



BANK OF THAILAND

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Economic and Monetary Conditions

December 2023

Monetary Policy Group
January 2024

Note: This report and other related document can also be accessed at...

<https://www.bot.or.th/en/thai-economy.html>

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1. Executive Summary

The Thai economy slowed down from the previous quarter. Tourist expenditures and the value of merchandise exports, excluding gold, softened due to the subdued global demand together with structural factors, which negatively affected manufacturing production and private investment. Public spending also contracted from capital expenditures of the central government as well as investment from state-owned enterprises. Nevertheless, private consumption and activities in the service sector continued to improve and remained to be the key driver of the Thai economy.

On the economic stability front, headline inflation declined thanks to government's subsidy on benzene prices as well as lower global crude oil prices. Fresh food prices also declined due to higher output, while core inflation remained at a similar level. Although, the overall labor market conditions continued to improve from the previous quarter, a weaker sign in manufacturing employment was observed. The current account balance registered a lower surplus compared to the previous quarter, mainly from a smaller surplus in the trade balance.

Details of the economic conditions for December relative to the previous month are as follows:

The value of merchandise exports, excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, remained stable from the previous month. Several export categories decreased due to the subdued global demand, structural factors and the impact from drought. Exports of white rice to Indonesia and South Africa declined, following a lower rice output. Exports of machinery and equipment to Japan and the U.S. also deteriorated. Meanwhile, exports of chemical and petrochemical products continued to decrease as China shifted towards more domestic production as well as due to lower demand from ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, export of some categories improved, including both passenger and commercial vehicles to Australia, diesel to ASEAN, as well as hard disk drives (HDDs) to Hong Kong and China, owing to its delivery cycle.

Manufacturing production index, after seasonal adjustment, continued to decrease in several categories, especially in automobiles as financial institutions remained vigilant in providing auto loans as well as due to higher demands for imported electric vehicles. Production in petroleum products and hard disk drives also declined due to a gradual drawdown of inventory. Nevertheless, production of food and beverages increased, thanks to higher sugar production.

Private investment indicators, after seasonal adjustment, decreased from the previous month and were consistent with development in the manufacturing production and merchandise exports. Investment in machinery and equipment softened from lower imports of capital as well as lower numbers of registered commercial cars. Sales of domestic machinery and equipment, however, increased. Investment in construction also edged downward, following lower sales of construction materials, despite a higher outturn of permitted area for construction.

The value of merchandise imports, excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, declined from the previous month in all major categories, especially in 1) raw materials and intermediate goods, excluding fuel, due to lower imports of electronic parts from Taiwan, 2) fuels from lower imports of crude oil and 3) consumer goods from lower imports of mobile phones and electric vehicles from China, after being accelerated in the preceding period to accommodate the Motor Expo Exhibition 2023.

Private consumption indicators, after seasonal adjustment, were stable from the previous month. Spending in non-durable goods and services increased, which benefited from the government's measures on lower costs of living. Spending in durable goods, however, decreased, especially from sale of passenger cars. Meanwhile, factors supporting household spending continued to improve as reflected by increases in consumer confidence.

The number of foreign tourist arrivals, after seasonal adjustment, increased from the previous month, following a higher number of Asian tourists, especially Chinese tourists, which partly benefited from the visa exemption scheme. However, tourist arrivals from some countries, including tourists from Europe and the U.S., slightly slowed down after a good expansion in the preceding month. **Tourist expenditures** after seasonal adjusted, increased in line with the higher number of foreign tourists.

Public spending, excluding transfer payments, contracted from the same period last year from lower capital expenditures of the central government and lower investments by state-owned enterprises. The former was due to the delay in the disbursement of the 2024 fiscal budget, while the latter was due to a lower disbursement in energy and utility projects. Current expenditures, however, expanded from disbursement by educational agencies as well as spending on pension and medical expenses of public servants.

On the stability front, headline inflation declined from lower fresh food prices as production increased together with lower energy prices thanks to a decline in the global crude oil prices, while core inflation remained at a similar level. The labor market conditions remained stable, but a weaker sign of employment in the manufacturing sector was observed. The current account registered a surplus as trade balance improved, while the net services, income and transfers displayed a smaller deficit. As for exchange rates, the baht against the U.S. dollar, on average, appreciated as the market expected an end to the hiking interest rate cycle of the

2.1 Supply

Farm income contracted from the same period last year due mainly to lower agricultural production in oil palm, sugar cane, and rice. Manufacturing production continued to decrease from the previous month in several categories, including automotives, petroleum, and hard disk drives. Economic activities in the service sector remained close to the previous month. While tourism-related services continued to increase, trade and logistic of goods decreased in line with manufacturing production. Activities in the real estate sector decreased from the preceding quarter due to subdued domestic demand for residence in Bangkok and vicinity area.

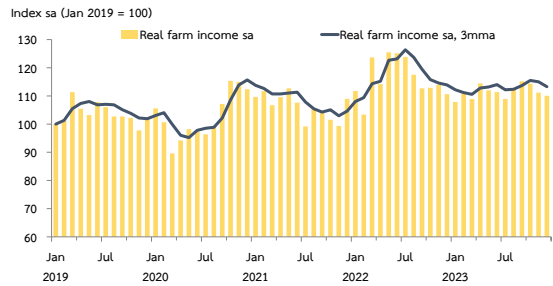
Agricultural sector

Nominal Farm Income

(%YoY)	2022	2023	2023					
			H1	H2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec
Nominal farm income ^P	13.3	-2.3	-1.9	-2.4	-2.3	-2.2	-3.8	-2.2
Agricultural production ^P	1.5	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-2.2	-2.8	-2.4
Agricultural price	11.6	-2.1	-3.3	-0.8	-1.6	0.1	-1.0	0.2

Note: Farm income does not include government subsidies and transfers. P = Preliminary data
Source: Office of Agricultural Economics and calculated by Bank of Thailand

Real Farm Income



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics and calculated by Bank of Thailand

