



BANK OF THAILAND

A large, intricate, light-colored watermark in the center of the page, resembling a traditional Thai pattern or a stylized floral motif.

Economic and Monetary Conditions

August 2024

Monetary Policy Group
September 2024

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

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

Content

1	Executive Summary	1
2	The Thai Economy	3
2.1	Supply	3
	Agricultural sector	
	Manufacturing sector	
	Service sector	
2.2	Domestic Demand	5
	Private consumption	
	Private investment	
	Fiscal position and public expenditure	
2.3	The Global Economy and External Sector	8
	The global economy	
	External sector	
	Balance of payments	
	Foreign tourist arrivals	
2.4	Monetary and Financial Conditions	10
	Interest rates	
	Corporate financing	
	Exchange rates	
2.5	Financial Stability	12
	Inflation	
	Labor market	
	External stability	
	Stability and financial condition of corporate sector	
3	Link to related statistics and contents	15

1. Executive Summary

The overall Thai economic activity remained at a similar level compared to the previous month. Private consumption slightly increased, mainly in non-durables. Merchandise exports improved across several categories, although some of these improvements were temporary. Government spending expanded, driven by both current and investment expenditures from the central government, as well as investments by state-owned enterprises. However, the tourism sector slowed down due to a decrease in foreign tourist arrivals, following a period of good expansion. Meanwhile, private investment declined, particularly in machinery and equipment. Industrial production also contracted, partly due to accelerated activity in the previous period and high inventory levels across several categories.

On the economic stability front, headline inflation decreased from the previous month, mainly due to lower energy inflation, driven by both the high base effect from last year and the decline in gasoline prices in line with global oil prices. However, core inflation increased, primarily due to higher prices of prepared food. The current account registered a larger surplus from an improvement in the trade balance as a result of lower imports, while the deficit in the services, income, and transfers slightly widened from the previous month. Labor market conditions improved overall, supported by higher employment in both the manufacturing and services sectors.

Details of the economic conditions in August 2024 compared to the previous month are as follows:

Private consumption indicators, after seasonal adjustment, slightly increased from the previous month, driven by higher spending on non-durables, particularly fuel as gasoline prices declined. Spending on durable goods contracted, as reflected by lower sales of passenger cars and pickup trucks, as well as fewer new motorcycle registrations. Spending in the service category also slightly decreased, consistent with the decline in the number of tourists. Consumer confidence continued to decline, reflecting concerns over high living costs, sluggish economic growth, and the flood situation.

The value of merchandise exports, excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, increased from the previous month across several categories. This improvement was partly due to accelerated exports of agricultural and agro-manufacturing products to trading partners experiencing supply shortages, particularly rubber and sugars, which saw higher exports to India and Cambodia, respectively. Additionally, automotive exports to the Middle East accelerated due to the delivery cycle of some exporters. However, exports in certain categories declined from the previous month, including solar cells to the U.S., which were impacted by trade retaliation measures, and petroleum to China, following a surge in the previous period.

Government spending, excluding transfers, expanded from the same period last year, driven by both current and investment expenditures by the central government. Current expenditures increased due to disbursements for pensions, medical expenses, and compensation of public servants. Investment spending expanded due to disbursements for transportation and irrigation infrastructure projects. Investment by state-owned enterprises also increased, mainly driven by infrastructure and transportation projects.

The number of foreign tourists, after seasonal adjustment, decreased from the previous month, particularly those from China and Malaysia, following strong arrivals in previous periods. However, the number of tourists from certain countries, such as Japan and India, increased. Tourism revenue, after seasonal adjustment, remained stable from the previous month, primarily due to higher spending per trip.

Private investment indicators, after seasonal adjustment, decreased, particularly in machinery and equipment, as reflected by lower imports of capital goods, a decline in sales of domestic machinery and equipment, and fewer registrations of commercial vehicles. Construction investment, however, increased slightly due to higher sales of construction materials, particularly concrete blocks and precast concrete slabs, while the permitted area for residential construction decreased. Business confidence in investment remained stable from the previous month.

The value of merchandise imports, excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, decreased from the previous month across all major categories. This included lower imports of 1) raw materials and intermediate goods, particularly fuel and electronic components from Taiwan, 2) capital goods excluding aircraft, mainly computer imports from Taiwan after a strong import in the previous period, and 3) consumer goods, notably mobile phones from China and Vietnam as well as pharmaceutical products, which had accelerated in the previous month.

The manufacturing production Index, after seasonal adjustment, contracted from the previous month, driven by declines in 1) the automotive sector, especially the production of pickup trucks and passenger cars for the domestic market, 2) the rubber and plastic sector, particularly rubber gloves, which had accelerated in the previous month, and 3) the electrical appliance sector, following a period of good expansion due to hot weather. In addition, inventory levels in several product categories remained high. Nevertheless, production of certain goods, such as canned fish and sugar, increased from the previous month, mainly for export.

Regarding economic stability, headline inflation decreased from the previous month, largely due to lower energy inflation, driven by both the high base effect from last year and lower gasoline prices in line with global oil prices. However, core inflation increased, particularly in food category, as prices of prepared food continued to rise. Labor market conditions improved overall, with higher employment in both the manufacturing and service sectors, in line with a decline in the ratio of jobless claims to total insured persons in the social security system. The current account registered a larger surplus due to an improvement in the trade balance resulting from lower imports, while the deficit in services, income, and transfers widened slightly from the previous month, driven by higher intellectual property-related expenses. As for private sector financing, the outstanding amount of business funding decreased from the previous month due to lower bond issuance in the petrochemical and construction sectors, following a large issuance in the preceding period, and as businesses awaited clarity on the direction of interest rate. Meanwhile, net business loans declined, particularly in the manufacturing, utilities, and construction sectors. However, business financing through the equity market increased slightly, particularly for large corporates in the transportation and construction sectors. As for exchange rates, the baht appreciated against the U.S. dollar on average, due to 1) an upward adjustment in market expectations for policy rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve, owing to weaker-than-expected U.S. economic and inflation data, 2) the appreciation of regional currencies, particularly the Japanese yen, following a higher-than-expected interest rate hike by the Bank of Japan, and 3) upward pressures from rising gold prices.

2.1 Supply

Farm income expanded from the same period last year from both higher prices and output. Meanwhile, manufacturing production decreased from the previous month in several categories, especially in automotives. Economic activities in the service sector decreased from the previous month from service activities related to the manufacturing sector such as trade and transportation, while activities in tourism-related sectors also decreased, following a lower number of Thai and foreign tourist arrivals.

