

Thailand Tourism

Key takeaways from meeting with Tourism Division

- We hosted a meeting with the Director of Economics Tourism and Sports Division on Friday to discuss the 2025 high season and the 2026 tourism outlook.
- International arrivals seen rebounding 2026; receipts stabilize, spending edges up.
- Room occupancy holds firm; 2026 outlook challenged by global slowdown and regional competition.

International arrivals recovery seen in 2026

The Tourism and Sports Ministry's Economics Tourism and Sports Division projects total international arrivals to Thailand at 33.3m in 2025 (-6% y-y), recovering to 34.8m in 2026 (+5% y-y). Chinese visitor arrivals are forecast at 4.3m this year (-36% y-y) and 4.5m next year (+5% y-y). Domestic tourism is expected to reach 202m trips in 2025 (+3% y-y) and 210m trips in 2026 (+4% y-y). In addition to the growth momentum in 4Q25 high season, the Tourism Ministry has rolled out campaigns targeting Chinese and Indian source markets during Golden Week and the Diwali period in October. Further support comes from major sporting events such as the SEA Games hosted in Thailand, along with increased flights and the launch of new routes by airlines to attract more international visitors.

Tourism receipts to stabilize with higher spend

Total tourism revenue from both domestic and international visitors is expected to reach THB2.69t in 2025 (-2% y-y), before recovering to THB2.84t in 2026 (+6% y-y). Average spending per foreign tourist per trip is projected to rise slightly by 2% y-y to cTHB46,000 in 2025, partly due to a higher mix of arrivals from short-haul markets such as Malaysia, which generally involve smaller average spending of c.THB20,000. Meanwhile, survey data show that the tourist revisitation rate improved by 2.8ppts y-y to 56.9% in 1H25, reaffirming Thailand's position as one of the world's leading holiday destinations.

Average room occupancy holds firm

Its survey of Thai hotel operators indicates that the average occupancy rate should hold at around 70% in 2025 despite softer foreign tourists, with a similar level expected in 2026. Resilience is underpinned by more long-stay guests from long-haul markets and rising domestic travel. Destinations with the highest current occupancy are Chonburi (82%), Bangkok (75%), Prachuap Khiri Khan (72%), Phetchaburi (69%), and Kanchanaburi (69%).

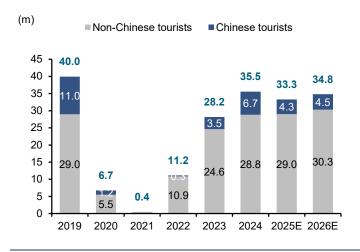
2026 travel trends and key challenges

Travel trends in 2026 are expected to center on sports, events, medical and wellness, luxury, and sustainable tourism, supported by government efforts to expand source markets, enhance security measures, expand visa schemes, and invest in infrastructure. Key challenges remain 1) weaker global purchasing power; 2) rising competition from Japan, China, and Vietnam that are striving to revive their tourism industries and stimulate domestic travel; and 3) increasingly diverse, value-driven travel patterns. A stronger THB should have only limited impact, mainly on shopping-focused tourists, while general sightseeing demand is unlikely to be affected.



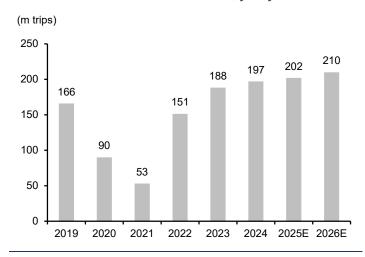
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Exhibit 1: Thailand's tourist arrivals by nationality, yearly



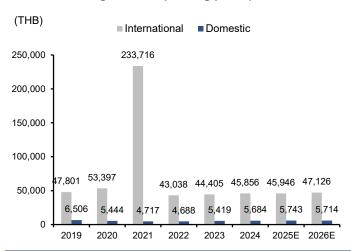
Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 3: Thailand's domestic tourists, yearly



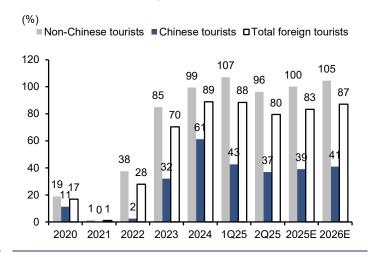
Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 5: Average tourist spending per trip



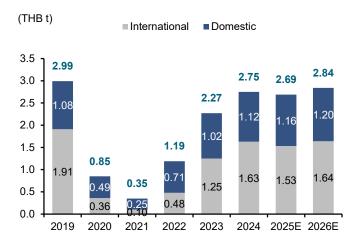
Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 2: % of tourists by source market to 2019 levels



Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 4: Thailand's tourism receipts, yearly



Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 6: Thailand's average hotel occupancy rates, monthly



Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Disclaimer for ESG scoring

ESG score	Methodolog	у			Rating					
The Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (<u>DJSI</u>) By S&P Global	process bas from the anr Only the top inclusion.	sed on the com nual S&P Glob -ranked comp	transparent, rules-based o panies' Total Sustainabilit al Corporate Sustainabilit anies within each industry	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 <u>SETESG inclusion</u> , 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. <u>SETESG Index</u> 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	treatment ar transparent out of five th criteria cove date (45%), circulation of s exercised. The and verifiabilit	re incorporated and sufficiently are CG componer AGM proced and after the resufficient informate second assessy; and 3) openne	which shareholders' rights into business operations y disclosed. All form impor ents to be evaluated annutures before the meeting (ameeting (10%). (The first as tion for voting; and 2) facilitatines 1) the ease of attending meass for Q&A. The third involves es, resolutions and voting resu	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. (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.)				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. 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. 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.				A company's ESG risk rating score is the sum of unmanaged risk. The more risk is unmanaged, the higher ESG risk is scored.					
					NEGL	Low	Medium	High	Severe	
					0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+	
SG Book					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.					
<u>MSCI</u>			measure a company's mand laggards according to the						nethodology to	
	AAA 8.571-10.000									
	AA	7.143-8.570	Leader:	leading its industry in m	anaging the most si	gnificant ESG ris	ks and opportunitie	es		
	Α	5.714-7.142	2		aminal as an appearance to the second of managing the second size of 500 data and according to					
	BBB	4.286-5.713	Average:	a mixed or unexception industry peers	a mixed or unexceptional track record of managing the most significant ESG risks and opportunities relative to industry peers					
	ВВ	2.857-4.285	5	• •						
	В	1.429-2.856	Laggard:	lagging its industry based on its high exposure and failure to manage significant ESG risks						
	CCC	0.000-1.428	3							
Moody's ESG colutions	believes tha	t a company ir	gree to which companies to ntegrating ESG factors into or shareholders over the n	o its business model and	,		•	0,	•	
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. (Score ratings are 0 to 25 = poor; >25 to 50 = satisfactory; >50 to 75 = good; and >75 to 100 = excellent.)									
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 on, unless otherwise stated.

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Stock ratings

Stock ratings are based on absolute upside or downside, which we define as (target price* - current price) / 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.