



ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2565

Gross Domestic Product : Q3/2022

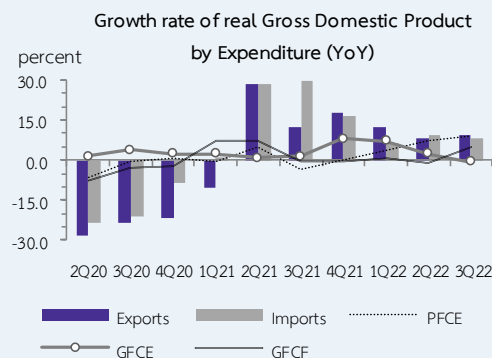
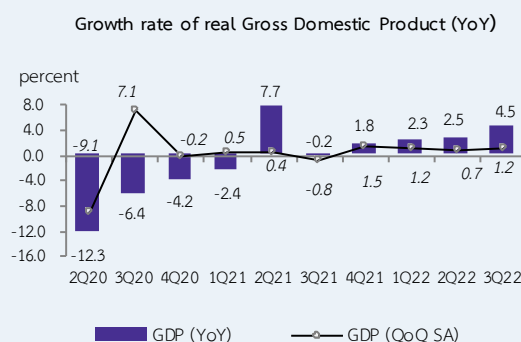
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council Monday 21 November, 2022 9:30 A.M.

GDP in Q3/2022 increased by 4.5%.

Gross Domestic Product in Q3/2022 increased by 4.5%, accelerating from a rise of 2.5% in Q2/2022. The expansion was partly from the ease of the COVID-19 restrictions, which allowed usual daily activities and business operations, coupled with the increased number of foreign tourist arrivals and the recent improvement in international conflict.

In terms of production, agriculture production declined by 2.3%. The decrease was from cassava, and fruits, especially durian and pineapple. On the other hand, industrial production expanded by 4.7%, improving from a 1.8% decrease in Q2/2022, driven by the increase in the manufacturing sector. Meanwhile, the service sector grew by 5.3%, continuing from a 4.5% rise in the previous quarter.

In terms of expenditure, private final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation increased by 9.0% and 5.2%, orderly. However, the government final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.6%. On the other hand, exports and imports of goods and services grew by 9.5% and 8.2%, respectively. In seasonally adjusted terms, the Thai economy in Q3/2022 expanded by 1.2% (QoQ SA).



Private final consumption expenditure rose by 9.0%, accelerating from a 7.1% increase in Q2/2022, driven by all kinds of household consumption expenditure. The accelerated growth in durable goods was driven by the purchase of vehicles. The spending on non-durable goods increased both from food and non-food items.

General government final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.6%, from a 2.8% expansion in Q2/2022. The compensation of employees rose by 1.6%, while purchases of goods and services dropped by 7.8%. In addition, social transfers in kind increased by 9.9%, slowing down from a rise of 17.0% in Q2/2022.

Gross fixed capital formation increased by 5.2%, recovering from a decrease of 1.0% in Q2/2022. Private investment rose by 11.0%, accelerating from a 2.3% rise in Q2/2022, attributed to construction and machinery investments. However, public investment dropped by 7.3%, continuing from a fall of 9.0% in the prior quarter from construction and machinery investments.

Changes in inventories at current market prices in Q3/2022 increased with a value of 216.4 billion baht. Accumulation in stocks covered rubber, electronic components and boards, motor vehicles, basic chemicals, engines and turbines, pharmaceutical products, refined petroleum products, chilled and frozen chicken meat, computers and peripheral equipment, and gold. Meanwhile, stock depletion came mainly from paddy, rice, crude oil, sugar, and jewelry.

Goods and services balance at current market prices recorded a deficit of 214.6 billion baht, comprising a surplus of 17.1 billion baht in trade balance and a deficit of 231.7 billion baht in service balance.

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Detailed quarterly GDP statistics are available
on <http://www.nesdc.go.th>

Revisions Q3/2022

Revisions made on the Gross Domestic Product estimation in Q3/2022

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council has compiled Quarterly Gross Domestic Product real terms in Chain Volume Measures (CVMs) and used the annual overlap technique to link yearly indices with the year 2002 as the reference year. Compilation of values in real terms using CVMs was calculated from the latest data available from data sources. Important revisions include:

1. Updating agricultural data according to the farming areas and agricultural output prediction of Q3/2022 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
2. Updating Manufacturing Production Index data according to the latest report released in October 2022 by the Office of Industrial Economics.
3. Updating Private Final Consumption Expenditure data according to relevant data sources.
4. Updating Government Final Consumption Expenditure data according to relevant data sources.
5. Updating the import and export of goods and services data according to the balance of payments from the Bank of Thailand, obtained in October 2022.

Detailed statistical tables are not presented in this document but can be found at www.nesdc.go.th.

The NESDC would like to express our gratitude to all the government agencies and private institutions that have provided essential data, especially those who have spent their valuable time and effort in providing high-quality data in a timely manner. The NESDC looks forward to continuing and strengthening close cooperation with related agencies to produce and develop high-quality data made available to the public.

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

Gross Domestic Product Third Quarter 2022

GDP in Q3/2022 increased by 4.5%, accelerating from a rise of 2.5% in Q2/2022. The positive factors for the expansion were the relaxation of the COVID-19 restrictions, which allowed people to return to normal lives and activities; moreover, the entrepreneurs' confidence in the overall economic situation improved. In addition, the full reopening of the country to international tourism and the relaxation of geopolitical tension supported the growth. For the production side, the agricultural sector decreased by 2.3%, in contrast to a rise of 4.4% in Q2/2022. However, the non-agricultural sector rose by 5.0% due to the expansion in both the industrial and service sectors. For the expenditure side, the private final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation increased significantly, although the government final consumption expenditure contracted. Nevertheless, exports and imports of goods and services increased notably.

Production Side

Agricultural production decreased by 2.3%, in contrast to a 4.4% growth in Q2/2022, mainly contributed by lower yields of crops, such as cassava, and fruits, especially durian and pineapple. On the contrary, increased agricultural outputs covered paddy, oil palm, and livestock. However, fishery production contracted.

Non-agricultural production expanded by 5.0%, led by the industrial and service sectors. The industrial sector grew 4.7%, improving from a drop of 1.8% in Q2/2022, mainly driven by a 6.3% increase in manufacturing, recovering from a 0.5% drop in the prior quarter. The service sector increased by 5.3%, led by accommodation and food service activities, transportation and storage, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, administrative and support service activities, and other services activities.

Seasonally adjusted GDP growth grew by 1.2%, compared to a rise of 0.7% in Q2/2022.

Gross domestic product at current prices recorded a total value of 4,339.2 billion baht. After adding a 131.5 billion baht deficit on net primary income from abroad, the gross national income (GNI) was 4,207.7 billion baht.