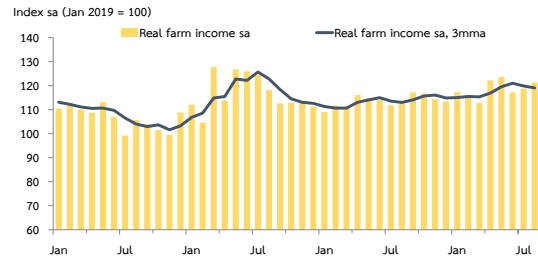
Agricultural sector

Nominal Farm Income

(%YoY)	2023	2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug
Nominal farm income ^P	-0.7	0.8	-3.5	-0.9	1.2	2.3	8.7	8.2	8.1
Agricultural production ^P	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.4	-2.7	-1.9	0.4	1.3
Agricultural price	-2.1	-1.1	-5.2	-1.7	-0.2	5.2	10.9	7.7	6.7

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

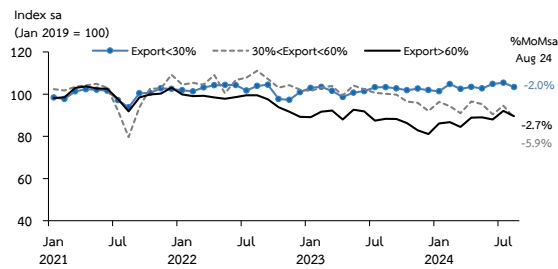
Manufacturing sector

Manufacturing Production Index

(%YoY)	Share 2021 ^R	2022	2023	2023				2024				%MoM sa
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	
Food & Beverages	20.6	21.5	-1.9	0.4	-2.9	-0.4	-5.0	1.0	7.4	6.2	3.9	-0.8
Automotives	11.3	13.0	0.8	11.9	7.6	-3.7	-10.1	-16.3	-13.4	-10.8	-18.0	-9.1
- Passenger Cars	4.0	5.2	20.9	48.6	30.3	12.5	2.9	-6.7	-4.2	-2.1	-6.9	-4.7
- Commercial Vehicles	6.1	6.7	-9.7	-3.3	-2.8	-12.7	-18.8	-23.7	-20.1	-17.6	-27.7	-13.2
- Engine	0.6	0.6	-2.9	0.3	2.9	-4.6	-9.5	-20.6	-12.4	-14.0	-16.1	-4.3
Petroleum	10.8	13.4	8.6	10.6	2.0	1.7	21.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	-0.9
Chemicals	10.0	9.6	-1.8	-6.5	-5.0	1.5	3.7	1.1	3.7	3.5	3.1	-0.5
Rubbers & Plastics	8.9	9.0	-2.4	-1.2	-4.9	-5.2	1.7	-0.5	-0.2	7.1	1.5	-5.3
Cement & Construction	5.4	5.6	-3.4	-1.2	-5.0	-0.7	-6.7	-7.0	-7.9	-8.7	-8.8	-1.2
IC & Semiconductors	5.3	4.6	-13.6	-8.9	-5.8	-20.2	-19.0	-17.2	-18.8	-12.3	-11.8	-4.0
Electrical Appliances	4.4	4.1	-7.5	-5.4	-4.6	-13.8	-7.2	-2.2	6.4	12.8	2.5	-5.5
Textiles & Apparels	3.5	2.8	-22.3	-22.2	-23.1	-26.3	-17.0	-10.2	-5.0	5.1	2.6	-1.4
Hard Disk Drive	3.6	1.8	-29.8	-37.7	-29.6	-28.7	-18.5	-16.7	0.3	23.1	18.8	-0.3
Others	16.2	14.6	-9.0	-9.2	-13.1	-8.7	-4.8	-0.6	2.8	4.7	-2.3	-4.0
MPI	100	100	-3.8	-2.1	-4.9	-5.2	-2.9	-3.6	-0.2	1.6	-1.9	-3.0
MPI sa Δ% from last period	100	-	-	1.8	-1.5	0.2	-3.0	0.9	1.3	2.4	-3.0	-
Capacity Utilization (SA)	-	63.6	59.6	61.5	60.0	59.3	57.7	57.8	59.1	60.2	58.9	-

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

MPI Classified by Export Share



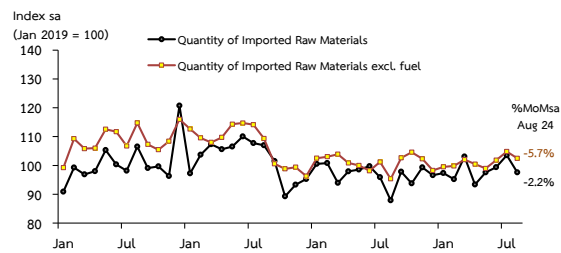
Sources: Office of Industrial Economics, calculated by Bank of Thailand

Capacity Utilization (sa)

(%)	Share 2021 ^R	2023	2023				2024			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug
Food & Beverages	20.6	52.1	52.5	51.3	53.0	51.5	53.0	54.2	54.9	54.5
Automotives	11.3	69.4	75.6	72.3	68.8	61.1	57.6	60.8	60.8	54.4
Petroleum	10.8	84.7	85.3	84.5	84.9	84.2	83.7	86.6	88.9	89.6
Chemicals	10.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	68.4	67.3	65.7	68.2	68.8	69.0
Rubbers & Plastics	8.9	55.4	56.6	55.7	54.3	55.0	54.8	55.1	58.8	55.7
Construction & Non-metal	5.4	56.8	57.3	57.0	57.0	56.0	55.6	53.7	53.9	54.6
IC & Semiconductors	5.3	62.6	68.0	64.3	60.0	58.2	58.2	57.1	58.1	58.7
Electrical Appliances	4.4	54.8	57.4	55.8	53.0	53.0	54.0	56.6	57.1	55.3
Textiles & Apparels	3.5	40.0	41.7	40.5	39.1	38.4	39.6	40.8	41.2	42.0
Hard Disk Drive	3.6	46.8	51.1	48.0	44.8	43.2	45.0	49.0	50.5	50.3
Others	16.2	51.5	53.4	51.8	50.5	50.1	52.0	51.9	52.8	50.9
CAPU sa	100.0	59.6	61.5	60.0	59.3	57.7	57.8	59.1	60.2	58.9

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

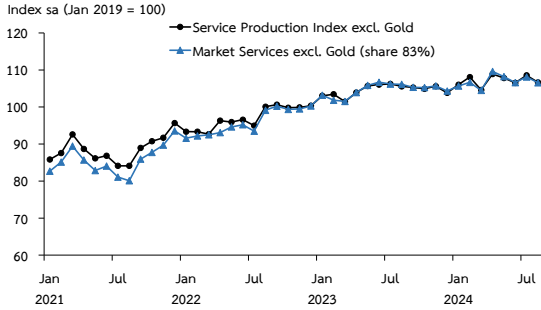
Other Indicators of Manufacturing Production



