

Report on the Industrial Economics Status

AUGUST 2025



OIE embraces a green commitment, earning
“the Carbon Footprint for Organization (CFO) certification.”

Industrial Production Status

Indicators	2023	2024	2024					2025							
%YoY	Year	Year	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
MPI	-3.6	-1.3	-1.2	-3.0	-0.1	-3.3	-1.8	-1.1	-3.9	-0.03	1.9	1.9	0.4	-3.8	-4.2

In August 2025, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 92.13, contracting by 4.2 percent compared with the same period of the previous year. The main factors behind the decline were the contraction in automobile production due to reduced exports and the continued sluggish domestic purchasing power. In addition, some manufacturers temporarily suspended production to relocate production lines, while petroleum refining decreased as a result of a major scheduled refinery maintenance shutdown.

When considering the MPI data for the past three months compared to the previous year (%YoY), the index expanded by 1.9 percent in May and 0.4 percent in June, but contracted by 3.8 percent in July.

Indicators	2024					2025							
%MoM	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
MPI	-1.1	-2.7	1.1	-0.1	-3.8	8.5	-2.5	9.9	-12.9	9.6	-3.6	-3.7	-1.5

Over the past three months (May, June, and July 2025) the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) has displayed the following month-on-month changes: an increase of 9.6 percent in May, but a decrease of 3.6 percent and 3.7 percent in June and July, respectively.

Major industries driving the decline of the MPI in August 2025 compared to the same month last year:

- Refined petroleum products: A contraction of 8.0 percent, primarily due to declines in high-speed diesel, jet fuel, and gasoline with octane ratings of 91–95 RON. The contraction resulted from temporarily stopping production for a major scheduled refinery maintenance shutdown.
- Automotive: A contraction of 8.1 percent, driven by decreases in pickup trucks, hybrid cars under 1800 cc, compact cars, and large passenger cars. This decline was due to some manufacturer temporarily stopping production to relocate its production lines.
- Non-alcoholic beverages: A contraction of 11.6 percent, mainly due to declines in the production of fruit-flavored drinks, energy drinks, and instant coffee. The contraction was attributed to the temporary closure of the Thailand–Cambodia border checkpoints and the suspension of instant coffee production following the expiration of a manufacturing contract with the brand owner.

Major industries driving the growth of the MPI in August 2025 compared to the same month last year:

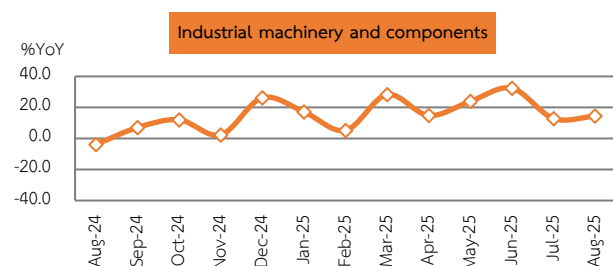
- Basic iron and steel: An expansion of 22.7 percent, mainly from growth in hot-rolled sheets, steel pipes, and deformed bars. The growth was partly due to a low base in the previous year, when some hot-rolled sheet manufacturers temporarily stopping production for maintenance.
- Computers and peripheral equipment: An expansion of 19.1 percent, primarily from the production of Hard Disk Drives, in line with the expansion of AI systems, cloud computing, and data centers, which increased demand for high-performance data storage and processing devices.
- Electronic components and boards: An expansion of 6.4 percent, mainly from printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA) and other electronic components, following the continued growth of the global electronics market.



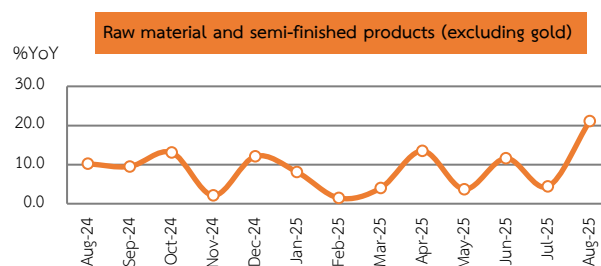
Other Industrial Economic Indicators in August 2025

Other Industrial Economic Indicators in August 2025

Imports of Thailand Industrial Sector



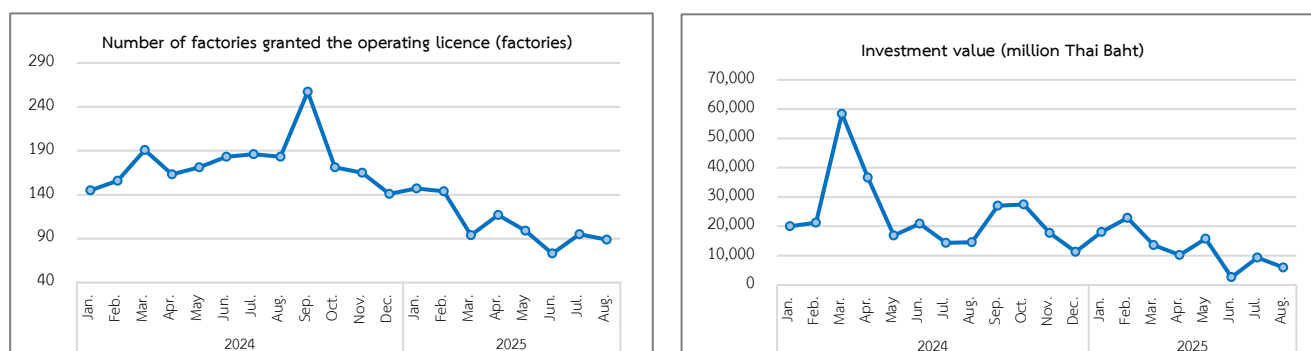
Source: Ministry of Commerce



Source: Ministry of Commerce

- Imports of industrial machinery and parts** in August 2025 were valued at 1,785 million USD, increasing by 14.4 percent compared to the same month last year. The growth was driven by increased imports of products such as machinery and equipment used for processing rubber or plastics; metal-processing machinery and parts; and construction machinery and parts.
- Imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods (excluding gold)** in August 2025 were valued at 11,649 million USD, expanding by 21.1 percent compared to the same month last year. The increase was mainly attributed to higher imports of electrical and electronic equipment and components; and plastic products.

