

## The Consumer Price Index for May 2025

Mr. Poonpong Naiyanapakorn, the Director General of the Trade Policy and Strategy Office (TPSO) and the Spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce, revealed that **the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in May 2025 was 100.40**. Comparing to May 2024 (100.98), **the headline inflation decreased by 0.57% (YoY)**. The main factor came from the falling prices of fresh food items, particularly fresh vegetables and fresh fruits as the weather conditions are more favorable for production. Furthermore, the prices of energy prices, including electricity, gasohol, and benzene fuel, also decreased following the global energy prices. Other goods and services did not have a significant impact on inflation.

**Thailand's inflation rate in April 2025 decreased by 0.22% (YoY)** compared to other countries, still remaining in the low inflation rate group. That is, Thailand positioned at the 7<sup>th</sup> out of 133 economies that reported figures, and the lowest rate in ASEAN among 8 countries that reported figures (Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Lao PDR).

**The headline inflation rate in May 2025, which decreased by 0.57% (YoY)**, was contributed by prices of goods and services as follows:

**Non - food and beverages category decreased by 1.51% (YoY)**, primarily due to the falling energy prices (electricity, gasohol, and benzene fuel), personal items (shampoo, body soap, skincare products, deodorant, face powder), cleaning products (dish soap, ironing liquid, fabric softener), and clothes (men's and women's shirts, men's trousers, men's and women's t-shirts). However, there were many necessary items with price rise such as housing rent, diesel fuel, men's and women's hairdressing service, and photocopy service.

**Food and non-alcoholic beverages category increased by 0.89% (YoY)**, primarily driven by rising prices of meat, duck, chicken, and aquatic animals (pork, tilapia, short mackerel), prepared food (rice and curry, ready-to-eat meals, noodle), non-alcoholic beverages (instant coffee powder, coffee (hot/cold), soft drink), rice, flour, and flour-based products (glutinous rice, pastry), cooking ingredients (vegetable oil, coconut (dried/shredded), instant coconut milk), and sugar products (dessert, brown sugar). Meanwhile, there were many items with price reduction, notably fresh vegetables (long bean, green onion, fresh chili, cilantro, Chinese broccoli), fresh fruits (tangerine, mango, grapes, watermelon), chicken egg, and grilled chicken.

**For the core inflation** (the headline inflation excluding fresh food and energy), it **increased by 1.09% (YoY)**, accelerating from 0.98% (YoY) in April 2025.

**The Consumer Price Index in May 2025**, when compared to April 2025, **increased by 0.26% (MoM)**, following an increase of food and non-alcoholic beverages category by 0.63% (MoM), particularly fresh food items such as pork, chicken egg, and some fresh vegetables (green brinjal, lime, water spinach, cucumber, cilantro, celery), following the continuous consumer demand. Additionally, the prices of delivered food, ready-to-eat meals, and rice and curry also increased. Concurrently, there were some items with price reduction such as some fresh fruits (mango, tangerine, durian), some fresh vegetables (Chinese broccoli, fresh chili, winter melon), and glutinous rice.

For non - food and beverages category, there was a 0.03% (MoM) increase, following the rising prices of electricity, and fabric detergent. Meanwhile, there were some items with price reduction such as gasohol, diesel, airfare, and cleaning products (fabric softener, ironing liquid, dish soap).

The average consumer price index for January - May of 2025, compared to the same period of 2024, increased by 0.48% (AoA).

For June 2025, the headline inflation is expected to be continuously at a low level. There are four key factors decelerating the inflation. First, Dubai crude oil prices in the global market are significantly lower than the previous year, leading to a reduction in domestic gasohol prices in the same direction. This benefits the public by increasing their purchasing power. Second, the government is likely to continue implementing measures to ease the cost of living, especially the reduction of electricity cost for May – August 2025 by 0.17 Baht, bringing it down to 3.98 Baht per unit. Third, the base prices of fresh vegetables in past year were at a high level triggered by natural disasters, whereas the weather conditions are more favorable for production in 2025 than last year, resulting in an increased supply. Fourth, large-scale businesses have organized marketing promotion activities to align with the government's economic stimulus measures. On the other hand, the factors potentially accelerating the inflation are the prices of certain agricultural products and cooking ingredients that tend to be higher than the previous year such as coconut, tamarind paste, coffee, salt, vegetable oil, and pork.

Thus, the Ministry of Commerce has adjusted the prediction of the headline inflation for 2025, from between 0.3% and 1.3% (midpoint of 0.8%), to between 0.0% and 1.0% (midpoint of 0.5%). This rate aligns with the current economic situation. If there are significant changes in the circumstances, there will be a reconsideration.

-----  
Trade Policy and Strategy Office  
Ministry of Commerce  
June 2025