

## Most Frequently Asked Questions

Questions	Answers
<b>Thailand's External Economic Statistics</b>	
<p>Q: How do the 'Export and Import Price Indices' differ from data published by the Ministry of Commerce (MOC)?</p>	<p>A: The Bank of Thailand (BOT) calculates Export and Import Price Indices based on the Balance of Payments (BOP) basis, while the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) derives the indices using the Customs basis.</p> <p>Under the BOP basis, value/price of exports and imports includes only value/price of goods (FOB – Free on Board). For the <b>export price index</b> in US dollars published by both the BOT and the MOC is similar, as it is calculated from the price of goods (FOB). However, the <b>import price index</b> in US dollars from the MOC is calculated based on the price of goods including freight and insurance (CIF – Cost, Insurance, and Freight), which differs from the BOT's import price index in US dollars which includes only the value of goods (FOB).</p> <p>The subcategories of the BOT's export and import price indices differ from those of the MOC due to differences in product groupings. Besides, BOT also publishes <b>value</b> and <b>volume indices</b> for exports and imports, which can be found in Tables EC_EI_019 to EC_EI_026_S2.</p>
<p>Q: How do import-export statistics under Balance of Payments (BOP) differ from Customs statistics?</p>	<p>A: Differences between the two bases of compilation arise from different 'coverage' and 'methodology'. Trade in BOP basis incorporates the following adjustments</p>

Questions	Answers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Coverage adjustment:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Goods not passing through customs</li> <li>- Goods without change of ownership</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Time adjustment</i></li> <li>• <i>Exchange rate adjustment</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Classification adjustment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Freight &amp; insurance on imports</i></li> </ul>
<p>Q: How does the BOT classify imports and exports of goods in its statistical tables?</p>	<p>A: This is a product grouping system based on the Bank of Thailand's Product Group (PG), which is aligned with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and further categorized to accommodate the BOT's usage. Therefore, the value of each product category may differ from the values published by other agencies.</p>
<p>Q: Does Thailand have data for Thailand's exports and imports value classified by trading partners, and is it available in individual country?</p>	<p>A: Aggregate values are available in Tables EC_XT_002_S2 and EC_XT_003_S2. However, for country classification, only selected trading countries with significant values are provided.</p>
<p>Q: What do travel services in the current account include?</p>	<p>A: Travel consists of two elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Business travel - includes expenses incurred by business travelers and short-term workers.</li> <li>2. Personal travel - comprises three sub-items: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. expenses from leisure activities and day-trippers,</li> <li>2. education-related travel, and health-related travel.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>Q: In the BOP statistics, what does the Compensation of Employees (CE) in primary</p>	<p>A: CE refers to the remuneration of short-term workers abroad. Receipts represent compensation received by Thai workers for</p>

Questions	Answers
income mean?	working abroad, while payments represent compensation paid by Thai employers to foreign workers in Thailand. For workers residing for more than one year, only remittances (inward and outward) are recorded under secondary income: receipts refer to remittances from Thai workers abroad, and payments refer to remittances from foreign workers in Thailand.
Q: Is 'Financial Account' (FA) published on monthly basis?	<p>A: <b>Monthly Data</b> – Financial Account (FA) is published with a one-month lag in Tables EC_XT_046_S2 and EC_XT_047_S2. The data is classified by selected institutional sectors, including the Central Bank, Government, and Deposit-taking Financial Institutions.</p> <p><b>Quarterly Data</b> – Under the quarterly BOP, FA is published with a one-quarter lag in Tables EC_XT_048 and EC_XT_049. Data is classified across all institutional sectors. Further details of the FA are provided in Tables EC_XT_050 to EC_XT_081, presenting functional categories classified by country and institutional sector.</p>
Q: Referring to BOP statistics, can movements of capital flows of other sectors in financial account (FA) be derived from items in tables?	A: Calculation of movements of capital flows for other sectors in the FA is not possible due to the inclusion of statistical discrepancies in the BOP compilation.
Q: What do the +/- signs in the financial account (FA) indicate?	<p>A: Movements of capital flows (FA) can be categorized into inflows, outflows, and net flows (Net Flow = Inflow - Outflow).</p> <p>Tables that present net capital flow data, such as EC_XT_070, EC_XT_050, EC_XT_052, etc., will show a minus sign (–) in cases of net outflows,</p>

