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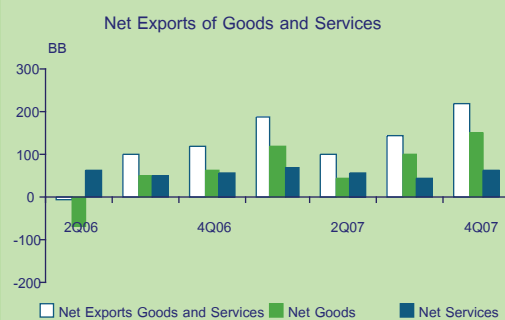
ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2550

Gross Domestic Product : Q4/2007

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board FEBRUARY 25, 2008 9:30 A.M.

GDP in 4Q07 increased by 5.7% y-o-y, expanding in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.
For year 2007, GDP rose by 4.8%.

- GDP growth in 4Q07 accelerated to 5.7%, with net exports as major stimulating factor growing by 17.8% compared to 6.4% in 3Q07. Moreover, public investment in construction expanded considerably from 2.1% in previous quarter to 23.6%.
- Agricultural production increased by 2.9%, improving from 1.7% in 3Q07. This was due to expansion in both crops production and fishery by 2.9% and 5.1%, respectively. Livestock grew moderately by 0.6% compared to 1.5% in previous quarter as cost of producing chicken and swine went up.
- Non-agricultural sector grew by 6.1%, a faster rate from 5.0% in 4Q07. This was driven largely by 8.1% expansion in the major sector, namely manufacturing. Other sectors also showed favorable improvements such as hotels and restaurants and financial intermediation which grew by 7.0% and 8.7%, respectively.



- Household consumption grew by 1.6% compared to 1.8% in 3Q07. Such slowdown was due to inflationary pressure following upward price adjustments of retailed oil as well as many consumer products.
- Government consumption expanded from 9.5% in previous quarter to 16.0%. This was brought about by 4% increase in compensation of employees for all positions along with adjustment of various government officials' gratuities.
- Total investment rose by 4.0%, improving from an increase of 2.6% in the previous quarter. Private investment expanded by 3.9% reflecting higher investors' confidence. Also, imports of equipment went up as the Baht continued to appreciate. Public investment, on the other hand, slowed down from 5.8% in 3Q07 to 4.5%. Despite of 23.6% growth in construction, public investment in equipment declined considerably as only 1 aircraft was imported in this quarter compared to 4 aircrafts during 4Q06.
- Inventories went up for the first quarter after a continuously run down since 1Q07. Stock of paddy increased as harvest season resulted with large amount of production. At the same time, slower exports led to rising stock of apparel, office equipment and electrical appliances.
- For external sector, trade balance at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 151.6 billion reflecting higher growth of exports than that of imports. Net services income account also posted a surplus of Baht 64.7 billion, leaving current account with a surplus.

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Gross Domestic Product **FOURTH QUARTER 2007**

GDP 4Q07 expanded by 5.7%, led by agricultural and non-agricultural production.

GDP of 2007 to grow by 4.8%.

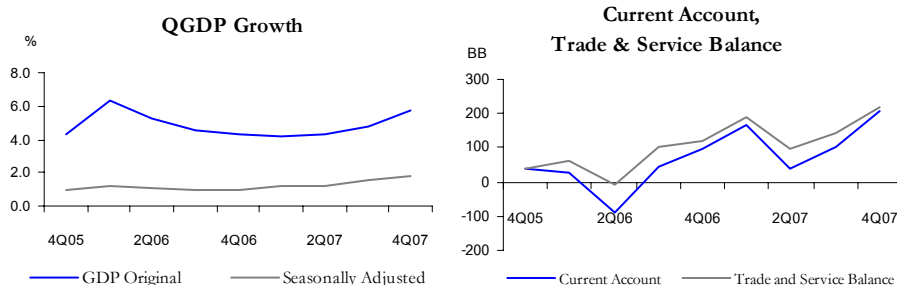
The overall Thai economy in 4Q07 grew by 5.7%, improving from 4.8% in 3Q07. For the year 2007, GDP grew by 4.8% slowdown from 5.1% in 2006. Major growth contributor continued to be robust net exports, expanding at 17.8% compared to 6.4% in 3Q07. Government consumption also expanded largely by 16.0% while total investment expanded by 4.0%. This was particularly due to buoyant expansion in public construction by 23.6% compared to 2.1% in 3Q07.

Overall production in 4Q07 rose by 5.7%, with agricultural sector increasing from 1.7% in 3Q07 to 2.9%. This was a result of expansion in production of crops and fishery by 2.9% and 5.1%, respectively. Non-agricultural sector also expanded from 5.0% in 3Q07 to 6.1% as major sector, namely manufacturing increased by 8.1%. Other sectors were also on an upward trend such as hotels and restaurants, and financial intermediation which grew by 7.0% and 8.7%, respectively. Public administration sector also accelerated.

Seasonally adjusted GDP rose by 1.8% compared to 1.5% in 3Q07.

Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2007 (%)

	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	3.8	3.9	3.8	7.5	1.7	2.9
Non agriculture	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	5.0	6.1
GDP	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.7
GDP (Q-o-Q)						
Seasonally adjusted	5.1	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8



- **GDP in 4Q07 at current market prices** was Baht 2,297.8 billion. After deducting Baht 45.2 billion of net factor income from the rest of the world, the Gross National Product (GNP) was recorded at Baht 2,252.6 billion, a 7.0% growth in real terms.
- **Trade balance** at current market prices registered a surplus of Baht 216.3 billion. After adding net factor income and transfer from the rest of the world—a deficit of Baht 6.8 billion, the current account continued to show a surplus of Baht 209.5 billion. This accounted for 9.1% of GDP compared to 4.8% in 3Q07.
- **The GDP implicit price deflator** accelerated from 2.1% in previous quarter to 5.8%. Likewise, the producer price index and consumer price index rose by 7.0% and 2.9%, higher than 1.5% and 1.6%, respectively, in 3Q07.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

GDP growth in 4Q07 grew by 5.7%, led by agricultural and non-agricultural production.

