สำนักงานเศรษฐกิจอุตสาหกรรม | OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Report on the Industrial Economics Status

July 2026

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

Industrial Production Status

Indicators	2024	2025	2025						2026						
%YoY	Year	Year	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
MPI	-0.5	-0.4	-3.6	-3.7	1.6	0.5	-3.7	2.6	1.6	-0.2	1.3	-0.9	-1.3	-2.4	0.5

The industrial economic situation in **July 2026**, as reflected by the **Manufacturing Production Index (MPI), stood at 94.80, increasing by 0.5 percent compared with the same month last year.** The main supporting factor was the electronics industry, which benefited from growth in artificial intelligence (AI) and digital infrastructure, driving production of hard disk drives (HDDs) and electronic components.

Indicators	2025						2026						
%MoM	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
MPI	-3.7	-1.4	3.1	0.3	-3.9	2.7	7.1	-4.1	12.0	-15.6	9.2	-4.9	-0.9

Over the past three months (April – June 2026), the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) changes were as follows: April 2026 contracted by 15.6 percent, May 2026 expanded by 9.2 percent, and June 2026 contracted by 4.9 percent.

Key Industries Driving MPI Growth in July 2026 compared with the same month last year included:

- Refined petroleum products: The industry expanded by 9.1 percent, due to the low production base in July–August 2025, when some manufacturers temporarily shut down their refineries for maintenance.
- Computers and peripheral equipment: The industry expanded by 28.2 percent, in line with the growth of the data center and AI industries.
- Sugar: The industry expanded by 28.3 percent, as the volume of sugarcane delivered to mills increased compared with the same month last year, supported by favorable rainfall levels and distribution.

Key Industries Causing MPI Contraction in July 2026 compared with the same month last year included:

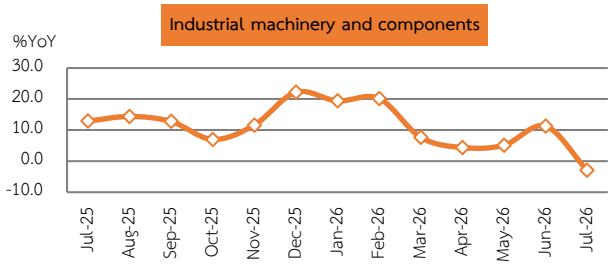
- Palm oil: The industry contracted by 22.8 percent, due to lower volumes of oil palm fruit entering the market as a result of extremely hot weather.
- Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds: The industry contracted by 41.3 percent, as domestic market conditions weakened due to slower purchasing power among farmers.
- Plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms: The industry contracted by 13.0 percent, as some manufacturers temporarily suspended production due to lower orders.

Other Industrial Economic Indicators in

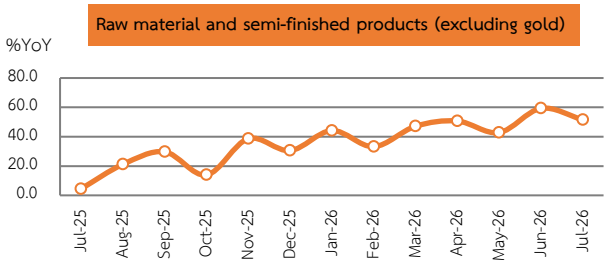
July 2026

Other Industrial Economic Indicators in July 2026

■ *Imports of Thailand Industrial Sector*



Source: Ministry of Commerce



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Imports of industrial machinery and parts in July 2026 were valued at 1,825 million USD, contracting by 2.9 percent compared with the same month last year. The contraction was mainly driven by lower imports of jet engines and components, machinery and equipment for processing rubber or plastics, and textile machinery.

Imports of raw materials and intermediate products (excluding gold) in July 2026 were valued at 16,425 million USD, increasing by 51.6 percent compared with the same month last year. The increase was driven by higher imports of electrical and electronic equipment and components; other metal ores, metal waste and scrap, and other products; and chemical products, among other things.

Summary of Industrial Economic Conditions in July 2026

Industrial economic conditions in July 2026 showed an improving trend across several industries. The electrical appliances and electronics, automotive, and rubber and rubber products industries were supported by expanding exports, while the food industry benefited from increased domestic sales. However, the plastics and petrochemical industries were affected by the conflict in the Middle East, resulting in lower production.

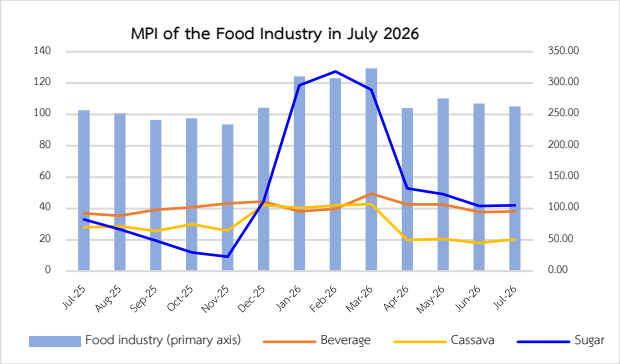
In August 2026, industrial economic conditions are expected to improve across several industries, supported by domestic demand driven by government economic stimulus measures, together with an anticipated increase in overseas orders in line with rising demand for technology products and AI-related products. However, risks from global economic uncertainty, as well as the conflict in the Middle East, should continue to be monitored, as these factors could affect the industrial sector going forward.

