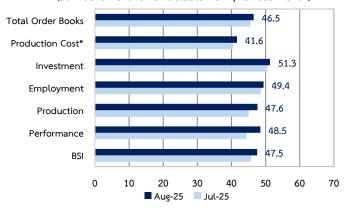


#### **Business Sentiment Index** index (50 = sentiment remains stable from previous month) 60 55 51.1 50 47.5 45 40 3-Month Expected 35 Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jul 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

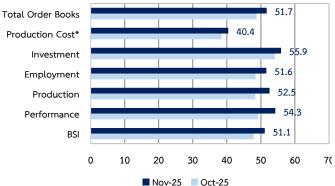
# Current Business Sentiment Index

#### (50 = sentiment remains stable from previous month)



#### 3-Month Expected Business Sentiment Index

(50 = sentiment remains stable from previous month)



<sup>\*</sup>Index value above 50 reflects reduction in production cost

# Key points:

■ In August, the Business Sentiment Index (BSI) increased mainly driven by the non-manufacturing sector. Likewise, the 3-month expected BSI rose across both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. However, the BSI has been on a downward trend since the beginning of 2025, indicating weak business sentiment, particularly in the non-manufacturing sector.

In August 2025, the BSI climbed to 47.5 following increases across all components after a sharp decline in the prior month, specifically in performance and production sub-components. The manufacturing index grew slightly, especially the electronic industry where respondents highlighted constant increases in performance and production sub-indices. This was in line with robust exports of semiconductors and computer components, on the back of rising demand from data centers and the electronics cycle. Meanwhile, other manufacturing businesses' confidence was stable from the previous month, except for the automotive industry where respondents' confidence declined markedly, especially in total order books and production sub-indices, due to unclear signs of recovery in car sales, particularly pickup trucks. Also, the non-manufacturing index edged up in nearly all businesses, particularly the notable improvement in performance and the number of services subindices, led by the hotel and restaurant sectors which benefited from the summer holiday of European tourists. However, some foreign tourists remained concerned about safety and the impact of tensions between Thailand and Cambodia. Moreover, the confidence of the construction sector rose from both public and non-residential groups such as factories in industrial estates.

The 3-month expected BSI rose to 51.1, driven by increases of all components, particularly in performance and production sub-components. The manufacturing index improved almost all businesses, led by the food and beverage industry, where the respondents reported higher performance, especially in frozen seafood due to export demand during the year-end festive season. Also, the automotive industry where production sub-indices surged from the upcoming Motor Expo event at the end of the year and the launch of new model. Similarly, the non-manufacturing index increased, led by the automotive retail trade along with the hotel and restaurant, and the passenger transportation sectors, where respondents reported better performance and total order books' sub-indices according to the tourism season and optimistic signs of a rebound in foreign tourist arrivals.

#### Notes:

Index =  $100 \times \{(1.0 \times \text{percentage of respondents indicating "improvement"}) + (0.5 \times \text{percentage of respondents indicating "stable"}) + (0 \times \text{percentage of respondents indicating "deterioration"})\}$ Interpretation of the index is as follows:

index = 50 indicates that the respondents' business sentiment remains stable from the previous month;

Index > 50 indicates that the respondents' business sentiment has improved from the previous month;

 $Index < 50 \ indicates \ that \ the \ respondents' \ business \ sentiment \ has \ deteriorated \ from \ the \ previous \ month.$ 

<sup>(1)</sup> The BSI was developed by the Bank of Thailand (BOT). The diffusion index is made up of six components: production, total order books, investment, production cost, performance, and employment. Each component is applied with equal weight to calculate the monthly composite index. Each component index is calculated according to the following formula:

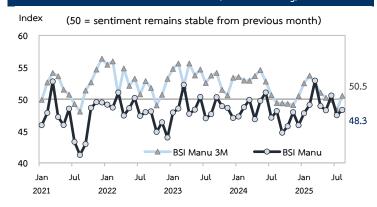
For this month, the survey had 689 respondents, or a response rate of 64.5 percent from a sample of large and medium-size firms that received the survey form.

<sup>3)</sup> The questionnaires were distributed during the first week of the survey month and compiled by the first working day of the following month.

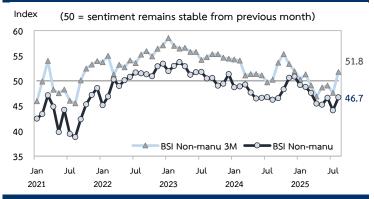
## Other sentiment indices:

- Even though the performance sentiment increased slightly from the previous month, the overall trend has continued to decline since the beginning of 2025, particularly in the non-manufacturing sector. This decline was led by the hotel and restaurant, trade, and real estate sectors, due to a significant decline in foreign tourist arrivals and deteriorated domestic demand amid signs of economic slowdown. Also, the liquidity sentiment in the nonmanufacturing sector showed a downward trend.
- Economic uncertainty was the primary concern for businesses. Although the proportion of respondents declined slightly from the previous month, specifically the export-related businesses, as Thailand's Reciprocal Tariffs are now comparable to neighboring countries, which limited the impact on export competitiveness. Meanwhile, the expected inflation for the next 12 months remained low at 2.2%, unchanged from last month.

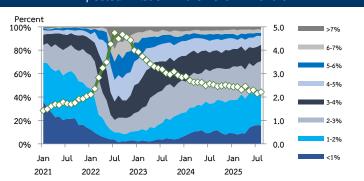
#### Business Sentiment Index (Manufacturing)



# Business Sentiment Index (Non-Manufacturing)

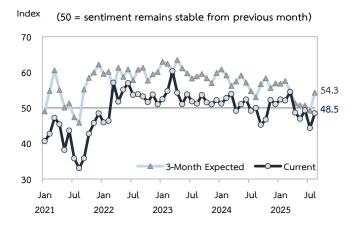


### Expected Inflation in the next 12 months

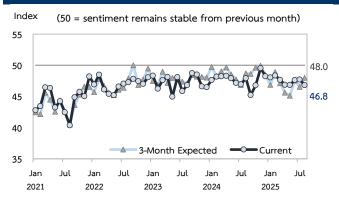


Percent	<1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	>7	Median
Aug-25	15.9	28.5	26.2	14.2	7.3	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.2
Jul-25	16.0	30.5	22.8	13.6	9.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2

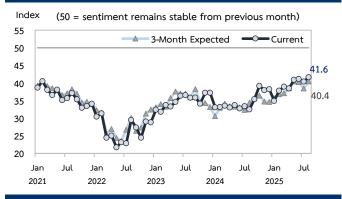
#### Performance Sentiment Index



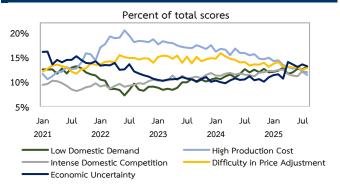
# Liquidity Sentiment Index



# Cost Sentiment Index



### Top constraints for doing business



Business Intelligence Division Monetary Policy Group 0-2283-6905, 0-2356-7861 1 September 2025