Questions	Answers
	<p>implying outflows exceed inflows. For cases of net inflows, where inflows exceed outflows, data will be shown as numbers without sign.</p> <p>For tables presenting data on either inflows or outflows only—such as EC_XT_046_S2, EC_XT_071, EC_XT_076, etc.—no sign will be shown.</p>
<p>Q: What do ‘Assets’ and ‘Liabilities’ in the financial account (FA) indicate?</p>	<p>A: ‘Assets’ represent financial claims that Thai residents have on non-residents. Conversely, ‘Liabilities’ represent financial claims that non-residents have on Thai residents.</p>
<p>Q: What does “business type” in foreign direct investment (FDI) and Thailand’s direct investment abroad (TDI) statistics refer to? Does it mean the investor’s country of residence?</p>	<p>A: <b>In case of FDI</b>, “business type” refers to type of business located in Thailand that receives foreign direct investment.</p> <p><b>For TDI</b>, “business type” refers to the Thai investor’s business, <u>except</u> for the data in Table EC_XT_082, which shows the outstanding amount of Thailand’s direct investment abroad, categorized by “business type” of foreign entity.</p>
<p>Q: For Thailand’s direct investment abroad data (TDI), where one can find data on Thai investment outflows?</p>	<p>A: TDI data is available in Tables EC_XT_071 and EC_XT_074. The data displayed in these tables comprises two components: new investments abroad and reinvested earnings from prior investments.</p>
<p>Q: How can one obtain flow data on Thailand’s direct investment abroad (TDI) transactions?</p>	<p>A: Flow data can also be accessed from Tables EC_XT_052 to EC_XT_055 and EC_XT_070 to EC_XT_075.</p>
<p>Q: Referring to the Thailand’s direct investment abroad statistics (TDI), what do the +/- signs indicate?</p>	<p>A: Movements of Thailand’s Direct Investment abroad (TDI) can be categorized into inflows, outflows, and net flows (Net Flow = Inflow - Outflow).</p>

Questions	Answers
	<p><b>Inflows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_070 and EC_XT_073. These cover transactions where capital flows into Thailand, such as divestments or receiving repayments of loans from abroad.</p> <p><b>Outflows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_071 and EC_XT_074. These include transactions where capital flows out of Thailand, such as equity injections, reinvestment of earnings (RE) abroad, or lending to foreign entities.</p> <p><b>Net flows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_072 and EC_XT_075. A minus sign (-) is used to indicate net capital outflows, meaning outflows exceed inflows. In cases of net inflows, where inflows exceed outflows, numbers will be presented without sign.</p>
<p>Q: How can one access Thailand’s direct investment abroad data (inflow and outflow) in time series?</p>	<p>A: Click on the Excel or CSV icon located next to the PDF file of the data description. One can select from the tables of interest, ranging from EC_XT_052 to EC_XT_055 and EC_XT_070 to EC_XT_075.</p>
<p>Q: Referring to Thailand’s direct investment abroad (TDI statistics) (inflow and outflow), why does the “other business” category show high values compared to specific business types detailed in tables?</p>	<p>A: Large values in “Other Business” can be explained by the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It represents an aggregation of less significant business types; or</li> <li>2. It includes TDI that cannot be assigned to a specific business type due to limitations in the source data.</li> </ol>
<p>Q: How can one obtain outstanding balance on Thailand’s direct investment abroad (TDI)?</p>	<p>A: Stock data for TDI can be accessed from Tables EC_XT_064 and EC_XT_068.</p>

