



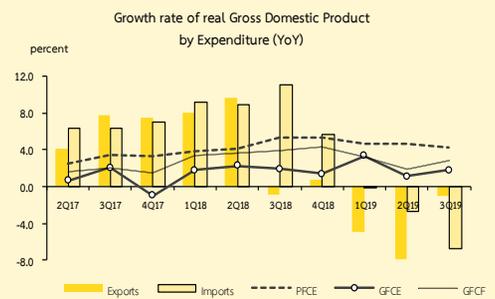
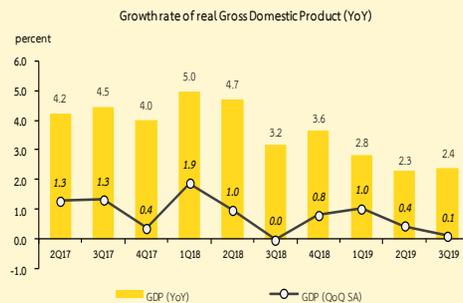
ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2562

Gross Domestic Product : Q3/2019

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council Monday 18 November 2019 9:30 A.M.

GDP in Q3/2019 grew by 2.4%.

Gross Domestic Product in the third quarter of 2019 expanded by 2.4%, compared to a rise of 2.3% in 2019Q2, driven mainly by increases in private and government final consumption expenditure and investment, however exports and imports of goods continuously contracted. **On the production side**, agricultural sector increased by 1.5%, in contrast to a fall of 1.3% in 2019Q2. Non-agricultural sector increased by 2.3%, slowing down from a rise of 2.6% in 2019Q2. Non-agricultural sector decelerated as a result of a 1.5% fall of manufacturing sector due to a drop of export-oriented industries and a deceleration of domestic demand. However, services sector increased by 3.8%, led by sectors related to tourism, namely accommodation and food service activities; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; and transportation and storage grew by 6.6%, 5.6% and 2.5%, respectively. **On the expenditure side**, government final consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation increased by 1.8%, and 2.8%, compared to a rise of 1.1% and 1.9% in 2019Q2, respectively. Private final consumption expenditure grew by 4.2%, following a rise of 4.6% in 2019Q2. For the external sector, exports and imports of goods decreased by 0.3% and 7.7%, respectively. After seasonal adjustment, the Thai economy in 2019Q3 expanded by 0.1% (QoQ SA).



Private final consumption expenditure grew by 4.2%, in comparison to a rise of 4.6% in 2019Q2, contributed largely to an expansion of durable, semi-durable and non-durable items with a rise of 1.8%, 1.9% and 3.4%, compared to a rise of 5.7%, 3.0% and 4.6% in 2019Q2, respectively. However, service items rose 6.4%, accelerating from a rise of 4.7% in 2019Q2.

General government final consumption expenditure increased by 1.8%, accelerated from a 1.1% rise in 2019Q2. An acceleration was attributed to an expansion of compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services with a rise of 1.2% and 6.7%, respectively, whereas social transfer in kind dropped by 3.6%.

Gross fixed capital formation grew by 2.8%, accelerated from a rise of 1.9% in 2019Q2. An expansion was from private investment with a rise of 2.4%, compared to a rise of 2.1% in 2019Q2, due mainly to a 3.1% expansion of machinery items. Public investment accelerated by 3.7%, compared to a rise of 1.4% in 2019Q2, driven mainly by an increase in construction and an improvement in machinery items.

Changes in inventories at current market prices in this quarter decreased with the value of 12.7 billion baht. Declining in stocks was from gold, rice, cassava, and crude oil.

Goods and services balance at current market prices recorded a surplus of 435.1 billion baht, sourced by surpluses in goods and services with the value of 244.5 billion baht and 190.6 billion baht, respectively.

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

Revisions Q3/2019

Revisions made on the Gross Domestic Product estimation in Q3/2019

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council has compiled Quarterly Gross Domestic Product real terms in Chain Volume Measures (CVM) and used annual overlap technique to link yearly indices with year 2002 as the reference year. Compilation of values in real terms using CVM used the latest data from data sources. Important revisions on Q2/2019 include:

1. Updating agricultural data on the farming areas and agricultural output prediction in Q2/2019 according to the latest forecast by the Ministry of Agricultural and Agricultural Cooperation.
2. Updating Manufacturing Production Index data according to the latest report as of September 2019 by the Office of Industrial Economics.
3. Updating import and export of goods and services data in Q2/2019 according to the latest data on October 2019 by the Bank of Thailand.
4. Economic activities classification of production approach in Gross Domestic Product dissemination has already improved from Thailand Standard Industrial Classification 2001 to Thailand Standard Industrial Classification 2009 since Q1/2019.

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

The NESDC would like to express its gratitude to all the government agencies, and private institutions that have provided needed data, especially those who have spent much of the time and effort in providing high quality data in timely manners. The NESDC looks forward to continuing 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 2019

The economy in 2019Q3 measured by gross domestic product increased by 2.4%, compared to a rise of 2.3% in 2019Q2. For production, the agricultural sector increased due mainly to an expansion in main crop yields, namely cassava, vegetables, rubber, and oil palm. Non-agricultural sector decelerated as a result of a drop in the industrial sector while the services sector continuously increased. For expenditure, domestic expenditure was mainly attributed to a slowdown of private final consumption expenditure, however, government final consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation showed favorable growth. For external demand, exports and imports of goods continued to decline.

Production Side

Agricultural production increased by 1.5%, recovered from a fall of 1.3% in 2019Q2. The expansion was mainly driven by higher yields of main crops, namely cassava, vegetables, rubber, and oil palm, meanwhile, yields of pineapple, maize, and paddy dropped due to drought and widespread floods. The production of poultry in livestock including chicken and hen eggs increased. Fishing production declined by 2.8%, compared to a fall of 1.2% in 2019Q2.

Non-agricultural sector grew by 2.3%, compared to a rise of 2.6% in 2019Q2, sourced mainly from the industrial sector with a fall of 0.3%, led by a fall in manufacturing, as well as a slowdown in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. On the contrary, mining and quarrying continued to increase. Services sector increased by 3.8%, compared to a rise of 3.5% in 2019Q2, mainly contributed by sectors related to tourism, namely transportation and storage; wholesale, retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food service activities; financial and insurance activities; and art, entertainment and recreation sector. Nevertheless, construction slowed down, in line with private construction.

Seasonal adjusted GDP growth expanded by 0.1%, compared to a rise of 0.4% in 2019Q2.

