

Economic and Financial Outlook

tbb analytics

Jun 2022

Global Economy

- **May PMIs data showed deteriorating situation in the manufacturing sector in European countries, while China improved.** Lower number of Covid-19 cases in China led to government decisions to relax distancing measures, reviving outlook in service sector which is still in the contraction zone.
- **U.S. inflation remained high, pressuring FED hike plan.** the CPI index in May displayed further increase in price level. May CPI reached 8.6%, the highest level in 41 years. Inflation remained high due to high energy and grocery prices in the United States.
- **European Union inflation continued to grow significantly 8.1% in May due to food and energy price.** EU faces highest inflation in decades, ECB displayed interests to tighten in the second half of the year. ECB stated its intent to raise interest rate for the first time in the decade in July to combat high inflation.
- **China's retail and factory activity rebounded as the government relaxed COVID-19 lockdowns measures in May** Retail sales in may, despite still remained in a contraction zone at -6.7%, improved from April which shrank 11.1%. Industrial production improved to expand slightly at 0.2%

Domestic Economy

- **As of Apr2022, Thai economy has been in a recovery phase but global slowdown and rising living cost dented outlook.**
- **Services and agricultural products expanded, while Manufacturing dropped.** Main drags could be found in Metal products, Computer and Electronics, Furniture, representing supply chain disruption.
- **External sectors grew** in line with continuous export recovery and a strong rebound in foreign tourists, which mainly came from 3EU (France, Germany, UK), Malaysia, Singapore and Japan.
- **Private consumption improved** after Omicron cases dropped and tourism steadily resumed. Employment and farm incomes steadily improved with fragility.
- **Investment marginally rose** in line with domestic machinery sales. Business sentiment improved but only product cost still posed a drag. Construction material sales stabilized. Real estate continuously improved in some segments.
- **Government has less room of stimulus package left** for providing further support for Thai economy.
- **Inflation in Apr22 grew by 4.5%** due to rising energy prices.

Financial Market

- **USDTHB remained in high level in June around 34.80 - 35.20 level. Dollar strengthened further from market expectations on faster rate hike from FED to combat US inflation.** Current Account returned to negative as trade balance collapsed from slowdown in exports.
- **Thai baht depreciated around 5.2% in 2022** in line with other Asian currencies. Japanese Yen led the depreciation of Asian currencies, dropping more than 14% since last year
- **DXY continued its long bullish run** from last month, extending its run to 105 before dropping down from risk-off sentiments on future recession
- **The Federal reserve hiked the policy rate by 75 bps in June, making the largest hike since 1994.** Market widely expects 75 bps hike in the next Federal Reserve meeting in July to tame down inflation.
- **Market expect MPC to hike rate in the third quarter** as Thai inflation rose to 7.1% in May and there are growing pressures from fund outflows and policy rate differences with other countries. Short term bond yield spiked due to market expectations on future rate hike while long term yield fluctuated from recession concerns

PART 1

Global Economy

Manufacturing tumbled in May as supply chain issues rose. China's service sector improved

Manufacturing PMI

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22
Australia	58.2	59.2	57.7	55.1	57.0	57.7	58.8	55.7
China	50.6	49.9	50.9	49.1	50.4	48.1	46.0	48.1
India	55.9	57.6	55.5	54.0	54.9	54.0	54.7	54.6
Indonesia	57.2	53.9	53.5	53.7	51.2	51.3	51.9	50.8
Japan	53.2	54.5	54.3	55.4	52.7	54.1	53.5	53.3
South Korea	50.2	50.9	51.9	52.8	53.8	51.2	52.1	51.8
Thailand	50.9	50.6	49.5	51.7	52.5	51.8	51.9	51.9
Canada	57.7	57.2	56.5	56.2	56.6	58.9	56.2	56.8
United States	58.4	58.3	57.7	55.5	57.3	58.8	59.2	57.0
Germany	57.8	57.4	57.4	59.8	58.4	56.9	54.6	54.8
France	53.6	55.9	55.6	55.5	57.2	54.7	55.7	54.6
Italy	61.1	62.8	62.0	58.3	58.3	55.8	54.5	51.9
United Kingdom	57.8	58.1	57.9	57.3	58.0	55.2	55.8	54.6
Spain	57.4	57.1	56.2	56.2	56.9	54.2	53.3	53.8

Service PMI

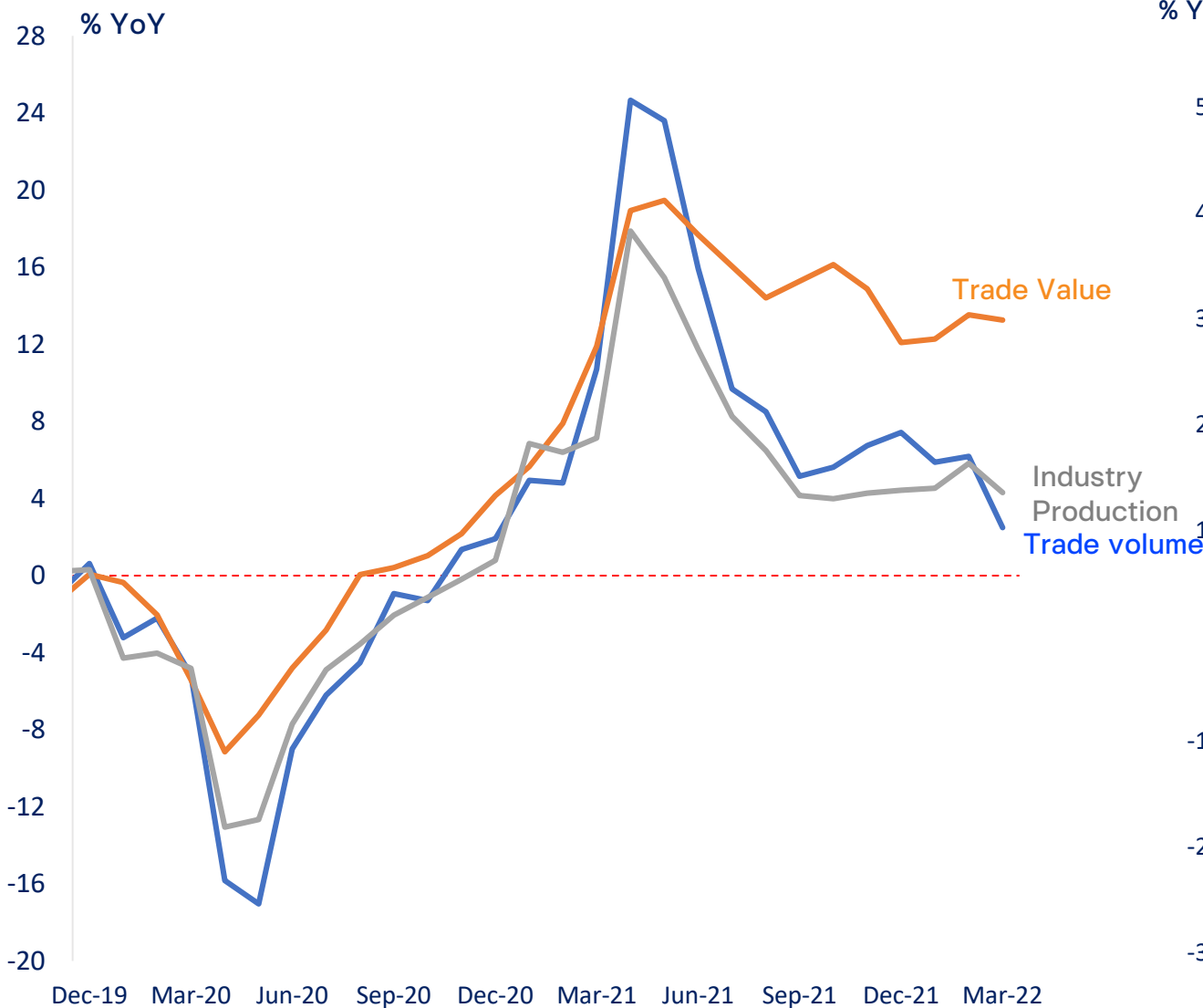
	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22
Australia	51.8	55.7	55.1	46.6	57.4	55.6	56.1	53.2
China	53.8	52.1	53.1	51.4	50.2	42.0	36.2	41.4
Japan	50.7	53.0	52.1	47.6	44.2	49.4	50.7	52.6
India	58.4	58.1	55.5	51.5	51.8	53.6	57.9	58.9
United States	58.7	58.0	57.6	51.2	56.5	58.0	55.6	53.4
Germany	52.4	52.7	48.7	52.2	55.8	56.1	57.6	55.0
France	56.6	57.4	57.0	53.1	55.5	57.4	58.9	58.3
Italy	52.4	55.9	53.0	48.5	52.8	52.1	55.7	53.7
United Kingdom	59.1	58.5	53.6	54.1	60.5	62.6	58.9	53.4
Spain	56.6	59.8	55.8	46.6	56.6	53.4	57.1	56.5

- PMIs which are early indicators for economic activities suggested that most countries have positive outlooks toward manufacturing and service sector in the expansion zone (above 50).
- May PMIs data showed deteriorating situation in the manufacturing sector in European countries as the impact from the Russia conflict prolonged, causing rising energy prices and supply chain issues. Lower number of Covid-19 cases in China led to government decisions to relax distancing measures, reviving outlook in service sector which is still in the contraction zone.

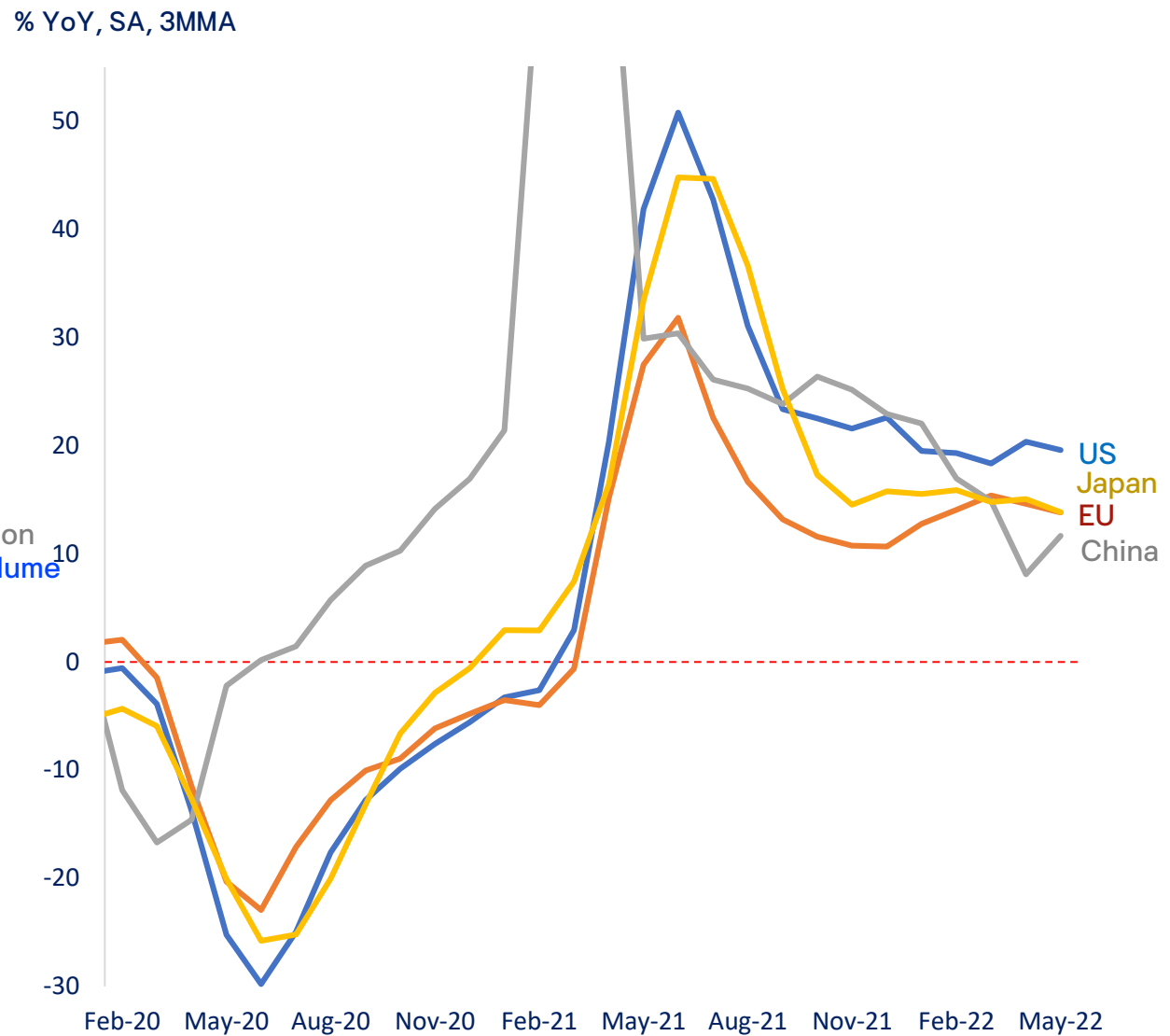
Global trade volume and production dropped in March, Chinese exports rebounded



Global trade and industrial production contracted in March



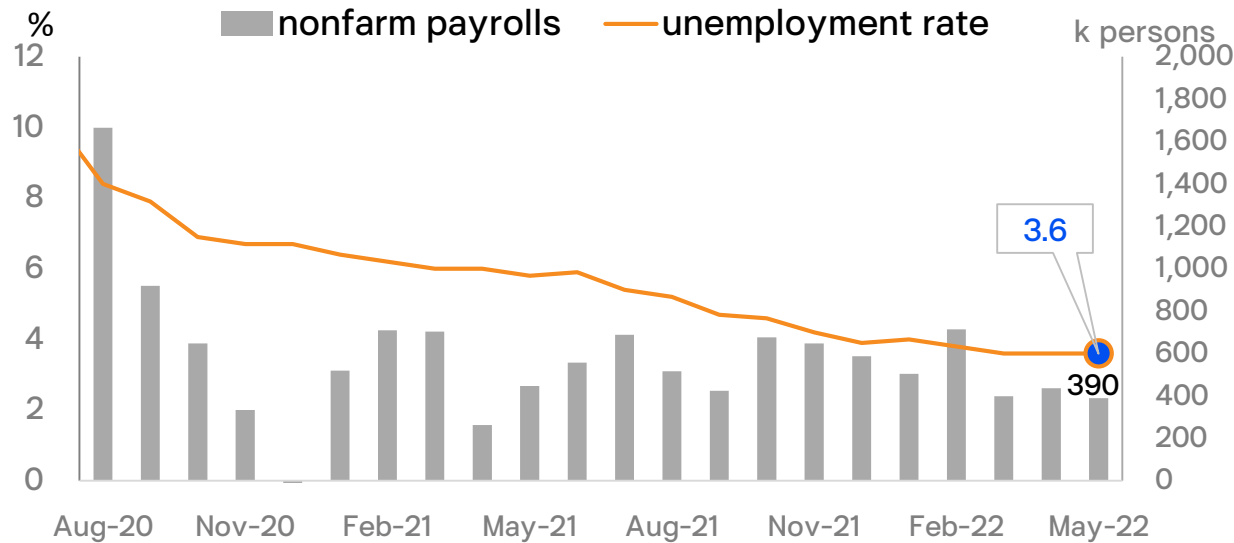
Exports from China rebounded as economy reopened