Industries	MPI (%YoY)	Domestic sales (%YoY)	Exports (%YoY)	Imports (%YoY)	Outlook for August 2026
1. Food industry	+1.5	+8.8	-4.2	-	Increasing
2. Electrical and Electronics Industry					
2.1 Electrical appliances	+0.8	-	+14.2	+27.6	Increasing
2.2 Electronics	+7.6	-	+69.5	+95.5	Increasing
3. Automotive industry					
3.1 Automobile	+6.1	+20.6	+2.4	-	Increasing
3.2 Motorcycle	+2.9	+5.8	+2.6	-	Increasing
4. Rubber industry and natural rubber production					
3.1 Processed rubber in primary forms	+2.7	+5.1	+33.6	-	Increasing
3.2 Automotive tires	+4.9	+1.1	+1.4	-	Stable
3.3 Rubber gloves	-11.4	-5.6	+18.2	-	Stable
5. Plastics industry	-3.0	-	+6.7	+9.9	Increasing
6. Chemical products Industry	-3.0	-	+13.2	+11.6	Decreasing
7. Petrochemical industry	-12.6	-	+13.3	+18.5	Decreasing
8. Iron and steel industry	-4.0	+2.3	-	+6.2	Stable
9. Textile and wearing apparel industry					
9.1 Textile and fiber	-10.0	-15.9	+6.8	+11.1	Increasing
9.2 Fabric	-20.3	-4.1	+13.9	-3.6	
9.3 Ready-made garment	-6.2	-9.5	+6.1	+6.8	
10. Cement industry	-7.3	-7.3	-38.7	+3.6	Decreasing

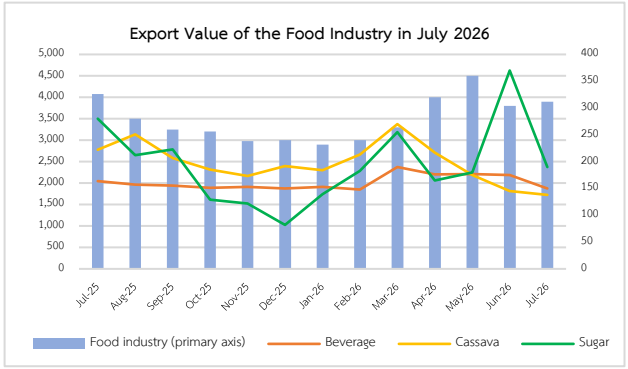
Source: Office of Industrial Economics (OIE) for production and domestic sales; Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, for exports and imports.

Industrial Economic Status by Industrial Sectors in July 2026

1. Food Industry



Source: Domestic production and sales volume, Division of Information and Industrial Economic Indices, The Office of Industrial Economics



Source: Exports and Imports, Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) of the food industry stood at 105.0, expanding by 1.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Food products with an expanded Production Index included: 1) Sugar production, which expanded by 28.3 percent, supported by an increase in the volume of sugarcane delivered to mills due to favorable climatic conditions resulting from the La Niña phenomenon since the 2025 planting season, which provided sufficient rainfall. In addition, measures promoting fresh sugarcane harvesting helped improve the quality and sugar content of sugarcane, resulting in higher sugar production. 2) Prepared animal feed production, which expanded by 10.3 percent, driven by increased demand for pet food in both domestic and overseas markets, following the Pet Humanization trend and growing demand for high-quality products that meet health-related needs. Thailand also has the potential to serve as an OEM manufacturing base for leading global pet food brands. In addition, expanding export markets and new product development contributed to higher orders and increased pet food production in Thailand.

However, several key food products recorded contractions, including: 1) Palm oil production, which contracted by 22.9 percent due to a decrease in the volume of fresh oil palm fruit delivered to factories as a result of hot and dry weather, which affected oil palm yields and the volume of palm fruit entering the market. In addition, seasonal fluctuations in palm production resulted in lower volumes of raw materials entering oil extraction plants. Production costs also remained high. 2) Starch and starch product production, which contracted by 21.4 percent due to extremely hot weather and drought, which reduced cassava root yields and starch content. In addition, the industry faced problems from cassava mosaic disease and shortages of disease-resistant planting materials, while reduced cultivation areas in some regions also resulted in lower volumes of raw materials entering factories.

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) of the beverage sector increased by 2.6 percent, with key products including soda water, soft drinks, and beer, which increased by 17.9 percent, 13.3 percent, and 5.6 percent, respectively.

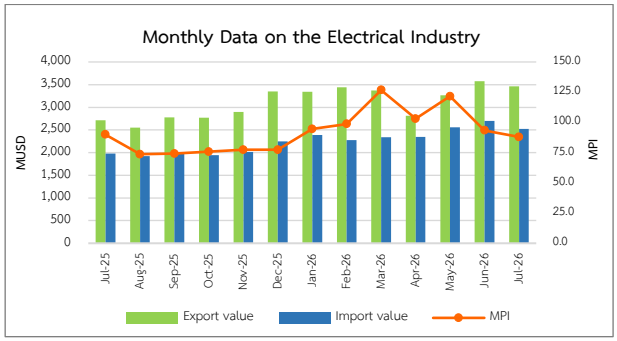
Domestic Market: Production of food products for domestic sale increased by 8.8 percent compared with the same month last year, with key products including frozen shrimp, which increased by 70.8 percent; frozen prepared foods, which increased by 30.1 percent; soft drinks, which increased by 15.4 percent; canned tuna, which increased by 9.5 percent; and chilled and frozen chicken, which increased by 8.2 percent.

Overseas Market: Overall food exports contracted by 4.2 percent compared with the same month last year. Products with declining exports included cassava products, which contracted by 35.8 percent, marking the 13th consecutive month of contraction, with exports to China, Taiwan, and Malaysia declining, while exports to Japan, the U.S., and Indonesia increased; sugar, which contracted by 32.6 percent, with exports to Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Indonesia declining; and chilled and frozen chicken, which contracted by 24.9 percent, marking the 6th consecutive month of contraction, with exports to Malaysia and China declining, while exports to Japan and Hong Kong increased. However, pet food exports expanded by 17.4 percent, marking the 11th consecutive month of expansion, with exports to the U.S., Japan, Australia, and Germany increasing; processed chicken expanded by 7.5 percent, marking the 8th consecutive month of expansion, with exports to Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands increasing; and rice expanded by 7.4 percent, with exports to the U.S. and the Philippines increasing.

