

# ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 1/2552

## Gross Domestic Product : Q1/2009

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

MAY 25, 2009 9:30 A.M.

**GDP in 1Q09 drastically contracted by 7.1%, compared with a decrease of 4.2% in 4Q08.**

- GDP in 1Q09 drastically contracted by 7.1%, compared with a decrease of 4.2% in 4Q08, due to world economic crisis which severely affected goods and services exports, a main contributor of Thai economy. Export value of goods in dollar terms decreased by 19.9%, whereas import value reduced dramatically by 38.3%. Moreover, investment shrank by 15.8%, along with household consumption expenditure which reduced by 2.6%. However, government expenditure expanded slightly by 2.8%.
- Agricultural production grew by 3.5%, compared with 1.6% in 4Q08. The growth was driven by a 3.9% increase in crops and livestock production, especially higher yields of major paddy, and maize. Moreover, fishery increased by 1.9% due to higher shrimp exports.
- Non-agricultural sector contracted by 8.1%, compared with a decrease of 4.9% in 4Q08. This growth was due to the decline in almost all sectors, particularly manufacturing sector which contracted by 14.9% compared with a reduction of 6.7% in 4Q08, following by construction; trade; electricity, gas, and water supply; hotels and restaurants; and transports which contracted by 7.9%, 4.0%, 2.7%, 5.0%, and 6.5%, respectively. Contraction was partly resulted from a subdued situation of tourism as a result of global economy downturn and political turmoil leading to the airport closure by the end of 2008. On the contrary, public services continued to grow.



- Household consumption reduced by 2.6%, the first reduction in 10 years since 1Q99 owing to a fall of real sector in line with world economic slowdown. This dampened consumer's confidence and purchasing power, which resulted in a decrease in expenditure on durable, semi-durable, and non-durable goods, particularly on passenger car, and motorcycle. Besides, the "6-months 5-measures" scheme improved purchasing power and lessen consumers' cost of living. As a result, expenditures on some items particularly the necessary goods expanded.
- Government consumption increased slightly by 2.8%, compared with a rise of 11.0% in 4Q08 due to the disbursement rate of budget for purchase of goods and services expanded only by 0.2%, compared with 24.1% in 4Q08.
- Investment shrank by 15.8%, compared with a reduction of 3.3% in 4Q08. Private investment markedly reduced by 17.7%, as the construction and equipment fell by 8.2%, and 20.3% respectively. Public investment dropped by 9.1%, compared with a decrease in 10.2% in 4Q08. Construction decreased by 9.4%, improving from a drop of 26.2% in 4Q08. Equipment investment decreased by 8.5%, compared with an increase of 24.6% in 4Q08.
- Reduction in inventories at current market prices valued Baht 156,209 million, comprised largely non-monetary gold, computer and parts, integrated circuits, electrical appliances, and agricultural commodities.
- For external sector, trade and services balance at current prices registered a surplus of Baht 366.4 billion, compared with a deficit of Baht 3.5 billion in 4Q08. This was due to a trade balance with surplus of Baht 275.4 billion and a services balance with surplus of Baht 91.0 billion.

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## ข้อชี้แจง

### การประมวลผลสถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาส 1/2552

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

1. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลไตรมาส 4/2551 ตามข้อมูลล่าสุด โดยอัตราการขยายตัวของผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศไตรมาสที่ 4/2551 เปลี่ยนแปลงจาก ลดลงร้อยละ 4.3 เป็นลดลงร้อยละ 4.2
2. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลดัชนีผลผลิตอุตสาหกรรม ตามรายงานล่าสุดเดือนเมษายน 2552 ของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
3. ปรับปรุงข้อมูลพื้นที่การเพาะปลูกในรอบเดือนมีนาคม 2552 และข้อมูลพยากรณ์ผลผลิตการเกษตรในรอบเดือนมีนาคม 2552 ของสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร กระทรวงเกษตรและสหกรณ์
4. ปรับปรุงรายการบริการส่งออกและนำเข้า ตามข้อมูลดุลการชำระเงินของธนาคารแห่งประเทศไทย
5. ตั้งแต่ไตรมาสที่ 1/2549 เป็นต้นไป ตารางสถิติรายละเอียดจะนำเสนอในเอกสารโดยสามารถดูได้ที่ [www.nesdb.go.th](http://www.nesdb.go.th)

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ ขอขอบคุณหน่วยงานทั้งภาครัฐและเอกชน ที่ให้การสนับสนุนและเร่งรัดข้อมูลเพื่อใช้ในการประมวลผลผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส ให้รวดเร็วและถูกต้องแม่นยำมากขึ้น และหวังว่าคงจะได้รับความร่วมมือในการพัฒนาข้อมูลดังกล่าวนี้ให้มีคุณภาพดียิ่งขึ้นในอนาคตต่อไป

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

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### Revision to this publication

Gross Domestic Product of Q1/2009 has been compiled based on the most up-to-date data available from various sources. The quarterly estimates have been revised back to Q4/2008. The major revised items are as follows.

1. Revision of data back to Q4/2008 in line with the latest data, the GDP growth of Q4/2008 has resulted in changes of GDP growth from a decrease of 4.3 in previous quarter to a decrease of 4.2 in this quarter
2. Revising manufacturing production index according to the latest series from the Bank of Thailand issued in April 2009.
3. Revising agricultural plantation area and production by using the crop forecast database in March 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 [www.nesdb.go.th](http://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 FIRST QUARTER 2009

***GDP 1Q09 decreased dramatically by 7.1%, compared with a drop of 4.2% in 4Q08***

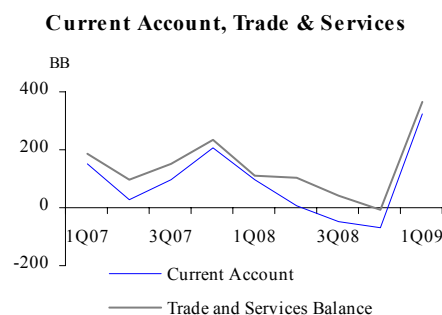
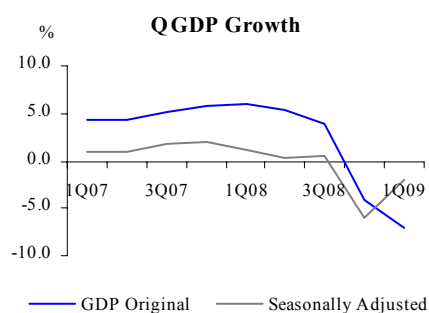
***Production fell by 7.1%, due mainly to contraction of non-agricultural sector***

The overall Thai economy in 1Q09 dropped dramatically by 7.1% compared to a fall of 4.2% in 4Q08. This caused from global economic recession reflecting on the decline in both exports and imports of goods and services. Considerable drop of import by 36.1% faster than a 17.9% drop of exports as well as a fall of domestic demand led to trade balance in this quarter. Household consumption expenditure decreased by 2.6%, the first drop for a decade since the financial crisis of 1997. Investment declined by 15.8% compared to a fall of 3.3% in 4Q08 due mainly to a 17.7% decrease in private sectors. On the contrary, government consumption grew by 2.8%, compared to a rise of 11.0% in 4Q08.

Agricultural sector grew by 3.5% compared to a rise of 1.6% in 4Q08 due mainly to from crops, livestock, and fishing production. On the contrary, non-agricultural sector fell drastically by 8.1% compared to a drop of 4.9% in 4Q08 as a result of falling in major production – particularly manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, transport and communication, and hotels and restaurants. Meanwhile, financial intermediation and public services increased.

**Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q1/2009**

|                            | 2008       | 2008       |            |            |             | (%)         |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                            |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | 2009        |
| Agriculture                | 5.0        | 3.1        | 8.6        | 9.6        | 1.6         | 3.5         |
| Non agriculture            | 2.4        | 6.2        | 5.0        | 3.5        | -4.9        | -8.1        |
| <b>GDP</b>                 | <b>2.6</b> | <b>6.0</b> | <b>5.3</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>-4.2</b> | <b>-7.1</b> |
| <b>GDP (Q-o-Q)</b>         | <b>2.6</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>0.3</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>-6.1</b> | <b>-1.9</b> |
| <b>Seasonally adjusted</b> |            |            |            |            |             |             |



**Seasonally adjusted GDP** dropped by 1.9%, compared to a fall of 6.1% in 4Q08.

- **GDP in 1Q09 at current market prices** was Baht 2,179.7 billion. After deducting Baht 78.8 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the gross national product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 2,100.9 billion, a 6.4% reduction in real terms.
- **Trade and services balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 366.4 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world, the current account showed a surplus of Baht 321.6 billion.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** grew by 2.2%, compared to 2.0% in 4Q08. The consumer and producer price index fell by 0.3%, and 3.5%, compared to a rise of 2.1%, and 2.9% in 4Q08, respectively.