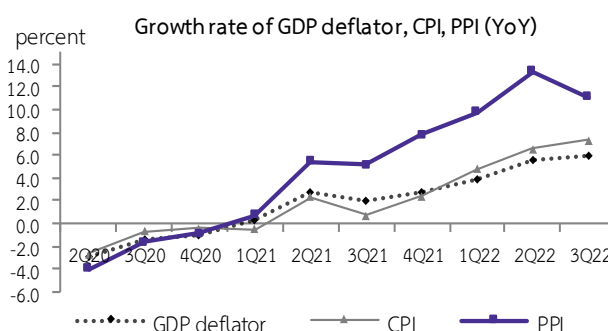
Real GDP Growth Rates (%)

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
GDP (YoY)	1.5	-2.4	7.7	-0.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	4.5
Agriculture	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	-0.6	4.7	4.4	-2.3
Non-agriculture	1.6	-2.6	8.3	-0.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	5.0
GDP (QoQ) Seasonally Adjusted		0.5	0.4	-0.8	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2

Expenditure Side

Private final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation expanded by 9.0% and 5.2%, respectively. However, the government final consumption expenditure dropped by 0.6%. Exports and imports of goods and services rose by 9.5% and 8.2%, orderly.

Price levels: GDP implicit deflator increased by 5.9%, compared to 5.5% in Q2/2022. The consumer and producer prices index rose by 7.3% and 11.1%, respectively.



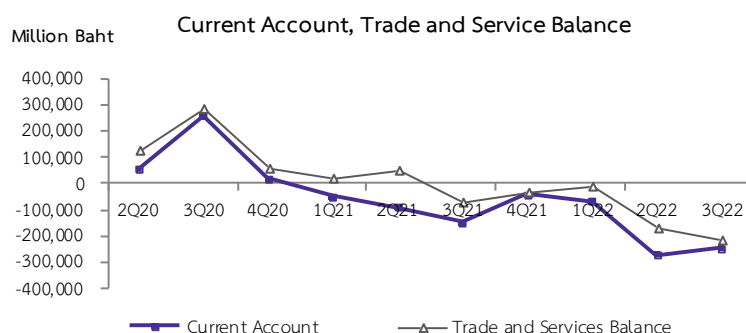
Private final consumption expenditure increased by 9.0%, rising from a 7.1% growth in Q2/2022 due to the expansion in all consumption categories. Spending on durable goods expanded by 18.2%, led by expenses on the purchase of vehicles. Spending on non-durable goods grew by 3.2%, driven by both food and non-food items; in addition, semi-durable goods and net services gave positive growth of 3.6% and 15.8%, following a 1.9% and 14.1% rise in Q2/2022, respectively.

General government final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.6%, in contrast to a 2.8% increase in Q2/2022. The compensation of employees exhibited a 1.6% rise, while the purchases of goods and services fell by 7.8%. Nonetheless, social transfers in kind grew by 9.9%, slowing down from an increase of 17.0% in Q2/2022.

Gross fixed capital formation expanded by 5.2%, rebounding from a decrease of 1.0% in Q2/2022. Private investment jumped to 11.0%, from a 2.3% increase in Q2/2022, driven by increases of 13.9% and 2.0% in machinery and construction investments. On the contrary, public investment decreased by 7.3%, following a fall of 9.0% in the previous quarter due to lower construction and equipment investments.

Changes in inventories at current market prices in Q3/2022 increased to the value of 216.4 billion baht. Accumulation in stocks covered rubber, electronic components and boards, motor vehicles, basic chemicals, engines and turbines, pharmaceutical products, refined petroleum products, chilled and frozen chicken meat, computers and peripheral equipment, and gold. Meanwhile, stock depletion came mainly from paddy, rice, crude oil, sugar, and jewelry.

The external sector at current market prices recorded a deficit of 214.6 billion baht, sourced by a surplus in goods with a value of 17.1 billion baht and a deficit in services at 231.7 billion baht.



Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates in Real Terms by the Expenditure Approach (YoY) (%)

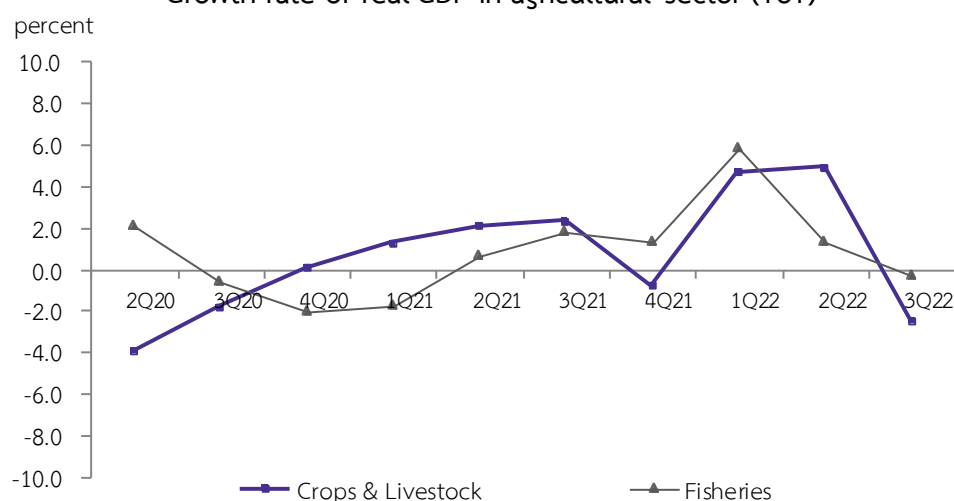
	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	0.3	-0.3	4.7	-3.2	0.4	3.5	7.1	9.0
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	8.1	7.2	2.8	-0.6
Gross fixed capital formation	3.4	7.3	7.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.0	5.2
Private	3.3	3.1	9.2	2.6	-0.8	2.9	2.3	11.0
Public	3.8	19.8	3.4	-6.2	1.7	-4.7	-9.0	-7.3
Export of goods and services	10.4	-10.3	28.4	12.3	17.6	12.1	8.5	9.5
Goods	14.9	2.9	30.8	12.0	16.6	10.2	4.6	2.7
Services	-23.1	-62.3	4.8	14.7	28.8	32.5	54.5	87.0
Import of goods and services	17.9	1.0	28.7	29.5	16.4	6.2	9.5	8.2
Goods	18.3	4.6	29.9	28.0	14.0	4.2	7.1	8.0
Services	16.0	-13.4	23.6	37.1	28.1	13.7	18.9	8.9
Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE)	1.5	-2.5	7.7	-0.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	4.5

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Gross domestic product increased by 4.5%, accelerating from a rise of 2.5% in Q2/2022. The expansion was supported by entrepreneurs becoming more optimistic toward economic conditions and people returning to normal lives. Besides, the global situation began to recover, coupled with a cancellation of the Thailand Pass for inbound traveling. Consequently, the non-agricultural production increased by 5.0%, rising from 2.3% in Q2/2022. The expansion was stimulated by a 4.7% rise in the industrial sector, rebounding from a 1.8% drop in the previous quarter and 5.3% in the service sector, compared to 4.5% previously. However, the agricultural sector decreased by 2.3% due to unfavorable weather conditions and flooding. After seasonal adjustment, GDP in Q3/2022 grew by 1.2%, compared to a 0.7% increase in Q2/2022.