*"**Food Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The MPI is expected to increase slightly compared with the same month last year, supported by domestic demand benefiting from government economic stimulus and cost-of-living reduction measures. However, domestic purchasing power remains fragile, while raw material, energy, and logistics costs remain high. In addition, risks from the conflict in the Middle East and U.S. tariff measures could affect exports and increase costs for food industry operators. Therefore, the food industry is expected to recover gradually amid risks from external factors."*

2. Electrical and Electronics Industry

■ Electrical Industry



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

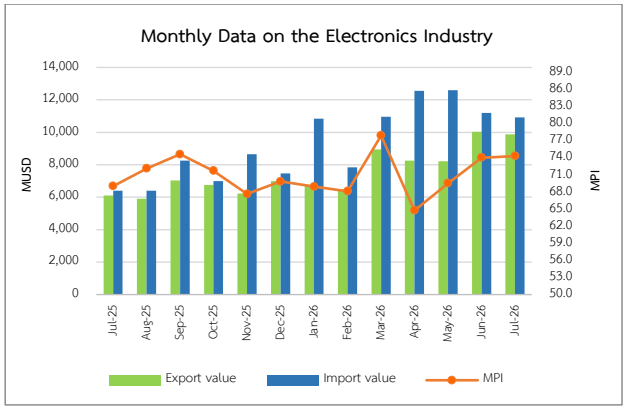
Electrical Appliance Production: The Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 88.0, increasing by 0.8 percent compared with the same month last year, due to improving demand in overseas markets, which resulted in a gradual recovery in orders. Products that increased included electrical wires (+18.8%), rice cookers (+17.7%), and household fans (+12.9%). Meanwhile, products that decreased included window air conditioners (-84.7%), power transformers (-19.2%), and cables (-7.4%).

Electrical Appliance Exports: Electrical appliance exports reached 3,459.7 million USD, increasing by 14.2 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording higher exports included electrical wires and wiring harnesses, valued at 140.8 million USD (+43.2%), in ASEAN, Europe, the U.S., and Japan. Fans were valued at 13.8 million USD (+20.7%), with higher exports to ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Electrical control boards and panels were valued at 327.0 million USD (+9.7%), with higher exports to ASEAN, Europe, the U.S., and Japan. Meanwhile, products recording lower exports included refrigerated and frozen cabinets and other refrigeration equipment, valued at 29.0 million USD (-17.4%), with lower exports to ASEAN and China. Air conditioners were valued at 424.5 million USD (-10.3%), with lower exports to ASEAN, Europe, China, and Japan.

Electrical Appliance Imports: Electrical appliance imports were valued at 2,526 million USD, increasing by 27.6 percent compared with the same month last year. Electrical wires and wiring sets were valued at 203 million USD (+61.8%), with higher imports from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Air conditioners were valued at 26.6 million USD (+54.0%), with higher imports from ASEAN, Europe, and Japan. Switchboards and electrical control panels were valued at 391.0 million USD (+52.7%), with higher imports from Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan.

*"**Electrical Appliance Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The electrical appliance industry is expected to increase slightly, supported by continued demand for Smart & AI Appliances in line with lifestyles in the digital era. However, the conflict between the U.S. and countries in the Middle East should continue to be closely monitored, as it could affect production costs and international trade going forward."*

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 74.4, increasing by 7.6 percent compared with the same month last year, in line with the growth of artificial intelligence (AI), which resulted in increased demand for electronic components and equipment. Products that increased included printers (+46.0%) and hard disk drives (HDDs) (+20.5%). Meanwhile, printed circuit board assemblies (PCBAs) and other electronic components decreased by 6.5 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively.

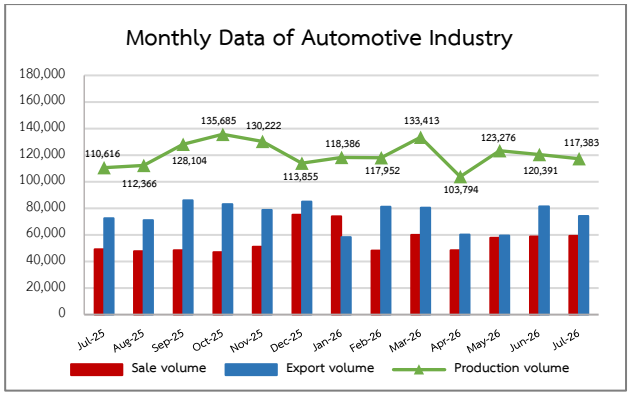
Electronics exports: Electronics exports were valued at 9,879.9 million USD, increasing by 69.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Printed circuits were valued at 232 million USD (+78.8%), with higher exports to ASEAN, the U.S., and Japan. Integrated circuits (ICs) were valued at 1,401.0 million USD (+30.8%), with higher exports to ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Meanwhile, monitors were valued at 144 million USD (-14.6%), with lower exports to Japan. Telephones and equipment were valued at 46 million USD (-33.1%), with lower exports to ASEAN and Japan.

Electronics Imports: Electronics imports were valued at 12,516 million USD, increasing by 95.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Integrated circuits were valued at 6,278 million USD (+154.0%), with higher imports from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Semiconductor devices (excluding integrated circuits) were valued at 372.0 million USD (+40.4%), with higher imports from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Electrical capacitors and resistors were valued at 231 million USD (+50.3%), with higher imports from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan.

