สำนักงาน
เศรษฐกิจอุตสาหกรรม | OFFICE
OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Report on the Industrial Economics Status

JUNE 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	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
MPI	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	-3.6	-3.7	1.6	0.5	-3.7	2.6	1.6	-0.2	1.3	-0.9	-1.3	-3.1

The industrial economic situation in **June 2026**, as reflected by the **Manufacturing Production Index (MPI), stood at 94.99, decreasing by 3.1 percent compared with the same month last year.** The decline was mainly attributable to lower production in the automotive industry.

When considering the MPI data for the past three months compared with the same period last year, the index decreased by increased by 1.3 percent in March 2026, decreased by 0.9 percent in April 2026, and decreased by 1.3 percent in May 2026.

Indicators	2025							2026					
%MoM	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
MPI	-3.9	-3.7	-1.4	3.1	0.3	-3.9	2.7	7.1	-4.1	12.0	-15.6	9.2	-5.6

Over the past three months (March – May 2026), the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) changes were as follows: the index increased by 12.0 percent in March, decreased by 15.6 percent in April 2026, and increased by 9.2 percent in May, compared with the previous month.

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

- Automotive: The industry contracted by 12.6 percent, in line with the contraction in production of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles.
- Refined petroleum products: The industry contracted by 8.0 percent, as manufacturers slowed production following high inventory levels.
- Palm oil: The industry contracted by 33.2 percent, in line with lower volumes of oil palm fruit entering the market due to extremely hot weather.

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

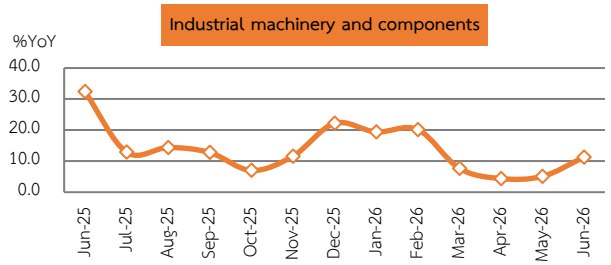
- Basic chemicals: The industry expanded by 22.4 percent, mainly driven by caustic soda and chlorine, in line with continued growth in demand from various industries.
- Prepared animal feed: The industry expanded by 10.7 percent, mainly driven by pet food, in line with demand from both domestic and export markets.
- Sugar: The industry expanded by 19.8 percent, as manufacturers accelerated the processing of raw sugar for contract deliveries.

Other Industrial Economic Indicators in

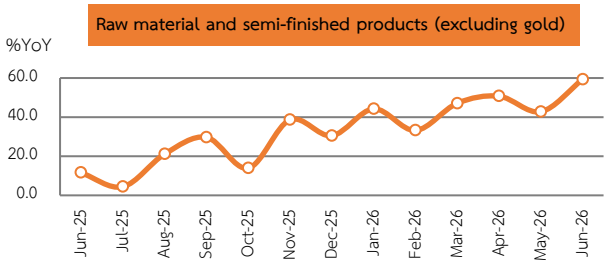
June 2026

Other Industrial Economic Indicators in June 2026

■ *Imports of Thailand Industrial Sector*



Source: Ministry of Commerce



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Imports of industrial machinery and parts in June 2026 were valued at 2,064 million USD, expanding by 11.3 percent compared with the same month last year. The expansion was driven by increased imports of air pumps, pumps for liquids, turbojets and parts thereof, and machinery used for construction and parts thereof.

Imports of raw materials and intermediate products (excluding gold) in June 2026 were valued at 16,400 million USD, increasing by 59.3 percent compared with the same month last year. The expansion was driven by higher imports of electrical and electronic equipment and parts thereof, chemical products, and other metal ores.

Summary of Industrial Economic Conditions in June 2026

Industrial economic conditions in June 2026 showed signs of improvement across several industries. The electrical and electronics, rubber and rubber products, and plastics industries benefited from expanding exports, while the food industry was supported by increased domestic sales. However, the automotive and cement industries continued to face pressure from sluggish market conditions and demand, resulting in lower production.

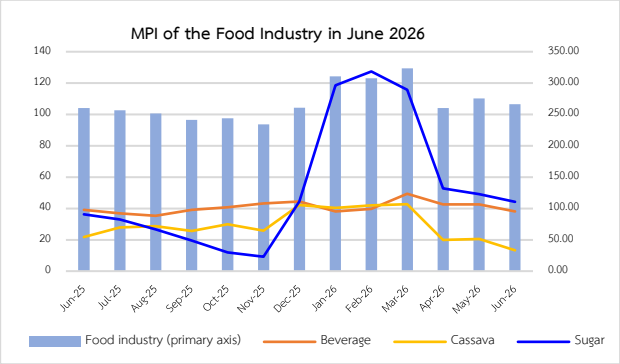
In July 2026, industrial economic conditions are expected to improve across several industries, supported by stronger domestic demand following government economic stimulus measures, increased overseas orders, and manufacturers' improved ability to manage production costs and inventories more efficiently. However, uncertainty in the global economy, as well as the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, should continue to be closely monitored, as these factors could affect the industrial sector going forward.