Gross domestic product at current prices registered the total value of 4,150.4 billion baht. After adding 208.0 billion baht deficit on net primary income from abroad, the gross national income (GNI) recorded at 3,942.4 billion baht.

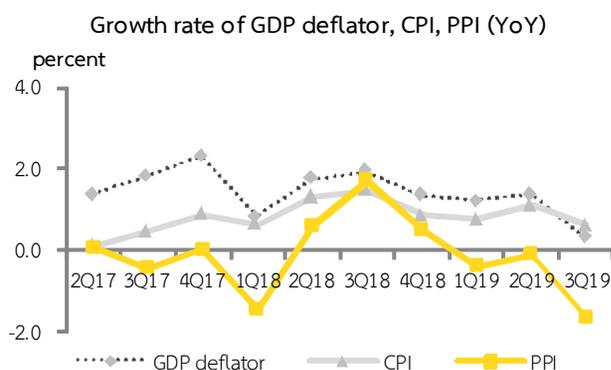
Real GDP Growth Rates (%)

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
GDP (YoY)	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.4
Agriculture	5.1	6.8	10.5	3.2	0.7	1.7	-1.3	1.5
Non-agriculture	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.3
GDP (QoQ) Seasonally Adjusted		1.9	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1

Expenditure Side

Overall expenditure in 2019Q3 growth was attributed to private and government final consumption expenditure, as well as gross fixed capital formation with a rise of 4.2%, 1.8%, and 2.8%, respectively. Exports and imports of goods dropped by 0.3%, and 7.7%, respectively. Service receipt growth improved from the previous quarter, however service payment slightly dropped.

Price levels: GDP implicit price deflator grew by 0.3%, compared to a rise of 1.3% in 2019Q2. Consumer price index rose 0.6%, while producer price index dropped 1.6%.



Private final consumption expenditure expanded by 4.2%, compared to a rise of 4.6% in 2019Q2. The expansion was seen from durable, semi-durable, and non-durable goods spending increased by 1.8%, 1.9%, and 3.4%, compared to a rise of 5.7%, 3.0%, and 4.6% in 2019Q2, respectively. Net services accelerated from the previous quarter. Durable spending slowed down, as vehicle purchases dropped. Moreover, a slowdown in non-durable spending was attributed to lower spending on food items and other non-durable goods.

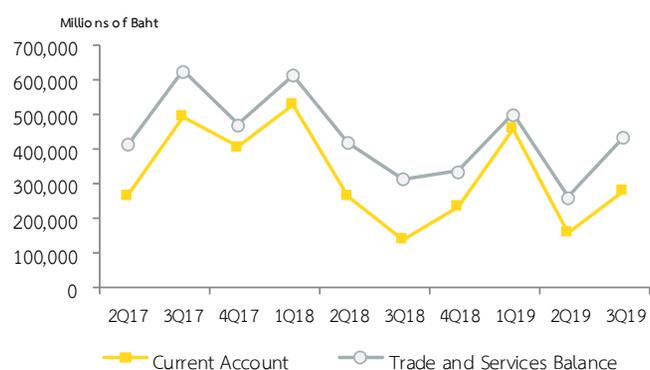
General government final consumption expenditure increased by 1.8%, compared to a rise of 1.1% in 2019Q2, driven by a 1.2% increase in compensation of employees, increasing from 1.0% previously, together with a 6.7% increase in purchases from enterprises and abroad. However, social transfers in kind - purchased market production dropped by 3.6%.

Gross fixed capital formation grew by 2.8%, accelerated from an increase of 1.9% in 2019Q2. Private investment grew by 2.4%, compared to a rise of 2.1% in 2019Q2, due mainly to an increase in machinery investment, while construction investment growth remained poised. Public investment increased by 3.7%, continuously rising from the previous quarter as a result of the expansion in construction investment and the improvement in machinery investment.

Changes in inventories: Overall inventories at current market prices in this quarter decreased with the value of 12.7 billion baht. Declining in stocks was from gold, sugar, computers and peripheral equipment, watches and clocks, cassava, and rice. Meanwhile, rising in stocks mostly covered motor vehicles, engines and turbines, jewelry and related articles, and rubber.

External sector: Balance of goods and services recorded a surplus of 435.1 billion baht. Particularly, merchandized trade balance posted a surplus of 244.5 billion baht and service balance registered a surplus with the value of 190.6 billion baht.

Current Account, Trade and Service Balance



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

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.2
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.1	1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.8
Private	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	5.5	4.4	2.1	2.4
Public	3.3	4.0	4.9	4.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	3.7
Export of goods and services	4.2	8.0	9.6	-0.9	0.7	-6.1	-7.9	-1.0
Goods	4.1	7.2	9.5	-0.5	0.8	-5.9	-5.8	-0.3
Services	4.4	9.9	10.3	-2.2	0.0	-7.2	-14.7	-3.2
Import of goods and services	8.6	9.1	8.8	11.0	5.7	-0.1	-2.6	-6.8
Goods	8.1	10.4	7.9	9.9	4.5	-2.6	-3.4	-7.7
Services	10.7	3.9	12.8	16.1	10.4	10.6	0.2	-2.8
Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE)	4.1	5.2	4.7	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.0	2.0

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Gross domestic product in 2019Q3 expanded by 2.4%. The agricultural sector grew by 1.5%, recovering from a contraction of 1.3% in the previous quarter. Non-agricultural sector expanded by 2.3%, slowing down from a rise of 2.6% in the previous quarter. The industrial sector contracted by 0.3%, in contrast to a rise of 1.1% in the previous quarter, due to a continual contraction of manufacturing production. However, the services sector expanded by 3.8%, compared to a rise of 3.5% in the previous quarter. Overall, first 9-month of this year expanded by 2.5%.