Industrial Operation Status



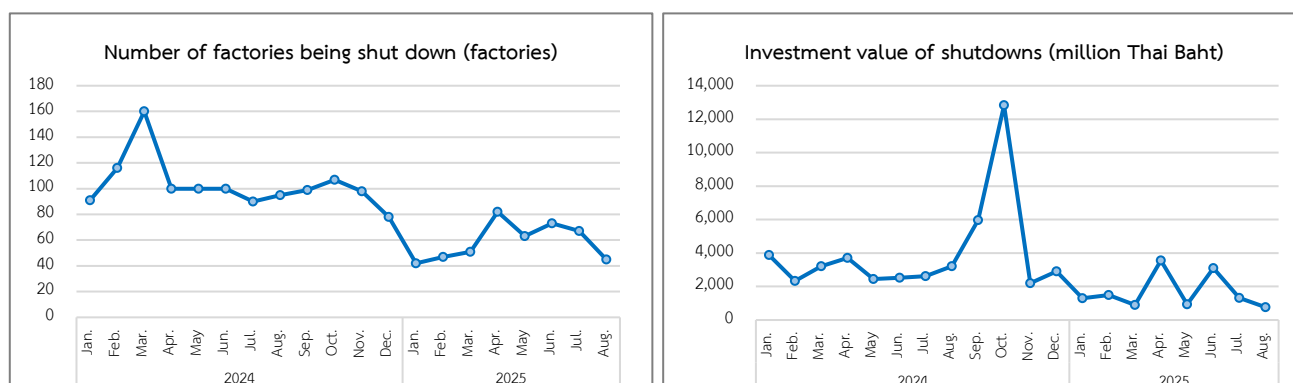
Source: Department of Industrial Works

- ❌ The total number of factories licensed for operation in August 2025 was 89 factories, decreasing by 51.4 percent from the same month last year (%YoY) and decreasing by 6.3 percent from July 2025 (%MoM).
- ❌ The total investment from factories licensed for operation in August 2025 were valued at 5,945 million Thai Baht, decreasing by 59.1 percent (%YoY) from the same month last year and decreasing by 36.6 percent compared to July 2025 (%MoM).



“The industry with the highest number of factories commencing operations in August 2025 was the manufacturing of concrete products, ready-mixed concrete, gypsum products, and plaster products, with 9 factories. This was followed by factories involved in the excavation or dredging of gravel, sand, or soil, with 7 factories, and factories engaged in recycling industrial waste or scrap into raw materials, with 6 factories.”

“The industry with the highest investment value in August 2025 was the manufacturing of concrete products, ready-mixed concrete, gypsum products, and plaster products, with an investment value of 1,714 million Thai Baht. This was followed by the manufacturing, assembling, or repairing of water pumps, air compressors, air conditioners, refrigerators, and washing machines, with an investment value of 634 million Thai Baht, and by factories producing plastic in the form of pellets, rods, pipes, tubes, sheets, parts, powder, or various shapes, with an investment value of 463 million Thai Baht.”

Industrial Operation Status (cont.)



Source: Department of Industrial Works

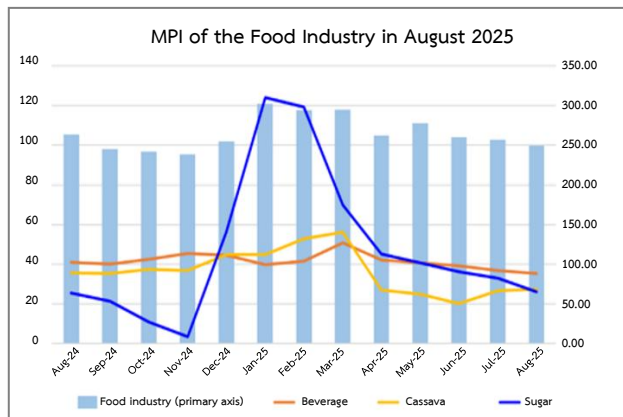
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 The number of factories that ceased operations in August 2025 totaled 45 factories, decreasing by 52.6 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY) and by 32.8 percent from July 2025 (%MoM).
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 The total investment value of factory closures in August 2025 amounted to 768 million Thai Baht, decreasing by 76.1 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY) and by 41.9 percent from July 2025 (%MoM).

“The industry with the highest number of factory closures in August 2025 was the excavation or dredging of gravel, sand, or soil (10 factories). This was followed by the manufacture of components for building construction (2 factories); the manufacture of ice, including cutting, slicing, crushing, or pulverizing ice (2 factories); and the manufacturing, assembling, modifying, or repairing of machines that use electricity (6 factories).”

“The industry with the highest capital value in factory closures in August 2025 was the manufacturing of building components, with capital of 268 million Thai baht. This was followed by the manufacturing of containers, with capital of 84 million Thai baht, and the manufacturing of ice, including cutting, slicing, crushing, or shredding ice, with capital of 60 million Thai baht.”

Industrial Economic Status by Industrial Sectors in August 2025

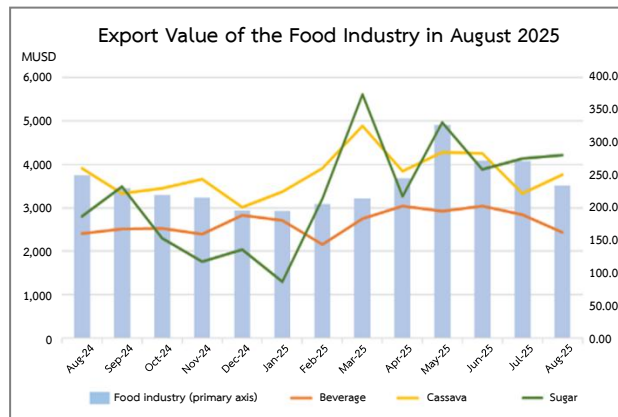
1. Food Industry



– In August 2025, the MPI of the food industry was 99.7, contracting by 5.5 percent compared with the same period of the previous year. Among food products, those with contracting MPI included (1) Starch and starch products, a decrease of 22.1 percent, mainly from tapioca starch (-23.5%) and other starch-based products (-4.6%). The decline resulted from a seasonal reduction in domestic raw material supply, coupled with decreased cassava imports from Cambodia. (2) Palm oil production, which fell by 5.1 percent, primarily due to a decline of 1.0 percent in crude palm oil and a decline of 12.3 percent in refined palm oil, as the volume of fresh palm fruit began to decrease.

In contrast, several product groups expanded such as (1) prepared animal feed, which grew by 2.1 percent, led by pet food production (+2.2%) and livestock feed production (+1.9%). The expansion was attributed to the appreciation of the Thai baht compared to the same period last year, resulting in lower raw material costs. (2) Sugar production, which increased by 1.8 percent, supported by the recovery of the economy and tourism sector, boosting sugar consumption. Additionally, global sugar demand rose slightly, as sugar prices remained at a relatively low level.