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

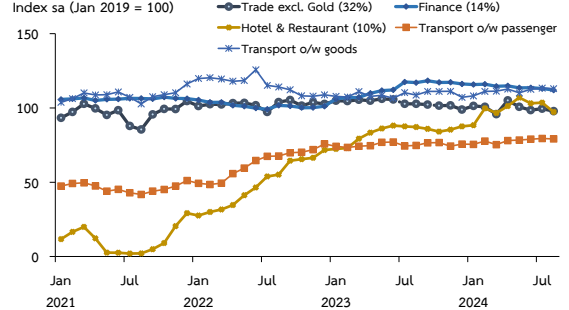
Service sector

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)	2023	2023				2024				%MoM sa
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug ^P	
Trade excl. Gold	32.2	1.0	3.0	2.9	0.4	-2.2	-5.4	-3.8	-3.3	-4.8	-1.7
Transportation	7.7	7.9	18.9	7.3	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.2	5.2	5.2	-0.4
o/w Goods	2.5	-5.7	-9.2	-10.8	-3.3	1.4	1.3	3.8	2.8	4.0	-0.3
o/w Passenger	5.2	20.7	53.5	26.2	10.1	4.0	3.3	2.7	7.0	6.0	-0.4
Hotel & Restaurant	10.3	70.4	156.3	97.7	52.1	31.2	27.5	20.2	18.8	13.3	-6.0
Finance	14.0	11.3	2.4	10.0	17.1	16.1	8.1	2.3	-3.6	-4.2	-0.9
Non-Market Services	17.0	1.9	7.0	-1.9	1.6	1.4	4.4	2.0	4.7	4.0	-3.2
SPI	100.0	10.4	15.3	11.4	8.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	-1.5
SPI excl. Gold	100.0	11.4	16.2	13.0	10.1	7.0	5.3	3.5	3.3	1.9	-1.7
Market Services excl. Gold	83.0	12.9	17.7	15.6	11.6	7.8	5.4	3.7	3.0	1.6	-1.4

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

2.2 Domestic Demand

Private consumption increased from the previous month, driven by non-durable goods, while private investment decreased from lower investment in machinery and equipment. Government spending, excluding transfers, expanded from the same period last year driven by both current and investment expenditures from the central government, as well as higher investments by state-owned enterprises.

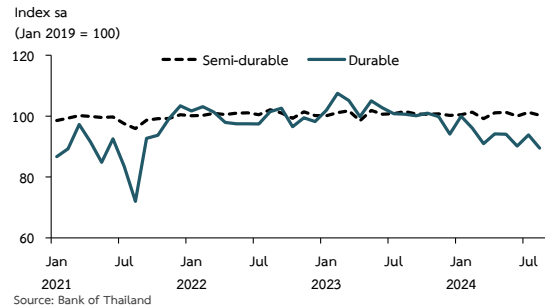
Private Consumption

Private Consumption Indicators (PCI)

%YoY	2023	2023		2024					%MoM sa
		H1	H2	H1	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug ^P	
Non-durables index	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.1	2.0	0.4	2.4	2.1
Semi-durables index	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.7	0.4	0.7	-1.2	-1.0
Durables index	1.5	3.5	-0.5	-9.3	-9.2	-9.4	-7.0	-11.6	-4.6
Services index	17.7	22.6	13.5	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.7	5.3	-0.2
(less) Net tourist expenditure	110.8	231.6	55.0	51.2	47.3	56.0	33.8	30.7	-1.7
PCI	6.7	7.7	5.8	1.3	1.8	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.5

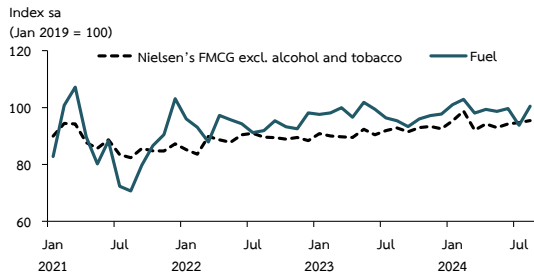
Note: %MoM is calculated from seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary Data Source: Bank of Thailand

Durable and Semi-durable Indices



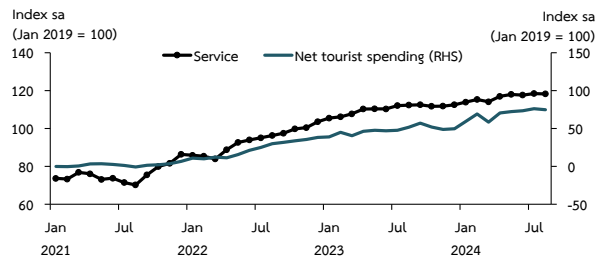
Source: Bank of Thailand

Nielsen's FMCG Index & Fuel Index



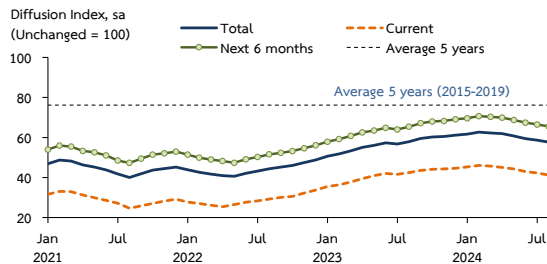
Source: The Nielsen company and Department of Energy Business, calculated by Bank of Thailand

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

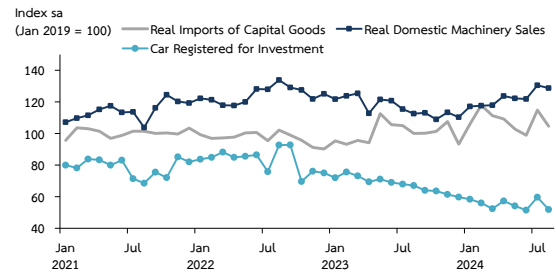
Private Investment

Private Investment Indicators

% YoY	2023	2023		2024					%MoM sa
		H1	H2	H1	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug ^P	
Permitted Construction Area (4mma)	-2.4	-4.3	-0.5	10.0	9.9	10.2	-4.7	-0.8	-1.4
Construction Materials Index	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-8.8	-8.1	-9.5	-9.5	-8.7	2.1
Real Imports of Capital Goods	3.4	1.0	5.8	8.4	18.2	-0.7	9.6	4.8	-8.9
Real Domestic Machinery Sales	-6.0	0.2	-12.0	-0.9	-5.1	3.7	13.7	14.3	-1.4
Newly Registered Motor Vehicles for Investment	-18.2	-16.3	-20.5	-23.6	-24.8	-22.3	-12.0	-22.5	-13.1
Private Investment Index	-2.2	-0.7	-3.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	5.1	3.7	-3.3