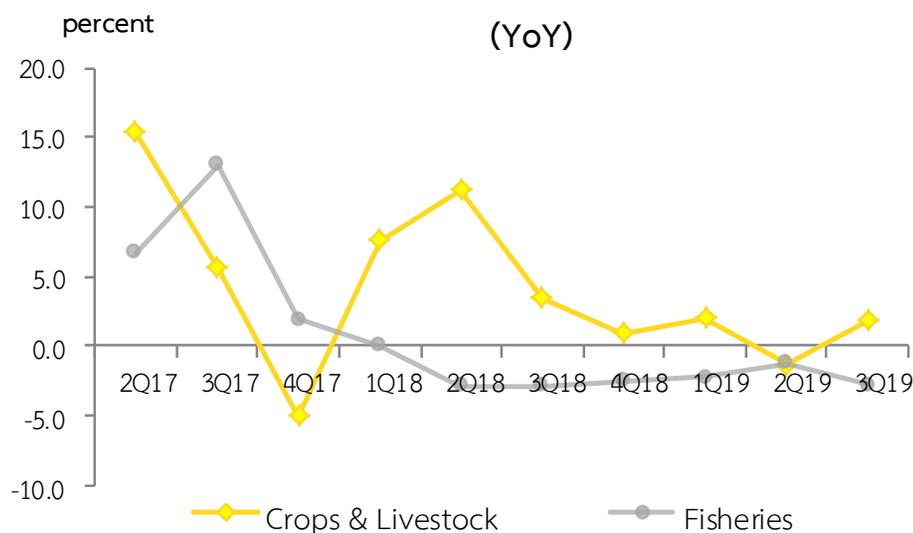
GDP grew by 2.4%.

Agricultural sector expanded.

Non-agricultural sector decelerated.

9-month of 2019 expanded by 2.5%.

Growth rate of real GDP in agricultural sector



Agricultural, forestry, and fishing grew by 1.5%, improving from a contraction of 1.3% in the previous quarter. This was attributable to greater yields of vegetables, rubber, and oil palm, in spite of lower that of pineapple, maize, and paddy, due partly to flooding and drought in the northeast region. The production of poultry in livestock including chicken and hen eggs increased. Meanwhile, fishing and aquaculture decreased by 2.8%, following a drop of 1.2% in the previous quarter.

The implicit price deflator of agricultural products increased by 1.9% as a result of increases in prices of vegetables, fruits, and paddy which resulted from diminished yields, in spite of decreases in prices of oil palm and rubber. However, the prices of livestock—particular chicken and swine increased. Moreover, fishing prices decelerated.

*Manufacturing declined
by 1.5%.*

Manufacturing production contracted by 1.5%, due mainly to a contraction in raw material industry; and capital and technology industry. Meanwhile, light industry, especially the production of food, beverage, leather, and furniture favorably expanded.

Light industry grew by 2.9%, rising from a growth of 1.0% in the previous quarter in accordance with increases in the production of food, beverages, leather, and furniture, in spite of a decrease in tobacco and textile production.

Raw material industry declined by 4.1%, continually decreasing from the previous quarter. This contraction was found in the production of printing, paper, basic metals, refined petroleum products, and rubber and plastic products, due partly to lower demand from downstream industries, and external demand. However, chemicals and chemical products, and pharmaceuticals expanded.

Capital and technology industry fell by 2.7%, continually decreasing from the previous quarter, due to lower production of computer and parts; and machinery and equipment in response to lower external demand, together with a decline in motor vehicles production, in particular passenger and commercial cars.

Growth Rates of the Manufacturing Sector (%YoY)

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Light industries	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-3.1	6.9	2.2	1.0	2.9
Raw materials	3.3	5.5	3.9	3.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-4.1
Capital goods	5.3	7.2	6.7	4.6	3.1	-0.1	-1.2	-2.7
Total	3.0	3.7	3.1	1.5	3.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.5

*Production of crude oil
and natural gas
increased.*

Mining and quarrying expanded by 8.6%, higher than 6.3% in the previous quarter. This was attributable to the higher production of several mineral ores; namely natural gas, crude oil, and liquefied natural gas. The natural gas production expanded by 16.5%, accelerating from 8.6% in the previous quarter, in response to the production in Erawan group, Bongkot, South Bongkot, and Arthit. In addition, crude oil production rose by 1.4%, in response to the production in major fields; namely Sirikit and others in S1 block, Tantawan Benchamas group, and Nongyao. Similarly, the production of liquefied natural gas grew by 7.8%, in response to production in major fields, including Erawan group and Bongkot.

Construction expanded 2.7%, slowed down from a rise of 3.4% in the previous quarter. A deceleration partially came from the slowdown in government construction—particularly the central administration construction which decelerated. Meanwhile, the state enterprise construction continued to expand as a result of the new construction project such as Construction Management for Phase II expansion of Suvarnabhumi Airport of the Airport Authority of Thailand, and on-going projects for the construction such as the Seventh to the Ninth Bangkok Water Supply Improvement Projects of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority; Water Pipelines Construction Project of the Provincial Waterworks Authority (PWA); and work in progress of the MRT Orange Line Project (Thailand Cultural Center Section – Min Buri) of the Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand. Private construction remained poised due to decreases in residential buildings construction in Bangkok and municipality area—reflected from decreases in construction areas permitted of condominiums and almost all types of residential buildings. However, the construction of residential buildings construction in sub-district administrative area and other constructions continued to expand. Meanwhile, non-residential buildings construction expanded, led by both the construction of industrial plants and commercial buildings.

Construction decelerated.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply expanded by 1.9%, slowing down from 7.3% in the previous quarter. Electricity consumption rose by 1.0%, decelerating from 7.6% in the previous quarter, resulted from slowdown in all types of users, except a contracted electricity consumption of large-scale enterprises. However, gas separation grew by 10.5%, accelerating from 4.2% in the previous quarter.

Electricity decelerated, while gas separation expanded.

Growth Rates of Electricity Consumption (%YoY)

	2018	2018				2019		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Residential	1.9	0.1	0.2	-0.2	7.7	12.6	15.6	6.8
Small enterprises	1.7	0.8	0.7	-0.5	5.8	8.7	8.9	3.3
Medium enterprises	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.7	6.0	5.2	5.9	1.5
Large enterprises	0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	-2.7
Others	2.3	-1.2	0.8	1.4	9.0	2.5	2.6	2.2
Total	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	4.4	5.0	6.8	1.3

Sources : Metropolitan Electricity Authority and Provincial Electricity Authority

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities rose by 1.7%, decelerating from 2.1% in the previous quarter. Water supply grew by 0.8%, lower than 4.4% in the previous quarter. Non-hazardous waste collection also slowed down, while materials recovery expanded.

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles grew by 5.6%, slowing down from 5.9% in the previous quarter, resulted from contraction of manufacturing products together with deceleration in imported consumer goods. Similarly, sale and repair of motor vehicles expanded by 6.2%, decelerating from the previous quarter.

Information and communication expanded.

Information and communication expanded by 7.4%, decelerating from 8.7% in the previous quarter, driven by a 11.1% rise in telecommunication activity, lower than 14.8% in the previous quarter, in response to communication operators turnover. In addition, publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities grew by 3.6%, lower than 4.1% in the previous quarter. Computer programming and consultancy; and television programming and broadcasting activities rose by 2.1%, and 1.2%, respectively.

