

Survey on Business Sentiment of Japanese Corporations in Thailand for the 2nd Half of 2022

JCC Economic Survey Team Press Release Date: January 31, 2023

Record

Survey Period

Questionnaire distribution date: November 29, 2022 Questionnaire submission deadline: December 23, 2022

Survey Response

Number of questionnaires distributed: 1,627 JCC member companies (excluding 12 governmental organizations)

Number of respondents: 508 firms

Response rate: 31.2%

Remarks

• Due to the small number of firms responding to some questions, it may not be advisable to evaluate the situation by referring only to the response percentage.

Report of Survey Results

Please refer to the following pages.

Number of Firms

	Number of Firms	NI.								
	Industry	No.								
	Food	10								
	Textile	11								
gu	Chemical	39								
turi	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	38								
Manufacturing	General machinery	20								
(Jan	Electrical/Electronic machinery	44								
V	Transportation machinery	68								
	Others	39								
	Manufacturing sector total	269								
ρD	Trading	82								
urin	Retail	10								
act	Finance/Insurance/Securities	25								
Non-manufacturing	Construction/Civil engineering	26								
m-t	Transportation/Communication	27								
Noi	Others	69								
	Non-manufacturing sector total	239								
	Total 508									

1. BUSINESS SENTIMENT

(1) Overview

The business sentiment (DI) is 27 in the first half of 2022, 21 in the second half of 2022 (forecast), and 28 in the first half of 2023 (forecast). The DI forecast for the second half of 2022 (21) continues to be positive following the first half of 2022, even though the DI figure shrinks compared to the first half of 2022. The decrease of DI is influenced by several factors such as surging prices of raw materials and energy, the global inflation, and the declining demand for exports due to the tightening of monetary policies. The DI forecast for the first half of 2023, however, becomes more positive $(21\rightarrow28)$, as the responding Japanese firms expect favorable economic impact from the increasing number of inbound tourists and the resolution of raw material and parts shortage. (Table 1-1)

(Table 1-1) Business Sentiment

Unit: %

				Past S	urveys				Prev	rious Su	rvey	Cur	vey		
				Res	ults				Result	Fore	cast	Result	Fore	ecast	
	2017	20	18	20	19	20	20	2021	2021	20	22	20	2022		
	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1		
Improving	50	52	43	27 24 11			54	55	50	45	46	49	48	44	
No Change	34	30	32	28	28	14	16	23	26	36	36	30	25	41	
Deteriorating	16	18	25	46	48	75	30	22	24	19	17	22	27	16	
(Ref.) DI	34	34 34 18 ▲ 19 ▲ 24					24	33	26	26	29	27	21	28	

⁽Note) 1. DI = "Improving" -(minus) "Deteriorating"

indicates that business performance is improving for the larger number of responding firms; if DI is negative, business performance is deteriorating for the larger number of firms, in comparison to the previous term.

(2) The first half of 2022 (January - June)

The percentage of firms reporting their business sentiment was "Improving" decreased by 1 point to 49% from the previous term (50%). Similarly, the number of those indicating their business sentiment was "Deteriorating" also decreased by 2 points from the previous term (24%) to 22%. As a result, the Diffusion Index (DI), a deduction balance of "Improving" and "Deteriorating," increased by 1 point from the previous term (26) to 27. (Table 1-1)

Concerning the movement of each industry's DI, despite the DI value for electrical/electronic machinery industry (-7) turning negative, the DI value for the manufacturing sector remained unchanged from the previous term (23) at 23 as a result of the improving business sentiment in several industries. For the non-manufacturing sector, the DI value for construction/civil engineering (23) industry has rebounded to a positive figure. The overall DI for the non-manufacturing sector, therefore, increased by 2 points from the previous term (30) to 32. (Table 1-2)

(3) The second half of 2022 (July - December) –Forecast

The percentage of firms indicating that their business sentiment is "Improving" decreased by 1 point from the previous term (49%) to 48%, while the percentage of those reporting "Deteriorating" business sentiment increased by 5 points from the previous term (22%) to 27%. As a result, the overall DI is projected to decline by 6 points from the previous term (27) to 21. (Table 1-1)

For the manufacturing sector, since the DI values for many industries have worsened and the figures for some industries such as food (-10) and chemical (-8) industries have become negative, the overall DI forecast for the manufacturing sector, therefore, decreased by 13 points from the previous term (23) to 10. As for the non-manufacturing sector, even though the DI value for retail industry (-10) fell negative, the overall DI forecast

^{2.} As the decimals of percentages are rounded off, the total may not equal 100 percent. This also applies to tables below.

(Note) To determine whether business performance is "Improving" or "Deteriorating," business performance in a six-month term is compared with the corresponding previous term. If DI, a deduction balance of "Improving" and "Deteriorating," is positive, it

increased by 3 points from the previous term (32) to 35 as the DI values for several other industries have improved. (Table 1-2)

(4) The first half of 2023 (January - June) -Forecast

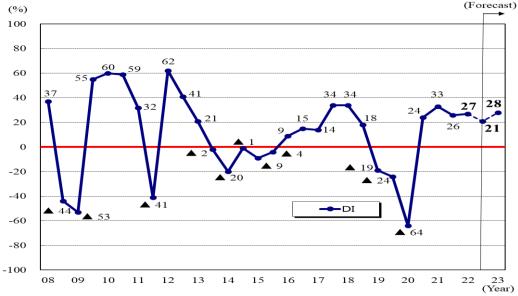
The percentage of firms expecting "Improving" business sentiment decreased by 4 points from the previous term (48%) to 44%, meanwhile the percentage of firms expecting "Deteriorating" sentiment also decreased by 11 points from the previous term (27%) to 16%. Thus, the overall DI forecast rose by 7 points from the previous term (21) to 28. (Table 1-1)

For firms in the manufacturing sector, since the DI values for several industries such as chemical (30) and steel/non-ferrous metal (18) industries have significantly improved, the overall DI is expected to rise by 12 points from the previous term (10) to 22. For the non-manufacturing sector, although the DI value for retail industry (20) has rebounded to a positive figure, the overall DI forecast declined by 1 point from the previous term (35) to 34 since there are also industries whose business sentiment has worsened. (Table 1-2)

(Table 1-2) Business	Sentiment	(DI) b	v Industry	("Improving"	- "Deteriorating")
٦	Table 1 2	, Dasiness	ocmanicin	(121) 0	y maaasa y	(milproving	Deteriorating)

					Past S	urveys				Cur	rrent Survey	
	Industry			Res	sults			Fore	cast	Result	Fore	cast
		19H1	19H2	20H1	20H2	21H1	21H2	22H1	22H2	22H1	22H2	23H1
	Food	42	9	▲ 11	9	▲ 22	28	37	9	0	▲ 10	10
	Textile	▲ 31	▲ 22	▲ 82	38	36	8	30	46	55	18	27
.80	Chemical	▲ 23	▲ 34	▲ 39	51	50	5	29	23	23	▲ 8	30
Į	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	▲ 22	▲ 47	▲ 92	50	69	31	10	9	21	▲ 8	18
Manufacturing	General machinery	▲ 5	▲ 28	▲ 65	▲ 4	0	▲ 13	14	40	20	40	30
aur	Electrical/Electronic machinery	▲ 48	▲ 19	▲ 64	41	32	26	2	19	▲ 7	▲ 2	4
Σ	Transportation machinery	▲ 48	▲ 68	▲ 99	64	75	35	16	27	29	32	31
	Others	▲ 33	▲ 37	▲ 49	4	26	21	28	26	44	5	18
	Manufacturing sector total	▲ 31	▲ 39	▲ 66	39	43	23	18	23	23	10	22
ng	Trading	▲ 21	▲ 16	▲ 66	21	50	40	41	33	45	34	31
anufacturing	Retail	34	▲ 37	▲ 39	▲ 12	28	90	20	60	20	▲ 10	20
fac	Finance/Insurance/Securities	7	▲ 14	▲ 57	▲ 21	25	29	18	26	36	48	40
nu	Construction/Civil engineering	0	8	▲ 61	▲ 40	▲ 33	▲ 11	50	47	23	35	50
Ë	F Transportation/Communication		▲ 28	▲ 62	45	31	65	8	9	30	3	4
lon	Transportation/Communication Others		10	▲ 60	▲ 15	0	9	37	43	22	49	42
	Non-manufacturing sector total		▲ 8	▲ 61	3	21	30	34	34	32	35	34
	Total	▲ 19	▲ 24	▲ 64	24	33	26	26	29	27	21	28

(Figure 1) Historical Change of DI According to the Surveys on Business Sentiment of Japanese Corporations



(Note) Diffusion Index (DI) = Business sentiment is "Improving" - "Deteriorating" (compared to the previous term)

2. SALES

Regarding the total sales forecast for fiscal year 2022, the percentage of firms anticipating sales "Increase" declined by 7 points from the previous fiscal year (71%) to 64% and the percentage of firms anticipating "More than 20% increase" in their total sales also decreased by 14 points to 17%, compared to the previous fiscal year (31%). (Table 2-1, 2-2)

Regarding the total sales forecast for 2023, the percentage of firms anticipating sales "Increase" shrank by 5 points from the previous year (64%) to 59% and the percentage of firms anticipating "More than 20% increase" also decreased by 8 points to 9%, compared to the previous year (17%). (Table 2-1, 2-3)

(Table 2-1) Change in Total Sales

Unit: %

			Past S	urveys			Previou	s Survey	Current Survey		
			Res	ults		Result	Forecast	Fore	ecast		
Fiscal year	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	
Sales increase	45	54	65	62	31	22	71	69	64	59	
More than 20% increase	More than 20% increase 13 15 14						31	15	17	9	

(Note) Fiscal year is based on each corporation's financial year.

(Table 2-2) Total Sales Forecast for Fiscal Year 2022

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	Industry		Incr	ease		No	Ι.	Decr	ease	
	ilidusu y		> 20%	10-20%	< 10%	change		< 10%	10-20%	> 20%
	Food	7 (70)	1 (10)	3 (30)	3 (30)	2 (20)	1 (10)	1 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Textile	8 (73)	5 (45)	1 (9)	2 (18)	1 (9)	2 (18)	1 (9)	1 (9)	0 (0)
<u>ы</u>	Chemical	25 (64)	4 (10)	12 (31)	9 (23)	4 (10)	10 (26)	5 (13)	4 (10)	1 (3)
ufacturing	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	24 (65)	6 (16)	9 (24)	9 (24)	5 (14)	8 (22)	3 (8)	3 (8)	2 (5)
lac	General machinery	11 (61)	3 (17)	4 (22)	4 (22)	3 (17)	4 (22)	2 (11)	2 (11)	0 (0)
등	Electrical/Electronic machinery	26 (59)	5 (11)	7 (16)	14 (32)	6 (14)	12 (27)	3 (7)	6 (14)	3 (7)
Z	Transportation machinery	49 (72)	9 (13)	16 (24)	24 (35)	7 (10)	12 (18)	7 (10)	4 (6)	1 (1)
1	Others	28 (72)	5 (13)	10 (26)	13 (33)	3 (8)	8 (21)	4 (10)	3 (8)	1 (3)
	Manufacturing sector total	178 (67)	38 (14)	62 (23)	78 (29)	31 (12)	57 (21)	26 (10)	23 (9)	8 (3)
18	Trading	60 (74)	18 (22)	22 (27)	20 (25)	10 (12)	11 (14)	4 (5)	5 (6)	2 (2)
I ·	Retail	4 (44)	2 (22)	2 (22)	0 (0)	2 (22)	3 (33)	2 (22)	1 (11)	0 (0)
facturing	Finance/Insurance/Securities	12 (57)	2 (10)	6 (29)	4 (19)	4 (19)	5 (24)	4 (19)	1 (5)	0 (0)
aun	Construction/Civil engineering	12 (46)	7 (27)	3 (12)	2 (8)	7 (27)	7 (27)	0 (0)	2 (8)	5 (19)
Ę	Transportation/Communication	18 (67)	6 (22)	7 (26)	5 (19)	3 (11)	6 (22)	3 (11)	2 (7)	1 (4)
Non	Others	35 (53)	13 (20)	12 (18)	10 (15)	23 (35)	8 (12)	3 (5)	2 (3)	3 (5)
_	Non-manufacturing sector total	141 (61)	48 (21)	52 (23)	41 (18)	49 (21)	40 (17)	16 (7)	13 (6)	11 (5)
	Total	319 (64)	86 (17)	114 (23)	119 (24)	80 (16)	97 (20)	42 (8)	36 (7)	19 (4)