Industries	MPI (%YoY)	Domestic sales (%YoY)	Exports (%YoY)	Imports (%YoY)	Outlook for July 2026
1. Food industry	+1.5	+3.4	-8.7	-	Increasing
2. Electrical and Electronics Industry					
2.1 Electrical appliances	+4.6	-	+30.4	+40.7	Increasing
2.2 Electronics	+0.9	-	+57.5	+89.2	Increasing
3. Rubber industry and natural rubber production					
3.1 Processed rubber in primary forms	+6.3	-17.3	+12.4	-	Increasing
3.2 Automotive tires	+6.2	-0.8	+2.5	-	-
3.3 Rubber gloves	-12.8	+9.1	+20.2	-	Stable
4. Plastic industry	+0.7	-	+2.9	+20.0	Increasing
5. Automotive industry					
5.1 Automobile	- 7.6	+17.3	-7.5	-	Increasing
5.2 Motorcycle	+4.1	+15.4	-12.5	-	Increasing
6. Chemical products Industry	-2.4	-	+18.3	+29.9	Decreasing
7. Petrochemical industry	-7.9	-	+28.9	+49.9	Increasing
8. Iron and steel	-1.3	+27.1		+18.1	Decreasing
9. Textile and wearing apparel industry					
9.1 Textile and fiber	-7.1	-12.9	+11.4	+10.0	Increasing
9.2 Fabric	-2.1	-8.4	-4.6	+5.9	
9.3 Ready-made garment	-6.4	+4.9	+0.9	+17.4	
10. Cement industry	-1.4	-1.7	-38.4	-7.2	Decreasing

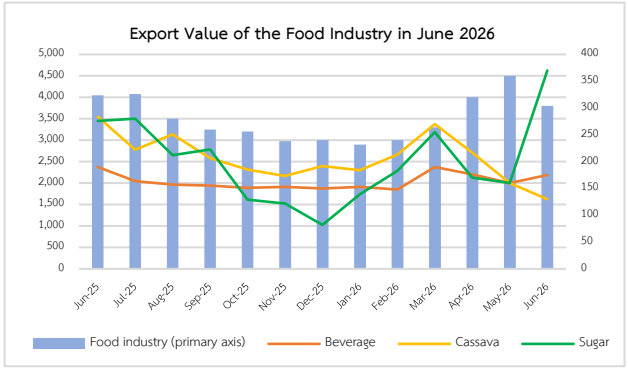
Source: Office of Industrial Economics (OIE) for production and domestic sales; Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, for exports and imports.

Industrial Economic Status by Industrial Sectors in June 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 106.5, increasing by 1.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Food products recording increases in the Production Index included: 1) Sugar production increased by 19.8 percent, mainly supported by increased volumes of sugarcane delivered to mills, owing to favorable weather conditions resulting from La Niña since the 2025 planting season. This resulted in sufficient rainfall. In addition, Thailand's sugar exports were supported by global trade conditions favorable to Thai exports. 2) Production of fresh, chilled, or frozen aquatic animals and aquatic animal products increased by 11.1 percent, mainly driven by frozen shrimp, as shrimp production gradually recovered from a low base over the past several years following the impact of disease outbreaks. 3) Prepared animal feed production increased by 10.7 percent, in line with the Pet Humanization trend in both domestic and international markets, together with growing confidence in Thailand's potential as an OEM manufacturing base for leading global brands.

However, several major food products recorded production growth. 1) Palm oil production contracted by 33.2 percent, as lower volumes of raw materials entering factories due to hot and dry weather conditions resulted in lower palm production. In addition, production costs for farmers and manufacturers remained high. 2) Starch and starch product production contracted by 21.4 percent due to extremely hot weather and drought, which reduced cassava root yields and starch content. The industry also faced problems from cassava mosaic disease, shortages of disease-resistant planting stems, and reduced cultivation areas in some regions, resulting in lower volumes of raw materials entering factories.

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) of the beverage sector contracted by 2.4 percent, with key products including fruit-flavored beverages (-20.5%), beer (-6.8%), and energy drinks (-6.4%). Meanwhile, soft drinks and soda water increased by 18.0 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

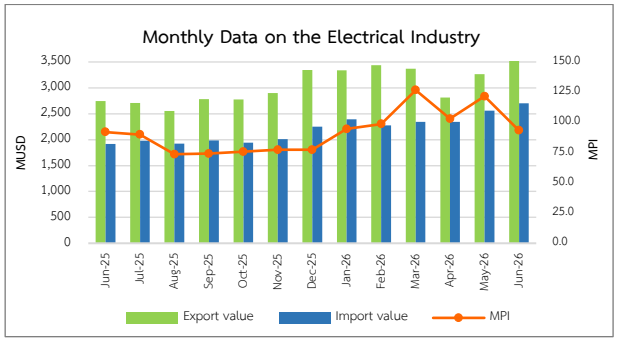
Domestic Market: Production of food products for domestic sale increased by 3.4 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by key products including frozen shrimp (+84.4%), frozen prepared foods (+20.2%), soft drinks (+18.6%), chilled and frozen chicken (+11.1%), and chilled and frozen pork (+10.0%).

Overseas Market: Overall food exports contracted by 8.7 percent from the same month last year. Exports of fats and oils of vegetable and animal origin (palm oil and soybean oil) contracted by 60.2 percent . Exports declined in India, Malaysia, and Myanmar but expanded in South Korea and Vietnam. Cassava products contracted by 48.3 percent, continuing to decline for the twelfth consecutive month (with contractions in China and South Korea, but expansion in the U.S., Taiwan, and Indonesia). Fresh, chilled, and frozen chicken contracted by 26.2 percent, continuing to decline for the fifth consecutive month (with contractions in Malaysia and China, but expansion in Japan and Hong Kong). However, sugar expanded by 36.0 percent, with growth in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Sudan. Pet food expanded by 22.3 percent, continuing to grow for the tenth consecutive month (with growth in the U.S., Japan, Australia, and Germany). Processed chicken expanded by 8.2 percent, marking the seventh consecutive month of growth (with growth in Japan and the Netherlands).

