

Thailand Market Strategy

การลงทุนภาคเอกชนและสินค้าคงคลังจุดเศรษฐกิจของไทยใน 4Q24

- สำนักงานสภาพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ (NESDC) รายงานเศรษฐกิจ 4Q24 โตต่ำกว่าคาดโดยขยายตัวเพียง 0.4% q-q และ 3.2% y-y จากการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสินค้าคงคลังที่ลดลง
- การใช้ขายและลงทุนภาครัฐ การบริโภคภาคเอกชน และการส่งออกยังโตต่อเนื่องในขณะที่การลงทุนภาคเอกชนยังติดลบ
- คาดเศรษฐกิจไทยจะโตในระดับปานกลางและสมดุลมากขึ้นในปี 2025 โดยมีความเสี่ยงสำคัญอยู่ที่การเปลี่ยนแปลงนโยบายการค้าโลก

เศรษฐกิจไทยใน 4Q24 ออกมาต่ำกว่าคาด

NESDC รายงานว่าเศรษฐกิจไทยขยายตัวเพียง 0.4% q-q และ 3.2% y-y ใน 4Q24 ต่ำกว่าที่ตลาดคาดไว้ที่ +0.7% q-q และ +3.8% y-y เครื่องยนต์ทางเศรษฐกิจแต่ละตัวโตมากกว่า 3.2% y-y แต่ได้รับแรงกดดันจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงของสินค้าคงคลังที่ลดลงเทียบกับช่วงเดียวกันของปีก่อน ส่งผลให้ทั้งปี 2024 เศรษฐกิจไทยโต 2.5% y-y ในปี 2024 ต่ำกว่าที่ตลาดคาดไว้ที่ 2.7% y-y

ภาครัฐและการส่งออกยังโตต่อเนื่อง

เรายังมีมุมมองเป็นบวกต่อภาครัฐทั้งในด้านการใช้จ่ายและการลงทุนซึ่งปรับตัวขึ้นโดดเด่น 5.4% y-y และ 39.4% y-y ตามลำดับใน 4Q24 จากการเบิกจ่ายงบประมาณที่เร่งตัวขึ้นเป็น 36.7% ของงบประมาณประจำปีในไตรมาสดังกล่าว ซึ่งสูงกว่า 19.9% ใน 3Q24 และ 30.7% ใน 4Q23 นอกจากนี้ภาคการส่งออกยังโตต่อเนื่อง ทั้งนี้การส่งออกสินค้าเพิ่มขึ้น 8.9% y-y จากเศรษฐกิจโลกซึ่งยังฟื้นตัวดี ในขณะที่การส่งออกบริการกระโดดเพิ่ม 22.9% y-y จากตัวเลขนักท่องเที่ยวขาเข้าที่เพิ่มขึ้นเป็น 9.46 ล้าน (+17% y-y) ในไตรมาสดังกล่าว

การบริโภคยังฟื้นตัวดี การลงทุนภาคเอกชนยังเป็นปัจจัยถ่วง

สำหรับในภาคเอกชนการบริโภคน่าพอใจที่ 3.4% y-y ใน 4Q24 โดยได้ปัจจัยหนุนจากการแจกเงินดิจิทัล 10,000 บาท ระยะที่ 1 ในช่วงปลายไตรมาส 3Q24 นอกจากนี้ดัชนีความเชื่อมั่นผู้บริโภคยังเพิ่มเป็น 57.9 หลังลดลงใน 2Q-3Q24 อย่างไรก็ตามการลงทุนในภาคเอกชนเป็นเครื่องยนต์เดียวที่ยังติดลบ 3 ไตรมาสติดต่อกันที่ -2.1% y-y สอดคล้องกับการเติบโตที่อยู่ในระดับต่ำในกลุ่มอสังหาริมทรัพย์และยานยนต์ ดัชนีความเชื่อมั่นทางธุรกิจเพิ่มเพียงเล็กน้อยมาอยู่ที่ 48.4 จากจุดต่ำสุดใน 3Q24 ซึ่งหมายถึงอาจพลิกฟื้นได้ในปี 2025 หนุนจากยอดขอรับการส่งเสริมการลงทุนที่สูงเป็นประวัติการณ์ในปี 2024

