สำนักงานเศรษฐกิจอุตสาหกรรม
OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

Report on the Industrial Economics Status

Q1/2026 and Outlook for Q2/2026

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

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Executive Summary

Summary of Thai Industrial Economic Status for Q1/2026

The industrial economy **in Q1/2026**, as measured by the **Manufacturing Production Index (MPI), stood at 102.76, expanding by 0.83 percent compared with the same quarter last year.**

Key industries recording MPI expansion compared with the same quarter last year included:

1) Sugar, driven by higher output of raw sugar, refined sugar, and molasses, following increased sugarcane deliveries to mills;

2) Palm oil, supported by higher fresh palm fruit output, which increased palm oil yields per rai, together with higher sales from the low base in the previous year;

3) Basic iron and steel, driven by continued demand from downstream industries, with growth in hot-rolled steel sheets, deformed bars, steel wire, and round steel bars.

Key industries recording MPI contraction compared with the same quarter last year included:

1) Other general-purpose machinery, particularly air conditioners, due to lower orders resulting from high inventory levels in trading partner countries;

2) Other rubber products, due to lower latex supply entering the market and higher transportation costs resulting from rising oil prices, which reduced overseas orders;

3) Starch and starch products, due to lower cassava root supply entering the market, together with higher production costs.

Key Industries Outlook for Q2/2026

↑ Iron and Steel: Production is expected to expand compared with the same quarter last year, driven by continued export growth, particularly to the European market, following the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

↑ Electrical Appliances: The MPI is expected to slow down compared with the same quarter last year due to high household debt, which continues to affect purchases of durable goods, together with global economic uncertainty and the conflict between the U.S. and Iran, which continues to affect demand for products.

↑ Electronics: Both the MPI and export value are expected to expand compared with the same quarter last year, driven by continued demand for electronic products in global markets, supported by new technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), 5G networks, and data centers. However, the conflict between the U.S. and Iran remains a factor that should be closely monitored.

↑ Automobiles: Production is expected to reach 380,000 units, a slight increase from Q2/2025. The increase is anticipated to be supported by potential government assistance measures, such as the easing of credit conditions, which may help stimulate the recovery of the domestic market. Production is anticipated to be allocated approximately 40–45 percent for domestic sales and 55–60 percent for exports.

↑ Motorcycles: Production is expected to reach approximately 550,000 units, a slight increase compared with Q2/2025, driven by the anticipated introduction of various government support measures; total production allocation is projected at 80 - 85 percent for domestic sales and approximately 15 - 20 percent for export markets.

Pulp, Paper, and Printed Matter: The industry is expected to remain stable compared with the previous quarter, as the domestic economy and related downstream industries continue to be affected by geopolitical conflicts. However, fiscal stimulus measures are expected to become clearer following the formation of the new cabinet, which is anticipated to support domestic spending toward the end of the second quarter. Meanwhile, exports are expected to continue expanding, driven by resilient demand for books and publications.

Wood and Furniture: Domestic production and sales volume of wooden furniture are expected to remain stable compared with the same period last year. Although domestic purchasing power has gradually recovered, supported in part by the real estate sector, the recovery remains weak. Meanwhile, manufacturers continue to face pressure from rising raw material costs and intensified imports of wood, together with increasingly fierce competition from low-priced imported products in the domestic market. In addition, the export outlook remains uncertain due to weak economic conditions in major trading partner countries.

Rubber and Rubber Products: Production of processed rubber in primary forms (rubber sheets, block rubber, and concentrated latex) is expected to slow down compared with the same period last year due to the seasonal low-crop period, together with volatile weather conditions that have reduced the supply of raw materials. Meanwhile, geopolitical volatility and elevated logistics costs continue to put pressure on production and exports in the short term. Production of tires is expected to remain stable, although it continues to face pressure from the uneven recovery of the global automotive industry and economic uncertainty. Meanwhile, the rubber glove sector is expected to gradually recover, supported by improving orders and inventory management returning to a more balanced level.

Gems and Jewelry: The industry is expected to gradually recover compared with the same period last year after facing pressure from the global economic slowdown and trade uncertainty during the first quarter. Supporting factors include the gradual recovery of demand in key export markets and high global gold prices, which support both investment demand and the production of gold jewelry for export. However, the recovery has not yet been broad-based across all product groups, as consumers in many countries remain cautious about spending amid economic uncertainty. In addition, production costs continue to be a key pressure due to volatile raw material prices and energy costs, which continue to affect small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with limited liquidity and cost management capabilities, together with intense competition from major producing countries such as India, China, and Vietnam, which have cost advantages. Therefore, businesses should focus on developing value-added products, strengthening brand development, upgrading production standards, responding to global sustainability trends, and adopting technology to enhance the long-term competitiveness of the industry.

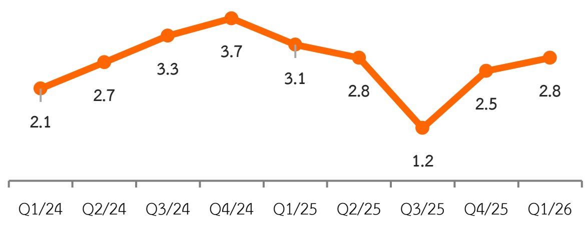
Food: Overall production is expected to expand slightly compared with the same period last year, supported by domestic production. However, export value is expected to slow down due to the global economic slowdown, conflicts in the Middle East, and trade restrictions, which have weakened foreign demand. The volatility of these external factors should continue to be closely monitored.

Part 1 Thailand Economic and Industrial Overview for Q1/2026

1 Thailand’s Economic and Industrial Overview for Q1/2026

GDP

increased by 2.8 percent (%YoY)



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

Thailand’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Q1/2026 grew by 2.8 percent, *this growth was faster pace compared to the previous quarter’s expansion of 2.5 percent, and decreased from the same period last year (2025), which saw a growth of 3.1 percent.*

Key factors of GDP growth


Agricultural production increased by 1.2%.


Industrial production increased by 0.9%.


The service sector increased by 3.6%.


Private consumption and expenditure increased by 3.2%.

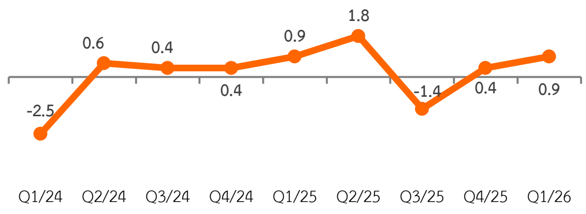

Total investment increased by 9.9%.


Exports of goods and services increased by 12.6%.

In Q1/2026, agricultural production saw an expansion of 1.2 percent, industrial production increased by 0.9 percent, and the service sector grew by 3.6 percent. Private consumption expanded by 3.2 percent, total investment grew by 9.9 percent, while exports of goods and services expanded by 12.6 percent.

Industrial GDP

increased by 0.9 percent (%YoY)



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

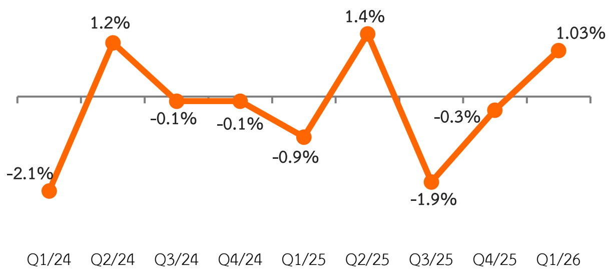
Industrial sector GDP in Q1/2026 expanded by 0.9 percent, representing an improvement compared with the previous quarter’s growth of 0.4 percent, while remaining stable compared with the same period last year, which also expanded by 0.9 percent.

Industrial sector GDP in Q1/2026 increased by 0.9 percent, driven by production of key products, such as automobiles, sugar, and prepared animal feed.

Key Industrial Index

Manufacturing Production Index

increased by 1.0 percent (%YoY)



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 102.96, expanding by 8.81 percent from the previous quarter (94.62) and 1.03 percent from the corresponding quarter of 2025 (101.91).

Industries contributing to the increase in the MPI included sugar manufacturing, air conditioner manufacturing, and manufacture of refined petroleum products.

Industries contributing to the increase in the MPI were sugar manufacturing, palm oil manufacturing, and manufacture of basic iron and steel.

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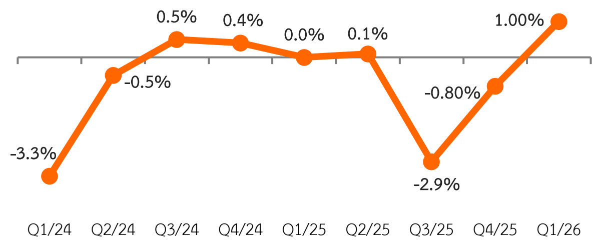
Shipment Index

increased by 1.0 percent (%YoY)



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

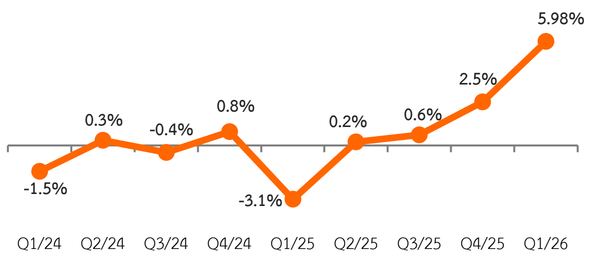
In Q1/2026, the Shipment Index stood at 101.81 in the first quarter of 2026, increasing by 4.76 percent from the previous quarter (97.18) and 1.00 percent from the corresponding quarter of 2025 (100.80).

Industries contributing to the increase in the Shipment Index from the previous quarter included air conditioner manufacturing, sugar manufacturing, and manufacture of electronic components and boards.

Industries contributing to the increase of the shipment index from the same quarter last year were palm oil manufacturing, manufacture of electronic components and boards, and manufacture of basic iron and steel.

Finished Goods Inventory Index

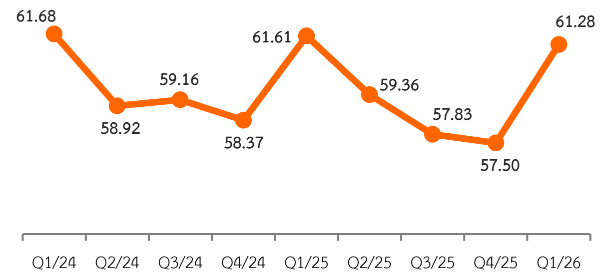
increased by 6.0 percent. (%YoY)



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Capacity Utilization Rate

stood at 61.28 percent.



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

In Q1/2026, the finished goods inventory index stood at 108.91, representing an increase of 4.54 percent compared with the previous quarter (104.18) and an increase of 5.98 percent compared with the same quarter last year (102.77). Industries contributing to the increase in the Finished Goods Inventory Index from the previous quarter included sugar manufacturing, manufacture of electronic components and boards, and manufacture of starch and starch products.

Industries contributing to the increase in the Finished Goods Inventory Index were air conditioner manufacturing, palm oil manufacturing, and motor vehicle manufacturing.