*"**Food Industry Outlook for July 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, fluctuations in the situation in the Middle East should continue to be closely monitored, as they could lead to higher energy prices, packaging costs, and freight rates. Meanwhile, domestic purchasing power remains fragile, which could limit the growth of the food industry going forward."*

2. Electrical and Electronics Industry

■ Electrical Industry



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

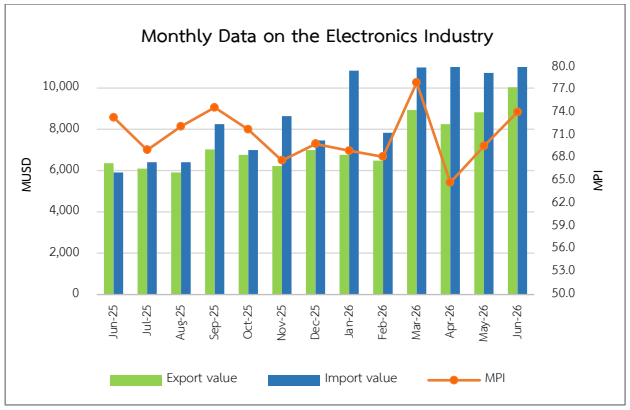
Electrical Appliance Production: The Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for electrical appliances stood at 93.4, increasing by 4.6 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by orders and exports. Products recording increases included power transformers, refrigerators, and electrical wires, which increased by 24.7 percent, 18.9 percent, and 18.2 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, products recording declines included window air conditioners, split-type air conditioners, fan coil units, and compressors, which decreased by 60.4 percent, 6.1 percent, and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Electrical appliance exports reached 3,577 million USD, increasing by 30.4 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording higher exports included switchboards and control panels for electrical circuits, valued at 374 million USD, increasing by 15.6 percent in Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan; washing machines, valued at 106.28 million USD, increasing by 8.92 percent in ASEAN and Europe; and refrigerators, valued at 171 million USD, increasing by 7.9 percent in Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Meanwhile, products recording lower exports included microwave ovens, valued at 11 million USD, decreasing by 35.0 percent in Japan and China; and rice cookers, grills, and roasting ovens, valued at 41 million USD, decreasing by 11.6 percent in China and the U.S.

Electrical Appliance Imports were valued at 2,702 million USD, up 40.7 percent from the same month last year. Products recording higher imports included air conditioners, valued at 40 million USD, increasing by 158.8 percent from ASEAN, Europe, and China; fans, valued at 15 million USD, increasing by 70.2 percent from Europe, China, and the U.S.; and electrical wires and wire harnesses, valued at 218.8 million USD, increasing by 35.7 percent from ASEAN, Europe, China, and the U.S.

*"**Electrical Appliance Industry Outlook for July 2026:** The electrical appliance industry is expected to increase slightly, supported by export orders for products such as electrical wires and power transformers. However, the conflict between the United States and Middle Eastern countries should remain closely monitored, as it could add volatility and upward pressure to global crude oil prices."*

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 74.1, increasing by 0.9 percent compared with the same month last year, as demand for electronic products related to AI, data centers, and smart devices continued to expand. Products that increased included printers and semiconductor devices and transistors, which rose 36.3 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, printed circuit board assemblies (PCBAs) and integrated circuits (ICs) decreased by 3.2 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

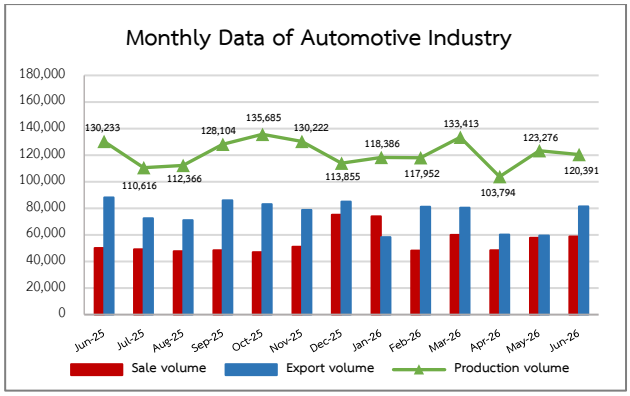
Electronics exports were valued at 10,034 million USD, increasing by 57.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Products with higher exports included printed circuits, valued at 224 million USD, up 77.9 percent in ASEAN, China, and Japan; and integrated circuits, valued at 1,215 million USD, up 20.6 percent in ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan. Meanwhile, products with lower exports included hard disk drives (HDDs), valued at 590 million USD, down 14.7 percent in Japan, Europe, and China; and magnetic tapes, magnetic disks, and CDs, valued at 79 million USD, down 0.6 percent in ASEAN and Japan.

Electronics imports were valued at 11,196 million USD, increasing by 89.2 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording higher imports included integrated circuits, valued at 5,396 million USD, increasing by 134.8 percent from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan; printed circuits, valued at 521 million USD, increasing by 83.5 percent from ASEAN, China, the U.S., and Japan; and capacitors and resistors, valued at 196 million USD, increasing by 34.3 percent from ASEAN, Europe, China, the U.S., and Japan.