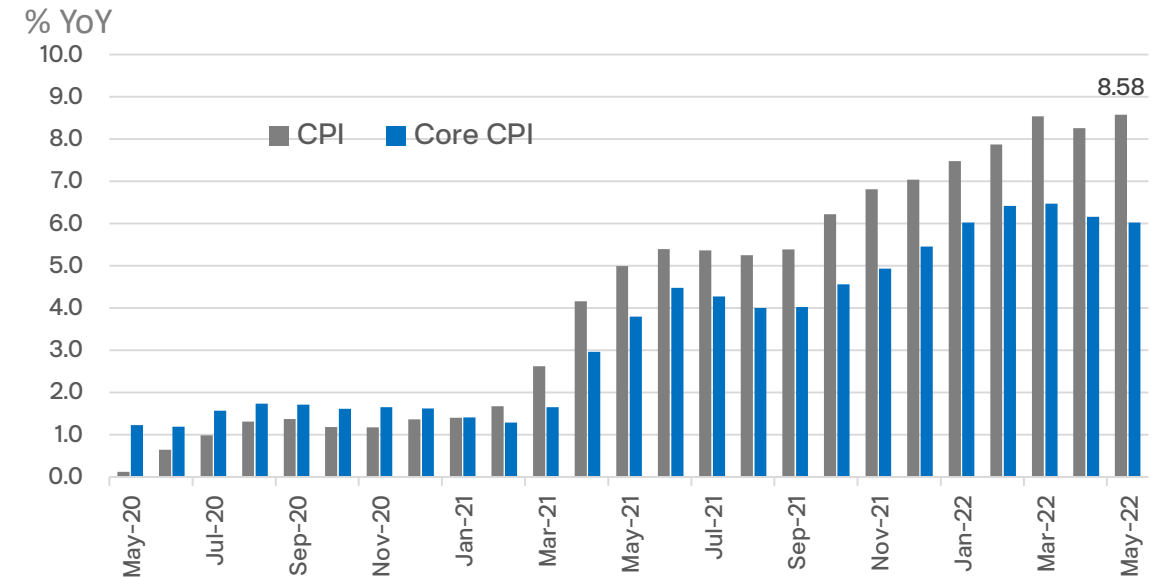
Source: CEIC and ttb analytics

U.S. inflation remained high, labor market and retail sales data support aggressive rate hike

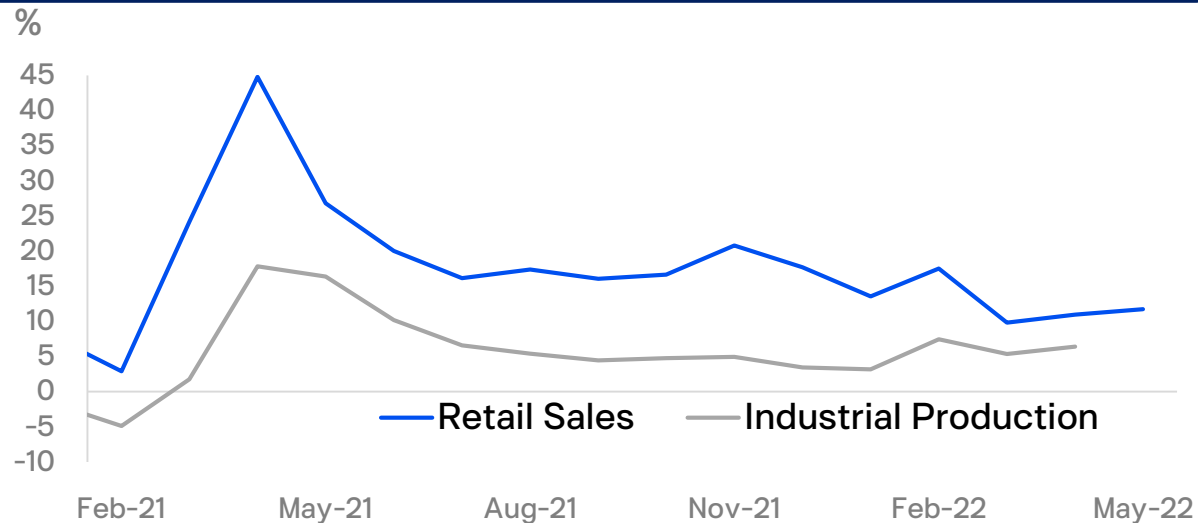
Nonfarm payrolls number remained strong in May



Inflation climbed due to rising prices of various goods



Retail sales growth continue to advance

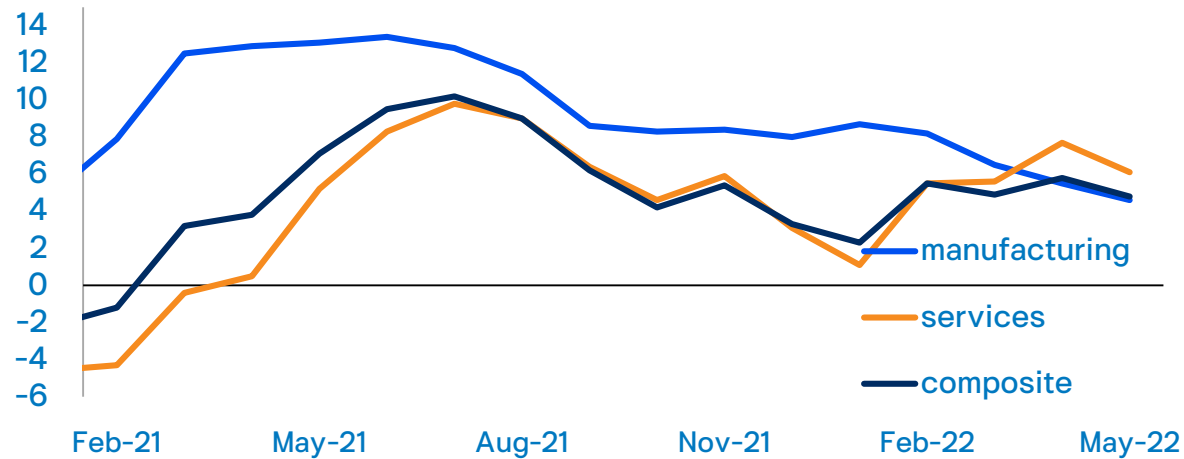


- In May, nonfarm payroll increased by 390,000 new jobs, exceeding market expectation. The numbers clearly showed strong improvement in U.S. labor market that would allow FED to aggressively hike in June. The unemployment rate remained at 3.6%
- Retail sales growth advanced in May, surprisingly, due to the rebound in automobile sales. Rising prices also partially affected the growth in retail sales. Excluding food and energy, core retail sales in April advanced as well.
- In April, price level started to taper. However, the CPI index in May displayed further increase in price level. May CPI reached 8.6%, the highest level in 41 years. Inflation remained high due to high energy and grocery prices in the United States. PCE rose 6.3% yoy in April, dropping from 6.6%, while core PCE rose 4.9% from 5.2% in March.

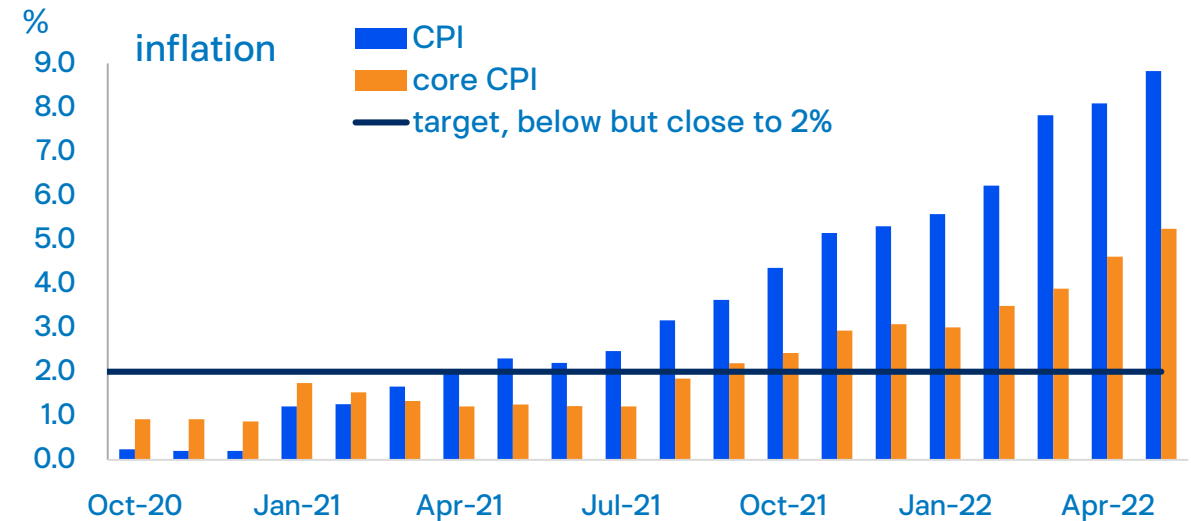
EU Manufacturing outlook deteriorated, energy price pushed Eurozone inflation

Service outlook returned as Omicron cases dropped

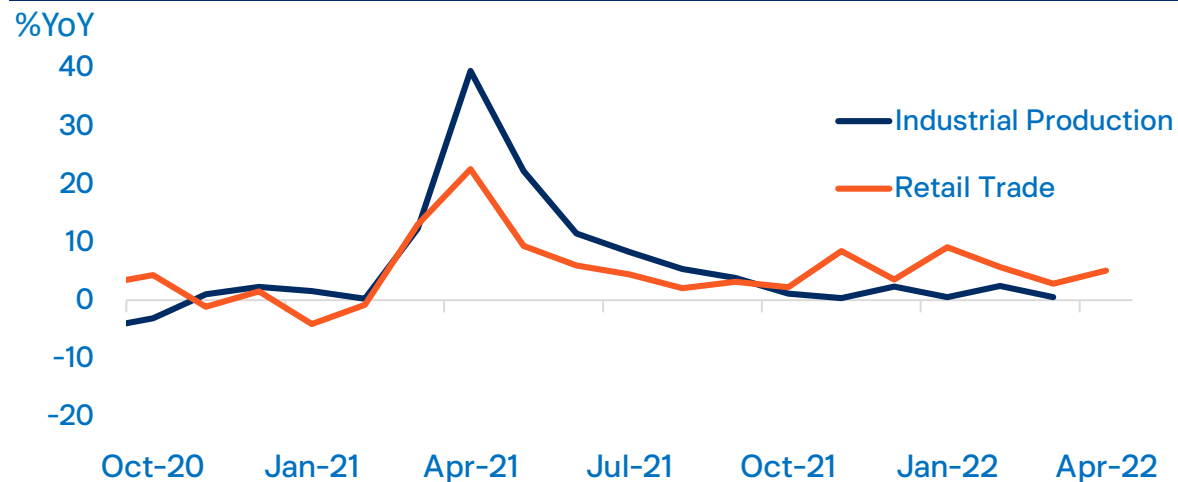
%MoM, deviations from 50, + expansion - contraction



Inflation spiked to historic high



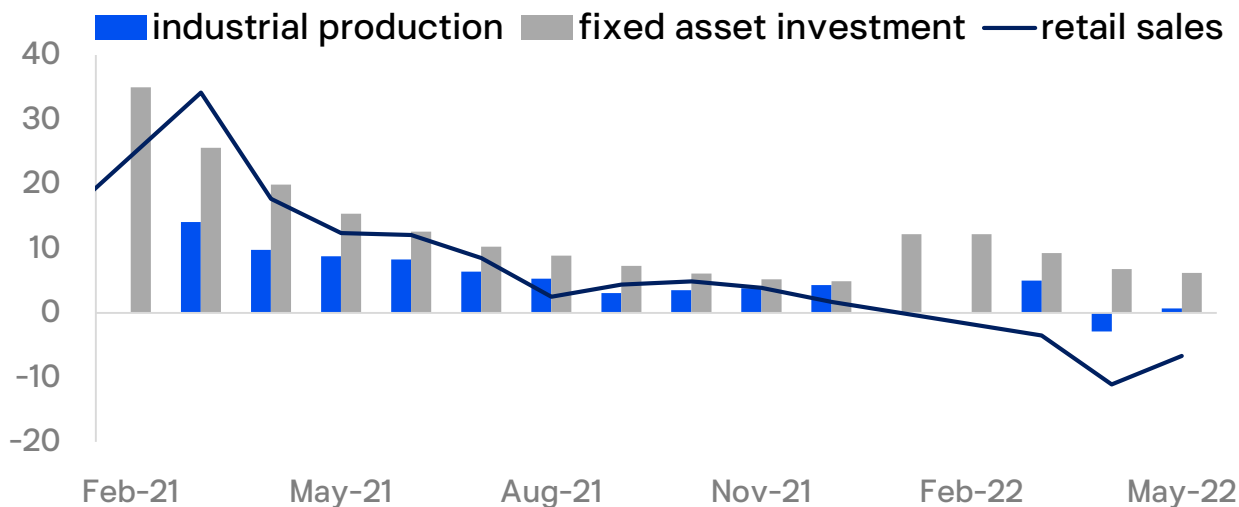
Retail rebounded in January



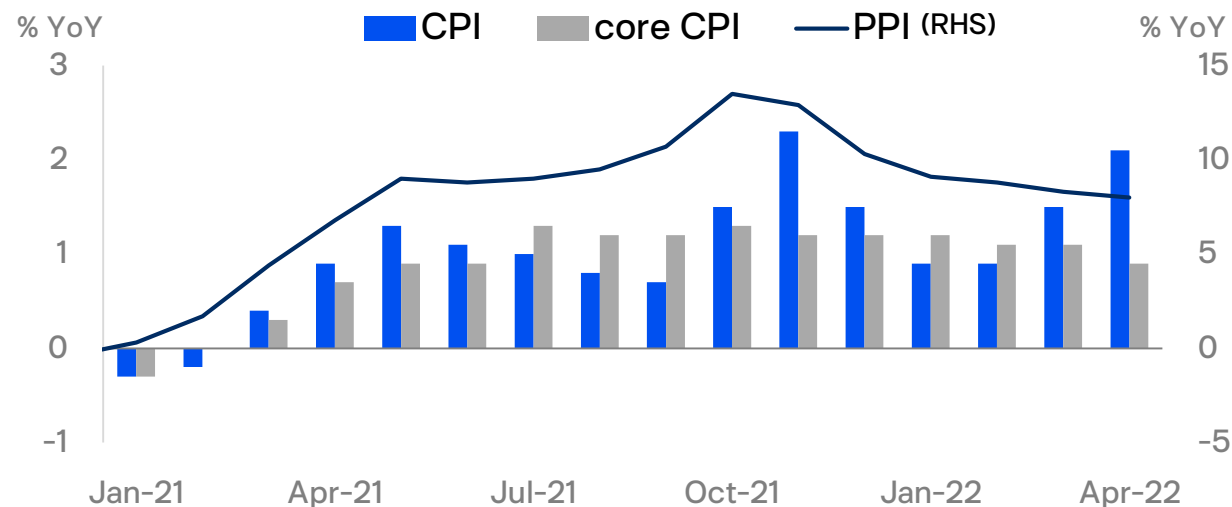
- In May, manufacturing sector faced higher pressure from supply chain disruption and higher energy cost. Service outlook decreased due to high prices of goods.
- European Union inflation continued to grow significantly 8.8% in May due to food and energy price. Core inflation increased from last month to 5.2%. EU faces highest inflation in decades, ECB stated its intent to raise interest rate for the first time in the decade in July to combat high inflation.
- Retail trade recovered slightly in April, despite rising prices pressured purchasing powers. Retail trade rebounded 5.1% in April while industrial production remained flat at 0.6%.