GDP increased by 4.5%, propelled by an acceleration in the industrial and service sectors. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector declined.

Growth rate of real GDP in agricultural sector (YoY)



Agricultural, forestry and fishing decreased by 2.3%, in contrast to an increase of 4.4% in Q2/2022, due to lower yields of crops, such as cassava, and fruits, especially durian and pineapple, and decreased fishery output. However, the increased agricultural output included paddy, oil palm, and livestock.

The implicit price deflator of agricultural products rose by 11.9%, from a 6.8% increase in Q2/2022, owing to higher prices of major crops and livestock products such as paddy, vegetables, maize, cassava, rubber, swine, and broiler.

*Manufacturing expanded
by 6.3%.*

Manufacturing production grew by 6.3%, improving from a fall of 0.5% in Q2/2022. This expansion was driven by increases in all kinds of industries, namely the light, raw material, and capital and technology industries, in response to higher domestic and external demand.

Light industry rose by 3.7%, higher than a 0.6% growth in Q2/2022, due to higher production of food products, textiles, wood and products of wood, wearing apparel, and leather and related products in response to higher domestic and external demand. Meanwhile, the production of beverages, tobacco products, and furniture decreased.

Raw material industry expanded by 4.3%, following a rise of 0.3% in Q2/2022, propelled by higher production of pharmaceutical products, refined petroleum products, rubber and plastics products, non-metallic mineral products, and fabricated metal products due to higher demand of the downstream industry, however, chemicals and chemical products, basic metals, and paper and paper products contracted.

Capital and technology industry grew by 11.8%, improving from a fall of 3.2% in Q2/2022, driven by electrical equipment; machinery and equipment; motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers; and other transport equipment in response to domestic and external demand. However, the production of computer and electronic products declined.

Growth Rates of the Manufacturing Sector (%YoY)

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Light industries	1.9	-1.6	9.2	-3.4	4.2	6.2	0.6	3.7
Raw materials	4.0	0.5	10.4	-0.3	5.5	1.6	0.3	4.3
Capital goods	9.6	5.0	39.8	1.3	1.1	-2.6	-3.2	11.8
Total	4.9	1.1	17.0	-0.9	3.8	2.0	-0.5	6.3

*The production of crude oil
and natural gas decreased.*

Mining and quarrying decreased by 14.8%, compared to a 22.4% drop in Q2/2022. The contraction reflected a 17.3% decrease in crude oil production, following a fall of 28.9% in Q2/2022, resulting from decreased outputs of major fields such as Sirikit and others in the S1 group, Tantawan Benchamas group, and Erawan group. In addition, natural gas production dropped by 19.2%, following a fall of 26.7% in Q2/2022, due to lower outputs from several fields, including Bongkot, Erawan group, and Tantawan Benchamas group. Moreover, condensate production fell by 20.6%, following a 28.1% decline in Q2/2022, owing to lower outputs from significant fields, including Pailin and Erawan group. Similarly, the quarrying of stone, sand, and clay declined, in line with the construction industry.

Construction decreased by 2.8%, compared to a 4.5% fall in the previous quarter. The contraction was mainly underpinned by the other construction of the public sector as a result of lower disbursement for various projects, such as the construction of roads, bridges, office buildings, and other construction. On the contrary, private construction had improved from seven consecutive quarters of decline. The positive outcome was the expansion of dwelling construction in all types of residential buildings and all construction areas. In addition, commercial building and industrial plant construction continued to increase. However, other private sector construction remained negative since the private sector's mega projects, for example, the construction of MRT yellow and pink railways, had completed last year, and there was still none of the new major projects.

Public construction decreased, while private construction recovered.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply increased by 5.8%, following a rise of 1.4% in Q2/2022. Electricity power generation, transmission, and distribution grew by 6.4%, higher than an expansion of 2.0% in Q2/2022, resulting from increased electricity consumption in all types of enterprises due to higher production of goods and services. However, the electricity consumption of residential users declined. Besides, gas separation dropped by 19.3%, compared to a 26.0% fall in Q2/2022.

Electricity consumption of all types of enterprises increased, except for residential users.

Growth Rates of Electricity Consumption (%YoY)

	2021	2021				2022		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Residential	2.7	-3.8	-0.4	6.0	9.8	9.6	-4.1	-5.1
Small enterprises	-1.9	-12.5	3.5	-1.4	3.4	6.1	1.1	6.1
Medium enterprises	-0.7	-5.6	6.9	-3.8	0.3	3.1	3.0	8.7
Large enterprises	4.7	-1.0	16.1	1.3	3.7	4.4	3.7	8.5
Others	-7.9	-24.3	7.1	-11.1	3.3	11.0	33.4	41.0
Total	1.9	-5.2	7.2	1.0	4.7	6.0	2.0	5.3

Sources : Metropolitan Electricity Authority and Provincial Electricity Authority

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities grew by 3.3%, following a rise of 3.0% in Q2/2022, due to an expansion of water collection and supply activities; waste collection, treatment, and disposal activities; and materials recovery activities.

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles rose by 3.5%, following a 3.1% increase in Q2/2022, driven by an increase in manufacturing production and a continual expansion of household consumption expenditure. In addition, the number of foreign tourist arrivals and Thai visitors also increased, as well as a growth of the imported goods, which propelled wholesale and retail trade. Similarly, the sale and repair of motor vehicle activities increased.

Information and communication services increased.

Information and communication increased by 4.9%, lower than a 6.3% rise previously, propelled by a 4.9% rise in telecommunication which decelerated from 6.4% in Q2/2022, in line with communication operations turnover. Moreover, activities of computer programming and consultancy, and activities of information services grew by 6.1% and 2.1%, respectively.

Transport services increased, driven by the expansion of land, water, and air transport.

Transportation and storage increased by 9.9%, accelerating from 5.2% in Q2/2022. Transport services grew by 10.6%, driven by land, water, and air transport, with a rise of 7.8%, 3.7%, and 71.1% orderly. In this quarter, the Thai government announced Thailand into the post-pandemic stage on July 1, 2022, easing several restrictions and measures and removing the Thailand Pass registration scheme for foreign visitors and Thai nationals. As a result, passenger transport favorably expanded. In addition, freight transport of manufacturing products improved in line with the manufacturing sales and production. Furthermore, postal and courier activities increased.

Growth Rates of Transports (%YOY)

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Land transport	-5.1	-11.2	9.7	-10.6	-2.0	1.9	2.3	7.8
Water transport	-0.3	-5.2	3.9	-1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	3.7
Air transport	-28.8	-62.1	64.4	3.7	18.8	19.7	56.7	71.1

Financial and insurance activities grew by 0.5%.