*"**Electronics Industry Outlook for July 2026**: The electronics industry is expected to grow compared with the same month last year, driven by ongoing demand for equipment related to AI, cloud computing, and data centers. This trend is expected to boost orders for electronic products. However, it is important to closely monitor the conflict between the United States and countries in the Middle East, as it could lead to increased volatility and upward 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.

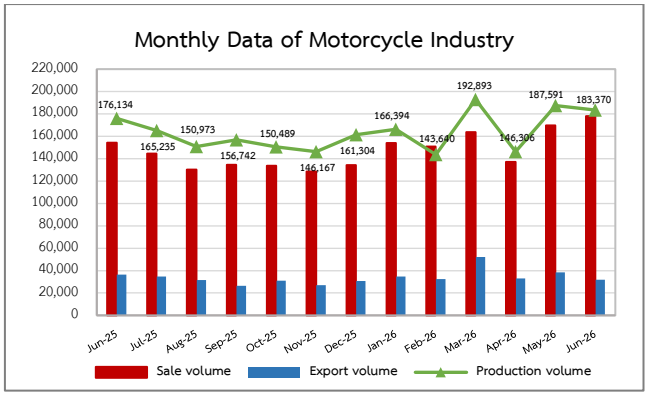
Automobile production totaled 120,391 units, decreasing by 7.6 percent compared with the same month last year, due to a slowdown in the production of passenger cars and pickup trucks for export, which was affected by the conflict in the Middle East. Production also fell 2.3 percent from the previous month.

Domestic automobile sales reached 58,724 units, up 17.3 percent from the same month last year, driven by the gradual delivery of electric vehicles (EVs) reserved at the Bangkok International Motor Show. Domestic sales also increased by 1.7 percent compared with the previous month.

Automobile exports totaled 81,526 units, down 7.5 percent from the same month last year, due to the conflict between the U.S. and Iran, which reduced exports to the Middle East. In addition, stricter regulations on vehicle carbon emissions contributed to lower exports to Australia and Oceania. However, automotive exports increased by 37.3 percent compared with the previous month.

*"**Automobile Industry Outlook for July 2026:** The industry is expected to increase slightly compared with July 2025, due to the low base in the previous year and a recovery in demand for certain vehicle segments, particularly passenger cars and alternative-fuel vehicles, which remain in a growth phase."*

■ Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry



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

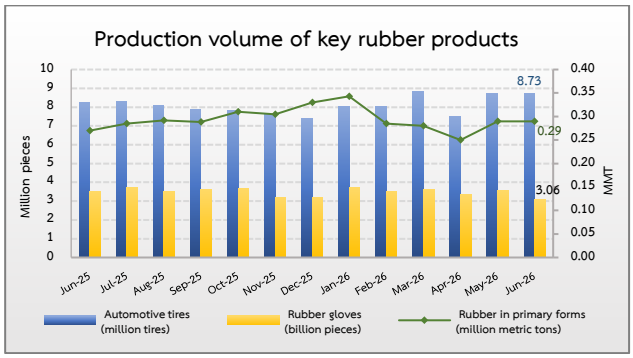
Production of motorcycles totaled 183,370 units, increasing by 4.1 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher production of utility motorcycles, electric motorcycles, and ICONIC motorcycles. However, motorcycle production decreased by 2.3 percent compared with the previous month.

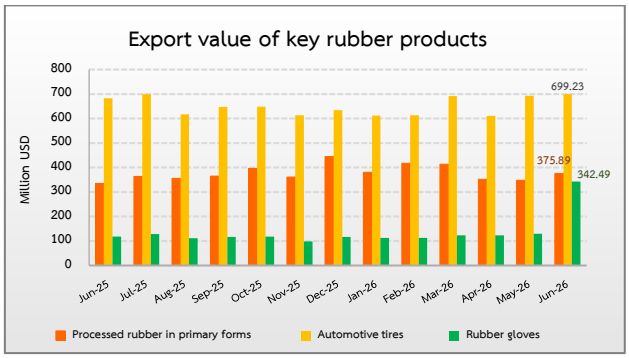
Motorcycle sales reached 178,028 units, increasing by 15.4 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher sales of motorcycles with engine displacements of 111–125 cc, 126–250 cc, 251–399 cc, and 400 cc or more. Motorcycle sales also increased by 4.9 percent compared with the previous month.

Exports of completely built-up (CBU) motorcycles totaled 31,843 units, decreasing by 12.5 percent compared with the same month last year. Meanwhile, exports of Completely Knocked-Down (CKD) motorcycle parts for assembly in destination countries increased by 1.5 percent compared with the same month last year. CBU motorcycle exports decreased by 16.9 percent compared with the previous month.

*"**Motorcycle Manufacturing Industry Outlook for July 2026:** The motorcycle manufacturing industry is expected to increase slightly compared with July 2025, due to the low production base in the previous year."*

4. Rubber and Rubber Product Industry





Production

- Processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) increased by 6.3 percent, driven by higher production volumes of rubber blocks.
- Automotive tire production increased by 6.2 percent, driven by higher output across passenger car, truck and bus, and tractor tire segments.
- Rubber glove production decreased by 12.8 percent, due to price competition, while manufacturers reduced production capacity in line with global market conditions.

Domestic Sales

- Sales of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) decreased by 17.3 percent, due to lower demand from downstream industries.
- Sales of automotive tires decreased by 0.8 percent, driven by weak consumer purchasing power amid economic conditions.
- Sales of rubber gloves increased by 9.1 percent, driven by continued growth in domestic demand.