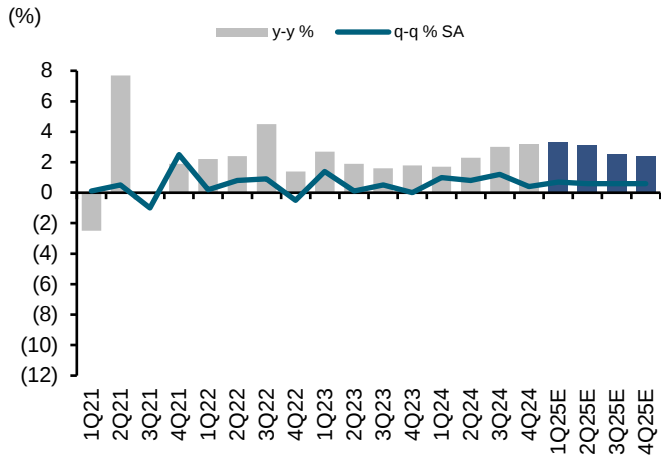
คาดเศรษฐกิจโตระดับปานกลางและสมดุลมากขึ้นในปี 2025

สำหรับในปี 2025 NESDC คงเป้าการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจไว้ที่ 2.3-3.3% y-y อย่างไรก็ตามก็มีความไม่แน่นอนบางประการจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงนโยบายการค้าโลกซึ่งอาจกระทบการส่งออกของไทยในทางอ้อม ทั้งนี้การประชุม กนง. ที่กำลังจะมาถึงให้จับตาที่แนวโน้มเศรษฐกิจและอัตราดอกเบี้ยนโยบายว่าจะคงที่หรือลดลงจากปัจจุบันที่ 2.25% สำหรับทิศทางของ SET เราเชื่อว่าผลประกอบการ 4Q24 จะเป็นปัจจัยสำคัญ หากกำไรไม่แยกว่าคาดมากและก่อให้เกิด Downside อย่างมีนัยสำคัญต่อประมาณการกำไรต่อหุ้นในปี 2025 เราคาดว่า SET จะมี Downside จำกัดโดยน่าจะอยู่ในช่วง 1,200-1,250 เทียบเท่า 2025PER ราว 12.6-13.1 เท่า และ 2025PBV ราว 1.2 เท่า

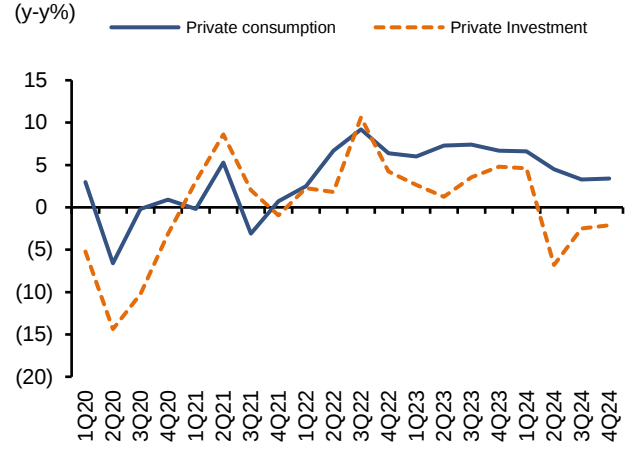


Veeravat Virochpoka

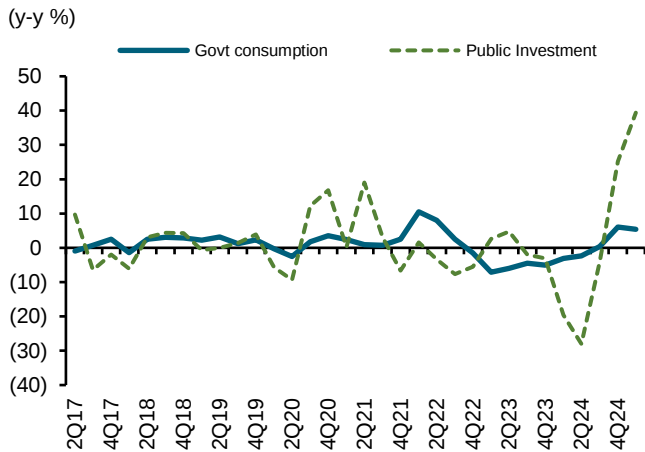
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Exhibit 1: Slower-than-expected q-q and y-y growth for TH 4Q24 GDP

