growth Rate	6.0	9.0	13.9	11.3	-9.2	-17.9	-22.8	-16
Import Goods	2,046	491	516	555	484	318	363	416
Growth Rate	8.4	10.2	7.7	14.9	1.0	-35.1	-29.6	-25.0
Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	33.4	32.4	32.3	33.9	34.9	35.3	34.7	34.0

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator was same level compared with 2Q09. The consumer price index and producer price kept dropping by 2.2% and 10.2% from a fall of 2.8% and 7.0% in previous quarter, respectively.

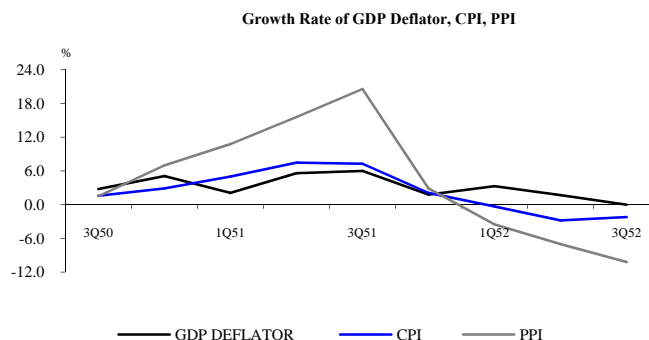


Table 1 Balance Sheet of GDP and Expenditure at Current Market Prices (Original)

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Private Consumption Expenditure	4,997,728	1,219,273	1,274,120	1,250,636	1,253,699	1,200,256	1,243,761	1,233,330	3,744,029	3,677,347
General Government Consumption Expenditure	1,128,229	263,141	271,700	318,737	274,651	281,186	290,563	336,052	853,578	907,801
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,488,944	619,937	630,840	641,310	596,857	516,442	542,148	574,664	1,892,087	1,633,254
Change in Inventories	131,412	35,188	-11,486	41,632	66,078	-154,143	-32,083	-93,235	65,334	-279,461
Net Exports of Goods and Services	248,609	127,385	88,059	38,585	-5,420	366,371	158,783	235,475	254,029	760,629
- Goods	1,597	22,836	36,959	-9,123	-49,075	275,434	134,684	173,500	50,672	583,618
- Services	247,012	104,549	51,100	47,708	43,655	90,937	24,099	61,975	203,357	177,011
Exports of Goods and Services	6,941,526	1,662,721	1,739,789	1,934,054	1,604,962	1,457,372	1,389,127	1,619,931	5,336,564	4,466,430
- Goods	5,831,086	1,348,501	1,485,037	1,669,292	1,328,256	1,178,921	1,177,249	1,380,565	4,502,830	3,736,735
- Services	1,110,440	314,220	254,752	264,762	276,706	278,451	211,878	239,366	833,734	729,695
Imports of Goods and Services	6,692,917	1,535,336	1,651,730	1,895,469	1,610,382	1,091,001	1,230,344	1,384,456	5,082,535	3,705,801
- Goods	5,829,489	1,325,665	1,448,078	1,678,415	1,377,331	903,487	1,042,565	1,207,065	4,452,158	3,153,117
- Services	863,428	209,671	203,652	217,054	233,051	187,514	187,779	177,391	630,377	552,684
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	8,994,922	2,264,924	2,253,233	2,290,900	2,185,865	2,210,112	2,203,172	2,286,286	6,809,057	6,699,570
Statistical Discrepancy	80,571	17,998	24,915	7,280	30,378	-18,948	704	-52,738	50,193	-70,982
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	9,075,493	2,282,922	2,278,148	2,298,180	2,216,243	2,191,164	2,203,876	2,233,548	6,859,250	6,628,588