Manufacturing sector

Manufacturing Production Index

(%YoY)	Share 2016 ^a	2022	2023 ^P	2023						%MoM sa
				H1	H2 ^P	Q3	Q4 ^P	Nov	Dec ^P	
Food & Beverages	20.3	2.1	-3.0	-1.9	-4.3	-2.0	-6.5	-6.3	-6.5	0.6
Automotives	13.8	11.5	-2.6	6.2	-10.3	-6.0	-14.4	-15.0	-20.9	-1.0
- Passenger Cars	4.7	0.7	13.4	33.1	-0.9	5.3	-6.4	-9.4	-10.7	-0.1
- Commercial Vehicles	7.2	18.1	-9.2	-3.1	-14.7	-10.6	-18.8	-17.1	-26.7	-0.8
- Engine	1.3	11.9	-4.7	-0.1	-9.0	-5.8	-12.3	-14.9	-18.6	-0.1
Petroleum	9.5	8.7	6.4	3.9	9.0	0.3	18.7	29.5	7.2	-0.1
Chemicals	9.1	-4.4	-2.2	-6.5	2.4	1.8	3.2	0.6	2.4	-0.1
Rubbers & Plastics	8.8	-1.1	-6.9	-7.1	-6.7	-9.9	-3.3	-3.0	-2.0	0.0
Cement & Construction	5.5	3.0	-3.4	-2.3	-4.6	-2.1	-7.0	-6.9	-7.6	0.0
IC & Semiconductors	5.5	1.3	-9.6	-3.7	-15.3	-14.9	-15.7	-16.5	-12.6	0.0
Electrical Appliances	3.8	-0.6	-5.8	-2.8	-9.5	-13.2	-5.4	-8.1	1.4	-0.1
Textiles & Apparels	3.5	-1.5	-22.0	-24.6	-19.2	-23.4	-14.6	-16.7	-13.3	-0.1
Hard Disk Drive	3.4	-29.1	-29.8	-34.0	-24.2	-29.0	-18.7	-1.1	-19.9	-0.1
Others	16.7	-5.3	-10.2	-12.5	-7.7	-9.6	-5.7	-6.1	-4.0	0.0
MPI	100	0.4	-5.1	-4.6	-5.7	-6.3	-5.1	-4.6	-6.3	-1.0
MPI sa Δ% from last period	100	-	-	-3.1	-2.2	1.1	-4.3	-1.9	-1.0	-
Capacity Utilization (SA)	-	62.8	59.1	60.0	58.0	59.1	57.0	57.2	56.2	-

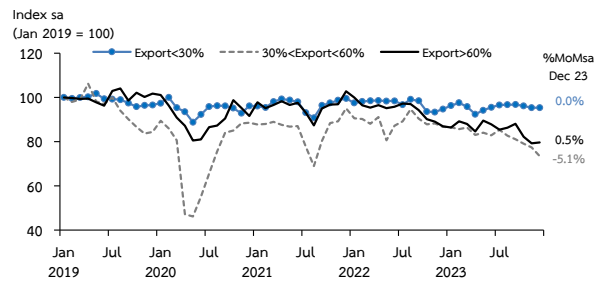
Note: The new MPI series are adjusted by the OIE (coverage and base year at 2016).
Production index of petroleum does not include the production of diesel B10 and B20.
R = 2021 Revision P = Preliminary data
Source: Office of Industrial Economics and seasonally adjusted by Bank of Thailand

Capacity Utilization (sa)

(%)	Share 2016 ^a	2022	2023 ^P	2023					
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 ^P	Nov	Dec ^P
Food & Beverages	20.3	54.4	52.4	53.5	51.8	53.1	51.0	51.0	51.0
Automotives	13.8	75.2	71.5	77.1	73.2	72.1	64.0	64.6	59.7
Petroleum	9.5	82.0	84.7	85.5	83.1	84.5	85.6	86.2	85.1
Chemicals	9.1	70.3	68.1	67.6	68.3	69.3	67.1	67.2	65.7
Rubbers & Plastics	8.8	49.9	45.7	46.5	45.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.7
Construction & Non-metal	5.5	61.6	59.6	60.3	59.1	60.3	58.8	58.8	58.7
IC & Semiconductors	5.5	77.5	66.3	69.2	68.3	65.2	62.7	62.6	63.5
Electrical Appliances	3.8	64.1	58.8	60.8	61.5	56.1	55.1	55.4	55.2
Textiles & Apparels	3.5	40.1	32.2	33.7	32.1	32.3	30.8	31.2	29.5
Hard Disk Drive	3.4	61.0	47.5	51.9	48.4	45.3	43.9	46.3	45.2
Others	16.7	54.7	49.8	51.2	49.6	49.5	48.6	48.6	48.5
CAPU sa	100.0	62.8	59.1	60.9	59.2	59.1	57.0	57.2	56.2

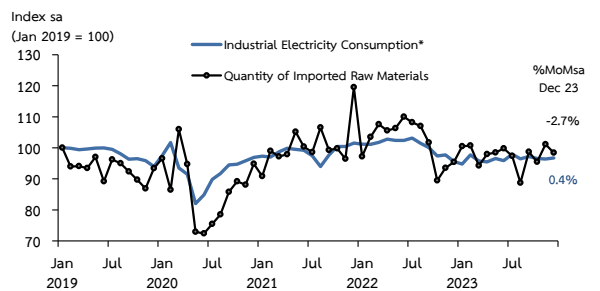
Note: The new Capacity Utilization series are adjusted by the OIE (coverage and base year at 2016).
R = 2021 Revision P = Preliminary data
Source: Office of Industrial Economics, calculated by Bank of Thailand

MPI Classified by Export Share



Sources: Office of Industrial Economics, calculated by Bank of Thailand

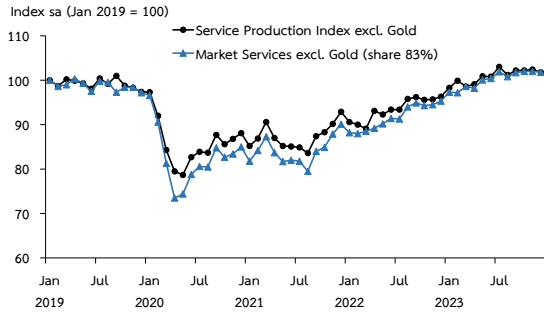
Other Indicators of Manufacturing Production



Note: * The latest data was estimated by Bank of Thailand.
Sources: NSO, OIE, Customs Department and seasonally adjusted by Bank of Thailand