## PRODUCTION APPROACH

*Domestic production decreased by 7.1% owing to a high contraction of non-agricultural sector*

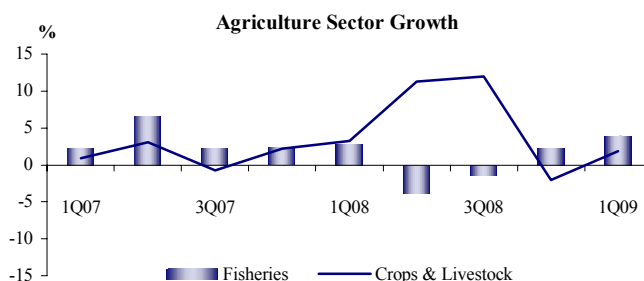
**Gross domestic product** in 1Q09 dropped by 7.1%. Contraction was mainly from a 8.1% decrease in non-agricultural sector led by manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, transportation, and hotels and restaurants; whereas, financial intermediation and public services showed favorable growth. On the contrary, agricultural sector expanded by 3.5% due to higher yields of major crops.

### Agriculture

*Agricultural production growth increased, whereas the price growth slowed down*

**Agricultural product** rose by 3.5% compared to a rise of 1.6% in 4Q08. Expansion was mainly from crops and livestock with a 3.5% and 4.0% growth, respectively. Moreover, fishery increased by 1.9%.

- **Crops** expanded by 3.5% compared to a 2.2% growth in 4Q08 owing to higher yields of paddy, maize, cassava, and fruits in line with favorable weather condition. However, rubber yield expanded at slower rate, and oil palm yield also decreased due to a lower price.
- **Livestock** increased by 4.0% compared to an expansion of 2.5% in 4Q08 as a result of chicken production expansion in accordance with higher export demand. Meanwhile, swine production expanded at slower rate owing to less production in line with higher price of animal feeds.
- **Fishery** increased by 1.9% compared to a 2.0% drop in 4Q08, which was mainly originated from shrimp production in accordance with a high demand from the global market. Conversely, fish production decreased.
- **Agricultural price levels** rose by 1.5% decelerating from 3.5% in previous quarter as a result of a fall in crop price, especially rubber, maize, cassava, and oil palm. Moreover, price of livestock dropped by 7.0% due to low prices of chicken, and hen's eggs. On the contrary, fish price increased by 7.7%, due to higher marine fish price.



## Non-agriculture

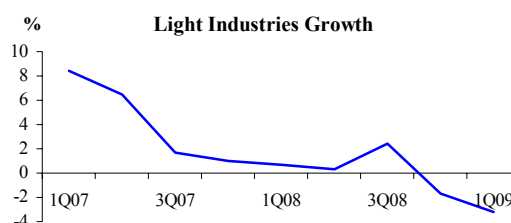
### *A drop of manufacturing growth*

**Manufacturing** drastically contracted by 14.9% due to a fall in manufacturing exported goods owing to global economic downturn. Manufacturing goods declined almost all items especially a drop of 28.4% in capital and technology industries.

| Manufacturing Sector Growth |            | (%)        |            |            |             |              |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Industrial Types            | 2008       | 2008       |            |            |             | 2009         |
|                             |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | Q1           |
| Light industries            | 0.4        | 0.7        | 0.3        | 2.4        | -1.7        | -3.2         |
| Raw material                | -0.2       | 5.9        | 3.3        | -0.8       | -8.8        | -7.7         |
| Capital goods               | 9.1        | 20.9       | 16.8       | 12.3       | -9.2        | -28.4        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>3.9</b> | <b>9.5</b> | <b>7.7</b> | <b>6.1</b> | <b>-6.7</b> | <b>-14.9</b> |

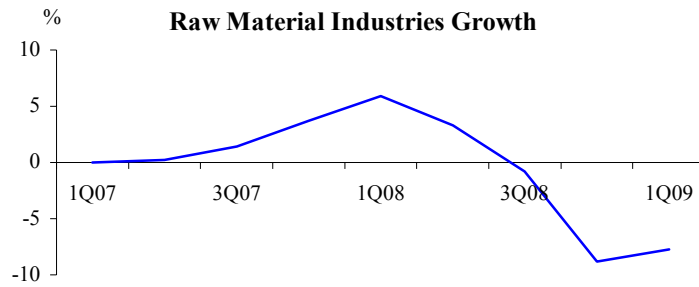
**Light industries** fell by 3.2% deteriorating from a 1.7% drop in previous quarter. Major industries were performed as follows.

- **Food and beverages** contracted by 3.6%. Food product went down by 2.9% due to a fall of 5.1% in sugar production in line with sugarcane shortage, followed by a drop of 10.4% in vegetables and fruit processing production. In addition, contraction was attributed from a lower export demand and a drop of 4.9% in beverage production in contrast to a rise of 0.3% in 4Q08 owing to an 8.6% decrease in brewery production in line with lower domestic demand.
- **Leather and leather products** dropped by 8.2% due to a decrease in international demand.
- **Furniture and jewelry** contracted by 0.6% due to a decrease in exported furniture.



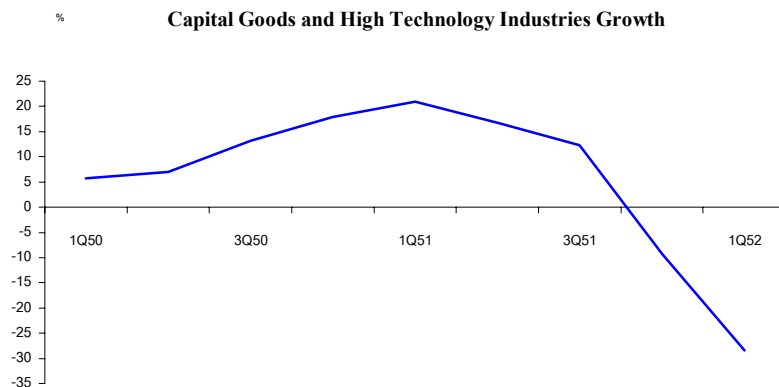
**Raw material industries** dropped by 7.7%. Main components were performed as follows.

- **Rubber and rubber products** dropped by 7.3% due to a decrease in rubber tyres production for motor vehicles in line with low production of cars.
- **Non-metal products** fell by 9.4% in line with contraction of construction industry.
- **Metal products** dropped by 37.0% due to a contraction of construction industry and downstream industry.



**Capital and technology industry** dropped by 28.4%, the highest decrease in all industries. Contraction was largely from a fall of exported demand which was able to describe in the followings;

- **Office machinery** dropped by 16.9%. A drop was primarily from hard disk drive and computer equipment in accordance with global demand contraction.
- **Machinery and equipment** fell by 25.3%, due to the decrease in air conditioners, fans and other domestic appliances production due to lower domestic and external demand.
- **Motor vehicles** declined by 42.7% owing to the drop of passenger and commercial cars production in line with world economic crisis and lower domestic demand.



## Electricity, water supply, and gas separation

*Electricity consumption fell markedly in medium, and large scale enterprises*

Electricity water supply and gas separation dropped by 2.7%, in contrast to a rise of 2.5% in 4Q08. Contraction was mainly from a 2.9% fall of electricity consumption as a result of a 6.9% drop in electricity consumption due to economic downturn. A fall of electricity consumption by industries had been seen from large enterprise, medium, special users, and others. In contract for residential, small enterprises and government, electricity consumption increased. Gas separation production also fell by 4.3% as a result of a drop in natural gas production. Moreover, water supply declined by 0.1% in contrast to a rise of 1.6% in 4Q08.

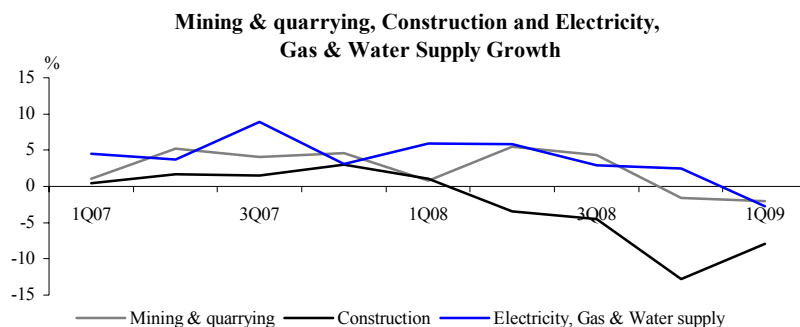
| Electricity Consumption Growth |            |            |            |            |             | (%)         |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                | 2008       | 2008       |            |            |             | 2009        |
|                                |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | Q1          |
| <b>Residential</b>             | 2.7        | 6.0        | 1.2        | 2.9        | 1.0         | 2.7         |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 21.8       | 20.8       | 22.5       | 21.7       | 22.1        | 23.0        |
| <b>Small ent.</b>              | 3.0        | 7.4        | 2.7        | 4.7        | -2.5        | 2.0         |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 10.4       | 10.1       | 10.5       | 10.4       | 10.7        | 11.1        |
| <b>Medium ent.</b>             | 0.4        | 1.6        | -0.5       | 3.6        | -3.4        | -8.5        |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 17.3       | 17.3       | 17.0       | 17.3       | 14.7        | 17.0        |
| <b>Large ent.</b>              | 1.2        | 7.0        | 4.9        | 1.7        | -8.5        | -14.4       |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 41.8       | 43.0       | 41.4       | 41.8       | 41.0        | 39.5        |
| <b>Special ent.</b>            | 5.1        | 9.2        | 6.0        | 4.8        | 0.5         | -1.8        |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 3.2        | 3.3        | 3.2        | 3.1        | 3.2         | 3.5         |
| <b>Public Sector</b>           | 3.9        | 6.9        | 2.3        | 4.2        | 2.2         | 3.8         |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 3.3        | 3.1        | 3.2        | 3.6        | 3.4         | 3.5         |
| <b>Others</b>                  | -5.6       | -0.5       | -3.0       | -8.4       | -10.8       | -4.4        |
| <i>Ratio</i>                   | 2.2        | 2.4        | 2.1        | 2.1        | 2.1         | 2.5         |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>1.6</b> | <b>5.8</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>2.5</b> | <b>-4.4</b> | <b>-6.9</b> |