Exports

- Export value of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) increased by 12.4 percent in value, driven by higher exports of rubber blocks to China and concentrated latex to Malaysia.
- Export value of automotive tires increased by 2.5 percent in value, driven by a gradual improvement in overseas orders.
- Export value of rubber gloves increased by 20.2 percent in value, driven by stronger global demand, particularly for applications in the medical and healthcare sectors.

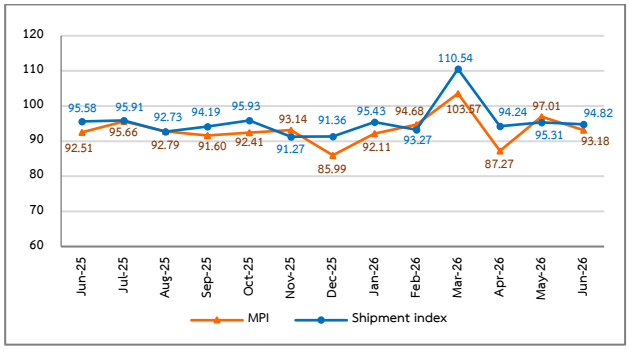
"Rubber and Rubber Product Industry Outlook for July 2026:

The production of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) is expected to improve, in line with the anticipated expansion in global natural rubber consumption, supported by demand in the Asia-Pacific region and the growth of new-energy vehicles (NEVs), which use greater quantities of natural rubber. Meanwhile, rubber glove production is expected to remain stable amid intense price competition, with manufacturers continuing to manage production capacity cautiously.

However, exports of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, rubber blocks, and concentrated latex) are expected to expand slightly, following a gradual recovery in global demand for natural rubber, although uncertainty in the global economy remains a constraining factor. Automotive tire exports are expected to increase only slightly, in line with the gradual recovery of the global automotive industry. Meanwhile, rubber glove exports are expected to increase slightly as global demand gradually recovers, although the industry continues to face pressure from price competition and oversupply in the global market."

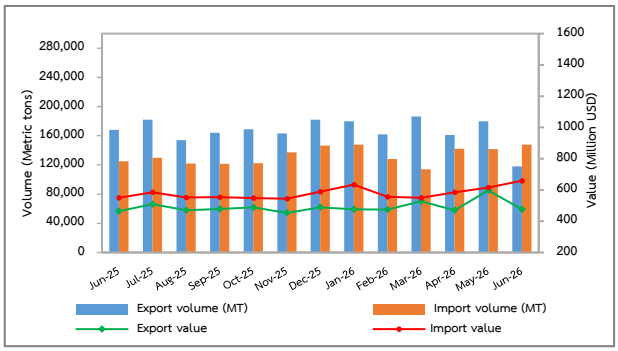
5. Plastics Industry

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) increased by 0.7 percent from the same month last year. Products that increased in production included tableware, kitchenware, and toilet articles (+13.5%); plastic sacks (+9.5%); and plastic bags (+5.7%). This was supported by continued solid demand for plastic packaging for consumer goods and the agricultural sector, together with the gradual recovery of the manufacturing and export sectors.

Shipment index of the plastics industry contracted by 0.8 percent compared with the same month last year. Products recording declines included plastic film (-27.2%) and plastic bags (-2.5%). This was due to slower domestic consumption and spending, while manufacturers cleared existing inventories.

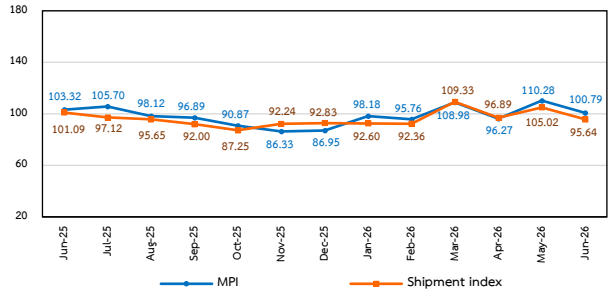
Exports were valued at 476 million USD, increasing by 2.9 percent compared with the same month last year. Products contributing to the overall increase included plastic monofilaments (+693%), kitchenware and toilet articles (+45.9%), and bathtubs (+41.9%). The main supporting factor was increased orders from major trading partners, including the U.S., Germany, and Japan.

Imports were valued at 659 million USD, increasing by 20.0 percent compared with the same month last year. Products contributing to the overall increase included plastic monofilaments (+67.2%), builders' ware of plastics (+47.7%), and other plates, sheets, film, foil, and strip of plastics (non-cellular and not reinforced) (+37.6%). The main factor was rising demand for semi-finished raw materials to support expansion in the construction and infrastructure sectors.