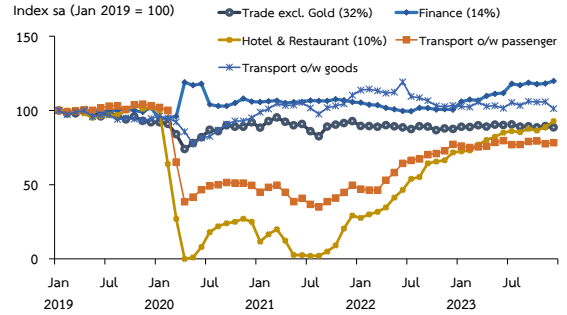
Service sector

Service Production Index (SPI)



Note: Latest data estimated by Bank of Thailand
 Market Services excluding gold covered all service sectors' economic activities except 1) Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security, 2) Education, 3) Health and Social Work, and 4) Gold trading activities.
 Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Ministry of Commerce, National Statistical Office, The Revenue Department, The Office of Industrial Economics, and Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Service Production Index (SPI) by Sectors



Note: Latest data estimated by Bank of Thailand
 Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), Ministry of Commerce, National Statistical Office, The Revenue Department, The Office of Industrial Economics, and Ministry of Tourism and Sports

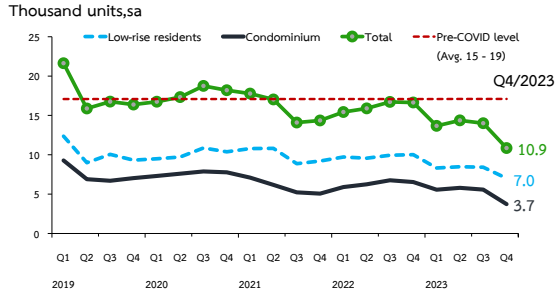
Service Production Index (SPI) by Sector

(%YoY)	Share (2016)	2022	2023 ^P	2023							%MoM sa
				H1	H2 ^P	Q3	Q4 ^P	Nov	Dec ^P		
Trade excl. Gold	32.2	-1.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	-0.9	
Transportation	7.7	19.8	8.3	13.7	3.5	4.3	2.8	3.1	-0.8	-1.2	
o/w Goods	2.5	6.6	-5.4	-9.6	-0.9	-3.0	1.2	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	
o/w Passenger	5.2	38.7	22.5	42.4	7.6	10.9	4.4	3.5	0.5	0.9	
Hotel & Restaurant	10.3	321.0	70.4	123.5	40.2	52.1	31.2	31.9	29.8	4.5	
Finance	14.0	-4.3	11.7	6.1	17.4	17.1	17.6	16.9	19.0	1.5	
Non-Market Services	17.0	-0.6	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.0	0.2	-2.9	
SPI	100.0	12.8	8.7	11.2	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	-0.5	
SPI excl. Gold	100.0	12.9	12.6	15.3	10.1	11.2	9.1	9.6	8.3	-0.6	
Market Services excl. Gold	83.0	16.0	14.7	17.9	11.7	7.8	6.8	10.7	9.7	-0.1	

Note: Share to total service in GDP
 Source: Bank of Thailand

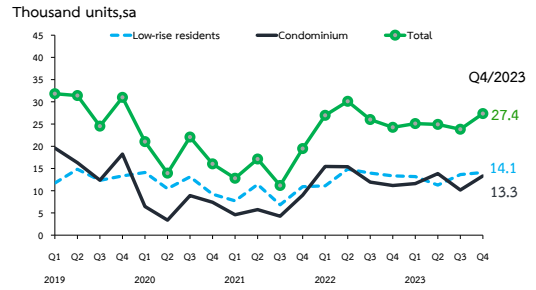
Real estate sector

New Mortgage Loans from Commercial Banks in Bangkok and Vicinity Area



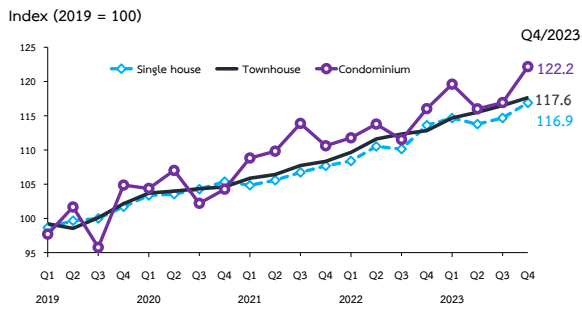
Source: Bank of Thailand

Newly Launched Properties in Bangkok and Vicinity Area



Source: Agency for Real Estate Affairs (AREA) and calculated by Bank of Thailand

Housing Price Index



Source: Mortgage loan reported by commercial banks and GHBank, calculated by Bank of Thailand

2.2 Domestic Demand

Private consumption indicators remained stable from the previous month as increases of spending in both non-durable goods and services were offset by a decline in durable consumption. Meanwhile, private investment indicators decreased in both machinery and equipment category as well as construction category. Public spending, excluding transfer payments, contracted from the same period last year from lower capital expenditures of the central government and the state-owned enterprises.

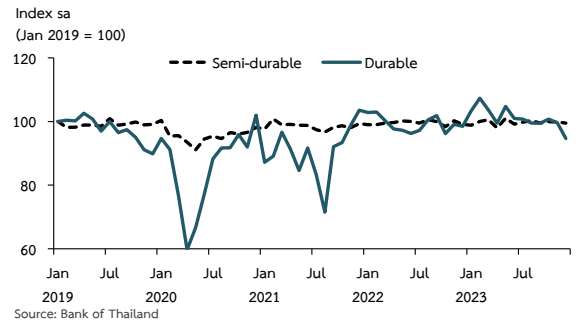
Private Consumption

Private Consumption Indicators (PCI)

%YoY	2022	2023 ^P	2023						%MoM sa
			H1	H2 ^P	Q3	Q4 ^P	Nov	Dec ^P	
Non-durables index	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.1
Semi-durables index	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	0.4	-0.4
Durables index	7.5	1.5	3.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	-4.4	-5.0
Services index	22.9	17.7	22.6	13.4	16.6	10.4	11.3	8.4	0.4
(less) Net tourist expenditure	1065.6	89.8	320.0	21.4	53.3	3.1	2.5	-1.3	2.0
PCI	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.3	5.9	0.1

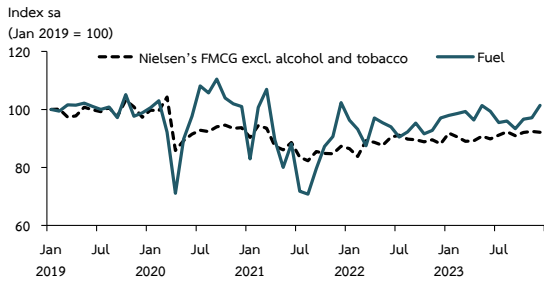
Note: %MoM is calculated from seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary Data Source: Bank of Thailand