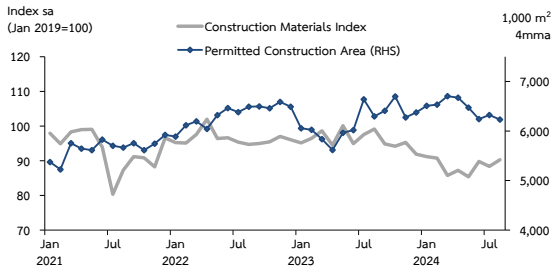
Note: %MoMsa is calculated from seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary Data
Source: Bank of Thailand

Investment in Machinery and Equipment



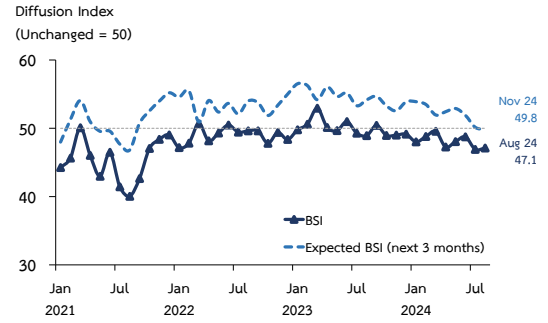
Note: All data is in real terms.
Source: Department of Land Transport, Customs Department, Revenue Department, calculated by Bank of Thailand

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

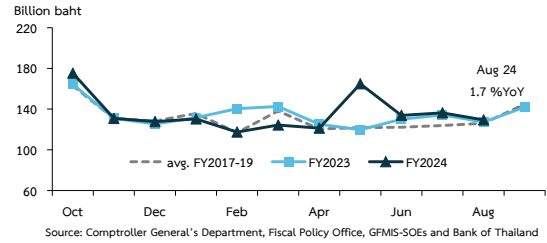
Fiscal position and public expenditure

Fiscal Position (Cash Basis)

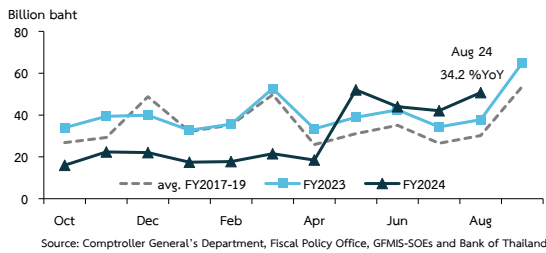
Billion baht	FY23	FY23				FY24			FY24	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Jul	Aug ³
Budgetary B/L	-511	-345	-229	38	25	-328	-51	-86	-16	9
Revenue	2,665	640	518	799	709	623	541	840	198	221
(%YoY)	(4.5)	(20.1)	(-9.4)	(1.5)	(7.4)	(-2.6)	(4.5)	(5.1)	(10.2)	(8.2)
Expenditure ^{1/}	3,177	984	748	761	684	951	593	926	214	212
(%YoY)	(4.0)	(1.0)	(12.8)	(6.8)	(-3.2)	(-3.4)	(-20.7)	(21.7)	(-8.2)	(6.8)
Non-Budgetary B/L	10	-37	-3	136	-86	54	-139	153	-75	-70
Cash B/L (CG)	-501	-381	-232	174	-62	-274	-190	67	-91	-61
Primary balance ^{2/}	-325	-299	-222	252	-56	-171	-174	151	-92	-59
Net Financing	416	130	54	-15	248	-55	355	8	74	79
Net Cashflow	-85	-252	-179	159	186	-329	165	75	-18	19
Treasury B/L	539	372	194	353	539	210	375	450	432	451

Note: 1/ Includes cash payments for operating and purchase of non-financial assets, except loan repayments
2/ Excludes interest payment

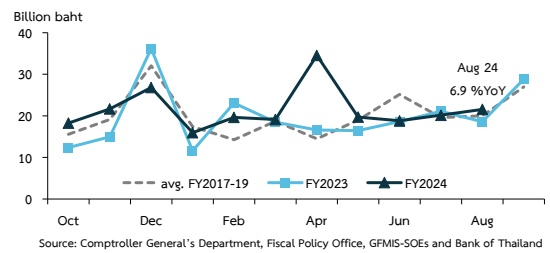
Central Government Current Expenditure
(Excl. Subsidies/Grants and Other)



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



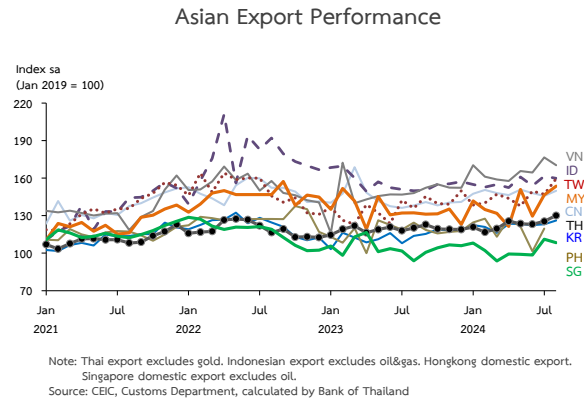
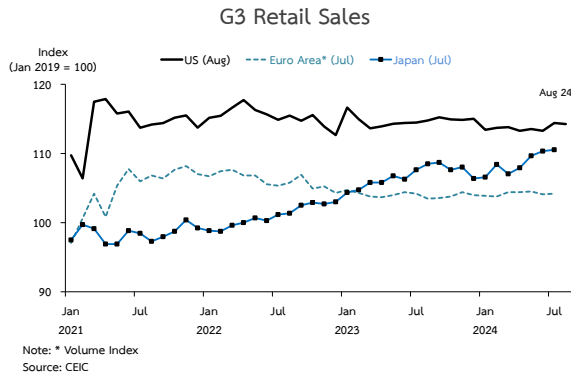
State Owned Enterprises Capital Expenditure



2.3 The Global Economy and External Sector

The value of merchandise exports, excluding gold and after seasonal adjustment, continued to increase from the previous month. The improvement was partly due to accelerated exports of agricultural and agro-manufacturing products to trading partners experiencing supply shortages. Tourism revenue, after seasonal adjustment, remained stable from the previous month. The current account registered a larger surplus from improvement in the trade balance, while the deficit in services, income, and transfers widened slightly from the previous month.