*"**Electronics Industry Outlook for August 2026**: The electronics industry is expected to continue expanding, supported by growing interest in AI technology and rising global investment in AI, which is expected to support exports of technology products. However, the conflict between the U.S. and countries in the Middle East should continue to be closely monitored, as it could contribute to volatility and pressure on global crude oil prices."*

3. Automotive Industry

■ Automotive Manufacturing Industry



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

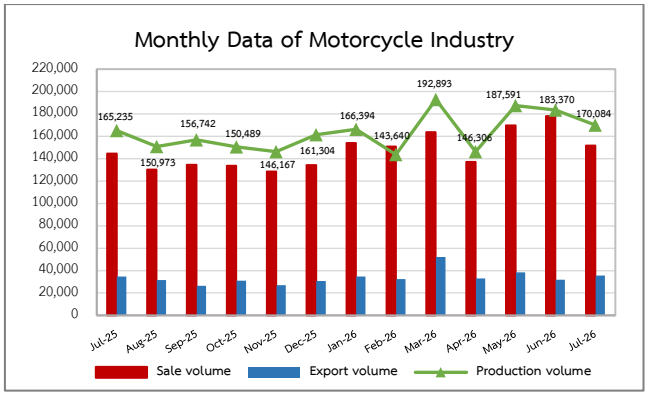
Automobile production totaled 117,383 units, increasing by 6.1 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher production of electric passenger cars, plug-in hybrid vehicles, and hybrid vehicles, supported by increased domestic sales and exports to trading-partner countries. Production decreased by 2.5 percent compared with the previous month.

Domestic automobile sales reached 59,196 units, increasing by 20.6 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher sales of electric vehicles (EVs) amid rising oil prices. Meanwhile, pickup truck sales continued to decline because financial institutions imposed stricter lending conditions. Domestic sales increased by 0.8 percent compared with the previous month.

Automobile exports totaled 74,169 units, increasing by 2.4 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher exports to Australia and Oceania. Meanwhile, the Middle East market continued to face shipping safety concerns in the Strait of Hormuz, resulting in lower exports. Nevertheless, automotive exports decreased by 9.0 percent compared with the previous month.

*"**Automobile Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The industry is expected to increase slightly compared with August 2025, driven by demand for certain vehicle segments, particularly alternative-fuel passenger cars, amid expectations that oil prices will remain high."*

■ Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry



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

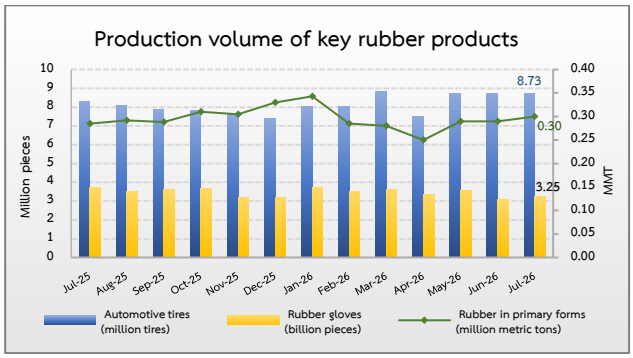
Production of motorcycles totaled 170,084 units, increasing by 2.9 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher production of utility motorcycles, electric motorcycles, and ICONIC motorcycles. However, motorcycle production decreased by 7.3 percent compared with the previous month.

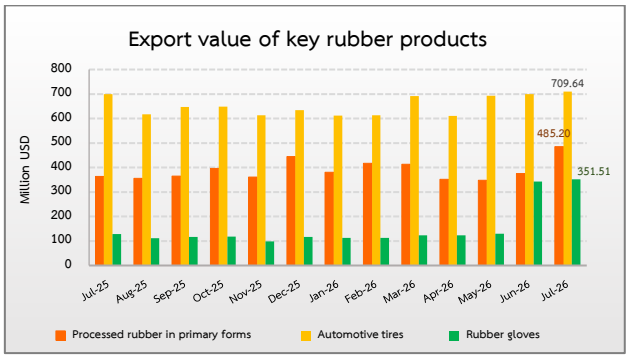
Motorcycle sales reached 151,801 units, increasing by 5.08 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher sales of motorcycles with engine displacements of 111–125 cc and 126–250 cc. Motorcycle sales decreased by 14.7 percent compared with the previous month.

Exports of completely built-up (CBU) motorcycles totaled 35,566 units, increasing by 2.6 percent compared with the same month last year. Meanwhile, exports of completely knocked-down (CKD) motorcycle parts for assembly in destination countries decreased by 10.6 percent compared with the same month last year. CBU motorcycle exports increased by 11.7 percent compared with the previous month.

*"**Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The motorcycle manufacturing industry is expected to increase compared with August 2025, as alternative-fuel motorcycles are expected to gain popularity amid expectations of continued volatility in oil prices."*

4. Rubber and Rubber Product Industry





Production

- Processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) increased by 2.7 percent, driven by higher rubber block production.
- Automotive tire production increased by 4.9 percent, driven by higher production of passenger car, pickup truck, truck, and buses.
- Rubber glove production decreased by 11.4 percent, as manufacturers adjusted production plans in line with orders and price competition.

Domestic Sales

- Sales of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) increased by 5.1 percent, driven by higher demand for rubber sheets and rubber blocks from downstream industries.
- Sales of automotive tires increased by 1.1 percent, driven by improved demand in the replacement market (REM).
- Sales of rubber gloves decreased by 5.6 percent due to slower domestic orders.