(Table 2-3) Total Sales Forecast for Fiscal Year 2023

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	Industry			Incr	ease		No		Decr	rease	
	mdusti y		>	20%	10-20%	< 10%	change		< 10%	10-20%	> 20%
	Food	5 (50))	0 (0)	1 (10)	4 (40)	2 (20)	3 (30)	2 (20)	0 (0)	1 (10)
1	Textile	8 (7:	(3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (73)	2 (18)	1 (9)	1 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)
8	Chemical	22 (50	5)	2 (5)	8 (21)	12 (31)	12 (31)	5 (13)	4 (10)	1 (3)	0 (0)
Manufacturing	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	17 (4	5)	1 (3)	3 (8)	13 (35)	17 (46)	3 (8)	2 (5)	0 (0)	1 (3)
lfac	General machinery	10 (5	5)	1 (6)	5 (28)	4 (22)	4 (22)	4 (22)	2 (11)	1 (6)	1 (6)
aur	Electrical/Electronic machinery	24 (5:	5)	5 (11)	5 (11)	14 (32)	7 (16)	13 (30)	7 (16)	6 (14)	0 (0)
Σ	Transportation machinery	45 (6	7)	4 (6)	15 (22)	26 (39)	12 (18)	10 (15)	7 (10)	2 (3)	1 (1)
1	Others	20 (5	5)	1 (3)	7 (19)	12 (33)	6 (17)	10 (28)	8 (22)	2 (6)	0 (0)
	Manufacturing sector total	151 (5	3) 1	4 (5)	44 (17)	93 (35)	62 (24)	49 (19)	33 (13)	12 (5)	4 (2)
18	Trading	44 (5:	5)	5 (8)	16 (20)	22 (28)	27 (34)	9 (11)	5 (6)	3 (4)	1 (1)
I ·Ē	Retail	4 (4	(4	0 (0)	2 (22)	2 (22)	4 (44)	1 (11)	1 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)
facturing	Finance/Insurance/Securities	13 (6	2)	1 (5)	4 (19)	8 (38)	5 (24)	3 (14)	2 (10)	1 (5)	0 (0)
aun	Construction/Civil engineering	17 (6	3)	7 (28)	4 (16)	6 (24)	5 (20)	3 (12)	0 (0)	3 (12)	0 (0)
ΙĘ	Transportation/Communication	13 (5))	3 (12)	5 (19)	5 (19)	5 (19)	8 (31)	3 (12)	1 (4)	4 (15)
Non	Others	46 (70)) 1	1 (17)	14 (21)	21 (32)	15 (23)	5 (8)	2 (3)	2 (3)	1 (2)
	Non-manufacturing sector total	137 (6) 2	3 (12)	45 (20)	64 (28)	61 (27)	29 (13)	13 (6)	10 (4)	6 (3)
	Total	288 (59	9) 4	2 (9)	89 (18)	157 (32)	123 (25)	78 (16)	46 (9)	22 (4)	10 (2)

3. PRE-TAX PROFIT/LOSS

Regarding the pre-tax profit/loss forecast for fiscal year 2022, the percentage of firms anticipating "Profit" is 79%. Additionally, firms expecting an "Increase" in their pre-tax profit (including cases of diminishing loss and account balance due to vanishing loss) accounted for 47%, while 32% anticipated a profit "Decrease". (Table 3-1)

As for the projection for fiscal year 2023, 84% of the respondents anticipated "Profit" and those anticipating an "Increase" in their pre-tax profit amounted to 37%, whereas 27% anticipated a "Decrease" in profit. (Table 3-2)

(Table 3-1) Forecast of Pre-Tax Profit/Loss for 2022 (Year-to-Year Comparison)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	Industry	Pro	fit	Bala	nce	Lo	99	Total	Incre		No ch	ange	Decr	ease
L	masay	110	III.	Data	iicc	Lo	33	Total	in pr	ofit	in pr	ofit	in pr	ofit
	Food	8	(80)	0	(0)	2	(20)	10	5	(50)	0	(0)	5	(50)
	Textile	9	(82)	1	(9)	1	(9)	11	7	(64)	1	(9)	3	(27)
ng	Chemical	31	(79)	1	(3)	7	(18)	39	14	(36)	7	(18)	18	(46)
Manufacturin	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	30	(81)	4	(11)	3	(8)	37	13	(35)	9	(24)	15	(41)
ıfac	General machinery	15	(83)	1	(6)	2	(11)	18	9	(50)	2	(11)	7	(39)
aur	Electrical/Electronic machinery	36	(84)	3	(7)	4	(9)	43	16	(37)	8	(19)	19	(44)
Σ	Transportation machinery	60	(88)	4	(6)	4	(6)	68	27	(40)	12	(18)	29	(43)
	Others	29	(76)	4	(11)	5	(13)	38	20	(53)	5	(13)	13	(34)
	Manufacturing sector total	218	(83)	18	(7)	28	(11)	264	111	(42)	44	(17)	109	(41)
18	Trading	64	(80)	2	(3)	14	(18)	80	49	(61)	18	(23)	13	(16)
uri	Retail	7	(78)	2	(22)	0	(0)	9	4	(44)	2	(22)	3	(33)
facturing	Finance/Insurance/Securities	15	(71)	1	(5)	5	(24)	21	6	(29)	6	(29)	9	(43)
aun	Construction/Civil engineering	9	(36)	4	(16)	12	(48)	25	13	(52)	7	(28)	5	(20)
Ė	Transportation/Communication	25	(93)	1	(4)	1	(4)	27	14	(52)	4	(15)	9	(33)
Non	Others	51	(77)	4	(6)	11	(17)	66	33	(50)	23	(35)	10	(15)
_	Non-manufacturing sector total	171	(75)	14	(6)	43	(19)	228	119	(52)	60	(26)	49	(21)
	Total		(79)	32	(7)	71	(14)	492	230	(47)	104	(21)	158	(32)

⁽Note) 1. "Increase" indicates either expanding profit, turning a profit, diminishing loss, or achieving account balance due to vanishing loss.

(Table 3-2) Forecast of Pre-Tax Profit/Loss for 2023 (Year-to-Year Comparison)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	Industry	Pro	ofit	Bala	nce	Lo	ss	Total	Incre		No ch	-	Decre	_
Щ									in pr	ofit	in pr	ofit	in pr	ofit
	Food	8	(80)	0	(0)	2	(20)	10	3	(30)	4	(40)	3	(30)
	Textile	11	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	11	6	(55)	5	(45)	0	(0)
9	Chemical	33	(85)	3	(8)	3	(8)	39	19	(49)	10	(26)	10	(26)
Manufacturing	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	33	(89)	3	(8)	1	(3)	37	7	(19)	15	(41)	15	(41)
ıfac	General machinery	18	(100)	0	(0)	0	(0)	18	8	(44)	6	(33)	4	(22)
anr	Electrical/Electronic machinery	34	(79)	4	(9)	5	(12)	43	9	(21)	17	(40)	17	(40)
Σ	Transportation machinery	61	(90)	3	(4)	4	(6)	68	19	(28)	32	(47)	17	(25)
	Others	33	(85)	2	(5)	4	(10)	39	14	(36)	8	(21)	17	(44)
	Manufacturing sector total	231	(87)	15	(6)	19	(7)	265	85	(32)	97	(37)	83	(31)
90	Trading	67	(84)	5	(6)	8	(10)	80	29	(36)	29	(36)	22	(28)
i.	Retail	8	(89)	1	(11)	0	(0)	9	3	(33)	6	(67)	0	(0)
fact	Finance/Insurance/Securities	14	(67)	2	(10)	5	(24)	21	8	(38)	8	(38)	5	(24)
anufacturing	Construction/Civil engineering	13	(52)	4	(16)	8	(32)	25	15	(60)	7	(28)	3	(12)
ij	Transportation/Communication		(96)	0	(0)	1	(4)	27	8	(30)	8	(30)	11	(41)
Non-m	Others	54	(83)	5	(8)	6	(9)	65	32	(49)	26	(40)	7	(11)
_	Non-manufacturing sector total		(80)	17	(7)	28	(12)	227	95	(42)	84	(37)	48	(21)
	Total		(84)	32	(7)	47	(10)	492	180	(37)	181	(37)	131	(27)

(Note) Same as Table 3-1

^{2. &}quot;No change" indicates that a business remains at the same level whether they were in the black, at the break-even point, or in the red.

^{3. &}quot;Decrease" indicates either diminishing profit, falling into the red, expanding loss, or falling to account balance due to vanishing profit.

4. CAPITAL INVESTMENT (MANUFACTURING SECTOR)

The amount of capital investment (manufacturing sector) planned for 2023 is expected to increase by 0.8%, compared to 2022 (the total number of firms responding was 258). 31% of these firms anticipated an "Increase" in their capital investment, while 16% anticipated a "Decrease". (Table 4-1)

Regarding the details of the investment, "Replacement" is the predominant form of capital investment in both 2022 and 2023. (Table 4-2, 4-3)

(Table 4-1) Capital Investment Plan for 2022 and 2023 (Manufacturing Sector)

Unit: Million Baht, %, No. of firms, and (%)

Industry	2022	20)23				No. of	firms			
muusuy	Amount	Amount	Increase rate	Increas	se	No change	Decr	rease	Unde	cided	Total
Food	859	1,201	39.8	3 ((33)	4 (44)	1	(11)	1	(11)	9
Textile	2,085	1,405	▲ 32.6	2 ((20)	6 (60)	1	(10)	1	(10)	10
Chemical	10,250	19,247	87.8	12 ((31)	18 (46)	8	(21)	1	(3)	39
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	3,097	3,211	3.7	14 ((38)	13 (35)	7	(19)	3	(8)	37
General machinery	3,251	1,511	▲ 53.5	6 ((35)	10 (59)	0	(0)	1	(6)	17
Electrical/Electronic machinery	12,316	12,426	0.9	12 ((29)	14 (34)	10	(24)	5	(12)	41
Transportation machinery	35,255	26,495	▲ 24.8	18 ((27)	34 (51)	11	(16)	4	(6)	67
Others	3,132	5,323	70.0	12 ((32)	19 (50)	3	(8)	4	(11)	38
Manufacturing sector total	70,244	70,819	0.8	79 ((31)	118 (46)	41	(16)	20	(8)	258

(Note) Figures above only demonstrate the totals of the data collected from firms that responded to the questionnaire for both 2022 and 2023. Therefore, the amount of capital investment above does not reflect investment by Japanese firms as a whole. Figures above also do not include firms that had just expanded to Thailand.

