

**NESDB**

Thai / English

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 2/2552

Gross Domestic Product : Q2/2009

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

August 24, 2009 9:30 A.M.

2Q09 GDP: Dropped by 4.9%, improving from a fall of 7.1% in 1Q09. The seasonal adjusted qoq growth of 2.3% clearly showed sign of recovery

- GDP in 2Q09 dropped by 4.9%, improving from a fall of 7.1% in 1Q09. This was mainly from a 5.9% increase of government expenditure. However, household consumption, and investment dropped by 2.3%, and 10.1% respectively. Export value of goods in dollar terms contracted continuously by 26.1%, whereas import value reduced dramatically by 32.3%. The 2Q09 GDP showed improving sign of economic recovery as seen in a positive qoq growth of 2.3%.
- Agricultural production decreased by 2.7%, compared with a rise of 3.4% in 1Q09 due mainly to the decrease of major crops production such as paddy, sugarcane, and oil palm. On the contrary, fishery increased by 2.8% owing to higher production of shrimp.
- Non-agricultural sector dropped by 5.0%, compared with a fall of 8.1% in 1Q09. Sectors with favorable growth were construction, financial intermediation, with a rise of 2.5%, and 5.6%. Manufacturing sector decreased by 8.4%, better than a fall of 14.4% in 1Q09. Moreover, wholesale and retail trade, transports, and hotels and restaurants dropped by 3.3%, 7.6%, and 5.6%, respectively, owing partly to global economic crisis, and political unrest in April. Public services, namely public administration, education, and health showed slowdown trend.



- Household consumption improved slightly with a lower negative growth of 2.3% than -2.5% in 1Q09 partly due to a lower unemployment rate, lower inflation and fuel prices. Besides, the “5-measure 6-month” scheme and the first stimulus package helped improve spending by 2,000 Baht cash transfer to low-income workers both in public and private sector, extra income support for elderly and temporary public employed persons. The free schooling support from the government also helped increase extra income for families. However, despite efforts to boost household consumption, the overall consumer spending was weakening because of falling farm incomes both in term of quantities and prices of major crops.
- Government consumption also improved with a growth of 5.9%, compared with 3.6% in 1Q09 as a result of a higher purchase of goods and services.
- Investment dropped by 10.1%, better than a fall of 15.8% in 1Q09. Private investment dropped by 16.1%, compared with a fall of 17.7% in 1Q09 which originated from construction and equipment fell by 7.5%, and 18.5%, respectively. Public investment increased by 9.6%, better than a fall of 9.1% in 1Q09 due to the acceleration of disbursement of central, local government, and state enterprises.
- Reduction in inventories at current market prices valued Baht 24,629 million, comprised largely agricultural products especially the release of rice in government’s stock, and industrial goods for export such as computers, office equipment, electrical appliances, and foods and beverages. The non-monetary gold inventory was also high in the second quarter as imports of gold risen again.
- For external sector, trade and services balance at current prices registered a surplus of Baht 160.9 billion compared with a surplus of Baht 366.7 billion in 1Q09. This was due to trade surplus of Baht 134.7 billion and net services income surplus of Baht 26.2 billion.

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ข้อชี้แจง

การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2552

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ได้ประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 2/2552 โดยใช้ข้อมูลที่ได้รับล่าสุดจากแหล่งข้อมูลต่าง ๆ ในไตรมาสนี้ และได้ปรับปรุงย้อนหลัง 1 ไตรมาส โดยมีการปรับปรุงที่สำคัญได้แก่

1. ปรับปรุงไตรมาส 1/2552 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุด ยังคงมีอัตราการขยายตัวของผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมไตรมาสที่ 1/2552 ลดลงร้อยละ 7.1
2. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนกรกฎาคม 2552 ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
3. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูกในรอบเดือนมิถุนายน 2552 และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตรในรอบเดือนมิถุนายน 2552 ของสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงรายการบริการนำเข้าและส่งออก ตามข้อมูลดุลการค้าเงินของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
5. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไป ตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะงดนำเสนอในเอกสารโดยสามารถดูได้ที่ <http://www.nesdb.go.th/nao/qgdp>

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุนและเร่งรัดข้อมูลเพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส ให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำเพิ่มขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q2/2009 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q1/2009. The major revised items are as follows.

1. Revision of data back to Q1/2009 in line with the latest data, the GDP growth of Q1/2009 still posted at a fall of 7.1%.
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Bank of Thailand issued in July 2009.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production by using the crop forecast database in June 2009 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 2009

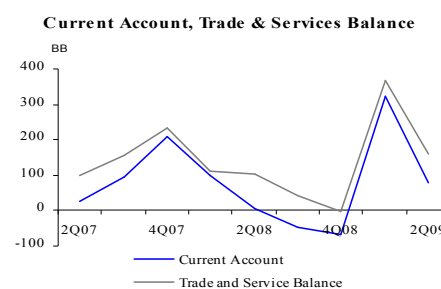
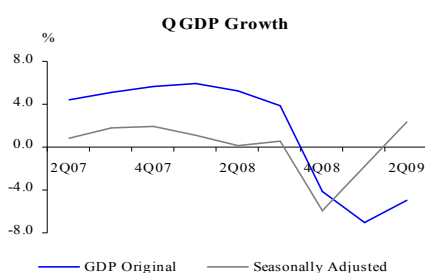
GDP 2Q09 decreased by 4.9%, improving from a fall of 7.1% in 1Q09

Production dropped by 4.9% from both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors

The overall Thai economy in 2Q09 decreased by 4.9% compared to a fall of 7.1% in 1Q09. This caused mainly from an expansion of government consumption by 5.9%. In addition, household consumption expenditure, and investment decreased by 2.3% and 10.1% respectively which recovered from 1Q09. Improvement was from higher purchasing power, and a 9.6% expansion of public investment in contrast to a fall of 9.1% in 1Q09. Meanwhile, exports of goods and services kept declining by 21.8%. Fortunately, considerable drop of imports by 25.3% led to a trade surplus in this quarter.

Agricultural sector declined by 2.7% due mainly to a reduction of crops and livestock production whereas fishing production increased. Moreover, non-agricultural sector fell by 5.0% recovering from a fall of 8.1% in 1Q09. Favorable growth sectors covered construction and financial intermediation with the rate of 2.5% and 5.6% respectively. However, manufacturing sector, the largest component, dropped by 8.4% followed by reduction of wholesale and retail trade by 3.3%. In addition, transport and communication fell by 7.6% along with a 5.6% contraction of hotels and restaurants. Contraction was partly from the world economic crisis and domestic political instability. Meanwhile, public services became slowdown.