Exports

- Export value of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) increased by 33.6 percent, driven by higher exports of rubber sheets and rubber blocks to China and Japan, as well as concentrated latex to Malaysia.
- Export value of automotive tires increased by 1.4 percent, supported by continued growth in overseas orders and strong global demand for tires.
- Export value of rubber gloves increased by 18.2 percent, driven by higher exports to major markets, particularly in Europe.

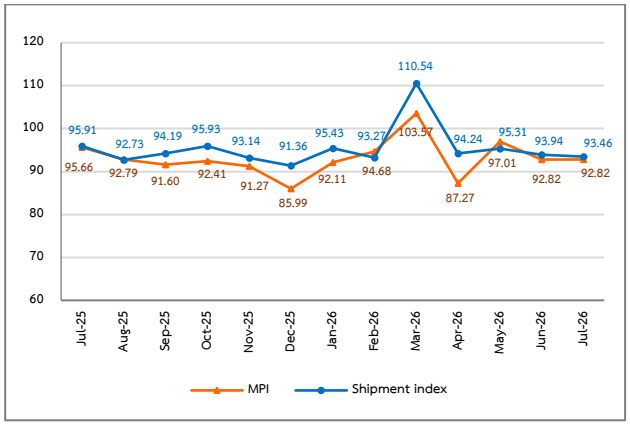
"Rubber and Rubber Product Industry Outlook for August 2026:

The production of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) is expected to remain stable or increase slightly, supported by continued demand for natural rubber from downstream industries. However, frequent rainfall in major rubber-growing areas could reduce tapping days and the volume of raw materials entering the market. Automotive tire production is expected to remain stable in line with the domestic automotive market, which continues to show only a limited recovery. In contrast, manufacturers continue to face competition in export markets. Rubber glove production is expected to remain stable amid price competition, with manufacturers continuing to manage production capacity in line with orders and global market supply conditions.

Exports of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) are expected to remain stable to increase slightly, in line with overseas demand for natural rubber, particularly from the tire industry. However, economic conditions and import demand from China, a key market for Thailand, should be closely monitored. Automotive tire exports are expected to increase slightly, supported by overseas orders, although the industry continues to face competition and uncertainty in global trade. Rubber glove exports are expected to increase slightly, supported by continued overseas demand, although the industry remains under pressure from price competition and global oversupply."

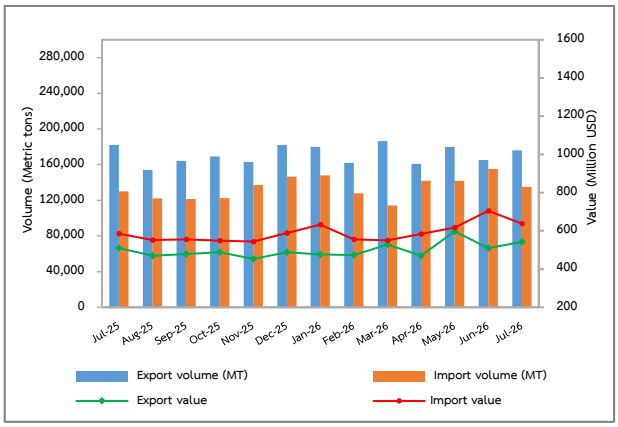
5. Plastics Industry

MPI and Shipment Index



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Volume and Value of Exports and Imports



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

The plastics industry's Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) contracted by 3.0 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording declines included plastic film (-31.9%), plastic sheets (-16.2%), and plastic pipes and fittings (-2.5%). The decline was due to slower demand for packaging and consumer goods in both domestic and overseas markets. In addition, manufacturers faced volatility in raw material prices and high energy costs, prompting them to reduce production capacity while monitoring market conditions.

Shipment index of the plastics industry contracted by 2.6 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording declines included tableware, kitchenware, and toilet articles (-87.4%), plastic film (-32.3%), and plastic sheets (-19.75%). The decline was due to slower domestic consumption and spending, while manufacturers cleared existing inventories.

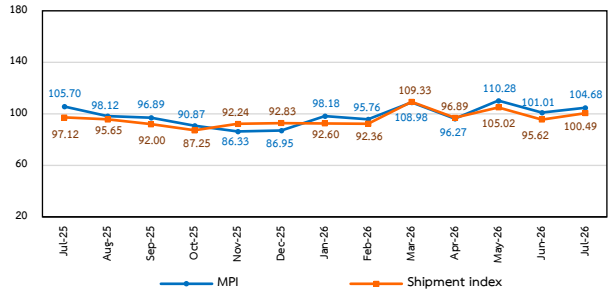
Exports were valued at 542 million USD, increasing by 6.7 percent compared with the same month last year. Products contributing to the overall increase included kitchenware and toilet articles (+38.9%); other plastic plates, sheets, film, foil, and strip (+27.8%); and tubes, pipes, and hoses (+24.5%). The main supporting factor was increased orders from major trading partners, including the U.S., ASEAN, and the Middle East.

Imports were valued at 638 million USD, increasing by 9.9 percent compared with the same month last year. Products contributing to the overall increase included plastic monofilaments (+44.1%), kitchenware and toilet articles (+18.6%), and plastic packaging (+15.6%). The main factor was that manufacturers accelerated imports of raw materials and semi-finished products to support second-half orders and reduce exposure to fluctuations in plastic resin prices, thereby supporting production and exports.