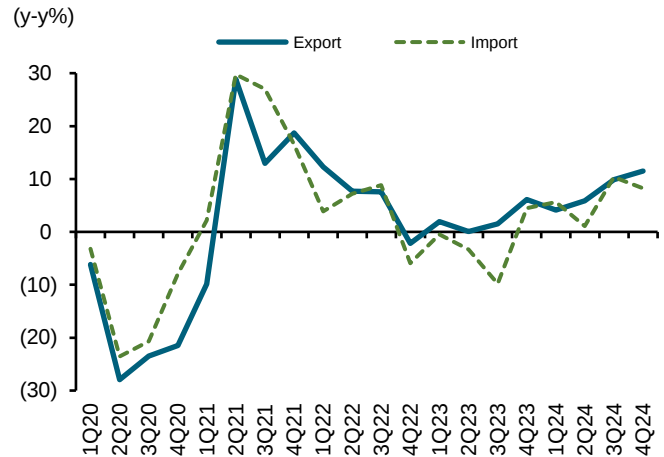
Source: NESDC

Exhibit 2: Private consumption still resilient while investment remained negative

Source: NESDC

Exhibit 3: Public spending decelerated while investment jumped from low base last year

Source: NESDC

Exhibit 4: Exports of both goods and services still solid

Source: NESDC

Exhibit 5: NESDC and BoT economic projections

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	----- NESDC -----	----- Bank of Thailand -----
	(y-y%)	(y-y%)	(y-y%)	(y-y%)	(y-y%)	(y-y%)	2025E	2025E
							(y-y%)	(y-y%)
Real GDP growth	2.3	(6.4)	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.3-3.3	2.9
Private consumption	4.0	(0.8)	0.6	6.3	7.1	4.4	3.3	2.4
Private investment	2.7	(8.1)	3.0	5.1	3.2	(1.6)	3.2	2.2
Public consumption	1.7	1.4	3.7	(0.0)	(4.6)	2.5	1.3	1.5
Public investment	0.1	5.1	3.4	(4.9)	(4.6)	4.8	4.7	5.1
Export value growth (USD b)	(3.3)	(6.5)	19.2	5.5	(1.7)	5.8	3.5	2.7
Headline inflation	0.7	(0.8)	1.2	6.1	1.2	0.4	0.5-1.5	1.1
Current account to GDP (%)	7.0	4.2	(2.0)	(3.2)	1.3	2.3	2.5	-
Number of tourist arrivals (m)	39.9	0.0	0.4	11.2	28.1	35.5	38	39.5

