

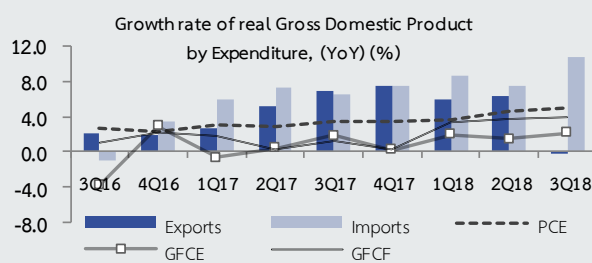
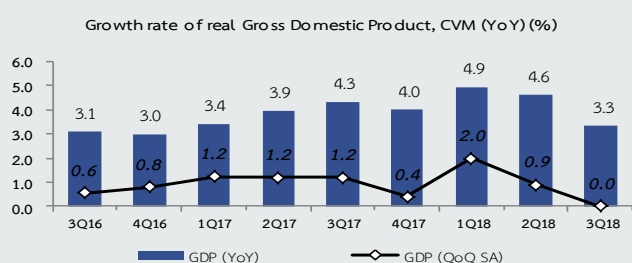


ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 3/2561

Gross Domestic Product : Q3/2018

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board Monday, November 19, 2018 9:30 A.M.

Gross Domestic Product in the third quarter of 2018 increased by 3.3%, compared to a 4.6% rise in the second quarter, driven mainly by domestic demand while external demand slowed down. On the production side, agricultural sector grew by 4.3%, compared to a rise of 10.2% in the previous quarter. Non-agricultural sector increased by 3.3%, slowing down from an expansion of 4.1%, attributed mainly to a slowdown of both manufacturing and tourist related service sectors in response to a deceleration of inbound tourist. Meanwhile, construction sector rose by 4.7%, compared to 2.0% previously. On the expenditure side, private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.0%, accelerating from 4.5% in 2018Q2. Government final consumption expenditure rose by 2.1%, compared to a rise of 2.0% previously. Gross fixed capital formation increased by 3.9%, rising from 3.7% in the previous quarter due mainly to private investment with an increase of 3.9%, compared to 3.2% in 2018Q2 along with a 4.2% rise of public investment slowing down from 4.9% previously. For the external sector, exports of goods and services declined by 0.1% in contrast to a rise of 6.8% in 2018Q2 whereas imports of goods and services grew significantly by 10.7%, compared to a rise of 8.3% in 2018Q2. After seasonal adjustment, the Thai economy in 2018Q3 growth remained unchanged (QoQ SA).



Private final consumption expenditure grew by 5.0%, accelerating from a rise of 4.5% in 2018Q2, contributed largely to an expansion of durable goods along with semi-durable and service items with a rise of 16.7% for durable goods, 4.3% for semi-durable goods and 7.7% for service items compared to 14.4%, 3.8%, and 5.7% in the previous quarter, respectively. Meanwhile, non-durable item expanded slightly by 0.8%, slowing down from 1.5% in the previous quarter.

General government final consumption expenditure grew by 2.1%, compared to a 2.0% rise in 2018Q2. Such a slight increase attributed mainly to social transfer in kind with an increase of 14.5% in contrast to a fall of 0.4% previously and compensation of employees with a drop of 0.4%, in contrast to a rise of 0.5% in the previous quarter. In addition, consumption of fixed capital slightly slowed down from an expansion of 2.6% to 2.3% in this quarter. Moreover purchase of goods and services rose 4.5% compared to a rise of 10.4% previously.

Gross fixed capital formation increased by 3.9%, compared to a rise of 3.7% in 2018Q2, attributed to both private and public investment with an increase of 3.9% for private investment compared to 3.2% previously and 4.2% for public investment compared to 4.9% in 2018Q2. An expansion of private investment was from a 5.4% expansion of private construction compared to a rise of 3.0% in 2018Q2 and a 3.4% rise of private equipment compared to 3.3% in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, public construction grew by 4.2%, increased from 1.5% previously whereas public equipment rose by 4.1%, compared to a rise of 13.6% in the previous quarter.

Changes in inventories at current market prices in this quarter increased with the value of Baht 158.1 billion. Accumulated stock in this quarter was seen from manufacturing goods, led by computers and peripheral equipment; jewelry and related articles; electronic components and boards; and refined petroleum products, together with immense stock of gold.

Goods and services balance at current market prices recorded a surplus of Baht 314.8 billion, sourced by surpluses in goods and services with the value of Baht 112.5 billion and Baht 202.3 billion, respectively.

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

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Revisions Q3/2018

Revisions made on the Gross Domestic Product estimation in Q3/2018

Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has improved the compilation method of gross domestic product in both nominal and real terms. The revision is done on the whole series tracing back to the second quarter of 2018, both for production and expenditure sides. This updated series is congruent with the annual national income CVM series that was revised and published in January, 2018. Important advancement on this series includes adding important economic activities, updating indicators, and upgrading compilation method in accordance to the most recent international framework of System of National Accounts. In particular, the chained index method, i.e. Chain Volume Measures (CVM), is used for the compilation of QGDP in real terms instead of the previous method that used fixed base year.

The estimation of QGDP real terms in CVM uses annual overlap technique to link yearly indexes with year 2002 as the reference year. The new time series is released covering from the Q1/1993 to Q3/2018 in the NESDB website.

(Additional details on the improvement and statistical tables of the new series is available at www.nesdb.go.th)

QGDP compilation of Q3/2018 is continual from the new CVM series. Compilation of values in real terms using CVM used the latest data from data sources. Important revisions on Q2/2018 include:

1. Updating agricultural data on the farming areas and agricultural output prediction in Q2/2018 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 2018 by the Office of Industrial Economics.
3. Updating import and export of goods and services data in Q2/2018 according to the latest data on October 2018 by the Bank of Thailand.