Sources: MEA and PEA

## Mining and stone quarrying

*Crude oil and liquefied natural gas production increased whereas other mineral production growth kept contracting*

Mining and stone quarrying fell by 2.0%. Production contraction dropped by 11.8% slightly deepening compared to a decline of 11.1% in 4Q08 – consisting of limestone for cement industry, granite, marble, gypsum, barite, and dolomite. In contrast, zinc and feldspar production increased. Lignite production dropped by 9.5% on the contrary to a rise of 1.0% in 4Q08. Stone, gravel, and sand pit also decreased by 10.0% in contrast to a rise of 3.5% in 4Q08. Natural gas, liquefied natural gas, and crude oil – a share of 72.0% of total item – grew by 2.0% higher than 0.5% rise in 4Q08. Crude oil production grew drastically by 16.8% compared to a rise of 7.8% in 4Q08 due to Ban Yen and Songkhla oil well unveiling production in November 2008 and February 2009 respectively. Liquefied natural gas grew by 6.3% slowing down from 4Q08 whereas natural gas production dropped by 4.3%. Salt production increased by 7.8%, compared to a rise of 3.8% in 4Q08.





**Construction dropped by 7.9%, due to a decrease in both private and public**

## Construction

Construction dropped by 7.9% consecutively decreasing for four quarters. Despite of being launched government economic stimulus measures, the construction growth showed contraction signal due to a decrease in both public and private sector. Declining in private construction was primarily from residential, commercial, factory building construction which dropped by 10.4%, 9.8%, and 3.4%, respectively. Contraction was consistent to the contraction in construction in the area of Bangkok Metropolis and vicinities, and local administration with the rate of 17.6%, and 32.8%, respectively. Moreover, a drop in public construction was from the below-target budget disbursement rate of both central and local government, including the decline in state enterprises' budget disbursement as a result of economic recession which resulted in the delay of mega project investment.

**Transport services and telecommunication declined due to economic downturn and tourist contraction**

## Transportation and communication

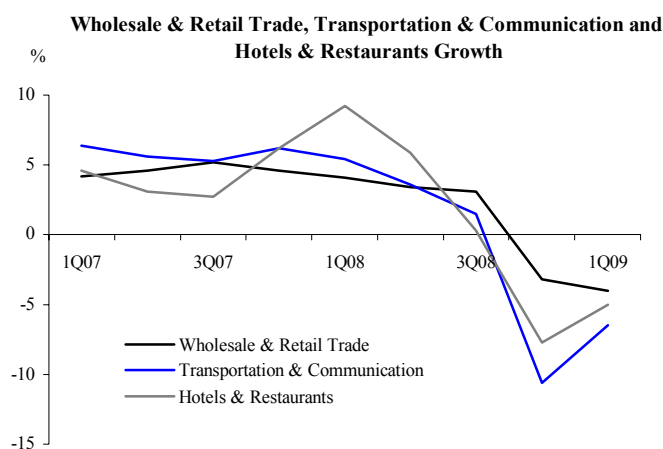
Transportation and communication dropped by 6.5% compared to a drop of 10.6% in 4Q08. Transport services declined by 8.2% owing to a 16.5% decrease in air transportation as a result of passenger contraction and decrease in exports of goods. Moreover, telecommunication fell by 3.8% in line with unfavorable business performance.

| Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth |             |            |            |             |              | (%)         |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|   | 2008        | 2008       |            |             |              | 2009        |
|   |             | Q1         | Q2         | Q3          | Q4           | Q1          |
| <b>Transport</b>                                  | <b>-3.1</b> | <b>2.8</b> | <b>1.9</b> | <b>-1.2</b> | <b>-15.1</b> | <b>-8.2</b> |
| Land transport                                    | 1.9         | -1.0       | 0.7        | 6.4         | 1.7          | 5.2         |
| Air transport                                     | -7.6        | 6.0        | 3.8        | -6.3        | -30.7        | -16.5       |
| Water transport                                   | -2.3        | 4.6        | 1.4        | -4.8        | -9.7         | -10.8       |

**Drop in trade due to low demand of businesses and household**

## Wholesale Retail Trades and Repairing

A contraction of 4.0% of wholesale and retail trade was primarily from trading on domestic goods and imported goods as a result of lower demand of businesses and household. Repairing dropped by 7.1% in contrast to a rise of 4.7% in previous quarter due to a decline of vehicle repairing and washing services and household equipment repairing with the rate of 10.0% and 2.2% respectively.





## Hotels and restaurants

*Hotels services contracted as a result of a decline in tourists*

Hotels and restaurants fell by 5.0% compared to a drop of 7.7% in 4Q08, with a contraction of 0.1% for restaurants services. Hotels services slumped by 12.7% compared to a drop of 17.7% in 4Q08. A drop was mainly from international tourist by the rate of 15.7%. Particularly, contraction of hotels services was originated from political instability. It was seen that hotel occupancy rate plunged by 54.0% compared to 67.9% of the same period of the previous year.

| Number of Foreign Tourists |               | (1,000 Persons) |              |              |              |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                            | 2008          | 2008            |              |              |              | 2009         |
|                            |               | Q1              | Q2           | Q3           | Q4           | Q1           |
| Asian                      | 7,403         | 2,111           | 2,050        | 1,861        | 1,981        | 1,683        |
| European                   | 3,932         | 1,479           | 738          | 747          | 968          | 1300         |
| American                   | 939           | 279             | 219          | 222          | 219          | 231          |
| Others                     | 2,290         | 458             | 546          | 549          | 456          | 432          |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>14,592</b> | <b>4,327</b>    | <b>3,553</b> | <b>3,379</b> | <b>3,333</b> | <b>3646</b>  |
| <b>Growth Rate (Y-o-Y)</b> | <b>0.9</b>    | <b>12.9</b>     | <b>13.8</b>  | <b>-2.1</b>  | <b>-17.9</b> | <b>-15.7</b> |

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

## Financial intermediation

*Commercial banks expanded at decelerating rate due to stringent measure of offering loan*

Financial intermediation increased by 4.2% slowing down from 5.5% in 4Q08 in accordance with to the deceleration in banking services as a result of a fall in net interest receipt. A slowdown originated from the stringent measures of offering loans to the businesses. Additionally, banking fee and services charges increased.

## Other services

*Other services rose as public services increased*

Other services expanded by 1.8% compared to 1.1% in 4Q08. Expansion was mainly from public administration with the rate of 3.8%, the same increase as previous quarter. Education rose by 5.0% recovering from 2.6% in 4Q08. Public education – the largest share of 90% of total education – expanded by 5.0% compared to 2.2% in previous quarter. Private education increased by 4.9% whereas community services dropped by 2.7% compared to 0.1% in 4Q08, and other items dropped by 7.8%. Radio and television declined by 3.7% in contrast to a rise of 6.2% in 4Q08. In addition, sports service, laundry, and beauty salon decreased whereas theaters and zoo also showed a favorable growth.

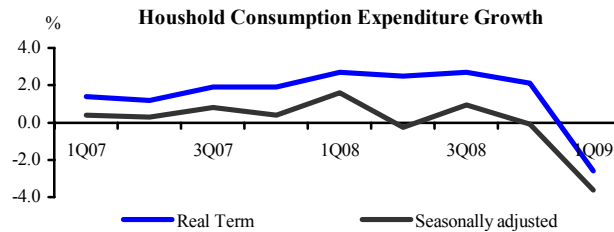
## EXPENDITURE APPROACH

### Household consumption expenditure

*Household consumption expenditure contracted by 2.6 the first time drop for a decade due to unemployment increase and farm income consecutively falling*

Household consumption fell by 2.6% compared to a 2.1% expansion in previous quarter. After seasonally adjustment, consumption decreased by 3.6%.