– **Manufacturing production index (MPI) for the beverage sector:** The MPI contracted by 13.7 percent, driven by key products such as (1) non-alcoholic beverages, mineral water, and other bottled drinking water (-11.7%). Major products showing declines included purified drinking water (-1.5%), ready-to-drink coffee, tea, and herbal infusions (-23.5%), energy drinks (-19.5%), and fruit-flavored beverages (-32.2%). (2) Distilling, rectifying, and blending of spirits declined by 27.3 percent, mainly due to a reduction of 39.7 percent in distilled spirits (“Lao Khao”) production, as manufacturers reduced output following high inventory levels in the previous month. However, blended spirit production expanded by 5.7 percent.



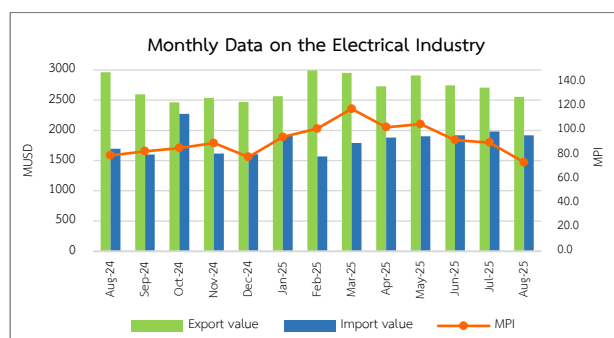
– **Domestic Market:** The production volume of food products for domestic sale in August 2025 contracted by 18.9 percent compared with the same period last year. The decline was driven by key products included canned tuna (-10.9%), tapioca starch (-13.5%), prepared pet foods (-7.6%), and palm oil (-4.5%).

– **Export market:** In August 2025, Thailand’s overall food exports contracted by 6.4 percent compared to the same period last year. The decline was mainly driven by lower exports of fishery products (-8.2%), particularly canned and processed seafood, which fell 10.3 percent due to reduced shipments to the U.S., Japan, Saudi Arabia, Chile, and South Africa, despite growth in markets such as Australia, Canada, Libya, Egypt, and the UAE. Pet food exports decreased by 5.6 percent, with declines in the U.S., Italy, Australia, the Philippines, and Vietnam, but increases in Japan, Malaysia, India, Germany, and the U.K. Sugar exports also dropped by 14.2 percent, falling in Cambodia, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, and the UAE, but rising in the Philippines, South Korea, Laos, and Vietnam. In contrast, exports of some products expanded, including livestock (+7.2%), driven by an increase of 1.3 percent in processed chicken shipments to Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, and the Philippines; fresh, chilled, and frozen shrimp (+7.0%), supported by higher demand from China, South Korea, Canada, Myanmar, and Australia; and vegetable and animal oils and fats, which grew 15.0 percent, particularly to India, Malaysia, China, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

“Food Industry Outlook for September 2025: The MPI is expected to contract slightly compared to the same period last year, in line with overall economic conditions and consumer purchasing power. Additionally, there remain concerns over global economic uncertainty and the effectiveness of government policies to mitigate risks and promote exports to potential markets.”

2. Electrical and Electronics Industry

■ Electrical Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics, Electrical and Electronics Institute, and Ministry of Commerce

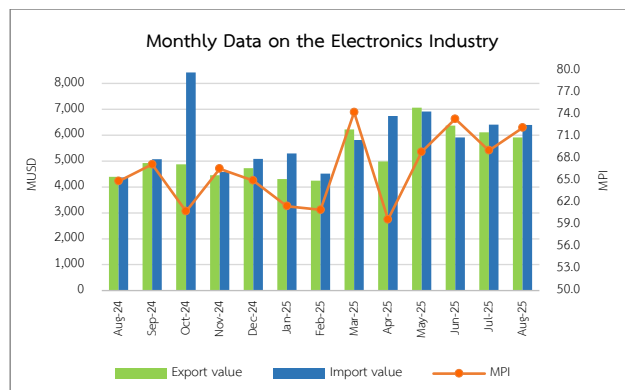
⊖ Electrical Appliance Production: The Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for electrical appliances stood at 73.7, a decrease of 7.1 percent compared to the same period last year. The decrease was mainly due to a slowdown in orders for parts and finished products following accelerated production in earlier periods to prepare for the implementation of U.S. import tariff measures. Products showing declines included electric fans (-39.1%), air conditioners (-9.1%), and compressors (-10.9%). Meanwhile, products that recorded growth included electric wires (+19.2%), washing machines (+6.2%), and refrigerators (+0.9%).

⊖ Electrical appliance exports: In August 2025, exports of electrical appliances were valued at 2,555 million USD, a decrease of 13.8 percent from the same month last year. Products with decreasing exports included air conditioners, valued at 326 million USD, decreasing by 22.0 percent, particularly in Japan, Europe, and the U.S., and electric wires and wiring harnesses, valued at 95 million USD, down 6.3 percent, with declines in ASEAN, Europe, China, and the U.S. In contrast, exports of rice cookers, grills, and ovens rose by 37.6 percent to 41 million USD, driven by higher demand in ASEAN and European markets; switchboards and electrical control panels increased by 20.4 percent to 337.8 million USD, supported by growth in ASEAN, Europe, and the U.S.; and freezers rose by 19.9 percent to 28.28 million USD, expanding in ASEAN, Japan, and U.S. markets.

⊕ Electrical Appliance Imports: The import value of electrical appliances in August 2025 reached 1,921 million USD, increasing by 6.9 percent from the same period last year. Products with rising imports included fan, valued at 12.6 million USD, increasing by 53.6 percent from China, the U.S., and Japan; washing machines, valued at 12 million USD, increasing by 21.3 percent from China; switchboards and electrical control panels, valued at 283 million USD, increasing by 17.9 percent from China, Europe, Japan, and the U.S. In contrast, imports of compressors and parts were valued at 60 million USD, decreasing by 14.6 from ASEAN, Europe, China, and the U.S. Imports of air conditioners were valued at 22 million USD, decreasing by 6.3 percent from Europe and the U.S.