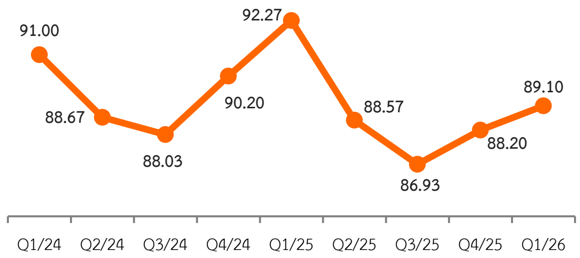
In Q1/2026, the capacity utilization rate stood at 61.28 percent, increasing from 57.50 percent in the previous quarter but declining from 61.61 percent compared with the same quarter last year.

Industries that contributed to the increase in the Capacity Utilization Rate compared with the previous quarter included sugar manufacturing, air conditioner manufacturing, and manufacture of refined petroleum products.

Industries that contributed to the decline in the capacity utilization rate compared with the same quarter of 2025 included manufacture of refined petroleum products, manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms, and air conditioner manufacturing.

Industries Sentiment Index

in Q1 stood at 89.10



Source: The Federation of Thai Industries

In Q1/2026, the Thai Industries Sentiment Index was 89.10, increasing from the previous quarter (88.20) but down from the same quarter of 2025 (92.27). Meanwhile, three-month forecasted Industries Sentiment Index was recorded at 96.4, up from the same quarter of 2025 (96.5).

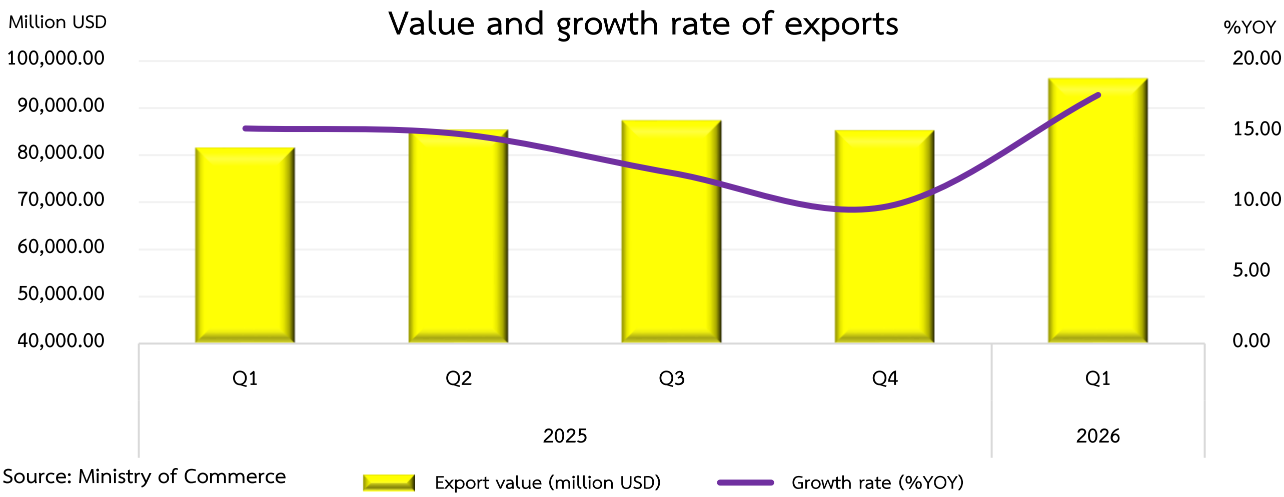
The improvement in industrial sentiment during the first quarter of 2026 was supported by several positive factors. The Cabinet approved a one-year reduction in the contribution rate to the Financial Institutions Development Fund (FIDF) from 0.46 percent to 0.32 percent per annum. The measure is expected to lower funding costs for financial institutions, support credit expansion, and enhance liquidity for businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In addition, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) lowered the policy interest rate by 0.25 percentage points, from 1.25 percent to 1.0 percent, to support the economic recovery and ease debt-servicing burdens for SMEs and households. Furthermore, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) ruled the Reciprocal Tariff measure invalid, resulting in a temporary reduction in Thailand's applicable tariff rates for 150 days. The ruling is expected to help alleviate cost pressures on Thai exporters in the short term.

Thailand's International Trade

"Thailand's international trade in the first quarter of 2026 expanded by 25.1 percent compared to the same period of the previous year (YOY)", driven primarily by strong export growth in electronics and electrical appliances, supported by sustained global demand for AI technologies and data center infrastructure. Export growth also benefited from the temporary easing of U.S. tariff measures, as well as the diversification of export destinations to expand market access and enhance Thailand's export competitiveness.

Thailand's total international trade in the first quarter of 2026 reached a value of 201,816.27 million USD. Of this total, exports accounted for 96,169.85 million USD, an expansion of 17.6 percent compared with the same quarter last year, while imports amounted to 105,646.42 million USD, marking an increase of 32.4 percent compared with the same quarter last year; consequently, Thailand recorded a trade deficit of 9,476.57 million USD for the first quarter of 2026.

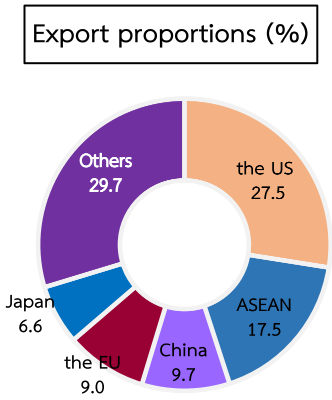
Export Structure



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Thailand's total exports in the first quarter of 2026 reached a value of 96,169.85 million USD, an expansion of 17.6 percent compared with the same quarter last year. Major product categories changed in exports were as follows: agricultural products reached an export value of 5,900.29 million USD, a contraction of 5.5 percent (YoY). Agro-industrial products had export value of 5,845.32 million USD, expanding by 1.6 percent (YoY). Industrial products amounted to 81,878.27 million USD, expanding by 21.34 percent (YoY). Exports of mining and fuel products accounted for 2,545.97 million USD, an expansion of 10.3 percent (YoY).

Export Markets

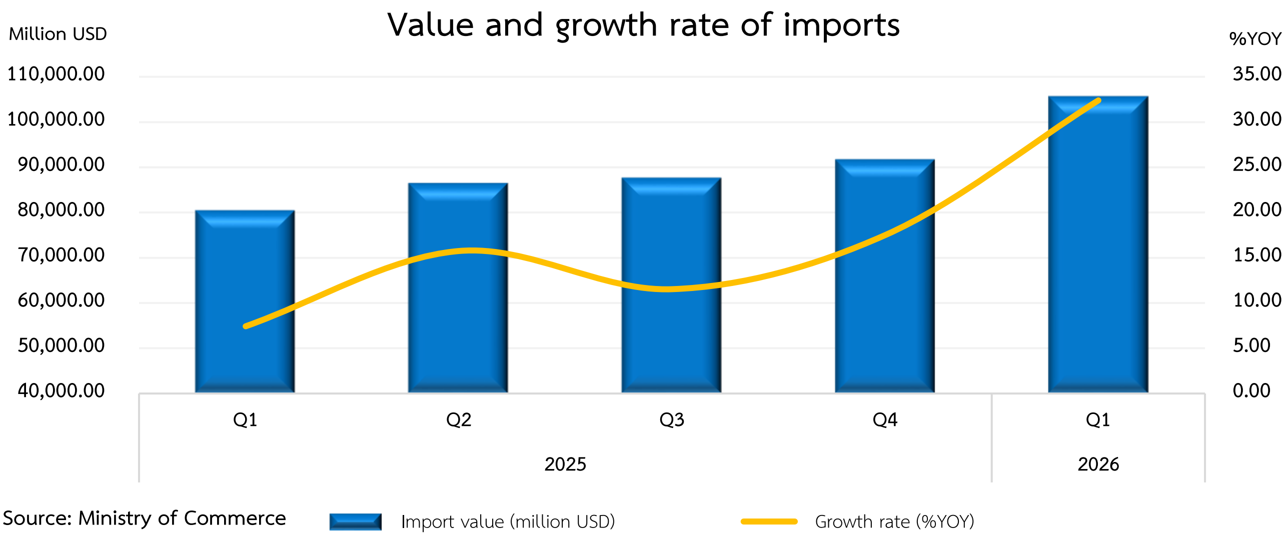


In Q1/2026, Thailand's exports to five major trading partners, including the U.S., ASEAN, China, the EU (27 countries), and Japan, accounted for 70.3 percent of total exports. Exports to other markets represented 29.7 percent of total exports. The details are as follows:

Source: Ministry of Commerce

- The export value to the U.S., ASEAN, China, the EU (27 countries), and Japan were 27.5 percent, 17.5 percent, 9.7 percent, 9.0 percent, and 6.6 percent, respectively.
- Thailand's export totaled 96,169.85 million USD, expanding by 17.6 percent compared with the same period of the previous year (YoY). Countries with export growth included the U.S., growing the most at 44.9 percent, followed by the EU (27) at 21.9 percent, China at 18.3 percent, ASEAN (9) at 15.0 percent, and Japan at 11.0 percent.

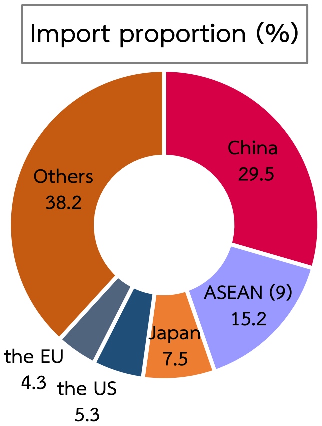
Import Structure



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Thailand's imports in Q1/2026 were valued at 105,646.42 million USD, an expansion of 32.4 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). Performance across major import categories were as follows. Imports of fuel products amounted to 10,560.13 million USD, decreasing by 8.8 percent (YoY). Capital goods imports totaled 27,715.30 million USD, expanding by 34.6 percent (YoY). Imports of raw materials and intermediate goods amounted to 51,220.16 million USD, expanding by 56.2 percent (YoY). Consumer goods imports totaled 10,735.40 million USD, expanding by 8.6 percent (YoY). Imports of vehicles and transport accessories amounted to 3,339.06 million USD, expanding by 9.6 percent (YoY). Imports of arms, munitions, and other goods totaled 2,076.37 million USD, expanding by 8.3 percent (YoY).

Import markets



Source: Ministry of Commerce

In Q1/2026, Thailand's imports from five major trading partners, including China, ASEAN, Japan, the U.S., and the EU (27 countries) accounted for 61.8 percent of total imports, while imports from other markets accounted for 38.2 percent of total imports. The details are as follows:

- The imports from China, ASEAN (9), Japan, the U.S., and the EU (27) were 329.5 percent, 15.2 percent, 7.5 percent, 5.3 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively.
- Thailand's imports were valued at 105,646.42 million USD, expanding by 32.4 percent compared with the same period of the previous year (YoY). Countries with import growth included China, growing the most at 37.1 percent, followed by ASEAN at 12.0 percent, Japan at 10.6 percent, the U.S. at 9.7 percent, and. the EU (27 countries) at 3.9 percent.

2 Global Economy in Q1/2026

The global economy continued to expand in the first quarter of 2026, supported by investment in artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and digital infrastructure, the continued cyclical upturn in the electronics industry, expansionary fiscal policies, and accommodative financial conditions. Nevertheless, prolonged geopolitical conflicts remained a key source of uncertainty, exerting significant impacts on the global economy and international trade. Meanwhile, inflationary pressures began to intensify as energy and commodity prices increased, prompting most major central banks to maintain their policy interest rates following a series of rate cuts in the preceding period.