*"**Plastic Industry Outlook for August 2026**: The plastics industry is expected to increase slightly, as most manufacturers continue to manage production capacity in line with orders, resulting in greater production flexibility and an improved ability to meet market demand. Exports are expected to recover in line with demand from markets in Asia and some countries where economic conditions have begun to improve. However, the industry continues to face uncertainty from geopolitical developments and global economic volatility, which could affect production costs, supply chains, and international trade. The situation therefore needs close monitoring."*

6. Chemical products Industry

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) — Shipment Index



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

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

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) contracted by 3.0 percent compared with the same month last year. Production in the downstream chemical segment contracted by 9.4 percent, with chemical fertilizers (-41.3%), dishwashing liquids (-18.4%), and water-based paints (-10.7%) recording lower production. The decline was due to manufacturers building inventories in advance to meet consumer demand, which resulted in slower production. Meanwhile, the basic chemicals segment expanded by 19.0 percent, with higher production of hydrogen gas (+52.9%), chlorine (+38.2%), and caustic soda (+32.4%).

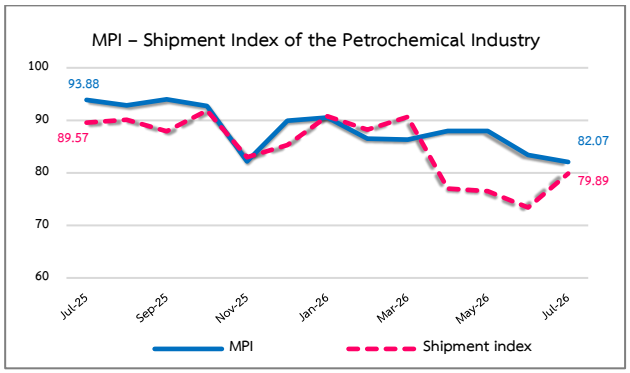
Shipment Index increased by 3.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Shipments in the basic chemicals segment increased by 3.4 percent, with methyl ester (biodiesel) (+32.6%), caustic soda (+27.6%), and ethanol (+13.7%) contributing to the increase. The increase was due to high volatility in global energy prices caused by geopolitical issues, prompting higher domestic production of certain products used as raw materials to substitute for other sources and diversify energy security risks. Meanwhile, shipments in the downstream chemical segment contracted by 2.1 percent, with chemical fertilizers (-48.8%) and industrial paints (-6.8%) contributing to the contraction. This was due to higher production costs for agricultural products. Manufacturers continued to monitor the situation, with some reducing production volumes in line with market conditions. In addition, inventory levels remained sufficient to meet consumer demand.

Exports increased by 13.2 percent compared with the same month last year. Exports of basic chemicals increased by 20.4 percent, while exports of downstream chemicals increased by 5.0 percent. Products contributing to the overall increase included inorganic chemicals (+45.0%), paints (+16.2%), and organic chemicals (+12.7%). The increase was due to a gradual recovery in overseas demand for chemicals, in line with the expansion of manufacturing activity in several countries, particularly in the electronics, automotive, and consumer goods industries. This resulted in higher demand for basic chemical raw materials.

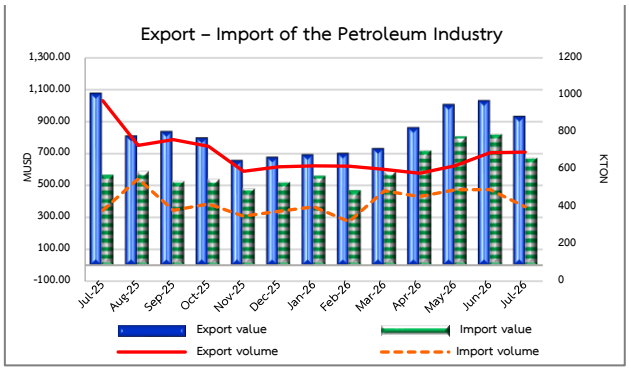
Imports increased by 11.6 percent compared with the same month last year. Imports of basic chemicals increased by 20.2 percent, while imports of downstream chemicals increased by 1.6 percent. Products contributing to the overall increase included inorganic chemicals (+44.8%), miscellaneous chemical products (+23.4%), and paints (+18.7%). The increase was due to the gradual recovery in demand for raw materials from downstream industries, resulting in higher overall chemical imports.

*"**Chemical Products Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The industry is expected to contract, as the trade conflict between the U.S. and Iran could increase uncertainty in the global trading system and create logistics risks, particularly for maritime transportation routes in the Middle East. This could raise energy, transportation, and insurance costs, affecting manufacturers' import and export costs and potentially increasing their overall cost burden."*

7. Petrochemical Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics



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

Manufacturing Production Index stood at 82.1, decreasing by 12.6 percent compared with the same month last year but increasing by 0.1 percent compared with the previous month. In the downstream petrochemical segment, production of PE resin and PP resin decreased by 21.6 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively. In the upstream petrochemical segment, ethylene production decreased by 21.4 percent compared with the same month last year. This was due to upstream petrochemical plants reducing or suspending production due to the conflict in the Strait of Hormuz, which disrupted the shipment of most raw materials imported from the Middle East.

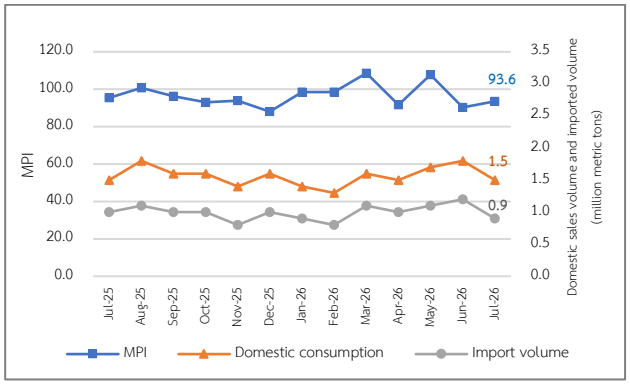
Shipment index stood at 80.0, decreasing by 10.8 percent compared with the same month last year but increasing by 9.7 percent compared with the previous month. In the upstream petrochemical segment, propylene shipments decreased by 23.6 percent, while in the downstream petrochemical segment, PE resin shipments decreased by 12.1 percent compared with the same month last year. Inventories increased by 1.9 percent compared with the same month last year but decreased by 3.0 percent compared with the previous month.