***“Electrical Appliance Industry Outlook for September 2025:** The industry is expected to decline compared to the same period last year, due to a slowdown in orders for components and finished products, following the earlier acceleration of production to prepare for the implementation of U.S. import tariff measures.”*

■ Electronics Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics, Electrical and Electronics Institute, and Ministry of Commerce

➤ Electronics production: The Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 72.2, increasing by 12.2 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The rise was driven by strong export performance in the previous month, which led to a reduction in inventory levels and necessitated higher production, as well as the continued expansion of the global electronics market. Products that showed growth included Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) and printed circuit board assemblies (PCBAs), which rose by 24.6 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively, while printers and printed wiring boards (PWBs) declined by 16.0 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively.

➤ Electronic exports were valued at 5,915 million USD, an increase of 34.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Export products with strong growth included integrated circuits, valued at 1,010 million USD (+31.0%) in ASEAN, China, and the U.S.; printed circuit boards, valued at 125.4 million USD (+23.4%) in ASEAN, China, the U.S., and Japan; and semiconductors, valued at 94 million USD (+21.8%) in ASEAN, Japan, and the U.S. Conversely, exports of components for sound and image transmission or reception devices fell to 100 million USD (-71.0%) in Japan and ASEAN, while HDD exports decreased to 478.1 million USD (-14.0%) in the U.S. and Japan.

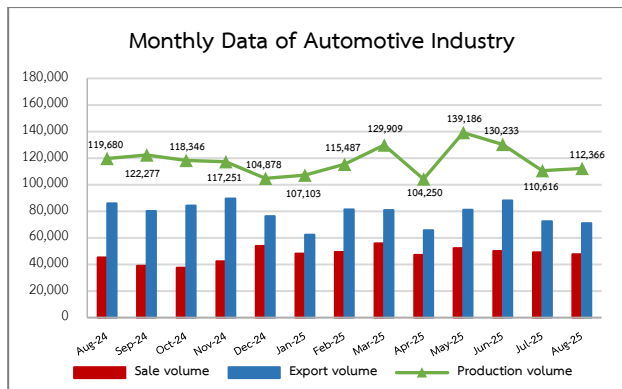
➤ Imports of electronic products were valued at 6,402 million USD, an increase of 46.7 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. Products with rising import values included capacitors, valued at 152 million USD, up 29.5 percent, mainly from China, ASEAN, and the U.S., and Hard Disk Drives (HDDs), valued at 5.6 million USD, increasing by 8.4 percent, from China and ASEAN. In contrast, computer imports declined by 7.4 percent to 193 million USD, primarily from Japan and ASEAN.

“Electronics Industry Outlook for September 2025

The industry is expected to slow down slightly compared to the same period last year, as manufacturers had already accelerated production in previous months to prepare for the implementation of U.S. import tariff measures. In addition, global trade uncertainty has contributed to a moderation in overall electronic manufacturing activity.”

3. Automotive Industry

■ Automotive Manufacturing Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics who obtained data from Automotive Division, Federation of Thai Industries.

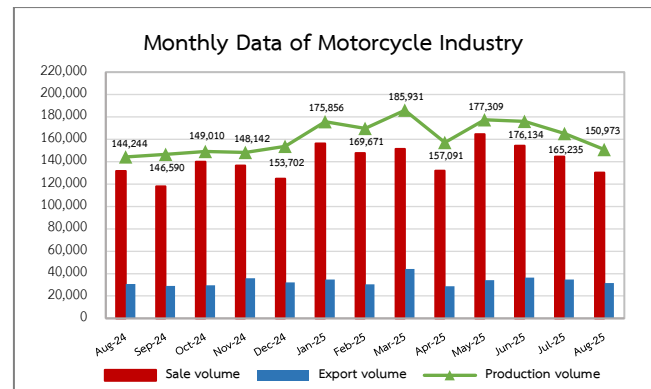
➖ **Automobile production:** In August 2025, automobile production amounted to 112,366 units, decreasing by 6.1 percent (%YoY) compared to the same month last year. The decline resulted from the discontinuation of certain passenger car models following stricter safety-assistance system requirements and carbon emission standards imposed by trading partners. However, production increased 1.6 percent last month (%MoM).

➕ **Domestic automobile sales:** In August 2025, domestic sales amounted to 47,622 units, an increase of 5.4 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY), driven by higher sales of passenger cars and PPV/SUVs, supported by electric vehicle (EV) promotions and new model launches by some manufacturers. Nonetheless, sales declined slightly by 3.0 percent from last month (%MoM).

➖ **Automobile exports:** In August 2025, automobile exports amounted to 71,179 units, a decrease of 17.3 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY), mainly due to the Israel-Hamas conflict, which affected exports to markets in Asia, Australia, the Middle East, Central and South America, and North America. Exports also decreased 1.7 percent from last month (%MoM).

“Automobile Industry Outlook for September 2025: The industry is expected to slow down compared to September 2024, due to domestic household and public debt concerns, as well as stricter safety and environmental standards.”

■ Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics who obtained data from Automotive Division, Federation of Thai Industries.

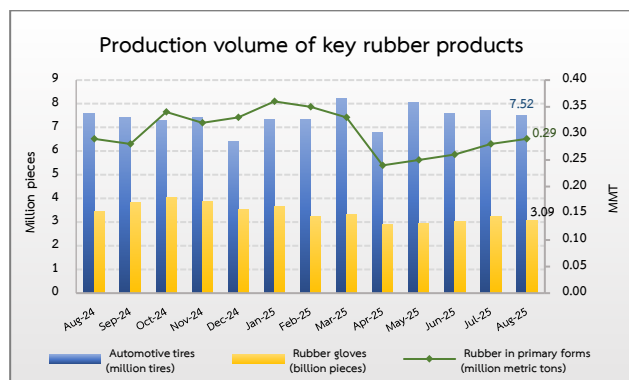
➕ **Production of motorcycles:** In August 2025, the production amounted to 150,973 units, an increase of 4.7 percent from the same month last year (%YoY). The increase was driven by higher production of family motorcycles (multipurpose) and electric motorcycles. However, production of motorcycles decreased by 8.6 percent from last month (%MoM).

➖ **Motorcycle sales:** In August 2025, sales amounted to 130,283 units, a decrease of 1.1 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY). This growth was driven by lower sales of motorcycles with engine sizes of 51–110 cc, 126–250 cc, and 400 cc or above. However, sales also declined by 9.8 from last month (%MoM).