The global economy



External sector

Export Value

Jul 2024 = 25.6 Bn USD (15.3%YoY) Aug 2024 = 26.0 Bn USD (11.4%YoY)
Excl. Gold = 24.4 Bn USD (11%YoY) Excl. Gold = 25.5 Bn USD (10.5%YoY)

%YoY	Share 2023	2023		2024					%MoM sa	
		2023	H1	H2	H1	Q1	Q2	Jul		Aug
Agriculture	7.2	3.9	0.4	8.2	6.9	4.5	8.5	2.6	20.9	15.7
Fishery	0.5	-8.4	-6.6	-10.2	-0.4	16.8	-14.2	-6.3	5.1	11.9
Manufacturing	88.8	-0.9	-4.1	2.5	2.0	0.4	3.7	11.4	5.3	2.9
Agro-manufacturing	13.3	-3.7	-3.9	-3.6	-1.5	-4.6	1.7	13.6	15.3	4.1
Electronics	11.6	-3.6	-7.1	-0.2	17.1	6.6	27.4	43.6	25.8	0.5
Electrical Appliances	9.6	4.0	6.8	1.0	-4.8	-4.4	-5.3	3.8	-5.0	-2.2
Automotive	15.9	10.4	8.8	12.0	-1.2	-5.3	3.3	-9.5	-14.3	8.2
Machinery & Equipment	8.3	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	3.0	-1.4	7.5	14.9	10.9	1.6
Petroleum Related	11.0	-10.6	-19.7	0.3	13.8	4.6	22.5	47.8	27.2	-1.0
Total (BOP Basis)	100.0	-1.5	-4.8	1.9	1.7	-1.1	4.5	15.3	11.4	0.6
Excl. Gold	-1.2	-3.7	1.5	1.9	-0.6	4.3	11.0	10.5	3.6	
Excl. Gold & Petroleum Related		0.2	-1.3	1.6	0.4	-1.3	2.0	6.7	8.2	4.2

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

Jul 2024 = 24.7 Bn USD (15.8%YoY) Aug 2024 = 23.6 Bn USD (8.5%YoY)
Excl. Gold = 24.0 Bn USD (16.1%YoY) Excl. Gold = 21.8 Bn USD (5.9%YoY)

%YoY	Share 2023	2023	2023		2024					%MoM sa
			H1	H2	H1	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	
Consumer	13.4	8.5	9.0	8.0	-2.4	-3.6	-1.1	14.1	-3.0	-2.7
Raw material & Intermediate	64.0	-7.8	-8.3	-7.2	-1.3	-2.1	-0.5	14.9	8.2	-6.5
o/w Fuel	17.5	-12.8	-8.9	-16.7	-5.6	-4.1	-7.0	23.1	12.5	-18.6
o/w Raw mat & Interm excl. Fuel	46.5	-5.7	-8.0	-3.3	0.4	-1.4	2.1	12.2	6.9	-1.8
Capital	18.6	6.7	4.2	9.4	12.1	24.0	1.2	7.1	7.4	-3.2
Others	4.0	-22.5	-13.3	-28.8	54.6	45.4	62.5	11.2	45.7	106.6
Total (BOP Basis)	100.0	-3.8	-3.3	-4.3	2.3	3.3	1.2	15.8	8.5	-0.8
Excl. Gold		-2.8	-2.8	-2.7	0.1	1.5	-1.3	16.1	5.9	-5.4
Excl. Gold & Fuel		-0.2	-1.2	1.0	1.5	2.9	0.1	14.6	4.7	-2.2

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

Net Financial Flows

Million USD	2023 ^P	2023 ^P				2024 ^E	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1. Assets	-938	-1,583	5,921	-3,561	-1,715	-3,550	1,643
TDI	-13,675	-3,419	-3,243	-3,428	-3,585	-1,207	-1,872
- Equity	-6,050	-907	-1,355	-2,404	-1,384	-1,013	-571
- Reinvestment of earnings	-410	-406	-278	-222	495	-219	-282
Thai portfolio investment	-3,338	-2,616	616	-700	-639	-6,728	-815
- Equity sec. investment	-638	-3,468	476	931	1,423	-2,092	-1,111
- Debt sec. investment	-2,701	852	140	-1,630	-2,062	-4,636	297
Loans	2,322	112	588	-123	1,745	-360	-371
Other investments	13,754	4,341	7,960	689	764	4,745	4,701
- Trade credits	-6,025	-3,750	-2,648	-434	806	1,719	3,872
- Deposits abroad	3,350	5,335	1,217	-704	-2,498	1,823	-1,647
2. Liabilities	-10,927	1,223	-6,693	-2,618	-2,838	-1,547	-4,392
FDI	6,516	3,950	965	1,486	116	2,508	671
- Equity	5,576	2,061	1,329	960	1,226	471	1,071
- Reinvestment of earnings	1,409	886	-155	646	32	1,746	-341
Foreign portfolio investment	-10,389	-2,826	-3,048	-3,468	-1,047	2,234	-2,235
- Equity sec. investment	-5,658	-1,929	-1,456	-1,531	-742	-401	-831
- Debt sec. investment	-4,732	-898	-1,592	-1,937	-305	2,635	-1,404
Loans	468	1,304	-2,069	512	722	-4,824	61
Other investments	-7,521	-1,204	-2,541	-1,147	-2,629	-1,465	-2,889
- Trade credits	549	1,187	-599	657	-696	1,003	-556
- Deposits	296	10	-354	178	462	-86	-148
Total financial flows (1+2)	-11,864	-360	-772	-6,180	-4,553	-5,097	-2,748

Source : Bank of Thailand P = Preliminary data E = Estimated Data

Balance of Payments

Billion USD	2023 ^P	2023 ^P				2024 ^E			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug
Trade Balance	19.4	4.6	3.2	6.7	4.9	1.6	5.5	0.9	2.4
Exports (f.o.b.)	280.7	70.3	70.2	70.9	69.3	69.6	73.3	25.6	26.0
%YoY	-1.5	-3.8	-5.7	-1.3	5.4	-1.1	4.5	15.3	11.4
Imports (f.o.b.)	261.4	65.8	67.0	64.2	64.4	68.0	67.8	24.7	23.6
%YoY	-3.8	0.4	-6.6	-11.8	4.6	3.3	1.2	15.8	8.5
Net Services, Income & Transfers	-12.0	-1.0	-6.2	-3.6	-1.2	0.8	-4.7	-0.7	-1.1
Current Account	7.4	3.6	-3.0	3.1	3.7	2.5	0.8	0.1	1.4
Capital and Financial Account	-9.9	-0.1	-0.2	-5.3	-4.2	-4.7	-2.6		
Overall Balance	2.6	2.7	-3.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5