*"**Plastic Industry Outlook for July 2026**: The plastics industry is expected to continue expanding, as manufacturers improve the efficiency of production cost and inventory management, 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 should therefore be closely monitored to assess potential impacts on the plastics industry going forward."*

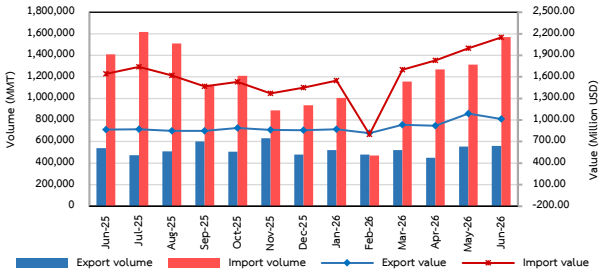
6. Chemical products Industry

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 2.4 percent compared with the same month last year. Production in the downstream chemical segment contracted 11.9 percent, with chemical fertilizers and detergents down 23.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. This was due to geopolitical conflicts and war-related disruptions affecting exports of key upstream raw materials, including petrochemical feedstocks and chemicals. Export restrictions resulted in shortages and volatility in raw material prices, prompting domestic manufacturers to slow production while monitoring cost conditions. Meanwhile, the basic chemicals segment expanded by 20.5 percent, driven by higher production of hydrogen gas, chlorine, and caustic soda, which increased by 59.0 percent, 16.0 percent, and 15.8 percent, respectively. This was attributed to war and geopolitical tensions in several regions, which kept global energy and petrochemical raw material prices volatile and elevated, prompting domestic manufacturers to accelerate production.

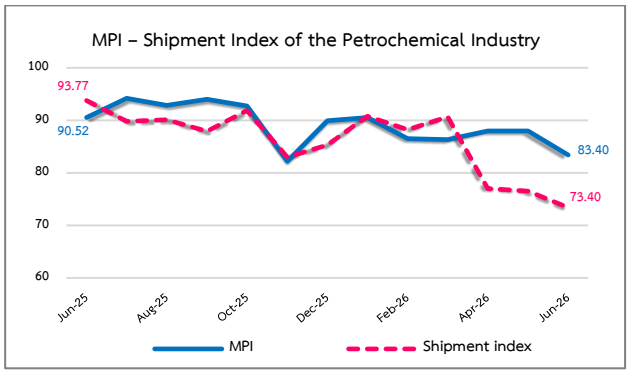
Shipment Index contracted by 5.4 percent compared with the same month last year. Shipments in the downstream chemical segment contracted by 15.1 percent, with chemical fertilizers and detergents decreasing by 26.1 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. This was due to uncertainty arising from the war situation, which pushed up energy and raw material prices. Manufacturers therefore adopted a wait-and-see approach to prices and market conditions in planning for the period ahead. Meanwhile, shipments in the basic chemicals segment expanded by 13.6 percent, driven by hydrogen gas, methyl ester (biodiesel), and caustic soda, which increased by 33.7 percent, 22.2 percent, and 19.7 percent, respectively. The main factor was the war situation and geopolitical tensions, which prompted several countries to accelerate stockpiling and diversify sources of chemical raw materials, resulting in increased overseas orders.

Exports increased by 18.3 percent compared with the same month last year. Exports of basic chemicals increased by 25.3 percent, while exports of downstream chemicals increased by 9.4 percent. Products contributing to overall export growth included inorganic chemicals, cosmetics, and organic chemicals, which expanded by 40.8 percent, 26.4 percent, and 19.9 percent, respectively. This growth was driven by continued expansion in global demand for chemical products. The war situation and energy-related uncertainty prompted many countries to accelerate imports of raw materials for use in downstream industries, supporting continued growth in Thailand's exports of basic chemicals.

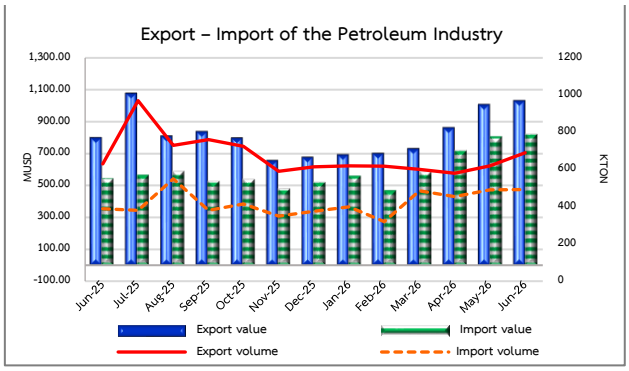
Imports increased by 29.9 percent compared with the same month last year. Imports of basic chemicals expanded by 42.8 percent, while imports of downstream chemicals increased by 13.2 percent. Products contributing to overall import growth included miscellaneous chemical products, inorganic chemicals, and surfactants, which rose by 41.6 percent, 27.4 percent, and 22.5 percent , respectively. The increase was supported by higher domestic chemical consumption in line with consumer demand. In addition, the effects of the war situation and geopolitical tensions created uncertainty in global supply chains, prompting manufacturers to accelerate imports of raw materials and chemical products for inventory building and to support production going forward.

*"**Chemical Products Industry Outlook for July 2026:** The industry is expected to contract slightly due to the war situation and geopolitical tensions. Upstream petrochemical feedstocks are expected to remain highly volatile, posing challenges to cost management and raw material sourcing. Manufacturers are therefore expected to scale back production, draw down inventories, and monitor market conditions before planning future production."*

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 83.4, decreasing by 7.9 percent from the same month last year and 4.9 percent compared with the previous month. In the upstream petrochemical segment, ethylene production decreased by 16.7 percent, while in the downstream segment, PP resin and PE resin production decreased by 18.7 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively. This was due to upstream petrochemical plants reducing or suspending production following the war in the Strait of Hormuz, which disrupted the delivery of raw materials, most of which are imported from the Middle East.