Financial and insurance activities grew by 0.5%, compared to a rise of 1.6% in Q2/2022. In Q3/2022, commercial banks' performance represented positive growth thanks to the expansion in interest and fee incomes. Moreover, credit-card business in non-banks continually improved from the previous quarter. On the contrary, the overall specialized financial institutions and insurance services revealed a declined growth in this quarter. For insurance services, both life and non-life insurance services continued to contract in accordance with a higher production cost. However, the overall performance indicated a positive trend in addition to the economic recovery and a rising interest rate.

Real estate activities rose by 3.0%, compared to a rise of 2.4% in Q2/2022, driven by expansions in both activities of leasing property for inhabitancy and commercial building, and activities of real estate agencies.

Professional, scientific and technical activities grew by 1.6%, following a rise of 1.5% in Q2/2022, mainly due to increases in head offices and management consultancy activities; research and experimental development on natural sciences activities; photographic activities; and veterinary activities.

Administrative and support service activities grew by 3.9%, improving from a fall of 0.6% in Q2/2022. In this quarter, rental and leasing activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; and employment activities increased. Moreover, travel agency activities have continually risen in line with the higher number of foreign tourists.

Accommodation and food service activities increased by 53.6%, accelerating from 44.9% in Q2/2022, significantly propelled by both accommodation and food service activities. Accommodation activities grew by 93.0%. The expansion in accommodation activities was mainly attributable to a continual improvement in the tourism sector, in which the number of foreign tourist arrivals stood at 3,608,085 people, higher than 1,582,257 people in Q2/2022. Besides, the number of Thai visitors was 50,280,836 people, which was higher than 48,232,328 people in Q2/2022. In addition, the occupancy rate also indicated an expansion of 729.3%. Food service activities rose by 44.6%, accelerating from 23.8% in Q2/2022.

Accommodation and food service activities increased due to the higher number of visitors and foreign tourist arrivals.

Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (1,000 Persons)

	2021	2021				2022		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
East-Asian	73	5	6	9	52	86	719	2,135
European	251	10	7	20	214	289	335	587
Others	103	5	6	16	76	123	529	886
Total	427	20	20	45	342	498	1,583	3,608
<i>Growth Rate (%YoY)</i>	<i>-93.6</i>	<i>-99.7</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3,061.0</i>	<i>2,367.5</i>	<i>7,705.9</i>	<i>7,847.3</i>

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Art, entertainment and recreation rose by 0.5%, improving from a fall of 0.9% in Q2/2022, owing to improvement in activities of government lottery; creative, arts and entertainment activities; museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings; and library and archives activities.

Other service activities rose by 6.8%, following an increase of 1.6% in Q2/2022, propelled by activities of membership organizations; repair of computers, and personal and household goods activities; and other personal service activities.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

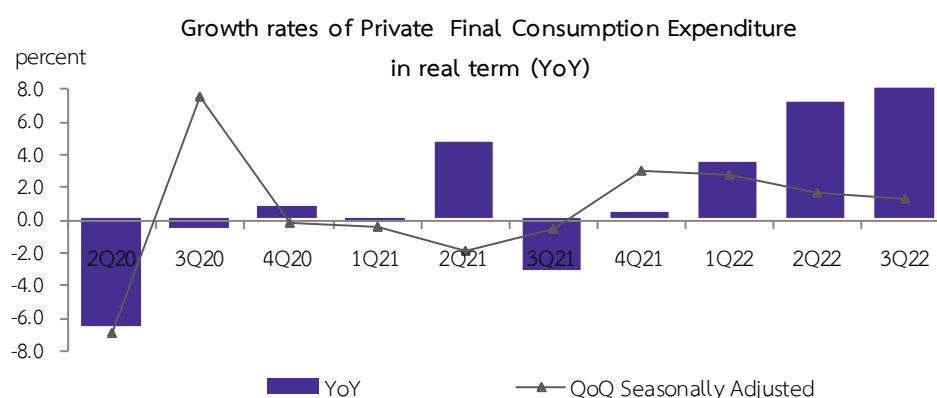
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE)

PFCE increased by 9.0%, accelerating from a 7.1% growth in Q2/2022. After seasonal adjustment, PFCE increased by 1.3% QoQ SA, compared to a 1.7% growth in Q2/2022.

PFCE accelerated from the previous quarter, mainly contributed by the gradual development of economic activities and the recovery in the labor market. With the relaxation of government restrictions, people return to normal lives. Moreover, the tourism sector increased significantly in both Thai visitors and foreign tourists. The consumer confidence index improved from the previous quarter. However, the negative contributor was the higher inflation rate, particularly in fresh food, instant food, and fuel, which directly affected households' cost of living.

This quarter, the expense of all product categories expanded from the previous quarter. The expansion was mainly from spending on durable goods, which grew significantly, driven by the purchase of vehicles. Besides, spending on non-durable goods improved from both food and non-food items. As a result, PFCE in the domestic market grew by 12.5%, accelerating from an 8.1% rise in Q2/2022. After including the expenditure of residents abroad and deducting the expenditure of non-residents in the country, the private final consumption expenditure grew by 9.0%, accelerating from a 7.1% rise in Q2/2022.

PFCE increased by 9.0%.



Food and non-alcoholic beverages grew by 3.4%, compared to a 3.1% growth in Q2/2022. Food consumption grew by 3.1%, compared to a 3.0% growth in Q2/2022, led by bread and cereal; fish; milk, cheese, and eggs; fat and oil consumption. However, the consumption of meat; vegetables; fruits; and other food products lessened compared to the previous quarter. Consumption of non-alcoholic beverages increased by 5.7%, following a 3.9% increase in the last quarter.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics grew by 1.7%, from a 1.0% growth in Q2/2022. The expansion was from alcoholic beverages, which increased by 3.9%, compared to a 2.3% growth in Q2/2022. Meanwhile, tobacco consumption decreased by 1.2%, following a 0.6% decrease in the previous quarter.

Growth Rates of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in Real Terms (YoY) (%)

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Private Final Consumption Expenditure : PFCE	0.3	-0.3	4.7	-3.2	0.4	3.5	7.1	9.0
PFCE (QoQ) Seasonally Adjusted		-0.4	-1.9	-0.5	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.3

Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels rose by 0.8%, higher than a 0.4% rise in Q2/2022, driven by increased housing and water supply expenses. However, electricity, gas, and other fuel spending still fell from the prior quarter.

Transportation grew by 18.7%, accelerating from a 7.2% rise in Q2/2022, propelled by spending on household vehicles, personal transport equipment, and transport services which expanded by 33.9%, 10.0%, and 15.8%, compared to 10.8%, 4.1%, and 8.1% in the previous quarter, orderly.