Summary of Key Economic Indicators in Q1/2026

Quarterly Growth (%YoY)

	GDP	Inflation	MPI	Export	Unemployment Rate	Policy Rate
the U.S.	↑2.7	↓2.7	↓1.1	↑ 14.3	↑ 4.3	★ 3.5-3.75
China	★5.0	↑0.8	↑ 6.3	↑14.7	↑ 5.3	★3.0
Japan	N.A.	↓1.4	↑1.2	↑7.1	↑ 2.6	↑0.75
Malaysia	↓5.4	↓1.6	↑5.7	↑26.5	↓ 2.9	★2.75
Vietnam	↓7.8	↑3.5	↑10.9	↑18.8	★2.2	★3.0
Thailand	↑2.8	★0.5	↑0.8	↓18.7	N.A.	↓ 1.0

Source: ceicdata, https://www.nesdc.go.th, and https://tradingeconomics.com

Remarks

↑ Increased from the previous quarter ↓ Decreased from the previous quarter ★ No changes N.A. - Data not available

Global crude oil prices are projected to increase in the first quarter of 2026 compared with both the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase is expected to be driven by three key factors: (1) disruptions to global crude oil supplies resulting from the conflict in the Middle East and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz; (2) attacks on critical energy infrastructure belonging to U.S. allies in the Middle East; and (3) concerns over crude oil supplies from Russia following Ukraine's attacks on key energy infrastructure.

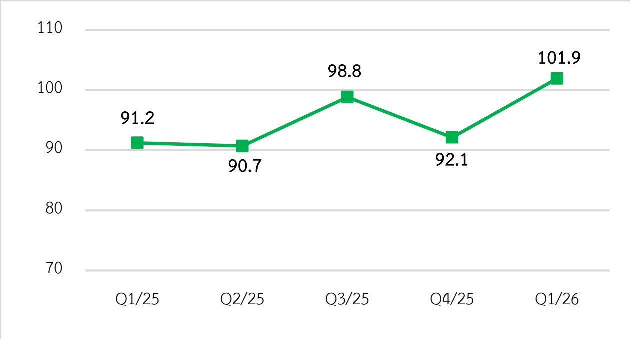
The global economy is projected to moderate in 2026 compared with 2025, primarily due to the slowdown in major economies amid prolonged geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East, which have driven energy prices sharply higher. In particular, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz is expected to have far-reaching repercussions, including shortages of feedstocks for the petrochemical and fertilizer industries, leading to higher production costs in the food industry and other downstream industries. In addition, export growth in many countries is expected to moderate following the front-loading of exports in 2025.

Part 2 Thai Industrial Economy by Sector in Q1/2026 and Outlook for Q2/2026

Iron and Steel Industry

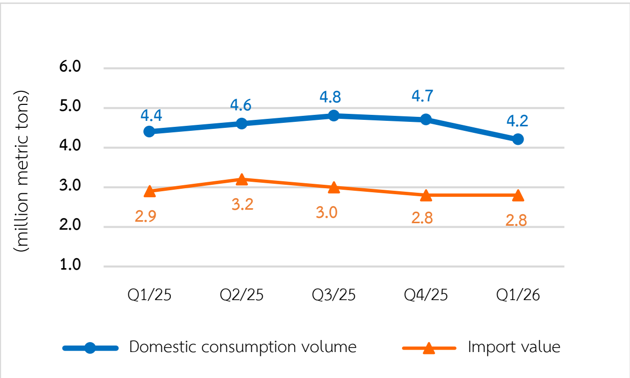
The steel industry production index expanded in the first quarter of 2026 compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, driven by higher production of steel products such as round bars, hot-rolled coils, and steel pipes. Meanwhile, domestic consumption contracted due to lower demand for products including rebars, structural steel sections, and tin free sheets.

Manufacturing Production Index (MPI)



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Domestic consumption and import value



Source: Iron and Steel Institute of Thailand

Production: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) stood at 101.9, expanding by 11.8 percent compared with the same quarter of the previous year (%YoY) and by 9.1 percent compared with the previous quarter (%QoQ). Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, production increased across all major product categories. Production of long products expanded by 15.0 percent, driven by round bars which recorded the highest growth at 47.2 percent, followed by wire rods (+30.7%) and deformed bars (+22.4%). Flat steel products expanded by 14.1 percent. Among these products, hot-rolled coils recorded the highest growth (+24.3%), followed by cold-rolled sheets (+17.0%) and galvanized sheets (+5.4%). Steel pipe production also increased by 3.4 percent.

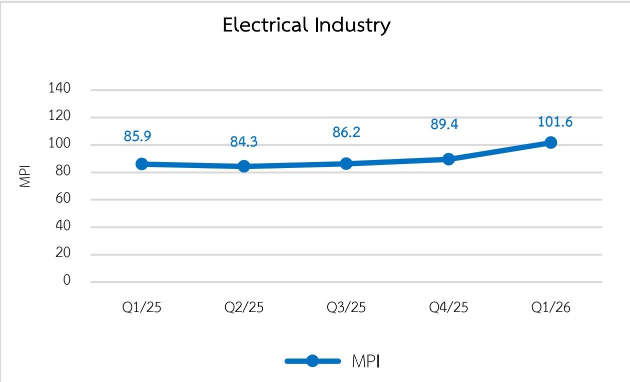
Domestic consumption: In Q1/2026, domestic consumption totaled 4.2 million tonnes, contracting by 4.1 percent compared to the same period last year (%YoY) and by 10.6 percent from the previous quarter (%QoQ). Compared with the same quarter last year, consumption declined for both long products and flat products. Consumption of long products contracted by 5.4 percent, primarily due to lower demand for rebars and structural steel sections. Meanwhile, consumption of flat products declined by 3.3 percent, reflecting lower demand for tin free sheets, tinplate, and hot-rolled coils.

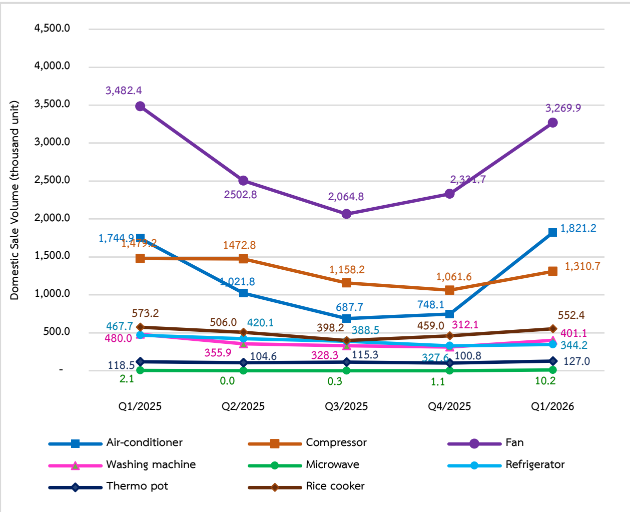
Imports: In Q1/2026 amounted to 2.8 million metric tons, remaining unchanged compared with the same quarter last year but declining by 6.7 percent compared with the previous quarter. Compared with the same quarter last year, imports of long steel products declined by 8.0 percent. The sharpest decline was recorded in carbon steel structural sections (-61.3%), mainly due to lower imports from China, India, and Japan. This was followed by stainless steel wire rod (-29.3%) and alloy steel wire rod (-14.9%). Imports of flat products also decreased, contracting by 1.4 percent (YoY). The largest decline was recorded in hot-rolled alloy steel sheets (-65.7%), primarily due to lower imports from China. This was followed by hot-rolled coils (-25.2%) and tinplate (-16.9%).

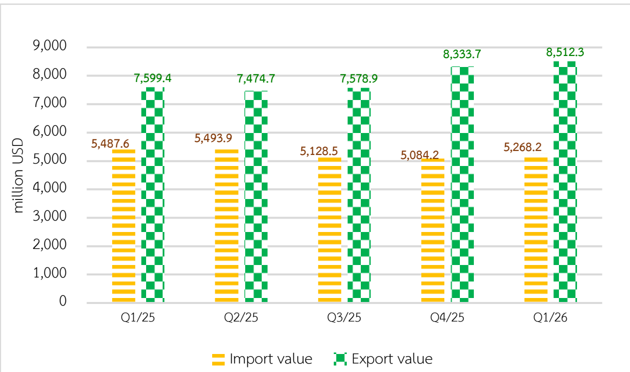
Electrical appliance Industry

In the first quarter of 2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for the electrical appliances industry stood at 101.6, expanding by 13.7 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Meanwhile, import value declined by 4.0 percent compared to the same quarter last year, while export value increased by 12.0 percent compared to the same quarter last year.

MPI, Import and Export Value, and Domestic Sales of Electrical Appliances







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

Production of electrical appliances: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for electrical appliances stood at 101.6, increasing by 13.7 percent from the previous quarter (%QoQ) and by 18.3 percent compared to the same period last year (%YoY). Electrical appliances with higher production included air conditioners, microwave ovens, and household electric fans, which expanded by 38.6 percent, 32.6 percent, and 27.5 percent, respectively. The increase was driven by stronger demand in overseas markets, particularly for household electrical appliances. In contrast, production of refrigerators declined by 2.2 percent.

Domestic sales: In Q1/2026, domestic sales of several electrical appliances increased compared to the same quarter last year. Microwave ovens, thermo pots, and air conditioners recorded growth of 386.3 percent, 7.2 percent, and 4.3 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, domestic sales of washing machines and compressors declined by 16.6 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

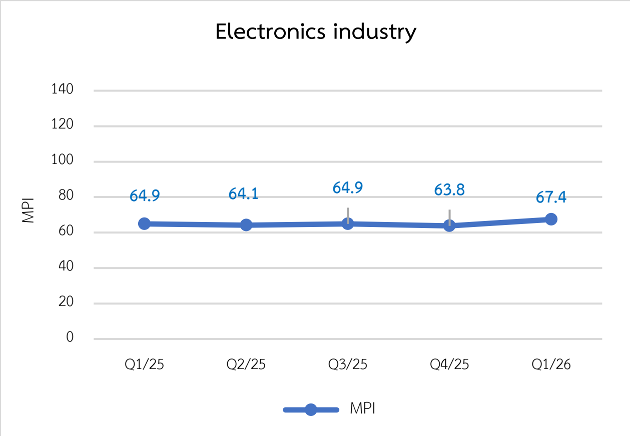
Imports of electrical appliances: In Q1/2026, imports of electrical appliances were valued at 5,268.2 million USD, increasing by 3.6 percent compared with the previous quarter but decreasing by 4.0 percent compared with the same quarter last year. The main products recording lower import values included electric fans, washing machines, and refrigerators, which decreased by 46.8 percent, 32.9 percent, and 0.8 percent, respectively.

Exports of electrical appliances: In Q1/2026, exports of electrical appliances were valued at 8,512.3 million USD, increasing by 1.0 percent compared with the previous quarter and by 12.0 percent compared with the same quarter last year. The strongest growth was recorded in power generators and air conditioners, which increased by 35.6 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively.

Electronics Industry

Production of electronic products in Q1/2026 stood at an index of 67.4, increasing by 3.9 percent compared with the same quarter last year. Meanwhile, import value declined by 13.5 percent compared to the same quarter last year, while export value increased by 3.7 percent compared to the same quarter last year.