Durable and Semi-durable Indices



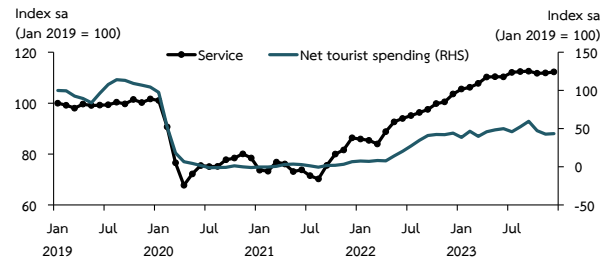
Source: Bank of Thailand

Nielsen's FMCG Index & Fuel Index



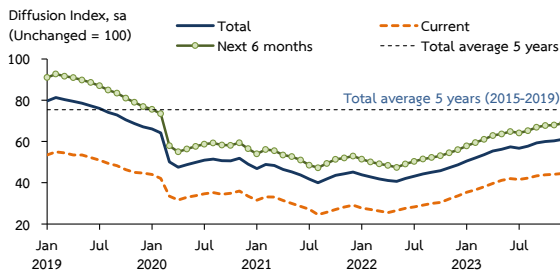
Source: The Nielsen company and Department of Energy Business, calculated by Bank of Thailand

Service Index* & Net Tourist Spending Index**



Note: * Comprises of the VAT on hotel and restaurant sector and the sale of transportation sector ** Expenditure of non-resident in Thailand subtracted by expenditure of resident abroad Source: Bank of Thailand

Consumer Confidence Index



Source: The University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, calculated by Bank of Thailand

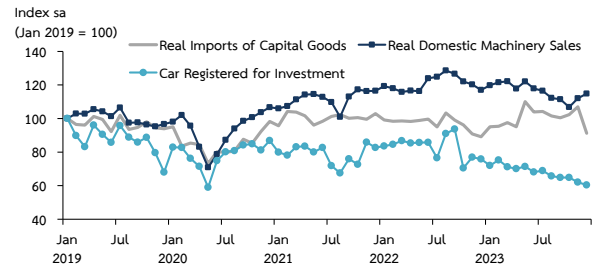
Private Investment

Private Investment Indicators

% YoY	2022	2023 ^P	2023							
			H1	H2 ^P	Q3	Q4 ^P	Nov	Dec ^P	%MoMsa	
Permitted Construction Area (4mma)	11.9	-2.4	-4.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-4.4	-1.9	0.4	
Construction Materials Index	3.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	1.0	-2.2	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1	
Real Imports of Capital Goods	-3.3	3.4	1.0	5.8	3.0	8.7	17.3	2.0	-14.7	
Real Domestic Machinery Sales	8.1	-3.6	1.7	-8.9	-10.3	-7.3	-7.0	-2.3	2.5	
Newly Registered Motor Vehicles for Investment	5.9	-18.2	-16.3	-20.5	-23.8	-16.2	-19.1	-20.5	-2.6	
Private Investment Index	-2.7	-1.3	-0.2	-2.4	-3.5	-1.5	0.4	-1.8	-2.4	

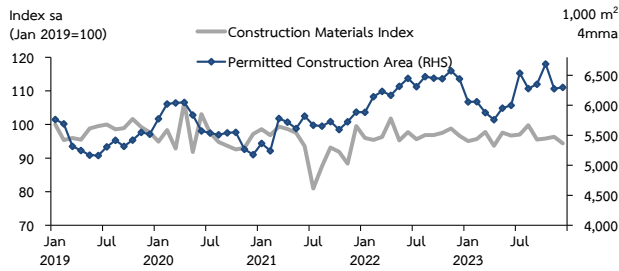
Note: %MoMsa is calculated from seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary Data
Source: Bank of Thailand

Investment in Machinery and Equipment



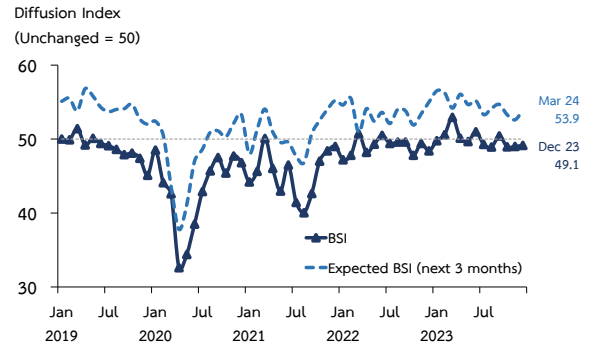
Note: All data is in real terms.
Source: Department of Land Transport, Customs Department, Revenue Department, calculated by Bank of Thailand

Investment in Construction



Note: All data is in real terms.
Source: NSO, Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning, calculated by Bank of Thailand

Business Sentiment Index



Source: Bank of Thailand

Fiscal position and public expenditure

Fiscal Position (Cash Basis)

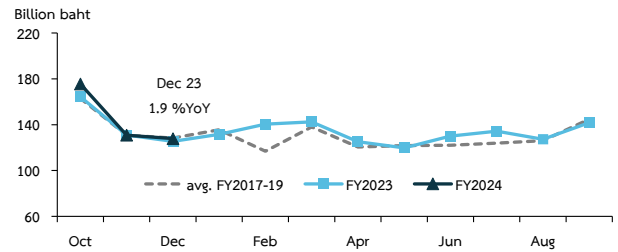
Billion baht	FY23	FY23				FY24	FY24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1 ^P	Nov
Budgetary B/L	-526	-345	-231	31	19	-330	-30	-55
Revenue	2,663	640	518	799	706	621	180	218
(%YoY)	(4.4)	(20.1)	(-9.4)	(1.6)	(7.0)	(-2.9)	(-15.6)	(-1.1)
Expenditure ^{1/}	3,189	984	750	768	687	951	210	273
(%YoY)	(4.4)	(1.0)	(13.1)	(7.9)	(-2.7)	(-3.4)	(-4.0)	(-2.0)
Non-Budgetary B/L	25	-37	-1	143	-80	55	1	52
Cash B/L (CG)	-501	-381	-232	174	-62	-274	-29	-4
Primary balance ^{2/}	-325	-299	-222	252	-56	-171	-21	85
Net Financing	416	130	54	-15	248	-55	-4	-51
Net Cash	-85	-252	-179	159	186	-329	-33	-55
Treasury B/L	539	372	194	353	539	210	264	210