China's economy rebounded in May from Reopening, retail sales still contracted

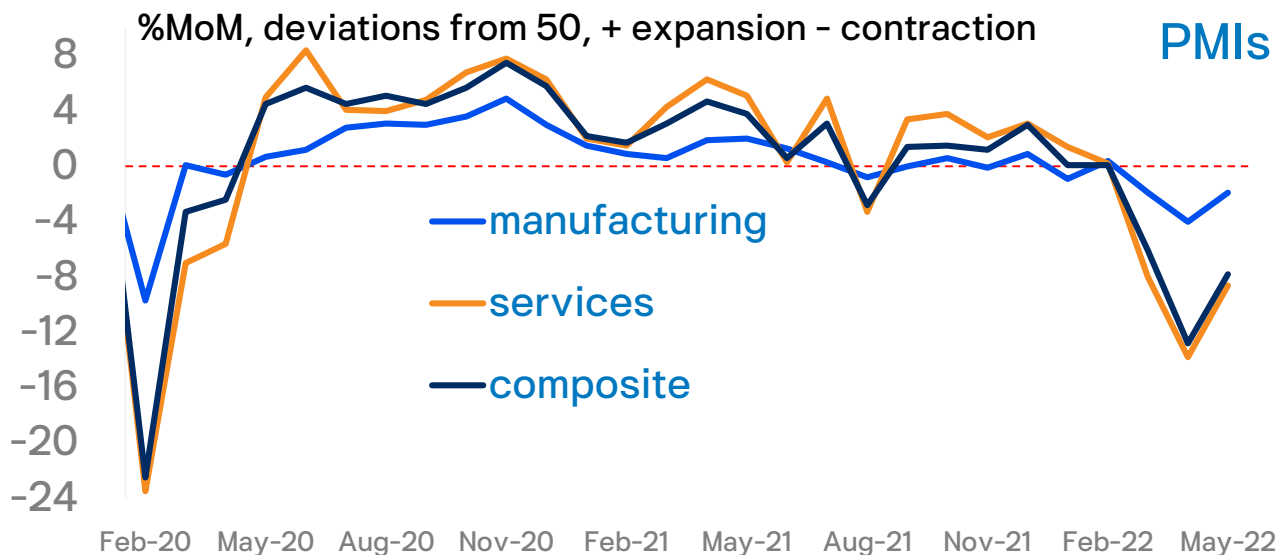
Production returned as the economy reopened



Inflation spiked in April from energy price



China PMIs showed rebounding economic outlook

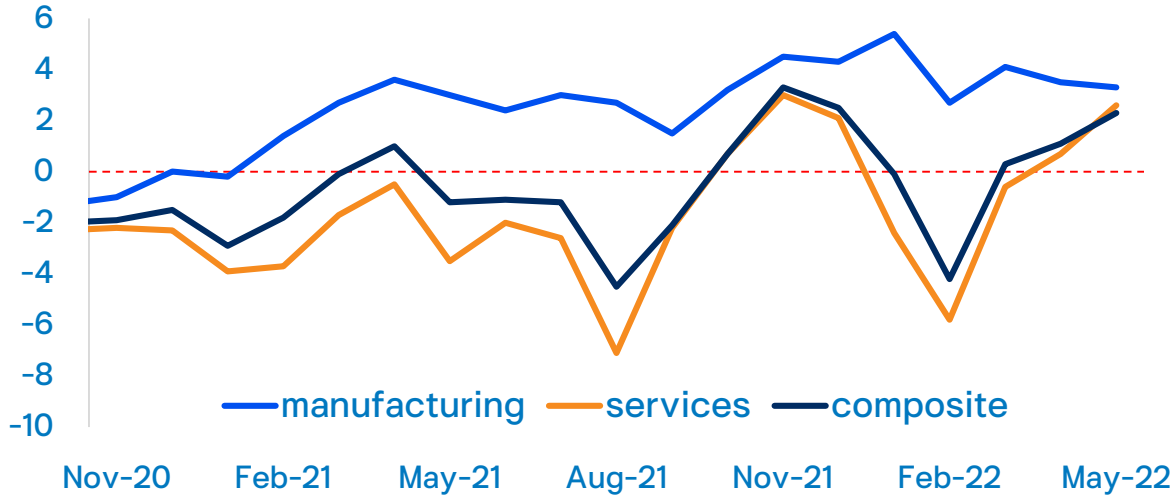


- China's retail and factory activity rebounded as the government relaxed COVID-19 lockdowns measures in May. However, since the government still strict to Zero-Covid policy, Chinese economy remains at risk to future lockdowns. May's PMI in both manufacturing and service sectors are still in the contraction zone but showed solid improvements.
- Overall economic activities returned as the economy reopened. Retail sales in may, despite still remained in a contraction zone at -6.7%, improved from April which shrank 11.1%. Industrial production improved to expand slightly at 0.2% while fixed asset investment dropped but remained positive at 6.2%
- Chinese officials stressed the importance of balancing Covid-19 controls and economic growths. The government plans to roll out economic stimulus plan in the second half of the year.

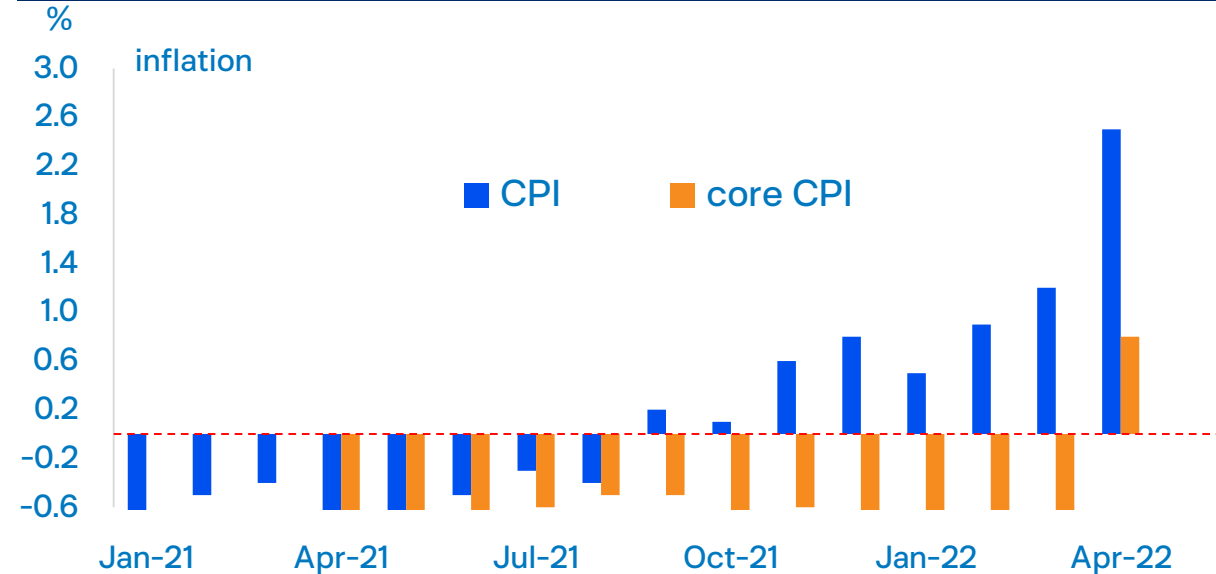
Japan's inflation spiked from imported energy prices, industrial production contracted

Service outlook continued to recover

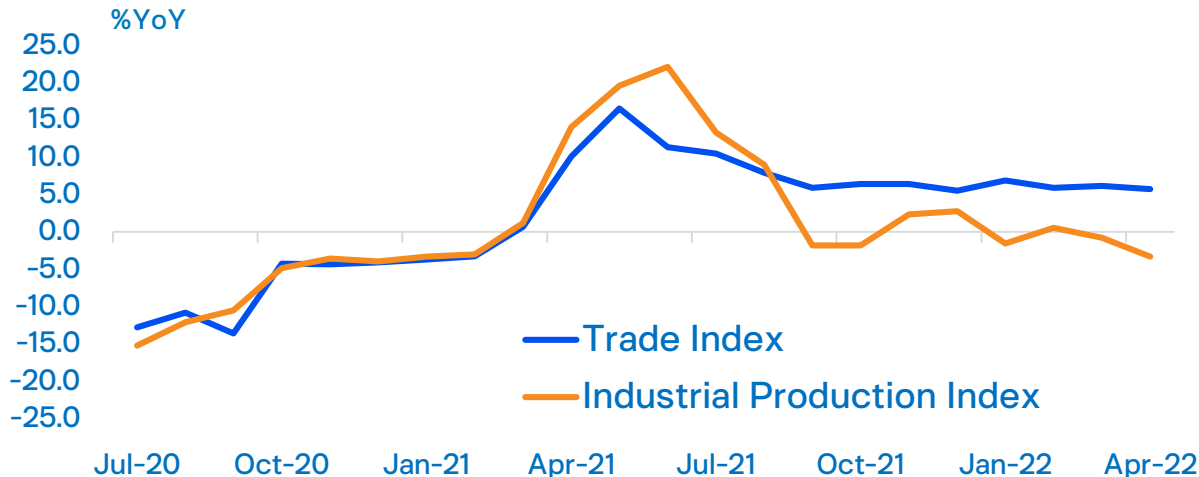
%MoM, deviations from 50, + expansion - contraction



Japan's inflation spiked from energy price



Trade remained stable while production expanded



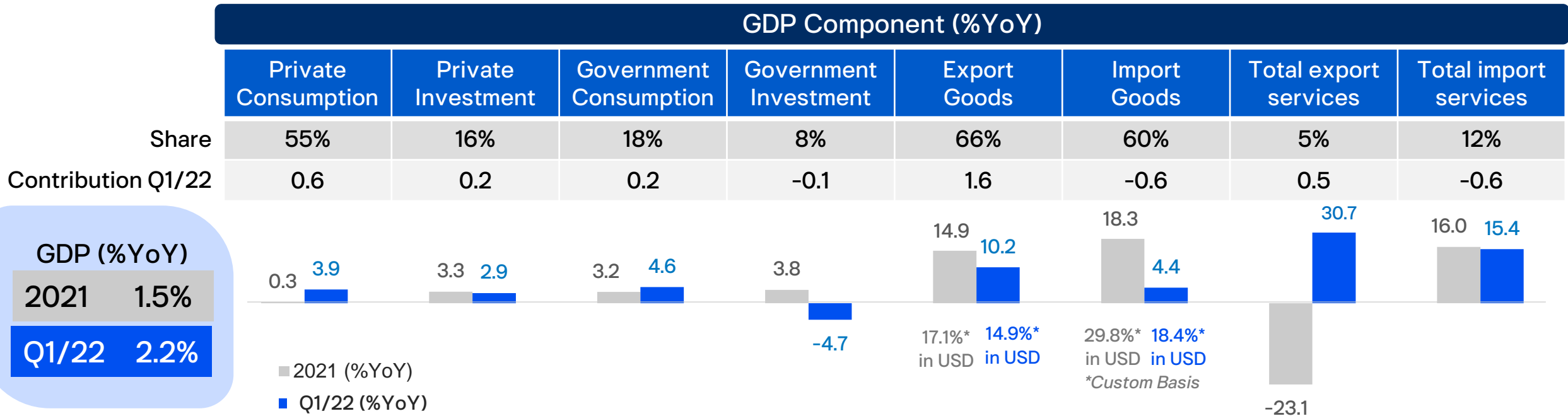
- Service outlooks rebounded further in May due to easing government measure. Impacts from supply chain disruption and higher material prices started to show in the manufacturing sector. The composite PMI continued to advance.
- The Bank of Japan continued its monetary policy ultra-loose, despite historically weak Japanese yen, Bond outflows continued. Inflation spiked in April, reaching above 2%, due to high energy price. Inflation expanded highest in seven years while core CPI also expanded 0.8%, highest since 2019.
- Trade stabled from last month. Trade index rose 5.7%. However, industrial production continued to contract by 3.4%

PART 2

Thai Economy

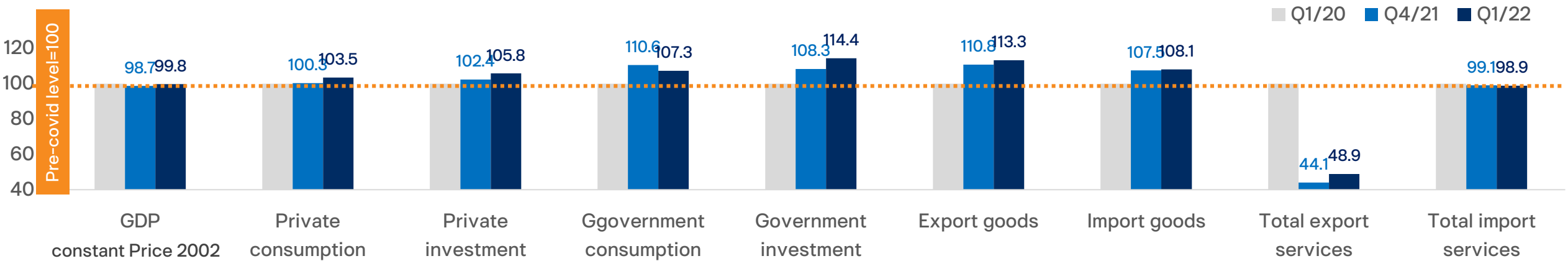


GDP Q1/2022: Thai economy slowly recovered from last year



GDP (%YoY)
2021 1.5%
Q1/22 2.2%

Comparison to Pre-Covid Q1/20



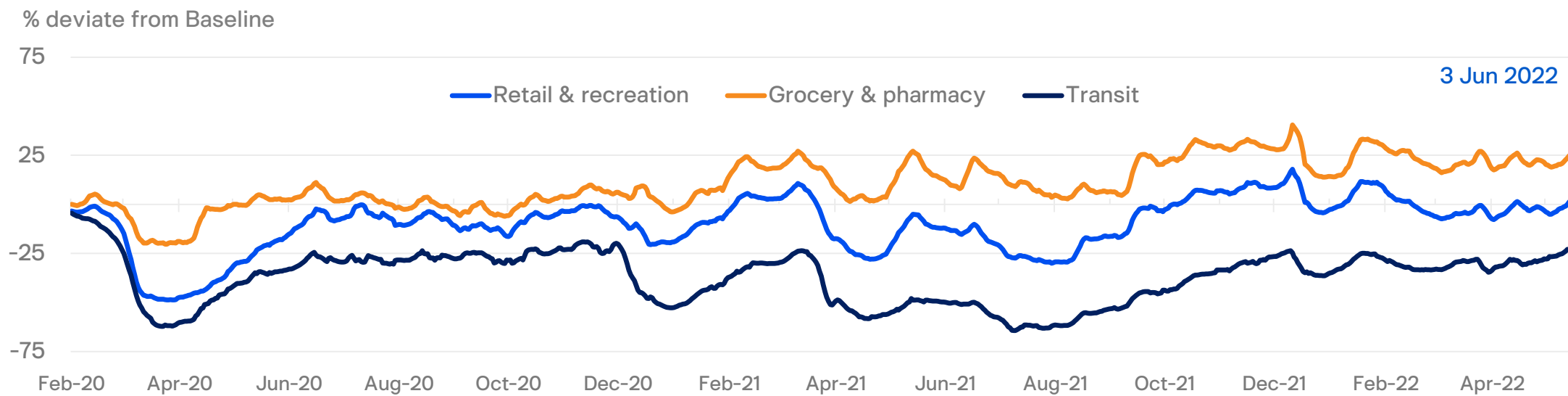
Source: NESDC and ttb analytics

Apr22: Thai economy's been in a recovery phase but world economy and living costs dented outlook

Coincident Economic Index (sa)

		Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Production	Coincident Economic Index (sa)	98.1	99.8	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.8	99.0	98.1	99.0	99.9	100.5	100.7	100.7	100.9	100.9	100.7
	Import Volume index (exclude Gold)	94.5	103.6	102.2	102.5	107.9	103.2	106.7	111.4	103.3	105.6	101.4	113.4	104.9	107.4	112.0	108.9
	Manufacturing Production Index	97.6	97.2	99.5	98.8	99.0	99.0	93.2	88.9	96.2	98.5	99.7	102.8	99.5	99.6	99.4	99.4
	Gross Value Added Tax at 2000 price (Million baht)	43,564	57,610	58,800	50,942	54,136	55,219	53,915	54,590	52,803	55,036	61,730	57,219	57,008	58,252	58,694	58,701
C	Sales Benzene, Gasohol & Diesel Index	81.8	99.8	107.2	88.3	81.8	87.5	74.9	70.4	80.0	86.6	91.8	102.7	98.3	95.7	89.0	96.0
	VAT Hotel & Restaurant Index	27.0	36.4	38.3	20.2	18.9	28.2	21.5	21.1	29.1	36.8	45.1	48.1	38.3	48.8	48.7	51.0
I	Imports of Capital Goods at 2010 price (Million USD)	3,701.2	4,125.8	4,030.6	3,993.4	3,878.6	4,016.7	4,054.9	4,107.7	4,036.0	4,003.2	3,952.2	3,992.1	4,089.8	3,898.5	3,917.1	3,817.8
	Domestic Machinery Sales at 2010 price (Million THB)	77,142	78,657	80,714	82,151	82,576	84,090	81,826	76,116	83,698	84,934	84,269	83,454	86,475	85,892	84,677	85,905