MPI, Import and Export Value of Electronics



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

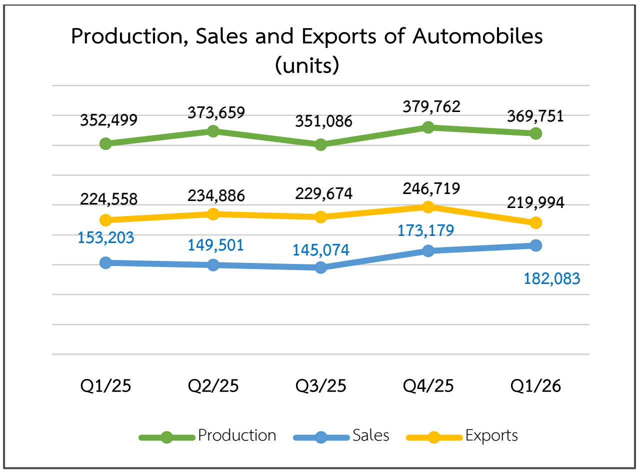
Electronics product production: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for the electronics industry stood at 67.4, increasing by 5.6 percent compared to the previous quarter and 3.9 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by stronger global demand for electronic products, particularly those related to digital technologies and data processing. Production increased for several electronic products, including printed circuit board assemblies (PCBAs), printed wiring boards (PWBs), and semiconductor devices (transistors), which expanded by 16.7 percent, 6.6 percent, and 4.7 percent, respectively. In contrast, production of printers declined by 7.2 percent.

Imports of electronics products: In Q1/2026, Imports of electronic products totaled 15,633.4 million USD in the first quarter of 2026, increasing by 4.9 percent compared to the previous quarter but declining by 13.5 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Key product that decreased in imports was hard disk drives (HDDs), with imports falling by 73.8 percent.

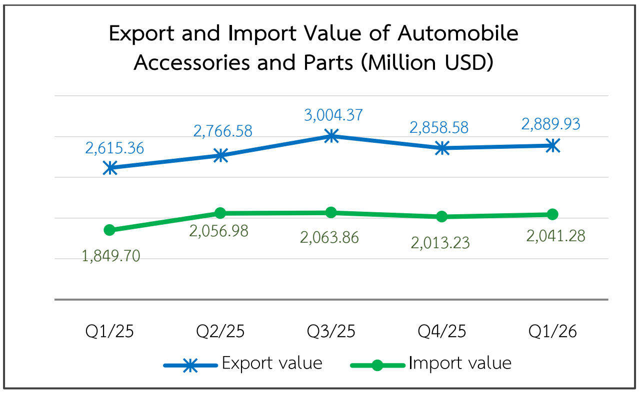
Exports of electronics products: In Q1/2026, exports of electronic products reached a value of 14,773.5 million USD, an increase of 11.2 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ) and an expansion of 3.7 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). Growth within the sector was driven mainly by semiconductor devices (excluding integrated circuits) and printed circuits, which expanded by 59.9 percent and 30.8 percent.

Automobile and Automotive Parts Industry

Automobile production in Q1/2026 expanded compared with the same quarter last year, supported by production to offset imports under the EV 3.5 incentive scheme during its first year of implementation. Production was also supported by strong sales at the Bangkok International Motor Show. Meanwhile, export production also expanded compared to the same quarter last year.



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics; data gathered from the Automotive Industry Club, The Federation of Thai Industries



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

Automobile production

In Q1/2026, automobile production totaled 369,751 units, decreasing by 2.64 percent compared to the previous quarter but increasing by 4.89 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Of the total production, one-ton pickup trucks and their derivatives accounted for 66 percent, passenger cars for 32 percent, and other commercial vehicles for 2 percent.

Domestic sales of automobiles

Domestic automobile sales in Q1/2026 totaled 182,083 vehicles were sold in the domestic market, increasing by 5.13 percent compared to the previous quarter and 18.85 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by strong vehicle bookings at the Bangkok International Motor Show, held from late March to early April. Of the total domestic sales, passenger cars accounted for 55 percent, one-ton pickup trucks and their derivatives for 21 percent, other commercial vehicles for 4 percent, and PPVs and SUVs for 20 percent.

Automobile exports

In Q1/2026, automobile exports reached 219,994 units, a contraction of 10.83 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ) and a decline of 2.03 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). Breakdown by vehicle category showed that one-ton pickup trucks accounted for 64 percent of total exports, passenger cars comprised 22 percent, and PPVs made up the remaining 14 percent.

Export value of automotive parts and accessories (excluding tires)

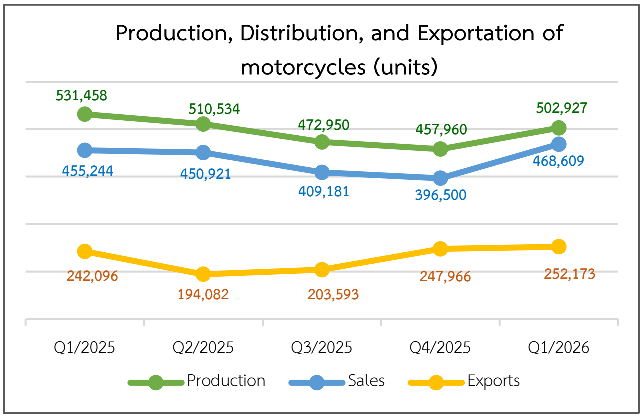
In Q1/2026, exports of automotive parts and accessories totaled 2,889.93 million USD, increasing by 1.10 percent compared to the previous quarter and 10.49 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The major export markets for automotive parts and components were the U.S., Japan, South Africa, and Malaysia.

Import value of automotive parts and accessories

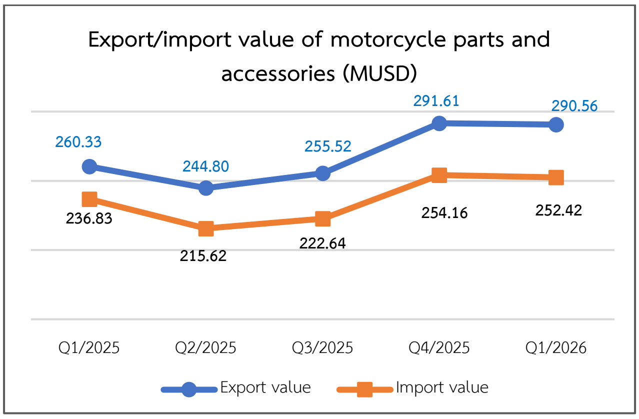
In Q1/2026, imports of automotive parts and accessories totaled 2,041.28 million USD, increasing by 1.39 percent compared to the previous quarter and 10.36 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The major import sources for automotive parts and components were China, Japan, the U.S., and Indonesia.

Motorcycle and Part Industry

Motorcycle production in Q1/2026 declined slightly compared to the same quarter last year, primarily due to weaker domestic demand. Production continued to be driven mainly by the domestic market.



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics; data gathered from the Automotive Industry Club, The Federation of Thai Industries



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

Motorcycle production

In Q1/2026, production reached 502,927 units, increasing by 9.82 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ) but decreasing by 5.36 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY). The decline was mainly attributable to lower production of multi-purpose motorcycles, sport motorcycles, and iconic.

Domestic sales of motorcycles

In Q1/2026, sales reached 468,609 units, an expansion of 18.19 percent compared with the previous quarter and a 2.94 percent increase compared with the same quarter last year, supported by a gradual recovery in domestic purchasing power.

Motorcycle exports

In Q1/2026, exports totaled 252,173 units (comprising 119,213 completely built-up (CBU) units and 132,960 completely knocked-down (CKD) kits), an increase of 1.69 percent compared with the previous quarter and an increase of 4.16 percent expansion compared with the same quarter last year.

Export value of motorcycle parts and accessories

In Q1/2026, exports were valued at 290.56 million USD, a slight contraction of 0.36 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ) but an 11.61 percent increase compared with the same quarter last year (YoY), with key export destinations comprising Brazil, Cambodia, Japan, and Myanmar.

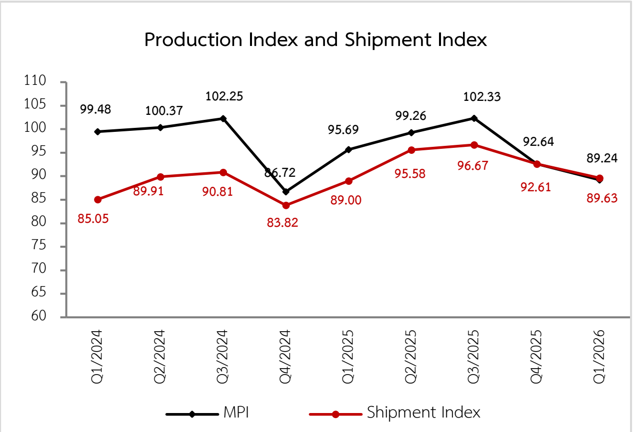
Import value of motorcycles parts and accessories

In Q1/2026, imports were valued at 252.42 million USD, decreasing by 0.69 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ) but increasing by 6.58 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY). The major import sources for motorcycle parts and components were China, Japan, Vietnam, and the U.S.

Chemical Industry

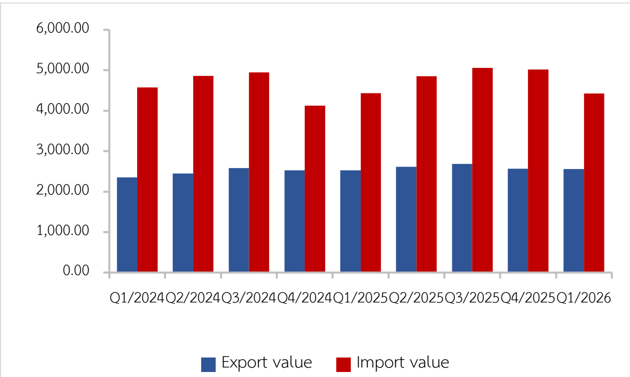
In Q1/2026, the chemical industry contracted due to the slowdown in both domestic and global economic activity. Demand for basic chemicals weakened across downstream industries, particularly plastics, construction, and automotive manufacturing. The industry also continued to face pressure from elevated production costs, including volatile energy and raw material prices. In addition, uncertainty surrounding the global economy and ongoing geopolitical tensions prompted manufacturers to scale back production, resulting in a decline in the overall Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for the chemical industry. Nevertheless, exports expanded compared to the same quarter last year, supported by stronger demand from key trading partners, particularly India and ASEAN countries.

MPI and Shipment Index



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Export and import value of chemicals products (Million USD)



Source: Information and Technology Communication Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with Customs Department
Unit: million USD

Manufacturing Production Index: n Q1 2026, the MPI decreased by 6.75 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY) and by 3.64 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ). The decline was mainly driven by lower production of fabric softeners (-13.12%) and cleaning products (-8.52%).

Shipment Index: In Q1 2026, the shipment index increased by 0.72 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY) but decreased by 3.25 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ). The increase was mainly driven by higher shipments of skin care soaps (+12.95%) and shampoos (+7.72%).