Global financial crisis and economic downturn led to production of manufacturing and service industry contracted significantly and affected to employment and labor income contraction. In addition, political instability influenced to consumer confidence along with slowing down of farm income and falling prices of major crops. This led to household purchasing power contraction even through inflation maintained to the low level rate as a consequence of falling of fuel prices. Furthermore, the 5-measure 6-month package ending in July 2009 had lowered prices of some service industry. As a result, household consumption expenditure declined by 2.6% in this quarter.



### Credit card expense and consumer confident index (CCI)

(Billions of Baht)

|                            | 2008       | 2008        |             |             |             | 2009        |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                            |            | Q1          | Q2          | Q3          | Q4          | Q1          |
| PCE in the domestic market | 676        | 173         | 163         | 168         | 173         | 165         |
| PCE in abroad market       | 35         | 8           | 10          | 9           | 8           | 8           |
| Credit card (cash advance) | 210        | 56          | 50          | 50          | 54          | 53          |
| <b>PCE Total</b>           | <b>921</b> | <b>237</b>  | <b>222</b>  | <b>227</b>  | <b>235</b>  | <b>225</b>  |
| <b>Growth (%)</b>          | <b>9.5</b> | <b>13.5</b> | <b>11.4</b> | <b>11.9</b> | <b>2.2</b>  | <b>-5.1</b> |
| consumer confident index   | 77.8       | 79.4        | 78.9        | 77.8        | 74.9        | 74.0        |
| <b>Growth (%)</b>          | <b>0.9</b> | <b>0.4</b>  | <b>2.3</b>  | <b>2.6</b>  | <b>-1.9</b> | <b>-6.8</b> |

Sources : Bank of Thailand and UTCC

Household consumption expenditure excluding Thai resident aboard decreased by 2.5%.

### Rate of growth of household consumption expenditure

(%)

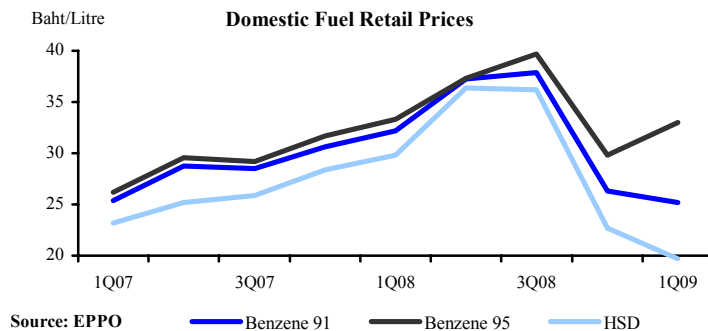
|  | 2008       | 2008       |            |            |            | 2009        |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
|  |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q1          |
| PCE in the domestic market                                       | 2.3        | 4.2        | 3.3        | 2.1        | -0.3       | -4.3        |
| Less : Expenditure of non-resident in the domestic market        | -1.5       | 14.1       | 9.8        | -5.4       | -22.8      | -15.3       |
| <b>PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country</b> | <b>2.8</b> | <b>2.8</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>3.0</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>-2.5</b> |
| Plus : Expenditure of residents abroad                           | -7.0       | -1.6       | -4.7       | -6.6       | -12.7      | -5.8        |
| <b>PCE</b>   | <b>2.5</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>2.5</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>2.1</b> | <b>-2.6</b> |

## Expenditure classified by section

**Agriculture, forestry, and fishery** rose by 5.0% with an expansion in vegetable and fruit consumption by 8.1% whereas seafood consumption contracted by 2.7% in response to a fall in production.

**Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles** fell by 3.7% due to a 6.3% fall of beverage consumption along with a 6.1% contraction of apparel and other textiles. On the contrary, meat and simple agricultural processing product increased by 1.2%.

**Electricity, gas and water supply** grew continuously by 2.3% higher than 1.3% in previous quarter. An expansion was mainly from both electricity and water consumption with the rate of 2.6% and 1.0% respectively. Some parts of expansion were from the government measure to alleviate household burden on electricity and water expenses.



**Transport equipments** declined considerably by 23.7% on the contrary to a 15.1% expansion in pervious quarter due to stagnant economy and unemployment along with consecutively falling of farm income. It had been seen that sales of passenger cars dropped by 17.4% whereas pickup trucks radically fell by 34.7%. Furthermore, numbers of new registered motorcycles decreased by 16.4%.

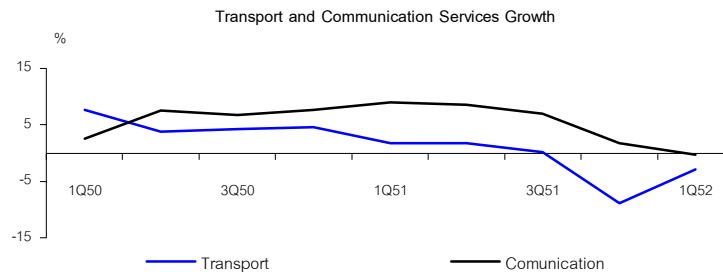
### Sales of transport vehicles

| (units)                              | 2008           | 2008           |                |                |                | 2009           |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                      |                | Q1             | Q2             | Q3             | Q4             | Q1             |
| <b>Passenger and Commercial Cars</b> | <b>615,270</b> | <b>161,736</b> | <b>159,739</b> | <b>139,783</b> | <b>154,012</b> | <b>107,774</b> |
| <i>Growth (%)</i>                    | -2.5           | 17.0           | 3.6            | -12.0          | -14.4          | -33.4          |
| Toyota                               | 261,955        | 66,959         | 68,963         | 59,811         | 66,222         | 44,404         |
| Isuzu                                | 133,390        | 35,988         | 35,203         | 30,319         | 31,880         | 23,558         |
| Honda                                | 90,807         | 22,437         | 20,689         | 20,818         | 26,863         | 18,360         |
| Others                               | 129,118        | 36,352         | 34,884         | 28,835         | 29,047         | 21,452         |
| <b>Passenger Cars</b>                | <b>226,805</b> | <b>53,242</b>  | <b>57,177</b>  | <b>55,958</b>  | <b>60,428</b>  | <b>43,969</b>  |
| <i>Growth (%)</i>                    | 33.3           | 41.2           | 25.2           | 22.3           | 47.5           | -17.4          |
| Toyota                               | 106,615        | 25,483         | 28,406         | 26,506         | 26,220         | 20,538         |
| Honda                                | 81,888         | 19,170         | 18,330         | 19,140         | 25,248         | 17,250         |
| Others                               | 38,302         | 8,589          | 10,441         | 10,312         | 8,960          | 6,181          |
| <b>Commercial Cars</b>               | <b>388,465</b> | <b>108,494</b> | <b>102,562</b> | <b>83,825</b>  | <b>93,584</b>  | <b>63,805</b>  |
| <i>Growth (%)</i>                    | -15.8          | 7.9            | -5.5           | -25.8          | -32.7          | -41.2          |
| Toyota                               | 155,340        | 41,476         | 40,557         | 33,305         | 40,002         | 23,866         |
| Isuzu                                | 133,390        | 35,988         | 35,203         | 30,319         | 31,880         | 23,558         |
| Others                               | 99,735         | 31,030         | 26,802         | 20,201         | 21,702         | 16,381         |

Source: Toyota Motors (Thailand) Co, Ltd.

**Hotels and restaurants** contracted by 6.3% slightly recovery from a contraction of 7.7% in previous quarter on account of tourism sector improvement. The government issued tourism promotion measures by granting visa fee exemption period (5 March – 4 June 2009), reducing landing fee for international airlines, and promoting domestic tourists. This led to that the numbers of inbound tourists recovered from a 17.9% contraction in previous quarter to a 15.7% fall in this quarter. Accordingly, hotel service sector slightly improved from an 18.6% fall in previous quarter to a 14.0% contraction in this quarter. At the same time, restaurant service also picked up with a 1.9% decline compared to a deep fall of 2.3% in previous quarter.

**Transport and communication services** decreased by 1.9% recovered from a 3.5% contraction in previous quarter as a result of a 2.9% decline of transport services. In addition, postal and communication service fell by 0.3% on account of registered subscriber's numbers of mobile phone increased by 13.3% whereas basic telephone contracted by 1.1%.