Production growth in 4Q07 increased by 5.7% compared to 4.8% of 3Q07. This resulted from non-agricultural production increasing by 6.1%, compared to 5.0% in 3Q07, mainly contributed by manufacturing; financial intermediation; transport and communications; and hotels and restaurants. Moreover, agricultural production increased by 2.9%, from 1.7% in 3Q07.

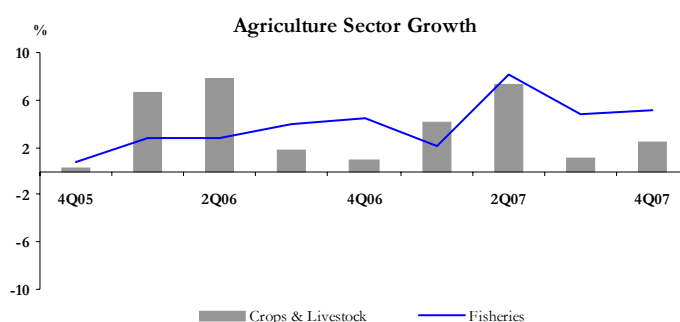
Agriculture

Agricultural production increased by 2.9%, compared to 1.7% in 3Q07, due to the increase in crops, and fishing production by 2.9% and 5.1%, respectively; however, livestock production growth slowed down from 1.5% in 3Q07 to 0.6% in this quarter.

Growth of crops and fishing increased, while that of livestock slowed down.

- **Crops** increased by 2.9%, compared to 1.4% in 3Q07. This resulted from higher yields of energy plants, namely maize, and oil palm, as well as that of sugarcane due to harvesting earlier; however first crop paddy yield slowed down.
- **Livestock** increased only by 0.6%, compared to 1.5% in 3Q07. This resulted from lower production of chicken and swine due to higher production costs.
- **Fishing** increased by 5.1%, compared to 4.8% in 3Q07, due to higher production of fish; while shrimp production decreased due to falling price of shrimp which induced the producers to lower their production.

Implicit price deflator of agricultural sector increased by 12.4%, higher than 11.1% in 3Q07, due to the prices of major crops increasing, led by rubber, and energy plants; however, that of livestock, particularly swine, decreased continuously.



Non-agriculture

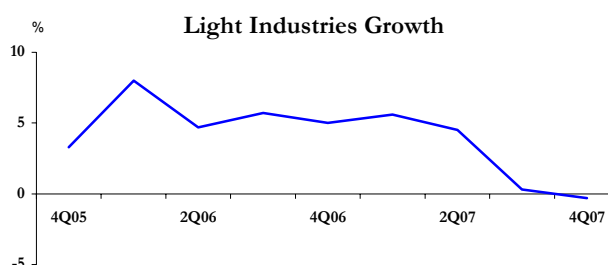
Growth of manufacturing increased, led by capital goods and high technology, and raw material industries.

Manufacturing grew by 8.1%, compared to 5.7% in 3Q07. This resulted from the increase in raw material industries, and capital goods and high technology industries with 3.3% and 17.5% growth, respectively, due to higher export demand; whereas, light industries growth decreased by 0.3%.

Manufacturing Sector Growth			(%)			
Industrial Types	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Light industries	5.9	2.6	5.8	4.7	0.3	-0.3
Raw material	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	3.3
Capital goods	9.0	10.6	6.0	6.3	11.8	17.5
Total	5.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.7	8.1

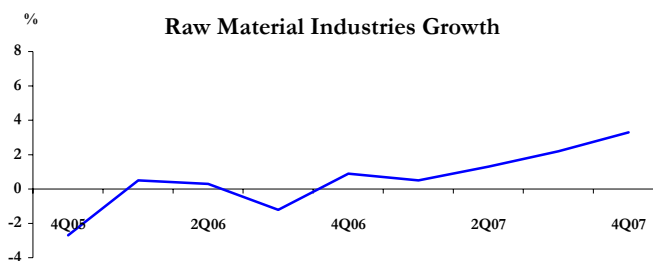
Light industries decreased by 0.3%. Changes of major components were:

- **Tobacco** decreased by 10.1%, as the producers had accelerated the production since the previous quarter before the increase of excise tax for cigarettes in order to sell in this quarter.
- **Furniture and jewelry** decreased by 2.3% due to lower production of furniture in line with lower export demand.
- **Food and beverages** increased by 3.1%, higher than 2.4% in 3Q07. This resulted from the increase in food production by 10.7%, led by sugar production with 14.6% growth, and canned seafood production with 16.2% growth; however beverages production decreased by 4.0%, mainly due to lower production of liquor.
- **Leather and leather products** increased by 1.0%, higher than a 3.0% decrease in 3Q07 due to higher exports.



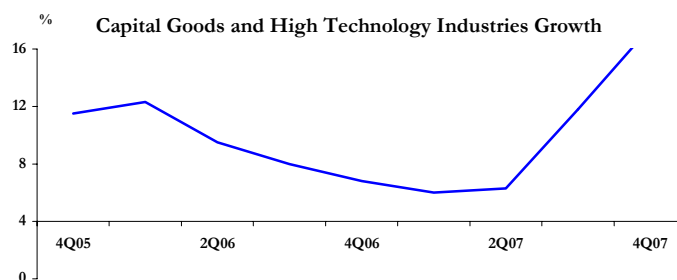
Raw material industries grew by 3.3%, higher than 3Q07. Changes of major components were:

- **Rubber and rubber product** increased by 4.4%, compared to 3.6% in 3Q07, owing to the increase in block rubber production in response to higher demand of linkage industries and export market.
- **Chemicals and chemical products** grew by 11.8%, compared to 7.3% in 3Q07, due to higher production of polymers of ethylene, in primary form in line with higher external and domestic demand.
- **Printing and publishing** increased by 8.7%, owing to the election being held by the end of year.