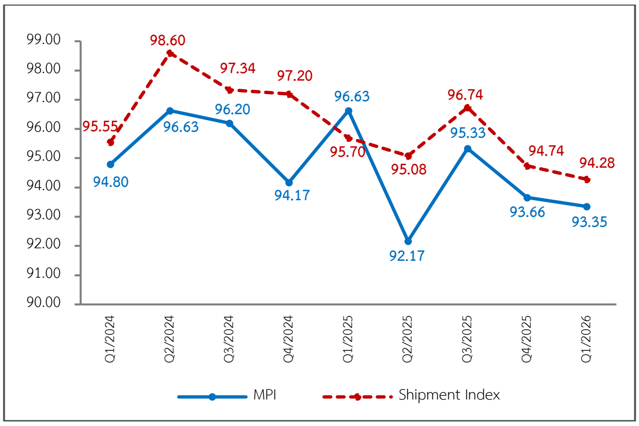
Export value: In Q1 2026, export value totaled 2,558.89 million USD, increasing by 0.52 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY) but decreasing by 6.37 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ). The increase was mainly driven by higher exports of miscellaneous chemical products (+23.67%) and surfactants (+4.37%).

Import value: In Q1 2026, import value totaled 4,425.39 million USD, increasing by 9.10 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY) but decreasing by 3.35 percent compared with the previous quarter (QoQ). The increase was mainly driven by higher imports of fertilizers (+72.64%) and surfactants (+6.22%).

Plastics Industry

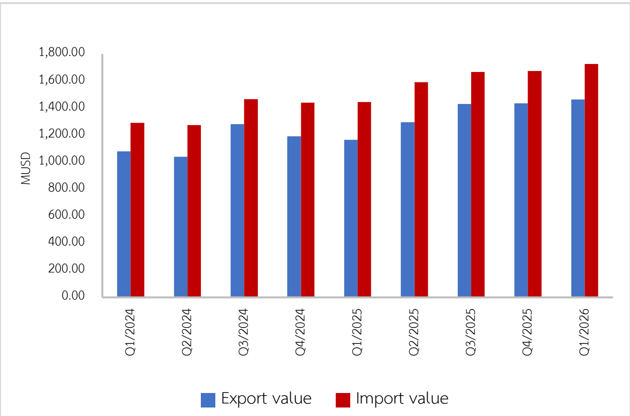
In Q1/2026, the plastic industry contracted compared to the same quarter last year, primarily due to continued volatility in plastic resin and energy prices, prompting manufacturers to scale back production and manage inventories more cautiously. The industry also faced increasing competition from low-priced imported products. Nevertheless, exports expanded, reflecting sustained demand for plastic products in certain overseas markets, particularly essential consumer goods.

MPI and Shipment Index



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Export and Import Value (Million USD)



Source: Information and Technology Communication Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with Customs Department
Unit: million USD

Manufacturing Production Index: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index decreased by 3.39 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY) and 0.32 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ). The decline was mainly attributable to lower production of plastic pipes and fittings (-22.20%) and plastic sheets (-10.03%).

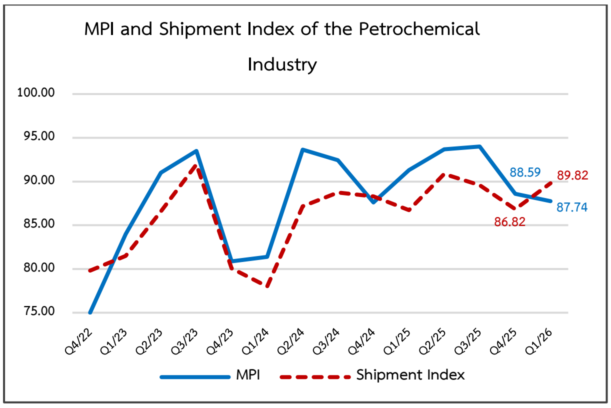
Shipment Index: In Q1/2026, the Shipment Index decreased by 1.49 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY) and 0.49 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ). The decline was mainly driven by lower shipments of plastic pipes and fittings (-22.93%) and plastic sheets (-10.43%).

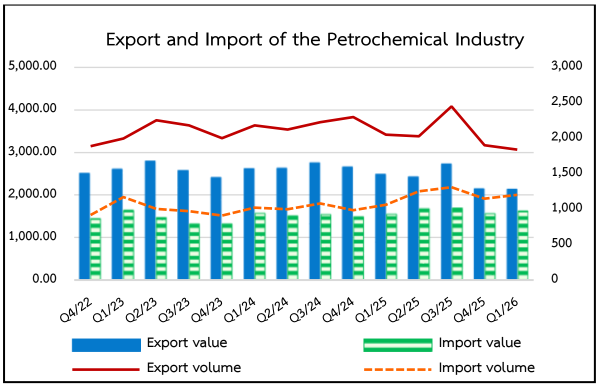
Export Value: In Q1/2026, the export value amounted to 1,463 million USD, increasing by 26.74 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY) and 2.88 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ). Export growth was primarily driven by plastic monofilaments, which expanded by 1,408.34 percent, and plastic floor coverings, which increased by 133.28 percent.

Import Value: In Q1/2026, the import value amounted to 1,726 million USD, increasing by 19.68 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY) and 3.17 percent compared to the previous quarter (QoQ). The increase was mainly attributable to higher imports of kitchenware and toilet articles of plastics (+38.80%) and non-cellular plastic plates, sheets, film, foil, and strip (not reinforced) (+28.85%).

Petrochemical Industry

In Q1/2026, the Production Index decreased by 4.04 percent (YoY), while the Shipment Index increased by 2.96 percent (YoY) and the import value rose by 4.99 percent (YoY). Meanwhile, the export value declined by 13.85 percent (YoY). The industry's performance was affected by continued volatility in the global economy, which contributed to a significant appreciation of the Thai baht. Ongoing geopolitical conflicts also weighed on global business confidence. In particular, the conflict affecting the Strait of Hormuz reduced cargo traffic to and from the Middle East by more than 60 percent, disrupting production due to higher raw material costs. As a result, petrochemical exports slowed during the quarter compared to the same period last year.





Manufacturing Production Index: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index stood at 87.74, decreasing by 4.04 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to lower production of ethylene in the basic petrochemical segment, and PE resin and PP resin in the downstream petrochemical segment. This was partly due to production cutbacks by manufacturers in Asia for certain product groups, as well as shortages of imported feedstocks, particularly crude oil from the Middle East, following disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz during the U.S.–Iran conflict.

Shipment Index: In Q1/2026, the Shipment Index stood at 89.82, increasing by 2.96 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was mainly driven by higher shipments of PET resin and PP resin in the downstream petrochemical segment. In contrast, shipments of most basic petrochemical products declined, with the exception of ethylene.

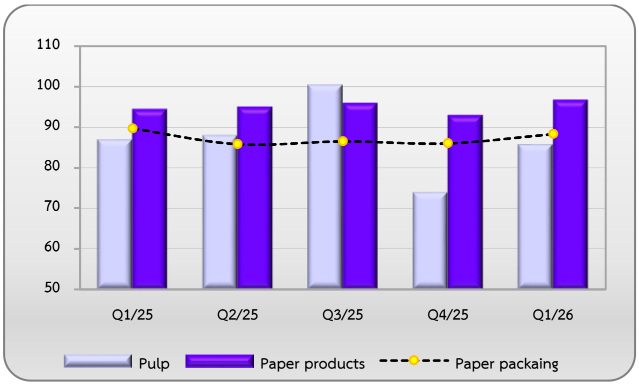
Exports of petrochemicals: In Q1/2026, petrochemical exports were valued at 2,133.4 million USD, decreasing by 13.97 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Major export destinations included China, Vietnam, and Japan. The decline was mainly attributable to lower exports of terephthalic acid and propylene in the basic petrochemical segment, as well as PS resin and PET resin in the downstream petrochemical segment.

Imports of petrochemicals: In Q1/2026, petrochemical imports were valued at 1,612.07 million USD, increasing by 4.99 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Major import sources included Japan, China, and the U.S. The increase was mainly driven by higher imports of propylene and ethylene in the basic petrochemical segment, together with PE resin and PC resin in the downstream petrochemical segment.

Pulp, Paper, and Printed Matter Industry

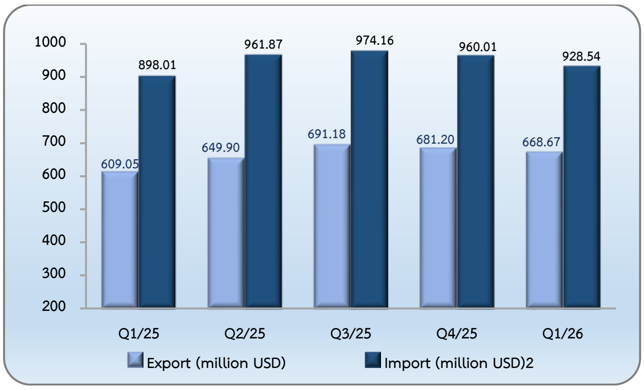
In Q1/2026, the Pulp, Paper, and Printed Matter Industry continued to show positive momentum. The Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for the paper and paper products segment expanded for the third consecutive quarter, accompanied by continued growth in exports. Meanwhile, import value increased significantly, reflecting elevated domestic production costs, which continued to place pressure on manufacturers. In contrast, output in the pulp segment continued to weaken.

Pulp and Paper Industry Manufacturing Production Index



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Exports and Imports of Pulp, Paper and Printed Matter



Source: Information and Technology Communication Center, Ministry of Commerce
Processed by: Office of Industrial Economics

Production

In Q1/2026, overall production of paper and paper products remained the Production Index for the paper and paper products industry increased by 1.30 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY). Growth was driven by higher production of corrugated paper (+5.31%), kraft paper (+4.50%), and printing and writing paper (+0.68%). In contrast, production of pulp declined by 1.20 percent, while the paper packaging segment contracted by 0.41 percent. Export demand, particularly for pulp, weakened as purchase orders from China and ASEAN countries declined, resulting in a 11.52 percent decrease in pulp exports. Consequently, imports of both pulp and waste paper also declined by 21.86 percent.

Exports

In Q1/2026, exports of pulp and paper products amounted to 668.67 million USD, increasing by 9.79 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Export growth was primarily driven by the paper and paper products segment, which expanded by 18.92 percent, with the U.S., Vietnam, and India serving as the principal export markets. Exports of paper packaging also increased significantly by 47.11 percent, with Indonesia, the U.S., and Vietnam as the major destinations. Meanwhile, exports of books and printed matters rose by 4.22 percent, with key markets including the U.S., Hong Kong, and Indonesia.

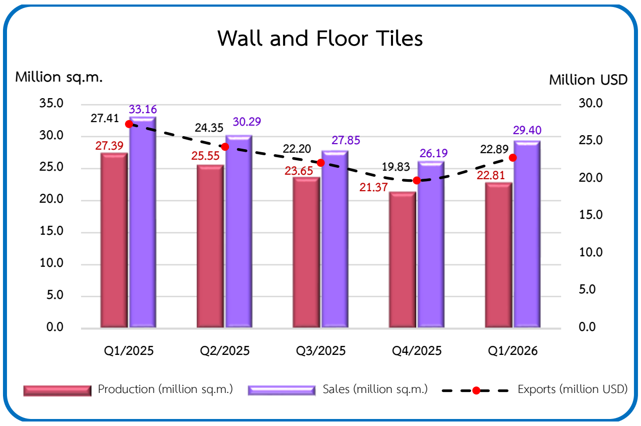
Imports

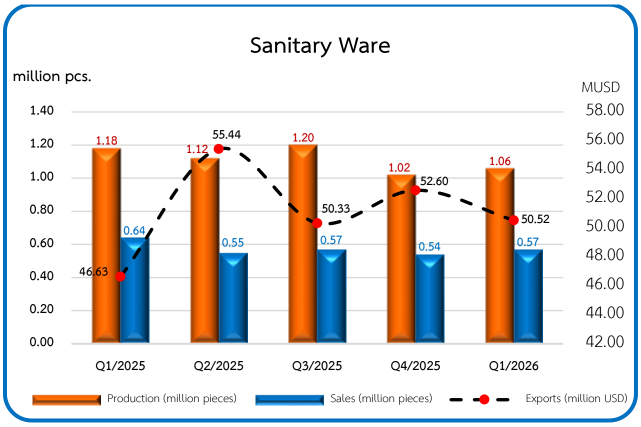
In Q1/2026, imports of pulp and paper products amounted to 928.54 million USD, increasing by 3.40 percent compared to the same quarter last year (YoY). Imports of paper and paper products increased by 12.11 percent, paper products by 29.21 percent, and printed matters by 15.77 percent. The increase was mainly attributable to higher imports of finished products to meet domestic consumer demand amid rising production costs.