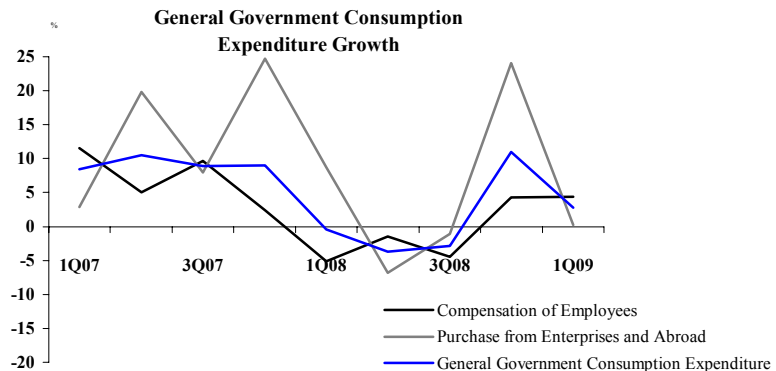


Considering consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food item grew by 2.5% whereas other service and non-food items contracted by 4.1%. Particularly, non-food items declined by 4.4%, consisted of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils. Expenditure on semi-durable goods, consisted of clothing, footwear and household equipments contracted by 8.1%. At the same fashion, durable goods – vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, computers, radios and televisions – plunged by 18.1%. Meanwhile, expenditure on services increased by 5.5% as a result of expansions of net tourist expenditure by 17.2%, education and health care by 1.3% whereas hotel/restaurant and transport service declined by 6.3% and 2.9% respectively.

| Growth rate of private consumption expenditure classified by durable appearance |      |      |      |      |      | (%)   |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
|   | 2008 | 2008 |      |      |      | 2009  |
|   |      | Q1   | Q2   | Q3   | Q4   | Q1    |
| Private Consumption Expenditure   | 2.5  | 2.7  | 2.5  | 2.7  | 2.1  | -2.6  |
| Food  | 1.4  | 2.6  | 0.8  | -0.1 | 2.4  | 2.5   |
| Other than food   | 2.8  | 2.7  | 2.9  | 3.5  | 2.0  | -4.1  |
| Non-durable products (excluding food)   | 0.6  | 2.4  | 1.2  | -0.4 | -1.1 | -4.4  |
| Semi-durable Products   | 1.7  | 3.7  | 3.3  | 3.3  | -3.1 | -8.1  |
| Durable products  | 9.5  | 10.0 | 11.4 | 9.4  | 7.3  | -18.1 |
| Services  | 3.0  | -0.7 | 1.0  | 5.1  | 6.2  | 5.5   |

## Government consumption expenditure (GCE)

- The value of fiscal year budget for 2009 was issued at Baht 1,835,000 million. After combining with the 2009 supplement budget (Baht 116,700 million), it was recorded at Baht 1,951,700 million. The disbursement in the first half of 2009 was recorded at Baht 882,091 million accounted for 45.2% of the budget. In the first quarter of 2009, the disbursement rate increased by 40.9% as a result of government policy to encourage disbursement, which was comparatively low in previous quarter.
- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices rose by 5.7% in the first quarter of 2009 with the value of Baht 270,729 million. Compensation of employees increased with the rate of 7.6% or Baht 204,309 million. Whereas, net purchases from enterprises and abroad grew slightly by 0.2% with the value of Baht 66,420 million in this quarter.
- Government consumption expenditure in real term grew by 2.8% as a result of the increase in both compensation of employees and net purchase from government enterprises and abroad by 4.4% and 0.2%, respectively.



|                       | Disbursement of government budget |         |      | (Baht in Billion) |       |      |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------|-------------------|-------|------|
|                       | Fiscal Year                       |         |      | Jan - Mar         |       |      |
|                       | 2008                              | 2009    | % Δ  | 2008              | 2009  | % Δ  |
| <b>Total</b>          | 1,660.0                           | 1,951.7 | 17.6 | 369.1             | 519.8 | 40.9 |
| Disbursement Rate (%) |                                   |         |      | 22.2              | 26.6  |      |

Source : GFMIS

## Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)

*GFCF consecutively decreased for two quarters with a contraction of 15.8% due to world economic crisis*

GFCF consecutively decreased for two quarters with a contraction of 15.8% in this quarter deepening from a 3.3% fall in previous quarter. The declining of investment was shown in both equipment and construction by the rate of 8.8% and 19.0% respectively.

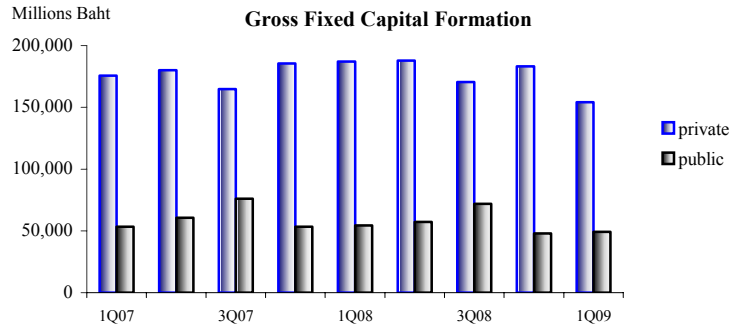
- **Private investment** considerably decreased by 17.7% compared to a slight decrease of 1.3% in previous quarter. Such a fall was from export of goods which dropped dramatically as a result of international demand contraction. In addition, investors were reluctant to invest in new machines and equipments. Meanwhile, financial institution prudentially awarded credit limits to customers. As a result, consumer purchasing power became lower and dampened down to real estate sector.

- **Private construction** continued to fall by rate of 8.2% compared to a 0.7% drop in previous quarter due to a rise of unemployed derived from global financial crisis. Consumer's purchasing power was dropped even though overall price of material and supply was declined. Residents, commercial building, factory decreased by 10.4%, 9.8%, and 3.4% respectively.

| Private Construction Growth |             |            |            |             |             | (%)         |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                             | 2008        | 2008       |            |             |             | 2009        |
|                             |             | Q1         | Q2         | Q3          | Q4          | Q1          |
| Residential                 | 0.9         | -5.2       | 6.4        | 3.1         | -1.2        | -10.4       |
| Commercial                  | 6.2         | 14.2       | 9.7        | 4.5         | -2.8        | -9.8        |
| Factory                     | -4.8        | 5.9        | -10.9      | -14.4       | 2.1         | -3.4        |
| Others                      | -5.8        | 9.2        | -15.4      | -17.8       | 1.2         | -2.9        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>-0.2</b> | <b>0.4</b> | <b>1.3</b> | <b>-1.9</b> | <b>-0.7</b> | <b>-8.2</b> |

- **Private machinery and equipments** considerably dropped by 20.3% compared to a 1.4% drop in previous quarter. This resulted from transport equipment contraction by the rate of 21.1% and a drop was mainly from commercial cars and trucks. Industrial machinery and office equipment fell by the rate of 19.1% and 21.8% respectively. Imported machinery also declined in consequence of economic crisis.
- **Public investment** fell by rate of 9.1% recovery from a drop of 10.2% in previous quarter as a result of the encouragement of disbursement from the government. In the first quarter of 2009, the disbursement rate of investment expense increased by 30.4% recovering from a drop of 48.7% in previous quarter. Disbursement rate of state enterprises was still low in consequence of economic crisis that some mega projects had been postponed.
- **Public construction** fell by 9.4% better than a drop of 26.2% in previous quarter which was originated from that central and local authorities had encouraged budget disbursement. State enterprise construction has showed a positive sign which dropped by 8.1% better than decreased 24.7% in 4Q08.
- **Public machinery and equipments** dropped noticeably by 8.5% compared to an increase of 24.6% in previous quarter. Central and local government machinery and equipments declined by 16.6% compared to 6.6% in 4Q08. State enterprises machinery and equipments was declined by 4.0% since there were no mega investment projects in this quarter.

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



## Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in the first quarter of 2009 declined with the value of Baht 156,209 million at current market price due to depleting down from stock of agricultural goods and manufacturing goods. Overall production in this quarter decreased owing to a fall in export that affected from global economic slump. Almost industrial goods production went down in consequence of entrepreneurs accelerating and releasing of their industrial products to market. In addition, producers adjusted inventory holding of raw materials in response to the risks of domestic demand falling and export contraction, which had been seen from several export items except for pearl, precious stone and jewelry. A fall of domestic consumption confidence and a slowdown of exports lead to decreasing of intermediate imported raw materials and declining on stock of industrial goods and raw material in this quarter. In addition, export of gold increased significantly due to higher price in the world market. This caused the stock of gold declined nearly Baht 100,000 million. The stock of manufacturing goods also decreased especially in computer and parts, electrical apparatus and electrical appliances. On the other hand, the stock of manufacturing grew up such as garment, vehicle and parts and food and beverage owing to demand slowdown. The stock of agricultural goods such as paddy fell down in this quarter due to harvest season ending and rice mill continued producing rice to the market.

## External Sectors

*Exports continuously decreased, while imports extremely worsen*

**Merchandised exports** reduced by 17.9% worsening from a 8.9% reduction in 4Q08. The cause of lower exports in all major categories was from global demand contraction, especially in demand for high-technology products such as petroleum, computer, electrical appliances, electrical apparatus, vehicles and plastic products. The exports fell almost all products except in labor intensive products which highly increased due to exports of unwrought gold. The export value had declined in the main markets namely China and ASEAN countries on the contrary to an expansion of some newly markets namely Middle East and Australia, especially Switzerland which greatly increased.