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

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,273,087	564,706	573,503	557,666	577,212	550,737	561,017	550,296	1,695,875	1,662,050
General Government Consumption Expenditure	404,538	93,670	95,364	118,234	97,270	99,181	102,777	123,815	307,268	325,773
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	962,354	241,732	245,899	245,871	228,852	203,411	220,735	230,365	733,502	654,511
Change in Inventories	58,561	14,463	-5,446	12,702	36,842	-66,844	-14,532	-35,156	21,719	-116,532
Net Exports of Goods and Services	635,163	190,448	169,318	161,997	113,400	242,801	156,533	196,820	521,763	596,154
- Goods	532,810	141,866	148,784	143,455	98,705	201,161	149,739	170,492	434,105	521,392
- Services	102,353	48,582	20,534	18,542	14,695	41,640	6,794	26,328	87,658	74,762
Exports of Goods and Services	3,159,121	799,483	796,169	836,027	727,442	666,311	623,121	710,312	2,431,679	1,999,744
- Goods	2,578,582	632,802	664,312	698,761	582,707	519,606	512,782	586,881	1,995,875	1,619,269
- Services	580,539	166,681	131,857	137,266	144,735	146,705	110,339	123,431	435,804	380,475
Imports of Goods and Services	2,523,958	609,035	626,851	674,030	614,042	423,510	466,588	513,492	1,909,916	1,403,590
- Goods	2,045,772	490,936	515,528	555,306	484,002	318,445	363,043	416,389	1,561,770	1,097,877
- Services	478,186	118,099	111,323	118,724	130,040	105,065	103,545	97,103	348,146	305,713
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	4,333,703	1,105,019	1,078,638	1,096,470	1,053,576	1,029,286	1,026,530	1,066,140	3,280,127	3,121,956
Statistical Discrepancy	27,693	28,817	-4,937	-23,727	27,540	24,154	-5,208	-23,445	153	-4,499
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	4,361,396	1,133,836	1,073,701	1,072,743	1,081,116	1,053,440	1,021,322	1,042,695	3,280,280	3,117,457

Table 3 Growth Rate of GDP and Expenditure at 1988 Prices (Original)

Unit: Percent

	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.1	-2.5	-2.2	-1.3	2.9	-2.0
General Government Consumption Expenditure	4.6	2.8	0.1	3.3	13.5	5.9	7.8	4.7	2.1	6.0
Gross Capital Formation	7.1	13.7	-0.4	9.6	6.1	-46.7	-14.2	-24.5	7.5	-28.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1.2	5.9	2.3	1.9	-5.0	-15.9	-10.2	-6.3	3.3	-10.8
- Private	3.2	6.5	4.3	6.0	-3.4	-17.8	-16.1	-12.2	5.6	-15.4
- Public	-4.6	3.7	-3.7	-7.0	-10.3	-9.0	8.7	8.0	-3.0	3.2
Change in Inventories	2,796.2	570.2	-609.0	330.2	285.9	-562.2	-166.8	-376.8	-388.7	-636.5
Exports of Goods and Services	5.1	9.3	12.0	9.8	-9.3	-16.7	-21.7	-15.0	10.3	-17.8
- Goods	6.0	9.0	13.9	11.3	-9.2	-17.9	-22.8	-16.0	11.4	-18.9
- Services	1.3	10.3	3.4	2.7	-9.8	-12.0	-16.3	-10.1	5.7	-12.7
Imports of Goods and Services	8.5	9.5	8.4	14.7	1.7	-30.5	-25.6	-23.8	10.9	-26.5
- Goods	8.4	10.2	7.7	14.9	1.0	-35.1	-29.6	-25.0	11.0	-29.7
- Services	8.6	6.4	11.4	13.5	4.3	-11.0	-7.0	-18.2	10.3	-12.2
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	2.4	6.4	4.9	2.8	-4.2	-6.9	-4.8	-2.8	4.7	-4.8