Loan of commercial bank, Consumer Confidence Index and Domestic Retail price

	2021				2022		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Loan of commercial bank^{1/} (Billion Baht)							
Personal consumption	5,095.4	5,156.1	5,168.9	5,264.3	5,263.3	5,310.7	5,371.5
yoy growth (%)	5.3	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.9
- Hire purchase	1,176.9	1,176.3	1,159.8	1,180.7	1,177.9	1,177.3	1,177.9
yoy growth (%)	1.2	1.0	-1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6
Total loans	17,089.8	17,363.3	17,075.4	17,547.6	17,913.3	18,036.8	17,840.1
yoy growth (%)	6.9	7.3	6.3	6.1	4.8	3.9	4.5
Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)^{2/}	48.6	44.6	40.6	45.0	43.4	40.8	43.5
yoy growth (%)	-20.1	-7.5	-19.9	-11.9	-10.7	-8.5	7.1
Retail price (Baht/Litre)^{3/}							
ULG	32.2	35.2	36.7	38.6	43.5	50.3	45.3
yoy growth (%)	-0.2	30.4	30.2	30.3	35.1	43.0	23.4
GASOHOL 95 E10	24.6	27.6	29.6	31.6	35.9	42.6	37.6
yoy growth (%)	-0.1	42.2	36.4	43.9	45.7	54.6	27.2
HSD (B7)	25.5	26.9	29.3	29.3	30.0	33.8	35.0
yoy growth (%)	0.6	34.1	33.3	28.4	17.4	25.4	19.6

Source: 1/ Bank of Thailand: EC_MB_033_S3 : Loans of commercial banks by sector (ISIC)

2/ Center for Economic and Business Forecasting

3/ Energy Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Energy

Communication declined by 0.2%, in contrast to a 0.3% growth in Q2/2022, led by lower spending on communication services. Nevertheless, communication equipment and postal service expenditures improved from Q2/2022.

Restaurants and hotels rose by 88.4%, accelerating from a 52.0% growth in Q2/2022, driven by hotel and restaurant services. Spending on hotel and restaurant services increased by 1,309.4% and 53.3%, from an increase of 301.4% and 29.9% in Q2/2022, respectively. The main contributor to the expansion was the recovery of the tourism sector, supported by the increased number of foreign and Thai tourists.

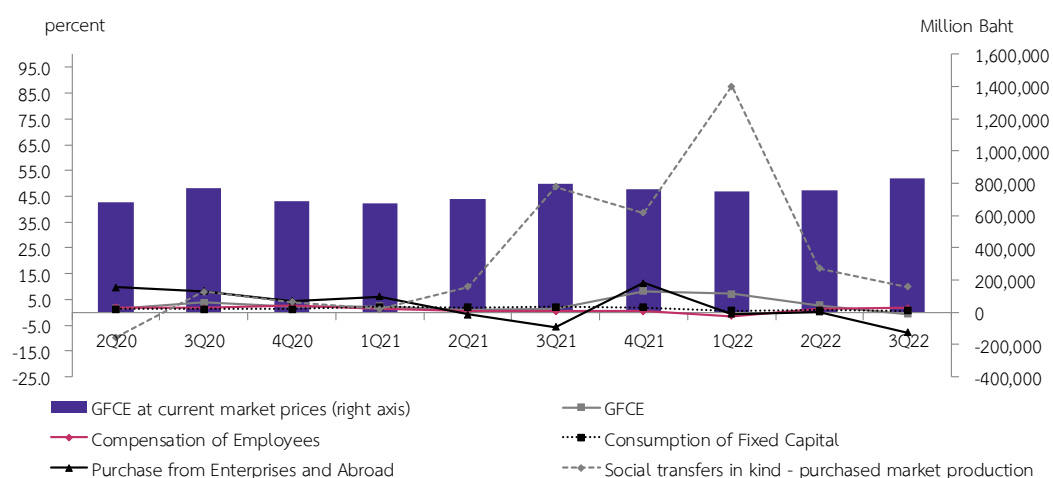
Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3.0%, improving from a 0.6% fall in Q2/2022, driven by the improvement of all categories. Expenses on personal care and other services expanded by 6.9% and 1.2%, compared to 5.4% and 0.7% in Q2/2022. Spending on personal effects and financial services grew by 3.9% and 1.6%, improving from a fall of 5.2% and 0.8% in the previous quarter, orderly.

*GFCE decreased
by 0.6%*

General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE)

In the fiscal year 2022, the annual budget expenditure has been set at 3,100,000 million baht, with a decrease of 5.7%, compared to 3,285,962 million baht in the previous fiscal year. The disbursement of the annual budget in Q3/2022 amounted to 663,391 million baht, with a decrease of 15.4%, compared to the same period last year. On the other hand, the carry-over budget disbursement was 48,704 million baht, which rose by 36.1%. Furthermore, the disbursement from loans to solve problems, to remedy and restore the economy and society as affected by the Coronavirus disease amounted to 60,674 million baht. In addition, Development Policy Loan amounted to 164 million baht. As a result, the total disbursement amount in Q3/2022 was 772,933 million baht, compared to 739,780 million baht in Q2/2022.

Growth rate of General Government Final Consumption Expenditure in real term (YoY)



General government final consumption expenditure at current market prices recorded at 831,328 million baht, expanded by 4.1%, decelerating from a rise of 7.2% in Q2/2022. The compensation of employees amounted to 444,948 million baht, which rose by 5.7% following 4.9% in the previous quarter. Purchases from enterprises and abroad were valued at 253,137 million baht, which decreased by 2.1%, following a rise of 7.0% in Q2/2022. The reduction was attributable to a decrease in purchases of materials and supplies of healthcare services. Moreover, social transfers in kind – purchased market production was 112,495 million baht, increased by 18.1%, slowed down from a 24.9% rise in the previous quarter, mainly from healthcare service, which was partly attributable to the lower growth rate of the expense of the National Health Security Fund and Social Security Fund related to COVID-19. Consumption of fixed capital was 83,484 million baht, which increased by 2.2%. Purchases by households and enterprises were 62,736 million baht, which grew by 8.4%.

General government final consumption expenditure in real terms decreased by 0.6%, following a 2.8% rise in Q2/2022. Purchases from enterprises and abroad declined by 7.8%, compared to an increase of 0.1% in Q2/2022. Furthermore, social transfers in kind–purchased market production expanded by 9.9%, lower than 17.0% last quarter. Consumption of fixed capital extended by 0.6%, from a 0.8% rise in Q2/2022. Meanwhile, the compensation of employees rose by 1.6%, following an increase of 1.3% in the previous quarter. Purchases by households and enterprises grew by 2.1%, following a fall of 1.2% in Q2/2022.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

GFCF increased by 5.2%, accelerating from a 1.0% decrease in Q2/2022. The private investment expanded by 11.0%, following a rise of 2.3% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, public investment fell by 7.3%, compared to a 9.0% contraction in Q2/2022.

GFCF grew at a faster rate.