Land and air transport expanded.

Transportation and storage rose by 2.5%, slightly higher than 2.3% in the previous quarter. This was attributable to the expansion of land and air transport with the growth of 4.2%, and 2.5%, respectively, resulted from an increased number of passenger transport in line with the higher number of tourists. Meanwhile, water transport decreased by 3.0%, compared with a drop of 2.1% in the previous quarter.

Growth rates of real GDP of transports in real term (%YOY)

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Land transport	3.7	5.0	2.4	1.9	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.2
Water transport	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	-1.2	-0.7	-2.1	-2.1	-3.0
Air transport	9.7	13.1	11.1	7.7	6.4	1.9	1.2	2.5

Financial and insurance activities continually expanded.

Financial and insurance activities grew by 3.8%, accelerating from an increase of 1.8% in 2019Q2. In 2019Q3, commercial banks and specialized financial institutions generally improved according to an increase in both interest income and fee/service income. In addition, loans of credit-card business in non-banks dramatically developed as a result of both promotions and new loan products. Moreover, the profits of securities companies expanded from a significant decrease in the previous quarter. For insurances, life and other insurances decelerated from the previous quarter.

Real estate activities grew by 2.6%, decelerating from 3.1% in the previous quarter, in response to real-estate market situation, together with a decrease in real estate activities with own or leased property.

Professional, scientific and technical activities rose by 1.9%, slowing down from 2.5% in the previous quarter. This slowdown was found in management consultancy activities; research and experimental development on natural science and engineering, in spite of an improving in advertising and market research.

Administrative and support service activities grew by 2.1%, compared with a rise of 0.2% in the previous quarter. This improvement was driven by renting and leasing of machinery, and travel agency activities. The latter resulted from an increased number of foreign tourists. Security activities and others activities, such as services to buildings and landscape activities accelerated. Meanwhile, employment activities slightly increased.

Accommodation and food service activities expanded by 6.6%, accelerating from 3.7% in the previous quarter. Accommodation activities expanded by 7.0%, due to the higher number of foreign tourists which stood at 9.7 million people, reflecting a growth of 7.2%, higher than 1.4% in the previous quarter. These tourists were mainly from South Asia, East Asia (ASEAN included), and the Americas. The number of Chinese tourists stood at 2.9 million people, presenting a growth of 17.3%, improving from the previous quarter. Domestic visitors stood at 51.2 million people, reflecting a fall of 3.4%. Food service activities also grew by 6.3%, accelerating from the previous quarter.

Accommodation and food service activities accelerated.

Number of Foreign Tourists (1,000 Persons)

	2018	2018				2019		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
East-Asian	26,064	6,746	6,483	6,512	6,324	6,932	6,470	7,103
European	6,765	2,498	1,107	1,186	1,974	2,440	1,098	1,160
Others	5,448	1,365	1,284	1,362	1,437	1,423	1,406	1,433
Total	38,277	10,609	8,873	9,060	9,735	10,795	8,974	9,696
<i>Growth Rate (%YoY)</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Art, entertainment and recreation expanded by 11.0%, propelled by government lottery activities, together with an improvement of operation of sports facilities, and other amusement and recreation activities.

Other service activities rose by 1.8%, slowing down from 2.3% in the previous quarter. This was a result of slowdowns in personal services for wellness, and other personal services activities, not elsewhere classified. Member organization activities; and repair of footwear and leather goods decreased. However, repair of computers and peripheral equipment, repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment; and repair of other personal and household good activities expanded.

EXPENDITURE APPROACH

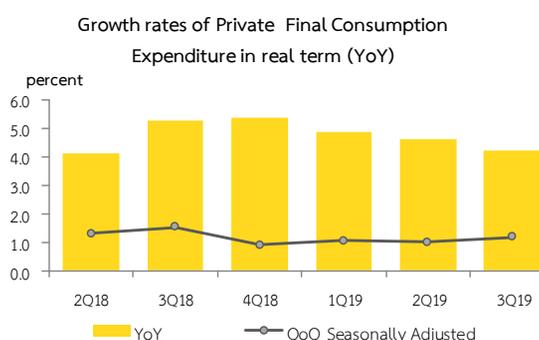
Private Final Consumption Expenditure

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in 2019Q3 expanded by 4.2%, decelerating from a growth of 4.6% in 2019Q2. After seasonal adjustment, PFCE increased by 1.2% QoQ SA.

The main supporting factors of PFCE expansion included rising farm income, a low level of inflation rate, and the additional credit expansion of the government's welfare card program. Meanwhile, factors in part weakened the expansion included a continual fall in consumer confidence index, a slight rise in the unemployment rate, and a slowdown in the loan of commercial banks for personal consumption which led to the slowdown in spending on durable goods, non-durable, and semi-durable goods. However, spending on services accelerated from the previous quarter.

Private final consumption expenditure in the domestic market excluding non-residents expanded by 3.8%. Expenditure of residents abroad increased by 14.3%, compared to an increase of 11.9% in the previous quarter. Furthermore, the expenditure of non-residents in the country increased mainly from an increased number of foreign tourists.

PFCE grew by 4.2%.



Food and non-alcoholic beverages grew by 3.4%, compared to a rise of 3.6% in 2019Q2. Food consumption expanded by 2.8%, compared to a rise of 3.3% in the previous quarter, mainly from slowdown in bread and cereals; meat; milk, cheese, and eggs; and fruits. Meanwhile, spending on non-alcoholic beverages expanded by 8.0%, continually rose from an increase of 5.6% in the previous quarter.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics expanded by 3.1%, decelerating from a rise of 4.6% in 2019Q2. Spending on alcohol beverages rose by 3.0%, decelerating from a growth of 6.9% in the previous quarter. Furthermore, tobacco consumption expanded by 2.9%, continually rose from a growth of 0.9% in the previous quarter, in line with the increasing sales volume.

Private Final Consumption Expenditure Growth Rates in Real Term (%YoY)

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
PFCE in domestic market	3.7	4.8	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0
<i>less: expenditure of non-residents in the country</i>	1.3	9.9	5.7	-7.8	-2.0	-3.0	-2.0	-0.3
PFCE exclude expenditure of non-residents in the country	4.4	3.2	3.9	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.8
<i>plus: expenditure of residents abroad</i>	11.4	13.7	9.1	6.5	16.0	8.9	11.9	14.3
Private Final Consumption Expenditure : PFCE	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.2

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels increased by 2.7%, compared to a rise of 5.1% in 2019Q2. Expenditure on electricity, gas, and fuels expanded by 3.1%, decelerating from a growth of 9.8% in the previous quarter, according to the slowdown in the household electricity consumption. The spending on household water supply increased by 2.5%, compared to a rise of 3.0% in the previous quarter.