Capital goods and high technology industries increased by 17.5%, compared to 11.8% in 3Q07. Major components were:

- **Office machinery** grew by 37.2% due to higher production of computer and accessories, particularly hard disk drives.
- **Machinery and apparatus** grew by 19.3%, led by the production of air conditioner, electric fans, and other domestic appliances in line with higher domestic and external demand.
- **Motor vehicles** increased by 17.1%, compared to 13.3% in 3Q07, due to higher production in commercial cars in line with higher external demand, while passenger cars production slowed down slightly.



Electricity consumption of residence slowed down, but that of large and small scale enterprises increased.

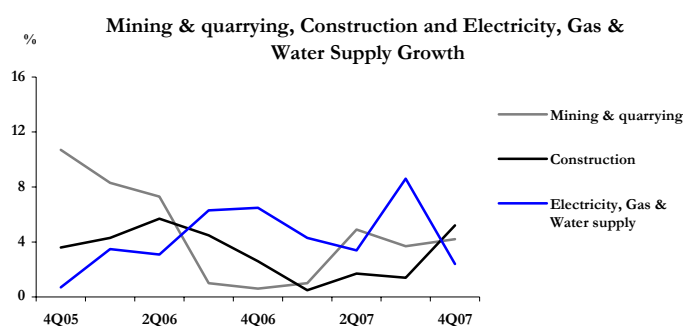
Electricity, gas and water supply grew by 2.4%, compared to 8.6% in 3Q07. Electricity, which accounted for 84.8% of total value of the sector, increased by 2.6%, lower than 9.6% in 3Q07. Electricity consumption of large and small scale enterprises increased by 6.6%, and 7.7%, respectively; whereas that of residence, special enterprises, government, and others slowed down, and that of medium scale enterprises decreased by 0.4%. Natural gas refinery slowed down to 5.4%. Water supply decreased by 0.6%, compared to a 0.7% increase in 3Q07.

Electricity Consumption Growth			(%)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	5.2	3.8	2.2	5.2	4.8	3.0
Ratio	21.6	21.5	20.6	22.7	21.5	21.2
Small ent.	5.6	6.2	4.0	6.9	6.0	7.7
Ratio	10.1	10.3	10.0	10.5	10.2	10.5
Medium ent.	6.6	1.9	3.7	4.3	0.1	-0.4
Ratio	17.5	17.5	18.0	17.6	17.1	17.2
Large ent.	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.5	5.0	6.6
Ratio	41.7	42.0	42.5	40.6	42.2	42.6
Special ent.	7.4	5.9	4.4	6.6	7.1	5.2
Ratio	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Public Sector	3.5	6.2	4.6	9.1	8.8	1.9
Ratio	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2
Others	5.0	-2.9	-7.2	-7.8	2.5	1.7
Ratio	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3
Total	5.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.3

Sources: MEA and PEA

Increase growth in natural gas and crude oil production, while quarrying of stone, sand, and clay slowed down.

Mining and quarrying increased by 4.2%, compared to 3.7% in 3Q07. This resulted from natural gas, liquid natural gas and crude oil production, which accounted for 67.4% of total production, increasing by 7.9%, higher than 7.2% in 3Q07. Crude oil production increased by 13.1%, due to Jasmine field opening the new processing platform by the beginning of 2007. Liquid natural gas production increased by 10.7%. Natural gas production slowed down to 5.4%. Other mineral production increased by 0.2%, higher than a 2.2% decrease in 3Q07, due to the increase in gypsum and zinc production. Nevertheless, lime production for cement industries, granite, and marble production decreased. Lignite production decreased by 11.8%. Salt mining increased by 10.2%, higher than 9.9% in 3Q07.



**Construction growth
being driven by the
public sector.**

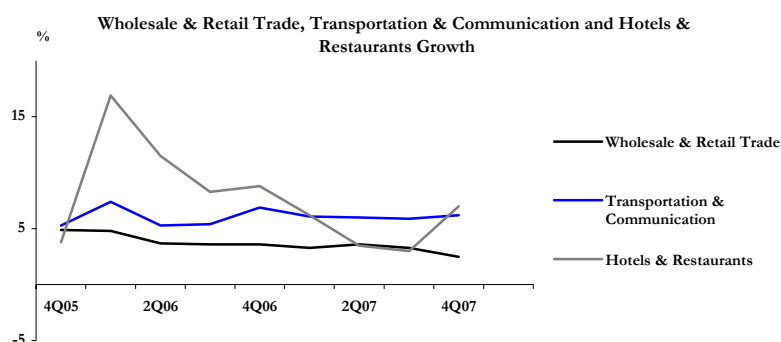
Construction increased by 5.1%, compared to 1.4% in 3Q07. This resulted from the increase in the construction of central and local government, particularly of public utilities, and office buildings. The state enterprises have started mega project investment and energy infrastructure development. Overall of private construction showed decreasing growth, except the construction in Bangkok and vicinities. This resulted from the growth of residential and condominium construction in Bangkok metropolitan along MRT construction line. The commercial building construction continued to increase from 3Q07, while factory building construction decreased due to higher material costs as rising oil prices, and the investors were waiting for clear policy of new government.

**High favorable growth
of transport services,
but telecommunication
services slowed down.**

Transportation and communication increased by 6.2%, from 5.9% in 3Q07. This resulted from a 14.6% increase in air transport due to increasing in the number of passenger and goods. Telecommunication services slowed down to 7.3%, compared to 7.9% in 3Q07, due to slowdown performance.

Selected Transport and Communication Items Growth						(%)
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Transport	6.4	5.6	7.5	4.5	4.6	5.5
Land transport	-0.5	-0.4	4.2	-0.9	-1.9	-3.0
Air transport	13.5	13.1	14.0	9.8	13.3	14.6
Water transport	10.1	4.2	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.8

Wholesale and retail trade grew by 2.5%, slowdown from 3Q07, due to higher product costs, but selling prices remained unchanged. Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods increased by 2.6%, slowdown from 6.9% in 3Q07, owing to repair of motor vehicles, washing and lubricating services slowing down to 4.2%; whereas, repair of personal and household goods decreased by 0.2%.