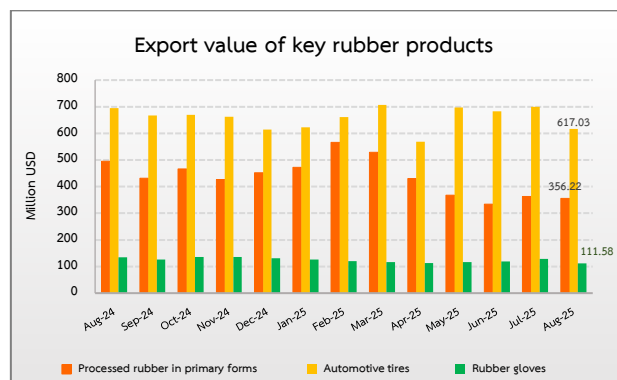
➕ **Motorcycle exports:** In August 2025, exports of completely built-up (CBU) motorcycles amounted to 31,445 units, an increase of 2.6 percent from the same month of last year (%YoY). Meanwhile, exports of completely knocked-down (CKD) motorcycle parts for assembly in destination countries increased by 12.0 percent compared to the same month last year (%YoY). However, completely built-up (CBU) motorcycle exports declined by 9.3 percent compared to last month (%MoM).

“Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry Outlook for September 2025: Production is expected to increase compared to September 2024, driven by driven by the upward trend in both domestic and international markets.”

4. Rubber and Rubber Product Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Production

➖ Processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) decreased by 4.5 percent, driven by reduced production of rubber sheets and rubber blocks.

➖ Tire production decreased by 1.1 percent compared to the same period last year, driven by lower output of tires for passenger cars and tractors.

➖ Rubber glove production decreased by 6.4 percent due to a temporary production halt by major manufacturers.

Domestic Sales

➕ Processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) sales increased by 2.1 percent, driven by higher demand for rubber blocks and concentrated latex in downstream industries.

➖ Automotive tire sales dropped by 2.8 percent, affected by overall economic conditions and weak consumer purchasing power.

➕ Rubber glove sales increased by 26.4 percent, as intense competition in export markets prompted producers to focus more on domestic market expansion.

Exports

➖ Processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheet, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) decreased in export value by 28.0 percent, mainly due to lower exports of rubber blocks to China, rubber sheets to the U.S., and concentrated latex to Malaysia.

➖ Tires declined by 11.2 percent, impacted by U.S. import tariff measures, which weakened price competitiveness, particularly for large-sized tires subject to higher tariff rates.

➖ Export value of rubber gloves decreased by 16.9 percent, mainly due to the U.S., a major export market, still holding large inventories from previous imports prior to the tariff increase.

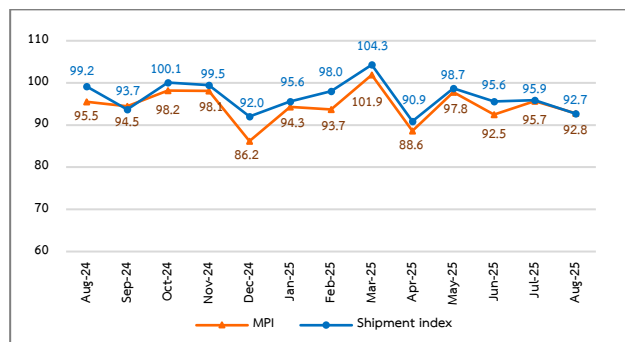
Rubber and Rubber Product Industry Outlook for September 2025

The production of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) is expected to expand, driven by higher demand from domestic downstream industries. Production and domestic sales of automobile tires are also projected to grow, in line with the overall recovery of Thailand's automotive industry. In contrast, rubber glove production is expected to slow down, reflecting weaker global demand, although domestic sales are likely to increase due to rising demand for medical gloves.

Exports of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) are expected to decline in value, as major export markets such as China and Japan show signs of reduced orders from Thailand. Meanwhile, tire exports are forecast to increase, supported by sustained demand for passenger car, pickup truck, and light truck tires in the U.S. market. However, rubber glove exports are likely to slow down due to intensifying competition from rival countries."

5. Plastics Industry

MPI and Shipment Index



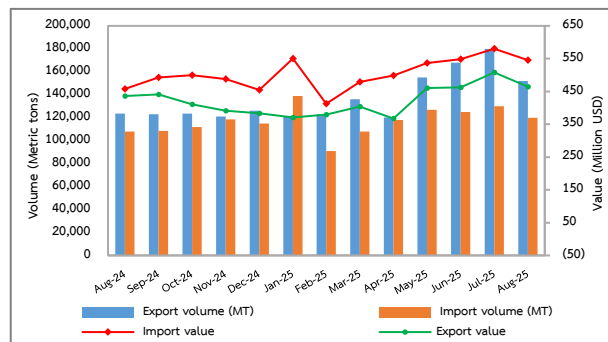
Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

➖ Manufacturing Production Index (MPI): In August 2025, the MPI contracted by 2.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Products with decreased MPI included pipes and fitting (-16.0%) and plastic sheets (-12.7%) compared to the same period last year. This decline was primarily due to increased competition from imported goods and environmental regulations restricting single-use plastics, prompting domestic manufacturers to scale back production.

➖ Shipment index of the plastics industry: In August 2025, the shipment index also declined by 6.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Products contributing to the decline included plastic film sheets (-15.6%) and plastic pipes and fittings (-10.1%) compared to the same period last year, in line with lower production levels.

➕ Exports of the plastics industry: In August 2025, total plastic exports were valued at 464 million USD, an increase of 5.4 percent compared to the same period last year. Key products driving export growth included plastic tubes, pipes, and hoses, which expanded by 39.0 percent, and builders' ware of plastics, which grew by 25.5 percent, supported by rising import demand from India and ASEAN markets.

Volume and Value of Exports and Imports



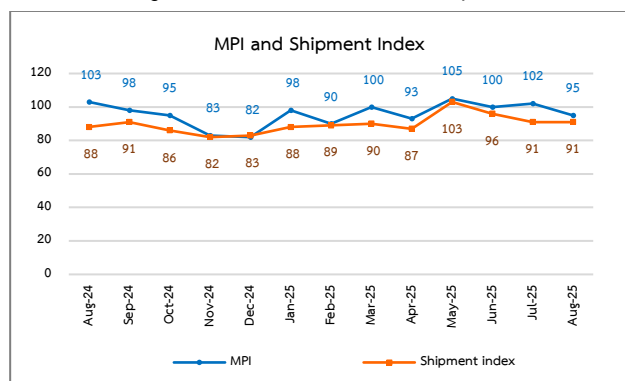
Source: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, in cooperation with the Customs Department

➕ Imports of the plastic industry: In August 2025, imports in the plastic industry were valued at 545.02 million USD, an increase of 18.5 percent compared to the same period last year. The main products contributing to the rise included plastic floor coverings (+41.8%) and builders' ware of plastics (+30.3%). The increase was largely due to higher imports of products with high domestic production costs, greater preference for low-cost finished imported goods, and higher imports of semi-finished raw materials used for producing packaging and downstream plastic products, which continue to grow both domestically and internationally.

