

Thailand Tourism

Key takeaways from meeting with Tourism Division

- เราได้จัดการประชุมร่วมกับผู้อำนวยการกองเศรษฐกิจการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬาเมื่อวันศุกร์ที่ผ่านมา ในประเด็นแนวโน้มการ ท่องเที่ยวช่วงไฮซ์ชันปี 2025 และทิศทางการท่องเที่ยวในปี 2026
- คาดปริมาณนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติจะฟื้นตัวในปี 2026 โดยรายได้จากการท่องเที่ยวมีความมั่นคง และการใช้จ่ายต่อคนยัง เป็นขาขึ้น
- อัตราการเข้าพักโรงแรมยังคงยืนได้ในระดับสูง ขณะที่ปัจจัยท้าทายปี 2026 ได้แก่ภาวะเศรษฐกิจโลกชะลอตัวและการ แข่งขันในภูมิภาค

แนวโน้มนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติฟื้นตัวในปี 2026

กองเศรษฐกิจการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา กระทรวงการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา คาดการณ์จำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติในประเทศไทย 33.3 ล้านคนในปี 2025 (-6% y-y) ก่อนจะกลับมาเติบโตเป็น 34.8 ล้านคนในปี 2026 (+5% y-y) คาดจำนวนนักท่องเที่ยว จีน 4.3 ล้านคนในปีนี้ (-36% y-y) และ 4.5 ล้านคนในปีหน้า (+5% y-y) ส่วนปริมาณนักท่องเที่ยวภายในประเทศ (ไทยเที่ยว ไทย) คาดว่าจะอยู่ที่ 202 ล้านคน-ครั้งในปี 2025 (+3% y-y) และ 210 ล้านคน-ครั้งในปี 2026 (+4% y-y) ในระยะสั้น โม เมนตัมจากไฮซีซัน 4Q25 ยังได้รับแรงหนุนจากแคมเปญเจาะตลาดจีนและอินเดียช่วง Golden Week และเทศกาล Diwali ในเดือนตุลาคม รวมถึงอีเวนต์กีฬาขนาดใหญ่ เช่น การแข่งขันซีเกมส์ที่จัดขึ้นในไทย ตลอดจนการเพิ่มเที่ยวบินและเส้นทาง บินใหม่โดยสายการบินต่าง ๆ

รายได้จากการท่องเที่ยวมั่นคง และการใช้จ่ายต่อหัวเพิ่มขึ้น

กองเศรษฐกิจการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา คาดรายได้รวมจากนักท่องเที่ยวทั้งในและต่างประเทศที่ 2.69 ล้านล้านบาทในปี 2025 (-2% y-y) ก่อนจะเพิ่มขึ้นเป็น 2.84 ล้านล้านบาทในปี 2026 (+6% y-y) ขณะที่ค่าใช้จ่ายเฉลี่ยต่อหัวของนักท่องเที่ยว ต่างชาติคาดว่าจะเพิ่มขึ้นเล็กน้อย 2% y-y มาอยู่ที่ราว 46,000 บาท ในปี 2025 ส่วนหนึ่งเป็นผลจากสัดส่วนนักท่องเที่ยว จากตลาดต้นทางระยะใกล้เพิ่มขึ้น เช่น มาเลเซีย ซึ่งมีการใช้จ่ายเฉลี่ยต่ำราว 20,000 บาทต่อทริป ขณะเดียวกัน ผลการ สำรวจพบว่าอัตราการกลับมาเที่ยวซ้ำของนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติเพิ่มขึ้น 2.8ppts y-y เป็น 56.9% ใน 1H25 บ่งซื้จุดแข็งของ ไทยในฐานะจุดหมายปลายทางท่องเที่ยวตั้นนำของโลก

อัตราการเข้าพักโรงแรมเฉลี่ยทั่วประเทศยังคงแข็งแกร่ง

หน่วยงานดังกล่าวได้สำรวจผู้ประกอบการโรงแรมไทย คาดว่าอัตราการเข้าพักเฉลี่ยทั่วประเทศจะทรงตัวที่ราว 70% ในปี 2025 แม้จำนวนนักท่องเที่ยวต่างชาติชะลอตัว และแนวโน้มปี 2026 จะอยู่ในระดับใกล้เคียงกัน ความแข็งแกร่งนี้ ได้รับแรง หนุนจากกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวจากตลาดต้นทางระยะไกลที่ที่มีระยะเวลาพำนักเพิ่มขึ้น และการท่องเที่ยวภายในประเทศที่ยัง ขยายตัว โดยจังหวัดที่มีอัตราการเข้าพักสูงสุดในขณะนี้ ได้แก่ ชลบุรี (82%), กรุงเทพฯ (75%), ประจวบฯ (72%), เพชรบุรี (69%) และกาญจนบุรี (69%)