Growth rate of gross domestic product						2009	
	2008	2008				Q1	Q2
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Agriculture	5.0	3.1	8.6	9.6	1.6	3.4	-2.7
Non agriculture	2.4	6.2	5.0	3.5	-4.9	-8.1	-5.0
GDP	2.6	6.0	5.3	3.9	-4.2	-7.1	-4.9
GDP (Q-o-Q)							
Seasonally adjusted	2.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	-5.9	-1.8	2.3



- **Seasonally adjusted GDP** increased by 2.3% compared to a fall of 1.8% in 1Q09.
- **GDP in 2Q09 at current market prices** was Baht 2,173.6 billion. After deducting Baht 120.3 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the gross national product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 2,053.3 billion, a 4.1% reduction in real terms.
- **Trade and services balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 160.9 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, the current account became surplus with the value of Baht 79.3 billion.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** grew by 0.1% compared to a 2.1% increase in 1Q09. The consumer and producer price index fell by 2.8% and 7.0% compared to a fall of 0.3% and 3.5% in 1Q09 respectively.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Production dropped by 4.9% from both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors

Agriculture

Agricultural sector contracted both production quantity and price, especially in crop item

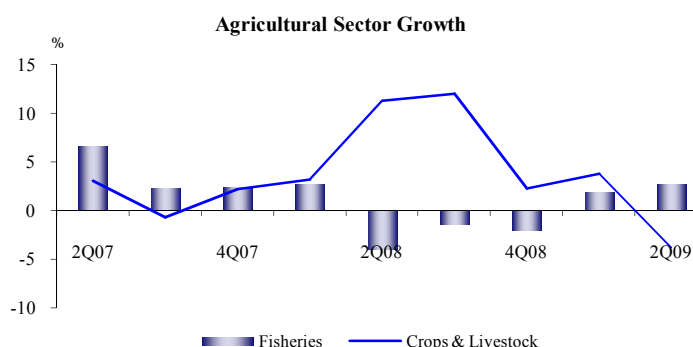
Gross domestic product in 2Q09 decreased by 4.9% due to a 2.7% contraction of agricultural sector and a 5.0% drop of non-agricultural sector. Production and service industry contraction found in manufacturing sector, trading, hotel and restaurant, and communication. Meanwhile, public administration and financial sector showed favorable expansion.

Agriculture

Agricultural product decreased by 2.7% compared to a 3.4% expansion in previous quarter. Contraction was from crops and fishery with the rate of 6.3% and 2.8% respectively whereas livestock rose by 3.2%.

- **Crops** contracted by 6.3% compared to a 3.8% rise in previous quarter which mainly from a fall of the second crop paddy production. Relatively, paddy production last year was irregularly high due to intensive high price, which affected to accumulate production base in previous year. As a result, paddy production comparatively fell in this quarter. In addition, production of sugarcane, palm oil nut, vegetables, and fruit decreased. Reversely, raw rubber, cassava, maize, and coffee turned into expansion.
- **Livestock** continued to rise by 3.2% slowing down from a 4.0% increase in previous quarter. Most of expansion led by chicken production in response to export demand along with a rising production of egg, swine, cattle, and dairy.
- **Fishery** kept increasing by 2.8% higher than a 1.9% expansion in previous quarter. Such a rise was from a higher shrimp production in response to global market demand. On the contrary, fish production continued to fall.

Agricultural price levels dropped by 3.1% compared to a 0.3% rise in previous quarter. A fall of price was mainly from crop price such as paddy, cassava, maize, raw rubber, and palm oil nut. Meanwhile, price of livestock increased by 1.7% compared to a 3.9% fall in previous quarter as a result of higher price of swine, cattle, and dairy. Concurrently, price of fishery rose by 2.9% in response to higher foreign market demand.



Non-agriculture

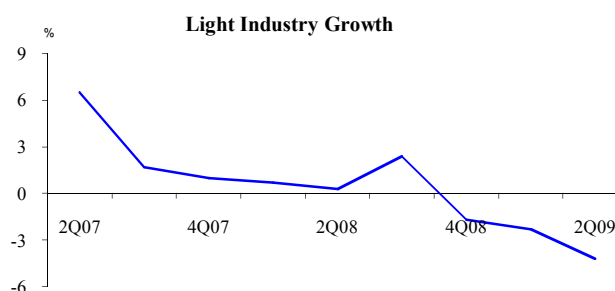
Manufacturing production fell by 8.4% improving from a 14.4% drop in previous quarter due to a production recovery from some industries such as hard disk drive and petroleum industry.

Manufacturing sector kept contracting but recovering

Growth rates of manufacturing sector						(%)	
Industrial types	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Light industries	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.4	-1.7	-2.3	-4.2
Raw material	-0.2	5.9	3.3	-0.8	-8.8	-7.4	-3.7
Capital goods	9.1	20.9	16.8	12.3	-9.2	-28.0	-13.7
Total	3.9	9.5	7.7	6.1	-6.7	-14.4	-8.4

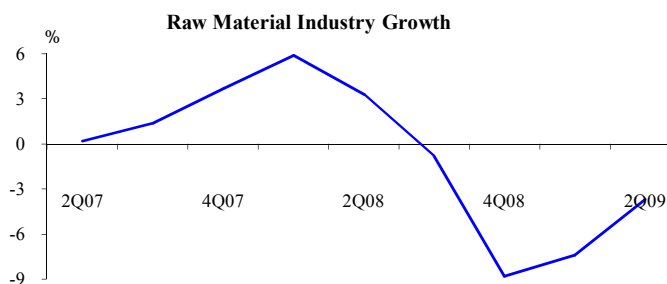
Light industry dropped by 4.2% deteriorating from a 2.3% fall in previous quarter. Contraction was due to the following items.

- **Food and beverages** contracted by 4.0%. Beverage was the main part of contraction with the rate of 13.1% as a result of brewery production falling. Meanwhile, food product expanded by 3.7% due mainly to sugar production.
- **Leather and leather products** kept decreasing by 5.6% owing to lower global market demand.
- **Textiles and wearing apparel** dropped by 3.8% and 7.9% respectively in response to foreign market demand.



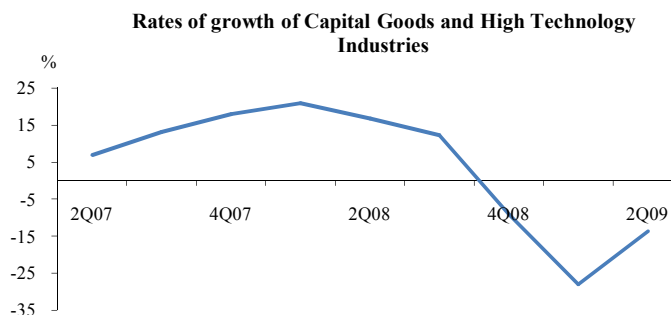
Raw material industry fell by 3.7% improving from a 7.4% contraction in previous quarter, which described from the followings.

- **Rubber and rubber product** dropped by 8.0% slightly recovering from a 9.4% fall in previous quarter. Improvement was originated from automobile production.
- **Chemical and products** fell by 2.3% as a result of an improvement of plastic polymer industry which dropped by 2.6% recovering from a 5.9% fall in previous quarter in response to demand from downstream industry.
- **Non-metallic products** contracted by 3.8% improving from a 9.5% fall in previous quarter due to an expansion from public construction.



Capital and technology industry dropped by 13.7% picking up from a 28.0% reduction in previous quarter, which described from the following items.