"Plastic Industry Outlook for September 2025: The industry is expected to contract compared to the same period last year. This is primarily due to intense price competition from China and other regional competitors with lower production costs, placing continuous pressure on domestic manufacturers. At the same time, environmental regulations and policies promoting alternative materials have reduced demand for certain types of plastics, while domestic demand remains sluggish amid a fragile global economy, affected by the slowdown in key trading partners and exchange rate volatility. Additionally, the U.S. import tariff measures on plastic and related products continue to pose a risk, potentially leading to weaker demand from the U.S. market. High shipping costs, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions, further add to production and export challenges. Overall, Thailand's plastic manufacturing and export sectors are expected to face increased short-term pressure, making it crucial for manufacturers to adjust production costs and marketing strategies to maintain competitiveness."

6. Chemical products Industry

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) – Shipment Index



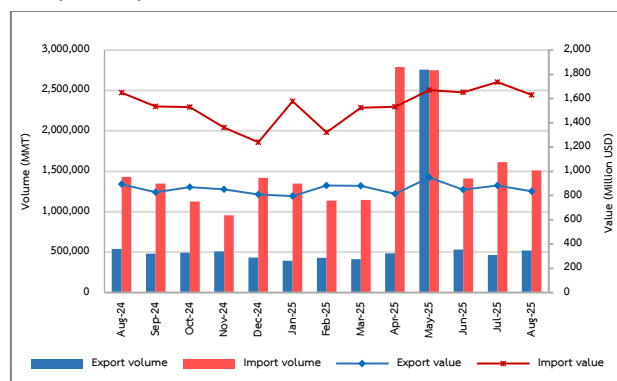
Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI): In August 2025, the MPI contracted by 7.4 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The basic chemical segment declined by 2.3 percent, with notable decreases in methyl ester (biodiesel) (-26.4%) and hydrogen gas (-28.6%). The downstream chemical segment fell by 9.6 percent, led by chemical fertilizers (-19.2%) and talcum powder (-19.3%) compared to the same period of the previous year. The overall contraction was primarily attributed to volatile raw material prices, weaker demand from the agricultural and industrial sectors, price competition from imported products, and stricter environmental and clean energy regulations, which resulted in a decrease in the overall production of chemical products during the month.

Shipment Index: In August 2025, the chemical industry expanded by 3.4 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The downstream chemical sector grew slightly by 0.1 percent, with notable growth in perfumes, cosmetics, and beauty products (+32.3%). Meanwhile, the basic chemical sector expanded by 9.3 percent, driven by higher production of nitrogen gas (+25.4%) and oxygen gas (+26.0%) compared to the same period last year. The increase was supported by rising demand in the beauty and healthcare sectors and government economic stimulus measures.

Exports: In August 2025, total exports were valued at 835.4 million USD, a decline of 6.6 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. Exports of downstream chemical products were valued at 415.8 million USD, decreasing by 12.2 percent, while basic chemical exports totaled 487.2 million USD, decreasing by 2.2 percent. Products contributing to the overall export contraction included fertilizers, which dropped 39.1 percent, and cosmetics, which fell 18.5 percent. The decline was mainly due to weakened demand in major trading partners, rising raw material costs, and intensified competition from major regional producers.

Export/Import Volume and Value of Chemical Products

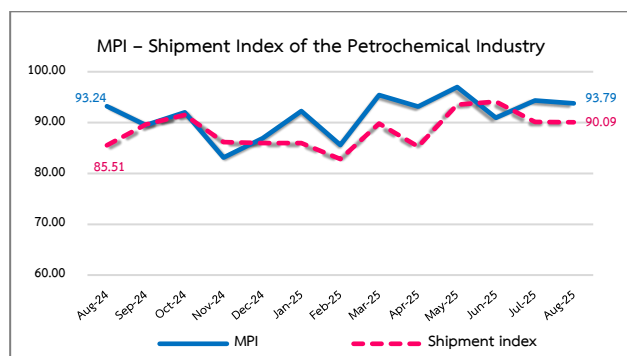


Source: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, in cooperation with the Customs Department

Imports: In August 2025, total imports were valued 1,629 million USD, a decrease of 1.2 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. Basic chemical imports amounted to 892 million USD, a decrease of 12.6 percent, while downstream chemical imports totaled 737 million USD, increasing 16.3 percent. Products that contributed to the overall decline included miscellaneous chemicals (-12.5%) and paints (-3.3%), reflecting weaker demand for basic raw materials used in production, as manufacturers scaled down operations amid persistently high production costs.

“Chemical Industry Outlook for September 2025: Production in the chemical industry is expected to contract slightly, primarily due to weaker demand for basic chemicals in line with the slowdown in downstream industries, particularly in the agriculture and construction sectors. At the same time, production costs remain elevated due to volatile energy and raw material prices, while price competition from imported products in regional markets continues to intensify. Moreover, environmental and clean energy regulations have increasingly restricted the production of certain chemical products. These factors combined are expected to lead to a continued slowdown in overall chemical production in September.”

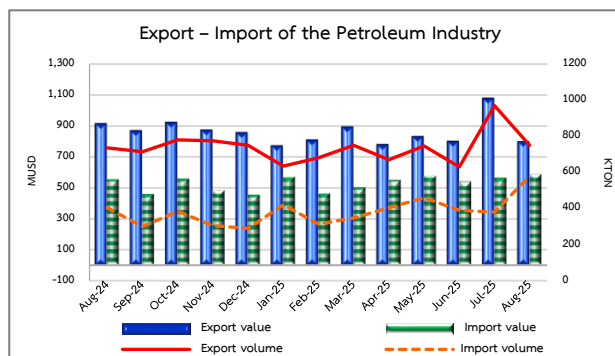
7. Petrochemical Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

➕ Manufacturing Production Index: In August 2025, the MPI stood at 93.8, an increase of 0.6 percent compared to the same period last year but a decrease of 0.7 percent from the previous month. Production growth was observed in basic petrochemicals, such as ethylene (+9.6%), and in downstream petrochemicals, including PP resin and ABS resin, which increased by 20.4 percent and 24.2 percent, respectively, compared to the same period last year. The increase was mainly due to production base adjustments, while the production of bioplastic resin (PLA) slowed from the previous year.