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

Gross Domestic Product Third Quarter 2018

The economy in 2018Q3 measured by gross domestic product increased by 3.3%, compared to a rise of 4.6% in 2018Q2. For production, both agricultural and non-agricultural sector increased at a slower rate. A slowdown of agricultural production was mainly from main crops. In addition, non-agricultural sector expanded at a slower rate, mainly attributed to a slowdown of both manufacturing and tourist related service sectors in response to a deceleration of inbound tourists. For expenditure, private final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation kept expanding. Exports of goods and services dropped while imports of goods and services increased from the previous quarter.

Production Side

Agricultural production grew by 4.3%, compared to a rise of 10.2% in 2018Q2. Such a deceleration was mainly driven by lower yields of paddy, maize, and rubber on the contrary to oil palm and fruits which expanded greatly. Production of livestock such as chicken and hen's egg continued to increase whereas production of swine slowed down. In addition, fishery production continued to decline.

Non-agricultural sector grew by 3.3%, compared to a rise of 4.1% in 2018Q2, sourced mainly from manufacturing sector with a rise of 1.6%, lower than 3.2% in 2018Q2 especially for capital and technology, and material goods industries. Light industries decreased, mainly contributed to tobacco, textile and beverage production. For service sector, tourism related service sectors, especially for hotels and restaurants; and transport and communication grew by 6.5% and 6.2%, lower than 9.4% and 6.8% in 2018Q2, respectively. In addition, trading, construction and real estate services expanded.

Seasonal adjusted GDP growth remained unchanged, compared to a rise of 0.9% in 2018Q2.

Gross domestic product at current prices registered the total value of Baht 4,057.2 billion. After deducting Baht 235.5 billion deficit on net primary income from abroad, the gross national income (GNI) recorded at Baht 3,821.7 billion.

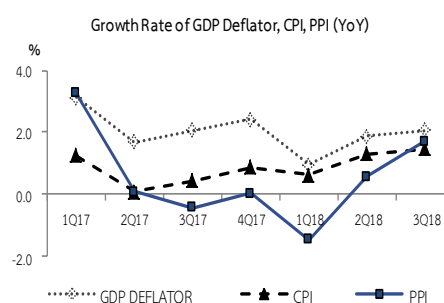
Real GDP Growth Rates (%)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
GDP (YoY)	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.6	3.3
Agriculture	6.2	6.0	15.9	9.7	-1.3	6.5	10.2	4.3
Non-agriculture	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.3
GDP (QoQ) Seasonally Adjusted		1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.0

Expenditure Side

Overall expenditure in 2018Q3 increased by 3.1%. Such an expansion was originated from private final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure, and gross fixed capital formation, with an increase of 5.0%, 2.1%, and 3.9%, respectively. Exports of goods and service receipts dropped by 0.1%, in contrast to a rise of 6.8% previously while imports of goods and service payments grew significantly by 10.7%, increased from 8.3% in 2018Q2.

Price levels: GDP implicit price deflator grew by 2.1%, compared to a rise of 1.9% in 2018Q2. Consumer price index and producer price index rose by 1.5% and 1.7%, respectively .



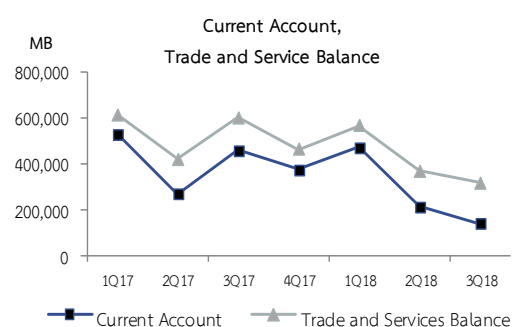
Private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.0%, compared to a rise of 4.5% in 2018Q2, resulting from favorable growth of farming income, low level of inflation rate along with high level of consumer's confidence and continual increase in personal loans. The mentioned factors supported household consumption expansion, particularly consumption on durable goods namely spending on personal vehicles, semi-durable goods, and service items with a favorable expansion. However, expenditure on non-durable goods grew at a slower rate.

General government final consumption expenditure increased by 2.1%, slightly accelerating from 2.0% in 2018Q2. Compensation of employees declined by 0.4% whereas purchases from enterprises and abroad and consumption of fixed capital increased by 4.5% and 2.3% respectively. Obviously, social transfers in kind increased significantly by 14.5%.

Gross fixed capital formation grew by 3.9%, compared to a rise of 3.7% in 2018Q2. Private investment expanded by 3.9%, compared to a rise of 3.2% in 2018Q2 due mainly to an expansion of investment on construction and machinery with a growth of 5.4% and 3.4%, respectively. Public investment increased by 4.2%, compared to 4.9% in the previous quarter as a result of investment on construction and machinery with an increase of 4.2%, and 4.1%, respectively.

Changes in inventories: Overall inventories at current prices increased Baht 158.1 billion. Accumulated stock in this quarter was seen from manufacturing goods, led by computers and peripheral equipment; jewelry and related articles; electronic components and boards; and refined petroleum products, together with an immense stock of non-monetary goods. On the contrary, depleted stock of manufacturing goods comprised sugar; other machinery; and preparation and spinning of textile fibres. An increase in stock of agricultural products was rubber while stock of paddy, and cassava decreased.

External sector: Balance of goods and services recorded a surplus of Baht 314.8 billion. Particularly, merchandized trade balance posted a surplus of Baht 112.5 billion and service account balance surplus with the value of Baht 202.3 billion.