Note: P = Preliminary data

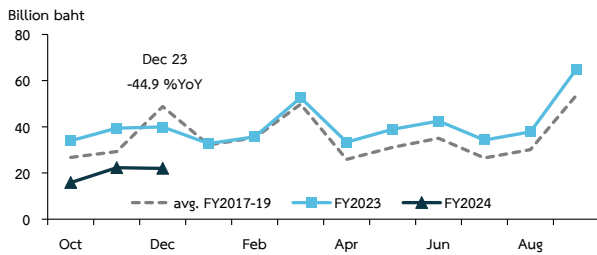
1/ Includes cash payments for operating and purchase of non-financial assets, except loan repayments

2/ Excludes interest payment

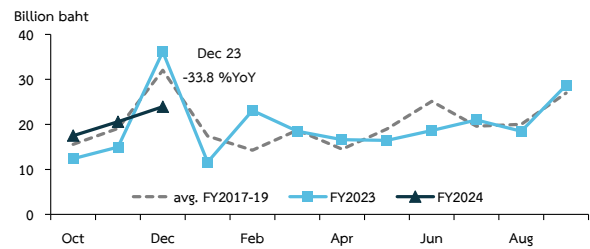
Central Government Current Expenditure
(Excl. Subsidies/Grants and Other)



Central Government Capital Expenditure
(Excl. Subsidies/Grants and Other)



State Owned Enterprises Capital Expenditure

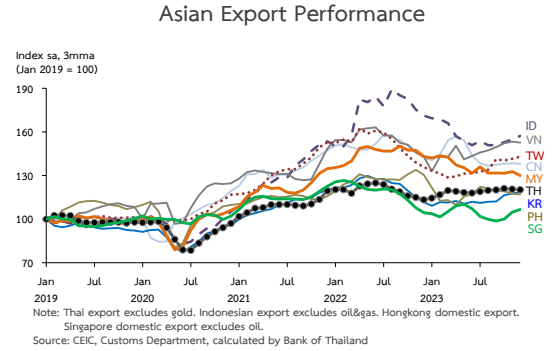
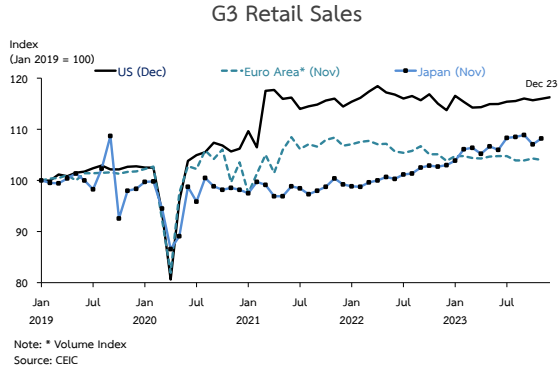


Source: Comptroller General's Department, Fiscal Policy Office and Bank of Thailand

2.3 The Global Economy and External Sector

The value of merchandise exports excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, remained close to the previous month. Tourist expenditures after seasonal adjusted, increased, which were consistent with higher numbers of tourist, especially tourists from China, South Korea, and Malaysia. The current account registered a surplus as trade balance improved while the net services, income and transfer balance displayed a smaller deficit.

The global economy



External sector

Export Value

Nov 2023 = 23.1 Bn USD (3.9%YoY) Dec 2023 = 22.4 Bn USD (3.0%YoY)
Excl. Gold = 22.8 Bn USD (3.6%YoY) Excl Gold = 22.0 Bn USD (1.3%YoY)

%YoY	Share 2022	2022	2023	2022		2023								%MoM sa
				H1	H2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec			
Agriculture	6.9	1.0	3.8	9.9	-8.2	6.0	-3.0	10.6	5.3	12.5	-10.0	-14.2		
Fishery	0.6	-2.1	-8.5	2.8	-6.3	-13.2	-0.4	-16.4	-3.3	-6.5	-0.3	6.2		
Manufacturing	88.9	4.8	-1.1	10.4	-0.5	-2.0	-5.4	-1.0	4.7	4.2	3.9	1.0		
Agro-manufacturing	13.7	6.5	-3.8	10.3	2.8	0.6	-8.2	-7.5	0.5	-1.1	0.3	-0.2		
Electronics	11.9	3.7	-3.7	9.3	-1.2	-8.1	-6.1	-5.1	4.9	8.1	5.4	2.9		
Electrical Appliances	9.2	2.7	4.0	3.3	2.1	4.6	9.3	2.1	-0.1	1.4	-2.0	-0.8		
Automotive	14.3	-1.0	7.6	-4.8	2.9	10.3	5.3	13.5	1.5	-4.7	2.0	8.3		
Machinery & Equipment	8.3	6.3	-0.8	7.2	5.4	-0.6	-1.5	0.8	-1.8	2.7	-10.7	-7.2		
Petroleum Related	12.2	1.5	-10.4	19.8	-14.1	-15.7	-23.2	-9.6	13.5	11.0	13.3	-0.5		
Total (BOP Basis)	100.0	5.4	-1.7	11.8	-0.7	-3.8	-5.0	-2.0	4.6	3.9	3.0	0.7		
Excl. Gold	4.3	-1.4	9.6	-0.8	-1.6	-5.1	-1.8	3.5	3.6	1.3	-0.1	-0.1		
Excl. Gold & Petroleum Related	4.7	-0.1	8.1	1.3	0.5	-2.2	-0.7	2.3	2.7	-0.1	0.0			

Note: Data above are recorded by custom basis, except total export value which is recorded by BOP basis.
Custom basis considers recording as goods pass through Customs, while BOP basis considers changes in ownership between residents and non-residents.
%MoMsa calculated from seasonally adjusted data, using data since 2007 (subject to revision).
Source: Compiled from Customs Department's data

Import Value

Nov 2023 = 23.3 Bn USD (9.5%YoY) Dec 2023 = 20.0 Bn USD (-1.7%YoY)
Excl. Gold = 22.4 Bn USD (9.1%YoY) Excl. Gold = 19.5 Bn USD (-0.5%YoY)