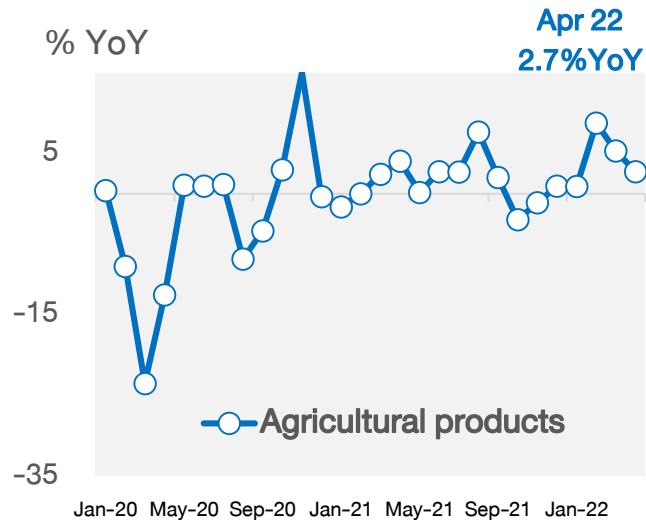
Google Mobility Report



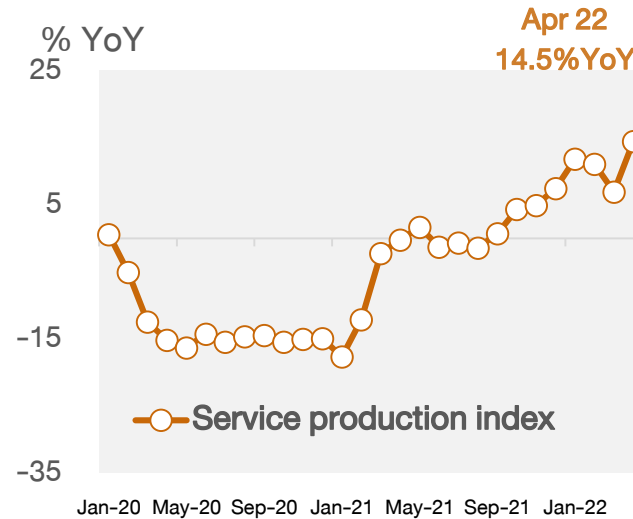
Source: Bank of Thailand, Google mobility report and ttb analytics

Manufacturing production declined, while Services activities rose in April 2022

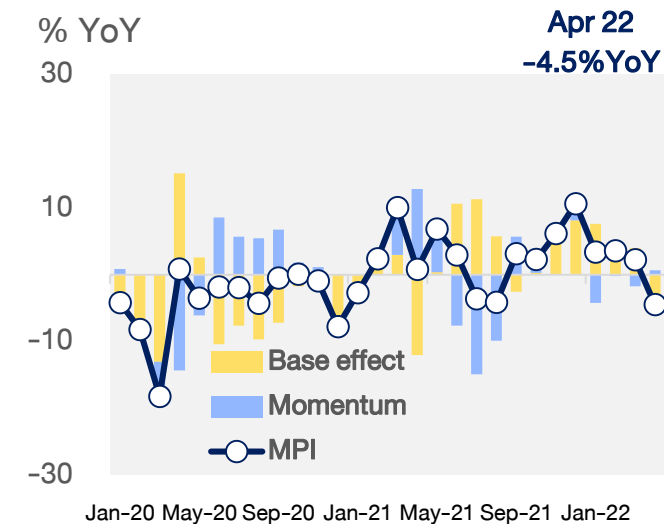
Agriculture



Services



Manufacturing



Service Production Index

	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Service Production Index	82.3	81.4	87.1	82.6	82.9	83.1	83.9	84.2	87.4	86.4	89.3	93.9	92.0	90.4	93.2	94.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	90.7	90.8	92.5	92.8	94.5	95.6	94.8	93.6	95.4	97.7	99.5	100.6	101.9	103.3	105.3	105.6
Transportation and storage	62.6	64.0	70.4	63.2	64.2	64.4	61.8	60.2	62.4	63.4	65.3	70.3	67.9	66.9	72.2	71.3
Accommodation and food service activities	11.4	14.8	17.9	11.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.8	8.0	20.2	30.4	27.9	28.0	29.1	32.7
Information and communication	100.1	87.7	114.2	99.6	108.4	102.7	95.8	110.3	116.3	98.8	108.8	121.5	112.4	99.7	117.6	110.5
Financial and insurance activities	96.7	97.2	99.7	93.7	96.3	97.5	96.4	97.0	97.5	95.1	95.4	97.0	94.9	94.8	97.1	91.1
Real estate activities	105.0	101.2	102.0	93.5	97.4	99.3	116.7	116.4	121.3	121.1	128.1	133.9	124.5	124.9	124.8	118.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	97.5	94.7	113.9	102.3	101.8	106.1	102.7	97.9	105.4	111.4	112.9	125.1	119.8	107.3	126.7	118.0
Administrative and support service activities	72.2	72.3	83.7	76.8	76.6	79.2	86.6	71.1	80.3	73.5	81.0	85.1	81.9	76.7	89.4	82.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.5	98.2	107.4	103.6	102.2	99.4	102.8	107.9	113.8	105.7	101.0	106.5	105.0	100.3	94.7	114.2

Regarding Industrial production, the drops were in Metals, Computer & Electronics and Furniture

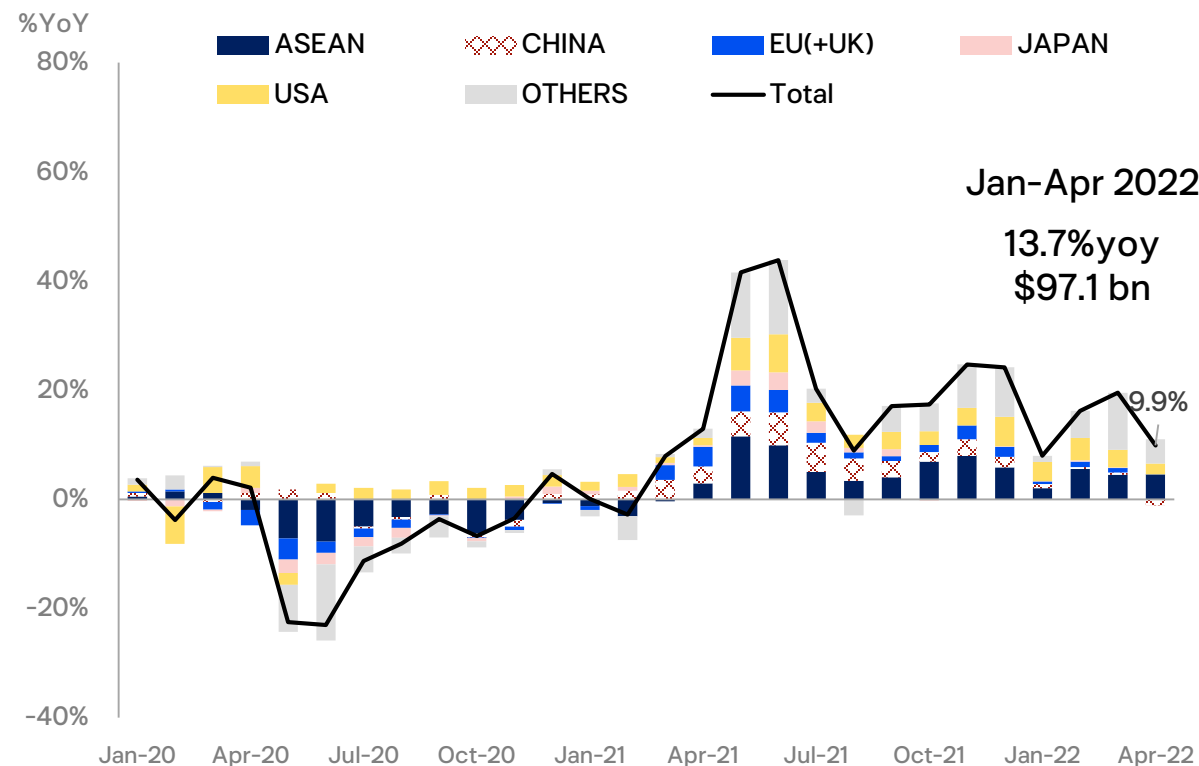
Manufacturing Production Index

Contribution	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Food products (16.2%)	0.0	-1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-1.6	-2.4	0.6	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.1
Beverages (3.8%)	0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.9	1.3	0.0	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Tobacco products (0.5%)	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Textiles (1.6%)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wearing apparel (1.9%)	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Leather products (0.9%)	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Paper products (2.9%)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Coke and refined petroleum products (9.6%)	-1.0	-1.7	-1.1	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.2
Chemicals (8%)	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	-2.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.2
Pharmaceutical products (1.2%)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rubber and plastics products (8.9%)	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.8
Other non-metallic mineral products (5.5%)	-0.1	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Basic metals (3.6%)	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Fabricated metal products (1.9%)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Computer and electronic products (8.9%)	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7
Electrical equipment (3%)	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery and equipment (2.7%)	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Motor vehicles (13.9%)	-0.5	0.6	0.9	36.4	21.6	13.3	5.0	-1.0	-0.7	0.7	-0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7
Other transport equipment (1.1%)	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Furniture (1.5%)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Others (2.4%)	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
MPI (%YoY)	-2.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	6.8	3.0	-3.6	-4.1	3.2	2.3	6.2	10.7	3.4	3.6	2.3	-4.5

In 2022,Thai exports remain in a recovery path despite new Omicron Variant outbreak

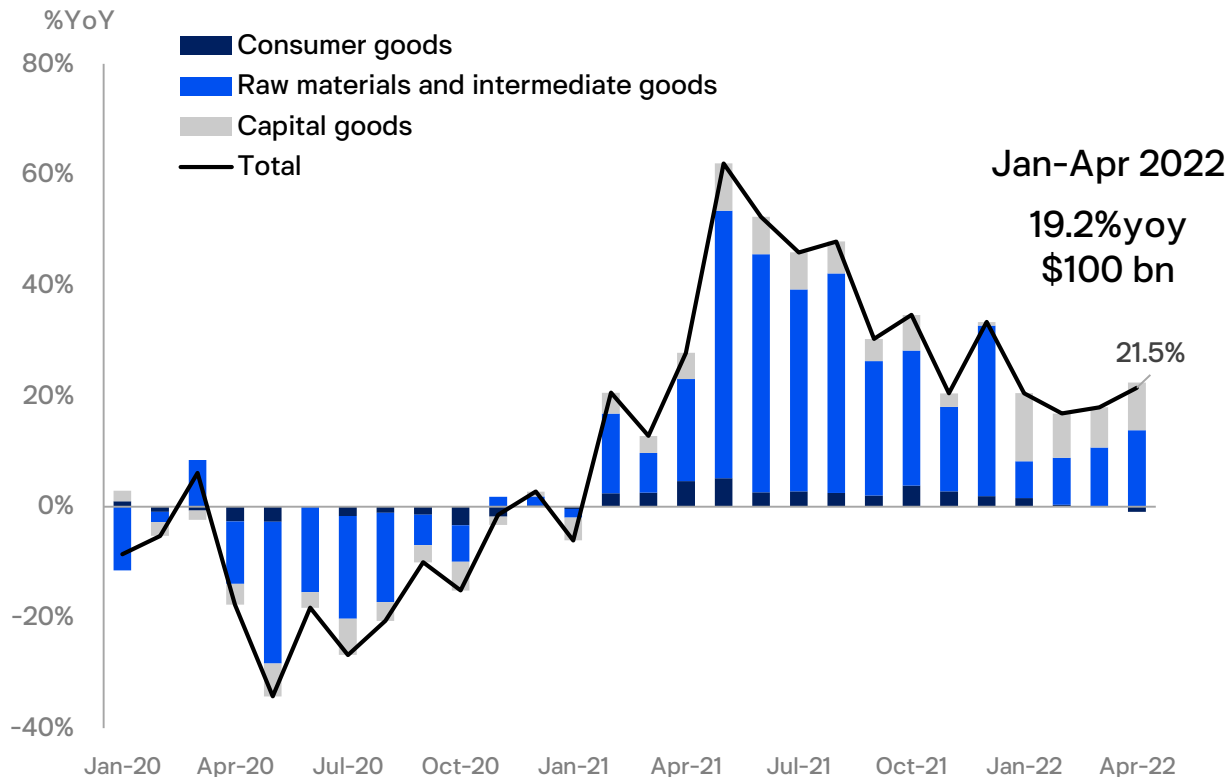


Exports value by destination*



	2019	2020	2021	2022F
Total export growth	-2.6% \$246 bn	-5.9% \$232 bn	17.1% \$271 bn	7.0% \$291 bn

Imports value by groups*



	2019	2020	2021	2022F
Total import growth	-4.8% \$236 bn	-12.7% \$206 bn	29.8% \$268 bn	11.0% \$287 bn

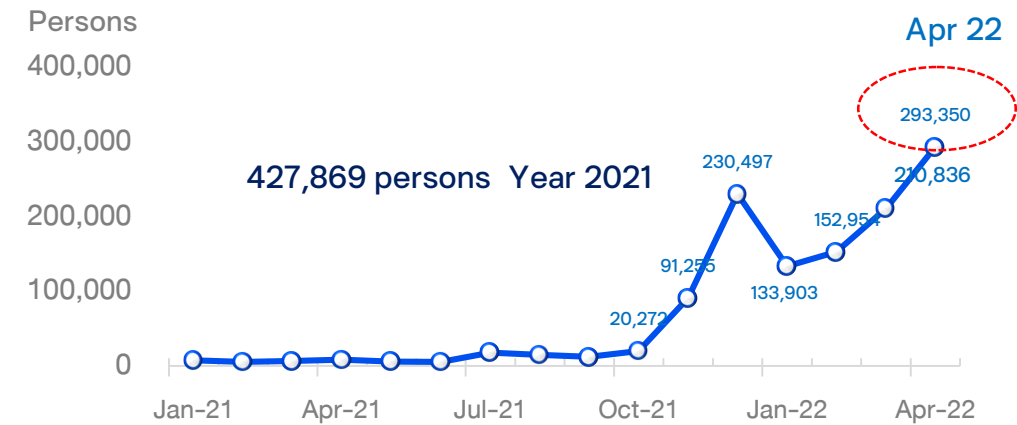
- Jan-Apr 2022, Thai exports grew by 13.7 %yoy to \$97.1 billion, while imports rose by 19.2% to \$100 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of \$2.85 billion.