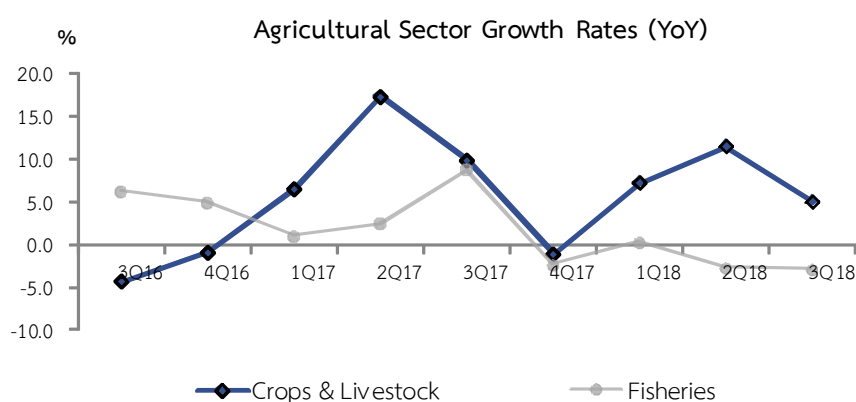
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates in Real Terms by the Expenditure Approach (YoY) (%)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	0.5	-0.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
Gross fixed capital formation	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
Private	1.7	-1.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.9
Public	-1.2	10.0	-6.9	-1.6	-6.0	4.0	4.9	4.2
Export of goods and services	5.5	2.7	5.1	6.9	7.4	6.0	6.8	-0.1
Goods	5.6	2.8	4.9	8.2	6.6	4.7	7.4	-0.2
Services	5.1	2.5	5.7	2.6	9.9	9.5	4.9	0.2
Import of goods and services	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.5	7.5	8.7	8.3	10.7
Goods	8.5	7.3	9.2	9.2	8.3	9.3	7.2	9.4
Services	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	-5.0	4.0	6.2	13.3	16.9
Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE)	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.1

PRODUCTION APPROACH

Gross domestic product in 2018Q3 increased by 3.3%, decelerating from an expansion of 4.6% in 2018Q2. Such a slowdown was from both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Agricultural sector rose by 4.3%, slowing down from a rise of 10.2% in 2018Q2. Meanwhile, non-agricultural sector increased by 3.3%, decelerating from a 4.1% increase in 2018Q2, attributed to a slowdown in manufacturing and tourist related service sectors.

GDP grew by 3.3%, slowing down from agricultural sector, manufacturing and tourist related service sectors.



Agriculture, hunting and forestry increased by 5.0%, decelerating from an 11.4% rise in the previous quarter. Such a slowdown was mainly from lower yields of major crops; namely paddy, maize and rubber. Meanwhile, production of oil palm and fruit increased. Production of livestock, led by chicken and hen's egg increased continuously in spite of a continuous contraction of swine production.

Fishery continuously contracted by 3.0%, compared to a drop of 2.8% in the previous quarter. Such a contraction resulted from lower external demand.

The implicit price deflator of agricultural products rose by 1.0% as a result of an increase in prices of major crops including paddy, cassava and maize while prices of rubber, vegetable, fruit and oil palm decreased. Prices of livestock, led by hen's egg increased whereas that of swine and chicken declined along with fishery prices.

**Manufacturing
increased by 1.6%.**

Manufacturing production increased by 1.6%, slowing down from an expansion of 3.2% in the previous quarter. Raw material industry along with capital and technology industry decelerated, followed by a continuous contraction of light industry.

Light industry contracted by 2.8%, led by tobacco products, resulting from a raising excise tax on cigarettes, followed by textiles and beverage production. Food production also decelerated slightly. Meanwhile, wearing apparel increased notably.

Raw material industry expanded by 2.7%, decelerating from the previous quarter. Such a deceleration was from petroleum refinery, chemical and chemical products in response to downstream industries and lower external demand. On the contrary, non-metallic mineral and basic metal production industries increased in line with an expansion of construction sector.

Capital and technology industry rose by 5.1%, slowing down from the previous quarter due mainly to lower production of computer and parts; and motor vehicles whereas electronics still expanded.

Growth Rates of the Manufacturing Sector (%YoY)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Light industries	1.0	2.8	-0.7	3.4	-1.6	-0.4	-0.5	-2.8
Raw materials	2.8	-0.5	1.1	4.8	6.1	5.4	3.8	2.7
Capital goods	4.2	3.2	2.7	4.5	6.3	7.3	6.5	5.1
Total	2.6	1.9	1.0	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.6

**Production of crude oil
and natural gas
declined.**

Mining and quarrying decreased by 2.7%, in contrast to a rise 0.9% in the previous quarter. Such a contraction was from lower production of several mineral ores especially crude oil production with a decrease of 8.0%. Such a decrease resulted from lower production in major fields such as Erawan group, Tantawan group, Lanta, Surin and Songkhla. Natural gas and liquefied natural gas production decreased by 4.9% and 2.1%, respectively, due to lower production in major fields such as Bongkot, South Bongkot, Arthit and Tantawan group. In addition, production of other mineral ores decelerated.

Electricity, gas and water supply grew by 1.5%, compared to an increase of 1.8% in the previous quarter. Electricity consumption rose by 1.6%, decelerating from 2.0% in 2018Q2, reflecting a slowdown in electricity consumption of medium enterprises. Despite a slight increase of others' electricity consumption, electricity consumption of residential, small, large and special enterprises decreased. Water supply industry grew by 0.5%, expanding from a rise of 0.3% in the previous quarter. Gas separation decreased by 4.4% in response to lower gas supply flowing into gas separation plant .

Electricity slowed down, gas separation declined, however water supply increased slightly.

Growth Rates of Electricity Consumption (%YoY)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Residential	1.0	2.6	-4.1	4.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	-0.2
Small enterprises	1.2	1.9	-2.3	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.7	-0.5
Medium enterprises	0.7	1.1	-0.5	3.0	-0.8	1.8	1.1	0.7
Large enterprises	2.1	2.6	1.3	4.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	-0.2
Others	-1.0	1.9	-1.3	-1.5	-3.4	-1.2	0.8	1.4
Total	1.3	2.2	-1.0	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0

Sources : Metropolitan Electricity Authority and Provincial Electricity Authority

Construction grew by 4.7%, continued to expand from a rise of 2.0% in 2018Q2. Such an acceleration was found from both public and private construction. Private construction growth in residential building improved as a result of an expansion of permitted construction area both in municipal area and Bangkok and vicinity area especially permitted construction area in Bangkok and vicinity for over-16-storage condominium which continued to expand. Moreover, industrial building construction increased while commercial building construction shrank. Public construction improved from the previous quarter as a result of state enterprise construction which expanded favorably in this quarter with ongoing construction project such as general housing development projects and housing development projects along the BTS sky train line in Bangkok areas and Lumlukka Klong-2 areas of the National Housing Authority; the Third Stage Expressway N2 (section) project of the Expressway Authority of Thailand and the construction of the Orange Line project (Thailand Cultural Centre to Minburi) of the Mass Transit Authority of Thailand.