%YoY	Share 2022	2022	2023	2022		2023								%MoM SA
				H1	H2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec			
Consumer	11.9	6.5	8.5	8.0	5.1	11.6	6.4	6.4	9.6	17.5	-3.8	-3.8		
Raw material & Intermediate	66.5	16.4	-7.1	27.2	6.7	-2.5	-13.2	-14.0	3.5	6.1	-2.2	-4.1		
o/w Fuel	19.2	55.5	-10.6	83.3	34.7	1.8	-16.9	-25.4	4.1	12.7	-3.4	-6.0		
o/w Raw mat & Interm excl. Fuel	47.3	5.7	-5.7	13.7	-1.9	-4.1	-11.7	-8.8	3.3	3.7	-1.6	-3.3		
Capital	16.7	2.1	6.7	7.9	-3.2	0.8	7.5	7.0	11.8	17.3	-0.5	-5.6		
Others	5.0	21.4	-22.5	-14.4	70.9	-13.5	-13.3	-47.7	3.8	16.1	-22.3	-35.8		
Total (BOP Basis)	100.0	14.0	-3.1	19.1	9.3	0.5	-6.6	-10.7	6.1	9.5	-1.7	-3.9		
Excl. Gold	13.4	-2.1	20.7	6.7	1.1	-6.3	-8.0	6.2	9.1	-0.5	-2.2			
Excl. Gold & Fuel	5.9	0.2	10.9	1.1	1.0	-3.3	-3.0	6.8	8.3	0.3	-1.2			

Note: Data above are recorded by custom basis, except total Import value which is recorded by BOP basis.
Custom basis considers recording as goods pass through Customs, while BOP basis considers changes in ownership between residents and non-residents.
%MoMsa calculated from seasonally adjusted data, using data since 2007 (subject to revision).
Source: Compiled from Customs Department's data

Balance of payments

Balance of Payments

Billion USD	2022 ^P	2023 ^F	2022 ^F				2023							
			H1	H2	H1 ^F	H2 ^F	Q1 ^F	Q2 ^F	Q3 ^F	Q4 ^F	Nov ^F	Dec ^F		
Trade Balance	13.5	17.0	10.3	3.3	8.1	8.8	4.5	3.6	5.4	3.5	-0.2	2.3		
Exports (f.o.b.)	285.2	280.2	147.5	137.6	141.0	139.2	70.3	70.7	70.4	68.8	23.1	22.4		
%YoY	5.4	-1.7	11.8	-0.7	-4.4	1.2	-3.8	-5.0	-2.0	4.6	3.9	3.0		
Imports (f.o.b.)	271.6	263.2	137.2	134.4	132.9	130.4	65.8	67.0	65.0	65.4	23.3	20.0		
%YoY	14.0	-3.1	19.1	9.3	-3.2	-3.0	0.5	-6.6	-10.7	6.1	9.5	-1.7		
Net Services, Income & Transfers	-29.3	-10.4	-19.5	-9.8	-5.7	-4.7	-1.0	-4.7	-2.8	-1.9	-1.1	-0.2		
Current Account	-15.7	6.6	-9.2	-6.6	2.4	4.1	3.5	-1.1	2.6	1.5	-1.2	2.1		
Capital and Financial Account	7.1		3.2	3.9	-4.4		-0.6	-3.8	-4.0					
Overall Balance	-10.2	2.6	-7.4	-2.9	-0.6	3.2	2.7	-3.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.5		

Note: P = preliminary data, E = estimated data
Source: Bank of Thailand

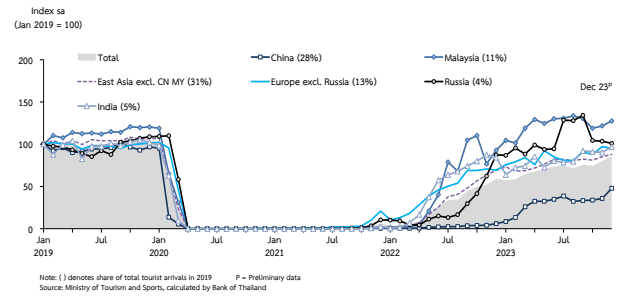
Foreign tourist arrivals

Inbound Tourists by Country of Origin

Thousand persons* (Share in 2019)	2019 (Pre-COVID)	2022	2023	2022 ^F				2023 ^F											
				H1	H2	H1	H2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Nov	Dec						
China (27.9%)	11,138.7	258.6	3,521.1	52.5	206.1	1,443.1	2,078.0	517.3	925.8	1,050.4	1,027.5	310.3	425.9						
Malaysia (10.7%)	4,274.5	1,949.5	4,626.4	221.1	1,728.4	2,139.9	2,486.6	956.2	1,183.7	1,198.0	1,288.6	393.0	547.2						
East Asia ex. China & Malaysia (30.7%)	12,256.8	3,717.9	9,252.4	541.6	3,176.3	4,210.8	5,041.7	2,011.5	2,199.2	2,543.1	2,498.5	822.9	945.4						
Russia (3.7%)	1,481.8	429.4	1,482.6	71.0	358.4	791.6	691.0	566.7	224.9	200.2	490.8	177.5	205.8						
Europe ex. Russia (12.6%)	5,243.5	2,211.7	4,479.6	572.1	1,639.6	2,190.5	2,289.2	1,438.6	751.8	872.8	1,416.4	483.2	610.3						
India (4.9%)	1,965.9	964.3	1,630.2	200.8	763.5	749.0	881.2	351.1	397.9	417.1	464.1	150.7	161.6						
US (2.8%)	1,134.6	438.8	926.4	102.5	336.3	448.9	477.5	226.4	222.5	229.8	247.7	86.8	84.2						
Others (6.6%)	2,420.5	1,095.0	2,231.3	291.1	803.8	991.8	1,239.5	460.5	531.3	577.9	661.6	212.7	280.8						
Total (non sa)	39,916.3	11,065.2	28,150.0	2,052.8	9,012.5	12,965.4	15,184.6	6,528.2	6,437.2	7,089.3	8,095.4	2,637.1	3,261.3						
%YoY	4.6	2,486.1	154.4	4,975.2	2,226.3	531.6	68.5	1,237.4	311.4	97.9	49.1	53.2	45.5						
%HoHsa, %QoQsa, MoMsa				500.5	317.4	43.5	17.5	12.5	17.1	4.5	8.5	7.3	7.3						

Note: * Non seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary data
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Tourists Classified by Nationality



2.4 Monetary and Financial Conditions

Total corporate financing remained at a similar level from the previous month due to higher corporate financing in the equity and bond markets, while business credits declined. On the exchange rates, the baht against the US dollar, on average, appreciated as the Federal Reserve signaled an end to the rate hike cycle as well as a rate cut prospect in 2024.