- **Office machinery** expanded by 4.9% due to an increase of hard disk drive and computer equipment production in response to recovery of the global market demand.
- **Machinery and equipment** declined by 8.7% recovering from a 25.4% contraction in previous quarter. Most of improvement was from production of air-conditioners, fans, and other domestic appliances. Recovery found from production in both exports and domestic markets.
- **Motor vehicles** contracted by 34.9% slightly improving from a 42.4% fall in previous quarter as a result of a recovery of passenger car production. In contrast, production of commercial cars kept decreasing.



Electricity consumption continued to decline in medium and large enterprises

Electricity, water supply, and gas separation declined slightly by 0.8% recovering from a 2.7% contraction in previous quarter. Improvement was from electricity production, the largest component, which recovered from a 3.0% drop in 1Q09 to a 0.2% fall in 2Q09. It had been seen mainly from that electricity consumption contracted modestly by 1.9% as a result of consumption declining from large and medium enterprises, and other users. In contrast, electricity consumption by residential, special purpose small enterprise, and government sector became expansion. Gas production kept declining by 10.6% due to a fall of gas production. On the contrary, water supply production rose by 0.1% compared to a 0.1% fall in previous quarter.

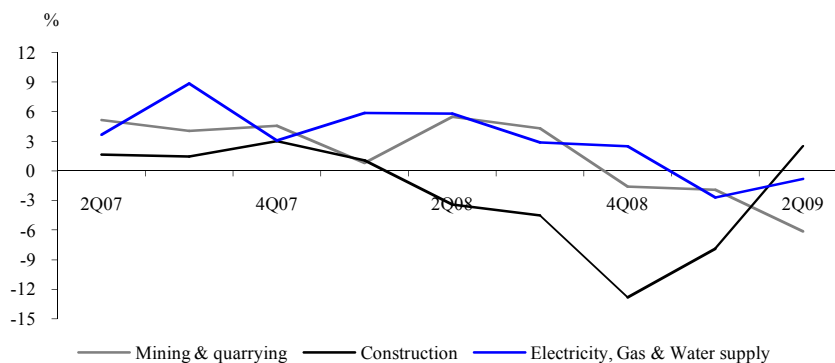
Growth of electricity consumption						(%)	
	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Residential	2.7	6.0	1.2	2.9	1.0	2.7	5.3
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>24.2</i>
Small ent.	3.0	7.4	2.7	4.7	-2.5	1.7	4.1
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Medium ent.	0.4	1.6	-0.5	3.6	-3.4	-8.5	-2.5
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Large ent.	1.2	7.0	4.9	1.7	-8.5	-14.4	-8.0
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>38.9</i>
Special ent.	5.1	9.2	6.0	4.8	0.5	-1.8	1.2
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Public Sector	3.9	6.9	2.3	4.2	2.2	3.7	5.7
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Others	-5.6	-0.5	-3.0	-8.4	-10.8	-4.5	-2.5
<i>Ratio</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Total	1.6	5.8	2.7	2.5	-4.4	-7.0	-1.9

Sources: MEA and PEA

Contraction of natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and lignite production

Mining and stone quarrying dropped by 6.1% deteriorating from a 1.9% fall in previous quarter. Natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and crude oil – the largest component – contracted by 6.0% compared to a 2.0% increase in previous quarter. Such decrease was from originated from natural gas and liquefied natural gas production. Noticeably, lignite production dropped by 7.0% compared to a 0.2% rise in previous quarter due to an expiry mining concession. In addition, other mining fell by 2.9% recovering from a 14.2% drop in previous quarter as a result of production reduction of marble, limestone, kaolin, and barite.

Rate of Growth of Mining & Quarrying, Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water Supply



Construction growth increased, driven by public construction

Construction increased by 2.5% compared to a fall of 7.9% in 1Q09, driven by public construction. This resulted from the disbursement acceleration of central and local government, including continual construction of state enterprises such as pipeline construction of PTT Plc. Moreover, private construction showed a favorable growth owing to an expansion of factory building construction in industrial estate areas in consequence of investors' confidence recovery. On the contrary, residential and commercial building construction declined in contrast to reduction of raw material costs.

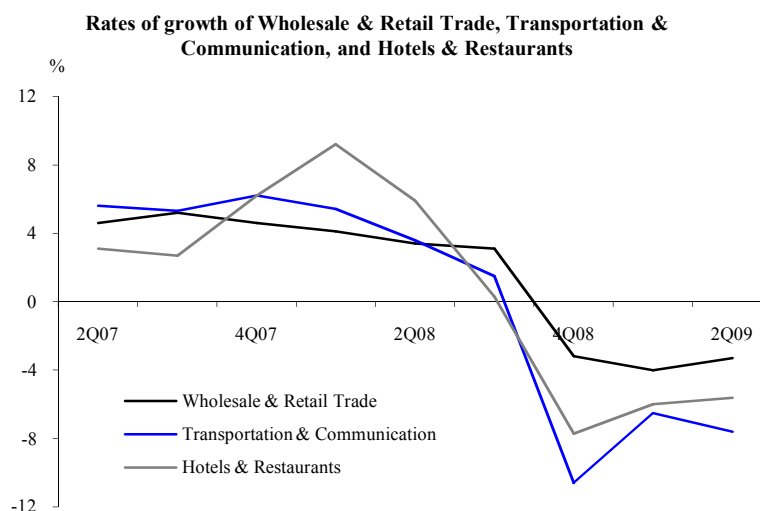
Transportation service declined as a result of tourist contraction

Transportation and communication continued to slump by 7.6% deteriorating from a 6.5% fall in previous quarter. Contraction was from transportation with a 10.0% drop due to air transportation contraction of 20.7% in response to a drop of air passengers. At the same time, communication fell by 3.8% in line with revenue reduction of telecommunication operators.

Growth rate of key transportations						(%)	
	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Transport	-3.1	2.8	1.9	-1.2	-15.1	-8.1	-10.0
Land transport	1.9	-1.0	0.7	6.4	1.7	5.2	3.1
Air transport	-7.6	6.0	3.8	-5.3	-30.7	-16.5	-20.7
Water transport	-2.3	4.6	1.4	-4.8	-9.7	-10.8	-11.9

Trading sector began recovering

Wholesale and retail trade, and repairing contracted by 3.3% slightly improving from a 4.0% drop in previous quarter. Retail trade with a 2.8% drop picked up from previous quarter as a result of household consumption recovery. Repairing of motor vehicles, personal utensils, and domestic appliances contracted by 6.9% fairly improving from a 7.1% decrease in previous quarter. Recovery in repairing was partly from vehicle repairing, car-care services which dropped by 9.2% and 1.8% respectively.



Hotel service contraction due to political instability led to tourist reduction

Hotels and restaurants contracted by 5.6% compared to a 6.0% fall in previous quarter. Restaurant service dropped by 0.7% compared to a 0.1% decline in previous. Noticeably, hotel service kept declining by 16.3% deepening from a 15.4% fall in previous quarter as a result of a 16.5% tourist reduction. This was resulted from political instability which led to emergency degree announcements in Pattaya and Bangkok areas during the water festival. In addition, the pandemic of 2009 new influenza A (H1N1) dampened inbound tourist confidence, which found from that hotel occupied rate fell from 54.3% to 41.7% in this quarter compared at the same period.