Sources: NESDC and BoT

Disclaimer for ESG scoring

ESG score	Methodology	Rating																			
The Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) By S&P Global	The DJSI World applies a transparent, rules-based component selection process based on the companies' Total Sustainability Scores resulting from the annual S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA). Only the top-ranked companies within each industry are selected for inclusion.	Be a member and invited to the annual S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) for DJSI. Companies with an S&P Global ESG Score of less than 45% of the S&P Global ESG Score of the highest scoring company are disqualified. The constituents of the DJSI indices are selected from the Eligible Universe.																			
SET ESG Ratings List (SETESG) by The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)	SET ESG quantifies responsibility in Environmental and Social issues by managing business with transparency in Governance, updated annually. Candidates must pass the preemptive criteria, with two crucial conditions: 1) no irregular trading of the board members and executives; and 2) free float of >150 shareholders, and combined holding must be >15% of paid-up capital. Some key disqualifying criteria include: 1) CG score of below 70%; 2) independent directors and free float violation; 3) executives' wrongdoing related to CG, social & environmental impacts; 4) equity in negative territory; and 5) earnings in red for > 3 years in the last 5 years.	To be eligible for SETESG inclusion , verified data must be scored at a minimum of 50% for each indicator, unless the company is a part of DJSI during the assessment year. The scoring will be fairly weighted against the nature of the relevant industry and materiality. SETESG Index is extended from the SET ESG Ratings companies whose 1) market capitalization > THB5b (~USD150b); 2) free float >20%; and 3) liquidity >0.5% of paid-up capital for at least 9 out of 12 months. The SETTHSI Index is a market capitalisation-weighted index, cap 5% quarterly weight at maximum, and no cap for number of stocks.																			
CG Score by Thai Institute of Directors Association (Thai IOD)	An indicator of CG strength in sustainable development, measured annually by the Thai IOD, with support from the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET). The results are from the perspective of a third party, not an evaluation of operations.	Scores are rated in six categories: 5 for Excellent (90-100), 4 for Very Good (80-89), 3 for Good (70-79), 2 for Fair (60-69), 1 for Pass (60-69), and not rated for scores below 50. Weightings include: 1) the rights; 2) and equitable treatment of shareholders (weight 25% combined); 3) the role of stakeholders (25%); 4) disclosure & transparency (15%); and 5) board responsibilities (35%).																			
AGM level By Thai Investors Association (TIA) with support from the SEC	It quantifies the extent to which shareholders' rights and equitable treatment are incorporated into business operations and information is transparent and sufficiently disclosed. All form important elements of two out of five the CG components to be evaluated annually. The assessment criteria cover AGM procedures before the meeting (45%), at the meeting date (45%), and after the meeting (10%). <i>(The first assesses 1) advance circulation of sufficient information for voting; and 2) facilitating how voting rights can be exercised. The second assesses 1) the ease of attending meetings; 2) transparency and verifiability; and 3) openness for Q&A. The third involves the meeting minutes that should contain discussion issues, resolutions and voting results.)</i>	The scores are classified into four categories: 5 for Excellent (100), 4 for Very Good (90-99), 3 for Fair (80-89), and not rated for scores below 79.																			
Thai CAC By Thai Private Sector Collective Action Against Corruption (CAC)	The core elements of the Checklist include corruption risk assessment, establishment of key controls, and the monitoring and developing of policies. The Certification is good for three years. <i>(Companies deciding to become a CAC certified member start by submitting a Declaration of Intent to kick off an 18-month deadline to submit the CAC Checklist for Certification, including risk assessment, in place of policy and control, training of managers and employees, establishment of whistleblowing channels, and communication of policies to all stakeholders.)</i>	The document will be reviewed by a committee of nine professionals. A passed Checklist will move for granting certification by the CAC Council approvals whose members are twelve highly respected individuals in professionalism and ethical achievements.																			
Morningstar Sustainalytics	The Sustainalytics' ESG risk rating provides an overall company score based on an assessment of how much of a company's exposure to ESG risk is unmanaged. <i>Sources to be reviewed include corporate publications and regulatory filings, news and other media, NGO reports/websites, multi-sector information, company feedback, ESG controversies, issuer feedback on draft ESG reports, and quality & peer reviews.</i>	A company's ESG risk rating score is the sum of unmanaged risk. The more risk is unmanaged, the higher ESG risk is scored. <table><tr><th>NEGL</th><th>Low</th><th>Medium</th><th>High</th><th>Severe</th></tr><tr><td>0-10</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40+</td></tr></table>	NEGL	Low	Medium	High	Severe	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+									
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ESG Book	The ESG score identifies sustainable companies that are better positioned to outperform over the long term. The methodology considers the principle of financial materiality including information that significantly helps explain future risk-adjusted performance. Materiality is applied by over-weighting features with higher materiality and rebalancing these weights on a rolling quarterly basis.	The total ESG score is calculated as a weighted sum of the features scores using materiality-based weights. The score is scaled between 0 and 100 with higher scores indicating better performance.																			
MSCI	MSCI ESG ratings aim to measure a company's management of financially relevant ESG risks and opportunities. It uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. <table><tr><td>AAA</td><td>8.571-10.000</td><td rowspan="3">Leader:</td><td rowspan="3">leading its industry in managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities</td></tr><tr><td>AA</td><td>7.143-8.570</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>5.714-7.142</td></tr><tr><td>BBB</td><td>4.286-5.713</td><td rowspan="3">Average:</td><td rowspan="3">a mixed or unexceptional track record of managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities relative to industry peers</td></tr><tr><td>BB</td><td>2.857-4.285</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>1.429-2.856</td></tr><tr><td>CCC</td><td>0.000-1.428</td><td>Laggard:</td><td>lagging its industry based on its high exposure and failure to manage significant ESG risks</td></tr></table>	AAA	8.571-10.000	Leader:	leading its industry in managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities	AA	7.143-8.570	A	5.714-7.142	BBB	4.286-5.713	Average:	a mixed or unexceptional track record of managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities relative to industry peers	BB	2.857-4.285	B	1.429-2.856	CCC	0.000-1.428	Laggard:	lagging its industry based on its high exposure and failure to manage significant ESG risks
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Moody's ESG solutions	Moody's assesses the degree to which companies take into account ESG objectives in the definition and implementation of their strategy policies. It believes that a company integrating ESG factors into its business model and relatively outperforming its peers is better positioned to mitigate risks and create sustainable value for shareholders over the medium to long term.																				
Refinitiv ESG rating	Designed to transparently and objectively measure a company's relative ESG performance, commitment and effectiveness across 10 main themes, based on publicly available and auditable data. The score ranges from 0 to 100 on relative ESG performance and insufficient degree of transparency in reporting material ESG data publicly. <i>(Score ratings are 0 to 25 = poor; >25 to 50 = satisfactory; >50 to 75 = good; and >75 to 100 = excellent.)</i>																				
S&P Global	The S&P Global ESG Score is a relative score measuring a company's performance on and management of ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts compared to its peers within the same industry classification. The score ranges from 0 to 100.																				
Bloomberg	ESG Score	Bloomberg score evaluating the company's aggregated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance. The score is based on Bloomberg's view of ESG financial materiality. The score is a weighted generalized mean (power mean) of Pillar Scores, where the weights are determined by the pillar priority ranking. Values range from 0 to 10; 10 is the best.																			
Bloomberg	ESG Disclosure Score	Disclosure of a company's ESG used for Bloomberg ESG score. The score ranges from 0 for none to 100 for disclosure of every data point, measuring the amount of ESG data reported publicly, and not the performance on any data point.																			