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

Hotels and restaurants grew by 7.0%, compared to 3.0% in 3Q07. Restaurants services grew by 6.0%, higher than 2.1% in 3Q07. Hotel services grew by 8.7%, up from 4.3% in 3Q07. This resulted from 8.6% increase in the number of foreign tourists due to Thailand travel season and the SEA Games being held in December. The hotel occupancy rate stayed at 62.2%, compared to 57.5% of 3Q07.

	Number of Foreign Tourists		(1,000 Persons)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4p
Asian	7,622	7,630	1,854	1,752	1,930	2,094
European	3,490	3,871	1,279	676	756	1,159
American	923	936	253	202	195	286
Others	1,788	2,019	445	493	570	512
Total	13,823	14,456	3,831	3,123	3,451	4,051
Growth Rate (Y-o-Y)	20.0	4.6	5.8	0.4	2.7	8.6

Sources: Tourism Authority of Thailand

P: Preliminary figure

Favorable growth in commercial banks.

Financial intermediation grew by 8.7%, compared to 8.5% in 3Q07. The commercial banks' favorable growth came from an increase in net interest receipt, and credit supply, including hire purchase and financing lease still increasing. Moreover, life insurance businesses also showed favorable growth.

Other services growth increased, driven by adjusting government officials' salary.

Other services increased by 4.1%, compared to 3.8% in 3Q07. Public administration and defence growth grew by 6.3%, compared to 3.5% in 3Q07.

Education increased by 8.0%, compared to 10.0% in 3Q07. The public education, which accounted for 90.0% of total sector, increased by 8.3%, compared to 10.6% in 3Q07. The private education grew by 6.4%.

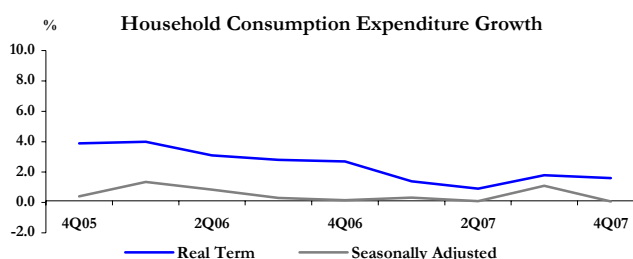
Other community services decreased by 3.3%, continuously decreasing from 3Q07. This resulted from government lottery, and 2 and 3-end digit lottery, which accounted for the highest of this sector, decreased by 7.8%. The latter one stopped operating since the end of November, 2006, while government lottery's sale remained unchanged. Radio, and television broadcasting decreased by 9.4%. Sport services; beauty treatment; laundry services; other entertainment activities; and other services activities showed increasing growth.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure grew by 1.6%, a slowdown from 1.8% in 3Q07. After seasonal adjustment, the value went up by 0.1% from the previous quarter.

Inflation pressure slows household consumption expenditure to 1.6%.



Growth-contributing factors were rising farm income, upward adjustment in government officials' and state enterprise officials' salary and maintaining low unemployment. However, inflation pressure from higher retail oil prices as well as many consumer's goods adversely affected purchasing power and hence the consumers' confidence to spend. Household consumption on durable goods, namely automobiles and electronic appliances dropped considerably. Likewise, consumer loans slightly slowed down.

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

	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Domestic usage	540	606	149	142	147	168
Abroad usage	27	31	6	8	8	8
Cash advance	184	204	53	49	48	54
Total	752	840	209	199	203	230
Growth (Y-o-Y)	19.6	11.8	13.9	11.2	10.4	11.8
CCI	82.5	77.1	79.1	77.1	75.8	76.3
Growth Rate	-5.9	-6.5	-7.3	-5.0	-5.7	-8.0

Source: Bank of Thailand and the UTCC

Excluding expenditure of residents abroad and non-residents in the country, household consumption expenditure grew by 1.4%.

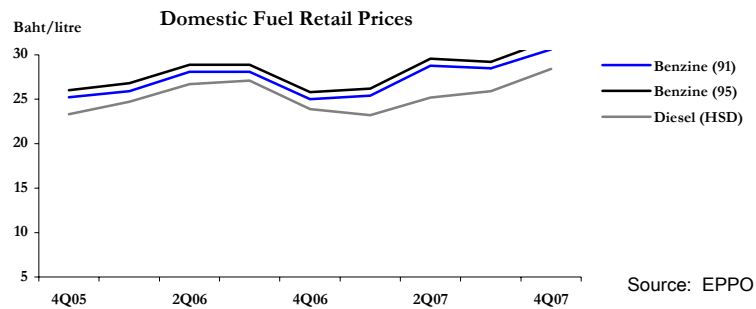
Household Consumption Expenditure Growth (%)						
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PCE in domestic market	4.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8
less: expenditure of non-residents in the country	16.3	6.3	8.4	4.8	6.2	5.3
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
plus: expenditure of residents abroad	7.7	2.3	6.9	-8.9	2.8	8.3
PCE	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.6

Expenditure classified by section

Agriculture grew at a slower rate by 3.5% as vegetable and fruit consumption expanded only by 2.4%. Fishery went up in consistent with production by 7.5%.

Food, beverages, tobacco and textiles increased by 1.3% due to 2.1% growth in consumption of meat and simple agricultural processing product, 1.1% in consumption of beverage, and 0.5% in consumption of apparel and other textiles.

Electricity, gas and water supply increased by 1.4%, less rapid compared to 5.4% growth in 3Q07. This was due to slowdowns in both water consumption and electricity consumption which grew by 3.6% and 0.9%, respectively. That of electricity was particularly a result of 3.5% fall in consumption in Bangkok Metropolitan area.



Transport equipments continued downward for 6 consecutive quarters with a 12.7% fall during this quarter. Sales volume of passenger cars, registration of pickup trucks and registration of motorcycles came down by 22.4%, 1.4%, and 15.9%, respectively.