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

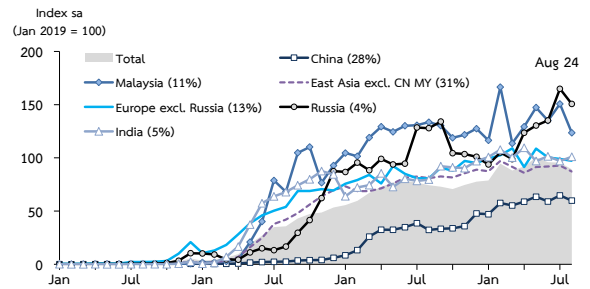
Foreign tourist arrivals

Inbound Tourists by Country of Origin

Thousand persons* (Share in 2019)	2023	2023				2024			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug
China (27.9%)	3,521.1	517.3	925.8	1,050.4	1,027.5	1,756.3	1,683.1	688.2	657.4
Malaysia (10.7%)	4,626.4	956.2	1,183.7	1,198.0	1,288.6	1,168.6	1,267.4	427.9	405.8
East Asia ex. China & Malaysia (30.7%)	9,252.4	2,011.5	2,199.2	2,543.1	2,498.5	2,646.1	2,579.0	976.0	975.5
Russia (3.7%)	1,482.6	566.7	224.9	200.2	490.8	622.8	298.2	83.4	78.4
Europe ex. Russia (12.6%)	4,479.6	1,438.6	751.8	872.8	1,416.4	1,871.6	894.4	394.1	374.8
India (4.9%)	1,628.5	322.6	438.9	400.8	466.3	473.0	567.1	158.7	165.8
US (2.8%)	930.2	248.5	209.8	184.8	287.1	280.2	227.0	81.3	61.7
Others (6.6%)	2,229.1	466.9	503.0	639.2	620.1	551.6	614.7	293.9	243.8
Total (non sa)	28,150.0	6,528.2	6,437.2	7,089.3	8,095.4	9,370.3	8,131.0	3,103.4	2,963.1
%YoY	154.4	1,237.4	311.4	97.9	49.1	43.5	26.3	24.6	20.1
%HoHsa, %QoQsa, MoMsa		22.2	25.0	-1.8	-0.5	17.3	10.3	-0.4	-6.7

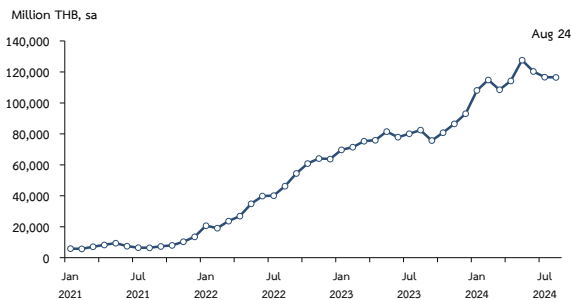
Note: * Non seasonally adjusted data P = Preliminary data
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Tourists Classified by Nationality



Note: () denotes share of total tourist arrivals in 2019 P = Preliminary data
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports, calculated by Bank of Thailand

Tourism Receipts (Million THB)



Note: Tourism receipt is excluded health, education, excursionist and acquisition of goods and services by short-term workers and subject to revision due to instable seasonal adjustment.
Source: Ministry of Tourism and Sports, calculated by Bank of Thailand

2.4 Monetary and Financial Conditions

Total outstanding amount of corporate financing decreased from the previous month due to a reduction in both corporate bonds and business credits, while equity financing increased. Net credit extended to households declined, particularly in auto and credit card loans due to a deterioration in credit quality and vigilant lending by financial institutions. Regarding exchange rates, the baht appreciated against the U.S. dollar on average, driven by 1) an upward adjustment in market expectations for policy rate cuts by the U.S. Federal Reserve and 2) the appreciation of regional currency, particularly the Japanese yen, following a higher-than-expected interest rate hike by the Bank of Japan, and 3) upward pressures from rising gold prices.

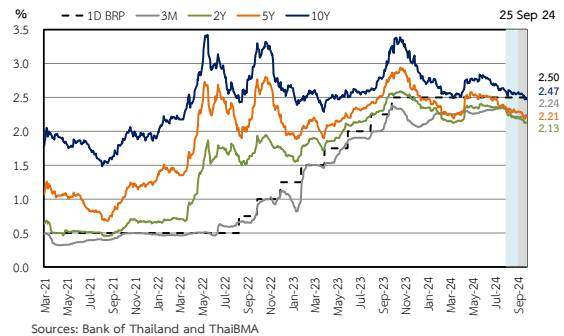
Interest rates

Commercial Bank Interest Rates*

% p.a	2022				2023				2024					
	2021	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Jul	Aug	25 Sep
12-month deposit rate														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks**	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.5	0.98	1.15	1.40	1.49	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Average of other Thai banks	0.89	0.84	0.84	0.93	1.04	1.26	1.48	1.68	1.89	1.84	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary***	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.72	0.80	1.03	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
MLR														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.55	6.00	6.56	7.00	7.04	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Average of other Thai banks	6.71	6.71	6.71	6.71	7.19	7.67	8.00	8.00	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22	8.22
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.76	6.89	7.13	7.21	7.24	7.24	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.29
MRR														
Average of 6 largest Thai banks	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.13	6.30	6.81	7.20	7.24	7.45	7.45	7.41	7.41	7.41	7.41
Average of other Thai banks	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.74	8.11	8.49	8.49	8.76	8.76	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.72
Average of foreign branches and subsidiary	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.91	7.91	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.16	8.16	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

* End of period
 ** Bangkok Bank, Krung Thai Bank, Kaitum Bank, Siam Commercial Bank, Bank of Ayudhya and TMEThanachart Bank since July 2021
 *** Excludes Citibank since June 2023
 Source: Bank of Thailand

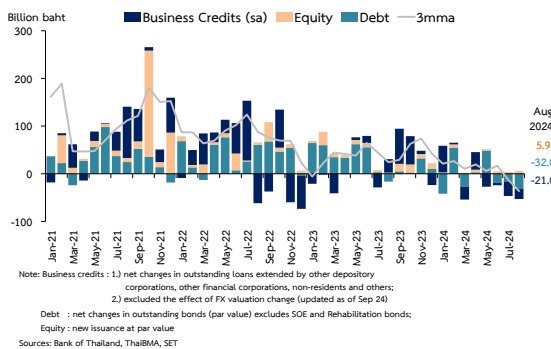
Government Bond Yields



Sources: Bank of Thailand and ThaiBMA

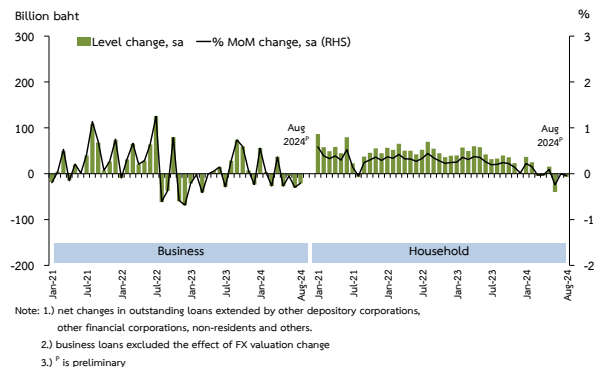
Corporate financing

Changes in Total Corporate Financing



Note: Business credits : 1.) net changes in outstanding loans extended by other depository corporations, other financial corporations, non-residents and others;
 2.) excluded the effect of FX valuation change (updated as of Sep 24)
 Debt : net changes in outstanding bonds (par value) excludes SOE and Rehabilitation bonds;
 Equity : new issuance at par value
 Sources: Bank of Thailand, ThaiBMA, SET