Questions	Answers
<p>Q: Referring to foreign direct investment statistics (FDI), how can one find data on FDI inflows into Thailand?</p>	<p>A: Data can be accessed from Tables EC_XT_076 and EC_XT_079. FDI values presented in these tables comprise two components: new flows of FDI and reinvested earnings (RE), which are derived from net operating profits after deducting dividend payouts or profit repatriation.</p>
<p>Q: Referring to the foreign direct investment statistics (FDI), what do the +/- signs indicate?</p>	<p>A: Movements of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can be categorized into inflows, outflows, and net flows (Net Flow = Inflow - Outflow).</p> <p><b>Inflows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_076 and EC_XT_079. These include transactions where capital flows into Thailand, such as foreign equity injections, reinvestment of earnings (RE), or borrowing from abroad.</p> <p><b>Outflows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_077 and EC_XT_080. These include transactions where capital flows out of Thailand, such as foreign investors repatriating capital or repaying foreign loans.</p> <p><b>Net flows</b> are shown in Tables EC_XT_078 and EC_XT_081. A minus sign (-) is used to indicate net capital outflows, meaning outflows exceed inflows. In cases of net inflows, where inflows exceed outflows, numbers will be presented without sign.</p>
<p>Q: How can one obtain flow data on foreign direct investment (FDI) transactions?</p>	<p>A: Flow data can be accessed from Tables EC_XT_056 to EC_XT_059 and EC_XT_076 to EC_XT_081.</p>

Questions	Answers
<p>Q: Why do values in the foreign direct investment (FDI-inflow) shown in tables possibly appear negative?</p>	<p>A: Negative FDI inflows may occur in the event that direct investment enterprises in Thailand incur losses or pay dividend in excess of the profit of the current period, thereby resulting in negative “reinvestment of earnings” which surpasses the normal FDI inflows.</p>
<p>Q: Where can one find transaction flow data for investment in Thai securities from abroad (equity and debt instruments)?</p>	<p>A: Data can be accessed from Tables EC_XT_050 and EC_XT_051, presenting in net terms (Net Flow) of portfolio investment on the liabilities side, classified by business sector.</p>
<p>Q: How can one find transaction value (Flow) of Thai portfolio investment abroad?</p>	<p>A: Data can be accessed from Tables EC_XT_050 and EC_XT_051, which present net terms (Net Flow) of portfolio investment on the assets side, classified by business sector.</p>
<p>Q: Which sectors are included in Thailand’s International Investment Position (IIP)?</p>	<p>A: The coverage of the International Investment Position (IIP) includes all institutional sectors, comprising: Government, Bank of Thailand, Deposit-taking financial institutions, Non-deposit-taking financial institutions, Non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions.</p>
<p>Q: What is the distinction between “Stock” and “Flow” values?</p>	<p>A: ‘Stock’ refers to the outstanding value of investment at a specific point in time, while ‘Flow’ refers to transactions such as exchange, trading, and transfers over a given period—for example, increases in direct investment, buying and selling of foreign debt securities, etc. However, transaction values do not include changes due to price, exchange rates, or other factors.</p>

Questions	Answers
Q: Is the sum of beginning balance (stock <sub>t</sub> ) and transactions (flow <sub>t</sub> ) equal to ending balance (stock <sub>t+1</sub> )?	A: The ending balance is calculated as the sum of the beginning balance plus transaction changes (+/-) and non-transaction changes (+/-), such as valuation adjustments due to price, exchange rate, and other factors.
Q: Does the External Debt Statistics (EDS) include only debt securities issued domestically, or also those issued abroad?	A: The EDS includes both debt securities issued domestically and abroad, held by nonresidents.
Q: How is the ratio of International Reserves to Short-Term External Debt calculated?	A: The ratio is calculated by dividing Gross International Reserves by Short-Term Debt (remaining term).
Q: How is the ratio of External Debt to GDP calculated?	A: The ratio is calculated by dividing External Debt by the moving sum of four-quarter GDP up to the quarter under consideration.
<b>Monetary Statistics</b>	
Q: Does the private sector loan and debt securities data (EC_MB_041) include only debt securities issued domestically, or also those issued abroad? Does it include loans and debt securities of state enterprises?	A: The data include debt securities issued both domestically and abroad, but do not include loans or debt securities of state enterprises.
Q: Which institutions are included in the financial account data of financial institutions?	A: Financial institutions comprise deposit-taking institutions, such as commercial banks, specialized banks, finance companies, credit foncier companies, and savings cooperatives, as well as other financial institutions, including asset management companies, credit card and personal loan companies under supervision, leasing companies, and pawnshops. This definition is broader than the definition of