Table 4. Trade and Services Balance

	Unit: Billions of Baht									
	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Exports of Goods and Services	6,941.5	1,662.7	1,739.8	1,934.1	1,605.0	1,457.4	1,389.1	1,619.9	5,336.6	4,466.4
Growth Rate	10.9	13.1	18.0	22.8	-7.8	-12.4	-20.2	-16.2	18.1	-16.3
Imports of Goods and Services	6,692.9	1,535.3	1,651.7	1,895.5	1,610.4	1,091.0	1,230.3	1,384.5	5,082.5	3,705.8
Growth Rate	20.7	19.8	20.3	35.8	7.8	-28.9	-25.5	-27.0	25.5	-27.1
Trade and Services Balance	248.6	127.4	88.1	38.6	-5.4	366.4	158.8	235.5	254.0	760.6
Percentage to GDP	2.7	5.6	3.9	1.7	-0.2	16.7	7.2	10.5	3.7	11.5
Factor Income from Abroad, Net	-357.0	-35.9	-127.4	-112.1	-81.6	-62.1	-101.5	-148.4	-275.4	-312.0
Current Transfer from Abroad, Net	158.2	38.3	45.2	41.1	33.7	34.4	38.9	38.8	124.5	112.1
Current Account Balance	49.8	129.8	5.8	-32.4	-53.3	338.7	96.2	125.9	103.2	560.8
Percentage to GDP	0.5	5.7	0.3	-1.4	-2.4	15.5	4.4	5.6	1.5	8.5

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

	Unit: Percent									
	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
GDP Deflator	3.8	2.1	5.6	6.0	1.8	3.3	1.7	0.0	4.5	1.7
CPI	5.5	5.0	7.5	7.3	2.1	-0.3	-2.8	-2.2	6.6	-1.8
PPI	12.4	10.8	15.6	20.6	2.9	-3.5	-7.0	-10.2	15.7	-7.0

Table 6. Contribution to GDP and Expenditure Growth at 1988 Prices

	Unit: Percent									
	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2.4	6.2	5.0	2.8	-4.1	-6.7	-4.9	-2.8	4.7	-4.8
Domestic Demand	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	-4.1	-2.8	-1.6	2.5	-2.9
- Private Consumption Expenditure	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-0.7	1.5	-1.0
- Government Consumption Expenditure	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	-1.1	-3.4	-2.3	-1.4	0.7	-2.4
Net Exports	-1.0	1.4	3.6	-1.1	-7.5	4.6	-1.2	3.2	1.3	2.3
-Exports	3.6	6.4	8.4	7.2	-6.6	-11.7	-16.1	-11.7	7.3	-13.2
-Imports	4.6	4.9	4.7	8.3	0.9	-16.4	-14.9	-15.0	6.0	-15.4
Change in Inventories	1.3	1.6	-0.6	1.7	2.4	-7.2	-0.8	-4.5	0.9	-4.2
Gross Domestic Product	2.5	6.4	5.2	2.9	-4.2	-7.1	-4.9	-2.8	4.9	-5.0
Agriculture	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	1.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	-2.7	-5.9	-3.6	-2.4	3.1	-4.0
Construction	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Services	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2	-0.3	1.4	-0.9

Table 7. Growth Rate of Major Items of GDP and Expenditure at Current Market Prices (Seasonally Adjusted) Unit: Percent

	2008p				2009p1		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gross Domestic Expenditure							
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.7	2.0	1.7	-1.0	-4.5	1.7	2.5
Exclude Oversea Visitors	5.0	2.1	1.7	-0.9	-4.6	2.4	2.3
Government Consumption Expenditure	2.6	1.3	3.0	6.3	-3.8	1.6	1.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6.1	-0.7	1.6	-2.9	-14.1	1.4	4.8
Exports of Goods and Services	0.2	5.2	-0.1	-12.3	-4.9	-4.1	4.5
Imports of Goods and Services	10.0	0.9	10.7	-12.4	-27.0	5.3	8.1
Gross Domestic Product							
Agriculture	5.8	9.4	-2.9	-6.8	5.4	4.6	-14.4
Manufacturing	-0.1	1.9	1.7	-11.5	-3.9	6.8	4.9
Construction	0.7	0.6	-1.6	-6.6	-5.5	6.6	0.0
Services	1.4	1.8	0.4	-2.7	1.0	0.5	1.7
GDP	1.3	2.6	0.4	-6.4	-0.3	3.2	0.7