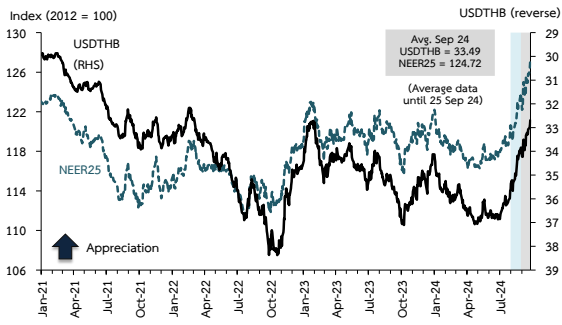
Net Changes in Outstanding Loans



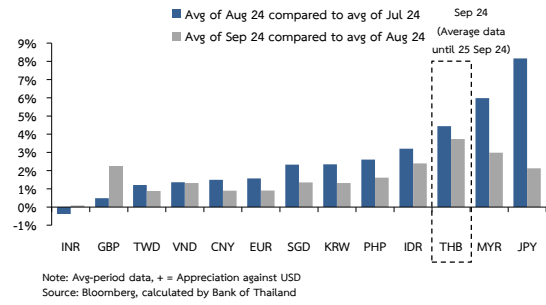
Note: 1.) net changes in outstanding loans extended by other depository corporations, other financial corporations, non-residents and others.
 2.) business loans excluded the effect of FX valuation change
 3.) 3) is preliminary

Exchange rates

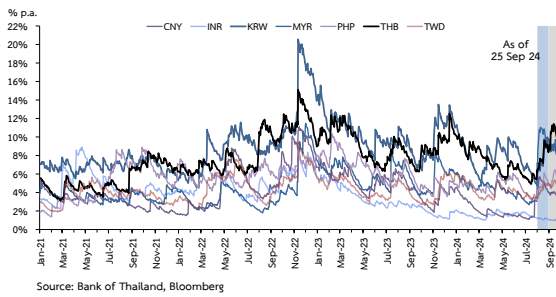
Exchange Rates



Exchange Rate Movement



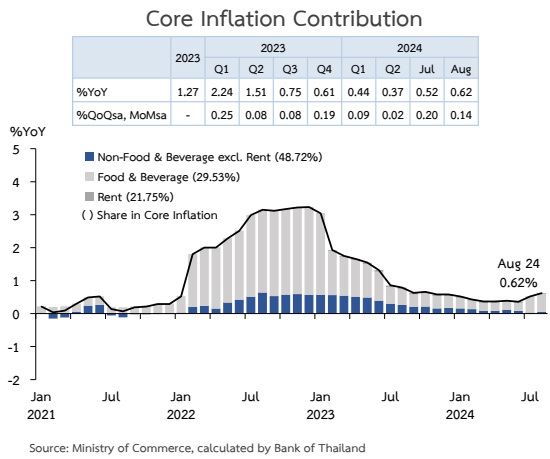
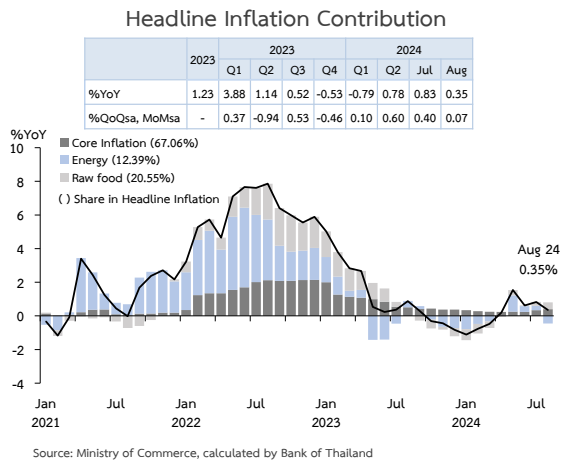
Regional Exchange Rate Volatility



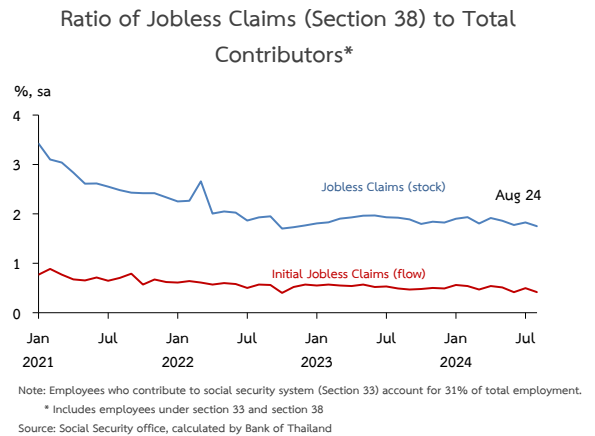
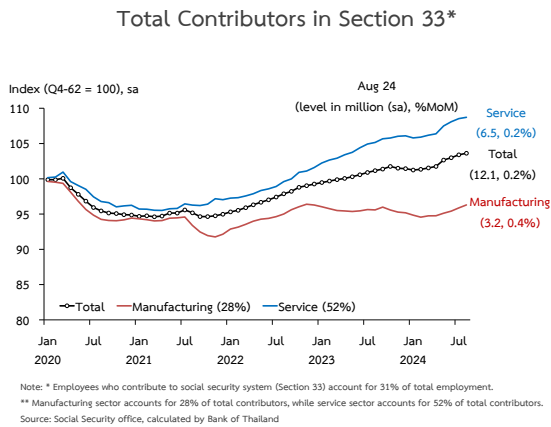
2.5 Financial Stability

Headline inflation decreased mainly due to lower energy inflation, while core inflation increased due to food prices. The labor market improved in both the manufacturing and service sectors. External stability at the end of the second quarter of 2024 remained resilient, while the performance of listed companies in SET in the second quarter of 2024 softened in many sectors, including trade, services, and construction.