Exports were valued at 935 million USD, decreasing by 13.3 percent compared with the same month last year and by 9.5 percent compared with the previous month. In the upstream petrochemical segment, toluene exports decreased by 27.9 percent. In the downstream petrochemical segment, PC resin exports decreased by 5.75 percent due to lower price levels.

Imports were valued at 671 million USD, increasing by 18.5 percent compared with the same month last year but decreasing by 18.10 percent compared with the previous month. In the upstream petrochemical segment, imports of terephthalic acid increased by more than 200 percent. In the downstream petrochemical segment, imports of PP resin increased by 27.3 percent.

*"**Petrochemical Industry Outlook for August 2026:** The overall petrochemical manufacturing industry is expected to contract compared with the same month last year, as the situation surrounding the conflict in the Strait of Hormuz has begun to intensify again, disrupting shipments of crude oil and natural gas feedstocks. In particular, naphtha, a product derived from crude oil refining and a key feedstock for more than 60 percent of petrochemical production, is expected to resume exports, but shipments may be delayed by approximately two weeks. Upstream petrochemical plants that primarily use naphtha as feedstock are expected to slow production again. Although costs remain higher than before the conflict and the situation remains subject to renewed risks, these factors are directly affecting prices of both upstream and downstream petrochemical products, including plastic resins, which are expected to remain at elevated levels."*

8. Iron and Steel Industry



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

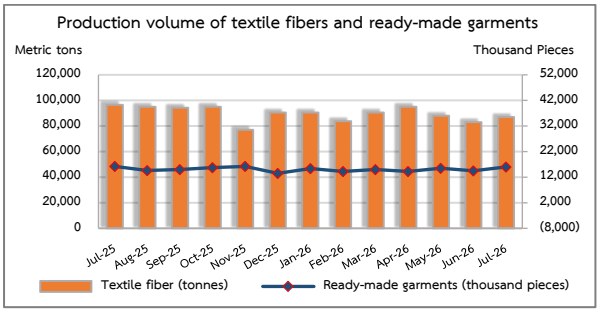
Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 93.6, contracting by 4.0 percent compared with the same month last year. Production contracted in the flat steel and steel pipe product groups. Flat steel production contracted by 11.2 percent, with hot-rolled coils, galvanized sheets, and cold-rolled sheets contracting by 10.4 percent, 11.3 percent, and 11.3 percent, respectively. Steel pipe production contracted by 5.8 percent. Meanwhile, long steel production expanded by 2.1 percent, with wire rods recording the highest growth at 34.3 percent, followed by steel wires at 4.3 percent.

Domestic consumption totaled 1.5 million tons, increasing by 2.3 percent compared with the same month last year. Flat steel consumption totaled 1.0 million tons, increasing by 7.6 percent, driven by higher consumption of hot-rolled sheets (+38.0%) and galvanized sheets (+15.8%). Meanwhile, consumption of long steel totaled 0.6 million tons, contracting by 5.5 percent, due to lower consumption of rebars and hot-rolled structural steel sections (-8.9%) and wire rods (-1.8%).

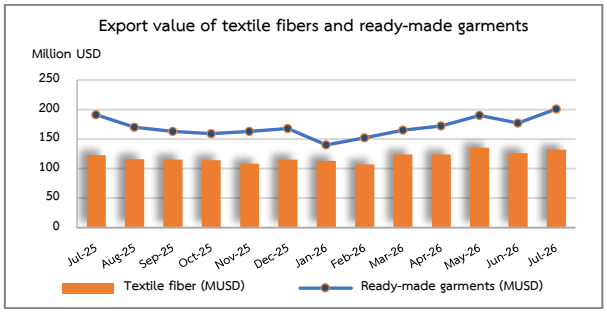
Imports totaled 0.9 million tons, increasing by 6.2 percent compared with the same month last year. Flat steel imports totaled 0.7 million tons, increasing by 11.9 percent. Products recording higher imports included hot-rolled thin and thick carbon steel sheets, mainly imported from Japan, China, and South Korea; hot-dip galvanized steel sheets, with China accounting for 82 percent of imports; and other coated steel sheets. Meanwhile, long steel imports totaled 0.2 million tons, contracting by 8.0 percent. Products recording lower imports included hot-rolled structural steel sections, mainly imported from Japan, China, and South Korea, and wire rods, mainly imported from China, Malaysia, and South Korea.

*"**Iron and Steel Industry Outlook for August 2026**: Production is expected to remain stable compared with the previous period, with several key factors to monitor, including: (1) rising energy costs, which could affect the economy and the real estate sector, thereby affecting steel demand; (2) the expansion of government infrastructure investment projects, which could stimulate steel production and consumption; and (3) the increasing use of trade protection measures for steel products, which could result in stable steel imports."*

9. Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Production

Textile fiber production contracted by 10.0 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly in man-made fibers, cotton yarn, and yarn made from man-made fibers, due to lower domestic orders.

Fabric production contracted by 20.3 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly in woven synthetic fabrics and towels.

Ready-made garment production contracted by 6.2 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly in woven and knitted garments, including outerwear such as sportswear, polo shirts, and infant clothing, as well as women's and men's underwear. The conflict in the Middle East resulted in sharp increases in energy costs and petrochemical raw material prices. Some manufacturers therefore slowed production to monitor the situation or reduced production capacity. In addition, the economic impact prompted some manufacturers to discontinue production lines and instead import products from original suppliers for distribution.