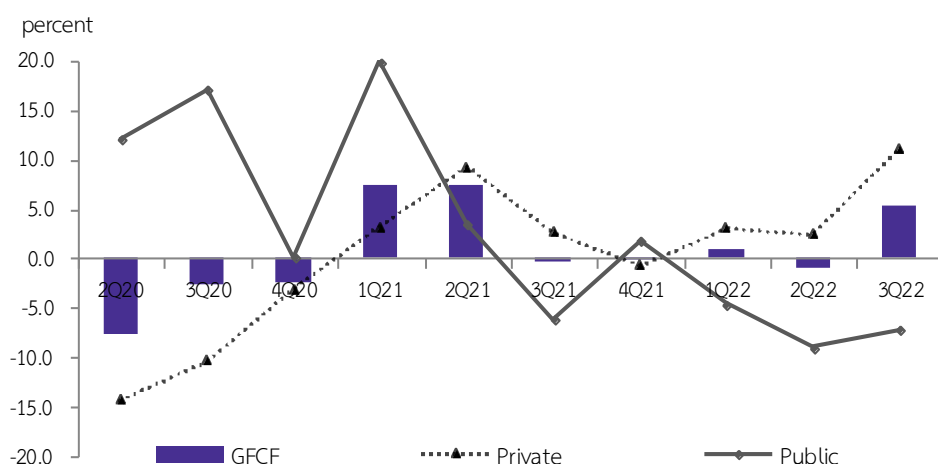
Private investment rose by 11.0%, accelerating from a 2.3% growth in Q2/2022.

Private construction grew by 2.0%, rebounding from a 1.3% decrease in Q2/2022. The dwelling construction rose by 6.2%, following a 4.6% growth in the previous quarter. The positive outcome was mainly driven by a rise in the permitted construction area for all types of buildings in Bangkok and its vicinity, municipal, and sub-district municipal areas. Furthermore, the non-dwelling construction grew by 13.5%, compared to a 19.7% rise in the prior quarter. The contributors to this expansion were industrial plant and commercial building construction, which registered a 19.4% and 3.6% rise, orderly. However, the other construction shrank by 28.0%, compared to a 40.9% decrease in the previous quarter, due to the end of major construction projects last year and none of the new construction projects.

Private machinery and equipment rose by 13.9%, growing faster than 3.3% in Q2/2022. The main underlying factor for this improvement was a rise in motor vehicle investment according to the number of newly registered personal cars, trucks, and buses. Furthermore, investment in office equipment also expanded due to the increased investment in computers and peripherals as well as domestic appliances. Meanwhile, investment in industrial machinery recovered from a drop in the last quarter. Nevertheless, the other vehicle investment dropped this quarter due to lower imports of trains and ships.

Public investment dropped by 7.3%, following a decline of 9.0% in Q2/2022. The government investment shrank by 11.8%, compared to a fall of 15.1% in Q2/2022. While, the state enterprise investment grew by 1.1%, slowing down from a 2.9% growth in the previous quarter.

Growth rates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in real term (YoY)



Public construction shrank by 5.9%, compared to a 6.6% decline in Q2/2022. The contraction was mainly contributed by government construction which recorded a 10.0% drop, following a decrease of 12.5% in the last quarter. The underlying factor which pulled down the overall outlook of government construction was a lower disbursement for roads, bridges, and office buildings construction; furthermore, the other construction by the general government was still in the downward trend. In contrast, the state enterprise construction increased by 3.5%, decelerating from a 6.8% rise in Q2/2022. In this quarter, the major contributors to the state enterprises' construction were the exploration and production of PTTEP Energy Development Company Limited, the construction of the electricity distribution assets of the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA), and the construction of the telecommunication network of National Telecom Public Company Limited (NT).

Public machinery and equipment decreased by 11.6%, compared to a decline of 17.0% in Q2/2022 due to a reduction in government and state enterprise investment. The government's investment in machinery decreased by 19.8%, following a decline of 25.8% in the previous quarter, affected by a reduction in the disbursement of durable assets. Meanwhile, the investment of state enterprises decreased by 3.1%, following a 6.1% decrease in Q2/2022. In this quarter, the state enterprises which had less investment were the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority (MWA), the Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand (MRTA), and Airports of Thailand Public Co., Ltd. (AOT).

Growth Rates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Real Terms (YoY) (%)

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Construction	2.5	13.5	3.2	-4.1	-0.7	-5.4	-4.4	-2.7
Private	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-8.0	-1.3	2.0
Public	4.7	24.2	5.5	-6.3	-0.7	-3.9	-6.6	-5.9
Equipment	3.9	4.3	10.2	2.4	-0.1	4.1	1.1	10.6
Private	4.2	3.8	12.2	3.7	-0.9	5.4	3.3	13.9
Public	1.4	8.1	-3.1	-5.7	10.0	-7.0	-17.0	-11.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.4	7.3	7.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.0	5.2
Private	3.3	3.1	9.2	2.6	-0.8	2.9	2.3	11.0
Public	3.8	19.8	3.4	-6.2	1.7	-4.7	-9.0	-7.3

Change in Inventories

Overall inventories at current market prices increased with a value of 216,443 million baht. In Q3/2022, an increase in stock was from manufacturing goods. Meanwhile, a decrease in stock from the previous quarter covered agricultural and mining products. The decline in the stock of agricultural products was led by paddy due to the off-harvest season. As a result, rice production was also reduced, coupled with higher domestic consumption and export of rice. Consequently, the inventory of rice has fallen in this quarter. On the other hand, the accumulated stock of agricultural products was from rubber. Accumulated stock of manufacturing goods included electronic components and boards, motor vehicles, refined petroleum products, engines and turbines, and basic chemical products. Particularly, the production of motor vehicles dramatically expanded to support domestic demand following the continued economic recovery, and an escalated export led to the accumulated stock of motor vehicles. A deduction in stock of manufacturing goods was from sugar, and jewelry and related articles. On the other hand, the stock of gold in this quarter rose due to significantly higher imports.

External Sectors

Merchandise exports in real term scaled up by 2.7%, mainly from manufacturing products. Agricultural products export in volume term dropped from fruits, especially durian and mangosteens. While, rice export expanded, particularly in the Iraq market, which does not import rice from Thailand for several years. In addition, the supply of chicken shortage situation in Malaysia not only led to the export of chilled and frozen fresh chicken growing at double the rate but prepared chicken also grew twice. Agro-industry product exports expanded from sugar because India, the world's second-largest sugar exporter, has implemented sugar export restrictions to control domestic prices. Moreover, other major manufacturing exports such as integrated circuits, air conditioners, pick-ups and trucks, parts of electrical appliances, and machinery were increased, partly from COVID-19 restriction measures relief in many countries. Moreover, the Thai Baht depreciation kept overall exports benefit. However, some major manufacturing products, such as petroleum products, declined. Furthermore, palm oil exports are also subtracted because Indonesia, the world's largest palm oil producer and exporter, removes the palm oil export levy. At the same time, the Russia-Ukraine war leads to an unavoidable raising in fuel prices, inflation, and lower purchasing power in almost trading partner countries.

Exports and imports continually expanded.

Merchandise imports in real term increased by 8.0%. Consumer goods increased from major products such as animal products, food, beverages, and dairy products, together with cellular phones, in keeping with household consumption. On the other hand, raw material goods import increased, especially fuel in both crude oil and natural gas, in line with the expansion in manufacturing production and transportation situation. Moreover, electronics parts imports grew from production and global demand for related products. In addition, a large volume of non-monetary gold imports partly contributes to an expansion of overall imports. On the contrary, capital goods imports declined.