Construction kept expanding.

Wholesale-retail trades and repairing increased by 7.2%, mainly supported by an expansion of imported products and domestic production, followed by a continual expansion of repairing of motor vehicles and household goods.

Transport slowed down whilst communication increased.

Transport, storage and communication grew by 6.2%, decelerating from a 6.8% growth in the previous quarter. Land, air and water transports slowed down by 2.9%, 8.6% and 6.1%, respectively in line with lower number of tourists and domestic real sectors. Telecommunications services grew by 12.1%, better than a rise of 10.9% in 2018Q2 in response to turnover of services providers' performance

Growth Rates of Transports (%YOY)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Land transport	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	6.9	3.8	3.9	2.9
Air transport	15.2	9.1	19.6	15.3	18.5	12.7	10.2	8.6
Water transport	6.5	4.1	8.1	6.5	7.4	9.5	8.9	6.1

Financial intermediation sector expanded by 3.0%, decelerating from 4.6% in 2018Q2, attributed mainly to an increase in commercial banks, even though an income from financial instrument transaction fee significantly slowed down as a result of canceling online-banking fee collection. On the contrary, specialized financial institutions slowed down. Therefore, overall commercial banks and specialized financial institutions sector, the largest portion of financial intermediation sector, slowed down. For insurance service, non-life insurances maintained expanding while life insurance significantly increased due to an increase in net earned premium. However, an operating income of securities company sector contracted in 2018Q3.

Financial intermediation services slowed down while life and non-life insurances increased.

Real estate services, renting and business services increased by 4.8%, accelerating from 3.5% in 2018Q2. Real estate services grew by 6.3%, compared to a 3.5% rise in the previous quarter, resulting from an expansion of real estate activities with own or leased property and real estate brokerages. Moreover, other business activities, namely business and management consultancy activities; technical testing and analysis activities; advertising activities; and investigation and security activities, accelerated. Meanwhile, renting of machinery, equipment and household appliances activities; and research and development activities slowed down slightly.

Hotels and restaurants increased by 6.5%, slowing down from a rise of 9.4% in 2018Q2. Hotels services grew by 3.6%, lower than a 10.3% rise in the previous quarter. This was mainly from a slowdown in number of foreign tourists reflecting to a rise of 1.9% in this quarter, decelerating notably from an 8.4% growth in 2018Q2. Particularly, the number of tourists from China decreased by 8.8%, compared to a rise of 21.3% in the previous quarter. Decreasing number of Chinese tourists resulted from Phuket boat accident on 5 July, led to negative effect on safety confidence. In addition, the number of EU tourists declined, due partly to diverting destination to 2018 FIFA World Cup in Russia. Additionally, the number of tourists from Oceania and Middle East also declined. However, the number of tourists from East Asia grew slightly by 2.6%, compared to an expansion of 11.7% in the previous quarter, categorized mainly by the tourists from Malaysia together with Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Hong Kong and Japan. Moreover, tourists from America, South Asia, and Africa also increased. As a result, tourism receipt was decelerated with an increase of 0.1%, slowing down from 6.1% in 2018Q2. However, restaurant service item increased by 9.1%, expanding slightly from the previous quarter.

**Hotels and restaurants
slowed down.**

Number of Foreign Tourists (1,000 Persons)

	2017	2017				2018		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
East-Asian	23,846	5,680	5,802	6,348	6,016	6,746	6,483	6,512
European	6,514	2,226	1,128	1,204	1,956	2,498	1,107	1,186
Others	5,232	1,276	1,255	1,335	1,366	1,365	1,284	1,362
Total	35,592	9,182	8,185	8,888	9,337	10,609	8,873	9,060
<i>Growth Rate (%YoY)</i>	9.4	2.0	9.0	7.7	20.2	15.5	8.4	1.9

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Other community, social and personal services grew by 7.5%, accelerating from a 4.3% growth in the previous quarter. Such an increase was sourced from higher government lottery sales due to policy allowing for advance reservation for sales in the next period. Moreover, the activities of religious organizations, NGO activities, other entertainment activities n.e.c., and sporting activities increased favorably.

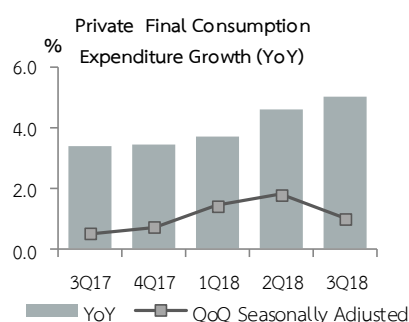
EXPENDITURE APPROACH

Private Final Consumption Expenditure

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in 2018Q3 expanded by 5.0%, in comparison to an expansion of 4.5% in 2018Q2. After performing seasonal adjustment, PFCE increased by 1.0% QoQ, decelerating from a growth of 1.8% QoQ in the previous quarter.

Private consumption expenditure continuously expanded by 5.0% from a rise of 4.5% in 2018Q2, mainly supported by low level of inflation rate; high level of consumer's confidence; continual expansion of personal loan by commercial banks; and somewhat high farm income. Consumption expansion attributed mainly to durable goods, particularly spending on motor vehicles by households as well as semi-durable goods and services. However, expenditures on non-durable goods slowed down especially for alcoholic beverages, tobacco and consumption on electricity by households.

PFCE expanded by 5.0%.



Private Consumption Expenditure Growth Rate in Real Terms (%YoY)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
PCE in domestic market	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.3	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.9
<i>less: expenditure of non-residents in the country</i>	12.5	8.1	12.9	8.5	21.1	11.9	5.5	0.7
PCE excluding expenditure of non-residents in the country	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.7
<i>plus: expenditure of residents abroad</i>	5.9	10.8	2.9	3.4	7.0	16.9	13.2	13.9
Private Consumption Expenditure: PCE	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0

Private consumption expenditure in the domestic market excluding non-residents, expanded by 4.7% while expenditure of residents abroad maintained increasing with a growth of 13.9% in comparison to an increase by 13.2% in the previous quarter. Expenditure of non-residents in the country grew by 0.7%, decelerating from a rise of 5.5% in 2018Q2 in accordance with a slowdown in the number of foreign tourists.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages expanded by 1.8%. Food consumption increased by 2.5%, contributed to a rise of consumption in starch, grains, meats, vegetables, fruits and food products. Meanwhile, consumption of fish, milk, butter and eggs slightly decelerated whereas consumption of non-alcoholic beverages grew by 2.9%, slowing down from a rise of 4.6% in the previous quarter.

Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics continuously declined by 9.8%, in comparison to a drop of 1.7% in 2018Q2. Alcohol consumption sharply dropped by 7.5%, compared to a slight fall of 1.3% in the previous quarter. Tobacco consumption dramatically decreased by 13.7% in line with falling in sales.

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels rose by 3.3%, in comparison to a growth of 2.9% in 2018Q2. Housing and water spending expanded by 4.6%, compared to an increase of 3.9% in the previous quarter. Expenditure on electricity, gas, and other fuels slightly increased by 0.5%, compared to a rise of 0.6% in the previous quarter due to a slowdown in expenditure on electricity by households.

Transportation expanded by 7.6%, decelerating from an increase of 7.3% in 2018Q2, attributed to an 18.6% rise in household vehicle purchases accelerating from 15.3% in 2018Q2. Such an acceleration was mainly from a sharp incline of 24.4% in vehicle purchases. Personal transport equipment rose by 2.3%, slowing down from a growth of 2.7% in the previous quarter, owing to a slowdown in household spending on fuels in response to rising in fuel prices. Expenditure on transport services decreased by 3.8%, compared to a rise by 5.1% in the previous quarter. Such a slowdown was found in all modes namely water and air transports.

	2017				2018		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Loan of commercial bank^{1/} (billion of baht)							
Personal consumption	3,885.7	3,940.9	4,013.0	4,117.3	4,162.5	4,258.5	4,352.8
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	4.6	4.5	5.6	6.1	7.1	8.1	8.5
- Hire purchase	890.1	904.0	921.4	949.9	984.5	1,016.3	1,036.9
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	2.9	5.0	7.0	8.4	10.6	12.4	12.5
Total loans	13,391.0	13,747.1	14,044.5	14,400.2	14,863.5	14,741.1	14,752.2
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	1.7	2.7	5.7	8.5	11.0	7.2	5.0
Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)^{2/}	75.7	76.0	74.5	78.6	79.7	80.8	82.6
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	1.5	5.1	1.6	7.7	5.3	6.3	10.9
Retail price (Baht/Litre)^{3/}							
ULG	34.9	34.2	34.0	35.1	35.2	36.3	37.4
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	15.2	6.9	7.7	5.0	0.8	6.1	10
GASOHOL	27.3	26.4	26.3	27.8	27.6	28.7	29.8
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	20.4	8.7	10.5	6.8	1.1	8.7	13.3
HSD	26.3	24.9	25.0	26.4	27.1	28.4	29.3
<i>yoy growth (%)</i>	27.1	4.4	5.2	6.6	3.0	14.1	17.2

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 rose by 4.7%, slowing down from an increase of 9.4% in 2018Q2, led by slowdown of both postal services and communication services.

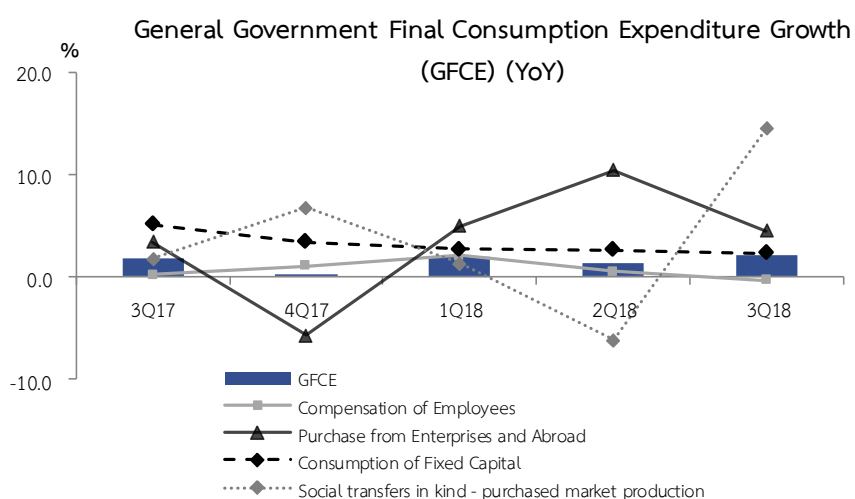
Restaurants and hotels expanded by 5.6%, slowing down from 7.3% in 2018Q2. Such a slowdown was seen from lower expenses on hotel services as a consequence of the deceleration in the number of foreign tourists. However, restaurant services increased well.

Miscellaneous goods and services expanded by 6.5%, in comparison to 4.9% in 2018Q2 owing to expanding in all sectors, namely personal care; personal effects; and financial services by 0.9%, 16.4%, and 3.7%, respectively. Such an expansion of financial services was mainly from an increase in life insurance and financial services. Other services increased by 4.3%.

**GFCE increased by
2.1%.**

General Government Consumption Expenditure

In the fiscal year of 2018, the total approval budget was recorded at Baht 3,050,000 million (included Baht 150,000 million supplementary budget), increasing by 4.3% compared to Baht 2,923,000 million (included Baht 190,000 million supplementary budget) in the previous fiscal year. The disbursement in 2018Q3 valued at Baht 625,924 million, increasing by 2.8% compared to the same period of last year. Carry-over budget was recorded at Baht 44,668 million, increased by 86.0%. Additionally, loan for construction of water-management system and for water resource management; and road transport system project was recorded at Baht 778 million. As a result, total disbursement in 2018Q3 recorded at Baht 671,370 million, compared to Baht 739,323 million in 2018Q2.