**Services receipts** decreased by 11.0% from a 7.5% fall in previous quarter. The transportation and tourism receipt considerably declined because of a 15.7% drop in inbound tourist numbers from 2 preceding quarters. In addition, the fall of services receipt was from the global recession and internal political instability, regardless of positive factor from Thai Baht depreciation.

**Merchandise imports** absolutely fell from a 0.1% increase in previous quarter to a 36.1% decrease in this quarter on account of lower import in all categories including raw materials and intermediate goods, consumer goods and capital goods as well as fuel and vehicles corresponding to a drop in manufacturing production and private consumption.

**Services payments** contracted by 12.3% worsening from a 4.6% expansion in previous quarter. The drop was from the items of transportation, tourism and other service payments as a result of Baht currency depreciation and global recession.

| Exports and Imports             |       | (Unit: Billions of Baht) |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                 | 2008  | 2008                     |       |       |       | 2009  |
|                                 |       | Q1                       | Q2    | Q3    | Q4    | Q1    |
| <b>At Current Market Prices</b> |       |                          |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Export Goods                 | 5,833 | 1,349                    | 1,485 | 1,669 | 1,330 | 1,179 |
| Growth Rate                     | 12.8  | 12.8                     | 20.1  | 27.7  | -7.1  | -12.6 |
| 2. Import Goods                 | 5,827 | 1,341                    | 1,433 | 1,675 | 1,378 | 903   |
| Growth Rate                     | 22.1  | 23.0                     | 19.8  | 38.3  | 8.1   | -32.6 |
| 3. Trade Balance                | 6     | 7                        | 52    | -6    | -47   | 275   |
| <b>At 1988 Prices</b>           |       |                          |       |       |       |       |
| 4. Export Goods                 | 2,560 | 628                      | 659   | 693   | 579   | 516   |
| Growth Rate                     | 6.0   | 8.3                      | 13.2  | 12.6  | -8.9  | -17.9 |
| 5. Import Goods                 | 1,991 | 484                      | 497   | 535   | 476   | 309   |
| Growth Rate                     | 6.9   | 10.0                     | 5.2   | 12.5  | 0.1   | -36.1 |
| 6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)    | 33.4  | 32.4                     | 32.3  | 33.9  | 34.9  | 35.3  |

Source: Bank of Thailand

## GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator grew by 2.2%, higher than 2.0% in 4Q08. Likewise, the producer and consumer price index drop by 3.5% and 0.3% respectively.

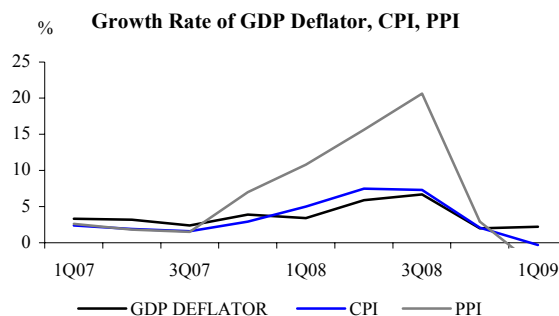


Table 1 Balance Sheet of GDP and Expenditure at Current Market Prices (Original)

Unit: Millions of Baht

|  | 2007 p           | 2008 p1          | 2007 p           |                  |                  |                  | 2008 p1          |                  |                  |                  | 2009 p1          |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  |                  |                  | Q1               | Q2               | Q3               | Q4               | Q1               | Q2               | Q3               | Q4               | Q1               |
| Private Consumption Expenditure              | 4,561,528        | 4,992,234        | 1,116,749        | 1,152,449        | 1,121,512        | 1,170,818        | 1,216,073        | 1,271,005        | 1,250,408        | 1,254,748        | 1,195,809        |
| General Government Consumption Expenditure   | 1,037,571        | 1,085,611        | 245,272          | 255,832          | 296,698          | 239,769          | 256,221          | 261,617          | 300,992          | 266,781          | 270,729          |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation                | 2,247,174        | 2,486,616        | 544,324          | 572,040          | 567,317          | 563,493          | 623,226          | 631,739          | 647,473          | 584,178          | 519,501          |
| Change in Inventories                        | 10,753           | 136,111          | -18,693          | -4,967           | -18,116          | 52,529           | 40,589           | -16,040          | 38,978           | 72,584           | -156,209         |
| Net Exports of Goods and Services            | 673,731          | 251,687          | 187,824          | 98,812           | 154,904          | 232,191          | 111,756          | 102,841          | 40,638           | -3,548           | 366,444          |
| - Goods                                      | 397,719          | 6,028            | 104,486          | 39,878           | 96,407           | 156,948          | 7,208            | 51,741           | -5,720           | -47,201          | 275,434          |
| - Services                                   | 276,012          | 245,659          | 83,338           | 58,934           | 58,497           | 75,243           | 104,548          | 51,100           | 46,358           | 43,653           | 91,010           |
| Exports of Goods and Services                | 6,218,219        | 6,954,881        | 1,469,123        | 1,471,477        | 1,550,914        | 1,726,705        | 1,664,174        | 1,744,160        | 1,938,503        | 1,608,044        | 1,456,306        |
| - Goods                                      | 5,170,846        | 5,833,340        | 1,195,402        | 1,236,025        | 1,307,663        | 1,431,756        | 1,348,686        | 1,484,934        | 1,669,366        | 1,330,354        | 1,178,921        |
| - Services                                   | 1,047,373        | 1,121,541        | 273,721          | 235,452          | 243,251          | 294,949          | 315,488          | 259,226          | 269,137          | 277,690          | 277,385          |
| Imports of Goods and Services                | 5,544,488        | 6,703,194        | 1,281,299        | 1,372,665        | 1,396,010        | 1,494,514        | 1,552,418        | 1,641,319        | 1,897,865        | 1,611,592        | 1,089,862        |
| - Goods                                      | 4,773,127        | 5,827,312        | 1,090,916        | 1,196,147        | 1,211,256        | 1,274,808        | 1,341,478        | 1,433,193        | 1,675,086        | 1,377,555        | 903,487          |
| - Services                                   | 771,361          | 875,882          | 190,383          | 176,518          | 184,754          | 219,706          | 210,940          | 208,126          | 222,779          | 234,037          | 186,375          |
| <b>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product</b> | <b>8,530,757</b> | <b>8,952,259</b> | <b>2,075,476</b> | <b>2,074,166</b> | <b>2,122,315</b> | <b>2,258,800</b> | <b>2,247,865</b> | <b>2,251,162</b> | <b>2,278,489</b> | <b>2,174,743</b> | <b>2,196,274</b> |
| Statistical Discrepancy                      | -37,446          | 152,700          | 21,070           | -26,870          | -28,580          | -3,066           | 49,237           | 31,947           | 42,942           | 28,574           | -16,544          |
| <b>Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)</b>         | <b>8,493,311</b> | <b>9,104,959</b> | <b>2,096,546</b> | <b>2,047,296</b> | <b>2,093,735</b> | <b>2,255,734</b> | <b>2,297,102</b> | <b>2,283,109</b> | <b>2,321,431</b> | <b>2,203,317</b> | <b>2,179,730</b> |

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

Unit: Millions of Baht

|  | 2007 p           | 2008 p1          | 2007 p           |                  |                  |                  | 2008 p1          |                  |                  |                  | 2009 p1          |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  |                  |                  | Q1               | Q2               | Q3               | Q4               | Q1               | Q2               | Q3               | Q4               | Q1               |
| Private Consumption Expenditure              | 2,207,884        | 2,263,073        | 545,679          | 557,339          | 541,929          | 562,937          | 560,505          | 570,995          | 556,681          | 574,892          | 545,923          |
| General Government Consumption Expenditure   | 385,635          | 387,627          | 91,024           | 95,941           | 114,894          | 83,776           | 90,650           | 92,413           | 111,578          | 92,986           | 93,219           |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation                | 949,283          | 960,129          | 229,019          | 240,704          | 240,720          | 238,840          | 241,486          | 245,383          | 242,269          | 230,991          | 203,360          |
| Change in Inventories                        | 5,035            | 61,161           | -6,305           | -3,438           | -7,934           | 22,712           | 17,464           | -7,668           | 11,219           | 40,146           | -67,727          |
| Net Exports of Goods and Services            | 682,182          | 672,446          | 179,763          | 136,926          | 169,478          | 196,015          | 193,131          | 182,944          | 177,136          | 119,235          | 251,470          |
| - Goods                                      | 550,937          | 568,662          | 140,062          | 109,580          | 140,731          | 160,564          | 144,346          | 162,089          | 158,805          | 103,422          | 206,563          |
| - Services                                   | 131,245          | 103,784          | 39,701           | 27,346           | 28,747           | 35,451           | 48,785           | 20,855           | 18,331           | 15,813           | 44,907           |
| Exports of Goods and Services                | 2,985,608        | 3,147,820        | 730,726          | 709,399          | 749,390          | 796,093          | 795,574          | 793,584          | 833,240          | 725,422          | 664,705          |
| - Goods                                      | 2,413,891        | 2,559,506        | 579,915          | 582,084          | 616,014          | 635,878          | 627,965          | 659,097          | 693,357          | 579,087          | 515,564          |
| - Services                                   | 571,717          | 588,314          | 150,811          | 127,315          | 133,376          | 160,215          | 167,609          | 134,487          | 139,883          | 146,335          | 149,141          |
| Imports of Goods and Services                | 2,303,426        | 2,475,374        | 550,963          | 572,473          | 579,912          | 600,078          | 602,443          | 610,640          | 656,104          | 606,187          | 413,235          |
| - Goods                                      | 1,862,954        | 1,990,844        | 439,853          | 472,504          | 475,283          | 475,314          | 483,619          | 497,008          | 534,552          | 475,665          | 309,001          |
| - Services                                   | 440,472          | 484,530          | 111,110          | 99,969           | 104,629          | 124,764          | 118,824          | 113,632          | 121,552          | 130,522          | 104,234          |
| <b>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product</b> | <b>4,230,019</b> | <b>4,344,436</b> | <b>1,039,180</b> | <b>1,027,472</b> | <b>1,059,087</b> | <b>1,104,280</b> | <b>1,103,236</b> | <b>1,084,067</b> | <b>1,098,883</b> | <b>1,058,250</b> | <b>1,026,245</b> |
| Statistical Discrepancy                      | 29,614           | 25,620           | 26,698           | -6,943           | -18,965          | 28,824           | 26,235           | -9,637           | -18,204          | 27,226           | 22,865           |
| <b>Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)</b>         | <b>4,259,633</b> | <b>4,370,056</b> | <b>1,065,878</b> | <b>1,020,529</b> | <b>1,040,122</b> | <b>1,133,104</b> | <b>1,129,471</b> | <b>1,074,430</b> | <b>1,080,679</b> | <b>1,085,476</b> | <b>1,049,110</b> |