Service receipts in real term notably surge by 87.0%, continuing a turnaround from the preceding quarter. Travel and passenger transport receipts principally contributed to the expansion due to an increase in foreign tourists, which reflected from country re-openings. Moreover, the receipts from other business services also favorably expanded.

Service payments in real term built up by 8.9%, mainly contributed to the expansion in travel and passenger transport payments by the reasons of overseas travel restriction relief. Furthermore, other business services also increased.

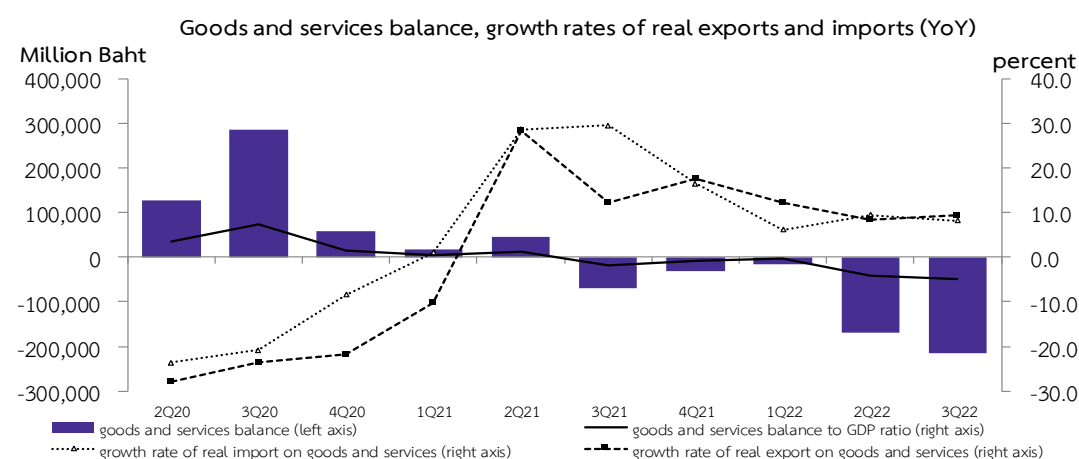


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

Unit: Million Baht

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2021p1	2022p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	8,422,639	2,046,850	2,109,870	2,088,493	2,177,426	2,195,898	2,386,077	2,416,391	6,245,213	6,998,366
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2,940,536	674,114	705,601	798,751	762,070	749,821	756,713	831,328	2,178,466	2,337,862
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,815,860	990,286	948,765	900,256	976,553	1,033,996	979,362	994,021	2,839,307	3,007,379
Change in Inventories	895,172	326,876	44,039	220,134	304,123	237,407	175,811	216,443	591,049	629,661
Exports of Goods and Services	9,417,432	2,124,056	2,307,544	2,407,987	2,577,845	2,682,806	2,860,122	3,004,050	6,839,587	8,546,978
- Goods	8,632,894	1,937,427	2,127,175	2,213,584	2,354,708	2,422,993	2,565,420	2,621,998	6,278,186	7,610,411
- Services	784,538	186,629	180,369	194,403	223,137	259,813	294,702	382,052	561,401	936,567
Imports of Goods and Services	9,456,208	2,106,195	2,261,353	2,478,468	2,610,192	2,697,834	3,030,468	3,218,693	6,846,016	8,946,995
- Goods	7,353,074	1,667,791	1,784,447	1,908,855	1,991,981	2,116,380	2,387,048	2,604,875	5,361,093	7,108,303
- Services	2,103,134	438,404	476,906	569,613	618,211	581,454	643,420	613,818	1,484,923	1,838,692
Expenditure Side	16,035,431	4,055,987	3,854,466	3,937,153	4,187,825	4,202,094	4,127,617	4,243,540	11,847,606	12,573,251
Statistical Discrepancy	143,288	-2,795	59,039	-19,524	106,568	105,628	102,254	95,646	36,720	303,528
Production Side	16,178,719	4,053,192	3,913,505	3,917,629	4,294,393	4,307,722	4,229,871	4,339,186	11,884,326	12,876,779

Table 2 Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (YoY)

Unit: Percent

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2021p1	2022p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	0.3	-0.3	4.7	-3.2	0.4	3.5	7.1	9.0	0.3	6.5
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.5	8.1	7.2	2.8	-0.6	1.5	2.9
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.4	7.3	7.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	-1.0	5.2	4.7	1.6
Exports of Goods and Services	10.4	-10.3	28.4	12.3	17.6	12.1	8.5	9.5	8.0	10.0
- Goods	14.9	2.9	30.8	12.0	16.6	10.2	4.6	2.7	14.4	5.8
- Services	-23.1	-62.3	4.8	14.7	28.8	32.5	54.5	87.0	-33.6	57.9
Imports of Goods and Services	17.9	1.0	28.7	29.5	16.4	6.2	9.5	8.2	18.4	8.0
- Goods	18.3	4.6	29.9	28.0	14.0	4.2	7.1	8.0	19.9	6.5
- Services	16.0	-13.4	23.6	37.1	28.1	13.7	18.9	8.9	12.0	13.7
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1.5	-2.4	7.7	-0.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	4.5	1.5	3.1

Table 3 Real Gross Domestic Product Growth on Production Side (YoY)

Unit: Percent

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2021p1	2022p1
Agriculture	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	-0.6	4.7	4.4	-2.3	1.7	2.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	-0.6	4.7	4.4	-2.3	1.7	2.7
Non-Agriculture	1.6	-2.6	8.3	-0.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	5.0	1.5	3.1
Industrial	3.4	-0.3	14.2	-1.7	2.6	0.6	-1.8	4.7	3.7	1.1
Mining and Quarrying	-7.1	-6.2	3.2	-11.4	-13.4	-18.5	-22.4	-14.8	-5.0	-18.7
Manufacturing	4.9	1.1	17.0	-0.9	3.8	2.0	-0.5	6.3	5.3	2.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-2.5	-9.1	1.0	-2.4	2.1	2.1	1.4	5.8	-3.6	3.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.5	-3.5	3.6	2.4	2.8	4.7	3.0	3.3	1.0	3.6
Service	0.7	-3.8	5.3	0.3	1.7	2.9	4.5	5.3	0.3	4.2
Construction	2.7	13.5	3.1	-4.2	-0.8	-5.5	-4.5	-2.8	3.6	-4.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.7	-2.4	5.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.5	1.3	3.1
Transportation and storage	-2.9	-16.9	10.3	-1.4	3.2	4.2	5.2	9.9	-4.9	6.4
Accommodation and food service activities	-14.4	-36.8	16.4	-19.0	-4.9	33.5	44.9	53.6	-17.9	43.7
Information and communication	5.6	4.5	5.6	6.8	5.3	5.7	6.3	4.9	5.7	5.6
Financial and insurance activities	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	4.4	1.3	1.6	0.5	6.1	1.1
Real estate activities	1.8	2.2	2.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-2.9	-3.1	0.3	-4.6	-4.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	-2.5	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	-4.7	-12.0	1.0	-2.4	-3.9	-1.5	-0.6	3.9	-5.0	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	-3.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	-0.7
Education	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.1	0.6	1.8
Human health and social work activities	3.8	1.9	3.3	4.2	5.6	5.3	7.0	3.8	3.1	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.8	-9.6	90.2	-10.3	-7.1	-3.6	-0.9	0.5	9.5	-1.4
Other service activities	-2.1	-3.1	0.4	-5.5	0.3	1.0	1.6	6.8	-2.9	3.1
Activities of households as employers	1.0	-0.2	5.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	-5.8	2.0	1.5	-0.9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1.5	-2.4	7.7	-0.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	4.5	1.5	3.1