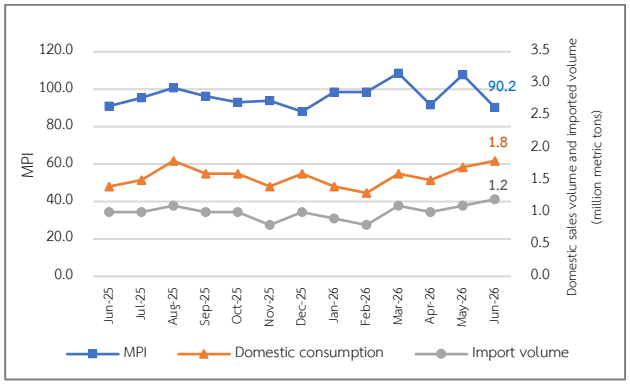
Shipment index stood at 73.4, declining 21.7 percent from the same month last year and 3.2 percent compared with the previous month. The decline was observed in upstream petrochemical products, including propylene, which decreased by 23.5 percent, and downstream petrochemical products, including PP resin, which decreased by 31.7 percent (YoY). However, inventories increased by 6.1 percent from the previous month and by 7.8 percent from the same period last year.

Exports were valued at 1,033 million USD, an increase of 28.9 percent from the same month last year and 2.4 percent compared with the previous month. Growth was recorded in upstream petrochemical products, such as terephthalic acid, which increased by 4.8 percent, and downstream petrochemical products, such as PE resin, which increased by more than 18.0 percent. This increase was driven by higher prices in line with the upward trend in raw material costs.

Imports were valued at 819.3 million USD, increasing by 49.9 percent compared with the same month last year and 1.9 percent compared with the previous month. The increase was recorded in upstream petrochemical products, such as vinyl chloride, which rose by 93.3 percent, as well as downstream petrochemical products, such as PE resin, which increased by 54.6 percent.

*"**Petrochemical Industry Outlook for July 2026:** The overall petrochemical manufacturing industry is expected to improve compared with the same month last year, as the war in the Strait of Hormuz is expected to ease, allowing increased shipments of crude oil and natural gas feedstocks to global markets. 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, although the recovery is expected to take approximately two weeks. Upstream petrochemical plants that primarily use naphtha as feedstock are expected to resume production gradually. However, costs are expected to remain higher than before the conflict, and the situation remains subject to renewed risks, directly affecting prices of both upstream and downstream petrochemical products, including plastic resins, which are expected to remain elevated."*

8. Iron and Steel Industry



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

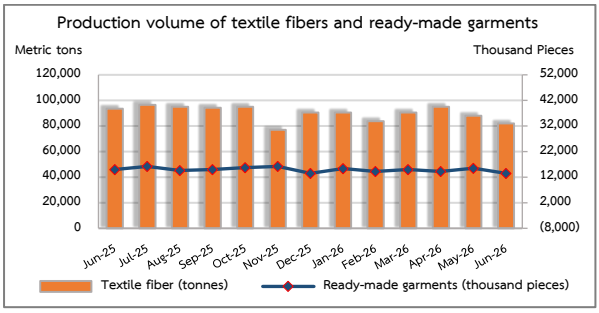
Manufacturing Production Index (MPI): The MPI stood at stood at 90.2, contracting 1.3 percent from the same month last year. Declines were recorded in the long products and steel pipe segments. Long products contracted by 1.2 percent, with round bars recording the sharpest decline (-28.0%), followed by cold-rolled structural steel sections (-16.1%) and steel wire (-7.5%). Meanwhile, flat-product production increased by 4.7 percent, driven mainly by hot-rolled coils (+18.9%), followed by cold-rolled sheets (+6.5%) and galvanized sheets (+4.4%).

Domestic consumption totaled 1.8 million tonnes, increasing by 27.1 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher consumption of both long and flat products. Long products consumption totaled 0.8 million tonnes, increasing by 36.8 percent, supported by higher consumption of reinforcing bars, structural steel, and steel wire. Flat products consumption totaled 1.0 million tonnes, increasing by 19.8 percent, driven by higher consumption of galvanized sheets, hot-rolled coils, and other coated steel products.

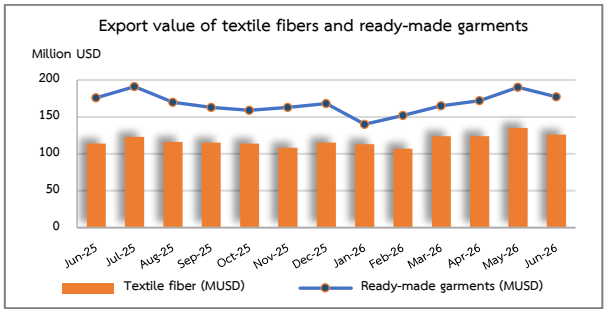
Imports totaled 1.2 million tons, increasing by 18.1 percent compared with the same month last year, driven by higher imports of both long and flat products. Long imports totaled 0.3 million tonnes, increasing by 25.9 percent. Products recording higher imports included alloy steel structural sections, mainly from China; carbon steel reinforcing bars, mainly from China, South Korea, and Japan; and seamless steel pipes, mainly from China. Flat steel imports totaled 0.9 million tonnes, increasing by 15.4 percent. Products recording higher imports included tin-plated steel sheets, mainly from South Korea, China, and Taiwan; carbon steel hot-rolled steel sheets, mainly from Japan, South Korea, and China; and alloy steel hot-rolled coils, mainly from South Korea, China, and Japan.

*"**Iron and Steel Industry Outlook for July 2026**: The production is expected to contract compared with the same month last year, 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 on steel products, which could result in lower steel imports."*

9. Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Production

⛔ Textile fiber production contracted by 7.1 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly man-made fibers, cotton yarn, and yarn made from man-made fibers, due to lower domestic orders.

