

DEFINITION

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) means the value of domestically produced goods and services in their final forms, during a specific period of time, irrespective of the original sources of production factors.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) means the sum of GDP and net factor income from abroad.

NATIONAL INCOME (NI) means the aggregate income of domestic residents derived from the production of goods and services of an economy, during a period of time.

DEGREE OF OPENNESS means level of economic dependency.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

CURRENT ACCOUNT represents the net sum of trade in goods and services, income and current transfers.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS is a summary of economic transactions between residents and nonresidents that takes place during a specific time period.

CASH BALANCE is the difference between the actual revenue remitted to the Treasury and expenditure of the government from both budget and non-budget allocations.

MONEY - BANKING

MONEY SUPPLY (M2a) broadens the definition of broad money (M2) including promissory notes, in others words money that finance and finance & securities companies take as deposits from the public.

NON - PERFORMING LOAN (OLD DEFINITION) means loans classified as substandard, doubtful, doubtful of loss, and loss, **excluding** the doubtful of loss and loans having been written off earlier, which were written back.

NON-PERFORMING LOAN (NEW DEFINITION) means loans classified as substandard, doubtful, doubtful of loss, and loss, **including** the doubtful of loss and loans having been written off earlier, which were written back.

MINIMUM LENDING RATE refers to the interest rate at which the lending commercial bank charges its most credit worthy major borrowers on loans with pre-specified repayment schedules.

PRICE INDEX

GDP DEFLATOR means GDP at current market prices over GDP at 1988 prices.

MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION is a production indicator of the manufacturing sector by comparing the actual production level with the corresponding full capacity level.

FARM PRICE INDEX measures changes in price of agricultural products, including crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry, traded among local market during a specified period as compared to base year (1995).

LABOR

TOTAL LABOR FORCE means all persons 15 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were in the current labour force or were classified as seasonally inactive labour force.

EMPLOYMENT RATE means percentage of employed persons per total labor force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE means percentage of unemployed person per total labor force.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

GINI COEFFICIENT is indicator that used for measure of inequality.

POVERTY LINE is conceptualized, as a minimum standard required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food and non-food needs and unit in baht / person / month.

HEAD COUNT INDEX The headcount index is the proportion of the population for whom consumption (or other measures of living standard) is less than the poverty line.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PATENT DEPENDENCY RATIO means ratio number of foreigner patent application per number of Thai patent applications.

AUTOSUFFICIENCY RATIO means ratio number of foreigner patent applications per number of total patent applications.