Table 8. Growth Rate of Major Items of GDP and Expenditure at 1988 Prices (Seasonally Adjusted) Unit: Percent

	2008p				2009p1		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gross Domestic Expenditure							
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.2	-0.6	0.5	0.0	-2.8	0.6	1.0
<i>Exclude Oversea Visitors</i>	2.6	-0.5	0.5	0.0	-2.9	1.2	0.7
Government Consumption Expenditure	2.1	-0.7	3.4	9.5	-5.8	1.2	0.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1.3	-2.4	1.3	-5.8	-8.6	3.9	3.7
Exports of Goods and Services	2.0	2.8	-3.1	-10.6	-6.4	-3.5	5.2
Imports of Goods and Services	4.4	0.9	1.3	-4.7	-28.2	8.0	2.0
Gross Domestic Product							
Agriculture	2.4	2.6	-3.1	-1.6	4.7	-1.4	-3.9
Manufacturing	2.9	-1.0	-0.3	-8.0	-5.6	5.5	2.6
Construction	-4.4	-3.3	-2.5	-3.3	1.4	5.8	-1.7
Services	0.8	0.1	-0.4	-2.8	0.4	0.2	1.5
GDP	1.6	-0.2	-0.6	-4.8	-1.5	2.2	1.3

Table 9. GDP by Sector (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2008p	2008p				2009p1			Jan - Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2008p	2009p1
Agriculture	3.5	4.6	8.1	3.3	0.0	2.7	-1.3	-2.5	5.3	-0.1
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4.5	5.6	10.6	4.1	0.2	2.7	-2.1	-3.4	6.7	-0.6
Fishing	-1.0	0.7	-4.2	-0.6	-0.7	2.9	3.4	2.2	-1.1	2.8
Non-Agriculture	2.4	6.6	5.0	2.9	-4.7	-8.0	-5.2	-2.8	4.8	-5.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.6	-0.7	3.8	2.3	-3.1	-0.2	-4.9	-3.7	1.9	-3.0
Manufacturing	3.9	10.3	7.7	5.4	-6.8	-14.4	-8.7	-5.9	7.8	-9.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3.9	5.4	5.3	2.4	2.4	-2.8	-0.9	2.5	4.3	-0.3
Construction	-5.3	0.3	-2.5	-6.4	-12.7	-7.8	1.5	1.8	-3.1	-1.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor	1.5	3.6	2.2	1.3	-1.3	-3.0	-3.8	-3.2	2.4	-3.4
Hotels and Restaurants	1.8	10.1	6.1	0.3	-8.1	-7.0	-5.7	-2.8	5.5	-5.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	-0.4	5.4	3.8	1.4	-10.8	-6.8	-6.7	-2.1	3.6	-5.2
Financial Intermediation	7.0	9.4	8.2	6.5	4.0	2.5	5.3	4.4	8.0	4.1
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	2.4	5.2	2.1	3.1	-0.8	-3.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	-1.1
Public Administration and Defense	1.4	-3.3	3.3	0.3	5.7	6.1	3.7	5.9	0.0	5.2
Education	-1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-4.4	3.1	2.2	0.1	3.0	-2.9	1.8
Health and Social Work	-0.7	-3.9	-2.0	-1.6	4.7	3.8	1.0	3.5	-2.5	2.8
Other Community, Social and Personal	0.6	2.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-2.5	-1.2	0.7	0.8	-1.0
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9
GDP	2.5	6.4	5.2	2.9	-4.2	-7.1	-4.9	-2.8	4.9	-5.0

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

QGDP figures are subject to 2 types of revisions:

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

Abbreviation

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

****การนำข้อความหรือข้อมูลในรายงานนี้ไปใช้เผยแพร่ต่อ โปรดอ้างอิงรายงานและแหล่งข้อมูลด้วย****

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

การจัดทำและเผยแพร่สถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส (QGDP) ตามมาตรฐาน SDDS