Ceramic Industry

In Q1 2026, production and domestic sales of ceramic products declined due to weaker domestic demand, which was affected by the slowdown in the real estate sector and the rising cost of living. Meanwhile, exports of ceramic products expanded, particularly electrical porcelain insulators and ceramic ornaments.

Production, Sales, and Exports of Ceramics





Source: 1. Production and Domestic Sales: Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export Value: Information and Communication Technology Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; compiled by the Office of Industrial Economics

Production of ceramics

In Q1 2026, production of ceramic floor and wall tiles totaled 22.81 million square meters, decreasing by 16.72 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). Likewise, production of sanitary ware totaled 1.06 million pieces, decreasing by 10.26 percent (YoY). The decline was mainly due to the slowdown in the domestic market, which was affected by the conflict in the Middle East and economic uncertainty, resulting in lower demand for ceramic products.

Domestic sales of ceramic

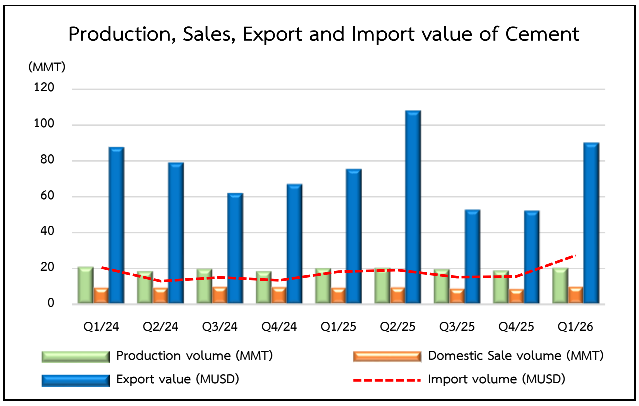
In Q1 2026, domestic sales of ceramic floor and wall tiles and sanitary ware totaled 29.40 million square meters and 0.57 million pieces, respectively, decreasing by 11.35 percent and 10.23 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). The decline was attributed to weaker consumer demand due to several factors, including the conflict in the Middle East and product adjustments in response to volatile energy costs, which affected sales of ceramic products.

Exports of ceramics

In Q1 2026, exports of ceramic products totaled 208.31 million USD, increasing by 3.93 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). Export value increased across most product categories, including sanitary ware (+8.34%), electrical porcelain insulators (+44.49%), ceramic ornaments (+4.32%), other ceramic products (+8.11%), and tableware (+2.66%). Meanwhile, exports of ceramic floor and wall tiles decreased by 16.50 percent (YoY). Major export markets included the U.S., Japan, Myanmar, and China.

Cement Industry

The cement industry in Q1/2026 recorded an increase in production volume compared to the same quarter last year, expanding in line with the economic recovery. Domestic sales decreased due to pressure from the slowdown in the real estate sector, cautious consumer spending, and developers delaying investment in new projects. Exports increased, driven by stronger demand from Bangladesh, while imports primarily consisted of cement supplied by Thai-owned cement plants in Lao PDR. The cement industry is expected to slow down in the second quarter of 2026 due to continued weakness in the real estate sector, persistently high public debt levels, and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which are expected to keep energy prices under pressure.



Source: 1. Domestic Production and Sales: Division of Industrial Economics Information and Indices, Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export-Import Value: Information and Technology Communication Center, Office of the Permanent Secretary of Commerce

Cement production: In Q1/2026, cement production totaled 20.12 million tonnes, increasing by 0.71 percent compared to the same quarter last year. This expansion was driven by domestic demand following the clarity on the formation of a government after the election. In addition, the onset of the dry season, which is conducive to cement production and storage, encouraged manufacturers to resume production in anticipation of continued economic expansion. Demand was also supported by government construction projects and cement production for the repair of homes and infrastructure damaged by flooding.

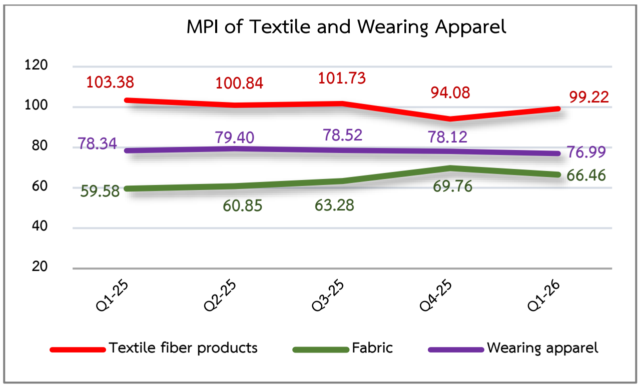
Domestic Cement Sales: In Q1/2026, domestic cement sales totaled 9.89 million metric tons, decreasing by 2.40 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to the slowdown in the real estate sector, cautious consumer spending on property purchases, and developers delaying investment in new projects while accelerating the sale of existing inventory, resulting in an oversupply in the market. Furthermore, stricter lending standards by financial institutions for both housing and business loans made access to funding difficult and resulted in higher interest costs.

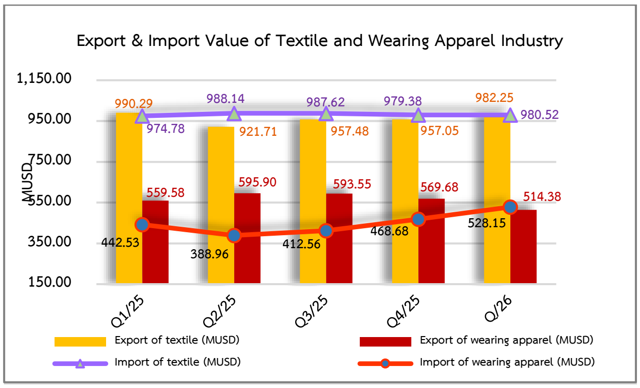
Cement Exports: In Q1/2026, cement exports were valued at 89.96 million USD, increasing by 19.43 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The three largest export markets were Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Taiwan.

Cement Imports: In Q1/2026, cement imports were valued at 27.34 million USD, increasing by 49.08 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The three largest import sources were Lao PDR, China, and India.

Textile and Wearing Apparel Industry

In Q1/2026, the MPI of textile and apparel contracted compared to the same quarter last year due to the economic slowdown, which weakened demand in the garment industry. Meanwhile, imports continued to expand, particularly finished products and low-cost upstream raw materials. The textile and apparel industry is expected to contract further in the second quarter of 2026 due to the global economic slowdown and ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, which are expected to drive up energy, transportation, and raw material costs, thereby affecting production, exports, and consumer purchasing power.





Production: The production index for textile fibers decreased by 4.02 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY), mainly due to lower production of man-made fibers, natural fiber spinning, and man-made fiber spinning. Meanwhile, fabric production increased by 11.55 percent (YoY), supported by higher domestic orders. The apparel sector, however, contracted by 1.73 percent (YoY), particularly in woven and knitted garments, including outerwear such as sportswear, polo shirts, and baby clothing, as well as men's and women's underwear. The contraction was mainly due to the economic slowdown, which weakened the apparel industry. In addition, the economic slowdown prompted some manufacturers to discontinue production lines and shift to importing products from their parent companies for domestic distribution.

Domestic Sales: Compared to the same quarter last year, domestic sales of textile fibers decreased by 6.75 percent. The decline was partly attributable to manufacturers switching to lower-cost imported yarns and textile fibers to reduce production costs. In contrast, fabric sales increased by 33.62 percent, driven by higher sales of woven cotton fabrics and woven synthetic fabrics. Meanwhile, sales of clothing and apparel increased by 2.97 percent, covering both woven and knitted garments. The increase was partly driven by the conflict in the Middle East, which raised concerns over future price increases and prompted consumers to purchase goods in advance in anticipation of higher energy costs.

Exports-Import

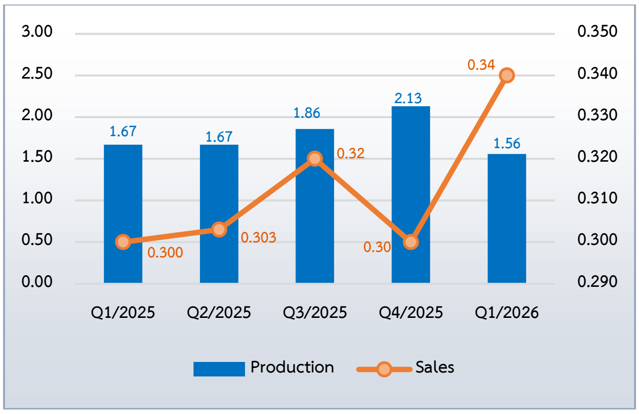
Exports: Overall exports of textiles and apparel totaled 1,510.42 million USD, decreasing by 2.55 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). By product category, exports of textiles totaled 982.25 million USD, decreasing by 0.81 percent, mainly due to lower orders for fabrics, including cotton fabrics, man-made fiber fabrics, and fabrics made from other textile materials, from Vietnam and Bangladesh, as well as lower orders for textile fibers, particularly man-made fibers, from China and the U.S. Exports of apparel totaled 528.15 million USD, decreasing by 5.62 percent, mainly due to lower exports of cotton garments, man-made fiber garments, and underwear to the U.S., Japan, and the UK.

Imports: Overall imports of textiles and apparel totaled 1,494.90 million USD, increasing by 5.47 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). By product category, imports of textiles totaled 980.52 million USD, increasing by 0.59 percent, driven by higher imports of other textile products and raw materials to support increased production. Imports of apparel totaled 514.38 million USD, increasing by 16.23 percent, driven by higher imports of jackets, trousers, skirts, underwear, and other garments. Most imports consisted of low-priced products from China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh, as they were cheaper than domestic production and required lower minimum order quantities. In addition, changing consumer preferences toward fast fashion and more affordable clothing contributed to higher imports.

Wood and Wooden Furniture Industry

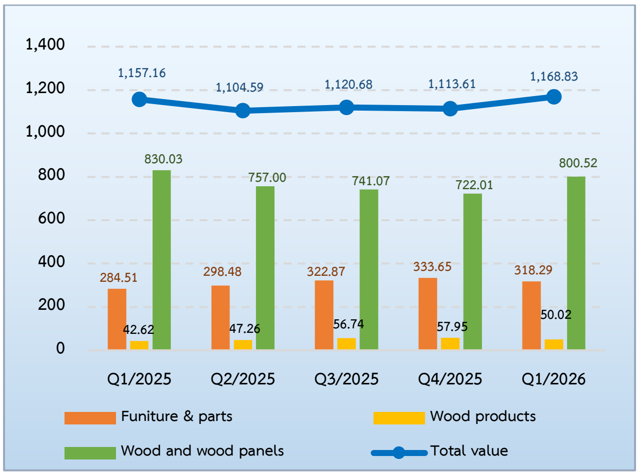
In Q1/2026, compared with the same quarter last year, production of wooden furniture declined in the first quarter of 2026 due to the economic slowdown and higher production costs. Meanwhile, the total export value of wood and wood-based panel products increased, mainly driven by stronger demand for wooden furniture and wooden components.