Questions	Answers
	financial institutions under the Financial Institution Business Act, B.E. 2551 (2008).
Q: On what principle is the outstanding debt securities summary data recorded?	A: The data are recorded based on the principle of change of ownership.
Q: Which types of debt instruments are included in the debt securities data by amount?	A: They include negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs) and Bank of Thailand bills (BE) for fundraising purposes.
Q: How does table EC_MB_010_S2 differ from EC_MB_010?	A: EC_MB_010 is compiled according to the new Manual (MFSM2000). It excludes rehabilitation fund data, incorporates accrued interest into the principal of each financial instrument, and classifies contract groups differently from the previous manual.
Q: Which institutions are included in the assets and liabilities data of other deposit-taking institutions?	A: They include commercial banks, specialized deposit-taking banks, finance companies, credit foncier companies, savings cooperatives, and money market funds.
Q: How does the assets and liabilities data of commercial banks in table EC_MB_012_S3 differ from the financial position data in FI_CB_001_S6?	A: EC_MB_012_S3 shows aggregate data for all domestic branches of commercial banks and presents assets on a gross basis. FI_CB_001_S6 shows the financial position of commercial banks, also for all branches, but assets are presented on a net basis.
Q: In the household lending table, aside from credit cards and supervised personal loans, what other types of consumer loans are included?	A: They mainly include other personal loans not under the supervised personal loan license of commercial banks, both secured and unsecured, as well as personal loans from specialized banks and savings cooperatives, which do not hold a supervised personal loan license.
Q: How does consumer lending data in the household lending table differ from	A: The household lending table covers institutions beyond commercial banks, such as

Questions	Answers
personal loans (by business type) in the commercial banking system?	specialized banks, savings cooperatives, and non-bank lenders.
Q: How does “other personal loans” in the household lending table differ from supervised personal loans?	A: Other personal loans include both supervised and non-supervised loans. Supervised personal loans are limited to commercial banks and non-bank institutions licensed to provide such loans.
Q: In the household lending table, does data on loans using existing vehicles as collateral fall under loans for purchasing or leasing cars and motorcycles?	A: Loans using existing vehicles as collateral are not included under loans for purchasing or leasing cars and motorcycles. They are included under the “other personal loans” category.
Q: How does household lending data of commercial banks in the household lending table differ from personal loans data in FI_CB_015_S3?	A: Household lending data of commercial banks in the household lending table covers loans to individuals aggregated for all domestic branches. In contrast, personal loans in FI_CB_015_S3 include all branches, including Thai bank branches located abroad.
Q: How does household lending data of commercial banks in the household lending table differ from consumer lending data in EC_MB_033_S3?	A: Household lending data of commercial banks in the household lending table cover loans to individuals for both personal consumption and business purposes, whereas EC_MB_033_S3 focuses only on personal consumption loans.
<b>Real Sector Statistics</b>	
<p>Q: In the labor statistics table, what is the source of vacant job data, and how is remittance income by country calculated?</p> <p><b>(Discontinued Series since 2025)</b></p> <p><b>Related External Links</b></p> <p><a href="#">Home Pageห้องสมุดกรมการจัดหางาน</a></p>	<p>A: Vacant job data come from the Department of Employment, Ministry of Labor. Remittance income by country is calculated using the number of Thai workers abroad multiplied by the average monthly wage (from various data sources) and then multiplied by the proportion of income remitted back to Thailand.</p>
Q: How is the Retail Index calculated?	A: It is compiled from the value of turnover collected from VAT returns obtained from the