Transport Equipment Sales

	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Personal car (units)	191,405	169,559	37,522	45,567	45,633	40,837
Percentage change	3.0	-11.4	-16.2	-7.7	2.1	-22.4
Commercial car (units)	490,603	461,692	100,748	108,677	113,178	139,089
Percentage change	-5.2	-5.9	-19.4	-5.8	3.8	-1.4
Motorcycle (thousand units)	1,921	1,558	393	397	366	402
Percentage change	-6.4	-18.9	-23.3	-20.9	-23.3	-6.3

Sources: Thailand Automotive Institute and the Bank of Thailand

Hotels and restaurants grew by 7.7%, expanding from 2.6% in the previous quarter as hotel services rose by 8.7% in accordance with both Thai's and foreign tourists' expenditure. This was partly in result of Thailand's hosting of 24th SEA Games or "Nakorn Ratchasima Games" during December 6-15, 2007. Restaurant services went up by 7.2%.

Transport and communication services continued to expand from 3.6% in 3Q07 to 4.5%. Transport services went up by 2.6%, while postal and telecommunication services grew noticeably at 6.4% as mobile phone usage kept on rising.

Subscribers of Telephone Numbers

(End of Period)	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Mobile phone (thousand units)	41,046	49,710	43,383	47,104	48,816	49,710
Prepaid system	35,853	44,238	37,426	41,122	43,168	44,238
Postpaid system	5,193	5,473	5,957	5,982	5,648	5,473
Structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prepaid system	87.3	89.0	86.3	87.3	88.4	89.0
Postpaid system	12.7	11.0	13.7	12.7	11.6	11.0
Population to registered number	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3

Sources : TOT Corporation PCL, and CAT Telecom PCL

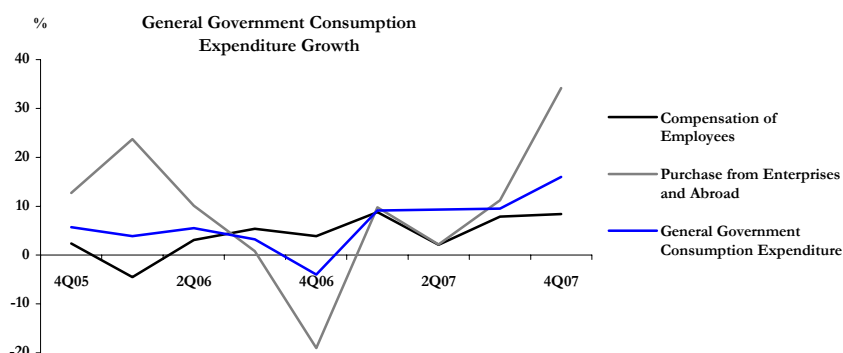
Disaggregation of consumers' expenditure by durability, the expenditure on food grew by 2.6%, lower than 4.4% in 3Q07 while other goods and services rose by 1.4%. This comprises of a 1.8% growth of non-durable goods (excluding food) such as beverage, electricity and water supply, medicine and household utensils; a 2.7% growth of semi-durable goods consisting of clothing, footwear and household equipments; and a 4.3% expansion in expenditure on services consisting of hotels and restaurants, recreation and entertainment, education, remedy and net tourist expenditure. Conversely, expenditure on durable goods such as vehicles, furniture, electrical appliances, computers, radios and televisions declined by 8.9%.

Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Classified by Durable Appearance (%)

	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.6
Food	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	2.6
Other than food	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.4
Non-durable products (excluding food)	6.8	2.9	5.2	2.0	2.5	1.8
Semi-durable products	2.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	2.7
Durable products	-2.6	-5.9	-7.5	-7.4	0.4	-8.9
Services	2.5	1.6	-0.1	1.6	0.1	4.3

**Government
consumption
expenditure (GCE)**

- As the first 3 months of the fiscal year of 2008, the disbursement was recorded at Baht 357,895 million, increased by 38.8%, higher than in 4Q06. This was the result of the delay disbursement of the 2007 budget expenditure in 4Q06.
- The government consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at Baht 268,571 million, increased by 28.1%. Compensation of employees was Baht 211,006 million, increased by 25.7% due to an annual salary raising and the salary rebasing increasing by 4.0%. Whereas net purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 57,565 million, increased by 37.9 %.
- GCE increased by 16.0% in real term. This was a result of an increase in compensation of employees by 8.4%. Whereas net purchase from enterprises and abroad increased by 34.2%.



	Fiscal Year			Oct. – Dec.		
	2007	2008	%Δ	2006	2007	%Δ
Total	1,566.2	1,660.0	6.0	257.9	357.9	38.8
Disbursement Rate (%)				16.5	21.6	

Source : GFMIS

**Gross fixed capital
formation (GFCF)**

**GFCF continued to
increase.**

GFCF increased by 4.0% higher than the previous quarter.

- **Private investment** increased by 3.9% higher than in 3Q07 due to an increase in equipment by 7.4%. This was the result of investors increasing their confidence on political situation. Additionally, investors continued to enjoy the appreciation of Thai Baht, new equipment was imported to replace in order to increase the productivity. However, construction decreased by 8.5%.
- **Public investment** increased by rate of 4.5% lower than 5.8% in 3Q07. This was a result of growth rate of central and local government construction, which increased by 29.7%. Whereas, state enterprise investment decreased by 8.1% compared to a 1.9% increase in 3Q07 owing to a decrease in equipment since only one commercial aircraft was imported compared to four imported commercial aircrafts in 4Q06.