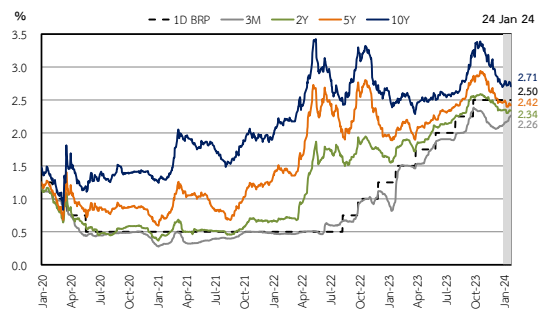
Interest rates

Commercial Bank Interest Rates*

% p.a	2020	2021				2022				2023				2024
		H1	H2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Dec	24 Jan	
12-month deposit rate														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks**	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.5	0.98	1.15	1.40	1.49	1.65	1.65	1.65	
Average of other Thai banks	0.89	0.81	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.93	1.04	1.26	1.48	1.68	1.89	1.89	1.89	
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary***	0.56	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.72	0.80	1.03	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.16	
MLR														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks	5.36	5.36	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.55	6.00	6.56	7.00	7.04	7.25	7.25	7.25	
Average of other Thai banks	6.69	6.59	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	7.19	7.67	8.00	8.00	8.22	8.22	8.22	
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary	6.84	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.76	6.89	7.13	7.21	7.24	7.24	7.24	
MRR														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks	6	6.04	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.13	6.30	6.81	7.20	7.24	7.45	7.45	7.45	
Average of other Thai banks	7.09	7.09	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.74	8.11	8.49	8.49	8.76	8.76	8.76	
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary	7.93	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.91	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.16	

* End of Period
 ** Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai Bank, Kasikorn Bank, Siam Commercial Bank, Bank of Ayudhya and TMBThanachart Bank since July 2021
 *** Excludes Citibank since June 2023
 Source: Bank of Thailand

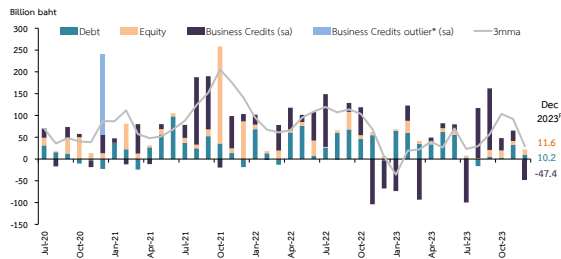
Government Bond Yields



Sources: Bank of Thailand and ThaiBMA

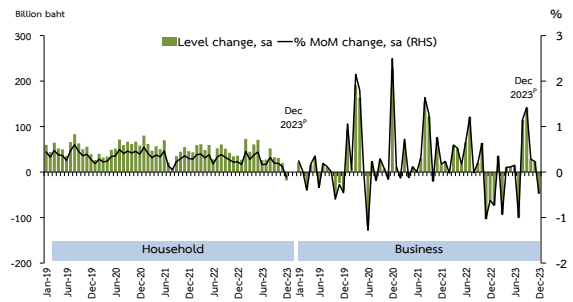
Corporate financing

Changes in Total Corporate Financing



Note: (1) Business credits : net changes in outstanding loans extended by other depository corporations, other financial corporations, non-residents and others;
 (2) Debt : net changes in outstanding bonds (par value) excludes SOE and Rehabilitation bonds;
 (3) Equity : new issuance at par value
 Sources: Bank of Thailand, ThaiBMA, SET
 * A large corporate's foreign borrowing for business acquisition purpose

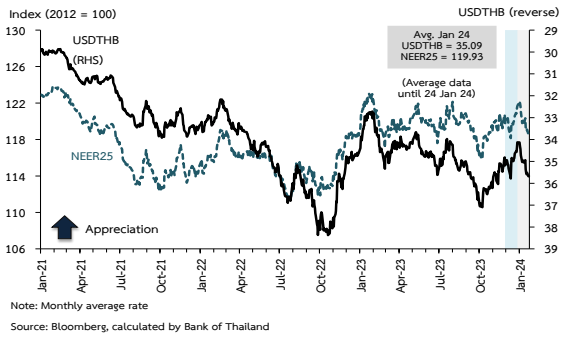
Net Changes in Outstanding Loans



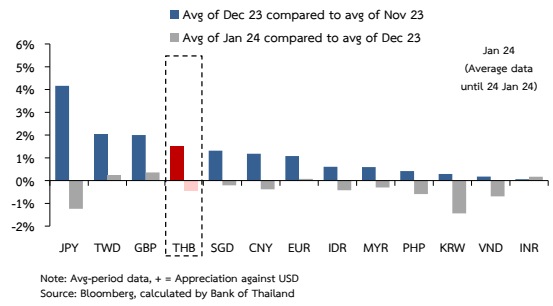
Note: net changes in outstanding loans extended by other depository corporations, other financial corporations, non-residents and others.