(Table 4-2) Details of the Capital Investment in 2022 (Multiple Answers)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

Industry	Nev	N	Expan	sion	Replac	ement	Stream	lining	Othe	ers	Total	No. of firms
Food	2	(25)	2	(25)	8	(100)	3	(38)	0	(0)	15	8
Textile	0	(0)	1	(11)	7	(78)	3	(33)	0	(0)	11	9
Chemical	8	(22)	2	(6)	28	(78)	6	(17)	3	(8)	47	36
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	7	(19)	8	(22)	27	(75)	10	(28)	4	(11)	56	36
General machinery	6	(38)	2	(13)	13	(81)	6	(38)	0	(0)	27	16
Electrical/Electronic machinery	13	(34)	14	(37)	31	(82)	11	(29)	0	(0)	69	38
Transportation machinery	30	(46)	7	(11)	42	(65)	21	(32)	4	(6)	104	65
Others	6	(19)	7	(22)	16	(50)	16	(50)	4	(13)	49	32
Manufacturing sector total	72	(30)	43	(18)	172	(72)	76	(32)	15	(6)	378	240

(Table 4-3) Details of the Capital Investment in 2023 (Multiple Answers)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

Industry	Nev	N	Expan	sion	Replace	ement	Stream	lining	Othe	rs	Total	No. of firms
Food	2	(25)	2	(25)	7	(88)	3	(38)	0	(0)	14	8
Textile	0	(0)	2	(22)	7	(78)	3	(33)	0	(0)	12	9
Chemical	13	(36)	4	(11)	25	(69)	5	(14)	3	(8)	50	36
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	8	(22)	6	(17)	28	(78)	7	(19)	3	(8)	52	36
General machinery	7	(47)	3	(20)	12	(80)	6	(40)	0	(0)	28	15
Electrical/Electronic machinery	15	(38)	10	(26)	32	(82)	12	(31)	0	(0)	69	39
Transportation machinery	30	(46)	7	(11)	44	(68)	23	(35)	5	(8)	109	65
Others	7	(21)	5	(15)	19	(58)	16	(48)	3	(9)	50	33
Manufacturing sector total	82	(34)	39	(16)	174	(72)	75	(31)	14	(6)	384	241

5. EXPORT TREND

The percentage of firms anticipating an "Increase" in exports in the second half of 2022 (in comparison to the same period of the previous year) is 33%, higher than the percentage of firms expecting a "Decrease" (17%) by 16 points. Similar to the projection for exports in the first half of 2023, the percentage of firms anticipating an "Increase" (35%) is higher than those anticipating a "Decrease" (14%) by 21 points. Meanwhile, the number of firms expecting an "Increase" in the 2022 full-year exports accounted for 36%, exceeding those anticipating a "Decrease" (14%) by 22 points. (Table 5-1, 5-2, 5-3)

(Table 5-1) Export Trend in 2022 (Second Half)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

To done		Incr	ease		No		Deci	rease		No. of
Industry		> 20%	10-20%	< 10%	change		< 10%	10-20%	> 20%	firms
Food	4 (44)	0 (0)	2 (22)	2 (22)	5 (56)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9
Textile	6 (60)	2 (20)	3 (30)	1 (10)	1 (10)	3 (30)	1 (10)	1 (10)	1 (10)	10
Chemical	8 (23)	1 (3)	2 (6)	5 (14)	18 (51)	9 (26)	5 (14)	3 (9)	1 (3)	35
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	3 (10)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (3)	22 (71)	6 (19)	3 (10)	2 (6)	1 (3)	31
General machinery	6 (40)	2 (13)	1 (7)	3 (20)	5 (33)	4 (27)	0 (0)	3 (20)	1 (7)	15
Electrical/Electronic machinery	14 (41)	2 (6)	5 (15)	7 (21)	11 (32)	9 (26)	2 (6)	5 (15)	2 (6)	34
Transportation machinery	23 (38)	6 (10)	6 (10)	11 (18)	30 (49)	8 (13)	3 (5)	2 (3)	3 (5)	61
Others	15 (42)	5 (14)	4 (11)	6 (17)	15 (42)	6 (17)	2 (6)	3 (8)	1 (3)	36
Manufacturing sector total	79 (34)	19 (8)	24 (10)	36 (16)	107 (46)	45 (19)	16 (7)	19 (8)	10 (4)	231
Trading	24 (32)	5 (7)	10 (14)	9 (12)	41 (55)	9 (12)	3 (4)	3 (4)	3 (4)	74
Retail	1 (25)	0 (0)	1 (25)	0 (0)	3 (75)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Construction/Civil engineering	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Others	4 (29)	3 (21)	1 (7)	0 (0)	10 (71)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14
Non-manufacturing sector total	29 (30)	8 (8)	12 (13)	9 (9)	58 (60)	9 (9)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	96
Total	108 (33)	27 (8)	36 (11)	45 (14)	165 (50)	54 (17)	19 (6)	22 (7)	13 (4)	327

(Table 5-2) Export Trend in 2022 (Full Year)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

Tu deserve.		Incr	ease		No		Dec	rease		No. of
Industry		> 20%	10-20%	< 10%	change		< 10%	10-20%	> 20%	firms
Food	5 (56)	1 (11)	2 (22)	2 (22)	3 (33)	1 (11)	1 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9
Textile	6 (60)	3 (30)	2 (20)	1 (10)	1 (10)	3 (30)	1 (10)	1 (10)	1 (10)	10
Chemical	9 (26)	2 (6)	4 (11)	3 (9)	17 (49)	9 (26)	5 (14)	3 (9)	1 (3)	35
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	5 (16)	1 (3)	3 (10)	1 (3)	21 (68)	5 (16)	4 (13)	1 (3)	0 (0)	31
General machinery	7 (47)	2 (13)	1 (7)	4 (27)	6 (40)	2 (13)	0 (0)	2 (13)	0 (0)	15
Electrical/Electronic machinery	14 (41)	2 (6)	5 (15)	7 (21)	13 (38)	7 (21)	2 (6)	2 (6)	3 (9)	34
Transportation machinery	18 (31)	3 (5)	5 (8)	10 (17)	33 (56)	8 (14)	3 (5)	4 (7)	1 (2)	59
Others	18 (50)	6 (17)	5 (14)	7 (19)	13 (36)	5 (14)	2 (6)	3 (8)	0 (0)	36
Manufacturing sector total	82 (36)	20 (9)	27 (12)	35 (15)	107 (47)	40 (17)	18 (8)	16 (7)	6 (3)	229
Trading	31 (42)	9 (12)	9 (12)	13 (18)	38 (51)	5 (7)	2 (3)	2 (3)	1 (1)	74
Retail	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	2 (50)	1 (25)	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Construction/Civil engineering	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Others	4 (29)	3 (21)	1 (7)	0 (0)	10 (71)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14
Non-manufacturing sector total	36 (38)	12 (13)	10 (10)	14 (15)	54 (56)	6 (6)	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (1)	96
Total	118 (36)	32 (10)	37 (11)	49 (15)	161 (50)	46 (14)	21 (6)	18 (6)	7 (2)	325

(Table 5-3) Export Trend in 2023 (First Half)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

Industry		Incr	ease		No		Deci	ease		No. of
industry		> 20%	10-20%	< 10%	change		< 10%	10-20%	> 20%	firms
Food	3 (33)	0 (0)	2 (22)	1 (11)	4 (44)	2 (22)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (22)	9
Textile	4 (44)	1 (11)	1 (11)	2 (22)	2 (22)	3 (33)	1 (11)	1 (11)	1 (11)	9
Chemical	11 (31)	3 (9)	5 (14)	3 (9)	19 (54)	5 (14)	4 (11)	1 (3)	0 (0)	35
Steel/Non-ferrous metal	4 (13)	0 (0)	1 (3)	3 (10)	24 (80)	2 (7)	2 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	30
General machinery	6 (43)	0 (0)	2 (14)	4 (29)	7 (50)	1 (7)	0 (0)	1 (7)	0 (0)	14
Electrical/Electronic machinery	13 (38)	3 (9)	3 (9)	7 (21)	10 (29)	11 (32)	6 (18)	3 (9)	2 (6)	34
Transportation machinery	21 (34)	3 (5)	6 (10)	12 (20)	32 (52)	8 (13)	3 (5)	3 (5)	2 (3)	61
Others	18 (51)	1 (3)	7 (20)	10 (29)	12 (34)	5 (14)	5 (14)	0 (0)	0 (0)	35
Manufacturing sector total	80 (35)	11 (5)	27 (12)	42 (19)	110 (48)	37 (16)	21 (9)	9 (4)	7 (3)	227
Trading	26 (36)	5 (7)	9 (12)	12 (16)	41 (56)	6 (8)	2 (3)	2 (3)	2 (3)	73
Retail	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (25)	2 (50)	1 (25)	1 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Construction/Civil engineering	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
Others	6 (43)	0 (0)	3 (21)	3 (21)	8 (57)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14
Non-manufacturing sector total	33 (35)	5 (5)	12 (13)	16 (17)	55 (58)	7 (7)	3 (3)	2 (2)	2 (2)	95
Total	113 (35)	16 (5)	39 (12)	58 (18)	165 (51)	44 (14)	24 (7)	11 (3)	9 (3)	322

(Note) Compared to the same period of the previous year

6. POTENTIAL EXPORT MARKETS IN THE FUTURE (multiple answers)

Regarding potential export markets in the future, "Vietnam" (47%) ranks first on the list of future potential export markets from Thailand, followed by "India" (38%), "Indonesia" (30%), and "Japan" (20%), respectively. (Table 6)

(Table 6) Potential Export Markets in the Future (Multiple Answers)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

			1														. INO. 01 III	ms and (%)
							M	anufacturi	ng					Non-	manufact	uring		
The survey before last	Last survey	Current survey		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	1	1	Vietnam	2 (20)	3 (38)	14 (41)	12 (36)	7 (47)	13 (38)	22 (39)	17 (52)	90 (40)	45 (63)	1 (25)	2 (67)	8 (80)	56 (64)	146 (47)
2	3	2	India	1 (10)	7 (88)	13 (38)	14 (42)	5 (33)	13 (38)	20 (35)	14 (42)	87 (39)	29 (41)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (30)	32 (36)	119 (38)
3	2	3	Indonesia	2 (20)	1 (13)	7 (21)	14 (42)	7 (47)	8 (24)	21 (37)	9 (27)	69 (31)	20 (28)	1 (25)	0 (0)	4 (40)	25 (28)	94 (30)
4	4	4	Japan	2 (20)	0 (0)	4 (12)	3 (9)	2 (13)	11 (32)	13 (23)	7 (21)	42 (19)	17 (24)	1 (25)	0 (0)	3 (30)	21 (24)	63 (20)
9	6	5	Malaysia	2 (20)	0 (0)	7 (21)	6 (18)	3 (20)	8 (24)	9 (16)	9 (27)	44 (20)	10 (14)	1 (25)	0 (0)	2 (20)	13 (15)	57 (18)
6	5	6	USA	7 (70)	0 (0)	5 (15)	2 (6)	3 (20)	7 (21)	8 (14)	8 (24)	40 (18)	8 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (10)	9 (10)	49 (16)
5	7	7	China	4 (40)	1 (13)	9 (26)	1 (3)	2 (13)	7 (21)	6 (11)	9 (27)	39 (17)	5 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (6)	44 (14)
7	8	8	Europe	2 (20)	2 (25)	4 (12)	2 (6)	2 (13)	3 (9)	4 (7)	6 (18)	25 (11)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (10)	4 (5)	29 (9)
8	10	9	Philippines	1 (10)	1 (13)	3 (9)	1 (3)	1 (7)	5 (15)	4 (7)	3 (9)	19 (8)	6 (8)	1 (25)	0 (0)	2 (20)	9 (10)	28 (9)
10	9	10	Cambodia	1 (10)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (7)	2 (6)	5 (9)	2 (6)	13 (6)	8 (11)	2 (50)	0 (0)	1 (10)	11 (13)	24 (8)
13	11	11	Middle East	1 (10)	0 (0)	2 (6)	4 (12)	0 (0)	6 (18)	3 (5)	4 (12)	20 (9)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (10)	2 (2)	22 (7)
18	18	12	Latin America	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	6 (11)	4 (12)	12 (5)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (3)	15 (5)
19	16	13	Singapore	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	1 (3)	1 (7)	2 (6)	1 (2)	4 (12)	11 (5)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (20)	3 (3)	14 (4)
12	15	14	Africa	1 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (13)	3 (9)	4 (7)	1 (3)	11 (5)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (10)	2 (2)	13 (4)
13	17	15	Pakistan	0 (0)	1 (13)	2 (6)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (9)	0 (0)	9 (4)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2)	11 (4)
11	12	16	Myanmar	1 (10)	1 (13)	3 (9)	0 (0)	1 (7)	2 (6)	1 (2)	0 (0)	9 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	10 (3)
13	13	17	Laos	1 (10)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (7)	1 (3)	2 (4)	1 (3)	7 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	8 (3)
16	19	17	Oceania	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	2 (4)	0 (0)	5 (2)	3 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (3)	8 (3)
16	14	19	Bangladesh	0 (0)	1 (13)	2 (6)	0 (0)	2 (13)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (2)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2)	7 (2)
20	20	20	Sri Lanka	0 (0)	2 (25)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)
21	21	21	Russia	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
_	-	-	Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	3 (9)	0 (0)	2 (6)	5 (9)	0 (0)	11 (5)	2 (3)	0 (0)	1 (33)	0 (0)	3 (3)	14 (4)
L			Total	28	20	82	65	40	96	141	98	570	168	7	3	29	207	777
			No. of firms	10	8	34	33	15	34	57	33	224	71	4	3	10	88	312

7. EXCHANGE RATES USED IN BUSINESS PLANNING

(1) Thai Baht/US Dollar

Regarding the exchange rates used in business planning (Thai Baht per US Dollar), the predominant rates used are in a range between "No less than 35.0 but less than 35.5" (16.5%), followed by "No less than 35.5 but less than 36.0" (15.6%), with the median rate at 35.0 baht/US dollar. (Table 7-1)