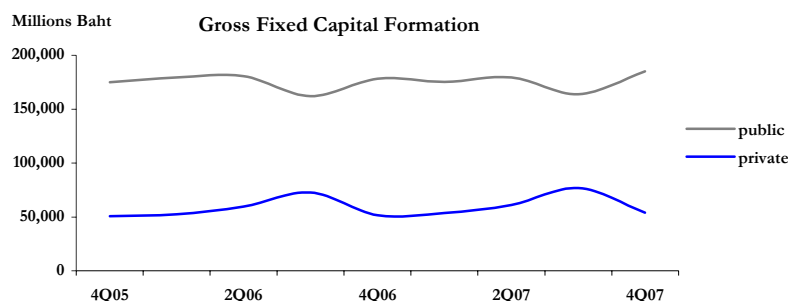
GFCF Growth			(%)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Construction	4.0	2.2	0.4	1.8	1.5	5.4
Private	2.3	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.7	-8.5
Public	5.9	6.8	1.5	5.0	2.1	23.6
Equipment	3.6	0.9	-2.1	-0.6	3.3	3.4
Private	4.2	1.3	-2.8	-0.5	1.3	7.4
Public	0.1	-1.7	3.9	-1.5	15.0	-22.3
Total GFCF	3.8	1.4	-1.3	0.2	2.6	4.0
Private	3.7	0.5	-2.3	-0.7	1.1	3.9
Public	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.7	5.8	4.5

Private construction

Private construction decreased by 8.5% lower than 0.7% increase in 3Q07 owing to a decrease of provincial residential construction; whereas, the construction in Bangkok and vicinities was continued to expand, Especially, the real estate and condominium construction in Bangkok have showed a positive sign according to Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) route construction. Nevertheless, overall residential construction decreased by 8.4%; whereas, commercial building construction increased by 11.7%. For the factory building construction, it continued to decrease by 26.0%.

Private Construction Growth			(%)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bangkok and vicinities	25.5	27.6	26.1	24.2	26.6	34.2
Other provinces	74.5	72.4	73.9	75.8	73.4	65.8

Private Construction Growth			(%)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Residential	3.3	-1.3	0.8	-1.0	2.3	-8.4
Commercial	9.2	6.5	6.8	2.4	5.1	11.7
Factory	2.7	-16.2	-15.7	-16.2	-7.9	-26.0
Others	-4.8	-0.6	2.7	6.7	-1.8	-9.1
Total	2.3	-2.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.7	-8.5



Public construction

Public construction increased by 23.6%, higher than 2.1% in 3Q07. This was a result of an increase in central and local government construction by 47.3% mainly owing to infrastructure construction, road construction and repairing. Additionally, state enterprises started to construct many mega projects such as energy infrastructure construction of Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, new processing platform of PTT Public Company Limited, and “Baan Ua Athon” project phase 4th and 5th.

Private machinery and equipment

Private machinery and equipment increased by 7.4% better than 1.3% in 3Q07. This was a result of an increase in machinery by 12.6% higher than 10.9% in 3Q07, which partially came from the continual appreciation of Thai Baht. Political situation have also showed a positive sign so investors continued to import machinery in order to increase productivity. Whereas transport equipment investment increased by 6.4% compared to 11.7% decrease in 3Q07 especially tourist buses and trucks. However, office equipment slightly decreased by 0.3%.

Public machinery and equipment

Public machinery and equipment decreased by 22.3%. This was a result of a decrease in central and local government investment by the rate of 14.7% compared to 26.1% increase in 3Q07. This was the result of the early period of fiscal year 2008. Additionally, the state enterprise investment decreased by 24.5% even though only one commercial aircraft, recorded at Baht 5,300 million, was imported compared to four imported commercial aircrafts, recorded at Baht 21,735 million, in 4Q06, and there was one diesel train of state railway of Thailand imported in 4Q07. However, other machinery and equipment was back to the increase after shrinking in 3 quarters before.

Change in Inventories

Change in inventories in 4Q07 increased by Baht 52,479 million at current market prices, after continuously decreasing for three consecutive quarters. The stock of manufacturing goods such as garments, office equipment and electrical appliances increased due to decreasing exports. Moreover, stock of paddy increased significantly due to high production of first crop paddy in this harvesting season which recorded at 19.3 million tons in this quarter. On the other hand, the stock of food products, motorcycles, television, radio, and telecommunication equipment decreased due to higher export demand. However, value of increasing commodities in stock was higher than value of those with decreasing stock causing the net change in inventories to increase.

External Sectors

EXPORTS

IMPORTS

*Exports still expanded,
whilst imports
rebounded*

Merchandise exports accelerated from 4.1% in 3Q07 to 7.6% in 4Q07 due to an expansion of some export commodities, namely computer and parts, vehicles, electrical appliances, plastic products, petroleum products, base metal products, and jewelries; as well as several agricultural products, including rubber, rice, and poultry products. In addition, boosted up demand in various major markets, particularly ASEAN, the European Union and Japan was also attributable to buoyant exports. Likewise, the growth of emerging markets, especially East Asia, the Middle East, Russia and Australia underpinned robust exports as well.

Services receipts boosted from 0.3% in 3Q07 to 13.1% in 4Q07 as a result of enhancing tourism situation during high season. The number of international tourist arrivals surged up to 8.6% in line with soaring 62.2% occupancy rate, as compared to previous quarter.

Merchandise imports hastened from 1.8% in 3Q07 to 3.5% in 4Q07 through continually fostering demand for raw materials and intermediate along the line of rising exports, specifically electronic parts, jewelries and chemical materials. In this period, the value of imported fuel turned to increase once more. On the contrary, imports for capital goods remained to contract despite there were recovery signs in some particular products, mainly electrical machinery and computer parts.

Services payments picked up from 6.7% in 3Q07 to 16.8% in 4Q07 owing to outbound tourist payments went up from the preceding quarter.