Questions	Answers
	<p>Revenue Department, for items classified under the ISIC division of retail trade; Sale of motor vehicles, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and retail sale of automotive fuel. Data are categorized into sub-groups comprising of non-durable goods, durable goods, sales of department stores and general stores, sales of motor vehicles and automotive fuel and others.</p> <p>The index is calculated by using the Laspeyres index and compiled on a monthly basis (base year 2019), using CPI as the deflator.</p>
<p>Q: How is the Wholesales Index calculated?</p>	<p>A: It is compiled from the value of turnover collected from VAT returns obtained from the Revenue Department, for items classified under the ISIC division of wholesales. Data is categorized into sub-groups comprising of non-durable and durable goods, intermediate goods and others.</p> <p>The index is calculated by using the Laspeyres index and compiled on a monthly basis (base year 2019), using PPI as the deflator.</p>
<p>Q: What is the source of oil price data in the Price of Certain Manufactured Goods table? <b>(Discontinued Series since 2025)</b></p>	<p>A: The data come from the monthly average oil prices published by PTT Public Company Limited.</p>
<p>Q: In the Labour Force Survey table, how is the unemployment rate calculated?</p>	<p>A: It is calculated as the number of unemployed persons divided by the total labor force.</p>
<p>Q: What is the source and calculation method for average wage data?</p>	<p>A: The data are collected via field surveys of employed persons by the National Statistical</p>

Questions	Answers
<p><b>(Discontinued Series since 2024)</b></p> <p><b>Related External Links</b></p> <p><a href="#"><u>Survey-สำรวจภาวะการทำงานของประชากร</u></a></p>	<p>Office, using sampling methods. The number of sampled workers in each business sector may differ. Quarterly data are weighted averages of wages by business sector.</p>
<p>Q: Does the Residential Property Price Index (Single-detached houses and townhouses) include land?</p>	<p>A: Yes, both the building and the land are included in RPPI (Single-detached houses and townhouses) calculation.</p>
<p>Q: What data is used for the Residential Property Price Index (excluding land price index), and what does it cover?</p>	<p>A: It is based on mortgage loan collateral data from commercial banks and the Specialized Financial Institutions (SFIs).</p>
<p>Q: Why does the Condominium Price Index cover only Bangkok and its vicinity?</p>	<p>A: Over 80% of condominium loans are concentrated in Bangkok and nearby provinces, while other provinces have too few loans for a representative sample. Therefore, only Bangkok and its vicinity are included in the index and represented as a proxy of nationwide condominium price index.</p>
<p>Q: What does the Residential Property Price Index (excluding Bangkok and vicinities) in EC_EI_008_S3 represent? (Reported by region since the publication of EC_EI_008_S4)</p>	<p>A: It represents housing prices in other provinces outside Bangkok and Suburban areas. Only selected provinces with significant weights are included.</p>
<p>Q: Is there a Residential Property Price Index for twin houses, and is it included under Single-detached House prices?</p>	<p>A: No. The number of twin houses in the mortgage loan data is relatively low, and the characteristics of twin houses and single-detached houses are quite different, so they are not included in the Residential Property price index calculations.</p>
<p>Q: What methods are used to compile the Residential Property Price Index and Land Price Index in EC_EI_008_S3?</p>	<p>A: The Residential Property Price Index is calculated using Hedonic Regression with a rolling window and time dummy variables. The</p>

Questions	Answers
(Land Price Index series discontinued since the publication of EC_EI_008_S4)	Land Price Index is calculated using the Stratification method.
Q: How can data from table EC_EI_039 be linked with table EC_EI_039_S2 to create a continuous series?	A: The two tables differ in their business classification based on economic activities (ISICs) and in the components used to calculate the SPI for each sub-category. To create a long series, they cannot be directly combined into a single series because Table EC_EI_039 represents approximately 77% of GDP, while Table EC_EI_039_S2 account for about 82.6%. Furthermore, the ISIC classifications applied in each table are not fully aligned, making direct reconciliation impossible. However, in cases where a long-term SPI series is required for analytical purposes, it is possible to construct an extended SPI series by using <b>EC_EI_039_S2</b> as the base and applying the year-on-year growth rates (%YoY) calculated from <b>EC_EI_039</b> to estimate historical SPI values.