(Table 7-1) Exchange Rates Used in Business Planning (Thai Baht/US Dollar)

Unit: Thai Baht/US Dollar, No. of firms, and (%)

				Ma	nufactu	ring						ufacturi			II. (70)
Industry Baht/US Dollar	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	To	otal
No less than 29.0 but less than 29.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 29.5 but less than 30.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 30.0 but less than 30.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	(0.9)
No less than 30.5 but less than 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 31.0 but less than 31.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 31.5 but less than 32.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	5	(2.3)
No less than 32.0 but less than 32.5	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	8	1	0	1	2	10	(4.6)
No less than 32.5 but less than 33.0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	11	3	0	1	4	15	(6.9)
No less than 33.0 but less than 33.5	0	0	2	2	5	2	7	2	20	6	0	1	7	27	(12.4)
No less than 33.5 but less than 34.0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	6	(2.8)
No less than 34.0 but less than 34.5	0	1	1	3	0	3	4	4	16	3	0	0	3	19	(8.7)
No less than 34.5 but less than 35.0	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	9	2	0	2	4	13	(6.0)
No less than 35.0 but less than 35.5	0	3	3	1	1	3	10	1	22	10	1	3	14	36	(16.5)
No less than 35.5 but less than 36.0	0	2	6	6	1	4	5	3	27	6	0	1	7	34	(15.6)
No less than 36.0 but less than 36.5	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	2	11	4	0	1	5	16	(7.3)
No less than 36.5 but less than 37.0	0	0	3	4	0	3	1	3	14	1	0	0	1	15	(6.9)
No less than 37.0 but less than 37.5	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	7	0	1	0	1	8	(3.7)
No less than 37.5 but less than 38.0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5	1	0	0	1	6	(2.8)
No less than 38.0 but less than 38.5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	3	6	(2.8)
No. of firms	5	8	23	23	10	27	41	25	162	44	2	10	56	218	
Average	33.08	34.66	35.11	35.40	34.03	35.01	34.54	34.53	34.73	33.14	36.05	30.86	32.83	33.78	
Median	32.50	35.00	35.50	35.70	33.20	35.00	34.75	34.30	35.00	35.00	36.05	34.70	35.00	35.00	
Mode	#N/A	35.00	36.20	36.50	33.00	34.00	35.00	32.50	35.00	35.00	#N/A	35.00	35.00	35.00	

(Note) Median is the value located at the center of the data distribution, which would exclude any deviation resulting from the number of respondents or the irregulary low/high values as much as possible. Mode is the value most cited by the respondents and #N/A (Not Applicable) indicates that all respondents' values differ.

(Previous survey)

				Ma	nufactu	ring				N	on-man	ufacturi	ng		
Industry Baht/US Dollar	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	То	otal
Average	32.80	33.43	32.77	33.12	32.85	33.06	33.07	32.86	32.99	32.93	33.30	33.13	32.99	32.99	
Median	32.50	34.00	33.00	33.30	32.85	33.00	33.20	32.95	33.00	33.00	33.50	33.10	33.00	33.00	
Mode	32.50	34.00	33.00	33.50	32.50	33.00	33.30	33.30	32.50	32.50	33.50	33.50	32.50	32.50	

(Note) Median is the value located at the center of the data distribution, which would exclude any deviation resulting from the number of respondents or the irregulary low/high values as much as possible. Mode is the value most cited by the respondents and #N/A (Not Applicable) indicates that all respondents' values differ.

(2) Japanese Yen/Thai Baht

Regarding the exchange rates used in business planning (Japanese Yen per Thai Baht), the predominant rates used are in a range between "No less than 3.8 but less than 3.9" (21.8%), followed by "No less than 3.7 but less than 3.8" (19.1%), with the median rate at 3.70 yen/baht. (Table 7-2)

(Table 7-2) Exchange Rates Used in Business Planning (Japanese Yen/Thai Baht)

Unit: Japanese Yen/Thai Baht, No. of firms, and (%)

				Ma	nufactu	ring					on-man				iid (70)
Industry Yen/Baht	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	T	otal
No less than 2.6 but less than 2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 2.7 but less than 2.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(0.3)
No less than 2.8 but less than 2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 2.9 but less than 3.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(0.3)
No less than 3.0 but less than 3.1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(0.7)
No less than 3.1 but less than 3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)
No less than 3.2 but less than 3.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(0.7)
No less than 3.3 but less than 3.4	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	9	3	0	3	6	15	(5.0)
No less than 3.4 but less than 3.5	1	0	2	3	3	5	8	2	24	5	0	3	8	32	(10.7)
No less than 3.5 but less than 3.6	1	0	3	5	2	6	9	5	31	11	2	2	15	46	(15.4)
No less than 3.6 but less than 3.7	0	0	4	2	2	5	10	2	25	10	0	1	11	36	(12.1)
No less than 3.7 but less than 3.8	2	3	7	5	2	4	9	4	36	19	0	2	21	57	(19.1)
No less than 3.8 but less than 3.9	3	3	8	7	1	7	10	9	48	10	3	4	17	65	(21.8)
No less than 3.9 but less than 4.0	0	3	2	5	3	5	2	3	23	8	0	4	12	35	(11.7)
No less than 4.0 but less than 4.1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4	(1.3)
No. of firms	8	10	27	29	13	35	54	30	206	68	5	19	92	298	
Average	3.63	3.71	3.56	3.67	3.64	3.60	3.52	4.78	3.77	3.66	3.68	3.63	3.65	3.71]
Median	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.70	3.70	
Mode	3.80	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.90	3.80	3.60	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.90	3.70	3.80	

(Note) Median is the value located at the center of the data distribution, which would exclude any deviation resulting from the number of respondents or the irregulary low/high values as much as possible. Mode is the value most cited by the respondents and #N/A (Not Applicable) indicates that all respondents' values differ.

(Previous survey)

				Ma	nufactu	ring				N	on-man	ufactur	ng		
Industry Yen/Baht	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	To	otal
Average	3.50	3.50	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.48	3.46	3.48	3.47	3.45	3.52	3.51	3.47	3.47	
Median	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	
Mode	3.50	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.50	

(Note) Median is the value located at the center of the data distribution, which would exclude any deviation resulting from the number of respondents or the irregulary low/high values as much as possible. Mode is the value most cited by the respondents and #N/A (Not Applicable) indicates that all respondents' values differ.

8. PROCUREMENT SOURCES FOR PARTS/MATERIALS

Regarding the ratios of procurement sources for parts/materials in 2022 (a simple arithmetic average of the respondents' answers), "ASEAN" accounted for 62.8% of parts/material supply, of which 58.1% was sourced from "Thailand". (Table 8-1)

As for procurement plans in 2023, procurement from "ASEAN" accounts for 63.1%, of which 58.1% will be sourced domestically in "Thailand". (Table 8-2)

(Table 8-1) Procurement Sources for Parts/Materials in 2022

Unit: %

		ASEAN							
	Industry		Thailand	ASEAN (Except Thailand)	Japan	China	Others	Total	No. of firms
	Food	82.9	79.7	3.2	8.6	4.6	4.0	100.0	9
	Textile	51.1	46.7	4.4	16.0	18.1	14.8	100.0	10
ρĎ	Chemical	62.4	47.1	15.3	28.5	7.1	2.0	100.0	28
Manufacturing	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	56.2	51.3	4.9	34.5	4.8	4.5	100.0	34
nfac	General machinery	63.3	60.9	2.3	26.1	6.3	4.3	100.0	15
Man	Electrical/Electronic machinery	49.5	42.1	7.3	31.3	13.4	5.8	100.0	34
	Transportation machinery	72.0	69.0	3.0	22.7	3.9	1.4	100.0	61
	Others	57.2	53.6	3.6	30.0	1.5	11.3	100.0	33
	Manufacturing sector average	61.8	56.3	5.5	24.7	7.5	6.0	100.0	224
ring	Trading	42.4	35.6	6.8	42.7	8.7	6.2	100.0	69
factu	Retail	61.0	57.0	4.0	18.0	17.0	4.0	100.0	5
ann	Construction/Civil engineering	91.3	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	100.0	4
Non-manufacturing	Others	60.4	56.1	4.3	20.7	0.0	18.9	100.0	14
Ž	Non-manufacturing sector average	63.8	60.0	3.8	20.4	6.5	9.3	100.0	92
	Total	62.8	58.1	4.6	22.5	7.0	7.7	100.0	316

(Note) The ratios indicate the simple average of the respondents' answers.

(Table 8-2) Procurement Sources for Parts/Materials in 2023

Unit: %

		ASEAN							
	Industry		Thailand	ASEAN (Except Thailand)	Japan	China	Others	Total	No. of firms
	Food	80.1	76.5	3.6	10.3	5.1	4.5	100.0	8
	Textile	53.1	46.7	6.4	16.0	16.6	14.3	100.0	10
50	Chemical	62.8	48.0	14.8	28.3	6.9	2.1	100.0	28
turin	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	56.2	50.8	5.4	34.5	4.7	4.6	100.0	33
Manufacturing	General machinery	65.7	62.7	3.0	25.0	6.0	3.2	100.0	14
Man	Electrical/Electronic machinery	50.3	43.1	7.2	31.0	13.0	5.8	100.0	34
	Transportation machinery	71.2	68.2	2.9	23.2	4.0	1.7	100.0	60
	Others	59.6	56.1	3.5	28.6	1.3	10.5	100.0	34
	Manufacturing sector average	62.4	56.5	5.8	24.6	7.2	5.8	100.0	221
ring	Trading	44.6	37.1	7.6	40.6	8.7	6.0	100.0	68
Non-manufacturing	Retail	59.0	55.0	4.0	20.0	17.0	4.0	100.0	5
ann	Construction/Civil engineering	91.3	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	100.0	4
n-uo	Others	60.6	55.3	5.4	20.8	0.0	18.6	100.0	14
Ż	Non-manufacturing sector average	63.9	59.7	4.2	20.4	6.6	9.2	100.0	91
	Total	63.1	58.1	5.0	22.5	6.9	7.5	100.0	312

(Note) The ratios indicate the simple average of the respondents' answers.

9. CHALLENGES FOR CORPORATE MANAGEMENT (multiple answers)

Regarding challenges for the Japanese companies' corporate management, the predominant answer is "Severe competition with other companies" (64%), followed by "Surging prices of raw materials and parts" (63%), "Increase in total labor cost" (39%), and "Increase in logistics cost" (36%).

Another popular choice for firms in the manufacturing sector is "Rising energy cost" (45%), while many companies in the non-manufacturing sector also cited "Employee's job hopping" (26%) as a challenge. (Table 9)

(Table 9) Challenges for Corporate Management (Multiple Answers)