Export by Country (%yoy)

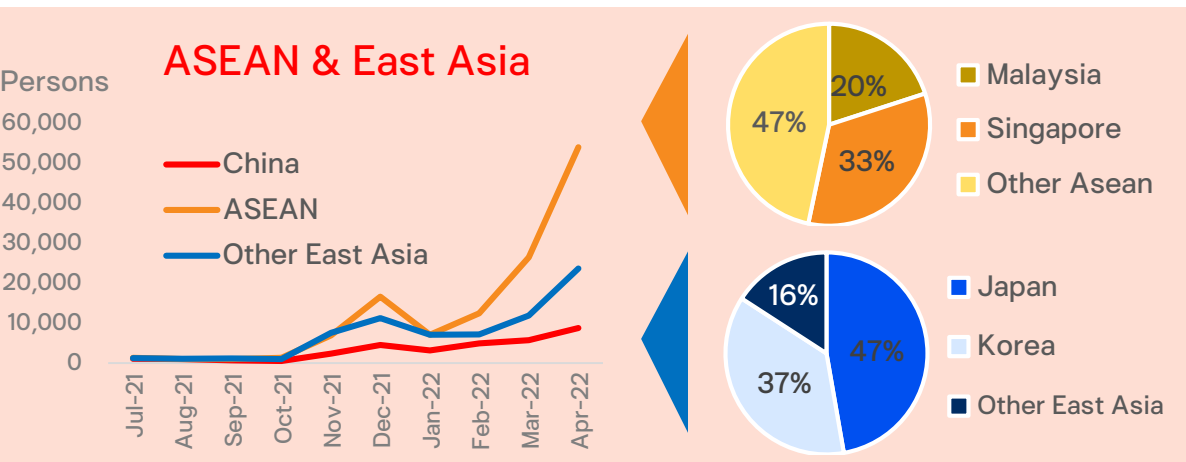
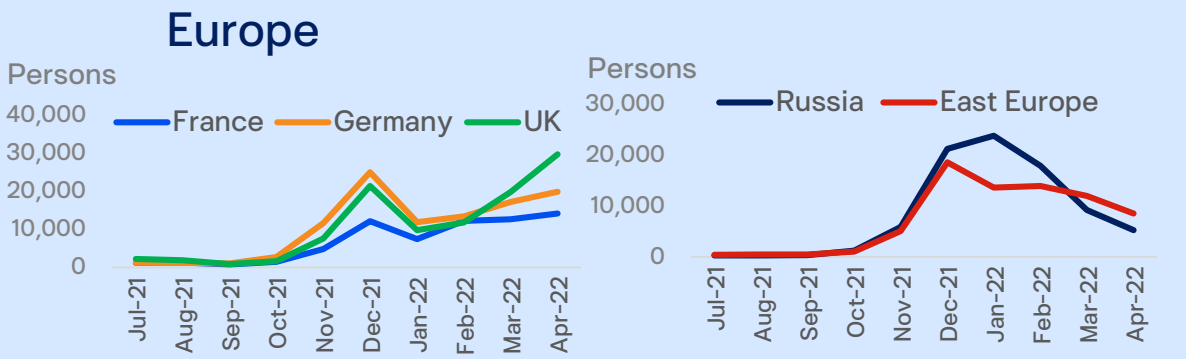
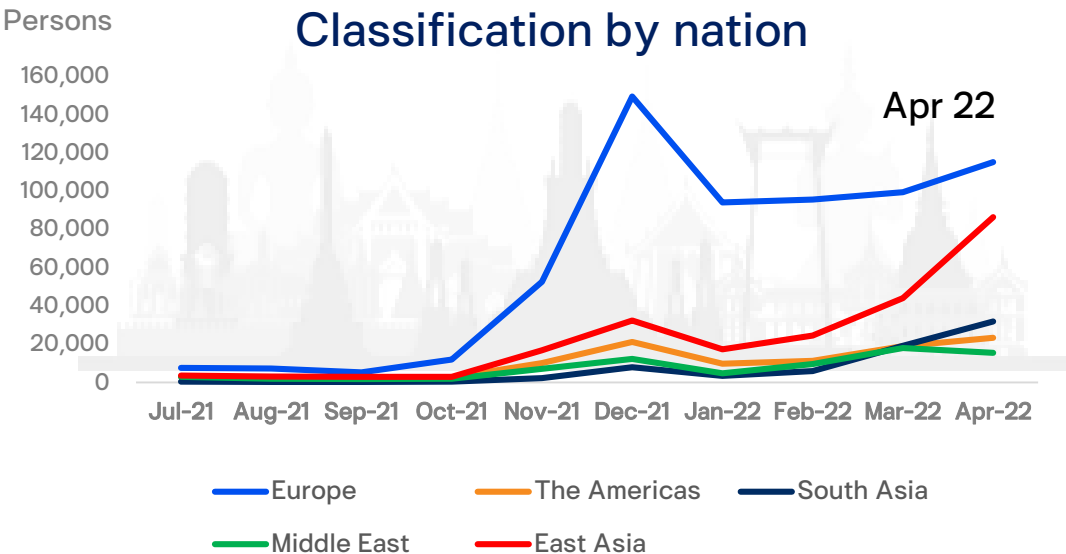
Country	Y2021	2022F	<----- Projection ----->	
			2022F H1	2022F H2
Total	17.1%	7.0%	9%	5.4%
USA	21.7%	9.6%	17%	3%
EU	21.4%	4.9%	6%	4%
ASEAN	14.8%	11.5%	14%	9%
Middle East	22.9%	9.7%	18%	1%
Japan	9.3%	4.2%	0%	8%
Australia	11.3%	0.0%	-4%	4%
China	25.0%	4.2%	-3%	11%

- Export Projection for full year 2022 is at 7.0% while the first half of the year growth is expected at 9% and second half is at 5.4%
- The YOY growth rate is expected to show less digits during the second half of the year due to a strong growth base last year.

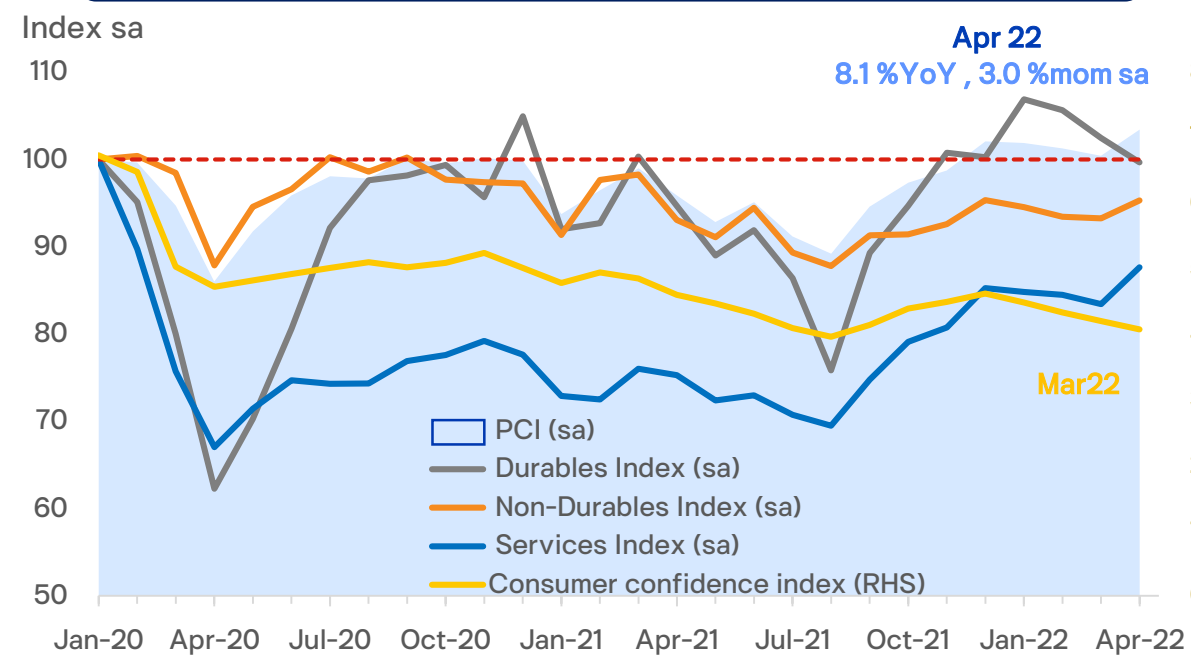
Total Foreign Tourist Inbounds



- As of April 22, foreign tourist significantly improved after Thai government eased border entry restriction. The major group came from Europe, of which France, Germany and UK accounted for 55% of total European figure. Russia and East Europe declined after war began. Singapore, Malaysia and Japan was the main Asia contributors. Indian tourists increased after signed mutual Air Travel Bubble agreement.



Private Consumption (SA)

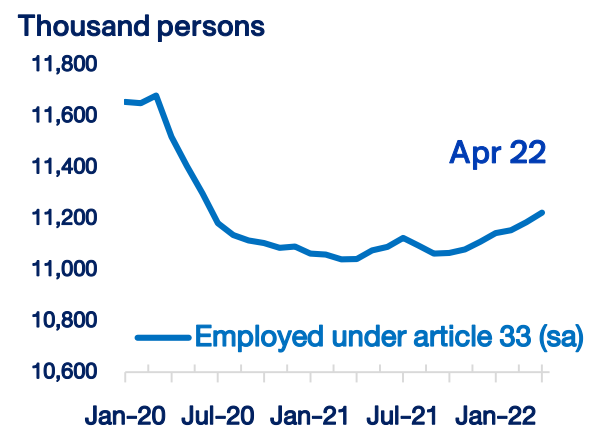


Retail Payment across different channel

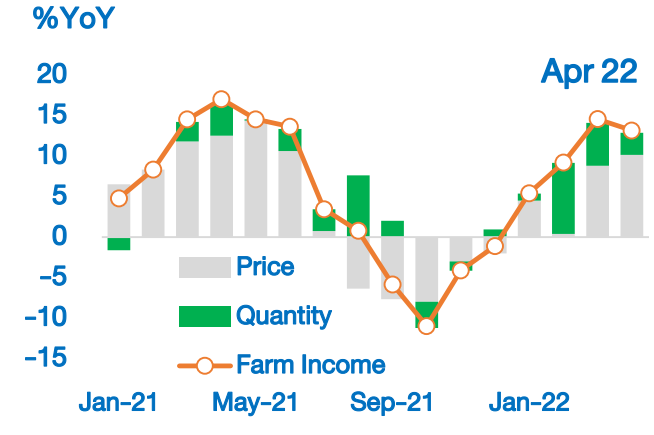


- Private consumption in April 22 strongly increased, partly contributed by a rise in services and non-durable goods after domestic new Omicron-infected cases started to decline and a recovery in tourism sector. Likewise, an increase in non-durable could be explained by a rise in retail sales of food and beverage categories.
- Employment improved and farm incomes recovered; however, confidence declined amid rising living cost.

Employment M33

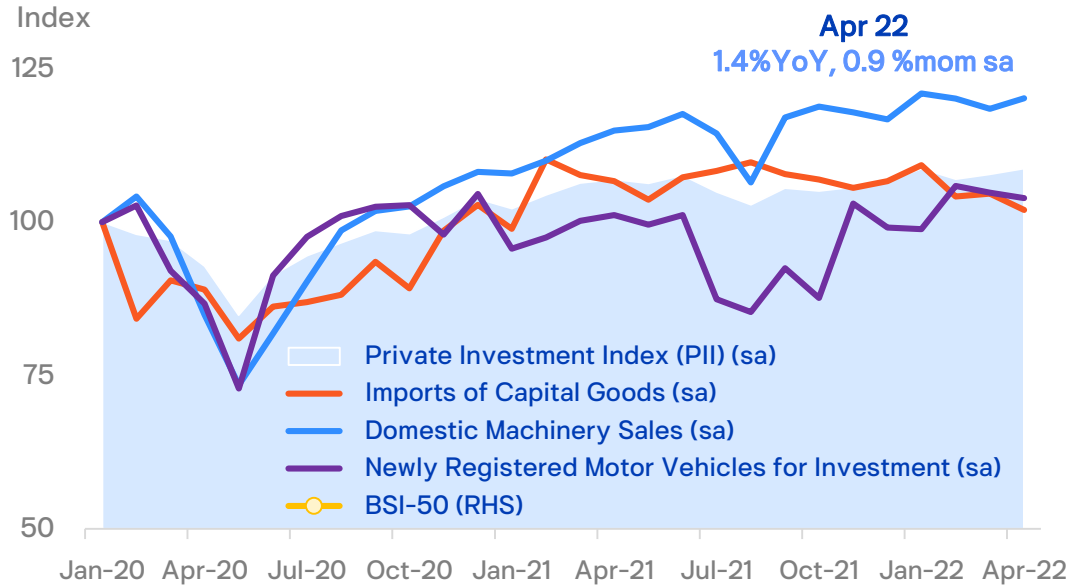


Farm Incomes



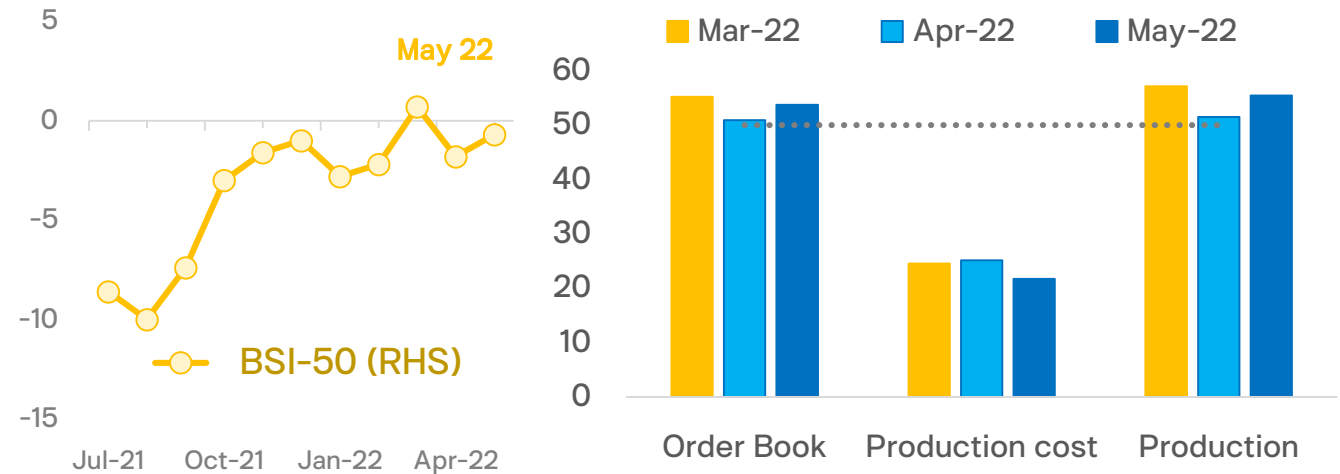
Private investment marginally rose in line with domestic machinery sales

Private Investment (SA)

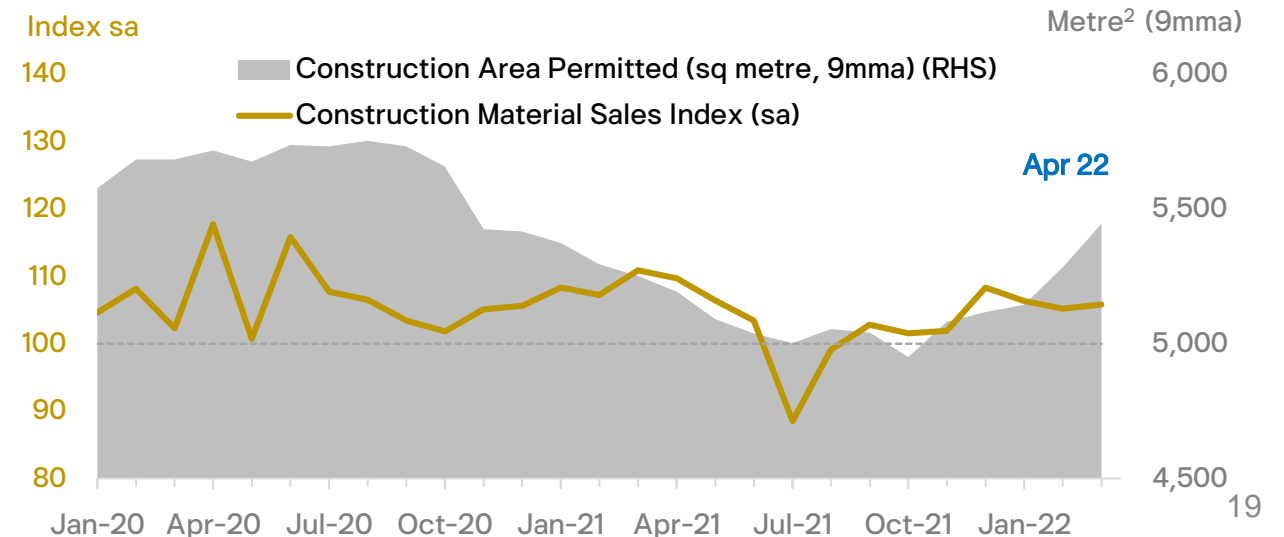


- Private investment marginally rose in line with domestic machinery sales. Meanwhile vehicles for investment and imports of capital goods declined. Business sentiment in May relatively stable due to improvement in order book and production activities. Only production cost dragged business sentiment.
- Construction material sales stabilized from last period but permitted construction areas rose considerably. Real estates sector has been in recovery cycle, especially those low-rises in suburban area and condominium in BKK.