Numbers of inbound tourists classified by regions						(1,000 persons)	
	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Asian	7,615	2,114	2,050	1,878	1,573	1,681	1,566
European	3,957	1,446	721	725	1,065	1,272	693
American	903	279	219	189	216	231	185
Others	2,061	488	560	540	473	459	520
Total	14,536	4,327	3,550	3,332	3,327	3,643	2,964
Growth Rate (Y-o-Y)	0.5	12.9	13.6	-3.4	-18.0	-15.8	-16.5

Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand and Bank of Thailand

Life insurance began improving whereas commercial banks showed an expansion

Financial intermediation expanded by 5.6% accelerating from a 4.0% rise in previous quarter as a result of life insurance performance improvement. In addition, commercial banks moderately rose due to an expansion banking service charge. On the contrary, net interest charge decelerated as a result of a credit contraction which resulted from that financial institution was more prudent in expanding credit limit to business sector.

Other services expanded as a result of government sector and business service recovery

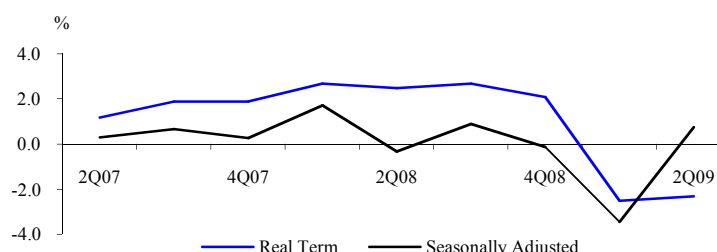
Other services rose by 0.6% slightly from a 0.4% increase from previous quarter. Sectors of real estate, renting, and business service expanded by 0.4% recovering from a 3.7% contraction in previous quarter. This was primarily from a 4.6% expansion of business service compared to a 9.4% fall in previous quarter. At the same time, public administration rose by 0.6% compared to a 3.2% in previous quarter. Besides, education service inclined by 2.1% decelerating from a 4.1% expansion in previous quarter. Contraction was mainly from that public education – the largest component and regarded as 90% of total education – increased by 1.9% compared to a 4.0% rise in previous quarter whereas private education expanded by 3.5%. In contrast, community service dropped by 1.5% recovering from a 2.3% fall in previous quarter. Radio and television broadcast service declined by 1.1% improving from a 3.2% fall in previous quarter. Noticeably, laundry and other services kept falling by 8.6% and 9.1% respectively. However, beauty salon, movie theaters, and zoo expanded by 10.8%, 11.6%, and 20.1% respectively.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption fell by 2.3% compared to a fall of 2.5% in previous quarter. After seasonally adjustment, consumption increased by 0.8%.

Household Consumption Expenditure Growth



Household consumption expenditure contracted by 2.3% recovering from 1Q09 due partly to the government stimulus package

In 2Q09, household purchasing power rose as a result of decreasing in unemployment rate, inflation, and fuel prices, in conjunction with the 5-measure 6-month government scheme and the first stimulus package (SP1) namely “Luk Katanyoo” (reciprocal family patronage scheme), “Cheque Chuay Chart” (save-the-nation gift cheque), “Tonkla Archeep” (unemployed job-training scheme), “15-year Rien Free” (15-year gratis education), and “Thong Faa” (blue flag low-cost product scheme). However, economic and political instability influenced to consumer confidence along with falling of farm income and prices of major crops. As a result, household consumption expenditure declined by 2.3% improving from a fall of 2.5% in previous quarter.

Credit card expense and consumer confident index (CCI)		(Billions of Baht)					
	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
PCE in the domestic market	676	173	163	168	173	165	160
PCE in the abroad market	35	8	10	9	8	8	9
Credit card (cash advance)	210	56	50	50	54	53	23
PCE Total	921	237	222	227	235	225	192
Growth (%)	9.5	13.5	11.4	11.9	2.2	-5.1	-13.5
Consumer confident index	77.8	79.4	78.9	77.8	74.9	74.0	72.0
Growth (%)	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.6	-1.9	-6.8	-8.7

Sources : Bank of Thailand and UTCC

Household consumption expenditure in the domestic market excluding non-resident decreased by 1.8%.

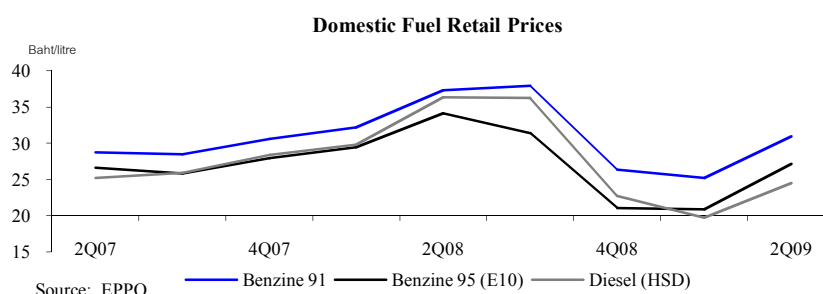
Rates of growth of household consumption expenditure		2008						2009	
	2008	2008				2009		Q1	Q2
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PCE in the domestic market	2.3	4.2	3.3	2.1	-0.3	-4.6	-3.8		
Less : Expenditure of non-resident in the domestic market	-1.5	14.1	9.8	-5.4	-22.8	-18.6	-22.4		
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	-2.3	-1.8		
Plus : Expenditure of residents abroad	-7.0	-1.6	-4.7	-6.6	-12.7	-6.9	-23.4		
PCE	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	-2.5	-2.3		

Expenditure classified by items

Agriculture, forestry, and fishery dropped by 3.7% with reduction in vegetable and fruit consumption by 3.1% whereas seafood consumption contracted by 9.2% in response to a fall of production.

Food, beverages, tobacco, and textiles fell by 3.5% due to reduction in meat and simple agricultural processing product by 0.5%, beverage consumption by 6.7%, cigarette consumption by 7.7%, and apparel and other textiles consumption by 6.9%.

Electricity, gas, and water supply grew continuously by 4.2% higher than 2.3% in previous quarter. An expansion was mainly from electricity consumption with the rate of 5.2%, while water consumption fell by 0.1%. Some parts of expansion were from government measure to alleviate household burden on electricity and water expenses.



Transport equipments declined by 17.4%, better than a fall of 23.7% in pervious quarter due to launching new types of motorcycles, and various sales promotion. It had been seen that sales of passenger cars dropped by 8.9%, better than a fall of 17.4% in previous quarter. In addition, numbers of new registered pickup trucks, and motorcycles decreased by 37.1%, and 9.4% compared to a fall of 34.7% and 16.4% in previous quarter respectively.