(140	e 9) Challenges for Corporate Management (Multiple :	answers)														τ	Jnit: No. of fi	rms and (%)
					1	Manufacturin	g						No	n-manufactu	ring			
Previous survey	do Anna Hallando	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Finance/Insurance/Securities	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
2	1 Severe competition with other companies	6 (60)	6 (60)	25 (64)	24 (65)	12 (67)	21 (50)	39 (57)	23 (59)	156 (59)	52 (66)	7 (70)	15 (68)	20 (80)	21 (81)	42 (63)	157 (69)	313 (64)
1	2 Surging prices of raw materials and parts	9 (90)	8 (80)	35 (90)	23 (62)	14 (78)	39 (93)	57 (84)	29 (74)	214 (81)	42 (53)	6 (60)	2 (9)	15 (60)	8 (31)	22 (33)	95 (41)	309 (63)
4	Increase in total labor cost	3 (30)	3 (30)	18 (46)	14 (38)	7 (39)	22 (52)	33 (49)	16 (41)	116 (44)	17 (22)	3 (30)	7 (32)	10 (40)	12 (46)	25 (37)	74 (32)	190 (39)
3	4 Increase in logistics cost	4 (40)	5 (50)	27 (69)	10 (27)	12 (67)	27 (64)	31 (46)	14 (36)	130 (49)	31 (39)	4 (40)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (27)	6 (9)	48 (21)	178 (36)
5	Foreign exchange rate fluctuation	6 (60)	4 (40)	27 (69)	11 (30)	6 (33)	26 (62)	29 (43)	10 (26)	119 (45)	33 (42)	3 (30)	1 (5)	4 (16)	5 (19)	13 (19)	59 (26)	178 (36)
11	6 Rising energy cost	5 (50)	4 (40)	26 (67)	14 (38)	2 (11)	15 (36)	37 (54)	16 (41)	119 (45)	9 (11)	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (8)	5 (19)	5 (7)	22 (10)	141 (29)
9	7 Shortage of engineers	0 (0)	1 (10)	11 (28)	9 (24)	7 (39)	15 (36)	20 (29)	14 (36)	77 (29)	11 (14)	1 (10)	1 (5)	17 (68)	1 (4)	12 (18)	43 (19)	120 (24)
7	8 Changes in products/users' needs	3 (30)	2 (20)	7 (18)	9 (24)	7 (39)	6 (14)	17 (25)	8 (21)	59 (22)	24 (30)	3 (30)	5 (23)	2 (8)	4 (15)	15 (22)	53 (23)	112 (23)
8	Enhancement of business efficiency through digitalization	1 (10)	0 (0)	4 (10)	5 (14)	3 (17)	9 (21)	16 (24)	6 (15)	44 (17)	22 (28)	5 (50)	11 (50)	6 (24)	2 (8)	11 (16)	57 (25)	101 (21)
9	0 Employee's job hopping	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (23)	2 (5)	2 (11)	8 (19)	13 (19)	2 (5)	36 (14)	17 (22)	3 (30)	8 (36)	6 (24)	6 (23)	20 (30)	60 (26)	96 (20)
12	1 Quality management	1 (10)	2 (20)	8 (21)	7 (19)	5 (28)	14 (33)	22 (32)	10 (26)	69 (26)	5 (6)	0 (0)	2 (9)	4 (16)	4 (15)	7 (10)	22 (10)	91 (18)
13	2 Shortage of manager-level administrative staff	2 (20)	1 (10)	2 (5)	6 (16)	4 (22)	9 (21)	9 (13)	11 (28)	44 (17)	7 (9)	1 (10)	5 (23)	5 (20)	8 (31)	12 (18)	38 (17)	82 (17)
15	3 Sluggish domestic demand	0 (0)	2 (20)	5 (13)	9 (24)	3 (17)	3 (7)	7 (10)	4 (10)	33 (13)	14 (18)	1 (10)	3 (14)	4 (16)	5 (19)	9 (13)	36 (16)	69 (14)
16	4 Environment protection measures	1 (10)	0 (0)	9 (23)	6 (16)	0 (0)	2 (5)	13 (19)	3 (8)	34 (13)	6 (8)	2 (20)	2 (9)	2 (8)	2 (8)	3 (4)	17 (7)	51 (10)
14	5 Shortage of workers/staff	2 (20)	2 (20)	4 (10)	2 (5)	1 (6)	2 (5)	7 (10)	0 (0)	20 (8)	3 (4)	2 (20)	2 (9)	4 (16)	2 (8)	12 (18)	25 (11)	45 (9)
6	6 Measures to address the impacts of the Covid-19	1 (10)	0 (0)	5 (13)	7 (19)	1 (6)	3 (7)	4 (6)	5 (13)	26 (10)	6 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (8)	6 (9)	15 (7)	41 (8)
17	7 Excessive employment	1 (10)	0 (0)	5 (13)	1 (3)	2 (11)	3 (7)	13 (19)	0 (0)	25 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (8)	5 (19)	4 (6)	12 (5)	37 (8)
18	8 Difficulty in collecting payments from customers	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	2 (5)	2 (11)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (3)	7 (3)	6 (8)	1 (10)	4 (18)	4 (16)	1 (4)	3 (4)	19 (8)	26 (5)
\rightarrow	9 Waste disposal	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (10)	2 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	1 (3)	10 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	3 (1)	13 (3)
22	0 Difficulty in obtaining financial funding	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (3)	1 (10)	2 (9)	3 (12)	0 (0)	3 (4)	11 (5)	12 (2)
20	Condition concerning an employment of Thai nationals in order to obtain visa or work permit	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5)	0 (0)	1 (5)	1 (4)	0 (0)	4 (6)	10 (4)	10 (2)
20	2 Hike in rental cost	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	1 (10)	1 (5)	0 (0)	2 (8)	3 (4)	7 (3)	9 (2)
23	3 Stable electricity supply	1 (10)	0 (0)	1 (3)	2 (5)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (1)	1 (3)	7 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (1)
25	4 Excessive capital investment	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (3)	4 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	5 (1)
24	5 Infringement of intellectual property rights	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	3 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)
-	- Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (6)	0 (0)	4 (6)	3 (8)	10 (4)	1 (1)	0 (0)	2 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4)	6 (3)	16 (3)
	Total	46	40	236	169	91	225	379	179	1,365	313	44	76	112	102	243	890	2,255
	No. of firms	10	10	39	37	18	42	68	39	263	79	10	22	25	26	67	229	492

10. REQUESTS TO THE THAI GOVERNMENT

(1) Requests to the Thai Government (multiple answers)

"Improvement of customs duty and clearance regulations and its implementation" (35%) is most requested by the responding companies, followed by "Stabilization of foreign exchange rates" (34%) and "Development of transportation infrastructure" (34%).

"Implementation of flood prevention measures" (31%) is also popular among the manufacturing sector, while "Relaxation of the Foreign Business Act" (25%) is also a predominant request among the non-manufacturing sector. (Table 10-1)

(Table 10-1) Requests to the Thai Government (Multiple Answers)

															τ	Jnit: No. of	irms and (%)
				1	Manufacturin							No	n-manufactu	_			
Previous survey Current survey	Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Finance/Insurance/Securities	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
2 1 Improvement of customs duty and clearar regulations and its implementation	2 (20	5 (63)	14 (39)	16 (48)	4 (24)	18 (46)	18 (28)	13 (37)	90 (37)	36 (49)	2 (22)	2 (11)	4 (17)	11 (46)	14 (22)	69 (33)	159 (35)
4 2 Stabilization of foreign exchange rates	5 (50) 5 (63)	20 (56)	13 (39)	6 (35)	19 (49)	23 (36)	15 (43)	106 (44)	25 (34)	3 (33)	2 (11)	3 (13)	3 (13)	12 (19)	48 (23)	154 (34)
5 2 Development of transportation infrastruct	ure 2 (20) 2 (25)	12 (33)	8 (24)	9 (53)	12 (31)	21 (33)	12 (34)	78 (32)	31 (42)	1 (11)	4 (22)	5 (22)	16 (67)	19 (30)	76 (36	154 (34)
3 4 Improvement of tax system implementation	n e.g. 2 (20	1 (13)	11 (31)	10 (30)	4 (24)	19 (49)	19 (30)	12 (34)	78 (32)	20 (27)	3 (33)	5 (28)	7 (30)	8 (33)	18 (28)	61 (29)	139 (31)
10 5 Implementation of flood prevention meass	res 4 (4) 3 (38)	10 (28)	11 (33)	7 (41)	11 (28)	19 (30)	10 (29)	75 (31)	19 (26)	1 (11)	4 (22)	3 (13)	4 (17)	14 (22)	45 (21)	120 (26)
Promotion of economic stimulus measure (consumption stimulus measures)	3 (30) 1 (13)	7 (19)	9 (27)	3 (18)	7 (18)	20 (31)	6 (17)	56 (23)	19 (26)	4 (44)	6 (33)	2 (9)	3 (13)	7 (11)	41 (19	97 (21)
7 7 Relaxation of the Foreign Business Act	2 (20) 1 (13)	5 (14)	3 (9)	0 (0)	5 (13)	8 (13)	5 (14)	29 (12)	17 (23)	1 (11)	4 (22)	7 (30)	3 (13)	20 (31)	52 (25	81 (18)
9 8 Promotion of economic ties e.g. FTA and	EPA 3 (3)	2 (25)	4 (11)	6 (18)	2 (12)	12 (31)	16 (25)	7 (20)	52 (21)	16 (22)	1 (11)	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (3)	21 (10)	73 (16)
10 9 Resolution of problems concerning work visa issuance	permit and 0 (0 (0)	3 (8)	3 (9)	2 (12)	6 (15)	3 (5)	3 (9)	20 (8)	14 (19)	3 (33)	2 (11)	4 (17)	8 (33)	17 (27)	48 (23)	68 (15)
1 10 Promotion of economic stimulus measure (tax measures)	0 (2 (25)	4 (11)	8 (24)	2 (12)	2 (5)	14 (22)	6 (17)	38 (16)	9 (12)	1 (11)	1 (6)	6 (26)	4 (17)	5 (8)	26 (12)	64 (14)
8 10 Improvement of education/human resource development	e 0 (I	2 (25)	5 (14)	2 (6)	1 (6)	12 (31)	13 (20)	6 (17)	41 (17)	7 (10)	1 (11)	2 (11)	2 (9)	0 (0)	11 (17)	23 (11)	64 (14)
12 12 Maintenance of public security and safety	1 (10	0 (0)	2 (6)	8 (24)	4 (24)	6 (15)	6 (9)	4 (11)	31 (13)	9 (12)	0 (0)	3 (17)	0 (0)	4 (17)	5 (8)	21 (10)	52 (11)
18 13 Relaxation of foreign labor regulations	0 (0 (0)	2 (6)	3 (9)	1 (6)	5 (13)	6 (9)	2 (6)	19 (8)	9 (12)	0 (0)	2 (11)	5 (22)	2 (8)	13 (20)	31 (15	50 (11)
13 13 Formulation of laws/regulations based on	feasibility 0 () 1 (13)	3 (8)	4 (12)	3 (18)	3 (8)	9 (14)	2 (6)	25 (10)	6 (8)	1 (11)	5 (28)	4 (17)	2 (8)	7 (11)	25 (12)	50 (11)
- 15 Improvement of regulations related to great and its implementation	en energy 0 (3 (38)	3 (8)	2 (6)	3 (18)	5 (13)	13 (20)	2 (6)	31 (13)	4 (5)	0 (0)	2 (11)	2 (9)	2 (8)	2 (3)	12 (6	43 (9)
17 16 Prevention of labor disputes	0 (0 (0)	4 (11)	3 (9)	1 (6)	4 (10)	16 (25)	1 (3)	29 (12)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (13)	2 (3)	6 (3)	35 (8)
- 17 There is no request to the Thai governme) 1 (13)	2 (6)	3 (9)	1 (6)	3 (8)	3 (5)	3 (9)	16 (7)	8 (11)	0 (0)	4 (22)	1 (4)	1 (4)	4 (6)	18 (9	34 (8)
Promotion of economic stimulus measure (public investment)	0 (0 (0)	4 (11)	3 (9)	3 (18)	2 (5)	6 (9)	2 (6)	20 (8)	2 (3)	0 (0)	2 (11)	1 (4)	1 (4)	6 (9)	12 (6	32 (7)
15 19 Development of communication infrastru	,		. ,	0 (0)	2 (12)		2 (3)	3 (9)		7 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)			15 (7	30 (7)
16 20 Continuity of the government's policies	0 (0 (0)	2 (6)	3 (9)	1 (6)	5 (13)	4 (6)	2 (6)	17 (7)	6 (8)	0 (0)	2 (11)	2 (9)	0 (0)	2 (3)	12 (6	29 (6)
Development of logistics infrastructure co Thailand and the neighboring countries (e and India)) 1 (13)	3 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3)	5 (14)	11 (5)	4 (5)	1 (11)	1 (6)	1 (4)	9 (38)	1 (2)	17 (8	28 (6)
6 22 Implementation of measures to address the of the Covid-19	e impacts 1 (1)) 1 (13)	5 (14)	5 (15)	1 (6)	1 (3)	3 (5)	1 (3)	18 (7)	2 (3)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	4 (2)	22 (5)
21 23 Protection of intellectual property rights	0 (4 (12)			0 (0)	1 (3)		2 (3)	0 (0)		0 (0)			3 (1	
20 24 Implementation of drought prevention me		0 (0)	2 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (8)	2 (3)	0 (0)	7 (3)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	1 (2)	3 (1)	10 (2)
19 25 Promotion of regional headquarter establi (e.g. IBC)	shment 0 (0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (3)	5 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	3 (1)	8 (2)
Promotion of economic stimulus measure (finacial asisstance)	0 (0 (0)	1 (3)	2 (6)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	1 (4)	0 (0)	1 (2)	3 (1)	7 (2)
1 27 Promotion of economic stimulus measure (others)	0 (0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	2 (3)	4 (2)	5 (1)
Others	1 (10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)		1 (2)	3 (9)		4 (5)	0 (0)		2 (9)	2 (8)	3 (5)	11 (5	17 (4)
Total	27	31	136	130	60	167	248	127	926	280	23	57	64	92	194	710	1,578
No. of firms	10	8	36	33	17	39	64	35	242	73	9	18	23	24	64	211	453

⁽Note 1) "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (e.g. public infrastructure development)," which appeared up until the previous survey, was broken down into five choices namely "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment), "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment), "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public

measures (financial asisstance)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (tax measures)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (consumption stimulus measures)," and "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (thers)" from this survey.