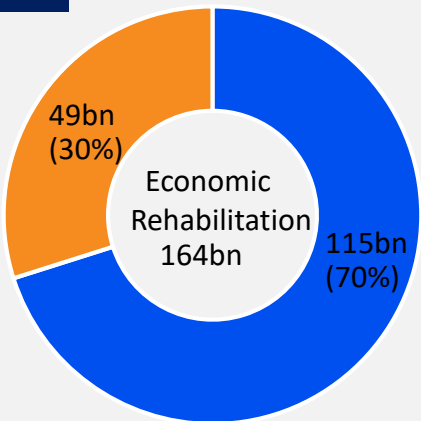
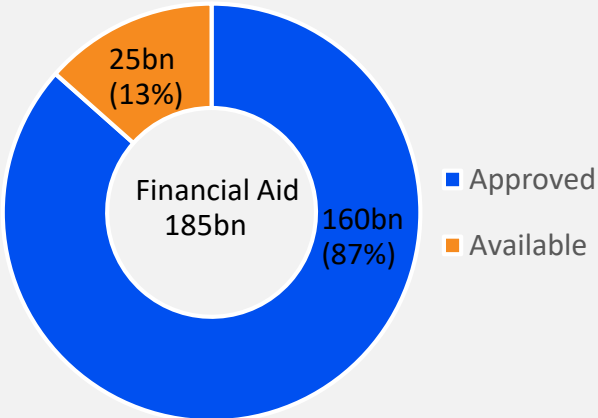
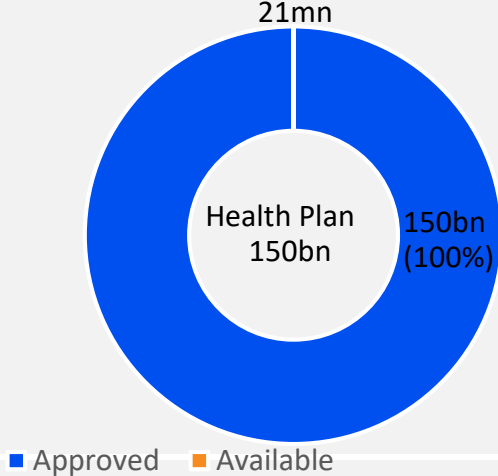
Business Sentiment Index



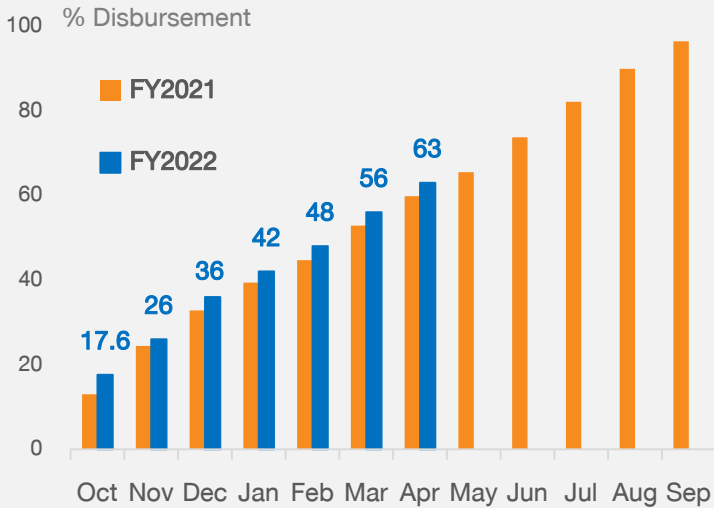
Construction sector (SA)



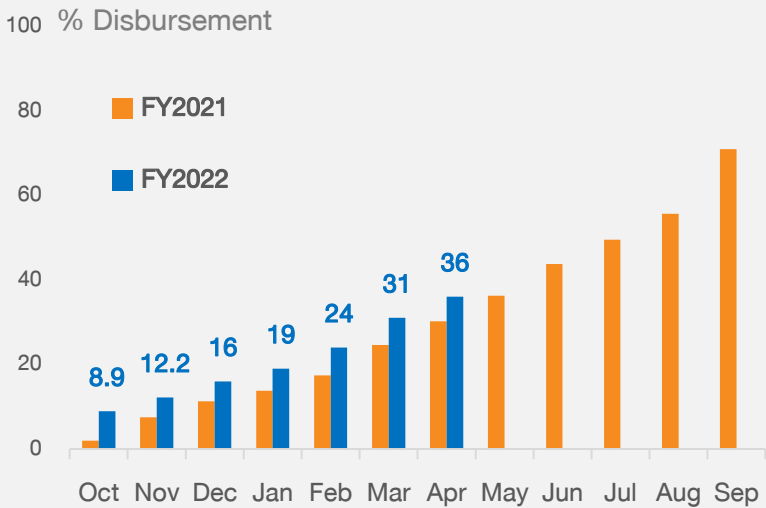
Progress on 500 billion Worth of Covid Stimulus Package by Purpose
(as of May2022)



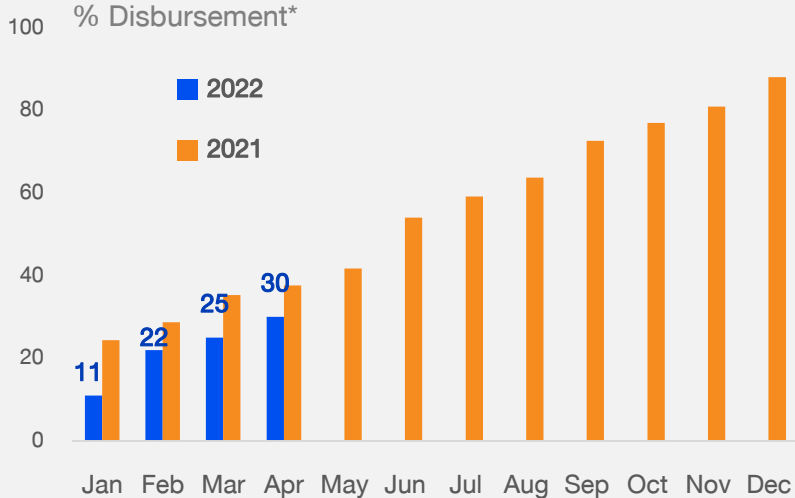
Current Expenditures(FY22) : 1,564bn



Public Investment Expenditures(FY22) : 220bn



State Owned Enterprise Investment : 100bn



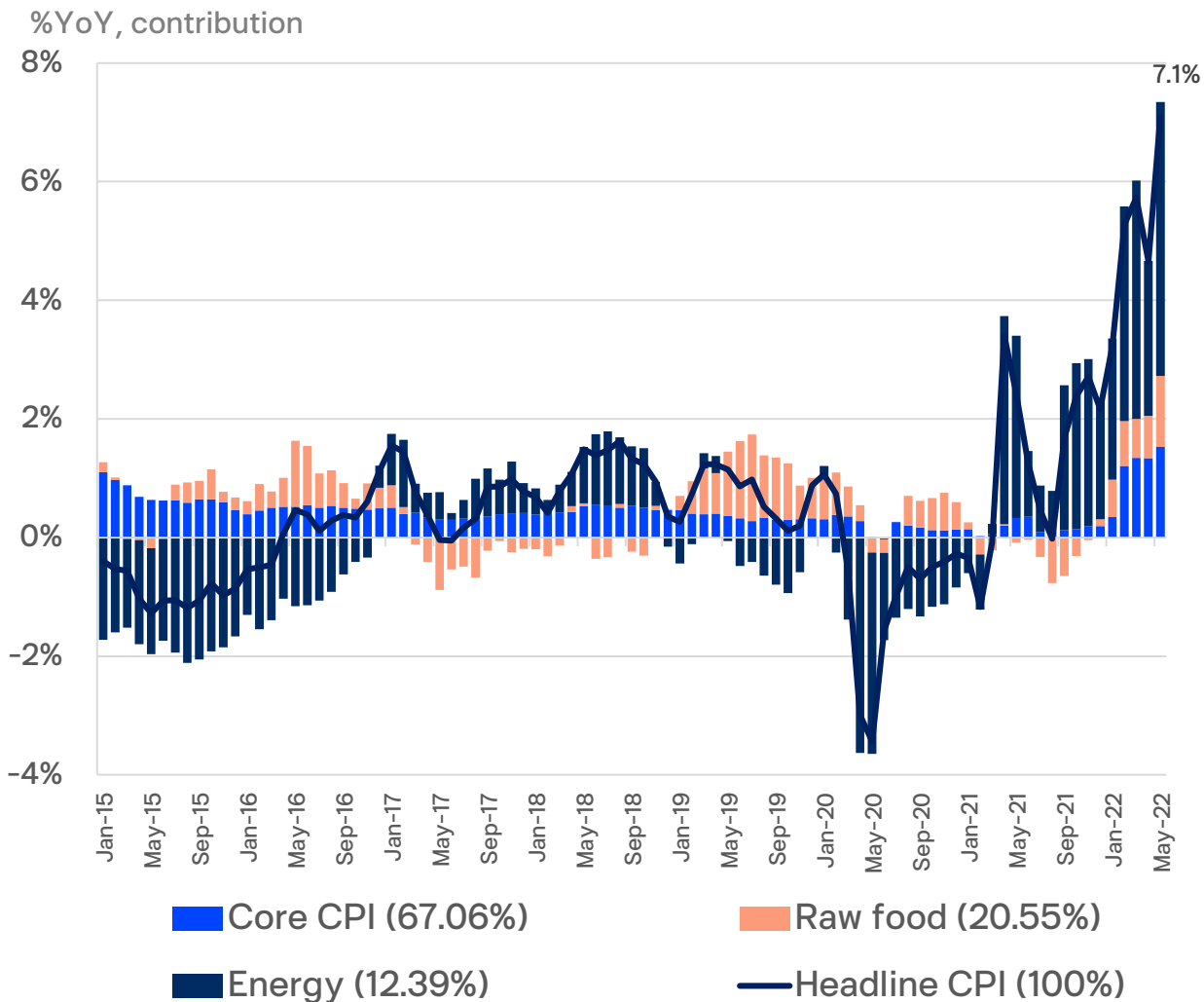
Source: NESDC, FPO, SEPO and ttb analytics

* Accumulated disbursement /Full year Plan

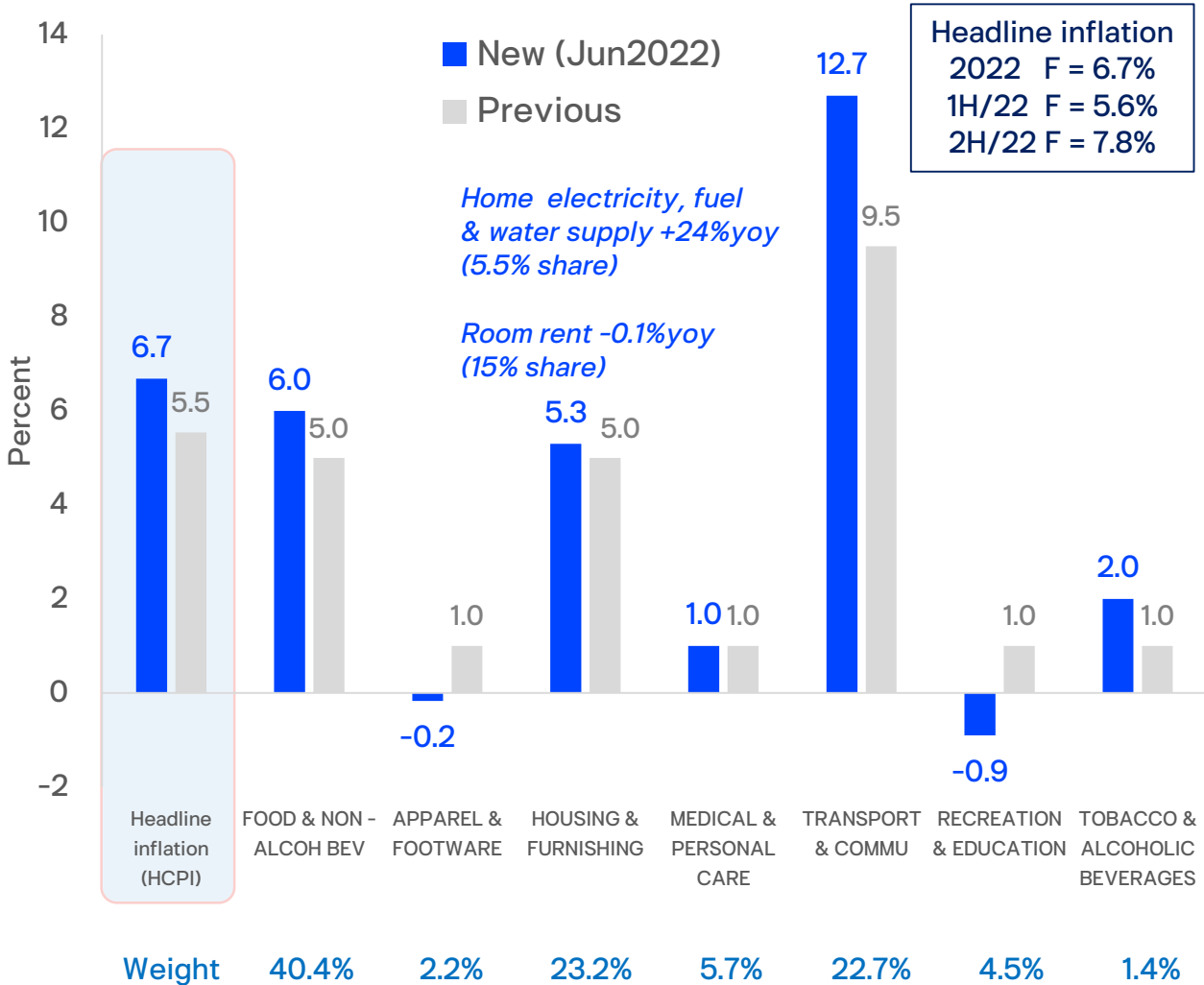
Inflation forecast 2022 rises due to energy and raw food prices



Contribution to headline inflation

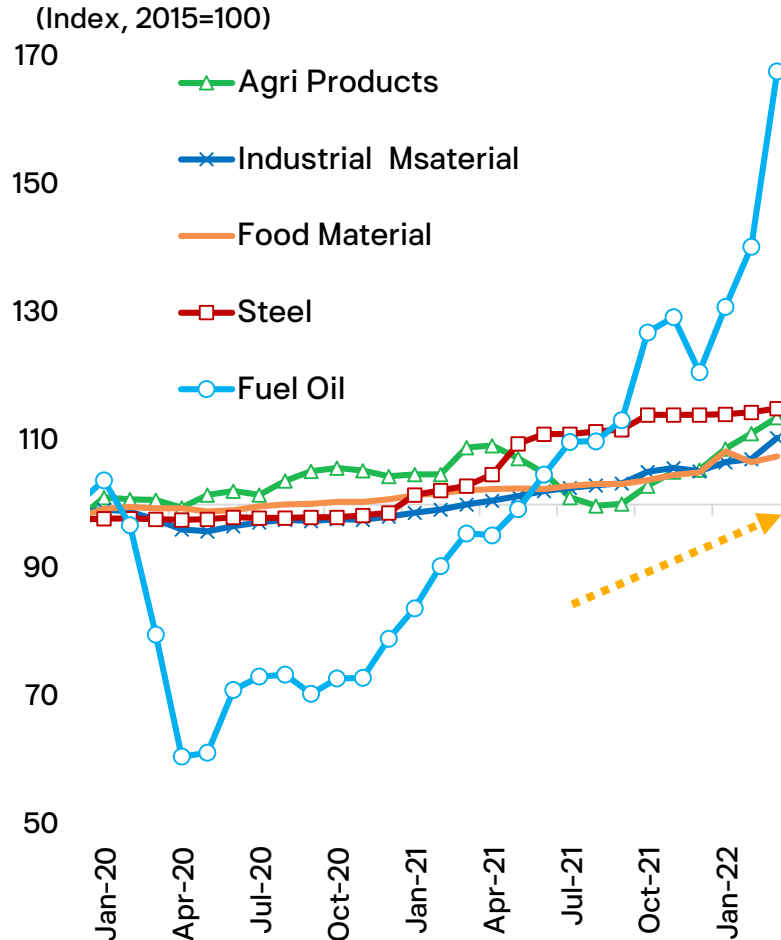


Headline inflation 2022 Forecast (JUNE 2022)



Industry Impact from High Raw Material Price

Producer Price Index



Source: Ministry of Commerce, NESDC (I-O Table 2015) and ttb analytics

%Raw Material Price Change

Cost	Y2021	Y2022F
Fuel oil	39.8%	33.1%
Steel	11.3%	5.4%
Agri.Products	1.8%	8.1%
Industrial Material	4.9%	5.0%
Food Material	3.2%	5.0%