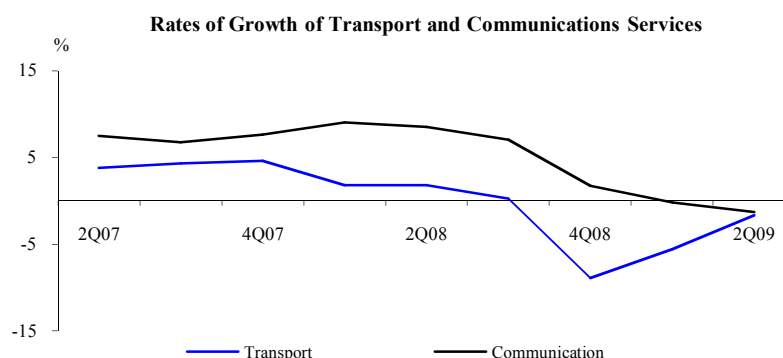
Sales of transport vehicles

(units)	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger and Commercial Cars	615,270	161,736	159,739	139,783	154,012	107,774	123,654
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>-33.4</i>	<i>-22.6</i>
Toyota	261,955	66,959	68,963	59,811	66,222	44,404	50,783
Isuzu	133,390	35,988	35,203	30,319	31,880	23,558	25,300
Honda	90,807	22,437	20,689	20,818	26,863	18,360	21,607
Others	129,118	36,352	34,884	28,835	29,047	21,452	25,964
Passenger Cars	226,805	53,242	57,177	55,958	60,428	43,969	52,088
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>-17.4</i>	<i>-8.9</i>
Toyota	106,615	25,483	28,406	26,506	26,220	20,538	20,905
Honda	81,888	19,170	18,330	19,140	25,248	17,250	20,544
Others	38,302	8,589	10,441	10,312	8,960	6,181	10,639
Commercial Cars	388,465	108,494	102,562	83,825	93,584	63,805	71,566
<i>Growth (%)</i>	<i>-15.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>-25.8</i>	<i>-32.7</i>	<i>-41.2</i>	<i>-30.2</i>
Toyota	155,340	41,476	40,557	33,305	40,002	23,866	29,878
Isuzu	133,390	35,988	35,203	30,319	31,880	23,558	25,300
Others	99,735	31,030	26,802	20,201	21,702	16,381	16,388

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

Hotels and restaurants contracted by 5.3% slightly recovering from a contraction of 6.9% in previous quarter. Hotel service dropped by 16.4% and restaurant service slightly decreased by 0.7% picking up from a fall of 2.1% in previous quarter in consequence of the government stimulus package and domestic tourism stimulus scheme. However, numbers of inbound tourists dropped by 16.5%.

Transport and communications services decreased by 1.6% recovering from a 3.5% contraction in previous quarter as a result of a 1.7% decline of transport services. In addition, postal and communication service fell by 1.3% on account of registered subscriber's numbers of mobile phone which increased by 10.4% whereas basic telephone lines continuously contracted by 1.5%.



Considering consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food item declined slightly by 0.1% whereas other service and non-food items contracted by 2.9%. Particularly, non-food item declined by 2.9%, consisted of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils. Expenditure on semi-durable goods – consisted of clothing, footwear and household equipments – contracted by 8.4%. At the same time, durable goods – vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, televisions – dropped by 13.7%. Meanwhile, expenditure on services increased by 4.4% slowing down from 6.8% in previous quarter as a result of expansions of net tourist expenditure by 22.1%, education and health care by 0.5%, finance and insurance by 2.5%, and other services by 7.0% In contrast, hotel and restaurant, and transport services declined by 5.3% and 1.7% respectively.

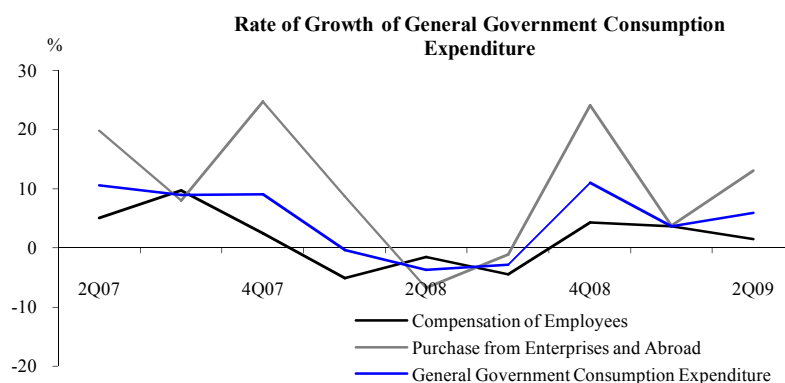
Growth rates of private consumption expenditure classified by durable appearance (%)

	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	-2.5	-2.3
Food	1.4	2.6	0.8	-0.1	2.4	1.8	-0.1
Other than food	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.5	2.0	-3.7	-2.9
Non-durable products (excluding food)	0.6	2.4	1.2	-0.4	-1.1	-4.2	-2.9
Semi-durable products	1.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	-3.1	-8.6	-8.4
Durable products	9.5	10.0	11.4	9.4	7.3	-18.1	-13.7
Services	3.0	-0.7	1.0	5.1	6.2	6.8	4.4

Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

The value of fiscal year budget for 2009 was originally registered at Baht 1,835,000 million. After combining to the additional budget with the value of Baht 116,700 million, total budget for fiscal year 2009 was recorded at Baht 1,951,700 million. Meanwhile, the disbursement in 2Q09 was recorded at Baht 426,235 million, which increased by of 4.7%.

- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 279,758 million, or rose by 6.9%. At the same time, compensation of employees increased with the rate of 4.4% or Baht 200,647 million. Noticeably, net purchases from enterprises and abroad grew by 14% with the value of Baht 79,111 million in this quarter.
- Government consumption expenditure in real term grew by 5.9% as a result of an increase in both compensation of employees and net purchase from government enterprises and abroad by 1.5% and 13.0%, respectively.



	Disbursement of Government Budget			(Baht in Billion)		
	Fiscal Year			Apr. – Jun.		
	2008	2009	%Δ	2008	2009	%Δ
Total	1,660.0	1,951.7	17.6	407.1	426.2	4.7
Disbursement Rate (%)				24.5	21.8	

Source : GFMIS

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

GFCF showed favorable signal with a contraction of 10.1% recovering from a 15.8% fall in previous quarter as a result of the encouragement of disbursement from central government investment. Additionally, private investment showed a favorable sign.

Overall investment began recovering

Private investment decreased by 16.1% slightly improving from a fall 17.7% in previous quarter. A favorable sign was from manufacturing product and partially from advanced export orders such as computer and parts, and electronic equipments. In addition, investors started importing machinery and equipments to fulfill production capacity. Moreover, construction showed a positive sign, especially for factory construction.

- **Private construction** fell by the rate of 7.5% compared to a 8.2% drop in previous quarter due to a rise of factory construction in industrial estate zone, which increased by 22.9%. At the same time, residential and commercial construction dropped by 15.1% and 7.3%

respectively. Surprisingly, overall price of materials and supply tended to decline but it was unable to draw up investors' attraction.