(Note 2) "Development of transportation infrastructure in the Bangkok metropolitan area," which appeared up until the previous survey, was changed to "Development of transportation infrastructure" from this survey.

⁽Note 3) "Improvement of regulations related to green energy and its implementation" was added to the choices from this survey.

⁽Note 4) "There is no request to the Thai government" was added to the choices from this survey.

(2) Recent Improvement in Investment Environment (Policy Evaluation, multiple answers)

The policy area that most of the Japanese firms recognized some improvement recently is the "Measures to address the impacts of the Covid-19" (33%), followed by "Development of transportation infrastructure" (27%), "Development of communication infrastructure" (16%), "Flood prevention measures" (13%), and "Economic ties e.g. FTA and EPA" (12%). (Table 10-2)

(Table 10-2) Recent Policy Improvement (Multiple Answers)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,															Jatt. No. of I	rms and (%	
						1	Manufacturin						I I	No	n-manufactur			_	
Previous survey	Current survey		Food	Fextile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Fransportation machinery	Others	Manu facturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Finance/Insurance/Securities	Construction/Civil engineering	Fransportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	1	Measures to address the impacts of the Covid-19	4 (44)	5 (63)	9 (29)	6 (19)	4 (25)	15 (41)	17 (30)	9 (27)	69 (31)	23 (37)	3 (60)	8 (50)	4 (27)	8 (42)	12 (28)	58 (36)	127 (33)
2	2	Development of transportation infrastructure	3 (33)	2 (25)	11 (35)	7 (22)	6 (38)	10 (27)	11 (19)	11 (33)	61 (27)	15 (24)	2 (40)	3 (19)	5 (33)	6 (32)	13 (30)	44 (28)	105 (27)
5	3	Development of communication infrastructure	2 (22)	1 (13)	2 (6)	6 (19)	3 (19)	6 (16)	5 (9)	4 (12)	29 (13)	12 (19)	0 (0)	1 (6)	4 (27)	5 (26)	12 (28)	34 (21)	63 (16)
8	-	*	1 (11)	3 (38)	3 (10)	4 (13)	4 (25)	4 (11)	8 (14)	2 (6)	29 (13)	6 (10)	0 (0)	4 (25)	1 (7)	5 (26)	5 (12)	21 (13)	50 (13)
6	-	Economic ties e.g. FTA and EPA	1 (11)	0 (0)	3 (10)	3 (9)		. ,	9 (16)	4 (12)	25 (11)	7 (11)	0 (0)	4 (25)		6 (32)	5 (12)	22 (14)	47 (12)
4	6	Problems concerning work permit and visa issuance	1 (11)	0 (0)	7 (23)	3 (9)	2 (13)	8 (22)	8 (14)	7 (21)	36 (16)	6 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	3 (7)	10 (6)	46 (12)
Ŀ	7	Regulations related to green energy and its implementation	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	5 (16)	1 (6)	5 (14)	7 (12)	1 (3)	21 (9)	6 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7)	0 (0)	5 (12)	12 (8)	33 (9)
7	7	Maintenance of public security and safety	0 (0)	2 (25)	5 (16)	5 (16)	2 (13)	1 (3)	2 (4)	1 (3)	18 (8)	5 (8)	0 (0)	2 (13)	1 (7)	3 (16)	4 (9)	15 (9)	33 (9)
3	9	Promotion of economic stimulus measures (consumption stimulus measures)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (10)	5 (16)	0 (0)	2 (5)	5 (9)	3 (9)	18 (8)	7 (11)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (12)	13 (8)	31 (8)
9	10	Customs duty and clearance regulations and its implementation	1 (11)	0 (0)	2 (6)	1 (3)	1 (6)	1 (3)	10 (18)	3 (9)	19 (9)	6 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (16)	1 (2)	10 (6)	29 (8)
11	11	Implementation of tax systems e.g. Corporate Income Tax	1 (11)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	5 (9)	3 (9)	11 (5)	3 (5)	0 (0)	2 (13)	0 (0)	1 (5)	1 (2)	7 (4)	18 (5)
10	11	Continuity of the government's policies	1 (11)	0 (0)	2 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (8)	2 (4)	2 (6)	10 (4)	4 (6)	0 (0)	1 (6)	2 (13)	1 (5)	0 (0)	8 (5)	18 (5)
3	13	Promotion of economic stimulus measures (tax measures)	2 (22)	0 (0)	3 (10)	2 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5)	1 (3)	11 (5)	1 (2)	1 (20)	1 (6)	1 (7)	1 (5)	1 (2)	6 (4)	17 (4)
12	13	Stabilization of foreign exchange rates	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	2 (6)	3 (19)	1 (3)	1 (2)	0 (0)	9 (4)	3 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	4 (9)	8 (5)	17 (4)
14	15	Facilitation of regional headquarter establishment (e.g. IBC)	1 (11)	0 (0)	3 (10)	1 (3)	1 (6)	2 (5)	1 (2)	2 (6)	11 (5)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (5)	5 (3)	16 (4)
14	15	Development of logistics infrastructure connecting Thailand and the neighboring countries (e.g. CLMV and India)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	3 (5)	0 (0)	5 (2)	5 (8)	0 (0)	1 (6)	2 (13)	1 (5)	2 (5)	11 (7)	16 (4)
13	17	Education and human resource development	1 (11)	0 (0)	2 (6)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5)	0 (0)	7 (3)	5 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5)	7 (4)	14 (4)
3	18	Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (2)	1 (3)	5 (2)	3 (5)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5)	6 (4)	11 (3)
19	18	Prevention of labor disputes	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	3 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (3)	7 (3)	3 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	4 (3)	11 (3)
18	20	Foreign labor regulations	2 (22)	1 (13)	1 (3)	1 (3)	1 (6)	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)	8 (4)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)	2 (1)	10 (3)
16	21	Regulations related to the Foreign Business Act and its implementation	0 (0)	1 (13)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5)	1 (3)	6 (3)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7)	1 (5)	0 (0)	3 (2)	9 (2)
16	22	Drought prevention measures	0 (0)	1 (13)	1 (3)	1 (3)	0 (0)	2 (5)	0 (0)	1 (3)	6 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (1)	7 (2)
3	23	Promotion of economic stimulus measures (others)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4)	0 (0)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	2 (1)	6 (2)
19	23	Formulation of laws/regulations based on feasibility	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (0)	3 (5)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	5 (3)	6 (2)
21	25	Protection of intellectual property rights	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)
3	26	Promotion of economic stimulus measures (finacial asisstance)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (1)	1 (0)
-	-	Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)		17	3 (5)	2 (6)	9 (4)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7)	0 (0)	4 (9)	6 (4)	15 (4)
L		Total	21	16	66	63	31	68	112	60	437	127	6	32	23	45	88	321	758
L		No. of firms	9	8	31	32	16	37	57	33	223	62	5	16	15	19	43	160	383

⁽Note 1) "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (e.g. public infrastructure development)," "Vinich appeared up until the previous survey, was broken down into five choices namely "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (public investment)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (inancial asisstance)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (tomes)," "Promotion of economic stimulus measures (consumption stimulus measures)," and "Promotion of economic stimulus measures) (tothers)" from this survey.

⁽Note 2) "Development of transportation infrastructure in the Bangkok metropolitan area," which appeared up until the previous survey, was changed to "Development of transportation infrastructure" from this survey.

⁽Note 3) "Regulations related to green energy and its implementation" was added to the choices from this survey.

11. THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

(1) The Impact of the Soaring Prices and Shortages of Energy, Resources, and Raw Materials

In response to a question regarding the impact of the soaring prices and shortages of energy (e.g., crude oil), resources, raw materials, etc., most firms indicated that they experience "Some negative impact" (59%) and 24% admitted that they face "Significant negative impact". Meanwhile, 14% pointed out that there is "No impact". (Table 11-1)

(Table 11-1) The Impact of the Soaring Prices and Shortages of Energy, Resources, and Raw Materials

Unit: No. of firms and (%)	6)
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					N	Manufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Some negative impact	3 (30)	5 (50)	20 (53)	21 (57)	16 (89)	25 (60)	39 (59)	20 (53)	149 (58)	56 (70)	7 (78)	18 (72)	16 (62)	41 (46)	138 (60)	287 (59)
2	Significant negative impact	5 (50)	4 (40)	14 (37)	11 (30)	2 (11)	15 (36)	24 (36)	16 (42)	91 (35)	7 (9)	1 (11)	5 (20)	6 (23)	7 (8)	26 (11)	117 (24)
3	No impact	1 (10)	1 (10)	0 (0)	3 (8)	0 (0)	2 (5)	3 (5)	2 (5)	12 (5)	12 (15)	1 (11)	1 (4)	2 (8)	41 (46)	57 (25)	69 (14)
4	Some positive impact	1 (10)	0 (0)	4 (11)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (2)	5 (6)	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (8)	1 (1)	9 (4)	15 (3)
5	Positive impact	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
	No. of firms	10	10	38	37	18	42	66	38	259	80	9	25	26	90	230	489

(2) Specific Causes (multiple answers)

When the companies were asked to specifically identify causes of the impact that they experience in item 11(1), "Rising prices of raw materials and parts" (83%) is the respondents' top choice, followed by "Rising energy prices" (64%) and "Increasing logistics prices" (56%). (Table 11-2)

(Table 11-2) Specific Causes (Multiple Answers)

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

_																JIM. 110. 01 1	ums and (70)
					N	/anufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Rising prices of raw materials and parts	8 (89)	7 (70)	30 (79)	28 (82)	17 (94)	40 (100)	60 (95)	34 (94)	224 (90)	53 (78)	7 (88)	23 (96)	9 (38)	36 (72)	128 (74)	352 (83)
2	Rising energy prices	9 (100)	8 (80)	31 (82)	28 (82)	10 (56)	25 (63)	50 (79)	25 (69)	186 (75)	26 (38)	4 (50)	11 (46)	15 (63)	28 (56)	84 (48)	270 (64)
3	Increasing logistics prices	6 (67)	6 (60)	27 (71)	20 (59)	12 (67)	26 (65)	34 (54)	25 (69)	156 (63)	41 (60)	3 (38)	9 (38)	12 (50)	15 (30)	80 (46)	236 (56)
4	Shortage of raw materials and parts	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (29)	5 (15)	11 (61)	26 (65)	16 (25)	7 (19)	76 (31)	29 (43)	2 (25)	10 (42)	2 (8)	18 (36)	61 (35)	137 (32)
5	Declining prices of raw materials and parts	1 (11)	0 (0)	3 (8)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (2)	3 (4)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	1 (2)	5 (3)	11 (3)
6	Resolution of the raw material and parts shortage	1 (11)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (6)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (2)	2 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	6 (1)
7	Decreasing logistics prices	1 (11)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	4 (1)
8	Declining energy prices	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
L	Total	26	21	105	82	51	120	160	91	656	155	16	54	38	98	361	1,017
	No. of firms	9	10	38	34	18	40	63	36	248	68	8	24	24	50	174	422

(3) The Impact of the Current Logistics Situation

In response to a question whether the company is being affected by logistics disruption and surging transportation costs, 268 companies (56%) indicated that "The company is being affected", whereas 207 companies (43%) said that "The company is not being affected". (Table 11-3)

(Table 11-3) The Impact of the Current Logistics Situation

Unit: No. of firms and (%)