⛔ Fabric production contracted by 2.1 percent, particularly woven synthetic fabrics and towels.

⛔ Ready-made garment production contracted by 6.4 percent, particularly 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 caused energy costs and petrochemical raw material prices to rise sharply. 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 12.9 percent, particularly man-made fibers and yarn made from man-made fibers.

⛔ Fabric sales contracted by 8.4 percent, particularly cotton fabrics, woven synthetic fabrics, and towels.

✅ Ready-made garment sales increased by 4.9 percent, driven by woven and knitted garments. This was supported by government economic stimulus and cost-of-living reduction measures under the Thai Chuay Thai Plus program, implemented from June 1 to September 30, 2026.

*"**Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry Outlook for July 2026**: The industry is expected to recover compared with July 2025, supported by recovering 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. They therefore 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 textile fiber imports increased by increased by 10.0 percent compared with the same month last year, particularly fibers used for weaving and other textile materials.

✅ Fabric imports increased by 5.9 percent, particularly cotton fabrics, cotton yarn fabrics, synthetic and artificial fiber fabrics, and other woven fabrics.

✅ Ready-made garments imports increased by 17.4 percent, particularly suits, 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 driven by changing consumer behavior, with consumers increasingly choosing fast fashion and affordable products.

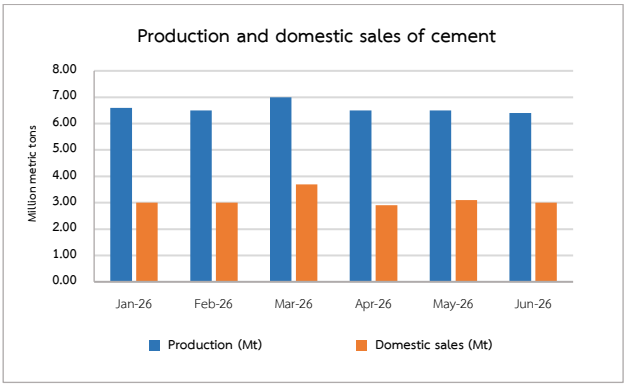
Exports

✅ Textile fiber exports increased 11.4 percent from the same month last year, driven by higher exports of man-made fibers to major trading partners, including China, the U.S., India, and Indonesia. Meanwhile, exports to Pakistan decreased.

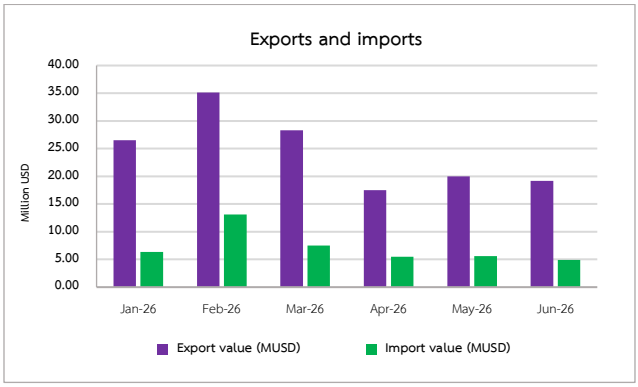
⛔ Fabric exports contracted by 4.6 percent, covering both man-made fiber fabrics and fabrics made from other textile materials. The decline was due to lower exports to major trading partners, including Vietnam, Myanmar, and Cambodia, while exports to the U.S. increased.

✅ Ready-made garments exports increased by 0.9 percent, driven by higher exports of cotton garments and garments made from other textile materials to major trading partners, including the U.S., Belgium, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile, exports to Japan declined due to the gradual delivery of products from orders that had already been produced in the previous period.

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 6.4 million tonnes, decreasing by 1.4 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, seasonal factors associated with the onset of the rainy season made cement stacking and storage more difficult, increasing the risk of quality deterioration. The cement produced may deteriorate in quality and set more slowly, thereby extending construction periods.

⛔ **Domestic cement sales** totaled 3.0 million tonnes, decreasing 1.7 percent from the same month last year. The decline was directly affected by the slowdown in the real estate sector, affecting both developers and consumers, particularly the low-rise residential property segment, which slowed significantly. This was reflected in the decline in permit applications for new residential land allocation projects. Developers delayed construction of new projects and gradually cleared existing inventories, while consumers postponed investment in high-value assets. In addition, rising household debt reduced financial institutions' ability to provide loans for various real estate projects.

⛔ **Cement exports** totaled 0.4 million tonnes, decreasing by 38.4 percent compared with the same month last year. The top three export destinations were Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Australia, accounting for 34.1 percent, 26.8 percent, and 12.3 percent, respectively.

⛔ **Cement imports** totaled 0.1 million tonnes, decreasing by 7.2 percent compared with the same month last year. The top three import sources were Lao PDR, China, and Malaysia, accounting for 93.7 percent, 2.1 percent, and 1.2 percent, respectively. Most imports were sourced from major Thai manufacturers that have invested in cement production plants in Lao PDR.

*"**Cement Industry Outlook for July 2026:** Cement production and consumption are expected to slow compared with the same month last year, due to overall macroeconomic conditions and rising energy costs, which have directly affected manufacturers' production decisions and remain a key factor contributing to higher inflation. This has pressured consumers to delay investment in residential and commercial real estate. In addition, the cement industry continues to be affected by seasonal factors during the rainy season, increasing the risk of deteriorating cement quality."*



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