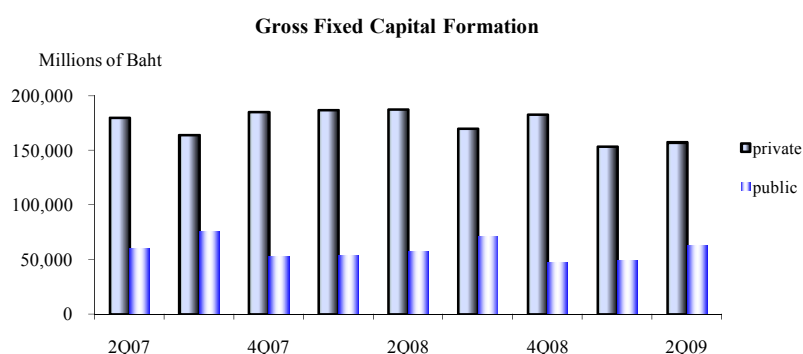
- **Private machinery and equipments** dropped by 18.5% compared to a 20.3% fall in previous quarter. This resulted from transport and office equipment showing favorable sign, which fell by 13.9% and 14.0% compared to a 21.8% and 21.1% drop in previous quarter respectively. In addition, machinery declined by 23.3%.

Private Construction Growth		2008						(%)
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Residential	0.9	-5.2	6.4	3.1	-1.2	-10.4	-15.1	
Commercial	6.2	14.2	9.7	4.5	-2.8	-9.8	-7.3	
Factory	-4.8	5.9	-10.9	-14.4	2.1	-3.7	22.9	
Others	-5.8	9.2	-15.4	-17.8	1.2	-2.9	8.7	
Total	-0.2	0.4	1.3	-1.9	-0.7	-8.2	-7.5	

Public investment grew by the rate of 9.6% compared to a 9.1% drop in previous quarter as a result of the encouragement of disbursement from central government and state enterprises.

- **Public construction** grew by the rate of 12.9% improving from a drop of 9.4% in previous quarter. Contraction was originated from that central and local authorities encouraged budget disbursement in infra construction projects. Meanwhile, state enterprises construction contributed slightly to an expansion by encouraging continual projects such as a gas pipeline construction.
- **Public machinery and equipments** increased by 3.6% compared to a decrease of 8.5% in previous quarter. This resulted from an increase of state enterprises machinery and equipments, which rose by 16.0% due to an import of 2 commercial aircrafts of Thai Airways International Public Company Limited with the value of Baht 8,623.4 million.

GFCF Growth		2008						(%)
	2008	2008				2009		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Construction	-5.0	1.4	-3.3	-4.9	-13.5	-8.8	2.2	
Private	-0.2	0.4	1.3	-1.9	-0.7	-8.2	-7.5	
Public	-9.5	2.6	-8.0	-7.3	-26.2	-9.4	12.9	
Equipment	4.3	7.4	4.6	4.2	1.2	-19.0	-15.8	
Private	4.2	8.3	5.2	5.4	-1.4	-20.3	-18.5	
Public	4.9	0.6	0.3	-1.6	24.6	-8.5	3.6	
Total GFCF	1.1	5.4	1.9	0.6	-3.3	-15.8	-10.1	
Private	3.2	6.5	4.3	3.5	-1.3	-17.7	-16.1	
Public	-4.8	1.9	-5.2	-5.5	-10.2	-9.1	9.6	



Change in Inventories

Change in inventories kept declining with the value of Baht 24,629 million at current market price owing to stock depletion of agricultural and manufacturing goods.

Overall production in this quarter declined but some export of goods rose from previous quarter in response to global economic recovery. The stock of computer and parts, electrical apparatus, plastic and paper products fell as result of higher export. Moreover, the stock of food and beverage, rubber declined due to off season period along with higher export demand. On the other hand, an increase of external orders led to accumulate stock for exports of some manufacturing goods namely electrical appliances and garments. 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

The deepest decrease in export, while import recovered

Merchandised export volume kept declining by 22.8 % in 2Q09, which regarded as the third consecutive quarter. This was primarily from a decrease in export of computer products, integrated circuit, electronic appliances, petroleum products, vehicles, as well as agricultural products namely rice and rubber. Exports to some major markets began recovering namely the United States, European Union and ASEAN, however the rest principal market continuously decreased.

Service receipts went down by 17.0 % in the 2Q09 compared to a fall of 12.4 % in 1Q09, especially for transportation and travel service receipts. Contraction resulted from lower number of overseas visitors that affected from many factors such as political disorder and the pandemic of influenza A (H1N1).

Merchandised import volume decreased by 28.9 % which trended to improve from a fall of 36.1% in previous quarter. Particularly in raw materials and intermediate goods, the import in all categories recovered and corresponded to the improvement of manufacturing and investment sectors.

Service payments fell by 9.4 % compared to a fall of 13.0 % in 1Q09 as a result of a decrease of transportation and travel service payments.

Exports and Imports		(Unit: Billions of Baht)					
	2008	2008				2009	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
At current market prices							
1. Export goods	5,833	1,349	1,485	1,669	1,330	1,179	1,177
Growth rate	12.8	12.8	20.1	27.7	-7.1	-12.6	-20.7
2. Import goods	5,827	1,341	1,433	1,675	1,378	903	1,043
Growth rate	22.1	23.0	19.8	38.3	8.1	-32.6	-27.3
3. Trade balance	6	7	52	-6	-47	275	135
At 1988 prices							
4. Export goods	2,560	628	659	693	579	516	509
Growth rate	6.0	8.3	13.2	12.6	-8.9	-17.9	-22.8
5. Import goods	1,991	484	497	535	476	309	353
Growth rate	6.9	10.0	5.2	12.5	0.1	-36.1	-28.9
6. Exchange rate (Baht/US\$)	33.4	32.4	32.3	33.9	34.9	35.3	34.7

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The **GDP implicit price deflator** slowed down by 0.1% compared to a 2.1 % growth in 1Q09. Meanwhile, consumer price index and producer price index kept dropping by 2.8% and 7.0% from a fall of 0.3% and 3.5% in previous quarter, respectively.

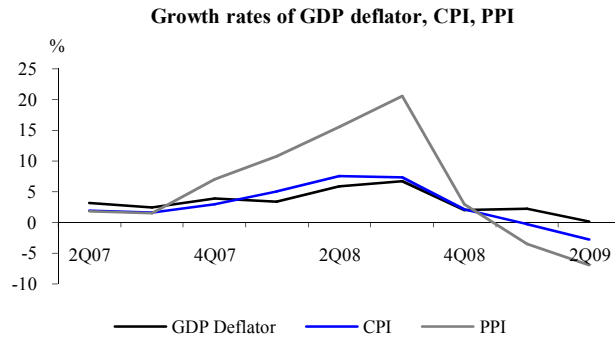


Table 1 Balance Sheet of GDP and Expenditure at Current Market Prices (Original)