	Industry	The compar being affec	-	The company being affec	I	Others		No. of firms
	Food	8	(80)	2	(20)	0	(0)	10
	Textile	6	(60)	4	(40)	0	(0)	10
<u>п</u>	Chemical	28	(76)	9	(24)	0	(0)	37
Manufacturing	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	20	(54)	17	(46)	0	(0)	37
ıfac	General machinery	12	(71)	5	(29)	0	(0)	17
ann	Electrical/Electronic machinery	28	(67)	14	(33)	0	(0)	42
Σ	Transportation machinery	41	(62)	24	(36)	1	(2)	66
	Others	22	(58)	15	(39)	1	(3)	38
	Manufacturing sector total	165	(64)	90	(35)	2	(1)	257
50	Trading	50	(63)	28	(35)	1	(1)	79
E i	Retail	5	(56)	4	(44)	0	(0)	9
fac	Finance/Insurance/Securities	2	(11)	17	(89)	0	(0)	19
aun	Construction/Civil engineering	8	(31)	18	(69)	0	(0)	26
Ë	Transportation/Communication	18	(69)	8	(31)	0	(0)	26
Non-manufacturing	Others	20	(32)	42	(68)	0	(0)	62
	Non-manufacturing sector total	103	(47)	117	(53)	1	(0)	221
	Total	268	(56)	207	(43)	3	(1)	478

(4) Specific Impacts of the Current Logistics Situation (multiple answers)

Regarding the specific impacts of logistics disruption and surging transportation costs, "Rising container ship freight rates" (66%) is the most popular choice among the survey respondents, followed by "Shipment schedule delays and disruptions due to port congestion and cargo pileup" (48%) and "Increasing land freight rates" (37%). (Table 11-4)

(Table 11-4) Specific Impacts of the Current Logistics Situation (Multiple Answers)

			_			
Unit:	No.	of	firms	and	(%)	

					N	Manufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Rising container ship freight rates	8 (100)	5 (83)	23 (85)	14 (67)	10 (77)	22 (76)	27 (64)	16 (70)	125 (74)	41 (79)	2 (40)	0 (0)	5 (29)	6 (30)	54 (53)	179 (66)
1 /	Shipment schedule delays and disruptions due to port congestion and cargo pileup	4 (50)	3 (50)	10 (37)	7 (33)	9 (69)	19 (66)	24 (57)	11 (48)	87 (51)	26 (50)	3 (60)	1 (13)	6 (35)	8 (40)	44 (43)	131 (48)
3	Increasing land freight rates	5 (63)	1 (17)	13 (48)	12 (57)	3 (23)	9 (31)	11 (26)	10 (43)	64 (38)	18 (35)	1 (20)	0 (0)	10 (59)	6 (30)	35 (34)	99 (37)
4	Increasing air cargo rates	1 (13)	1 (17)	6 (22)	0 (0)	7 (54)	16 (55)	16 (38)	10 (43)	57 (34)	23 (44)	2 (40)	0 (0)	3 (18)	6 (30)	34 (33)	91 (34)
5	Difficulty in securing spaces on container ships	3 (38)	1 (17)	5 (19)	2 (10)	0 (0)	11 (38)	12 (29)	5 (22)	39 (23)	12 (23)	1 (20)	0 (0)	4 (24)	1 (5)	18 (18)	57 (21)
6	Difficulty in securing spaces on cargo flights	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (17)	2 (5)	1 (4)	9 (5)	3 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (12)	0 (0)	5 (5)	14 (5)
7	Difficulty in securing spaces on land freight vehicles	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (7)	1 (2)	0 (0)	3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1)
-	Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5)	0 (0)	2 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	1 (5)	3 (3)	5 (2)
L	Total	21	11	58	35	29	84	95	53	386	124	9	1	31	28	193	579
	No. of firms	8	6	27	21	13	29	42	23	169	52	5	8	17	20	102	271

12. SUPPLY CHAIN REVIEW

(1) Important Considerations When Reviewing the Supply Chain (multiple answers)

When reviewing the company's supply chain, the greatest number of responding firms indicated that they place importance on "Measure to address shortage of raw materials and parts" (52%), followed by "Measure to address international logistics disruption/increasing transportation costs" (41%) and "Increase and decrease in demand" (27%). (Table 12-1)

(Table 12-1) Important Considerations When Reviewing the Supply Chain (Multiple Answers)

															1	Unit: No. of f	irms and (%)
]	Manufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Measure to address shortage of raw materials and parts	6 (60	6 (6	27 (73)	14 (39)	11 (61)	35 (83)	40 (62)	26 (68)	165 (64)	42 (54)	6 (60)	12 (48)	2 (9)	14 (19)	76 (37)	241 (52)
2	Measure to address international logistics disruption/increasing transportation costs	7 (70	4 (4	18 (49)	14 (39)	7 (39)	21 (50)	29 (45)	16 (42)	116 (45)	42 (54)	3 (30)	9 (36)	9 (39)	9 (13)	72 (35)	188 (41)
3	Increase and decrease in demand	6 (60	3 (3)	11 (30)	13 (36)	6 (33)	15 (36)	13 (20)	8 (21)	75 (29)	26 (33)	2 (20)	4 (16)	7 (30)	10 (14)	49 (24)	124 (27)
4	Measure to address rising labor wage	4 (40	1 (10	9 (24)	8 (22)	3 (17)	10 (24)	13 (20)	8 (21)	56 (22)	11 (14)	1 (10)	4 (16)	5 (22)	19 (26)	40 (19)	96 (21)
5	Geopolitical risks	1 (10	2 (20	7 (19)	3 (8)	5 (28)	15 (36)	12 (18)	12 (32)	57 (22)	20 (26)	0 (0)	1 (4)	3 (13)	8 (11)	32 (15)	89 (19)
6	The company has not considered a review in particular	0 (0	1 (10	3 (8)	4 (11)	3 (17)	2 (5)	9 (14)	5 (13)	27 (11)	5 (6)	1 (10)	8 (32)	5 (22)	30 (42)	49 (24)	76 (16)
7	Request from trading partners	1 (10	0 () 4 (11)	11 (31)	1 (6)	5 (12)	8 (12)	2 (5)	32 (13)	24 (31)	1 (10)	2 (8)	2 (9)	6 (8)	35 (17)	67 (14)
8	Decarbonization movement towards carbon neutrality	1 (10	1 (10	9 (24)	4 (11)	4 (22)	7 (17)	9 (14)	6 (16)	41 (16)	12 (15)	0 (0)	1 (4)	4 (17)	6 (8)	23 (11)	64 (14)
9	Request from the parent company	2 (20	2 (20	8 (22)	6 (17)	0 (0)	13 (31)	9 (14)	2 (5)	42 (16)	9 (12)	1 (10)	1 (4)	2 (9)	7 (10)	20 (10)	62 (13)
10	Risks of natural disaster	2 (20	0 () 2 (5)	3 (8)	2 (11)	6 (14)	9 (14)	8 (21)	32 (13)	6 (8)	1 (10)	1 (4)	2 (9)	3 (4)	13 (6)	45 (10)
11	Advancement of digital technology (e.g. IoT, cloud technology, blockchain, etc.)	1 (10	0 (5 (14)	3 (8)	2 (11)	2 (5)	1 (2)	3 (8)	17 (7)	4 (5)	0 (0)	1 (4)	5 (22)	11 (15)	21 (10)	38 (8)
12	Human rights risks	2 (20	2 (20) 3 (8)	1 (3)	1 (6)	1 (2)	3 (5)	1 (3)	14 (5)	4 (5)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (0)	6 (8)	11 (5)	25 (5)
-	Others	0 (0	0 (0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (0)
	Total	33	22	106	84	45	132	155	97	674	206	16	45	46	130	443	1,117
	No. of firms	10	10	37	36	18	42	65	38	256	78	10	25	23	72	208	464

(2) Issues Surrounding Supply Chain Review (multiple answers)

As for the issues the companies are facing when conducting supply chain review, the most common issue is "Difficulty in finding new trading partners" (53%), followed by "Unable to change trading partners easily even if a problem occurs" (35%) and "Unable to foresee results that could offset the costs" (24%). (Table 12-2)

(Table 12-2) Issues Surrounding Supply Chain Review (Multiple Answers)

															τ	Jnit: No. of fi	rms and (%)
Г					N	/anufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Donlein		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
	Difficulty in finding new trading partners	3 (30)	5 (50)	18 (51)	19 (56)	7 (54)	24 (57)	31 (50)	26 (72)	133 (55)	30 (43)	4 (44)	14 (67)	4 (25)	29 (62)	81 (50)	214 (53)
	Unable to change trading partners easily even if a problem occurs	2 (20)	2 (20)	13 (37)	10 (29)	6 (46)	20 (48)	30 (48)	13 (36)	96 (40)	30 (43)	1 (11)	4 (19)	5 (31)	4 (9)	44 (27)	140 (35)
	Unable to foresee results that could offset the costs	3 (30)	0 (0)	9 (26)	9 (26)	3 (23)	13 (31)	17 (27)	8 (22)	62 (26)	15 (21)	1 (11)	5 (24)	3 (19)	10 (21)	34 (21)	96 (24)
	Difficulty in grasping the overall supply chain	5 (50)	4 (40)	10 (29)	5 (15)	3 (23)	14 (33)	10 (16)	3 (8)	54 (22)	16 (23)	4 (44)	2 (10)	3 (19)	8 (17)	33 (20)	87 (21)
L	Unable to secure necessary personnel/budget	1 (10)	0 (0)	2 (6)	2 (6)	0 (0)	4 (10)	6 (10)	6 (17)	21 (9)	1 (1)	1 (11)	1 (5)	1 (6)	6 (13)	10 (6)	31 (8)
L	Not knowing ways to concretely carry out a review	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6)	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (3)	5 (2)	10 (14)	0 (0)	4 (19)	1 (6)	3 (6)	18 (11)	23 (6)
L	Others	0 (0)	1 (10)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	2 (3)	0 (0)	5 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (6)	1 (2)	3 (2)	8 (2)
L	Total	14	12	55	46	19	77	96	57	376	103	11	30	18	61	223	599
1	No. of firms	10	10	35	34	13	42	62	36	242	70	9	21	16	47	163	405

(3) Outlook on Future Business Activities

Having considered supply chain adjustment, most of the responding companies indicated that they will "Maintain current business size" (66%) while 25% think they might "Expand the business". Moreover, 8% hinted that they may "Expand the business (relocation from other countries to Thailand)". (Table 12-3)

(Table 12-3) Outlook on Future Business Activities

															1	Jnit: No. of fi	rms and (%)
					N	Manufacturin	g						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Maintain current business size	6 (60)	8 (80)	20 (59)	26 (72)	7 (44)	27 (64)	49 (78)	20 (54)	163 (66)	47 (62)	5 (63)	15 (68)	16 (73)	42 (69)	125 (66)	288 (66)
2	Expand the business	2 (20)	0 (0)	10 (29)	9 (25)	6 (38)	8 (19)	9 (14)	11 (30)	55 (22)	25 (33)	2 (25)	6 (27)	5 (23)	15 (25)	53 (28)	108 (25)
3	Expand the business (relocation from other countries to Thailand)	0 (0)	2 (20)	4 (12)	0 (0)	3 (19)	7 (17)	4 (6)	5 (14)	25 (10)	4 (5)	1 (13)	0 (0)	1 (5)	3 (5)	9 (5)	34 (8)
4	Downsize the business	1 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	1 (3)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	0 (0)	1 (2)	2 (1)	6 (1)
5	Downsize the business (relocation from Thailand to other countries)	1 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Γ	No. of firms	10	10	34	36	16	42	63	37	248	76	8	22	22	61	189	437

13. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CARBON NEUTRALITY

(1) The Company's Policy Concerning Carbon Neutrality

In response to a question regarding whether the local branch of the company has a policy concerning carbon neutrality, most firms indicated that "A policy is expected to be considered based on the headquarters' instruction or trading partner's request" (40%). Meanwhile, 32% admitted that "Nothing has been decided at the moment" and 19% stated that "A concrete policy has been decided". (Table 13-1)

(Table 13-1) Policy Concerning Carbon Neutrality

Unit No. of firms and Manufacturing Non-manufacturing													irms and (%)				
					1	Manufacturin	Ī						Non-man	ufacturing			
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	m s n	General machinery	onic machin	Transportation machinery	Others	sector	Trading	Retail	eerin	Communio	Others	ector	Total
1	A policy is expected to be considered based on the headquarters' instruction or trading partner's request	4 (40)	0 (0)	16 (44)	21 (57)	6 (33)	22 (52)	21 (32)	15 (39)	105 (41)	38 (48)	5 (50)	11 (42)	10 (38)	26 (29)	90 (39)	195 (40)
2	Nothing has been decided at the moment	5 (50)	3 (30)	7 (19)	7 (19)	6 (33)	5 (12)	10 (15)	12 (32)	55 (21)	31 (39)	5 (50)	11 (42)	10 (38)	42 (47)	99 (43)	154 (32)
3	A concrete policy has been decided	1 (10)	5 (50)	7 (19)	6 (16)	3 (17)	11 (26)	27 (42)	9 (24)	69 (27)	4 (5)	0 (0)	3 (12)	4 (15)	11 (12)	22 (10)	91 (19)
4	A concrete policy has not been set but it will be decided soon	0 (0)	2 (20)	6 (17)	3 (8)	3 (17)	4 (10)	7 (11)	2 (5)	27 (11)	6 (8)	0 (0)	1 (4)	2 (8)	10 (11)	19 (8)	46 (9)
	No. of firms	10	10	36	37	18	42	65	38	256	79	10	26	26	89	230	486

