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Mr. Krisada Chinavicharana, Director-general of the Fiscal Policy Office, Spokesperson of the Ministry of Finance revealed that "The regional economy in August 2016 continually recovered. This was led by the North and the South of Thailand. Private consumption, especially durable goods consumption continued to expand as consumer's confidence showed improving sign. Likewise, capital expenditure remained a key factor to support the regional economic expansion. Moreover, income from tourism indicated a growing at satisfactory rate in many regions. Meanwhile, internal stability remained favorable." The details were summarized as follows:

The North: The economy showed moderate recovery signs, especially in private consumption and capital expenditure. Real VAT collection on domestic consumption expanded by 5.7 percent per year. Furthermore, the number of car and motorcycle registration ascent by 5.3 and 27.1 percent per year, respectively as consumer's confidence indicated an improvement. In addition, capital expenditure dramatically expanded by 43.2 percent per year. Similarly, private investment slowly recovered as the number of pick up registration and the number of permitted investment in built factory surged by 3.2 and 229.1 percent per year, respectively. On supply side, the number of visitors and income from visitors contributed to equally grow by 18.2 percent per year. However, agriculture sector showed slowing growth from declining in farming production and agricultural price resulting in a lower farmer's income. Meanwhile, internal stability remained satisfactory level. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as of July 2016) were stable at 1.1 percent and 0.8 percent of the North workforce, respectively.

The Northeast: The economy gradually recovered, particularly in durable goods consumption and private consumption. The number of car and motorcycle registration equally rose by 12.5 percent per year. This was supported by a sign of consumer's confidence improvement. Capital expenditure of the Northeast also substantially expanded by 31.8 percent per year. Moreover, private investment indicated to recover reflected from the number of pick up and truck registration as well as the number of permitted investment in built factory moderately went up by 7.5, 15.9 and 83.5 percent per year, respectively. The supply-side indicators strongly

grew from the tourism sector expansion. The number of visitors and income from visitors went up by 7.5 and 6.9 percent per year, respectively. However, agriculture sector dropped again due to declining in farming production and agricultural price. Internal stability remained favorable. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as of July 2016) were stable at 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent of the Northeast workforce, respectively.

The Central: The economy indicated a considerable recovery, specifically in private consumption and capital expenditure. Real VAT collection on domestic consumption slightly increased by 0.8 percent per year. In addition, the number of car and motorcycle registration contributed to noticeable expansion by 20.3 and 17.2 percent per year, respectively resulting from an improvement in consumer's confidence. Likewise, private investment, especially in equipment and machinery showed improving signs. This was supported by the number of pick up and truck registrations grow by 6.9 and 31.1 percent per year, respectively. Capital expenditure continued to expand by 84.5 percent per year. At the same time, the supply-side indicators showed a considerable recovery. Particularly, the number of visitors and income from visitors expanded by 7.2 and 15.2 percent per year, respectively. Nonetheless, agriculture sector reached to low level again by reason of a contraction in farming production and agricultural price. Internal stability continued to stay at desirable level. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as July 2016) were stable at 0.7 percent and 1.6 percent of the Central workforce, respectively.

The East: The economy continually improved, particularly in durable goods consumption and tourism sector. Private consumption constantly expanded. The number of car and motorcycle registration grew by 7.3 and 22.6 percent per year, respectively following from an improving consumer's confidence. Similarly, private investment showed an increasing signs reflected from the number of pick up and truck registration ascent by 0.2 and 30.6 percent per year, respectively. At the same time, the supply-side indicators strongly grew from the tourism expansion. The number of visitors and income from visitors surged by 40.9 and 67.2 percent per year, respectively. Agricultural sector also dramatically rose because of an increase in agricultural production price. This caused to higher farmer's income by 2.5 percent per year. Meanwhile, Internal stability continued to stay at favorable level. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as July 2016) were stable at 0.2 percent and 0.9 percent of the East workforce, respectively.

The West: The economy continued to recover, especially in durable goods consumption, while private consumption remained fragile. Real VAT collection on domestic consumption expanded by 6.2 percent per year. The number of car and motorcycle registration went substantially up by 42.3 and 21.9 percent per year, respectively due to increasing in consumer's confidence. Likewise, capital expenditure continually expanded by 51.4 percent per year. The supply-side indicators remained strong. The number of visitors and income from visitors contributed to increase by 3.3 and 4.8 percent per year, respectively. While, agriculture sector contracted again due to farming production and agricultural price. This resulted in lower farmer's income. Meanwhile, internal stability remained satisfactory level. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as of July 2016) were stable at 1.1 percent and 0.7 percent of the West workforce, respectively.

The South: The economy signaled moderately strong growth, specifically in consumption, investment, tourism and agricultural sectors. Real VAT collection on domestic consumption expanded by 7.9 percent per year. The number of car and motorcycle registration moderately grew by 14.8 and 27.9 percent per year, respectively as result of an increase in consumer's confidence. Furthermore, private investment, especially equipment and machinery indicated a gradual recovery. This reflected by the number of pick up and truck registration rose by 0.1 and 27.9 percent per year, respectively. Similarly, the supply-side indicators showed continually a positive signs, particularly in tourism sector. The number of visitors and income from visitors strongly rose by 13.4 and 19.9 percent per year, respectively. In addition, agriculture sector also ascent due to signs of improvement in farming production and agricultural price. This led to go remarkably up by 24.7 in farmer's income. Internal stability remained favorable. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as of July 2016) were stable at 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent of the South workforce, respectively.

Bangkok and vicinities: The economy gradually improved, particularly in private consumption and capital expenditure, although private investment and tourism sector remained vulnerable. The durable goods consumption continued to expand. The number of car and motorcycle registration went up by 1.2 and 22.6 percent per year, respectively resulting from higher consumer's confidence. However, private investment remained fragile. The number of pick up slowly grew by 2.3 percent per year and the number of permitted investment in built factory plummeted by -85.4 percent per year. However, the number of truck registration moderately increased by 11.9 percent per year and capital expenditure continued to soar by 73.1 percent per year. Meanwhile, the supply side was vulnerable due to contraction in tourism and agricultural sectors. Internal stability remained stayed at desirable level. Inflation rate and unemployment rate (as of July 2016) were stable at 0.3 percent and 0.8 percent of the Bangkok and vicinities workforce, respectively.