เทรนด์การท่องเที่ยวปี 2026 และปัจจัยท้าทายหลัก

เทรนด์การท่องเที่ยวปี 2026 คาดว่าจะมุ่งไปที่การท่องเที่ยวเชิงกีฬา การท่องเที่ยวเชิงอีเวนต์ การท่องเที่ยวเชิงสุขภาพและ การแพทย์ การท่องเที่ยวเน้นความหรูหรา และการท่องเที่ยวเชิงสิ่งแวดล้อมและยั่งยืน โดยได้รับแรงหนุนจากภาครัฐ ใน ความพยายามที่จะขยายตลาดไปยังนักท่องเที่ยวกลุ่มใหม่ การเพิ่มมาตรการรักษาความปลอดภัย การกำหนดประเภทวีซ่า เพิ่มเติม และการลงทุนด้านโครงสร้างพื้นฐานเพื่อรองรับ อย่างไรก็ตาม ปัจจัยท้าทายสำคัญ ได้แก่ 1) กำลังซื้อของ นักท่องเที่ยวทั่วโลกที่อ่อนแอ 2) การแข่งขันที่เพิ่มขึ้นจากญี่ปุ่น จีน และเวียดนามที่เร่งฟื้นฟูอุตสาหกรรมท่องเที่ยวและ กระตุ้นการเดินทางภายในประเทศ และ 3) พฤติกรรมการท่องเที่ยวที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไป โดยมีความหลากหลายมากขึ้นและ มุ่งเน้นความคุ้มค่ามากขึ้น คาดว่าอัตราแลปเปลี่ยนเงินบาทที่แข็งค่าขึ้นจะมีผลกระทบจำกัด โดยส่งผลเฉพาะนักท่องเที่ยวที่ เน้นช้อปปิ้งเป็นหลัก ส่วนกลุ่มนักท่องเที่ยวทั่วไปที่มาเยี่ยมชมสถานที่จะไม่เปลี่ยนแผนการเดินทาง



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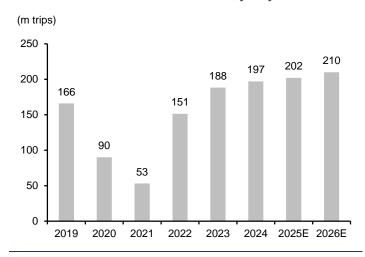
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Exhibit 1: Thailand's tourist arrivals by nationality, yearly



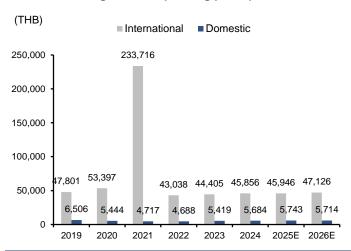
Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

Exhibit 3: Thailand's domestic tourists, yearly



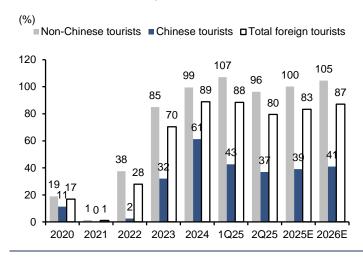
Sources: Economics Tourism and Sports Division; FSSIA's compilation

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

	Methodology	/			Rating				
The Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) By S&P Global	process base from the annu	ed on the compar ual S&P Global (nsparent, rules-based on inies' Total Sustainabilit Corporate Sustainabilit es 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)	managing bus Candidates m 1) no irregular float of >150 s up capital. So 70%; 2) indep wrongdoing re	siness with trans nust pass the pre- ir trading of the bashareholders, ar- ome key disquali- pendent directors elated to CG, so	ibility in Environmental sparency in Governance eemptive criteria, with 1 board members and ex and combined holding mifying criteria include: 1 s and free float violatio ocial & environmental in hings in red for > 3 year	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 th nature of the relevant industry and materiality. <u>SETESG Index</u> is extended from the SET ESG Ratings companies whos 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 nstitute 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 are transparent are out of five the criteria cover date (45%), a circulation of su exercised. The and verifiability;	e incorporated intend sufficiently die CG component AGM procedure and after the meaufficient information second assesses (and 3) openness (and	ch shareholders' rights to business operations isclosed. All form impo iss to be evaluated annuses before the meeting (eting (10%). (The first as for voting; and 2) facilitating the ease of attending me for Q&A. The third involves resolutions and voting resi	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.					
Fhai 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.				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+
		outperform over	stainable companies that the long term. The me eriality including informa- stad performance. Mate	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.					
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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.

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RECOMMENDATION STRUCTURE

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.