Domestic Production and Sales of Wooden Furniture (million pieces)



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Export Value of Wood and Wooden Products (million USD)



Source: Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

Production of wooden furniture

In Q1/2026, production of wooden furniture totaled 1.56 million units, decreasing by 26.69 percent compared with the previous quarter and by 6.48 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to some manufacturers reducing production to lower inventory levels. In addition, the conflict in the Middle East kept raw material prices and production costs elevated, resulting in an overall decline in production.

Domestic sales of wooden furniture

In Q1/2026, domestic sales of wooden furniture totaled 0.34 million units, increasing by 11.87 percent compared to the previous quarter and by 13.15 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was supported by a gradual recovery in domestic demand, driven by home renovation and interior decoration activities, as well as a partial recovery in the real estate sector, although overall consumer purchasing power remained subdued.

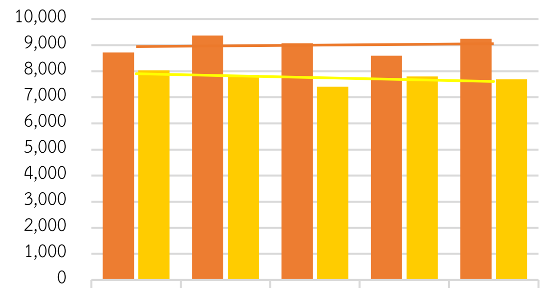
Exports value of wood and wooden products

In Q1/2026, exports of wood and wood products were valued at 1,168.83 million USD, increasing by 4.96 percent compared to the previous quarter and by 1.01 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Exports of wooden furniture and components amounted to 318.29 million USD, increasing by 11.87 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Exports of wood products totaled 50.02 million USD, increasing by 17.36 percent, while exports of wood and wood-based panel products amounted to 800.52 million USD, decreasing by 3.56 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The overall expansion in exports of wooden furniture and components was supported by stronger demand from major export markets, including the U.S. and the Middle East, together with Thai manufacturers' continued development of higher value-added products, resulting in overall expansion of furniture and wood parts exports.

Pharmaceutical Industry

In Q1/2026, domestic pharmaceutical production increased, while domestic pharmaceutical sales declined compared to the same quarter last year. These trends reflected changes in purchase orders and demand for medicines used to treat both communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Meanwhile, pharmaceutical exports continued to expand, supported by growing demand for medicines in key export markets.

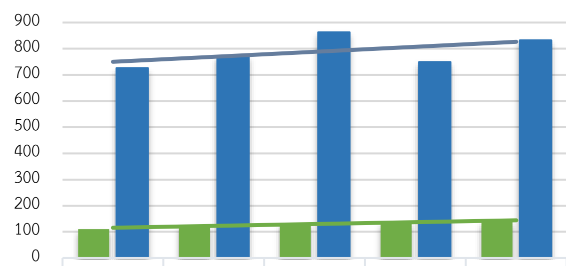
Domestic Production and Sales (metric tons)



	Q1/2025	Q2/2025	Q3/2025	Q4/2025	Q1/2026
Production	8,719.65	9,366.73	9,069.42	8,598.20	9,241.22
Domestic sales	8,026.50	7,858.46	7,410.20	7,794.10	7,687.61

Source: The Office of Industrial Economics
Note: The survey framework has been revised from 2024.

Pharmaceutical Import-Export Value (Million USD)



	Q1/2025	Q2/2025	Q3/2025	Q4/2025	Q1/2026
Exports	110.88	126.42	133.28	137.94	140.71
Imports	726.15	770.42	862.66	749.51	832.1

Source: Ministry of Commerce, in collaboration with the Customs Department
Note: (1) * Forecast by the Office of Industrial Economics
(2) Export and import data for pharmaceuticals are based on HS codes: 3001, 3002, 3003, and 3004.

Pharmaceutical production: In Q1/2026, pharmaceutical production totaled 9,241.22 metric tons, increasing by 5.35 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher production of tablets and liquid medicines, which expanded by 17.66 percent and 8.41 percent, respectively. In contrast, production of injectable medicines, creams, capsules, and powdered medicines declined by 44.34 percent, 20.72 percent, 12.26 percent, and 3.03 percent, respectively, in line with purchase orders from pharmacies and hospitals.

Domestic sales of pharmaceuticals: In Q1/2026, domestic pharmaceutical sales totaled 7,687.61 metric tons, decreasing by 4.59 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to lower sales of injectable medicines, powdered medicines, creams, liquid medicines, and capsules, which decreased by 44.76 percent, 24.52 percent, 22.06 percent, 6.69 percent, and 0.22 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, tablet sales increased by 9.93 percent, reflecting demand for medicines used to treat various diseases.

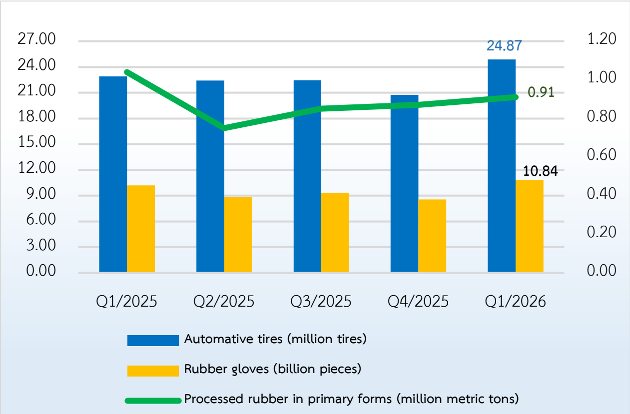
Exports of pharmaceuticals: In Q1/2026, exports of pharmaceuticals were valued at 140.71 million USD, increasing by 2.00 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The growth was supported by rising demand in key export markets, including Taiwan, Japan, Australia, Myanmar, and Malaysia.

Imports of pharmaceuticals: In Q1/2026, pharmaceutical imports were valued at 832.10 million USD, increasing by 11.02 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase reflected stronger domestic demand for medicines and was driven by higher imports from major suppliers in Europe and Asia, particularly Switzerland, Italy, Japan, the United States, and China.

Rubber and Rubber Product Industry

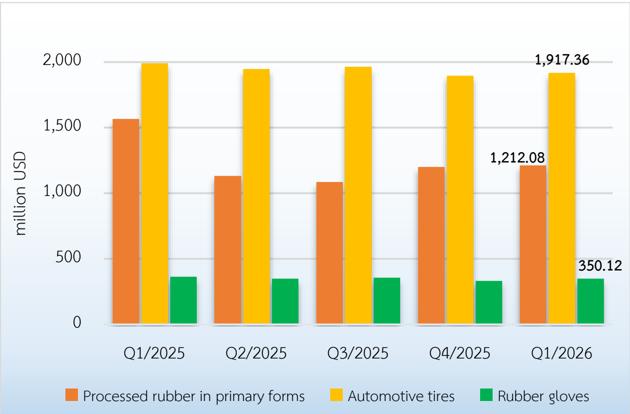
In Q1/2026, production of processed rubber in primary forms declined due to lower natural rubber output during the seasonal production downturn. In addition, adverse weather conditions reduced the supply of raw materials, resulting in slower production. Meanwhile, tire production increased, driven by higher output of passenger car tires, pickup truck tires, truck and bus tires, and tractor tires. Rubber glove production also increased, supported by continued demand for medical gloves and industrial applications.

Production Volume of Processed Rubber in Primary Forms, Automotive Tires, and Rubber Gloves



Source: The Office of Industrial Economics

Export Value of Processed Rubber in Primary Forms, Automotive Tires, and Rubber Gloves (million USD)



Source: Ministry of Commerce

Production of processed rubber in primary forms, automotive tires, and rubber gloves: In Q1/2026, production volumes of processed rubber in primary forms, tires, and rubber gloves totaled 0.91 million metric tons, 24.87 million tires, and 10,840.61 million pieces, respectively. Compared to the same quarter last year, production of processed rubber in primary forms decreased by 15.04 percent, reflecting lower natural rubber output during the seasonal low-production period. In addition, adverse weather conditions reduced the supply of raw materials, resulting in slower production during the quarter. Tire production decreased by 0.69 percent, mainly due to lower production of passenger car tires, pickup truck tires, truck and bus tires, and tractor tires. In contrast, rubber glove production increased by 1.35 percent, supported by continued demand from the healthcare and industrial sectors.

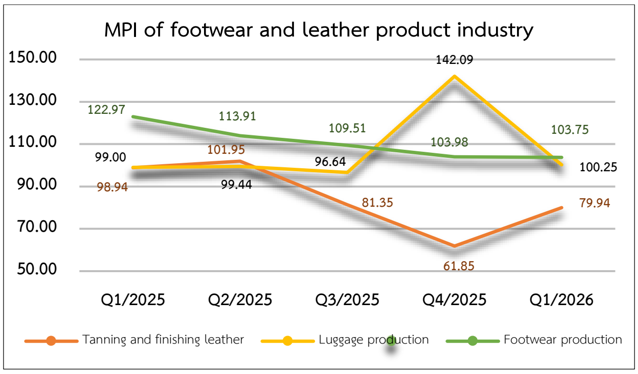
Domestic sales of processed rubber in primary forms, automotive tires, and rubber gloves: In Q1/2026, domestic sales totaled 0.30 million metric tons, 8.87 million tires, and 1,333.92 million pieces, respectively. Compared to the same quarter last year, sales of processed rubber in primary forms decreased by 8.25 percent, mainly due to lower natural rubber output during the seasonal production downturn, together with some buyers postponing purchase orders. Tire sales declined by 3.04 percent, reflecting subdued consumer purchasing power and the incomplete recovery of purchase orders from certain automotive markets. In contrast, rubber glove sales increased by 19.23 percent, supported by recovering demand for medical gloves and continued improvement in demand from the industrial sector.

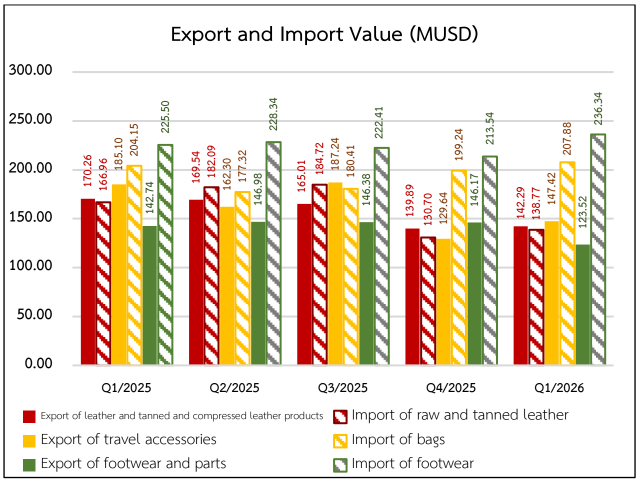
Exports of processed rubber in primary forms, automotive tires, and rubber gloves: In Q1/2026, exports were valued at 1,212.08 million USD, 1,917.36 million USD, and 350.12 million USD, respectively. Compared to the same quarter last year, exports of processed rubber in primary forms, tires, and rubber gloves decreased by 22.66 percent, 3.68 percent, and 3.60 percent, respectively. The decline was mainly attributable to weaker external demand and supply constraints affecting the availability of raw materials during certain periods.