(2) Opinion towards Efforts to Achieve Carbon Neutrality (multiple answers)

Regarding the company's opinion towards efforts to achieve carbon neutrality, "Reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to standards specified by environmental laws/regulations at that time" (36%) is the most popular choice among the respondents, followed by "Reducing greenhouse gas emissions at an extent that is possible within the scope of daily business activities" (33%) and "Reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to standards required by trading partners" (24%). (Table 13-2)

(Table 13-2) Opinion towards Efforts to Achieve Carbon Neutrality (Multiple Answers)

																									τ	nit: No	of fi	rms and ((%)
Γ							1	Manufact	turing							\perp				Non	-manu	ıfacturi	ng						
Ranking		Food		Textile	Chemical		Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery		Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery		Others		Manufacturing sector total		Trading	Retail		Construction/Civil engineering		Transportation/Communication		Others		Non-manufacturing sector total	0	Total	l
1	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to standards specified by environmental laws/ regulations at that time	5	(50)	2 (2:) 25 (68)	10 (27)	5 ((28)	16 (39)	32	(49)	10 (2	6)	105 (4	1)	26 (34)	2	(20)	9	(38)	9	(36)	21	(24)	67	(30)	172 ((36)
2	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions at an extent that is possible within the scope of daily business activities	0	(0)	2 (2:) 10 (27)	6 (16)	5 ((28)	12 (29)	15 ((23)	13 (3	4)	63 (2	5)	32 (42)	5	(50)	11	(46)	12	(48)	33	(38)	93	(42)	156 ((33)
3	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to standards required by trading partners	1	(10)	2 (25) 10 (27)	14 (38)	3 ((17)	8 (20)	22 ((34)	7 (1	8)	67 (2	6)	25 (32)	1	(10)	8	(33)	6	(24)	9	(10)	49	(22)	116 ((24)
4	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in an amount that exceeds standards specified by environmental laws/regulations at that time or standards required by trading partners	3	(30)	4 (50) 10 (27)	13 (35)	4 ((22)	9 (22)	19 ((29)	7 (1	8)	69 (2	7)	6 (8)	1	(10)	0	(0)	5	(20)	11	(13)	23	(10)	92 ((19)
5	The company does not feel the necessity of taking any initiative in particular	2	(20)	0 (() 2	(5)	2 (5)	2 ((11)	2 (5)	2	(3)	2 (5)	14 (6)	6 (8)	1	(10)	2	(8)	3	(12)	14	(16)	26	(12)	40	(8)
6	Entering a business that contributes to greenhouse gas reduction and positioning it as a new core business	0	(0)	2 (25) 1	(3)	1 (3)	3 ((17)	3 (7)	3	(5)	0 (0)	13 ((5)	6 (8)	1	(10)	0	(0)	0	(0)	10	(11)	17	(8)	30	(6)
7	The company does not feel the necessity of taking additional initiatives since the current efforts are adequate	0	(0)	0 ((0	(0)	0 (0)	0	(0)	0 (0)	1	(2)	3 (8)	4 ((2)	2 (3)	0	(0)	1	(4)	0	(0)	2	(2)	5	(2)	9	(2)
Ŀ	Others	0	(0)	0 (0	-	(0)	1 (3)		(0)	0 (0)	_	(2)	1 (3)	3 (1)	0 (0)	0	(0)	1	(4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)		(1)
L	Total	11	_	12	58	4	47	22		50	95	_	43	_	338	4	103	11		32		35		100	_	281		619	_
L	No. of firms	10		8	37		37	18		41	65		38		254		77	10		24		25		87		223		477	

(3) Activities Related to Carbon Neutrality (multiple answers)

The Japanese companies' top choice of carbon neutrality-related activities is "Replacing or upgrading to energy-saving equipment" (46%), followed by "Introducing renewable energy such as generating electricity with solar energy" (37%) and "Promoting proper disposal and reduction of industrial waste/recycling of recyclable waste" (31%). (Table 13-3)

(Table 13-3) Activities Related to Carbon Neutrality (Multiple Answers)

	Unit: No. of firms and (%)																
Г					1	Manufacturin	g						Non-mam				
Ranking		Food	Textile	Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total
1	Replacing or upgrading to energy-saving equipment	5 (71)	4 (50)	20 (57)	24 (65)	8 (50)	27 (71)	41 (65)	21 (57)	150 (62)	15 (24)	2 (29)	5 (23)	2 (11)	18 (28)	42 (24)	192 (46)
2	Introducing renewable energy such as generating electricity with solar energy	7 (100)	7 (88)	15 (43)	19 (51)	5 (31)	19 (50)	42 (67)	18 (49)	132 (55)	5 (8)	2 (29)	2 (9)	7 (37)	7 (11)	23 (13)	155 (37)
3	Promoting proper disposal and reduction of industrial waste/recycling of recyclable waste	1 (14)	3 (38)	14 (40)	11 (30)	6 (38)	15 (39)	23 (37)	13 (35)	86 (36)	16 (26)	2 (29)	7 (32)	2 (11)	17 (26)	44 (25)	130 (31)
4	Grasping the amount of the company's greenhouse gas emissions	2 (29)	5 (63)	13 (37)	13 (35)	5 (31)	18 (47)	33 (52)	11 (30)	100 (41)	9 (15)	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (11)	15 (23)	27 (15)	127 (31)
5	Organizing/participating in seminars or webinars concerning approaches towards carbon neutrality	1 (14)	1 (13)	10 (29)	11 (30)	5 (31)	12 (32)	20 (32)	8 (22)	68 (28)	16 (26)	2 (29)	8 (36)	6 (32)	17 (26)	49 (28)	117 (28)
6	Optimizing the operation of equipment	3 (43)	2 (25)	11 (31)	11 (30)	4 (25)	18 (47)	27 (43)	13 (35)	89 (37)	2 (3)	1 (14)	4 (18)	5 (26)	15 (23)	27 (15)	116 (28)
7	Appointing a person in charge or establishing a department responsible for environmental activities	3 (43)	0 (0)	11 (31)	7 (19)	4 (25)	17 (45)	30 (48)	10 (27)	82 (34)	9 (15)	1 (14)	1 (5)	4 (21)	14 (22)	29 (17)	111 (27)
8	Setting behavioral targets related to greenhouse gas	2 (29)	3 (38)	10 (29)	6 (16)	6 (38)	19 (50)	32 (51)	8 (22)	86 (36)	6 (10)	1 (14)	1 (5)	3 (16)	9 (14)	20 (11)	106 (25)
9	Using raw materials and parts with low environmental impact	3 (43)	3 (38)	8 (23)	3 (8)	2 (13)	5 (13)	6 (10)	9 (24)	39 (16)	11 (18)	1 (14)	5 (23)	3 (16)	8 (12)	28 (16)	67 (16)
10	Introducing electric cars/fuel cell electric cars/ hybrid cars	0 (0)	1 (13)	6 (17)	3 (8)	2 (13)	5 (13)	15 (24)	7 (19)	39 (16)	9 (15)	0 (0)	1 (5)	7 (37)	7 (11)	24 (14)	63 (15)
1	Promoting R&D and investment in environmental technology	1 (14)	2 (25)	4 (11)	1 (3)	1 (6)	1 (3)	2 (3)	0 (0)	12 (5)	3 (5)	0 (0)	2 (9)	0 (0)	5 (8)	10 (6)	22 (5)
1	Utilizing the emissions trading system	0 (0)			0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (13)	5 (8)	1 (3)	13 (5)	3 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (3)		19 (5)
Ŀ	Others	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2)	2 (5)	3 (1)	4 (6)	0 (0)	2 (9)	0 (0)	4 (6)	· · · ·	13 (3)
L	Total	28	33	122	109	48	161	277	121	899	108	12	39	42	138	339	1,238
	No. of firms	7	8	35	37	16	38	63	37	241	62	7	22	19	65	175	416

(4) Issues Surrounding Efforts to Achieve Carbon Neutrality (multiple answers)

On the other hand, the top issue affecting the firm's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality is that they are "Unable to pass through costs to prices of products/services" (44%). Moreover, they have "Insufficient specialized knowledge and personnel, including know how for the implementation" (41%) and they also indicated that they are "Unable to foresee results that could offset the costs" (36%). (Table 13-4)

(Table 13-4) Issues Surrounding Efforts to Achieve Carbon Neutrality (Multiple Answers)

Unit No		

		Manufacturing											Non-manufacturing						
Ranking		Food	Tavile		Chemical	Steel/Non-ferrous metal	General machinery	Electrical/Electronic machinery	Transportation machinery	Others	Manufacturing sector total	Trading	Retail	Construction/Civil engineering	Transportation/Communication	Others	Non-manufacturing sector total	Total	
1	Unable to pass through costs to prices of products/services	6 (6	7) 3	(43)	21 (60)	22 (59)	7 (47)	20 (54)	29 (48)	23 (61)	131 (55)	21 (30)	2 (33)	8 (35)	14 (64)	15 (21)	60 (31)	191 (44)	
2	Insufficient specialized knowledge and personnel, including know how for the implementation	3 (3:	3	(43)	16 (46)	15 (41)	10 (67)	16 (43)	30 (49)	15 (39)	108 (45)	22 (31)	3 (50)	13 (57)	8 (36)	24 (33)	70 (36)	178 (41)	
3	Unable to foresee results that could offset the costs	3 (3	3) 2	(29)	18 (51)	12 (32)	7 (47)	18 (49)	26 (43)	13 (34)	99 (41)	23 (33)	1 (17)	3 (13)	10 (45)	19 (26)	56 (29)	155 (36)	
3	Not knowing the level to which the company needs to take actions	4 (4	1	(14)	14 (40)	12 (32)	4 (27)	14 (38)	19 (31)	10 (26)	78 (33)	24 (34)	2 (33)	9 (39)	10 (45)	32 (44)	77 (40)	155 (36)	
5	The priority is low	2 (2	2) 0	(0)	5 (14)	5 (14)	0 (0)	1 (3)	3 (5)	3 (8)	19 (8)	16 (23)	1 (17)	4 (17)	4 (18)	12 (17)	37 (19)	56 (13)	
6	The necessity to develop technology that is difficult to carry out by one company alone	2 (2	2) 2	(29)	3 (9)	3 (8)	1 (7)	2 (5)	4 (7)	5 (13)	22 (9)	4 (6)	0 (0)	3 (13)	1 (5)	9 (13)	17 (9)	39 (9)	
7	Unable to bear the costs due to inadequate funding	1 (1	1) 0	(0)	2 (6)	4 (11)	1 (7)	3 (8)	3 (5)	5 (13)	19 (8)	3 (4)	2 (33)	3 (13)	1 (5)	3 (4)	12 (6)	31 (7)	
8	Building consensus within the company	0 ()) 0	(0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	3 (8)	3 (5)	2 (5)	9 (4)	2 (3)	1 (17)	3 (13)	2 (9)	4 (6)	12 (6)	21 (5)	
9	Unable to allocate time	0 ()) 1	(14)	2 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5)	3 (5)	1 (3)	9 (4)	3 (4)	0 (0)	2 (9)	2 (9)	4 (6)	11 (6)	20 (5)	
10	Not knowing which organization to consult	0 (-	(-)	1 (3)		0 (0)	3 (8)	***	1 (3)	7 (3)	2 (3)		2 (9)		2 (3)	6 (3)	13 (3)	
Ŀ	Others	0 ()) 1	(14)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	* ' '	1 (3)	4 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	5 (1)	
L	Total	21	13		82	75	30	82	123	79	505	120	12	50	52	125	359	864	
	No. of firms	9	7		35	37	15	37	61	38	239	70	6	23	22	72	193	432	