Exports and Imports			(Unit: Billions of Baht)			
	2006	2007	2007			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
At Current Market Prices						
1. Export Goods	4,838	5,209	1,214	1,244	1,320	1,432
Growth Rate	10.0	7.7	6.7	7.3	1.8	15.0
2. Import Goods	4,804	4,797	1,096	1,201	1,219	1,280
Growth Rate	1.4	-0.1	-4.2	-2.3	-2.1	8.1
3. Trade Balance	34	412	117	43	101	152
At 1988 Prices						
4. Export Goods	2,250	2,413	583	581	617	632
Growth Rate	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.5	4.1	7.6
5. Import Goods	1,819	1,847	437	468	472	470
Growth Rate	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.5
6. Exchange Rate (Baht/US\$)	37.9	34.6	35.6	34.7	34.1	33.9

Source: Bank of Thailand

GDP implicit price deflator

The GDP implicit price deflator increased by 5.8%, higher than 2.1% in 3Q07. This was due to the increase in prices of both agricultural and non-agricultural products. The consumer price index and the producer price index increased to 2.9% and 7.0% from 1.6%, and 1.5% respectively.

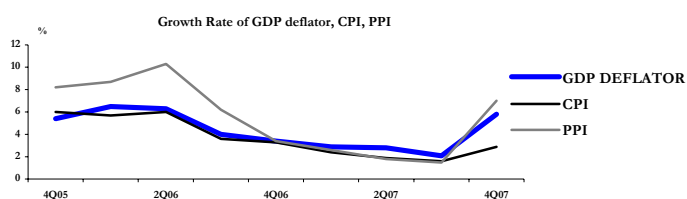


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)

Unit : Billions of Baht

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	7,830.3	8,485.2	1,943.2	1,894.5	1,938.3	2,054.4	2,082.7	2,031.0	2,073.7	2,297.8
GDP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	4,052.0	4,244.6	1,020.6	977.6	987.4	1,066.4	1,063.0	1,019.2	1,034.6	1,127.8
Growth Rate of Real GDP (% Y-o-Y)	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.7
GNP Nominal Prices (Billions of Baht)	7,655.9	8,217.8	1,906.9	1,826.3	1,894.6	2,028.0	2,027.7	1,939.6	1,997.8	2,252.6
GNP 1988 Prices (Billions of Baht)	3,845.1	4,078.0	983.3	917.8	940.3	1,004.5	1,035.2	971.7	996.3	1,074.8
Growth Rate of Real GNP (% Y-o-Y)	6.5	6.1	7.3	5.9	5.1	7.5	5.3	6.0	6.0	7.0

p = preliminary based on annual figure

p1 = without annual figure

Table 2 Growth Rate of Real GDP Classified by ISIC (Y-o-Y)

Unit: Percent

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	3.8	3.9	6.0	7.0	2.2	1.4	3.8	7.5	1.7	2.9
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	3.9	3.7	6.7	7.8	1.8	0.9	4.2	7.3	1.1	2.5
Fishing	3.5	4.8	2.8	2.7	4.0	4.4	2.1	8.2	4.8	5.1
Non-Agriculture	5.2	4.8	6.4	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.0	5.0	6.1
Mining & Quarrying	4.2	3.5	8.3	7.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	4.9	3.7	4.2
Manufacturing	5.9	5.8	8.1	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.7	8.1
Electricity, Gas & Water supply	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.1	6.3	6.5	4.3	3.4	8.6	2.4
Construction	4.3	2.1	4.3	5.7	4.5	2.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	5.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repairs	3.9	3.2	4.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.5
Hotel & Restaurants	11.2	4.9	16.9	11.5	8.3	8.8	6.2	3.5	3.0	7.0
Transport, Storage & Communication	6.3	6.0	7.4	5.3	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2
Financial Intermediation	3.3	5.7	4.8	3.7	2.7	1.9	0.6	4.7	8.5	8.7
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	5.5	2.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.6	3.9	2.1	2.0
Public Administration & Defense etc.	0.0	3.1	-2.0	-0.5	2.6	0.0	3.4	-0.7	3.5	6.3
Education	3.0	8.7	-6.1	4.8	6.6	7.5	11.2	5.8	10.0	8.0
Health & Social Work	5.6	8.4	-0.4	7.9	6.4	8.6	11.2	1.6	10.2	10.7
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	2.8	-3.9	5.5	4.0	2.2	-0.2	-5.9	-2.9	-3.5	-3.3
Private Household with Employed Persons	-2.3	2.6	-3.5	-5.1	-4.1	4.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.3
GDP	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.7

Table 3 Growth Rate of Real Gross Domestic Expenditure (Y-o-Y)

Unit: Percent

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.2	1.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.6
Government Consumption Expenditure	2.3	10.8	3.9	5.5	3.2	-4.0	9.1	9.3	9.5	16.0
Gross Capital Formation	-3.2	0.3	-12.8	-10.8	13.6	3.2	-8.6	-1.9	8.3	4.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.8	1.4	6.3	3.8	3.1	1.9	-1.3	0.2	2.6	4.0
Private	3.7	0.5	6.8	3.1	3.2	1.9	-2.3	-0.7	1.1	3.9
Public	3.9	4.0	4.8	5.7	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	5.8	4.5
Change in Inventories	-84.8	-84.2	-84.3	-94.2	48.3	21.2	-193.9	-221.3	58.9	6.8
Exports of Goods and Services	8.5	7.1	14.2	8.8	4.7	7.2	8.7	7.8	3.4	8.6
Goods	8.3	7.2	13.1	8.3	4.2	8.6	9.0	8.5	4.1	7.6
Services	9.2	6.6	18.8	11.0	7.3	1.2	7.4	5.0	0.3	13.1
Imports of Goods and Services	2.6	3.5	2.2	-1.3	5.4	4.4	2.2	3.0	2.6	5.9
Goods	0.2	1.5	-3.2	-3.4	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	3.5
Services	15.9	12.4	34.9	11.6	12.0	8.6	11.6	14.5	6.7	16.8
Gross Domestic Expenditure	5.3	4.7	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.8