Inflation



Labor market



External stability

External Debt Outstanding

Billion USD	2022 ^P	2023 ^P	2023 ^P				2024 ^P	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1. General government	33.6	29.7	33.3	30.3	27.5	29.7	27.3	26.0
2. Central Bank*	7.6	6.1	7.4	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.3
3. Other Depository Corporations (ODC)	39.3	36.4	39.7	37.0	37.3	36.4	30.9	30.6
4. Other Sectors	119.8	124.3	121.4	120.8	120.7	124.3	125.5	122.6
- Other Financial Corporations (OFC)	28.2	31.5	28.9	31.4	30.8	31.5	31.9	32.0
- Non Financial Corporations (NFC)	91.6	92.8	92.6	89.3	89.9	92.8	93.6	90.6
O/W Foreign Trade Credit	31.0	33.5	31.9	33.3	33.9	33.5	34.7	33.9
5. Total	200.3	196.5	201.8	195.0	191.9	196.5	190.2	185.5
Short-term (%)	40.0	41.3	39.7	40.8	42.1	41.3	42.4	43.4
Long-term (%)	60.0	58.7	60.3	59.2	57.9	58.7	57.6	56.6

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Data have been revised in accordance with the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual. * Including BOT bonds held by non-residents and SDRs allocations by IMF.
Source: Bank of Thailand

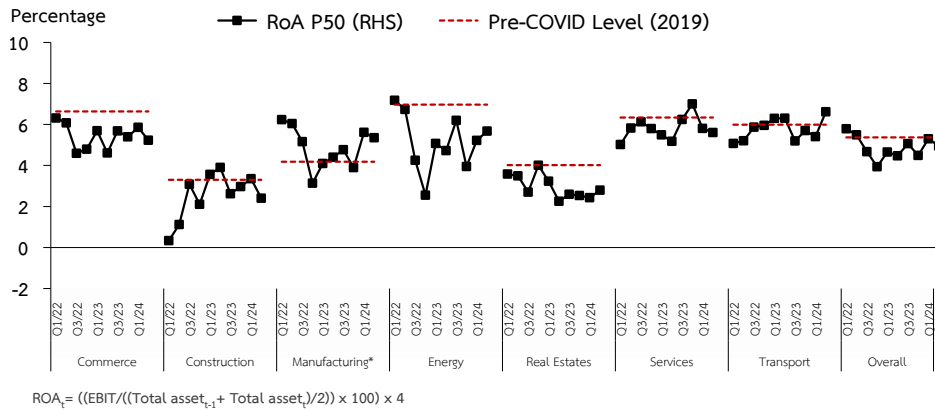
External Stability Indicators

Criteria	2022 ^P	2023 ^P	2022 ^P				2023 ^P				2024 ^P		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
Solvency Indicators													
Current Account / GDP (%)	> -2	-3.5	1.5	-1.5	-6.4	-6.5	0.2	2.8	-2.3	2.5	2.8	1.9	0.7
Debt / GDP (%)	< 80 ^{3/}	40.0	38.8	38.3	37.8	37.0	40.0	40.2	38.5	37.8	38.8	37.7	36.8
Debt / XGS ^{2/} (%)	< 220 ^{3/}	68.4	61.6	67.6	65.9	63.9	68.4	68.3	63.9	61.5	61.6	58.5	56.2
Debt Service Ratio (%)	< 20	7.3	7.9	6.6	5.7	8.3	8.6	6.3	9.5	8.8	6.9	6.8	7.3
Liquidity Indicators													
Gross Reserves / ST Debt	> 1 time	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Gross Reserves / Imports ^{2/}	> 3 times	7.8	8.2	9.5	8.3	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.1
ST Debt / Total Debt (%)		40.0	41.3	38.1	39.5	40.7	40.0	39.7	40.8	42.1	41.3	42.4	43.4

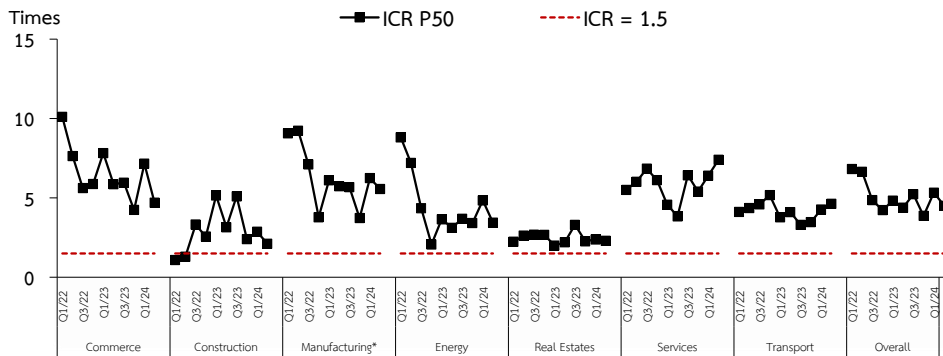
Note: ^{1/} XGS - Export of Goods and Services (3-year average)
^{2/} Monthly Import of Goods and Services (1-year average)
^{3/} Severely indebted countries
P = Preliminary data
Source: Bank of Thailand

Stability and financial condition of corporate sector (2Q 2024)

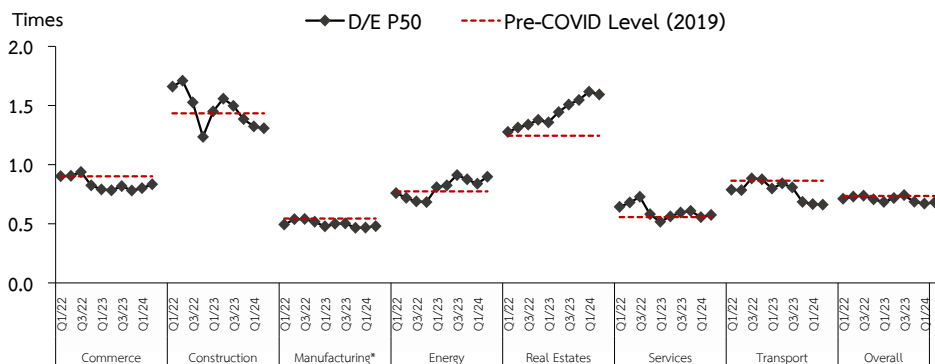
Return on Assets by Sectors



Interest Coverage Ratio by Sectors



Debt to Equity Ratio by Sectors



Note: 50th percentile, *Manufacturing excludes petroleum and petrochemical, Services include Hotel, Education and Hospital, Energy includes petroleum and related products, and power.

Source: Stock Exchange of Thailand; calculation by Bank of Thailand

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