General government final consumption expenditure at current prices was recorded at Baht 694,925 million or increased by 4.2%, decelerating from 4.4% in 2018Q2. In particular, compensation of employees was Baht 374,823 million or increased by 2.2%, and purchases from enterprises and abroad was Baht 225,531 million or increased by 6.6%. Consumption of fixed capital was Baht 75,187 million or increased by 3.6%. Strikingly, social transfers in kind – purchased market production was Baht 58,980 million, increased by 15.2% partially according to the high disbursement of the universal coverage health insurance in the final quarter of this fiscal year.

General government final consumption expenditure in real term increased by 2.1%, compared to a rise of 2.0% in 2018Q2 as a result of a 14.5% increase in social transfers in kind – purchased market production. Purchases from enterprises and abroad increased by 4.5%. Consumption of fixed capital rose by 2.3%. However, compensation of employees decreased by 0.4%.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GFCF in 2018Q3 expanded by 3.9%, rising from an increase of 3.7% in 2018Q2. Construction expanded 4.7%, accelerating from 2.2% in the previous quarter. Machinery and equipment grew by 3.5%, slowing down from 4.4% in the previous quarter.

Private investment grew by 3.9%, continued to expand from a growth of 3.2% in the previous quarter.

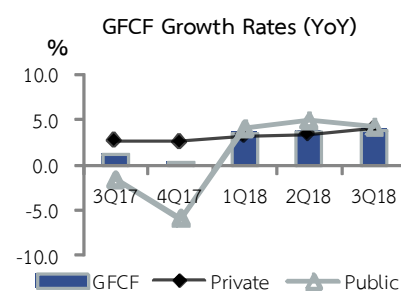
Private construction grew by 5.4%, accelerating from a 3.0% growth in the previous quarter as a result of an expansion in both residential building and non-residential building construction. Residential building construction rose by 6.1%, compared to 3.0% in the previous quarter. Construction improved from both residential building construction in municipality and Bangkok metropolitan and vicinity area. Non-residential building construction expanded by 1.6%, compared to 0.6% in the previous quarter, especially for industrial building construction with a rise of 4.0%. Commercial building construction contracted by 25.3% whereas other construction grew by 11.2%.

Private machinery and equipment expanded by 3.4%, compared to a rise of 3.3% in the previous quarter, mainly attributed to an increase in motor vehicle and transport equipment which rose by 8.0%. Such a sharp rise was led by an increase of newly-registered vehicles, in particular for passenger cars of not exceeding 7 persons, personal truck, buses, and trucks. Office equipment items; and industrial machinery and equipment increased by 1.6% and 3.2% respectively.

Public investment increased by 4.2%, in comparison to an expansion of 4.9% in 2018Q2. State enterprise investment grew by 9.9%, compared to 8.7% in the previous quarter. Government investment increased by 0.7%, compared to 0.9% in 2018Q2.

Public construction rose by 4.2%, continued to expand from an increase of 1.5% in 2018Q2. State enterprises construction increased by 13.8% in comparison to a rise of 10.7% in the previous quarter. For ongoing projects, there were both mega and other constructions in this quarter namely housing development projects and housing development projects along the BTS sky train line in Bangkok areas and Lumlukka Klong 2 areas of the National Housing Authority; the Third-stage Expressway N2 (section) project of the Expressway Authority of Thailand; the electricity distribution project by the Metropolitan Electricity Authority; and water distribution pipe construction project of the Provincial Waterworks Authority and the construction of the Orange Line project (Thailand Cultural Centre to Min Buri) of the Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand. Government construction declined by 0.1%, better than a fall of 3.0% in 2018Q2 due to a drop of disbursement for water resources management project and the expedited land transport project. Moreover, the *Net Pracharat* project also ended in the fiscal year 2017. Nonetheless, disbursement of government construction improved in this quarter.

GFCF continued to expand.



Public machinery rose by 4.1%, decelerating from an increase of 13.6% in the previous quarter. Such a deceleration was from government machinery investment grew by 4.6%, slowing down from 22.8% in the previous quarter. State enterprises machinery investment grew 3.8%, decelerating from a rise of 6.5% in the previous quarter. Lastly, Thai Airways International Public Company Limited had no imported commercial aircraft in this quarter.

GFCF Growth Rates (%YoY)

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3
Construction	-2.2	3.3	-5.5	-1.5	-5.1	1.3	2.2	4.7
Private	-1.0	-4.2	3.4	-1.0	-2.3	3.4	3.0	5.4
Public	-3.0	9.0	-12.1	-1.8	-7.1	-0.1	1.5	4.2
Equipment	2.5	0.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.5
Private	2.4	-0.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4
Public	4.3	13.2	9.2	-1.0	-2.9	16.5	13.6	4.1
Total GFCF	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
Private	1.7	-1.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.9
Public	-1.2	10.0	-6.9	-1.6	-6.0	4.0	4.9	4.2

Change in Inventories

Overall inventories at the current market prices in 2018Q3 increased by Baht 158,056 million. An increase in the stock was seen clearly from manufacturing goods and non-monetary golds, followed by slight accumulated stock of agricultural products. A significant increase of stock was mainly from non-monetary golds owing to an immense imports in this quarter as a result of the decline in the global gold prices. Accumulated stock of manufacturing goods was from computers and peripheral equipment; jewelry and related articles; electronic components and boards; and refined petroleum products. On the contrary, decrease in stock of manufacturing goods was found from sugar; other machinery; and preparation and spinning of textile fibres. An increase in stock of agricultural products led by rubber while stock of paddy, and cassava decreased owing to a decline in their production at higher rate than the previous quarter. In addition, rice production decreased even though its exports increased greatly, and consequently stock of rice declined.