[Rating](#) regarding the sustainable development of Thai listed companies, both on the SET and MAI, are publicly available on the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Thailand (SEC). Currently, ratings available are 1) "**CG Score**"; 2) "**AGM Level**"; 3) "**Thai CAC**"; and 4) **THSI**. The ratings are updated on an annual basis. FSSIA does not confirm nor certify the accuracy of such ratings.

Source: FSSIA's compilation

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All share prices are as at market close, unless otherwise stated.

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Stock ratings

Stock ratings are based on absolute upside or downside, which we define as $(\text{target price}^* - \text{current price}) / \text{current price}$.

BUY (B). The upside is 10% or more.

HOLD (H). The upside or downside is less than 10%.

REDUCE (R). The downside is 10% or more.

Unless otherwise specified, these recommendations are set with a 12-month horizon. Thus, it is possible that future price volatility may cause a temporary mismatch between upside/downside for a stock based on market price and the formal recommendation.

* In most cases, the target price will equal the analyst's assessment of the current fair value of the stock. However, if the analyst doesn't think the market will reassess the stock over the specified time horizon due to a lack of events or catalysts, then the target price may differ from fair value. In most cases, therefore, our recommendation is an assessment of the mismatch between current market price and our assessment of current fair value.

Industry Recommendations

Overweight. The analyst expects the fundamental conditions of the sector to be positive over the next 12 months.

Neutral. The analyst expects the fundamental conditions of the sector to be maintained over the next 12 months.

Underweight. The analyst expects the fundamental conditions of the sector to be negative over the next 12 months.

Country (Strategy) Recommendations

Overweight (O). Over the next 12 months, the analyst expects the market to score positively on two or more of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.

Neutral (N). Over the next 12 months, the analyst expects the market to score positively on one of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.

Underweight (U). Over the next 12 months, the analyst does not expect the market to score positively on any of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.