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	4,992,234	1,216,073	1,271,005	2,487,078	1,250,408	1,254,748	2,505,156	1,196,342	1,243,059	2,439,401
General Government Consumption Expenditure	1,085,611	256,221	261,617	517,838	300,992	266,781	567,773	271,613	279,758	551,371
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	2,486,616	623,226	631,739	1,254,965	647,473	584,178	1,231,651	519,501	548,096	1,067,597
Change in Inventories	136,111	40,589	-16,040	24,549	38,978	72,584	111,562	-156,475	-24,629	-181,104
Net Exports of Goods and Services	251,687	111,756	102,841	214,597	40,638	-3,548	37,090	366,661	160,854	527,515
- Goods	6,028	7,208	51,741	58,949	-5,720	-47,201	-52,921	275,434	134,684	410,118
- Services	245,659	104,548	51,100	155,648	46,358	43,653	90,011	91,227	26,170	117,397
Exports of Goods and Services	6,954,881	1,664,174	1,744,160	3,408,334	1,938,503	1,608,044	3,546,547	1,455,793	1,391,412	2,847,205
- Goods	5,833,340	1,348,686	1,484,934	2,833,620	1,669,366	1,330,354	2,999,720	1,178,921	1,177,249	2,356,170
- Services	1,121,541	315,488	259,226	574,714	269,137	277,690	546,827	276,872	214,163	491,035
Imports of Goods and Services	6,703,194	1,552,418	1,641,319	3,193,737	1,897,865	1,611,592	3,509,457	1,089,132	1,230,558	2,319,690
- Goods	5,827,312	1,341,478	1,433,193	2,774,671	1,675,086	1,377,555	3,052,641	903,487	1,042,565	1,946,052
- Services	875,882	210,940	208,126	419,066	222,779	234,037	456,816	185,645	187,993	373,638
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	8,952,259	2,247,865	2,251,162	4,499,027	2,278,489	2,174,743	4,453,232	2,197,642	2,207,138	4,404,780
Statistical Discrepancy	152,700	49,237	31,947	81,184	42,942	28,574	71,516	-19,469	-33,505	-52,974
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	9,104,959	2,297,102	2,283,109	4,580,211	2,321,431	2,203,317	4,524,748	2,178,173	2,173,633	4,351,806

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

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	2,263,073	560,505	570,995	1,131,500	556,681	574,892	1,131,573	546,705	557,668	1,104,373
General Government Consumption Expenditure	387,627	90,650	92,413	183,063	111,578	92,986	204,564	93,951	97,890	191,841
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	960,129	241,486	245,383	486,869	242,269	230,991	473,260	203,360	220,596	423,956
Change in Inventories	61,161	17,464	-7,668	9,796	11,219	40,146	51,365	-67,856	-9,765	-77,621
Net Exports of Goods and Services	672,446	193,131	182,944	376,075	177,136	119,235	296,371	250,021	164,052	414,073
- Goods	568,662	144,346	162,089	306,435	158,805	103,422	262,227	206,563	155,376	361,939
- Services	103,784	48,785	20,855	69,640	18,331	15,813	34,144	43,458	8,676	52,134
Exports of Goods and Services	3,147,820	795,574	793,584	1,589,158	833,240	725,422	1,558,662	662,383	620,370	1,282,753
- Goods	2,559,506	627,965	659,097	1,287,062	693,357	579,087	1,272,444	515,564	508,792	1,024,356
- Services	588,314	167,609	134,487	302,096	139,883	146,335	286,218	146,819	111,578	258,397
Imports of Goods and Services	2,475,374	602,443	610,640	1,213,083	656,104	606,187	1,262,291	412,362	456,318	868,680
- Goods	1,990,844	483,619	497,008	980,627	534,552	475,665	1,010,217	309,001	353,416	662,417
- Services	484,530	118,824	113,632	232,456	121,552	130,522	252,074	103,361	102,902	206,263
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	4,344,436	1,103,236	1,084,067	2,187,303	1,098,883	1,058,250	2,157,133	1,026,181	1,030,441	2,056,622
Statistical Discrepancy	25,620	26,235	-9,637	16,598	-18,204	27,226	9,022	22,845	-8,231	14,614
Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)	4,370,056	1,129,471	1,074,430	2,203,901	1,080,679	1,085,476	2,166,155	1,049,026	1,022,210	2,071,236

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

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Private Consumption Expenditure	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	-2.5	-2.3	-2.4
General Government Consumption Expenditure	0.5	-0.4	-3.7	-2.1	-2.9	11.0	3.0	3.6	5.9	4.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	7.0	16.3	0.2	8.0	8.9	3.7	6.1	-47.7	-11.3	-30.3
Change in Inventories	1.1	5.4	1.9	3.7	0.6	-3.3	-1.3	-15.8	-10.1	-12.9
Net Exports of Goods and Services	3.2	6.5	4.3	5.4	3.5	-1.3	0.9	-17.7	-16.1	-16.9
- Goods	-4.8	1.9	-5.2	-1.8	-5.5	-10.2	-7.4	-9.1	9.6	0.5
- Services	1,114.7	377.0	-123.0	200.5	241.4	76.8	247.6	-488.5	-27.3	-892.4
Exports of Goods and Services	5.4	8.9	11.9	10.3	11.2	-8.9	0.9	-16.7	-21.8	-19.3
- Goods	6.0	8.3	13.2	10.8	12.6	-8.9	1.6	-17.9	-22.8	-20.4
- Services	2.9	11.1	5.6	8.6	4.9	-8.7	-2.5	-12.4	-17.0	-14.5
Imports of Goods and Services	7.5	9.3	6.7	8.0	13.1	1.0	7.0	-31.6	-25.3	-28.4
- Goods	6.9	10.0	5.2	7.5	12.5	0.1	6.3	-36.1	-28.9	-32.4
- Services	10.0	6.9	13.7	10.1	16.2	4.6	9.9	-13.0	-9.4	-11.3
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	2.7	6.2	5.5	5.8	3.8	-4.2	-0.3	-7.0	-4.9	-6.0

Table 4. Trade and Services Balance

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Exports of Goods and Services	6,954.9	1,664.2	1,744.2	3,408.3	1,938.5	1,608.0	3,546.5	1,455.8	1,391.4	2,847.2
Growth Rate	11.8	13.3	18.5	15.9	25.0	-6.9	8.2	-12.5	-20.2	-16.5
Imports of Goods and Services	6,703.2	1,552.4	1,641.3	3,193.7	1,897.9	1,611.6	3,509.5	1,089.1	1,230.6	2,319.7
Growth Rate	20.9	21.2	19.6	20.3	35.9	7.8	21.4	-29.8	-25.0	-27.4
Trade and Services Balance	251.7	111.8	102.8	214.6	40.6	-3.5	37.1	366.7	160.9	527.5
Percentage to GDP	2.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	1.8	-0.2	0.8	16.8	7.4	12.1
Factor Income from Abroad, Net	-420.3	-51.6	-143.0	-194.7	-127.2	-98.5	-225.6	-79.0	-120.3	-199.3
Current Transfer from Abroad, Net	158.2	38.3	45.2	83.5	41.1	33.7	74.8	33.9	38.8	72.7
Current Account Balance	-10.4	98.4	5.0	103.4	-45.4	-68.3	-113.8	321.6	79.3	400.9
Percentage to GDP	-0.1	4.3	0.2	2.3	-2.0	-3.1	-2.5	14.8	3.7	9.2