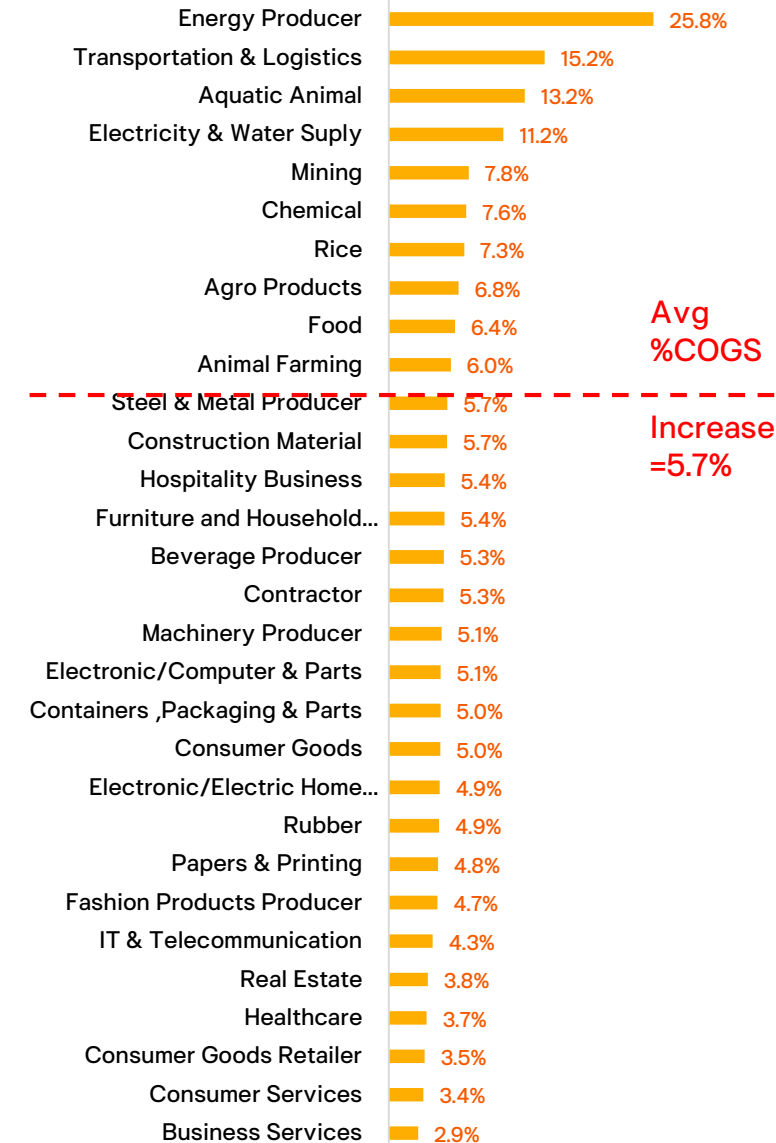
Projection

Calculated Cost impact

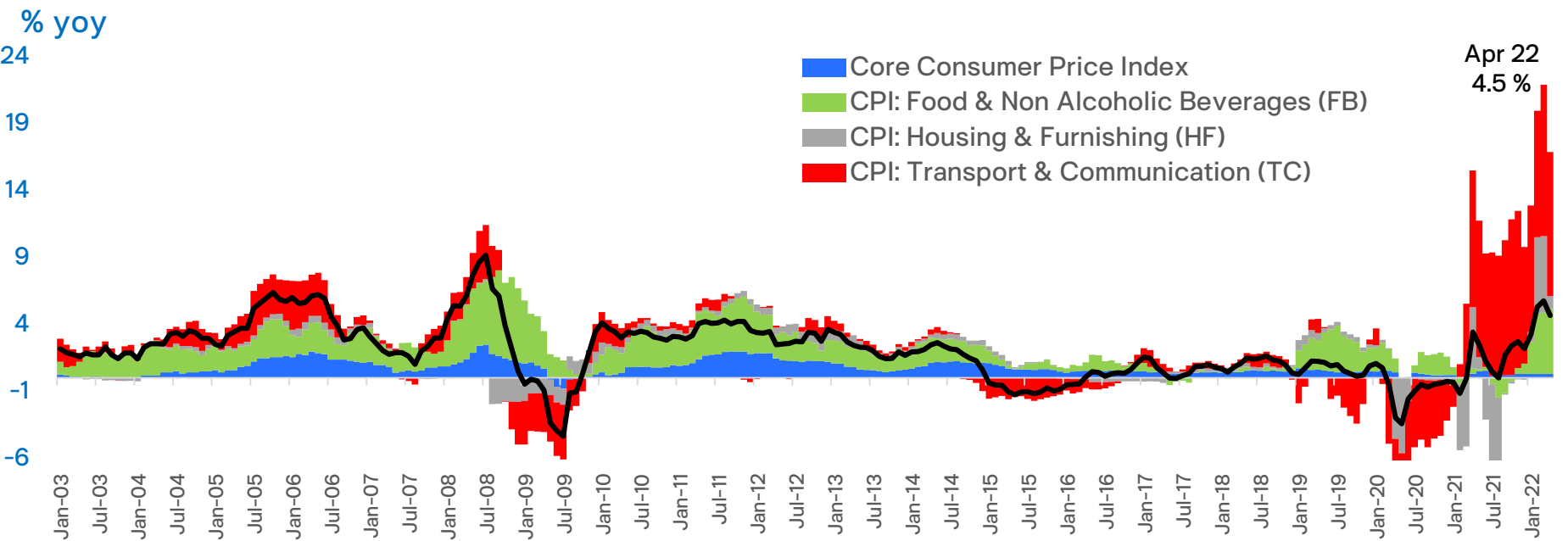
$$\begin{matrix} \text{\%usage of} \\ \text{input} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Price} \\ \text{Change} \end{matrix}$$

(Cost Structure from Input-Output Table 2015) (from 2022 price change projection)

% Cost of Goods Sold Increase 2022F



Thailand's inflation 2022

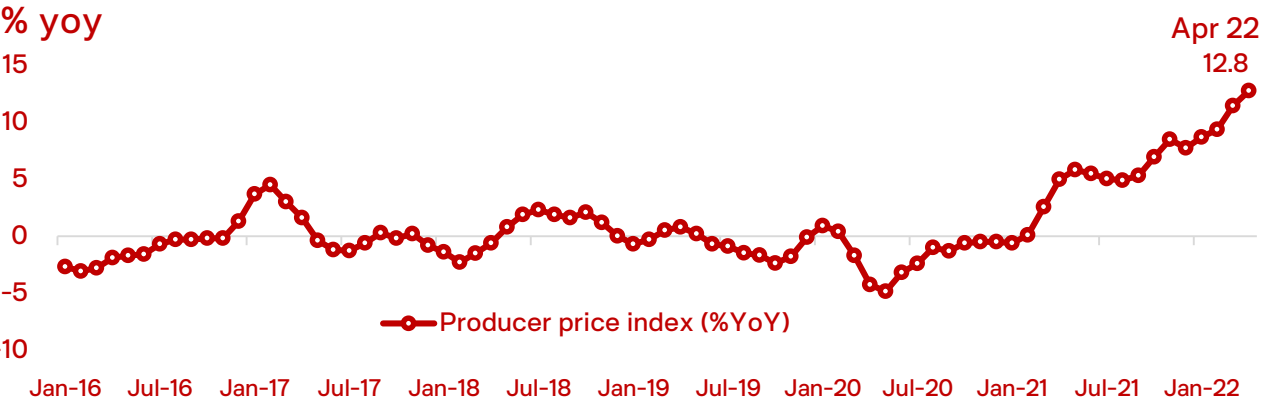


(%YoY)	Apr-22
Headline inflation	4.5
Core (67.1%)	2.0
Raw Food (20.6%)	3.5
Energy (12.4%)	21.1

Dubai oil price 2022



Producer price index

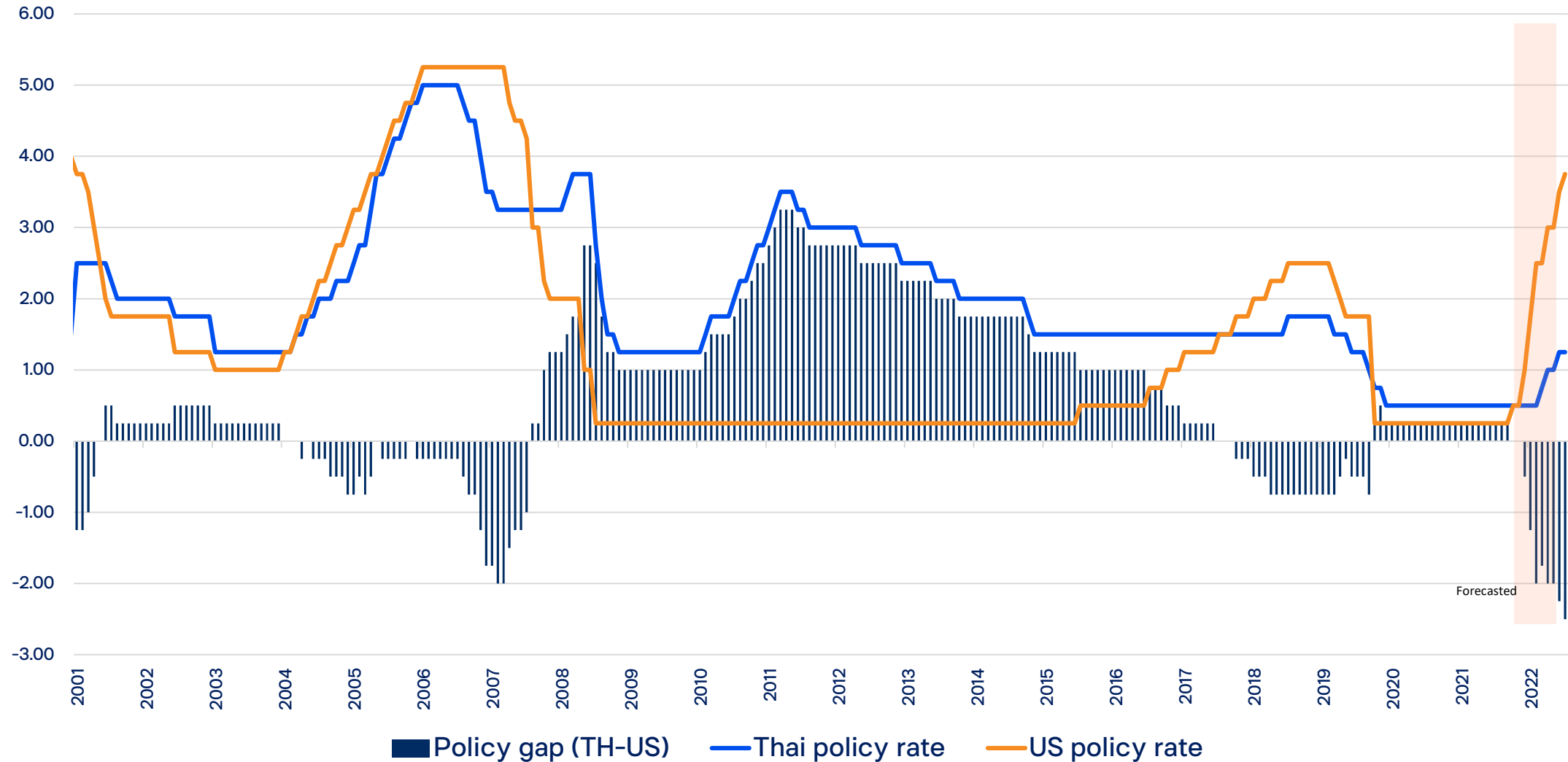


PART 3

Financial Market

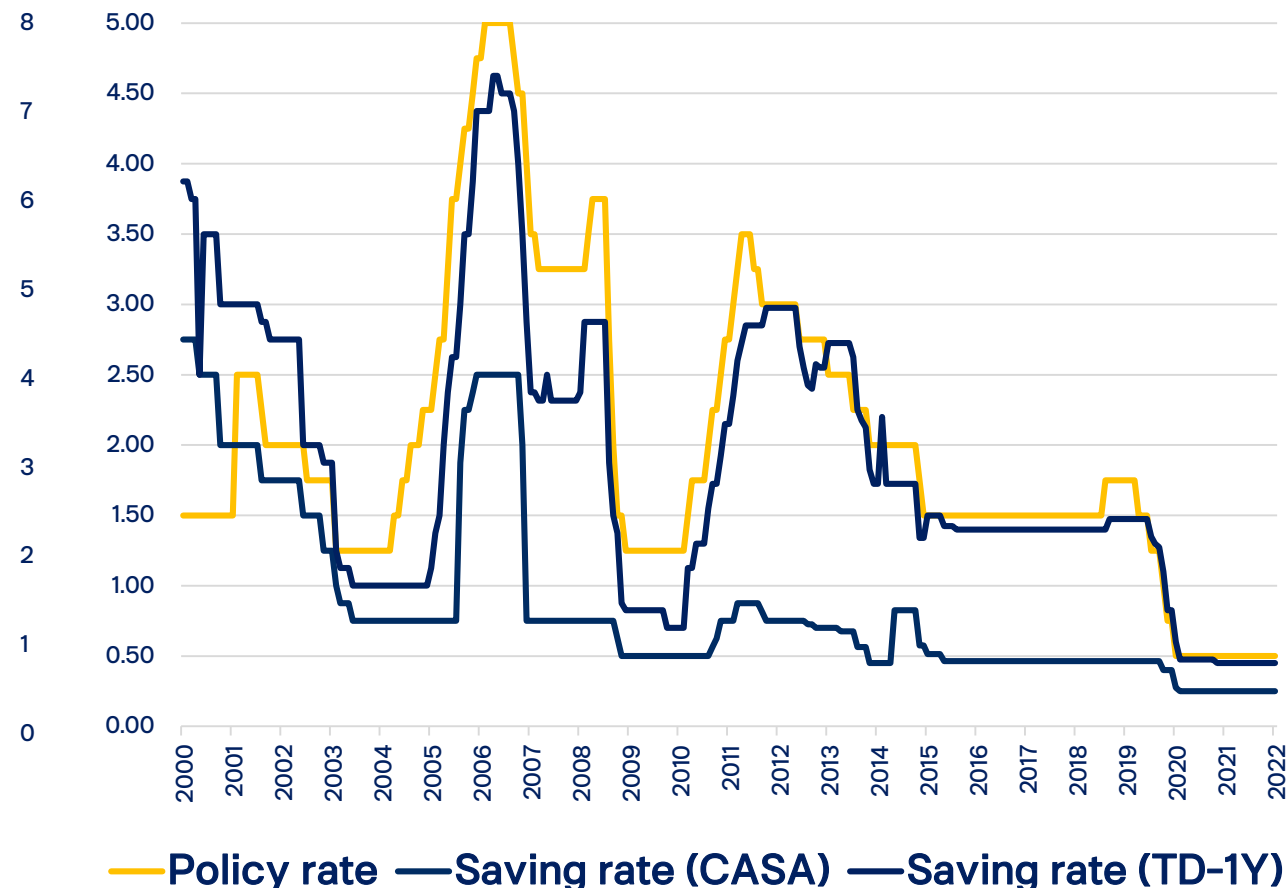
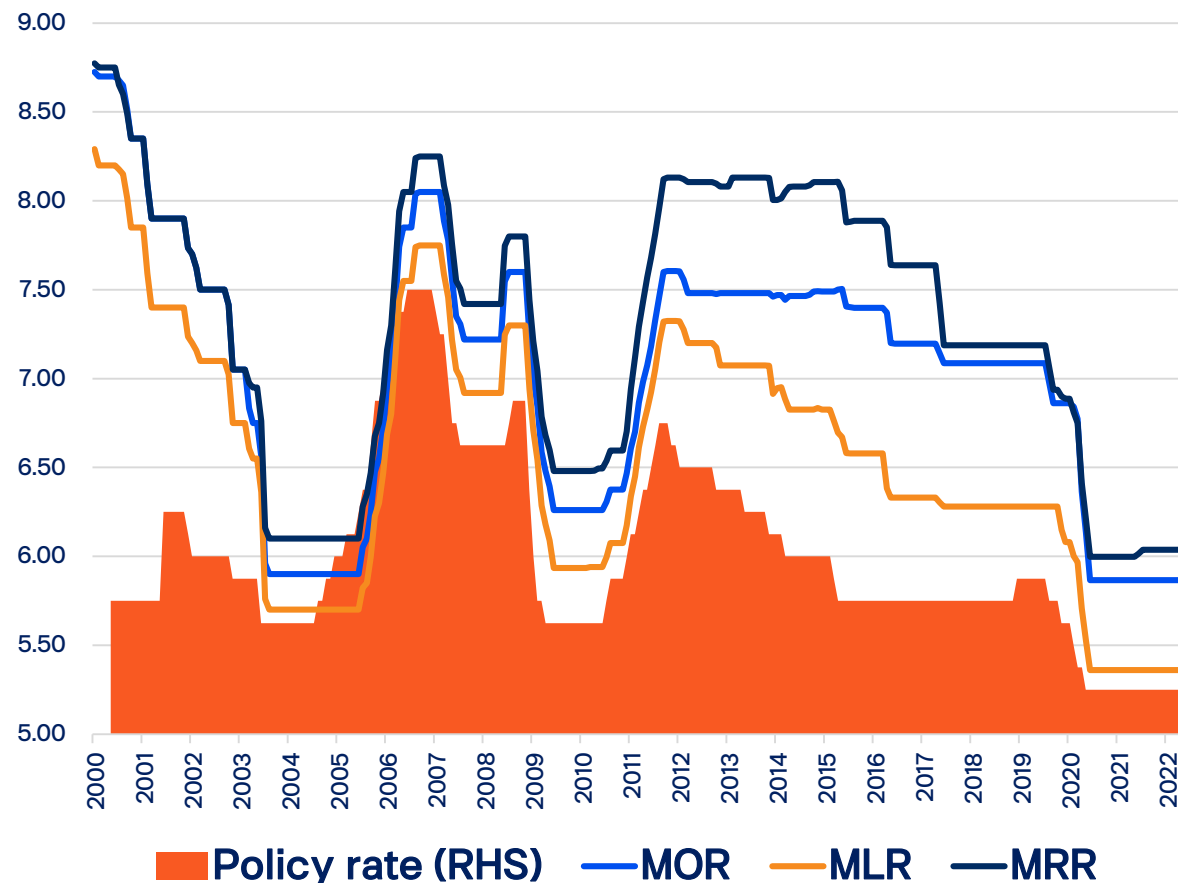