Transportation decreased by 0.5%, in contrast to a rise of 4.0% in the previous quarter. Vehicle purchases decreased by 2.6%, in contrast to an increase of 2.7% in the previous quarter. The expenditure on personal transport equipment and services rose by 0.6%, and 0.2%, slowing down from a rise of 4.5%, and 5.0% in the previous quarter, respectively. However, transport services-particularly both by road and by air declined while rail transport continually expanded.

	2018				2019		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Loan of commercial bank ^{1/} (Billions of Baht)							
Personal consumption	4,162.5	4,258.5	4,352.8	4,505.9	4,581.5	4,653.5	4,733.2
yoy growth (%)	7.1	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.1	9.3	8.7
- Hire purchase	984.5	1,016.3	1,036.9	1,069.9	1,096.7	1,119.5	1,137.9
yoy growth (%)	10.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.4	10.2	9.7
Total loans	14,863.5	14,741.1	14,752.2	14,765.6	15,135.9	14,936.9	15,253.3
yoy growth (%)	11.0	7.2	5.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	3.4
Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) ^{2/}	79.7	80.8	82.6	80.4	81.3	77.8	73.6
yoy growth (%)	5.3	6.3	10.9	2.3	2.0	-3.7	-10.9
Retail price (Baht/Litre) ^{3/}							
GASOLINE	35.2	36.3	37.4	36.4	34.9	36.5	35.4
yoy growth (%)	0.7	6.2	10.1	3.9	-0.8	0.5	-5.4
GASOHOL 91 E10	27.9	29.0	30.0	29.0	27.3	28.8	27.7
yoy growth (%)	1.1	8.5	13.0	3.5	-2.2	-0.4	-7.8
HIGH SPEED DIESEL	27.1	28.4	29.3	28.5	26.5	27.3	26.2
yoy growth (%)	3.2	14.0	17.4	8.1	-2.3	-4.1	-10.7

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

Communications expanded by 4.0%, continually grew from a rise of 3.0% in the previous quarter, as a result of an expansion of communication services. Nevertheless, the spending on postal services declined in this quarter.

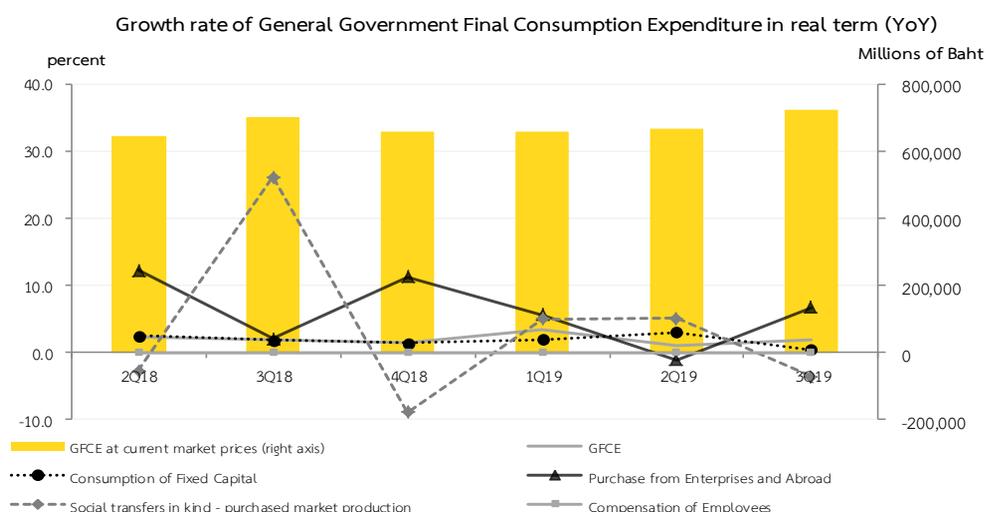
Restaurants and hotels expanded by 5.6%, accelerating from an increase of 0.7% in the previous quarter, due to the expansion of restaurants and hotels services. One of the main factors was an increasing number of foreign tourists.

Miscellaneous goods and services increased by 3.1%, decelerating from a growth of 4.2% in 2019Q2. Personal services, jewelry, and other services expanded by 5.5%, 4.4%, and 0.9%, decelerating from the growth of 6.5%, 8.4%, and 1.9% in the previous quarter, respectively. Furthermore, the spending on financial services rose by 2.2% in this quarter.

General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

**GFCE increased by
1.8%.**

In the fiscal year of 2019, the total approval budget expenditure was recorded at 3,000,000 million baht, decreased by 1.6%, compared to 3,050,000 million baht (2,900,000 million baht the annual budget and 150,000 million baht supplementary budget) in the previous fiscal year. The disbursement in 2019Q3 valued at 630,661 million baht, increasing by 0.8%, compared to the same period of last year. The carry-over budget was recorded at 56,845 million baht, expanded by 27.3%. In addition, the disbursement amount from the development policy loan (DPL) registered at 167 million baht. Also, the loan for construction of water-management system and water resource management, and road transport system project was recorded at 1,251 million baht. As a result, total disbursement in 2019Q3 recorded at 688,923 million baht, compared to 662,588 million baht in 2019Q2.



General government final consumption expenditure at current market prices was recorded at 725,924 million baht, increased by 3.3%, compared to a rise of 3.2% in 2019Q2. In particular, compensation of employees was 389,463 million baht, which equaled to an increased of 3.6%, similar to the previous quarter. Purchases from enterprises and abroad was 247,667 million baht or grew by 6.0%, accelerating from a 0.4% rise in the previous quarter, due partly to increasing costs of government supply purchases. Consumption of fixed capital increased by 2.1%. On the other hand, social transfers in kind –purchased market production was 59,192 million baht or decreased by 2.6%. Lastly, purchases by households and enterprises were 47,156 million baht or rose by 10.7%.

General government final consumption expenditure in real terms grew by 1.8%, improving from an increase of 1.1% in the previous quarter, as a result of a 1.2% rise in compensation of employees, rising from 1.0% in 2019Q2. Purchases from enterprises and abroad grew by 6.7%, rebounding from a drop of 1.1% in the previous quarter. Consumption of fixed capital increased by 0.4%. On the other hand, social transfers in kind – purchased market production decreased by 3.6%.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GFCF in 2019Q3 expanded by 2.8%, improving from a rise of 1.9% in 2019Q2. Private investment rose by 2.4%, compared to a rise of 2.1% in the previous quarter. While, public investment grew by 3.7%, accelerating from an expansion of 1.4% in 2019Q2.