➕ Shipment index: In August 2025, the shipment index stood at 90.1, increasing by 5.4 percent compared to the same period last year (%YoY) and by 0.01 percent from the previous month (%MoM). Key contributors to the growth included basic petrochemicals, notably ethylene, which increased by 22.7 percent, and downstream petrochemicals, such as PE resin, which rose by 6.9 percent compared to the same month last year.



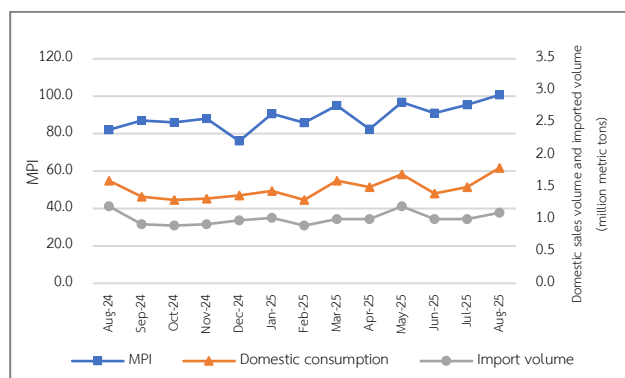
Source: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, in cooperation with the Customs Department

➖ Exports: Petrochemical exports were estimated at 800.7 million USD, representing a decline of 12.6 percent compared to the same period last year and a drop of over 20 percent from the previous month. The decrease was mainly seen in downstream petrochemical products, such as PE resin, which fell by 8.6 percent, and in primary petrochemical products, such as toluene, which dropped by more than 50 percent. The contraction was largely due to the appreciation of the Thai baht, which weakened Thailand's export competitiveness.

➕ Imports: In August 2025, imports were valued at 588.9 million USD, an increase of 6.9 percent compared to the same period last year and 4.4 percent from the previous month. Growth was observed in both downstream petrochemicals, particularly PP resin (+12.2%), and primary petrochemicals, such as para-xylene (+34.6%).

“Petrochemical Industry Outlook for September 2025: The overall petrochemical manufacturing industry is expected to decline compared to the same period last year, driven by a slowdown in import-export activities and weaker domestic production. Most producers are expected to delay production decisions while monitoring potential U.S. tariff adjustments affecting Thailand. In addition, the appreciation of the Thai baht is likely to reduce export values, while imports continue to rise. Nevertheless, the industry may see some positive effects from recent production cut announcements by several countries in Asia.”

8. Iron and Steel Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics / Iron and Steel Institute of Thailand

+ Manufacturing Production Index (MPI): In August 2025, the MPI stood at 100.7, increasing by 22.7 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The growth was driven by MPI expansion for the long products, flat products, and steel pipes. The MPI for long products increased by 10.6 percent, with increases in deformed bars (+22.4%), followed by round bars (+14.5%) and cold-rolled sections (+13.1%). The MPI of flat products expanded by 37.2 percent, with the significant growth in hot-rolled coils (+87.3%), followed by tin free sheets (+59.5%) and galvanized sheets (+15.6%). Additionally, the MPI for steel pipes increased by 30.7 percent.

+ Domestic consumption: In August 2025, consumption reached 1.8 million metric tons, an increase of 11.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Growth was driven by higher consumption of both long products and flat products. Long products reached a consumption of 0.8 million metric tons, expanding by 29.6 percent (%YoY), supported by increased demand for bars, sections, and wire rods. Flat products recorded consumption of 1.0 million metric tons, growing 1.1 percent (%YoY), with notable increases in tin free sheets, tin plates, and hot-rolled coils.

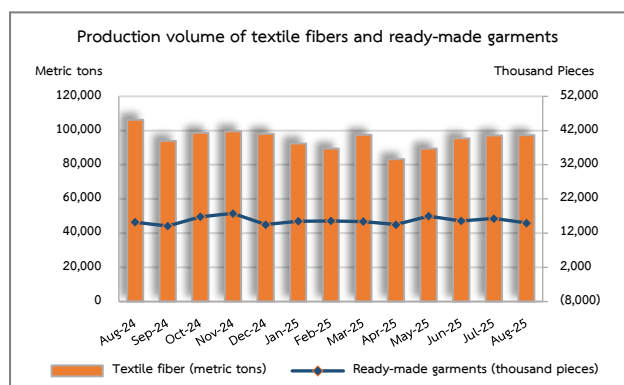
- Imports: In August 2025, steel imports totaled 1.1 million metric tons, a decline of 10.5 percent compared to the same period last year, driven by reduced imports of both long and flat products. Long product imports amounted to 0.3 million metric tons, decreasing by 5.2 percent, with significant decreases in alloy steel bars (a decrease of 39.3 percent, mainly from Taiwan, China, and India); carbon steel sections (a decrease of 44.5 percent, mainly from India and China); and seamless pipes (a decrease of 24.1 percent, mainly from China and India). Flat product imports totaled 0.8 million metric tons, falling 12.3 percent, led by sharp declines in hot-dip galvanized steel (a decrease of 37.7 percent, mostly from Taiwan and China); welded pipes (a decrease of 35.4 percent, mostly from Cambodia, South Korea, and China); and hot-rolled stainless-steel coils (a decrease of 28.9 percent, mostly from Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan).

Iron and Steel Industry Outlook for September 2025:

The production is expected to expand compared to the same period last year, with several key issues to be closely monitored:

- 1) The impact of the U.S. tariff hike on steel imports from 25 percent to 50 percent, effective June 4, 2025, which will raise costs for steel exporters to the U.S. and indirectly affect Thailand as China increases its exports of low-priced steel to the country.
- 2) The implementation of Government infrastructure construction projects, which will stimulate both iron production and demand.
- 3) Thailand's implementation of AC (Anti-Circumvention) measures on steel products, which will influence steel import volumes."

9. Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Production

➖ Output contracted across the entire supply chain. Textile fibers declined by 9.0 percent (%YoY) across all product categories, including man-made fibers (polyester and rayon), cotton yarn, and yarn made from man-made fibers. Fabric production decreased by 11.4 percent (%YoY) in categories such as woven cotton fabric, woven synthetic fabric, and towels. Ready-made garments contracted for the first time after 13 consecutive months of growth, falling 2.1 percent (%YoY) in woven apparel, including outerwear (sportswear, polo shirts, infant wear) and innerwear for both men and women. The decline was driven by reduced orders from major trading partners following the implementation of U.S. retaliatory tariff measures in early August.