Footwear and Leather Product Industry

In Q1/2026, compared with the same quarter last year, overall production, exports, and imports of tanned leather declined, reflecting lower demand for raw materials used in the production of finished leather goods amid weaker domestic purchasing power and reduced export orders. Meanwhile, exports of travel goods and handbags contracted as major trading partners increasingly sourced products from countries with lower labor costs or more favorable Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) than Thailand.

Production, Exports, and Imports (MUSD)





Source: 1. MPI — the Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export and import value — Ministry of Commerce

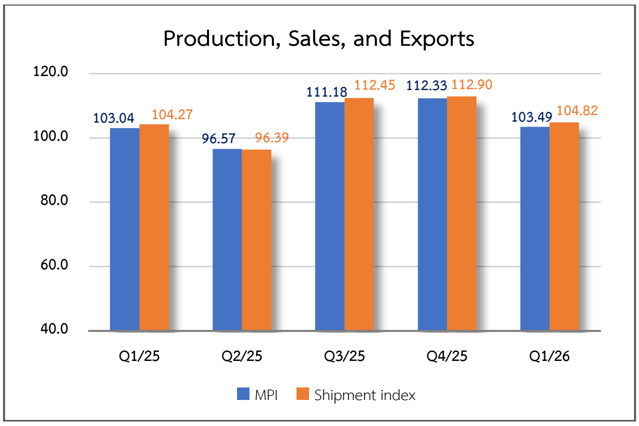
Production: In Q1/2026, the Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) for tanning and dressing of leather decreased by 19.20 percent compared to the same quarter last year, mainly due to lower export orders for tanned leather and reduced demand for raw materials used in footwear manufacturing. The MPI for luggage and handbags increased by 1.26 percent, reflecting advance production to build inventories ahead of the upcoming tourism and consumption season. Production was also supported by the easing of trade policies and greater clarity regarding the United States' reciprocal tariff measures. The MPI for footwear decreased by 15.63 percent, driven by lower production of leather shoes, sports shoes, canvas shoes, and plastic footwear by both Thai and international brands, following weaker domestic and export orders.

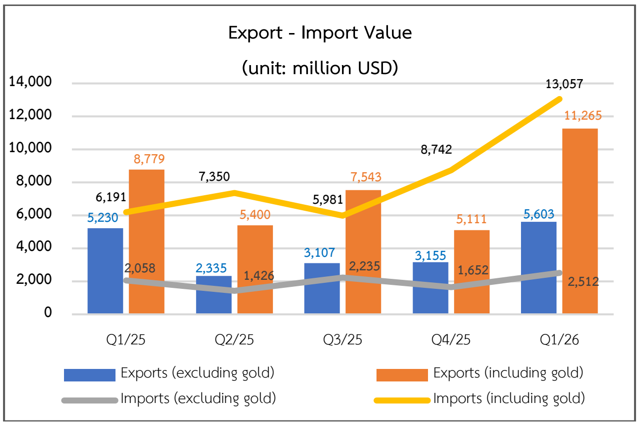
Exports of leather, leather products, and composition leather were valued at 142.29 million USD, decreasing by 16.43 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to lower exports of leather apparel, belts, and other leather products to Indonesia and China. Footwear and footwear parts recorded exports valued at 123.52 million USD, decreasing by 13.47 percent, mainly due to lower exports of sports shoes, sandals, and leather shoes to the United States, China, and Japan. Exports of travel goods were valued at 147.42 million USD, decreasing by 20.36 percent, reflecting lower exports of handbags and coin purses to the U.S. and Japan. The decline was mainly attributable to major trading partners increasingly sourcing products from countries with lower labor costs or more favorable Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) than Thailand.

Imports of raw hides, skins, and tanned leather were valued at 138.77 million USD, decreasing by 16.88 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline reflected lower demand for raw materials used in manufacturing, in line with weaker domestic demand and declining exports across several product categories. In contrast, imports of bags were valued at 207.88 million USD, increasing by 1.83 percent, while footwear imports reached 236.34 million USD, increasing by 4.81 percent, driven by higher imports of sports shoes and other footwear. The increase reflected the growing health and wellness trend, which has encouraged greater participation in physical exercise, together with the continued popularity of athleisure fashion, where sports shoes are commonly worn as everyday casual footwear. Most imports originated from China, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Gems and Jewelry Industry

In Q1/2026, overall production and sales of gems and jewelry declined when compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was due to lower production and sales of diamonds and fine jewelry. The decline was mainly attributable to weaker export orders from major trading partners, including the U.S., the UK, and the UAE, together with softer domestic consumer spending amid concerns over the rising cost of living and the prospect of higher energy prices under continued economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. In contrast, costume jewelry production increased. Meanwhile, exports of gems and jewelry (excluding unwrought gold) expanded, supported by higher exports of gemstones, fine jewelry, and costume jewelry.





Source: 1. MPI and Shipment Index — the Office of Industrial Economics
2. Export and import value — Ministry of Commerce

Production: Compared to the same quarter last year, the overall Gems and Jewelry Production Index decreased by 0.40 percent. The decline was mainly due to lower production of diamonds (-5.39%) and fine jewelry (-1.08%), following weaker export orders from major trading partners, including the U.S., the U.K., and the United Arab Emirates. In contrast, costume jewelry production increased by 15.43 percent, supported by stronger demand from both domestic and international markets.

Shipments: In Q1/2026, the overall shipment index for gems and jewelry decreased by 0.35 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). The decline was mainly due to lower shipments of diamonds and fine jewelry, which decreased by 11.27 percent and 1.04 percent, respectively. Domestic consumers postponed purchases amid concerns over the rising cost of living and energy prices, against a backdrop of economic uncertainty and unrest in the Middle East. Meanwhile, shipments of costume jewelry increased by 16.25 percent, supported by expanding demand in both domestic and export markets, together with changing consumer preferences toward more affordable alternatives to fine jewelry.

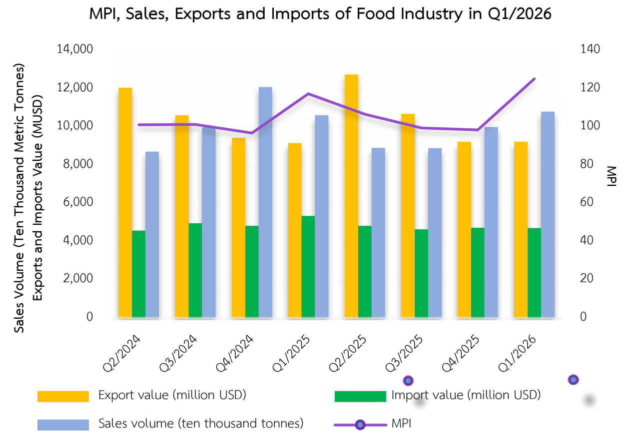
Exports: In Q1/2026, exports of gems and jewelry (excluding unwrought gold) increased by 7.15 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY). The increase was driven by higher exports of diamonds (+1.10%), fine jewelry (+90.36%), and costume jewelry (+3.72%). In contrast, exports of gemstones decreased by 5.12 percent. Overall, exports of gems and jewelry totaled 11,264.71 million USD, increasing by 28.31 percent compared with the same quarter last year (YoY), supported by higher exports to major trading partners, including India, Switzerland, Australia, Hong Kong, and Singapore. Meanwhile, exports of unwrought gold totaled 5,661.40 million USD, increasing by 59.50 percent in response to stronger demand for safe-haven assets amid geopolitical uncertainty.

Imports: In Q1/2026, imports of gems and jewelry (excluding gold) increased by 22.05 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher imports of silver (+242.36%), platinum (+88.60%), precious metals and other precious metals (98.52%), and imitation jewelry (+61.80%). In contrast, imports of diamonds, gemstones, and fine jewelry declined by 6.65 percent, 4.60 percent, and 0.68 percent, respectively. Overall, imports of gems and jewelry were valued at 13,057.16 million USD, increasing by 110.90 percent compared to the same quarter last year. Meanwhile, imports of gold were valued at 10,545.45 million USD, increasing by 155.14 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher imports of raw materials for the manufacture of gold jewelry for both domestic sales and export, as well as stronger demand for safe-haven assets amid geopolitical uncertainty and rising global gold prices.

Food Industry

In Q1/2026, the Food Industry Production Index increased compared to the same quarter last year, supported by higher production of palm oil, sugar, and prepared animal feed. However, some manufacturing segments continued to face pressure, particularly the beverage industry, which contracted in line with weaker consumer purchasing power amid the still-fragile economic recovery. Meanwhile, overall exports continued to show signs of slowing due to persistently weak external demand.

MPI, Sales, Exports, and Imports of industrial products



Source: The MPI and sales volume data were collected by the Office of Industrial Economics (OIE). Export-import values were collected by the Ministry of Commerce and were organized by the Office of Industrial Economics

MPI of the food industry: In Q1/2026, the index stood at 125.3, increasing by 4.9 percent compared with the same quarter last year. Growth in the production index was driven primarily by palm oil, which expanded by 40.4 percent, supported by crude palm oil (+50.3%) and refined palm oil (+26.0%). This expansion was attributable to an increase in cultivated area during preceding periods coupled with sufficient rainfall, resulting in higher palm oil yields. Sugar production expanded by 13.9 percent compared with the same quarter last year, supported by raw sugar (+27.7%), refined white sugar (+8.8%), and molasses (+9.4%), stemming from favorable weather conditions that enhanced both the yield and quality of sugarcane. Furthermore, prepared animal feed production expanded by 6.0 percent compared with the same quarter last year, driven by prepared pet food (+7.2%), aligning with the growing trend of pet care and livestock farming alongside Thailand's strong position as an international-standard manufacturing base.

MPI of beverage sector: The index declined by 3.9 percent, mainly due to lower production of white spirits (-15.9%), energy drinks (-16.6%), and beer (-1.4%). The contraction reflected weaker consumer purchasing power, which led consumers to reduce spending on discretionary products amid continued economic uncertainty.

Domestic sales: In Q1/2026, domestic food consumption totaled 108.1 million metric tons, increasing by 2.0 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was mainly driven by higher domestic consumption of ready-to-drink coffee beverages (+47.3%), carbonated soft drinks (+9.8%), crude palm oil (+8.7%), and cakes (+5.3).

Exports: In Q1/2026, food exports were valued at 9,232.9 million USD, decreasing by 0.1 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to lower exports of rice, which contracted by 16.3 percent (export value: 954.7 million USD); fresh, chilled, and frozen chicken, down 18.8 percent (export value: 297.7 million USD); and cassava products, which declined by 17.7 percent (export value: 666.7 million USD).

Imports: In Q1/2026, food imports were valued at 4,728.4 million USD, decreasing by 11.6 percent compared to the same quarter last year. The decline was mainly attributable to lower imports of cereals, which contracted by 32.6 percent (import value: 371.5 million USD); and fruits, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable preparations, which declined by 27.9 percent (import value: 788.4 million USD).

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