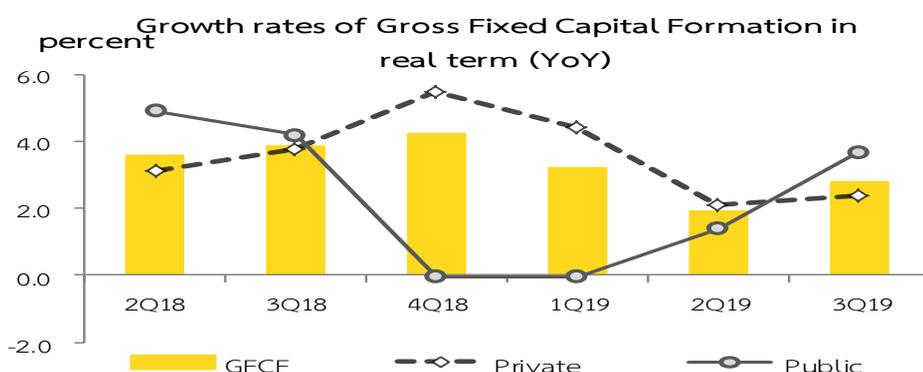
Overall investment increased, driven by both the public and the private sectors.

Private investment grew by 2.4%, continually increasing from the growth of 2.1% in the previous quarter.

Private construction growth remained poised, compared to a rise of 0.9% in 2019Q2. As, the construction of residential buildings decreased, which were resulted from a decreasing number of residential buildings construction in Bangkok and municipality area. However, the residential buildings construction in the sub-district administrative area has continuously increased. Non-residential buildings construction grew, which contributed by a 2.1% rise in the commercial buildings construction and a 6.9% rise in industrial plant construction. The building construction for business and transport services dropped by 4.6%. However, other constructions still increased.

Private machinery and equipment rose by 3.1%, continuously increased from a rise of 2.4% in 2019Q2. The rise was driven by expansion in transport equipment, especially other vehicles item, which reflected from imports of BTS and MRT electric trains and ships. The factor supporting imports was Thai baht's appreciation which caused a positive effect on import prices. Meanwhile, automotive equipment investment decelerated according to a decline in the number of newly-registered vehicles under the Motor Vehicle Act and under the Land Transport Act. Industrial machinery and equipment, and office machinery and equipment grew by 2.4% and 2.0%, respectively.

Public investment expanded by 3.7%, accelerating from the 1.4% expansion in the 2019Q2. Government investment expanded by 5.6%, compared to the expansion of 5.9% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, state enterprise investment expanded by 0.8%, improved from a 5.0% decrease in 2019Q2.



Public construction rose by 5.1%, compared to a 5.8% growth in 2019Q2. State enterprise construction grew by 4.9%, accelerating from 1.8% in the previous quarter, due to the new mega projects such as Construction Management for Phase II expansion of Suvarnabhumi Airport of the Airport Authority of Thailand, and on-going projects for the construction such as the Seventh to the Ninth Bangkok Water Supply Improvement Projects of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority; and Water Pipelines Construction Project of the Provincial Waterworks Authority (PWA). The government construction increased by 5.1%, compared to a rise of 8.1% in the previous quarter, due partly to a slowdown in the central administration construction.

Public machinery declined by 0.5%, improved from an 8.5% reduction in the previous quarter. The government machinery investment rose by 7.5%, accelerating from the decline of 0.3% in 2019Q2. State enterprise machinery investment decreased by 6.5%, compared to a fall of 15.6% in 2019Q2. There was no imported commercial aircraft by Thai Airways International Public Company Limited in this quarter.

Real Gross Fixed Capital Formation Growth Rates (%YoY)

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Construction	2.9	1.2	2.1	4.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.8
Private	4.1	3.1	2.8	5.2	5.1	1.8	0.9	0.0
Public	1.9	-0.1	1.5	4.2	2.1	4.1	5.8	5.1
Equipment	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.6	3.2	1.1	2.6
Private	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	5.6	5.1	2.4	3.1
Public	7.3	16.5	13.6	4.1	-6.1	-11.4	-8.5	-0.5
Total GFCF	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.8
Private	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	5.5	4.4	2.1	2.4
Public	3.3	4.0	4.9	4.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	3.7

Change in Inventories

Overall inventories at current market prices decreased with the value of 12,650 million baht. In 2019Q3, falls in stock levels were seen from cassava, except stockpiling rubber in line with higher production yield. Overall manufacturing goods stock levels increased, attributed mainly to increased stock levels of jewelry and related articles; motor vehicles; and engines and turbines. However, decreased manufacturing goods stock levels covered rice, sugar; computers and peripheral equipment; and watches and clocks. However, the gold stock level decreased significantly, as a result of the increased volatility of gold price, which resulted in higher exports.

External Sectors

Merchandise exports in real terms diminished by 0.3%, improving from a 5.8% fall in the preceding quarter. Agricultural products decreased as a consequence of a reduction in rice exports, due to the higher price when compared to other export countries. Moreover, other main agriculture products such as rubber and tapioca also shrank. In contrast, the export of fruits continuously grew up at a high level. Manufacturing exports dropped from lessening in major products such as refine fuels, passenger cars and pick-up trucks, chemicals, and petrochemicals. Furthermore, without recuperation in the global electronic products market, therefore electronics export worsened. On the other hand, the extremely boost up of gold exports supported an overall export figure.

Exports and imports of merchandise continually diminished.

Merchandise imports in real terms slumped by 7.7%, continuously declined from the previous quarter. This was mainly determined by diminution in raw materials and intermediate goods, particularly integrated circuits and computer parts, in conformity with a contraction in manufacturing production, especially in export-oriented industries. In addition, the import of crude oil and capital goods in machinery and equipment items continued to dwindle. However, consumer goods continued to lift up, especially household electrical appliances.

Service receipts in real terms reveal better direction. This resulted from better travel service, the major item of service receipts, in correspond with higher inbound foreign travelers. Furthermore, other business services also increased. On the contrary, transportation service receipts repeatedly subsided.

Service payments in real terms decreased. This was principally derived from lower freight payments caused by lower international trade volume situation. Conversely, travel payment rose up due to a higher Thai outbound number. Meanwhile, other business services expanded, climbed up from a falloff in previous quarter.