Table 3 Growth Rate of GDP and Expenditure (Original)

Unit: Percent

|  | 2007 p     | 2008 p1    | 2007 p     |            |            |            | 2008 p1    |            |            |             | 2009 p1     |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|  |            |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | Q1          |
| Private Consumption Expenditure              | 1.6        | 2.5        | 1.4        | 1.2        | 1.9        | 1.9        | 2.7        | 2.5        | 2.7        | 2.1         | -2.6        |
| General Government Consumption Expenditure   | 9.2        | 0.5        | 8.4        | 10.5       | 8.9        | 9.0        | -0.4       | -3.7       | -2.9       | 11.0        | 2.8         |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation                | 0.4        | 7.0        | -7.5       | -2.5       | 8.2        | 4.0        | 16.3       | 0.2        | 8.9        | 3.7         | -47.6       |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation                | 1.3        | 1.1        | -1.4       | 0.1        | 2.5        | 3.8        | 5.4        | 1.9        | 0.6        | -3.3        | -15.8       |
| - Private                                    | 0.6        | 3.2        | -2.4       | -0.5       | 1.4        | 3.8        | 6.5        | 4.3        | 3.5        | -1.3        | -17.7       |
| - Public                                     | 3.4        | -4.8       | 2.1        | 2.2        | 5.1        | 3.6        | 1.9        | -5.2       | -5.5       | -10.2       | -9.1        |
| Change in Inventories                        | -62.4      | 1,114.7    | -172.7     | -218.6     | 59.5       | 6.0        | 377.0      | -123.0     | 241.4      | 76.8        | -487.8      |
| Exports of Goods and Services                | 7.1        | 5.4        | 8.4        | 7.1        | 3.8        | 9.1        | 8.9        | 11.9       | 11.2       | -8.9        | -16.4       |
| - Goods                                      | 6.7        | 6.0        | 7.9        | 8.0        | 3.4        | 7.7        | 8.3        | 13.2       | 12.6       | -8.9        | -17.9       |
| - Services                                   | 8.9        | 2.9        | 10.3       | 3.4        | 6.1        | 15.1       | 11.1       | 5.6        | 4.9        | -8.7        | -11.0       |
| Imports of Goods and Services                | 3.4        | 7.5        | 2.1        | 2.8        | 2.7        | 6.0        | 9.3        | 6.7        | 13.1       | 1.0         | -31.4       |
| - Goods                                      | 2.2        | 6.9        | 0.6        | 1.6        | 2.3        | 4.5        | 10.0       | 5.2        | 12.5       | 0.1         | -36.1       |
| - Services                                   | 8.6        | 10.0       | 8.4        | 9.2        | 4.7        | 11.9       | 6.9        | 13.7       | 16.2       | 4.6         | -12.3       |
| <b>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product</b> | <b>4.8</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>4.2</b> | <b>4.2</b> | <b>4.9</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>6.2</b> | <b>5.5</b> | <b>3.8</b> | <b>-4.2</b> | <b>-7.0</b> |

**Table 4. Trade and Services Balance**

Unit: Billions of Baht

|                                   | 2007 p  | 2008 p1 | 2007 p  |         |         |         | 2008 p1 |         |         |         | 2009 p1 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                   |         |         | Q1      | Q2      | Q3      | Q4      | Q1      | Q2      | Q3      | Q4      | Q1      |
| Exports of Goods and Services     | 6,218.2 | 6,954.9 | 1,469.1 | 1,471.5 | 1,550.9 | 1,726.7 | 1,664.2 | 1,744.2 | 1,938.5 | 1,608.0 | 1,456.3 |
| Growth Rate                       | 7.6     | 11.8    | 6.5     | 6.5     | 1.9     | 15.5    | 13.3    | 18.5    | 25.0    | -6.9    | -12.5   |
| Imports of Goods and Services     | 5,544.5 | 6,703.2 | 1,281.3 | 1,372.7 | 1,396.0 | 1,494.5 | 1,552.4 | 1,641.3 | 1,897.9 | 1,611.6 | 1,089.9 |
| Growth Rate                       | 0.7     | 20.9    | -2.7    | -1.3    | -1.6    | 8.5     | 21.2    | 19.6    | 35.9    | 7.8     | -29.8   |
| Trade and Services Balance        | 673.7   | 251.7   | 187.8   | 98.8    | 154.9   | 232.2   | 111.8   | 102.8   | 40.6    | -3.5    | 366.4   |
| Percentage to GDP                 | 7.9     | 2.8     | 9.0     | 4.8     | 7.4     | 10.3    | 4.9     | 4.5     | 1.8     | -0.2    | 16.8    |
| Factor Income from Abroad, Net    | -325.8  | -420.3  | -68.4   | -104.4  | -91.6   | -61.4   | -51.6   | -143.0  | -127.2  | -98.5   | -78.8   |
| Current Transfer from Abroad, Net | 135.8   | 158.2   | 33.3    | 32.8    | 31.3    | 38.4    | 38.3    | 45.2    | 41.1    | 33.7    | 33.9    |
| Current Account Balance           | 483.8   | -10.4   | 152.7   | 27.2    | 94.7    | 209.2   | 98.4    | 5.0     | -45.4   | -68.3   | 321.6   |
| Percentage to GDP                 | 5.7     | -0.1    | 7.3     | 1.3     | 4.5     | 9.3     | 4.3     | 0.2     | -2.0    | -3.1    | 14.8    |

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

Unit: Percent

|              | 2007 p | 2008 p1 | 2007 p |     |     |     | 2008 p1 |      |      |     | 2009 p1 |
|--------------|--------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---------|------|------|-----|---------|
|              |        |         | Q1     | Q2  | Q3  | Q4  | Q1      | Q2   | Q3   | Q4  | Q1      |
| GDP Deflator | 3.2    | 4.5     | 3.3    | 3.2 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.4     | 5.9  | 6.7  | 2.0 | 2.2     |
| CPI          | 2.2    | 5.5     | 2.4    | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.0     | 7.5  | 7.3  | 2.1 | -0.3    |
| WPI          | 3.2    | 12.4    | 2.6    | 1.8 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 10.8    | 15.6 | 20.6 | 2.9 | -3.5    |