Domestic sales

Textile fiber sales contracted by 15.9 percent, particularly in man-made fibers and yarn made from man-made fibers.

Fabric sales contracted by 41.4 percent, particularly in cotton fabrics, woven synthetic fabrics, and towels.

Ready-made garment sales contracted by 9.56 percent, particularly in woven and knitted garments.

*"**Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry Outlook for August 2026**: The industry is expected to recover compared with August 2025, supported by a recovery in demand in both the domestic market, including the Thai Chuay Thai Plus (60/40) program, a government economic stimulus measure under which the government subsidizes part of consumers' spending on goods and services, and overseas markets. As a result, production, domestic sales, and exports are expected to expand moderately. However, manufacturers continue to face pressure from price competition, production costs, and global economic uncertainty. Therefore, they need to focus on developing higher value-added products, environmentally friendly products, and textile innovations to enhance competitiveness and maintain export markets over the long term."*

Imports

Yarn and fiber imports increased by 11.1 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly fibers used for weaving, textile yarn, and fine yarn.

Fabric imports contracted by 3.7 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly synthetic and man-made fiber fabrics and other woven fabrics.

Ready-made garment imports increased by 9.4 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly trousers and skirts, underwear, sleepwear for men and women, and other clothing. Most imports were low-cost products from China, Vietnam, and Cambodia, as they are cheaper than domestic production and have lower minimum order quantities. The increase was also influenced by changing consumer behavior, with consumers increasingly choosing fast fashion and affordable products.

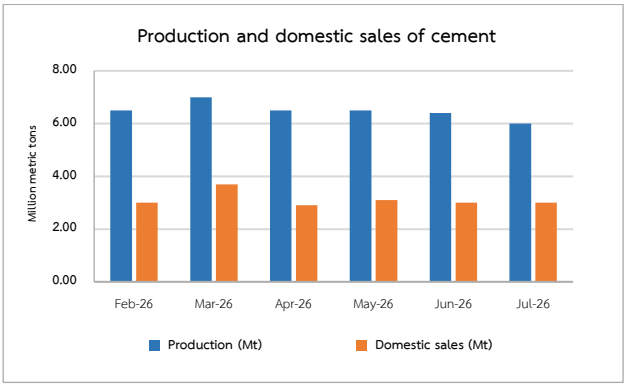
Exports

Textile fiber exports increased by 6.8 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher exports of man-made fibers to major trading partners, including China, the U.S., Indonesia, and India. Meanwhile, exports to Pakistan decreased.

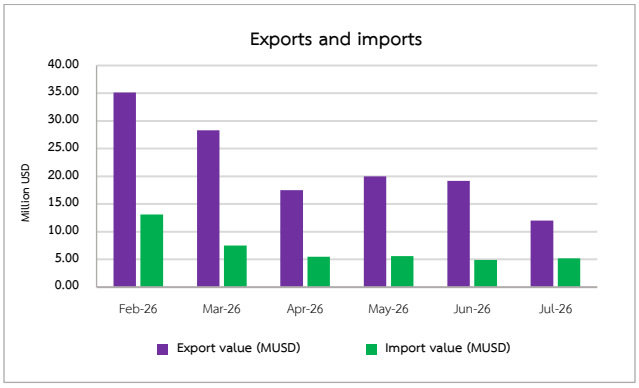
Fabric exports contracted by 13.9 percent compared with the same month last year, including cotton fabrics, man-made fiber fabrics, and fabrics made from other textile materials. The decline was due to lower exports to major trading partners, including Vietnam and Cambodia, while exports to Myanmar, the U.S., and Indonesia increased.

Ready-made garment exports increased by 6.1 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher exports of cotton garments, garments made from other textile materials, and infant clothing to major trading partners, including the U.S. and Belgium. Meanwhile, exports to Japan decreased, as products from orders produced in the previous period were gradually delivered.

10. Cement Industry



Source: Domestic production and sales volume: Division of Information and Industrial Economic Indices, The Office of Industrial Economics



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

Cement production totaled 6 million tons, decreasing by 7.3 percent compared with the same month last year. Manufacturers slowed production to manage risks amid economic and security conditions, particularly tensions in the Middle East, which directly affected energy prices. In addition, the slowdown in the real estate sector was reflected in a decline in applications for permits for new residential land allocation. Developers delayed the construction of new projects and gradually sold existing inventories, while consumers postponed investment in high-value assets.

Domestic cement sales totaled 3 million tons, increasing by 0.8 percent compared with the same month last year, in line with the expansion of government infrastructure construction projects, such as Intercity Motorway No. 82 (Bang Khun Thian–Ekkachai–Ban Phaeo), covering a total distance of 16.40 kilometers, which is currently in the final stage of accelerated construction. In addition, consumers have begun purchasing cement in preparation for construction following the end of the rainy season.

Cement exports totaled 0.2 million tons, decreasing by 38.7 percent compared with the same month last year. The top three export destinations were Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Australia, accounting for 33.8 percent, 33.7 percent, and 11.8 percent of total exports, respectively.

Cement imports totaled 0.1 million tons, increasing by 3.6 percent compared with the same month last year. The top three import sources were Lao PDR, China, and the Netherlands, accounting for 88.3 percent, 5.2 percent, and 2.7 percent of total imports, respectively. Most imports were sourced from major Thai manufacturers that have invested in cement production plants in Lao PDR.

*"**Cement Industry Outlook for August 2026:** Cement production and consumption are expected to slow down due to overall macroeconomic conditions, both domestically and internationally. Rising energy costs remain a negative factor, prompting manufacturers to slow production and consumers to delay investment in both residential and commercial real estate."*



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