Exchange rates

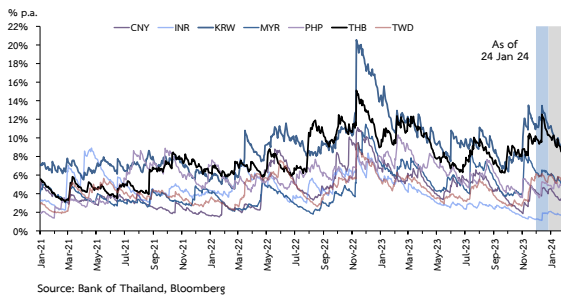
Exchange Rates



Exchange Rate Movement



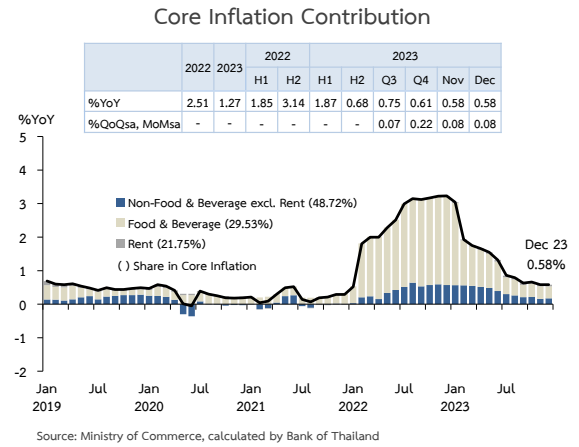
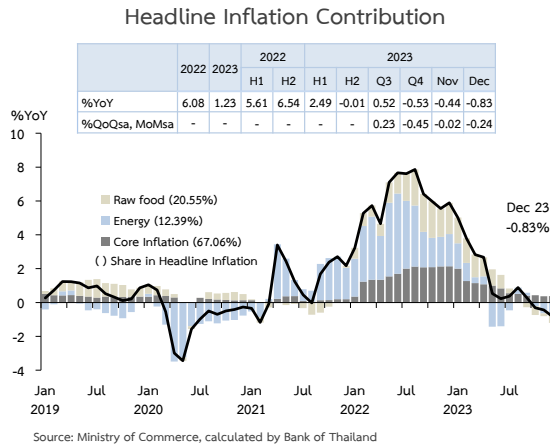
Regional Exchange Rate Volatility



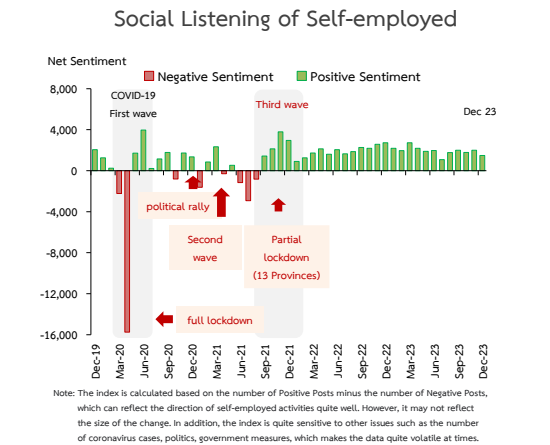
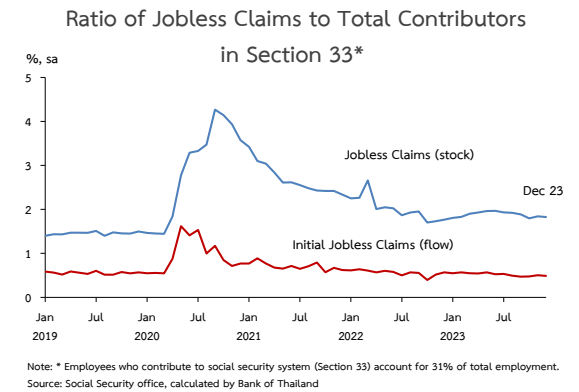
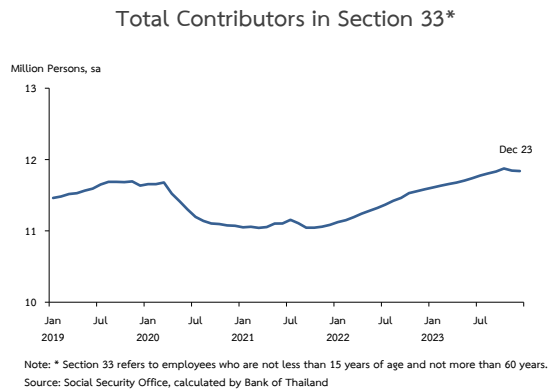
2.5 Financial Stability

Headline inflation declined from lower fresh food and energy prices. Fresh food prices decreased due to increased supply as well as a high base last year in vegetable prices. Energy inflation also declined in line with the global crude oil prices. Core inflation remained unchanged. The labor market condition remained stable with higher number of insured persons from the service sector in the social security system being offset by a lower number from those of the manufacturing sector.

Inflation



Labor market



3. Link to related statistics and contents

■ Agricultural sector

Agricultural prices: [Agricultural prices](#)

Agricultural production: [Agricultural products](#)

More information: Office Of Agricultural Economics www.oae.go.th

■ Manufacturing sector

Manufacturing production: [Manufacturing production index \(MPI\)](#)

Capacity utilization rate: [Capacity utilization rate](#)

More information: Office of Industrial Economics <http://www.oie.go.th/view/1/Home/EN-US>

■ Real estate sector

Property Indicators: [Property Indicators \(EC_EI_009_S2\)](#)

More information: Real Estate Information Center www.reic.or.th/

■ Public finance

Central government revenue: [Government revenue](#)

Central government expenditure (GFSM2001): [Government expenditure \(EC_PF_011\)](#)

Fiscal Position (GFSM2001): [Fiscal position in cash basis \(EC_PF_009\)](#)

More information: Fiscal Policy Office www.fpo.go.th

■ Labor market

Labor force survey: [Labor force survey \(EC_RL_009_S4\)](#)

Employment: [Number of employed persons classified by occupation \(EC_RL_012\)](#)

Average wage: [Average wage classified by industry \(EC_RL_014_S2\)](#)

More information: National Statistical Office www.nso.go.th

■ Inflation

Inflation: [Consumer price index \(CPI\)](#)

More information: Bureau of Trade and Economic Indices www.price.moc.go.th

■ Other reports of Monetary Policy Group, Bank of Thailand

Monthly report on Business Sentiment Index: [Business Sentiment Index](#)

Quarterly report on Business Outlook: [Business Outlook Report](#)

Quarterly report on Credit Condition: [Senior Loan Officer Survey](#)

Contact

Agricultural sector	Sectoral Analysis Division	0 2283 6637
Manufacturing sector	Sectoral Analysis Division	0 2283 5650
Service sector	Sectoral Analysis Division	0 2356 7300
Real estate sector	Macro Surveillance Team 1-2	0 2356 7096
Private consumption	Macroeconomics Team 1-2	0 2283 5647
Private investment	Macroeconomics Team 1-2	0 2283 5639
Public finance	Public Finance Team	0 2356 7877
The global economy	International Economics Division	0 2283 5147
External sector and balance of payments	Balance of Payment Division	0 2283 6726
Monetary and financial conditions	Monetary Policy Strategy Division	0 2283 6186
Inflation	Macro Surveillance Team 1-2	0 2283 7090
Labor market	Sectoral Analysis Division	0 2283 5645
Financial Stability	Macro Surveillance Team 1-2	0 2356 7098
Financial Position	Macro Surveillance Team 1-2	0 2356 7098
External stability	Balance of Payment Division	0 2283 5636