Goods and services balance, growth rates of real exports and imports (YoY)

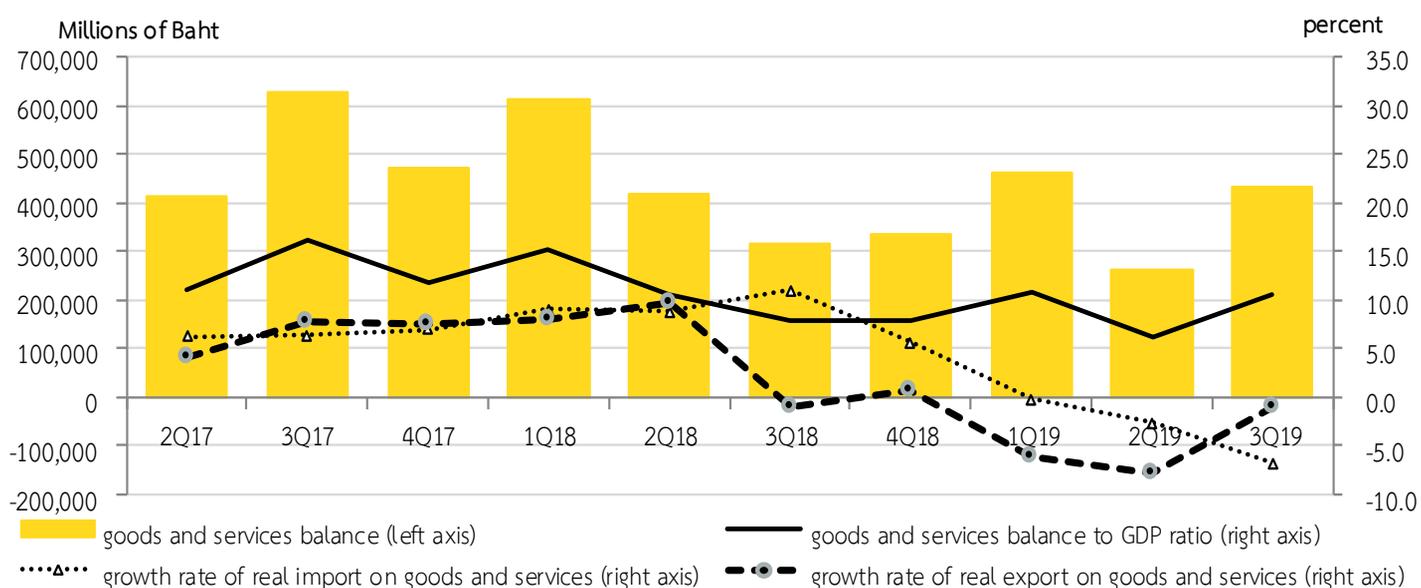


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1r	Q2	Q3	2018p1	2019p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	7,952,384	1,866,458	2,017,674	2,039,851	2,028,401	1,976,145	2,141,131	2,154,524	5,923,983	6,271,800
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2,637,188	627,451	646,708	702,900	660,129	660,356	667,494	725,924	1,977,059	2,053,774
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,726,761	954,606	929,145	878,714	964,296	989,202	955,246	899,795	2,762,465	2,844,243
Change in Inventories	350,290	35,332	-54,904	164,363	205,499	132,529	33,702	-12,650	144,791	153,581
Exports of Goods and Services	10,904,919	2,759,606	2,680,880	2,734,673	2,729,760	2,613,862	2,456,779	2,574,271	8,175,159	7,644,912
- Goods	8,189,833	1,996,506	2,050,428	2,090,040	2,052,859	1,892,078	1,911,976	1,944,071	6,136,974	5,748,125
- Services	2,715,086	763,100	630,452	644,633	676,901	721,784	544,803	630,200	2,038,185	1,896,787
Imports of Goods and Services	9,218,405	2,144,795	2,260,789	2,419,457	2,393,364	2,153,030	2,194,707	2,139,208	6,825,041	6,486,945
- Goods	7,430,279	1,733,667	1,811,204	1,977,534	1,907,874	1,688,639	1,733,399	1,699,561	5,522,405	5,121,599
- Services	1,788,126	411,128	449,585	441,923	485,490	464,391	461,308	439,647	1,302,636	1,365,346
GDP, Expenditure Side	16,353,137	4,098,658	3,958,714	4,101,044	4,194,721	4,219,064	4,059,645	4,202,656	12,158,416	12,481,365
Statistical Discrepancy	-35,104	-47,991	37,342	-57,326	32,871	-4,133	83,421	-52,287	-67,975	27,001
GDP, Production Side	16,318,033	4,050,667	3,996,056	4,043,718	4,227,592	4,214,931	4,143,066	4,150,369	12,090,441	12,508,366

Table 2 Real Gross Domestic Product Growth on Expenditure Side (YOY)

Unit: Percent

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2018p1	2019p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	4.6	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.5
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.1
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.8	3.6	2.6
Exports of Goods and Services	4.2	8.0	9.6	-0.9	0.7	-6.1	-7.9	-1.0	5.5	-5.1
- Goods	4.1	7.2	9.5	-0.5	0.8	-5.9	-5.8	-0.3	5.3	-4.0
- Services	4.4	9.9	10.3	-2.2	0.0	-7.2	-14.7	-3.2	6.0	-8.3
Imports of Goods and Services	8.6	9.1	8.8	11.0	5.7	-0.1	-2.6	-6.8	9.7	-3.3
- Goods	8.1	10.4	7.9	9.9	4.5	-2.6	-3.4	-7.7	9.4	-4.7
- Services	10.7	3.9	12.8	16.1	10.4	10.6	0.2	-2.8	10.9	2.5
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.3	2.5