Historical US and Thai policy rates



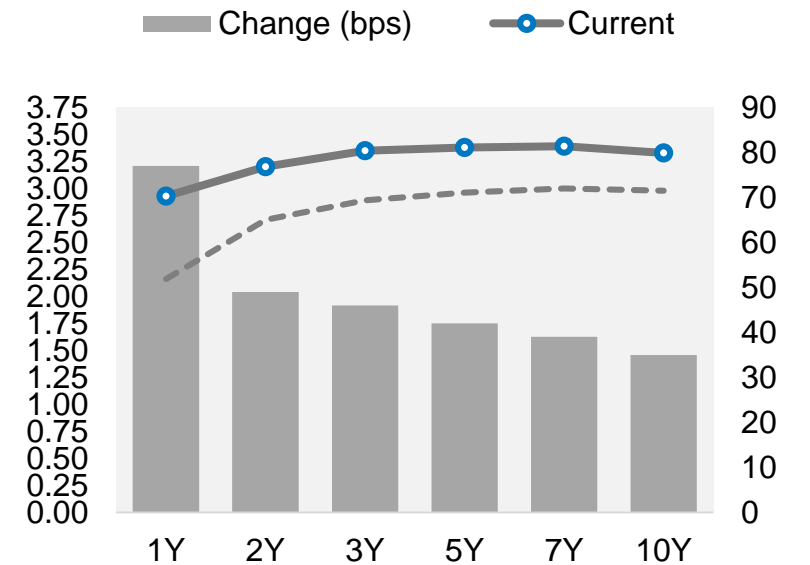
Historical bank administered rates with Thai policy rate

Average Thai commercial banks rates with Thai policy rate

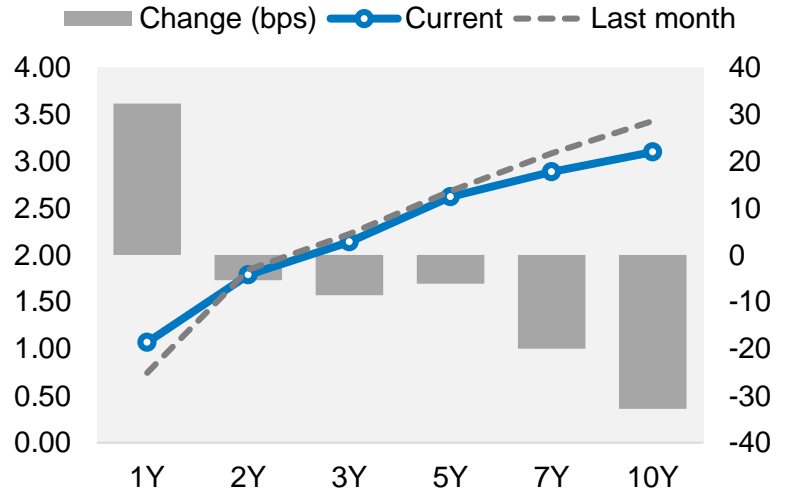


- In the past there were 2 rate hiking cycles 1st : 2004-2006 and 2nd : 2010-2011
- Overall, banking rates tend to move along Thai policy rate. Lending rates seemed to move faster in comparison to deposit rates

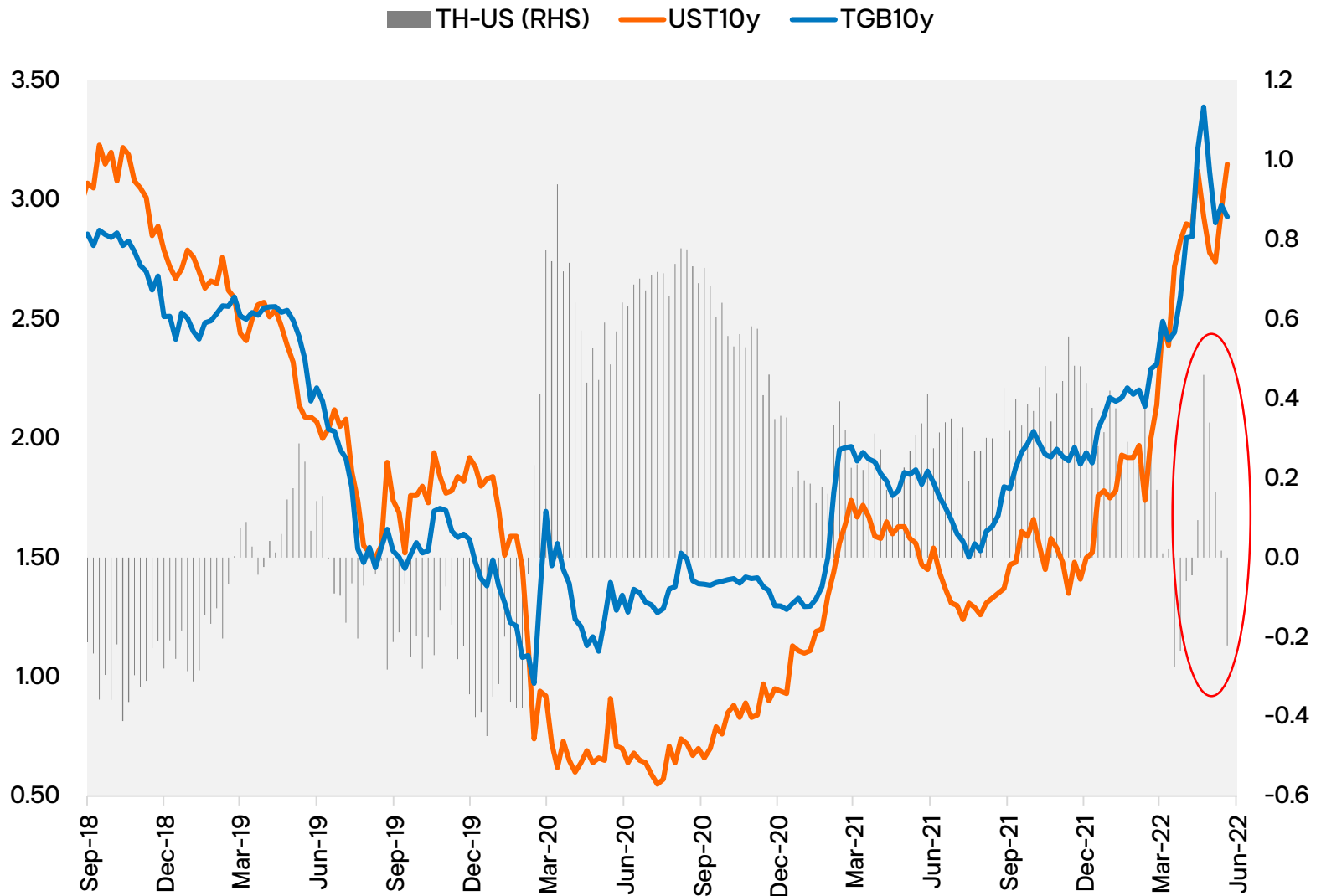
UST yield curve



TGB yield curve



UST-TGB 10 year yield curve

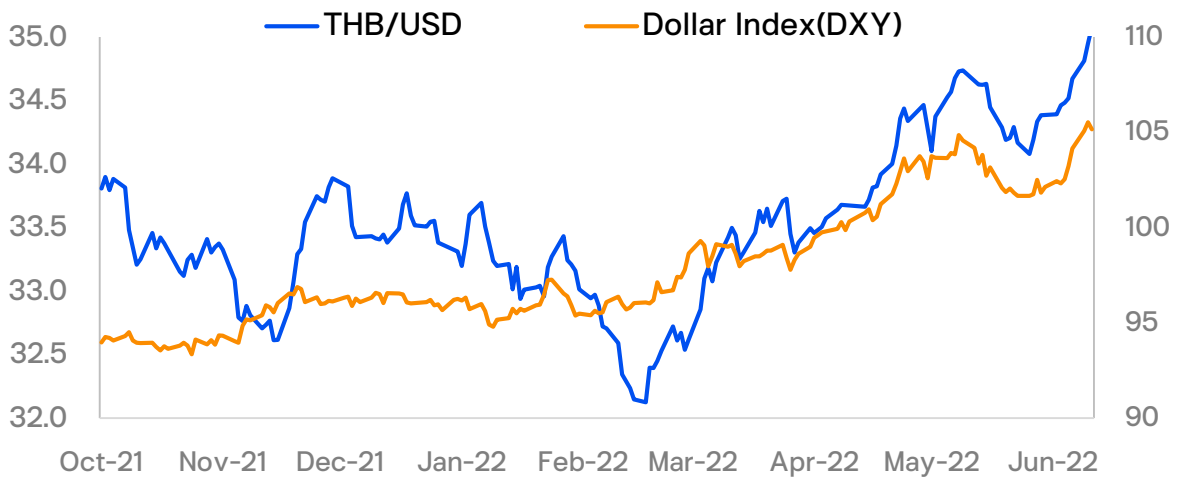


Source : CEIC,ThaiBMA, and ttb analytics

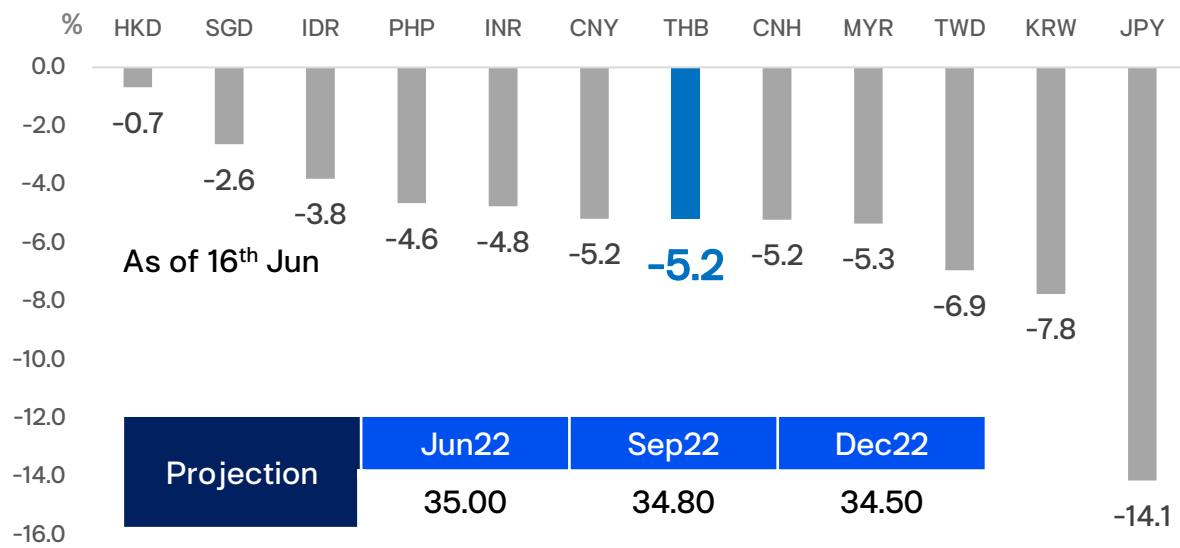
Dollar Strengthened to 20 years high, causing USDTHB to reach 6 years high



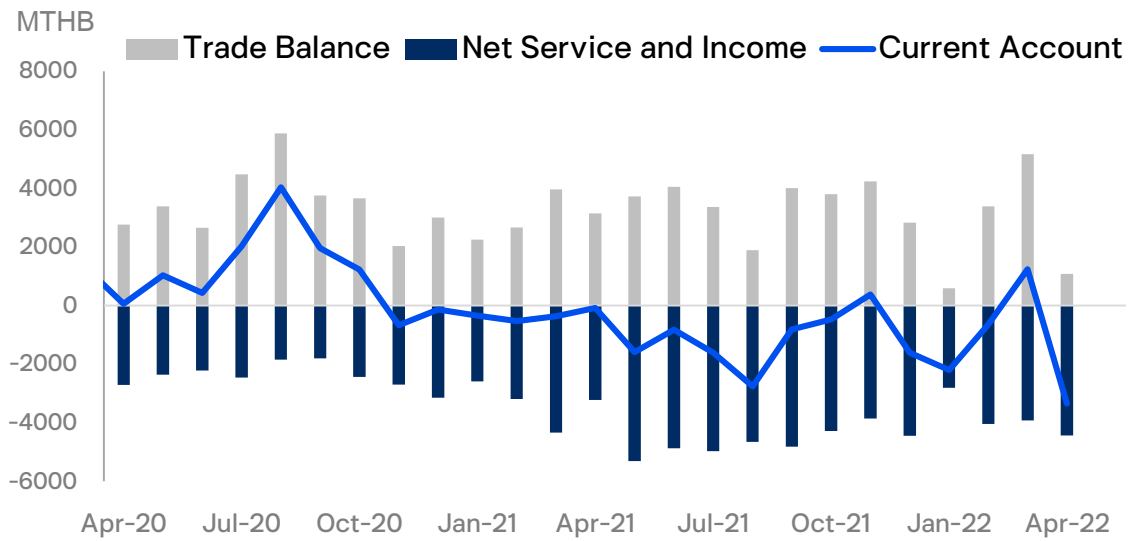
USDTHB and DXY



Change in Asian currencies (%YTD)



Thai Current Account turned to positive



- USDTHB remained in high level in June around 34.80 - 35.20 level. Dollar strengthened further from market expectations on faster rate hike from FED to combat US inflation. Current Account returned to negative as trade balance collapsed from slowdown in exports.
- Thai baht depreciated around 5.2% in 2022 in line with other Asian currencies. Japanese Yen led the depreciation of Asian currencies, dropping more than 14% since last year
- DXY continued its long bullish run from last month, extending its run to 105 before dropping down from risk-off sentiments on future recession

The logo features the lowercase letters 'ttb' in a bold, sans-serif font. The first 't' is blue, the second 't' is orange, and the 'b' is dark blue. To the right of the letters is a vertical line, followed by the word 'a.n.a.l.y.t.i.c.s' in a dark blue, sans-serif font, with dots separating each letter.