

# 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.

## **SYMBOLS**

...	Data not available
-	Negligible
p	Preliminary
p1	Without annual figure
r	Revised

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
\$ US	Dollar of United States of America
MLR	Minimum Lending Rate (or Minimum Loan Rate)
NPL	Non - Performing Loan
Kg.	Kilogram
m.	Metre
Sq.m.	Square metre