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

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
GDP Deflator	4.5	3.4	5.9	4.6	6.7	2.0	4.4	2.1	0.1	1.1
CPI	5.5	5.0	7.5	6.3	7.3	2.1	4.7	-0.3	-2.8	-1.6
PPI	12.4	10.8	15.6	13.3	20.6	2.9	11.6	-3.5	-7.0	-5.3

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

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2.7	6.0	5.5	5.8	3.8	-4.1	-0.3	-6.8	-5.0	-5.9
Domestic Demand	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	-4.3	-3.0	-3.7
- Private Consumption Expenditure	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2
- Government Consumption Expenditure	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-3.4	-2.3	-2.9
Net Exports	-0.2	1.3	4.5	2.8	0.7	-6.8	-3.2	5.0	-1.8	1.7
- Exports	3.8	6.1	8.2	7.1	8.1	-6.2	0.6	-11.8	-16.1	-13.9
- Imports	4.0	4.8	3.7	4.3	7.3	0.5	3.8	-16.8	-14.4	-15.6
Change in Inventories	1.3	2.2	-0.4	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	-7.6	-0.2	-4.0
Gross Domestic Product	2.6	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	-4.2	-0.3	-7.1	-4.9	-6.0
Agriculture	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	1.6	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.4	-2.7	-0.2	-5.9	-3.4	-4.7
Construction	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
Services	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.9	-1.5	-0.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3

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

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1				2009 p1	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Expenditure						
Private Consumption Expenditure	4.0	2.0	2.4	-1.0	-5.3	2.1
Exclude Oversea Visitors	4.3	2.1	2.4	-0.9	-5.4	2.7
Government Consumption Expenditure	1.3	0.2	2.2	8.2	-4.4	1.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6.8	-1.4	1.4	-3.3	-13.4	2.9
Exports of Goods and Services	1.3	4.4	2.8	-14.2	-5.0	-4.8
Imports of Goods and Services	9.9	-1.3	14.8	-13.6	-28.2	5.1
Gross Domestic Product						
Agriculture	4.3	9.4	2.7	-9.8	2.4	-1.2
Manufacturing	4.1	1.0	2.9	-13.4	-2.9	4.8
Construction	1.4	0.5	2.7	-13.7	0.4	6.1
Services	1.1	1.3	0.9	-4.1	1.0	0.8
GDP	2.6	2.0	1.9	-8.4	-0.2	2.0

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

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1				2009 p1	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross Domestic Expenditure						
Private Consumption Expenditure	1.7	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	-3.4	0.8
<i>Exclude Oversea Visitors</i>	2.0	-0.2	0.9	0.0	-3.5	1.3
Government Consumption Expenditure	1.4	-1.3	2.1	10.0	-6.6	1.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.6	-2.3	-0.2	-2.1	-11.8	4.8
Exports of Goods and Services	2.1	2.0	-1.5	-11.0	-6.9	-4.3
Imports of Goods and Services	3.3	-0.2	3.9	-5.9	-29.7	8.9
Gross Domestic Product						
Agriculture	1.4	5.1	0.5	-5.0	3.2	-1.6
Manufacturing	1.9	-0.7	0.7	-8.3	-6.6	6.2
Construction	-1.7	-3.8	-0.8	-7.0	4.0	6.6
Services	0.6	0.0	0.5	-4.0	0.7	0.0
GDP	1.1	0.1	0.6	-5.9	-1.8	2.3

Table 9. GDP by Sector (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

	2008 p1	2008 p1						2009 p1		
		Q1	Q2	H1	Q3	Q4	H2	Q1	Q2	H1
Agriculture	5.0	3.1	8.6	5.6	9.6	1.6	4.5	3.4	-2.7	0.5
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6.3	3.2	11.3	6.9	12.0	2.3	5.8	3.8	-3.8	0.2
Fishing	-0.9	2.8	-3.9	-0.1	-1.4	-2.0	-1.7	1.9	2.8	2.3
Non-Agriculture	2.4	6.2	5.0	5.6	3.5	-4.9	-0.8	-8.1	-5.0	-6.6
Mining and Quarrying	2.3	0.8	5.5	3.2	4.3	-1.6	1.4	-1.9	-6.1	-4.1
Manufacturing	3.9	9.5	7.7	8.6	6.1	-6.7	-0.6	-14.4	-8.4	-11.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	-2.7	-0.8	-1.8
Construction	-4.7	1.1	-3.4	-1.2	-4.5	-12.8	-8.0	-7.9	2.5	-2.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor	1.9	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.1	-3.2	-0.1	-4.0	-3.3	-3.6
Hotels and Restaurants	1.6	9.2	5.9	7.6	0.3	-7.7	-3.9	-6.0	-5.6	-5.8
Transport, Storage and Communications	-0.4	5.4	3.6	4.6	1.5	-10.6	-5.0	-6.5	-7.6	-7.1
Financial Intermediation	8.1	10.2	8.8	9.5	8.0	5.5	6.8	4.0	5.6	4.8
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.2	3.0	-0.4	1.3	0.7	-2.3	-0.9	-3.7	0.4	-1.7
Public Administration and Defence	-1.1	-5.6	1.0	-2.4	-2.9	3.8	0.3	3.2	0.6	1.9
Education	-1.1	-1.4	-2.0	-1.7	-3.3	2.6	-0.5	4.1	2.1	3.1
Health and Social Work	-1.0	-3.8	-2.5	-3.2	-2.6	5.1	1.2	4.5	2.0	3.3
Other Community, Social and Personal	0.8	2.4	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	-2.3	-1.5	-1.9
Private Households with Employed Persons	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
GDP	2.6	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	-4.2	-0.3	-7.1	-4.9	-6.0

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 2/2552

(Gross Domestic Product: Q2/2009)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 24 สิงหาคม 2552 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 24th September 2009

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2552

Forthcoming issues; GDP 3rd quarter 2009

วันจันทร์ที่ 23 พฤศจิกายน 2552 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 23rd November 2009

ผู้ประสานงาน

Contact persons

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FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2009

SEPTEMBER

30 Newsletter : Q2/2009
(on internet only)

OCTOBER

30 National Income of Thailand 2008
(statistics tables on internet)

NOVEMBER

23 GDP : Q3/2009
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

2010

DECEMBER

30 National Income of Thailand 2008
(publication)

Input-Output 2005
(on internet only)

Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2008
(statistics tables on internet)

Newsletter : Q3/2009
(on internet only)

JANUARY

29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2008 (on internet only)

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)

MARCH

31 Newsletter : Q4/2009
(on internet only)

APRIL

MAY

24 GDP : Q1/2010
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2009
(statistics tables on internet)

JUNE

30 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2009 Provision
(statistics tables on internet)

Newsletter : Q1/2010
(on internet only)

JULY

30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2009
(publication)

AUGUST

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

SEPTEMBER

30 Newsletter : Q2/2010
(on internet only)

OCTOBER

29 National Income of Thailand 2009
(statistics tables on internet)

NOVEMBER

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