External Sectors

Merchandise exports in real term decreased by 0.2% in contrast to a rise of 7.4% in the previous quarter. Exports of agricultural products shrank attributed mainly to lower rubber exports due to high China's rubber stock level, major importers. Moreover, exports of rice and major agricultural product declined especially in African market whereas Asian rice market expanded due partly to the Philippines's imported rice auction. Exports of fishery products contracted owing to a decline in shrimp exports. Exports of manufacturing goods grew up from automotive category, in particular, pickup and diesel passenger cars as well as automotive parts. In addition, other major manufacturing products such as computer parts; air conditioning unit; and petrochemical products expanded. However, overall exports were affected by a sharp decline in non-monetary gold exports. Furthermore, exports of some products diminished from direct and indirect effects of trade barriers. One contribution decreasing factor in integrated circuits exports to China was an imposition of trade war. Exports of washing machines and solar cell declined as a result of imposing U.S.A. safeguard tariffs for protecting domestic manufacturers. Overall export value decreased in some regions such as U.S.A., China and Australia whereas expansion market was found from Japan, EU, ASEAN and CLMV.

Exports slightly declined whilst imports expanding.

Merchandise imports in real term built up by 9.4%. Consumer goods expanded in both durable and non-durable items in line with an expansion in private final consumption expenditure. Raw material and intermediate goods grew from fuel, metals and electronic parts. However, imports of capital goods lessened due to a slowdown in machinery and equipment investment. Furthermore, non-monetary gold imports in this quarter recorded as the top-most value for last five years.

Service receipts in real term expanded by 0.2%, decelerating from 2018Q2 due mainly to slowdown in inbound tourists, especially lower number of Chinese tourists, resulting deceleration in travel receipts. Meanwhile, the number of ASEAN tourists grew up.

Service payments in real term grew 16.9%, due mainly to an expansion of freight, passenger and travel service payments along with higher international trade level and Thai outbound tourist, respectively. In addition, other business services payment also expanded.

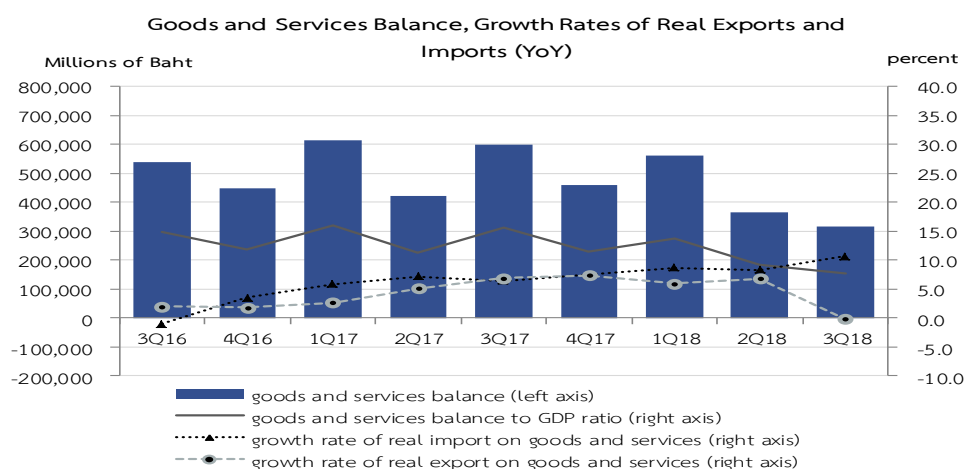


Table 1 Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1			Jan—Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2017p1	2018p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	7,537,990	1,792,241	1,921,662	1,916,914	1,907,173	1,867,258	2,025,328	2,032,420	5,630,817	5,925,006
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2,531,912	599,277	618,764	666,702	647,169	624,863	645,875	694,925	1,884,743	1,965,663
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,580,036	933,546	904,148	833,142	909,200	961,966	932,060	876,988	2,670,836	2,771,014
Change in Inventories	-49,559	-65,038	-81,058	-61,407	157,944	56,071	-10,307	158,056	-207,503	203,820
Exports of Goods and Services	10,534,540	2,657,956	2,507,645	2,684,819	2,684,120	2,712,772	2,636,240	2,729,500	7,850,420	8,078,512
- Goods	7,968,616	1,973,238	1,923,387	2,056,755	2,015,236	1,948,279	2,012,931	2,090,040	5,953,380	6,051,250
- Services	2,565,924	684,718	584,258	628,064	668,884	764,493	623,309	639,460	1,897,040	2,027,262
Imports of Goods and Services	8,442,039	2,044,923	2,087,281	2,085,916	2,223,919	2,150,508	2,269,219	2,414,698	6,218,120	6,834,425
- Goods	6,888,505	1,664,158	1,704,035	1,719,327	1,800,985	1,739,540	1,826,095	1,977,534	5,087,520	5,543,169
- Services	1,553,534	380,765	383,246	366,589	422,934	410,968	443,124	437,164	1,130,600	1,291,256
Expenditure Side	15,692,880	3,873,059	3,783,880	3,954,254	4,081,687	4,072,422	3,959,977	4,077,191	11,611,193	12,109,590
Statistical Discrepancy	-239,998	-33,484	-35,280	-108,156	-63,078	-5,766	37,008	-20,011	-176,920	11,231
Production Side	15,452,882	3,839,575	3,748,600	3,846,098	4,018,609	4,066,656	3,996,985	4,057,180	11,434,273	12,120,821

Table 2 Real Gross Domestic Product Growth (YOY)

Unit: Percent

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1			Jan—Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2017p1	2018p1
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	3.1	4.4
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	0.5	-0.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.5	2.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	1.1	3.6
Exports of Goods and Services	5.5	2.7	5.1	6.9	7.4	6.0	6.8	-0.1	4.9	4.2
- Goods	5.6	2.8	4.9	8.2	6.6	4.7	7.4	-0.2	5.3	3.9
- Services	5.1	2.5	5.7	2.6	9.9	9.5	4.9	0.2	3.5	5.1
Imports of Goods and Services	6.8	5.9	7.2	6.5	7.5	8.7	8.3	10.7	6.5	9.3
- Goods	8.5	7.3	9.2	9.2	8.3	9.3	7.2	9.4	8.6	8.6
- Services	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	-5.0	4.0	6.2	13.3	16.9	-1.9	12.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.9	4.3