Table 4 Real Gross Domestic Product Growth on Production and Expenditure Side (QoQ Seasonally Adjusted)

Unit: Percent

	2020p1				2021p1				2022p1		
	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3
Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure)											
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	0.5	-6.9	7.6	-0.2	-0.4	-1.9	-0.5	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.3
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	0.1	2.9	1.9	-2.5	0.2	1.6	2.0	4.2	-0.6	-2.6	-1.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-6.6	-0.7	5.1	-0.1	2.8	-0.2	-3.0	0.3	3.8	-1.9	2.9
Exports of Goods and Services	-5.3	-24.0	11.5	-2.6	8.8	8.2	-1.5	1.3	3.9	4.5	-0.1
Imports of Goods and Services	2.4	-20.0	3.0	8.6	12.2	2.5	3.9	-2.4	1.9	5.9	2.9
Gross Domestic Product (Production)											
Agriculture	-2.3	1.5	1.2	0.0	-1.1	1.4	1.4	-1.9	4.1	0.4	-4.8
Non Agriculture	-1.9	-10.1	7.7	-0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8
<i>Industrial</i>	-0.1	-11.4	8.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	-6.0	5.3	0.1	-0.8	0.4
<i>Services</i>	-2.5	-9.1	6.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.3
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	-1.7	-9.1	7.1	-0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.8	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.2

Table 5 Goods and Services Balance at Current Prices

Unit: Million Baht

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2021p1	2022p1
Exports of Goods and Services	9,417,432	2,124,056	2,307,544	2,407,987	2,577,845	2,682,806	2,860,122	3,004,050	6,839,587	8,546,978
<i>Growth Rate (YoY) (%)</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>25.0</i>
Imports of Goods and Services	9,456,208	2,106,195	2,261,353	2,478,468	2,610,192	2,697,834	3,030,468	3,218,693	6,846,016	8,946,995
<i>Growth Rate (YoY) (%)</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>30.7</i>
Goods and Services Balance	-38,776	17,861	46,191	-70,481	-32,347	-15,028	-170,346	-214,643	-6,429	-400,017
<i>Percentage to GDP (%)</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-3.1</i>
Primary Income, Net	-556,436	-114,341	-184,113	-164,997	-92,985	-114,972	-178,688	-131,520	-463,451	-425,179
Secondary Income, Net	254,694	59,538	60,254	67,079	67,823	57,557	70,062	93,065	186,871	220,684
Current Account	-340,518	-36,942	-77,667	-168,399	-57,510	-72,443	-278,970	-253,097	-283,008	-604,510
<i>Percentage to GDP (%)</i>	<i>-2.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-4.7</i>

Table 6 Growth Rate of GDP Deflator, Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index (YoY)

Unit: Percent

	2021p1	2021p1				2022p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2021p1	2022p1
GDP Deflator	1.9	0.3	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.9	5.5	5.9	1.6	5.1
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	1.2	-0.5	2.3	0.7	2.4	4.7	6.5	7.3	0.8	6.2
Producer Price Index (PPI)	4.7	0.7	5.4	5.1	7.7	9.8	13.3	11.1	3.7	11.4

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 in the quarter where the revision has been made.

2. Second Revision: When compiling the annual GDP figures, 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 the annual total. There are no changes in indicators as the office applies Denton Least Square Technique, using a computer program called “The Canadian Bench Program and Extrapolation (Bench Program)” in the redistribution process. The letter “r” is shown in the years when the revision has been made.

Abbreviation

There are 3 letters assigned to the tables: r, p, and p1. The 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.

Data Dissemination of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDG) according to SDDS

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC) is responsible for compiling and disseminating GDP statistics quarterly and annually. Data collection and compilation methods used to compile GDP statistics follow the internationally-accepted System of National Accounts set forth by the United Nations. Detailed concepts, definitions, and methodology are explained and published under “Quarterly GDP Compilation Methodology.”

Quarterly GDP has also met the Special Data Dissemination Standard of the IMF, which is to release quarterly figures within three months after the end of the reference quarter. The NESDC had been able to speed up the compilation process to meet users’ demand by releasing data on the third Monday of the second month following the reference quarter (8 weeks). The data is available for all users via three channels: (1) press release, (2) hard copy, and (3) NESDC website, which is www.nesdc.go.th. The data can be accessed simultaneously, generally at 9:30 am on the date previously informed. The website is also linked to the IMF’s SDDS page at <http://dsbb.imf.org/Pages/SDDS/CtyCtgList.aspx?ctycode=THA>.

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



FORTHCOMING RELEASES

DECEMBER 2022	JANUARY 2023	FEBRUARY 2023	MARCH 2023
29 National Income of Thailand 2021 Statistical Tables (on internet)	31 National Income of Thailand 2021 Report	20 GDP : Q4/2022 (press release, publication, on internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 28 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2021 Statistical Tables (on internet)	31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2021 Statistical Tables (on internet)
APRIL 2023	MAY 2023	JUNE 2023	JULY 2023
28 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2021 Report	15 GDP : Q1/2023 (press release, publication, on internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2021 Report		
AUGUST 2023	SEPTEMBER 2023	OCTOBER 2023	NOVEMBER 2023
21 GDP : Q2/2023 (press release, publication, on internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 31 Capital Stock of Thailand (CVM) 2022 Statistical Tables (on internet)		31 Capital Stock of Thailand (CVM) 2022 Report	20 GDP : Q3/2023 (press release, publication, on internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 30 National Income of Thailand 2022 Statistical Tables (on internet)

วัน เวลา และสถานที่ออกรายงาน >>

วันจันทร์ที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2565 เวลา 9:30 น.
สำนักงานสภาพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ
962 ถนนกรุงเกษม เขตป้อมปราบฯ กทม. 10100

Embargo and venue >>

9:30 a.m. Monday, November 21, 2022
Office of the National Economic and Social Development
Council, 962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงาน

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2565

Forthcoming issues;

The 4th quarter 2022 GDP

วันจันทร์ที่ 20 กุมภาพันธ์ 2566 เวลา 9:30 น.

9:30 a.m. Monday, February 20, 2023

ผู้ประสานงาน / Contact Persons

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