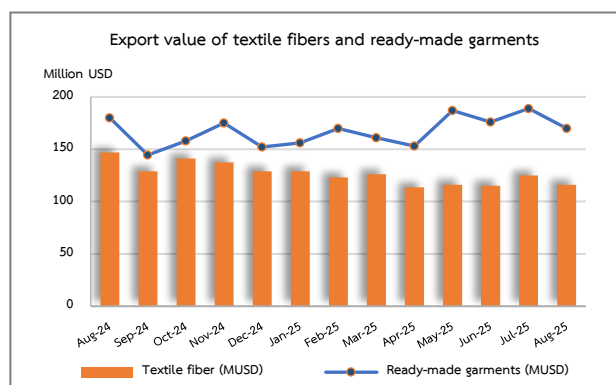
Domestic sales

➖ Textile fibers contracted by 3.5 percent (%YoY) across all product groups.

➕ Fabric sales expanded by 10.7 percent (%YoY), particularly in woven synthetic fabrics.

➖ Ready-made garment sales declined by 14.8 percent (%YoY) for both woven and knitted apparel for men and women, as consumers increasingly opted for lower-priced imported products from overseas markets.

“Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry Outlook for September 2025: The adjustment of U.S. import tariffs may adversely impact Thailand’s export value. Furthermore, the influx of low-priced, substandard products imported through online channels continues to weaken Thailand’s competitiveness, as domestic producers are unable to compete on price. Entrepreneurs are therefore advised to monitor the situation closely.”



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Imports

➖ Imports of yarn and fibers declined by 7.5 percent (%YoY), particularly in fibers used for weaving, woven yarn, and fine yarn.

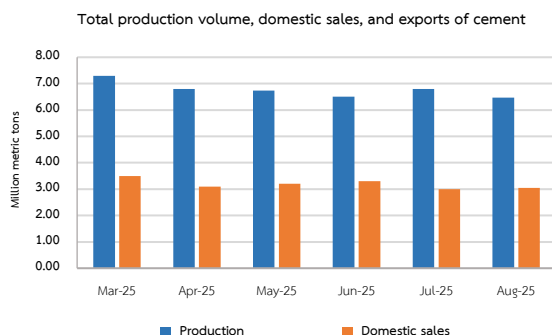
➕ Fabric imports increased by 3.9 percent (%YoY), mainly in other types of woven fabrics. Ready-made garment imports rose sharply by 11.9 percent (%YoY), especially for suits, shirts, trousers, and skirts. Most of these were low-cost imports from China, driven by lower prices compared to domestic production, lower minimum order quantities abroad, and shifting consumer behavior toward affordable fast-fashion products.

Exports

➖ Exports contracted across the entire supply chain. Textile fiber exports dropped by 20.1 percent (%YoY), mainly due to reduced shipments of man-made fibers to key markets such as Pakistan, Indonesia, Vietnam, and the U.S. However, exports to China and India increased. Fabric exports declined by 15.5 percent (%YoY), particularly to Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia, while exports to India grew. Ready-made garment exports contracted by 6.3 percent (%YoY) due to exports of cotton garments, man-made fiber garments, and other materials, as well as men’s and women’s underwear, to key trading partners, including the U.S., Japan, Hong Kong, and the U.K. Trading partners began to slow down orders due to the acceleration of inventory imports in the previous period, and after the U.S. implemented reciprocal tariffs in early August 2025, most trading partners became clearer about their price risk management plans.

10. Cement Industry

■ Total Cement Industry



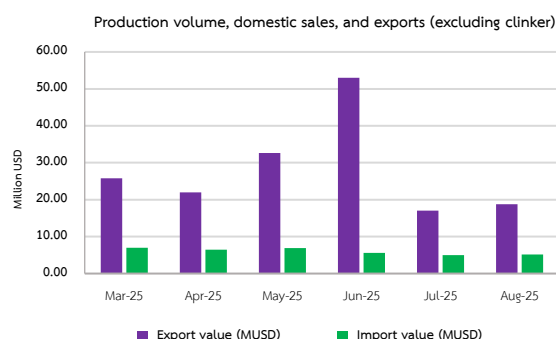
Source: 1. Domestic production and sales volume: Division of Information and Industrial Economic Indices, The Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export volume: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

➖ **Total cement production** amounted to 6 million metric tons, decreasing by 2.2 percent (%YoY) due to a seasonal slowdown during the rainy season, when high moisture levels affect cement quality, make construction work more difficult, and slow curing times, resulting in weaker adhesion performance. In addition, domestic inventories remained sufficient to meet demand, while tighter credit conditions from commercial banks for both businesses and households continued to weigh on overall economic activity and investment.

➖ **Domestic cement sales** amounted to 3.0 million metric tons, a decline of 8.9 percent (%YoY), pressured by a slowdown in real estate demand, more cautious investment sentiment among homebuyers, and delayed investments in new projects by developers, who instead focused on clearing existing inventory. Rising non-performing loans (NPLs) in new housing loans also contributed to weaker demand.

➕ **Total cement exports** amounted to 0.4 million metric tons, increasing by 3.0 percent (%YoY). The top three export markets were Myanmar (31.2%), Bangladesh (29.5%), and the U.S. (8.7%).

■ Cement Industry (excluding clinker)



Source: 1. Domestic production and sales volume: Division of Information and Industrial Economic Indices, The Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export volume: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, in cooperation with the Customs Department

➖ Imports of cement totaled 0.1 million metric tons, decreasing by 13.6 percent compared to the same period last year (%YoY). The top three sources of imports were Lao PDR (91.1%), China (5.6%), and India (1.5%).

“The cement industry Outlook for September 2025: Domestic consumption is expected to slow down, driven by two key factors:

1) Rising construction material prices, as reflected in the Construction Materials Price Index for July 2025, which increased by 0.4 percent (%YoY). Prices in the cement category rose due to stronger demand from public infrastructure projects, which also pushed up prices in the concrete products category, driven by higher costs of key inputs such as cement and sand. Prices of other construction materials also increased, particularly asphalt, due to demand from transportation-related construction projects.

2) High levels of public debt, which continue to pressure overall domestic consumption. As of the end of July 2025, public debt outstanding stood at 12 trillion baht, equivalent to 64.5 percent of GDP, up from June 2025 by 60,216 million baht, weighing on economic activity and investment sentiment.”



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