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

Unit: Billions of Baht

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Exports of Goods and Services	5,752	6,210	1,374	1,375	1,519	1,483	1,474	1,476	1,547	1,712
Rate of Growth (% Y-o-Y)	10.4	8.0	20.0	10.5	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.4	1.9	15.4
Imports of Goods and Services	5,478	5,563	1,312	1,384	1,416	1,366	1,286	1,379	1,403	1,496
Rate of Growth (% Y-o-Y)	3.3	1.6	10.0	-0.1	3.6	0.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.9	9.5
Trade and Services Balance	273.8	646.1	62.2	-9.2	103.0	117.7	188.1	97.3	144.5	216.3
Percentage to GDP (%)	3.5	7.6	3.2	-0.5	5.3	5.7	9.0	4.8	7.0	9.4
Factor Income From Abroad , Net	-322	-267	-67.5	-110.9	-88.3	-55.6	-55.0	-91.4	-75.9	-45.2
Current Transfers From Abroad , Net	128	136	33.4	32.3	30.3	31.5	33.3	32.8	31.3	38.4
Current Account Balance	79.2	514.5	28.2	-87.7	45.1	93.7	166.4	38.7	99.9	209.5
Percentage to GDP (%)	1.0	6.1	1.4	-4.6	2.3	4.6	8.0	1.9	4.8	9.1

Table 5 Growth Rate of GDP Deflator, Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index (1988 = 100) (Y-o-Y)

Unit: Percent

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP Implicit Price Deflator	5.0	3.4	6.5	6.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	5.8
Consumer Price Index	4.7	2.2	5.7	6.0	3.6	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.9
Producer Price Index	7.1	3.2	8.7	10.3	6.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	7.0

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

Unit: Percent

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)	5.3	4.7	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.7
Domestic Demand	2.8	2.0	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.8
Private Consumption Expenditure	1.7	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
Government Consumption Expenditure	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9
Net Exports	4.1	3.0	7.5	6.5	0.4	2.4	4.5	3.6	1.0	2.7
Exports of Goods and Services	5.6	4.8	8.7	5.7	3.4	4.7	5.7	5.3	2.5	5.8
Imports of Goods and Services	1.5	1.9	1.2	-0.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	1.5	3.1
Change in Inventories	-1.7	-0.2	-5.1	-4.1	2.0	0.3	-1.7	-0.5	1.2	0.1
Supply Side (Production)	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.7
Agriculture	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.1
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services and Others	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.2

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

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

Unit: Percent

	2006 p	2007 p1	2006 p				2007 p1			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Demand Side (Expenditure)										
Private Consumption Expenditure	3.2	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1
Government Consumption Expenditure	2.2	11.1	-0.2	1.2	2.7	-8.3	14.3	1.9	2.1	-1.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.9	1.3	0.9	1.7	-1.5	0.9	-2.8	3.7	0.9	2.2
Supply Side (Production)										
Agriculture	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	-1.5	3.0	4.0	-3.8	-0.1
Manufacturing	5.9	5.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.3	3.2
Construction	4.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.4	1.1	0.7	3.2
Services and Others	4.7	4.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.8
Gross Domestic Product	5.1	4.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8

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

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

Revision Policy

QGDG figures are subject to 2 types of revisions:

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

Abbreviation

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

****การนำข้อความหรือข้อมูลในรายงานนี้ไปใช้เผยแพร่ต่อ โปรดอ้างอิงรายงานและแหล่งข้อมูลด้วย****

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

การจัดทำและเผยแพร่สถิติผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศรายไตรมาส (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 ปัจจุบัน สำนักงานฯ ได้พัฒนาการเผยแพร่ให้เร็วขึ้น เพื่อสนองตอบต่อความต้องการของผู้ใช้ โดยกำหนดเผยแพร่ในวันจันทร์สุดท้ายของเดือนที่สองหลังจากไตรมาสอ้างอิง 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 second Monday of the third months following the reference quarter. The data is available for all users via 3 channels: (1) press release (2) hard copy and (3) NESDB website, which is www.nesdb.go.th. The data can be accessed at the same time, normally at 9.30 am of the date previously informed. The website is also linked to the IMF’s SDDS page at

<http://dsbb.imf.org/Applications/web/sddsctycatbaselist/?strcode=THA&strcat=NAG00>

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

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2550
(Gross Domestic Product: Q4/2007)

วัน เวลาและสถานที่ออกรายงาน

Embargo and venue

วันจันทร์ที่ 25 กุมภาพันธ์ 2551 เวลา 9.30 น.

สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

962 ถนนกรุงเกษม ป้อมปราบ กทม. 10100

9.30 a.m. Monday 25th February 2008

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board,

962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงานผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 1/2551

Forthcoming issues; GDP 1st quarter 2008

วันจันทร์ที่ 26 พฤษภาคม 2551 เวลา 9.30 น.

9.30 a.m. Monday 26th May 2008

ผู้ประสานงาน

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FORTHCOMING RELEASES

2008

MARCH

31 Newsletter : Q4/2007
(on internet only)

APRIL

30 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2006
(statistics tables on internet)

MAY

26 GDP : Q1/2008
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

30 Capital Stock of Thailand 2007
(statistics tables on internet)

JUNE

30 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2007 Provision
(statistics tables on internet)

Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2006
(publication)

Newsletter : Q1/2008
(on internet only)

JULY

31 Capital Stock of Thailand 2007
(publication)

AUGUST

25 GDP : Q2/2008
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

SEPTEMBER

30 Newsletter : Q2/2008
(on internet only)

OCTOBER

28 National Income of Thailand 2007
(statistics tables on internet)

NOVEMBER

24 GDP : Q3/2008
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

2009

DECEMBER

30 Newsletter : Q3/2008
(on internet only)

JANUARY

30 National Income of Thailand 2007
(publication)

FEBRUARY

23 GDP : Q4/2008
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

27 Gross Regional and Provincial Products
2007 (publication)

MARCH

31 Newsletter : Q4/2008
(on internet only)

APRIL

30 Flow-of-Funds Accounts of Thailand 2007
(statistics tables on internet)

MAY

25 GDP : Q1/2009
(press release, publication, internet)
(9:30 a.m. local time)

29 Capital Stock of Thailand 2008
(statistics tables on internet)