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

โดยเฉพาะ QGDP ได้ดำเนินการจัดทำและเผยแพร่ตามมาตรฐาน SDDS (Special Data Dissemination Standard) ของกองทุนการเงินระหว่างประเทศ (IMF) ซึ่งกำหนดให้เผยแพร่สถิติของไตรมาสอ้างอิงภายในสามเดือนหลังสิ้นสุดไตรมาส ปัจจุบันสำนักงานฯ ได้พัฒนาการเผยแพร่ให้เร็วขึ้น เพื่อสนองตอบต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้ โดยกำหนดเผยแพร่ในวันจันทร์ที่สี่ของเดือนที่สองหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิง (8 สัปดาห์) ผ่านวิธีการเผยแพร่ 3 ช่องทาง คือ (1) การแถลงข่าว (2) เอกสาร และ (3) web site คือ www.nesdb.go.th การเผยแพร่ทั้งสามช่องทางนี้โดยปกติจะมีขึ้นพร้อมกันในเวลา 9.30 น ของวันดังกล่าว และเชื่อมโยงไปยัง website ของ IMF ที่ <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/sddsctycatbaselist/?strcode=THA&strcat=NAG00> นอกจากนี้ ได้นำเสนอตารางการเผยแพร่ข้อมูลล่วงหน้าประมาณ 1 ปี ไว้ที่ปกหลังของเอกสารฉบับนี้ด้วย

Data Dissemination of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) according to SDDS

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) is responsible for compiling and disseminating GDP statistics, both quarterly and annually. Data-collection and compilation methods used to compile GDP statistics follow internationally-accepted System of National Accounts set forth by the United Nations. Detailed concepts, definitions and methodology are explained and published under title “Quarterly GDP Compilation Methodology.”

Quarterly GDP has also met Special Data Dissemination Standard of the IMF, which is to release quarterly figures within 3 months after the end of reference quarter. The NESDB had been able to speed up the compilation process to meet users’ demand by releasing data on the fourth Monday of the second months following the reference quarter (8 weeks). The data is available for all users via 3 channels: (1) press release (2) hard copy and (3) NESDB website, which is www.nesdb.go.th. The data can be accessed at the same time, normally at 9.30 am of the date previously informed. The website is also linked to the IMF’s SDDS page at <http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/sddsctycatbaselist/?strcode=THA&strcat=NAG00>

In addition, 1-year advance-release calendar is also available on the back of this book.

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2552

(Gross Domestic Product: Q3/2009)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 23 พฤศจิกายน 2552 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 23rd November 2009

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2552

Forthcoming issues; GDP 4th quarter 2009

วันจันทร์ที่ 22 กุมภาพันธ์ 2553 เวลา 9.30 น.

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ผู้ประสานงาน

Contact persons

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FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2009

DECEMBER

- 30 National Income of Thailand 2008
(publication)
- Input-Output 2005
(internet only)
- Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2008
(statistic tables on internet)
- Newsletter : Q3/2009
(internet only)

MARCH

- 31 Newsletter : Q4/2009
(internet only)

JUNE

- 30 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2009 Provision
(statistic tables on internet)
- Newsletter : Q1/2010
(internet only)

SEPTEMBER

- 30 Newsletter : Q2/2010
(internet only)

2010

JANUARY

- 29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2008 (statistic tables on internet)

APRIL

JULY

- 30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2009
(publication)

OCTOBER

- 29 National Income of Thailand 2009
(statistic tables on internet)

FEBRUARY

- 22 GDP : Q4/2009
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)
- 26 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2008 (publication)
- Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2008
(publication)

MAY

- 24 GDP : Q1/2010
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)
- 31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2009
(statistic tables on internet)

AUGUST

- 23 GDP : Q2/2010
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

NOVEMBER

- 22 GDP : Q3/2010
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

2010

DECEMBER

- 30 National Income of Thailand 2009
(publication)
- Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2009
(statistic tables on internet)
- Newsletter : Q3/2010
(internet only)

2011

JANUARY

- 31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2009 (internet only)

FEBRUARY

- 21 GDP : Q4/2010
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)
- 28 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2009 (publication)
- Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2009
(publication)