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

Unit: Percent

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1			Jan—Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2017p1	2018p1
Agriculture	6.2	6.0	15.9	9.7	-1.3	6.5	10.2	4.3	10.2	7.2
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6.8	6.5	17.2	9.8	-1.2	7.2	11.4	5.0	10.8	8.0
Fishing	1.1	0.9	2.3	8.6	-2.4	0.2	-2.8	-3.0	3.3	-1.6
Non-Agriculture	3.7	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.4	4.1
Mining and Quarrying	-4.5	-5.5	-6.3	-6.7	0.5	-0.9	0.9	-2.7	-6.1	-0.9
Manufacturing	2.6	1.9	1.0	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.2	1.6	2.4	2.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.6	2.1	-1.4	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8
Construction	-2.3	3.2	-5.7	-1.6	-5.3	1.2	2.0	4.7	-1.5	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	6.1	7.2
Hotels and Restaurants	8.5	5.1	7.0	6.9	15.3	12.8	9.4	6.5	6.3	9.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	7.3	5.3	7.8	7.4	8.8	7.5	6.8	6.2	6.8	6.8
Financial Intermediation	4.8	4.8	6.3	4.6	3.6	3.6	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.7
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.8	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.4
Public Administration and Defence;	0.2	-0.2	1.4	-0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.9	-1.0	0.2	-0.5
Education	1.2	0.1	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.0	-1.0	1.2	0.2
Health and Social Work	3.1	1.5	3.1	4.1	3.8	5.0	4.3	1.6	2.9	3.6
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.3	6.1	4.6	4.3	7.5	5.9	5.5
Private Households with Employed Persons	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8	-4.9	-1.7	-1.0	1.4	-2.1	-2.0	-0.5
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.6	3.3	3.9	4.3

Table 4. Real Growth Rate on Production Side and Expenditure Side (QoQ Seasonally Adjusted)

Unit: Percent

	2016p				2017p1				2018p1		
	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3r	Q4r	Q1r	Q2r	Q3
Gross Domestic Expenditure											
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	0.5	1.5	-0.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.0
General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	0.7	-2.5	-2.6	6.8	-2.4	-0.9	-0.8	4.1	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	0.4	-1.3	-0.7	3.4	-0.5	-1.6	0.5	1.6	2.5	-0.7	0.8
Exports of Goods and Services	2.4	-1.6	0.7	0.5	2.8	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.0	-4.0
Imports of Goods and Services	-1.9	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	2.1	0.9	2.8	2.7	1.7	3.2
Gross Domestic Product											
Agriculture	-3.6	-1.9	1.3	4.0	2.7	6.4	-3.2	-6.7	11.0	9.6	-8.0
Manufacturing	0.2	1.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.3	0.9	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.9
Financial Intermediation	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	-0.1	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	3.0	-1.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.0

Table 5. Goods and Services Balance at Current Prices.

Unit: Millions of Baht

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1			Jan—Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2017p1	2018p1
Exports of Goods and Services	10,534,540	2,657,956	2,507,645	2,684,819	2,684,120	2,712,772	2,636,240	2,729,500	7,850,420	8,078,512
<i>Growth Rate (%)</i>	5.9	5.2	5.3	7.1	5.9	2.1	5.1	1.7	5.9	2.9
Imports of Goods and Services	8,442,039	2,044,923	2,087,281	2,085,916	2,223,919	2,150,508	2,269,219	2,414,698	6,218,120	6,834,425
<i>Growth Rate (%)</i>	8.2	11.6	8.8	6.0	6.6	5.2	8.7	15.8	8.7	9.9
Goods and Services Balance	2,092,501	613,033	420,364	598,903	460,201	562,264	367,021	314,802	1,632,300	1,244,087
<i>Percentage to GDP (%)</i>	13.5	16.0	11.2	15.6	11.5	13.8	9.2	7.8	14.3	10.3
Primary Income,	-717,268	-149,448	-212,473	-205,179	-150,168	-157,653	-219,302	-235,515	-567,101	-612,471
Secondary Income,	251,612	64,382	59,705	64,353	63,172	66,998	66,019	59,004	188,440	192,021
Current Account	1,626,845	527,966	267,596	458,077	373,206	471,608	213,738	138,292	1,253,639	823,638
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	10.5	13.8	7.1	11.9	9.3	11.6	5.3	3.4	11.0	6.8

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

Unit: Percent

	2017p1	2017p1				2018p1			Jan—Sep	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2r	Q3	2017p1	2018p1
GDP Deflator	2.3	3.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.6
CPI	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.1
PPI	0.7	3.3	0.1	-0.4	0.0	-1.5	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.3

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 Board (NESDB) 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 NESDB 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) NESDB 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
NESDB as data source

FORTHCOMING RELEASES

DECEMBER 2018	JANUARY 2019	FEBRUARY 2019	MARCH 2019
28 National Income of Thailand 2017 (statistic tables on internet)	31 National Income of Thailand 2017 (publication) 31 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2017 (statistic tables on internet)	18 GDP : Q4/2018 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 25 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2017 (statistic tables on internet)	29 Gross Regional and Provincial Products 2017 (publication)
APRIL 2019	MAY 2019	JUNE 2019	JULY 2019
22 Flow of Fund Accounts of Thailand 2017 (Publication)	20 GDP : Q1/2019 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time)		
AUGUST 2019	SEPTEMBER 2019	OCTOBER 2019	NOVEMBER 2019
19 GDP : Q2/2019 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time)			18 GDP : Q3/2019 (press release, publication, internet) (9:30 a.m. local time) 30 National Income of Thailand 2018 (statistic tables on internet)

วัน เวลา และสถานที่ออกรายงาน >>

วันจันทร์ที่ 19 พฤศจิกายน 2561 เวลา 9:30 น.
สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ
962 ถนนกรุงเกษม เขตป้อมปราบฯ กทม. 10100

Embargo and venue >>

9:30 a.m. Monday, November 19, 2018
Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, 962 Krung Kasem Rd., Pomprab, Bangkok 10100

กำหนดการออกรายงาน

ผลิตภัณฑ์มวลรวมในประเทศ ไตรมาสที่ 4/2561

Forthcoming issues;

The 4th quarter 2018 GDP

วันจันทร์ที่ 18 กุมภาพันธ์ 2562 เวลา 9:30 น.

9:30 a.m. Monday, February 18, 2019

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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