**Table 6. Contribution to GDP Growth (1988 Prices)**

Unit: Percent

|                                      | 2007 p     | 2008 p1    | 2007 p     |            |            |            | 2008 p1    |            |            |             | 2009 p1     |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                      |            |            | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | Q1          |
| <b>Demand Side</b>                   | <b>4.7</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>4.1</b> | <b>4.2</b> | <b>5.0</b> | <b>5.6</b> | <b>6.0</b> | <b>5.5</b> | <b>3.8</b> | <b>-4.1</b> | <b>-6.8</b> |
| Domestic Demand                      | 1.9        | 1.6        | 1.1        | 1.6        | 2.6        | 2.4        | 2.5        | 1.5        | 1.2        | 1.2         | -4.4        |
| - Private Consumption Expenditure    | 0.9        | 1.3        | 0.8        | 0.7        | 1.0        | 1.0        | 1.4        | 1.3        | 1.4        | 1.1         | -1.3        |
| - Government Consumption Expenditure | 0.8        | 0.0        | 0.7        | 0.9        | 0.9        | 0.6        | 0.0        | -0.3       | -0.3       | 0.8         | 0.2         |
| - Gross Fixed Capital Formation      | 0.3        | 0.3        | -0.3       | 0.0        | 0.6        | 0.8        | 1.2        | 0.5        | 0.1        | -0.7        | -3.4        |
| Net Exports                          | 3.0        | -0.2       | 4.4        | 3.2        | 1.2        | 3.0        | 1.3        | 4.5        | 0.7        | -6.8        | 5.2         |
| -Exports                             | 4.9        | 3.8        | 5.5        | 4.8        | 2.8        | 6.2        | 6.1        | 8.2        | 8.1        | -6.2        | -11.6       |
| -Imports                             | 1.9        | 4.0        | 1.1        | 1.6        | 1.5        | 3.1        | 4.8        | 3.7        | 7.3        | 0.5         | -16.8       |
| Change in Inventories                | -0.2       | 1.3        | -1.5       | -0.6       | 1.2        | 0.1        | 2.2        | -0.4       | 1.8        | 1.5         | -7.5        |
| <b>Production Side</b>               | <b>4.9</b> | <b>2.6</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>4.4</b> | <b>5.1</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>6.0</b> | <b>5.3</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>-4.2</b> | <b>-7.1</b> |
| Agriculture                          | 0.2        | 0.4        | 0.1        | 0.3        | 0.0        | 0.3        | 0.3        | 0.7        | 0.7        | 0.2         | 0.3         |
| Manufacturing                        | 2.4        | 1.6        | 2.0        | 1.9        | 2.4        | 3.3        | 3.7        | 3.1        | 2.4        | -2.7        | -6.1        |
| Construction                         | 0.0        | -0.1       | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.1        | 0.0        | -0.1       | -0.1       | -0.2        | -0.2        |
| Services                             | 2.3        | 0.7        | 2.3        | 2.2        | 2.7        | 2.1        | 1.9        | 1.6        | 0.9        | -1.5        | -1.2        |

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

Unit: Percent

|                                    | 2007 p     |            |            |            | 2008 p1    |            |            |             | 2009 p1     |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                    | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q1         | Q2         | Q3         | Q4          | Q1          |
| <b>Demand Side (Expenditure)</b>   |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| Private Consumption Expenditure    | 0.4        | 0.4        | 0.7        | 0.3        | 1.6        | -0.3       | 1.0        | -0.1        | -3.6        |
| Government Consumption Expenditure | 12.3       | 2.4        | 1.5        | -5.7       | 2.2        | -1.7       | 2.0        | 9.6         | -6.6        |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation      | -1.7       | 1.8        | 1.7        | 1.7        | 0.5        | -1.9       | 0.7        | -3.2        | -12.0       |
| <b>Supply Side (Production)</b>    |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |             |
| Agriculture                        | 0.4        | 1.0        | -1.2       | 2.4        | 1.2        | 5.5        | 0.2        | -4.8        | 2.9         |
| Manufacturing                      | 1.2        | 1.0        | 2.4        | 3.6        | 2.1        | -0.7       | 0.8        | -8.8        | -6.8        |
| Construction                       | -1.0       | 1.8        | -0.3       | 2.5        | -3.0       | -2.3       | -1.8       | -6.0        | 1.9         |
| Services                           | 1.1        | 0.9        | 1.8        | 0.6        | 0.5        | 0.4        | 0.3        | -4.0        | 1.0         |
| <b>GDP</b>                         | <b>1.0</b> | <b>1.0</b> | <b>1.7</b> | <b>2.0</b> | <b>1.1</b> | <b>0.3</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>-6.1</b> | <b>-1.9</b> |

Table 8. GDP by Sector (Growth Rate)

Unit: Percent

|  | 2007 p | 2008 p1 | 2007 p |      |      |      | 2008 p1 |      |      |       | 2009 p1 |  |
|--|--------|---------|--------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|-------|---------|--|
|  |        |         | Q1     | Q2   | Q3   | Q4   | Q1      | Q2   | Q3   | Q4    | Q1      |  |
| <b>Agriculture</b>                           | 1.8    | 5.0     | 1.1    | 3.7  | -0.2 | 2.3  | 3.1     | 8.6  | 9.6  | 1.6   | 3.5     |  |
| Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry            | 1.5    | 6.3     | 0.9    | 3.1  | -0.7 | 2.2  | 3.2     | 11.3 | 12.0 | 2.3   | 3.9     |  |
| Fishing                                      | 3.2    | -0.9    | 2.3    | 6.6  | 2.3  | 2.4  | 2.8     | -3.9 | -1.4 | -2.0  | 1.9     |  |
| <b>Non-Agriculture</b>                       | 5.2    | 2.4     | 4.7    | 4.5  | 5.5  | 6.2  | 6.2     | 5.0  | 3.5  | -4.9  | -8.1    |  |
| Mining and Quarrying                         | 3.8    | 2.3     | 1.1    | 5.2  | 4.1  | 4.6  | 0.8     | 5.5  | 4.3  | -1.6  | -2.0    |  |
| Manufacturing                                | 6.2    | 3.9     | 5.2    | 4.8  | 6.1  | 8.5  | 9.5     | 7.7  | 6.1  | -6.7  | -14.9   |  |
| Electricity, Gas and Water Supply            | 5.1    | 4.3     | 4.5    | 3.7  | 8.9  | 3.1  | 5.9     | 5.8  | 2.9  | 2.5   | -2.7    |  |
| Construction                                 | 1.6    | -4.7    | 0.4    | 1.7  | 1.5  | 3.0  | 1.1     | -3.4 | -4.5 | -12.8 | -7.9    |  |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor  | 4.6    | 1.9     | 4.2    | 4.6  | 5.2  | 4.6  | 4.1     | 3.4  | 3.1  | -3.2  | -4.0    |  |
| Hotels and Restaurants                       | 4.2    | 1.6     | 4.6    | 3.1  | 2.7  | 6.2  | 9.2     | 5.9  | 0.3  | -7.7  | -5.0    |  |
| Transport, Storage and Communications        | 5.9    | -0.4    | 6.4    | 5.6  | 5.3  | 6.2  | 5.4     | 3.6  | 1.5  | -10.6 | -6.5    |  |
| Financial Intermediation                     | 6.5    | 8.1     | 1.4    | 5.5  | 9.4  | 9.5  | 10.2    | 8.8  | 8.0  | 5.5   | 4.2     |  |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 3.4    | 0.2     | 4.2    | 4.6  | 2.1  | 2.6  | 3.0     | -0.4 | 0.7  | -2.3  | -0.4    |  |
| Public Administration and Defence;           | 3.0    | -1.1    | 6.9    | 1.5  | 4.5  | -1.1 | -5.6    | 1.0  | -2.9 | 3.8   | 3.8     |  |
| Education                                    | 10.0   | -1.1    | 12.4   | 8.8  | 12.1 | 6.5  | -1.4    | -2.0 | -3.3 | 2.6   | 5.0     |  |
| Health and Social Work                       | 6.3    | -1.0    | 10.4   | 2.2  | 9.9  | 2.9  | -3.8    | -2.5 | -2.6 | 5.1   | 4.9     |  |
| Other Community, Social and Personal         | -4.9   | 0.8     | -6.8   | -3.9 | -4.6 | -4.3 | 2.4     | 0.1  | 0.7  | 0.1   | -2.7    |  |
| Private Households with Employed Persons     | 2.6    | 1.8     | 2.4    | 2.3  | 3.3  | 2.3  | 2.1     | 1.2  | 1.9  | 1.9   | 2.1     |  |
| <b>GDP</b>                                   | 4.9    | 2.6     | 4.4    | 4.4  | 5.1  | 5.7  | 6.0     | 5.3  | 3.9  | -4.2  | -7.1    |  |

### 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](http://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](http://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 1/2552**  
**(Gross Domestic Product: Q1/2009)**

**วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน**

**Embargo and venue**

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วันจันทร์ที่ 25 พฤษภาคม 2552 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 25<sup>th</sup> May 2009

Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

**กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 2/2552**

**Forthcoming issues; GDP 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2009**

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วันจันทร์ที่ 24 สิงหาคม 2552 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 24 August 2009

**ผู้ประสานงาน**

**Contact persons**

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หากต้องการรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมหรือมีปัญหาใดๆ สอบถามได้ที่ e-mails ข้างล่าง หรือ โทร. 0-2280-4085

For further information, contact us via e-mails or call 0-2280-4085 with following extension numbers:

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## FORTHCOMING RELEASES

### 2009

#### JUNE

- 30 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2008 Provision  
(statistics tables on internet)
- Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2007  
(publication)
- Newsletter : Q1/2009  
(on internet only)

#### JULY

- 31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2008  
(publication)

#### AUGUST

- 24 GDP : Q2/2009  
(press release, publication, internet)  
(9:30 a.m. local time)

#### 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

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