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

Unit: Percent

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2018p1	2019p1
Agriculture	5.1	6.8	10.5	3.2	0.7	1.7	-1.3	1.5	7.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.1	6.8	10.5	3.2	0.7	1.7	-1.3	1.5	7.1	0.6
Non-Agriculture	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.3	4.1	2.6
Industrial	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.3	3.3	0.9	1.1	-0.3	2.5	0.6
Mining and Quarrying	-0.6	-2.0	1.6	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	6.3	8.6	-0.6	4.6
Manufacturing	3.0	3.7	3.1	1.5	3.5	0.6	-0.2	-1.5	2.8	-0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	5.0	5.4	7.3	1.9	1.8	4.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.3	2.2	3.5	2.9	4.5	4.9	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.8
Service	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.9	3.8
Construction	2.7	1.2	1.9	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.6	7.3	6.2
Transportation and storage	5.7	7.1	5.4	4.5	5.4	3.5	2.3	2.5	5.7	2.8
Accommodation and food service activities	7.9	13.1	8.8	4.1	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.6	8.8	5.0
Information and communication	6.8	5.2	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.5	8.7	7.4	6.8	7.5
Financial and insurance activities	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	3.8	3.8	2.6
Real estate activities	5.2	6.0	4.0	5.9	4.9	4.7	3.1	2.6	5.3	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.4	1.3	2.5	1.9	3.8	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	2.2	4.6	2.7	0.5	1.0	-0.6	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5
Education	0.1	2.3	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	1.3
Human health and social work activities	3.9	4.8	4.3	2.3	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11.7	11.1	8.5	14.3	12.5	11.6	9.8	11.0	11.4	10.8
Other service activities	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.9	4.3	2.5	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.2
Activities of households as employers	-2.6	-0.9	-2.6	-3.8	-3.3	-0.1	-0.7	2.4	-2.4	0.5
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	4.1	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.3	2.5

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

Unit: Percent

	2017p				2018p1				2019p1		
	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3
Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure											
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	-3.0	-0.5	-0.3	2.5	-0.2	0.6	-0.7	1.5	1.9	-1.4	0.5
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.0	-0.8	0.4	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.6	-0.6	1.5
Exports of Goods and Services	2.6	0.0	4.3	0.4	3.0	1.5	-5.5	2.0	-4.2	0.0	1.0
Imports of Goods and Services	0.8	2.0	0.8	3.0	3.3	1.6	2.6	-1.9	-2.3	-1.0	-2.1
Gross Domestic Product, Production Side											
Agriculture	0.0	5.8	-2.8	-6.2	11.1	8.1	-8.2	-8.4	11.3	3.0	-3.4
Non Agriculture	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.3	-0.2	0.3	0.1
<i>Industrial</i>	0.4	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.0	-1.6	0.2	-1.0
<i>Services</i>	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.9	1.1	-0.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1

Table 5 Goods and Services Balance at Current Market Prices

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2018p1	2019p1
Exports of Goods and Services	10,904,919	2,759,606	2,680,880	2,734,673	2,729,760	2,613,862	2,456,779	2,574,271	8,175,159	7,644,912
<i>Growth Rate (%)</i>	3.5	4.0	7.9	0.9	1.7	-5.3	-8.4	-5.9	4.1	-6.5
Imports of Goods and Services	9,218,405	2,144,795	2,260,789	2,419,457	2,393,364	2,153,030	2,194,707	2,139,208	6,825,041	6,486,945
<i>Growth Rate (%)</i>	9.8	5.6	9.2	16.1	8.2	0.4	-2.9	-11.6	10.3	-5.0
Goods and Services Balance	1,686,514	614,811	420,091	315,216	336,396	460,832	262,072	435,063	1,350,118	1,157,967
<i>Percentage to GDP (%)</i>	10.3	15.2	10.5	7.8	8.0	10.9	6.3	10.5	11.2	9.3
Primary Income,	-781,315	-152,027	-223,092	-236,525	-169,670	-129,901	-165,699	-208,028	-611,644	-503,628
Secondary Income,	258,309	66,972	66,076	59,048	66,213	62,923	62,123	53,142	192,096	178,188
Current Account	1,163,509	529,756	263,075	137,741	232,938	393,854	158,497	280,177	930,571	832,529
<i>Percentage to GDP (%)</i>	7.1	13.1	6.6	3.4	5.5	9.3	3.8	6.8	7.7	6.7

Table 6 Growth Rate of GDP Deflator, CPI and PPI (YoY)

Unit: Percent

	2018p1	2018p1				2019p1			Jan-Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2018p1	2019p1
GDP Deflator	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.9
CPI	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
PPI	0.4	-1.5	0.6	1.7	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-1.6	0.3	-0.7

Revision Policy

QGDP 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 on 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 annual total. There is no changes in indicators as the office applies Denton Least Square Technique, using computer program called “The Canadian Bench Program and Extrapolation (Bench Program)” in the redistribution process. The letter “r” is shown on the years where the revision has been made.

Abbreviation

There are 3 letter assigns to the tables: r, p and p1. 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 (QGDP) according to SDDS

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

Quarterly GDP has also met Special Data Dissemination Standard of the IMF, which is to release quarterly figures within 3 months after the end of 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 months following the reference quarter (8 weeks). The data is available for all users via 3 channels: (1) press release (2) hard copy and (3) NESDC website, which is www.nesdb.go.th. The data can be accessed at the same time, normally at 9:30 am of 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.

Any reproduction of data and materials in this book must refer to
NESDC as data source

FORTHCOMING RELEASES

DECEMBER 2019	JANUARY 2020	FEBRUARY 2020	MARCH 2020
30 National Income of Thailand 2018 (statistic tables on internet)		17 GDP : Q4/2019 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 28 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2018 (statistic tables on internet)	31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2018 (statistic tables on internet)
APRIL 2020	MAY 2020	JUNE 2020	JULY 2020
27 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2018 (publication)	18 GDP : Q1/2020 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2018 (publication)		
AUGUST 2020	SEPTEMBER 2020	OCTOBER 2020	NOVEMBER 2020
17 GDP : Q2/2020 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 31 Capital Stock of Thailand (CVM) 2019 (statistic tables on internet)		30 Capital Stock of Thailand (CVM) 2019 (publication)	16 GDP : Q3/2020 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 30 National Income of Thailand 2019 (statistic tables on internet)

วัน เวลา และสถานที่ออกรายงาน >>

วันจันทร์ที่ 18 พฤศจิกายน 2562 เวลา 9:30 น.
สำนักงานสภาพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ
962 ถนนกรุงเกษม แขวงวัดโสมนัส เขตป้อมปราบฯ กทม. 10100

Embargo and venue >>

9:30 a.m. Monday 18 November 2019
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงาน

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2562

วันจันทร์ที่ 17 กุมภาพันธ์ 2563 เวลา 9:30 น.

Forthcoming issues;

The 4th quarter 2019 GDP

9:30 a.m. Monday 17 February 2020

ผู้ประสานงาน / Contact persons

หากต้องการทราบรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติม กรุณาสอบถามได้ที่ e-mails ด้านล่าง หรือ โทร. 0-2280-4085

For further information, please contact us via e-mails or call 0-2280-4085 with following extension numbers:

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