

Thailand Country Note on Distributive Trade Statistics

B a c k g r o u n d

The National Statistical Office is the core agency responsible for statistical data production both economic and social statistics through censuses and surveys. Economic and Social Statistics are used in planning, formulating socio-economic policies as well as monitoring and evaluation socio-economic situation.

Industrial statistics have been compiled by the NSO through censuses and major surveys, i.e. Industrial (manufacturing) Census, Industrial (manufacturing) Survey, Census of Business Trade and Services, Business Trade and Services Survey and Quarterly Retail Survey. These projects conducted are mainly to support the National Accounts Compilation. In conducting those censuses and surveys, the NSO has followed the related United Nations Recommendations. This country note is prepared to share the Expert Group Meeting with Thailand present practice in distributive trade statistics.

1. **Survey title** : Business Trade and Services Survey

2. **Scope** : Establishments with at least 1 person engaged in Wholesale Trade ,

Retail Trade and some sectors of Services, located in fixed premise throughout the country

Classifications : ISIC rev.3 (since 1997 ; before 1997 TSIC adopted from ISIC Rev. 2 was used)

3. **Statistical and reporting units** : Establishment

4. **Data items and their definitions** :

1) **Business trade and services establishments** : Refer to establishments which engaged in wholesale trade, retail trade, selling prepared food for immediate consumption and provision on a fee basis of lodging and camping facilities as well as in services, such as rendering in letting or operating real estate, business services and other business services.

2) **Form of legal organization**

Individual proprietor : Refers to a privately-owned establishment or an establishment owned by or organized in the form of partnership, but not register.

Juristic partnership : Refers to establishments which is legally registered by at least 2 persons who were bound together to form and share their responsibilities in a business.

Company limited, Public company limited :

Company limited refers to establishment which was established and legally registered by an initiative group of at least 7 persons.

Public company limited refer to establishment which was established and legally registered by an initiative group of at least 15 persons.

Government or State enterprise : Refers to establishment, which entirely owned by the government or more than 50 percent of its shares belonged to the government.

Cooperatives : Refer to establishment which was organized on cooperative lines and registered under the Cooperation Act. With an initiative group of not less than 10 persons.

Others : Refer to establishments other than those mentioned earlier, such as associations, societies, clubs etc.

3) Form of economic organization

Single unit : Refers to establishment which was not a branch of any establishment or which had no branch or subsidiary.

Head office : A head quarter establishment which owned or controlled their branches or subsidiary units.

Branch or subsidiary : Refers to establishment which was a branch or a subsidiary of another establishment which was a head office.

4) Persons engaged

Refer to persons who worked in or for the establishment, including working proprietors, active business partners, unpaid workers and workers permanently worked outside the establishment, such as sales agents, repair and maintenance. Excluded are managers or directors paid solely for their attendance at meeting of the board of director, persons from

other establishments working at this establishment and home workers.

Persons engaged are classified as follows :

Unpaid workers : Refer to the owners or business partners who managed or participated in the management of the establishment but received no wages/salaries and persons living in the household of the owners or partners, or any other persons, who were working for the establishment at least 20 hours a week without regular pay.

Employees : Refer to persons engaged in sale, services rendered or other related activities, either inside or outside the establishment and received regular wages or salaries such as salesman, clerks, book-keeper.

5) **R e m u n e r a t i o n**

Wages/salaries : Refer to all payments paid to the employees during January-December of the reference year whether they were paid by monthly, weekly, daily, hourly or piece-work basis.

Overtime, bonus, special payment, cost of living allowance and commission : Refer to payments paid to employees rather than wages / salaries.

Fringe benefits : Refer to payments in addition to wages or salaries paid to employees such as food, beverages, lodgings, rent, medical care, transportation recreational and entertainment services etc. Payments might be in cash or in kind.

Employer's contribution to social security : Refer to all payments made by employers in respect of their employees, to social security schemes for the benefits received by the employees, in respect of absence from work during employment, injury, accident disability, maternity and death. Those contributions are, for example, social security fund, additional social security insurance workmen's compensations fund and health insurance etc.

6) **Total expenses** : Refers to the amount paid for sales or rendering services during January-December of the reference year which are as follows ;

Value of goods purchased for sales or rendering services : Refer to the total value of goods, and components purchased, including taxes and other expense related to the purchase.

Other operating expenses : Refer to other expenses in running the business the business rather than value of goods and components purchased for sales or rendering services and remuneration. It includes amounts paid for electricity, water supply, fuels, costs of interest services, repair and maintenance of computer, repair and maintenance of fixed assets, rent on building, vehicles and machinery, rent on land, other taxes and other expenses (*i.e. postal, telegram, telephone, advertising, insurance premium, stationery, accountancy, interest paid, bad debt, losses of currency exchange etc.*)

7) **Value of stocks** : Refer to the value of goods and components owned by the establishment, regardless of where they were kept.

Value of stocks at the beginning of the year refers to the value of goods and components as of January 1, of the reference year.

Value of stocks at the end of the year refers to the value of goods and components as of December 31, of the reference year.

8) **Total receipts** : Refer to the total amount received of the following ,

1) Operating the business in the reference year such as receipts for sales of goods, for hotels and restaurants, for rendering services and commission, irrespective of time or method of payment. Hire-purchase or installment contracts and value of goods sold by other establishments are included ,

2) Other receipts such as receipts for rent on land, on fixed assets, dividend, interest, gains from currency exchange and others.

Excluded are goods for sales on the account of others and the discount given to customers.

9) **Book value of fixed assets** : Refer to the net value of fixed assets after deducting the accumulated depreciation at the end of the reference year. Fixed Assets are land, building, machinery and equipments, vehicles and office appliances etc. Included are major additions, alternations and improvements to fixed assets during the year in order to extend their normal life or raise their productivity.

10) **Gross addition to fixed assets** : Refer to the difference between the sum of the value of new and used fixed assets acquired during the reference year and the value of sales of fixed assets.

11) **Depreciation** : Refers to a decrease in the value of fixed assets through normal wear and tear.

12) **Value added** : The value added is computed as follows;

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Value added} & = & \text{R e c e i p t s} - \text{E x p e n d i t u r e} \\
 \text{Receipts} & & = \text{Total receipts of establishments} \\
 \text{Minus} & & \text{Receipts for rent on land} \\
 & & \text{D i v i d e n d / I n t e r e s t} \\
 & & \text{Gains from currency exchange} \\
 \text{Plus} & & \text{C h a n g e i n v a l u e o f s t o c k s} \\
 \text{Expenditure} & = & \text{V a l u e o f g o o d s a n d c o m p o n e n t s} \\
 \text{p u r c h a s e d} & & \text{f o r s a l e s o r r e n d e r i n g s e r v i c e s} \\
 \text{Plus} & & \text{O t h e r o p e r a t i n g e x p e n s e s} \\
 \text{Minus} & & \text{R e n t o n l a n d / O t h e r t a x e s / I n t e r e s t} \\
 \text{p a i d / B a d d e b t /} & & \text{L o s s e s o f c u r r e n c y e x c h a n g e}
 \end{array}$$

5. **Data source** : Business account

Data collection method : Field enumeration (interview/leave questionnaire)

6. **Indices and performance indicators** : Indices such as number of rooms, room rates per night, number of guests are presented for

hotel to serve the needs of Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) for their TSA compilation. The performance indicators such as average value of receipts and value added per establishment and per person engaged are also presented.

- 7. Distributive trade statistics and compilation of the national accounts**
: It is used to compile national accounts for wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotel sectors.
