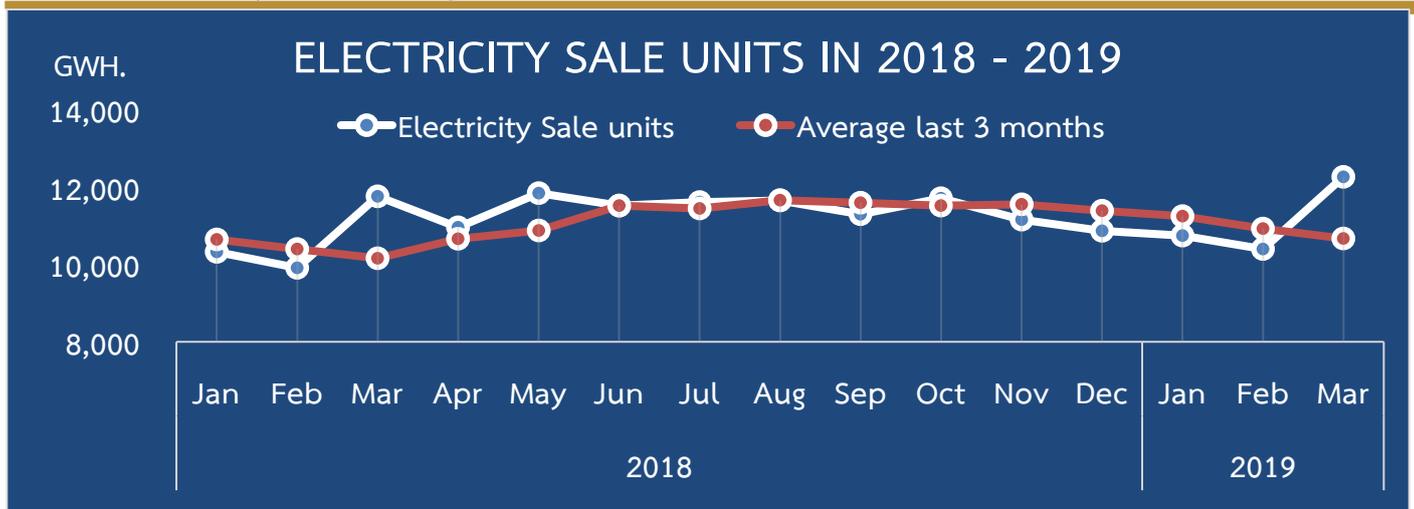


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in March 2019



The electricity sale units of PEA in March 2019 has increased at 4.23% YoY and 17.96% MoM, owing to a higher temperature and a growth of domestic demand. Furthermore, there was an enlargement of government expenditure following an investment. While, goods and services in tourism sector remained steady in high level. The household income in non-agricultural sectors perpetually accreted resulting in a rise of electricity demand.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in April 2019 has enhanced by positive factors e.g. temperature is going to higher. As, domestic consumption and investment of public and private along with tourism still expanded. Nonetheless, they declined because of a drop of work days (comparing with previous month). Moreover, there were an easing of export as global economic decelerated and political situation hadn't an explicit outcome.



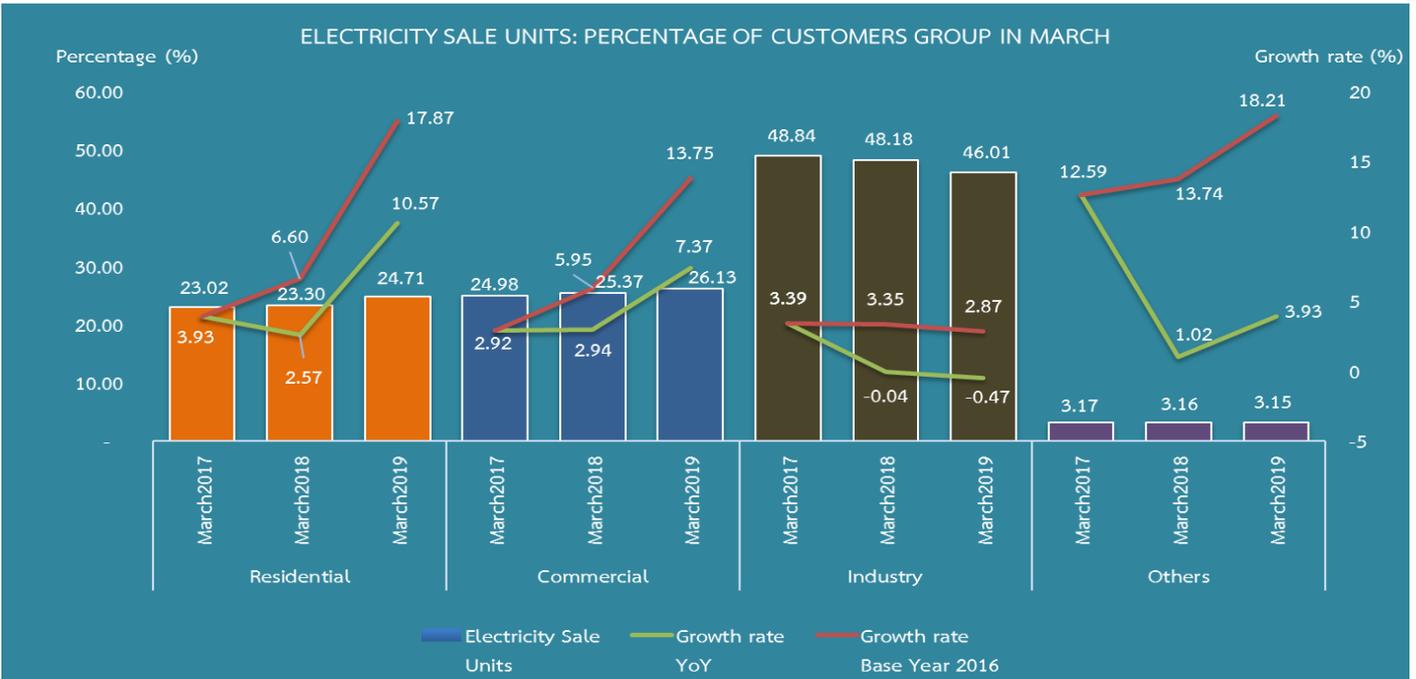
In March 2019, PEA had total electricity sales 12,267.03 million units. It magnified 4.23% YoY.

The residential sector went up 10.57% YoY, with large (more than 150 units) and small (less than 150 units) residential increased 13.50% and 2.55% YoY. Now that, there was higher temperature.

Growth of medium and large Industrial sector varied 5.14% and 0.49% YoY following a surge of domestic demand and government expenditure for consumption and investment.

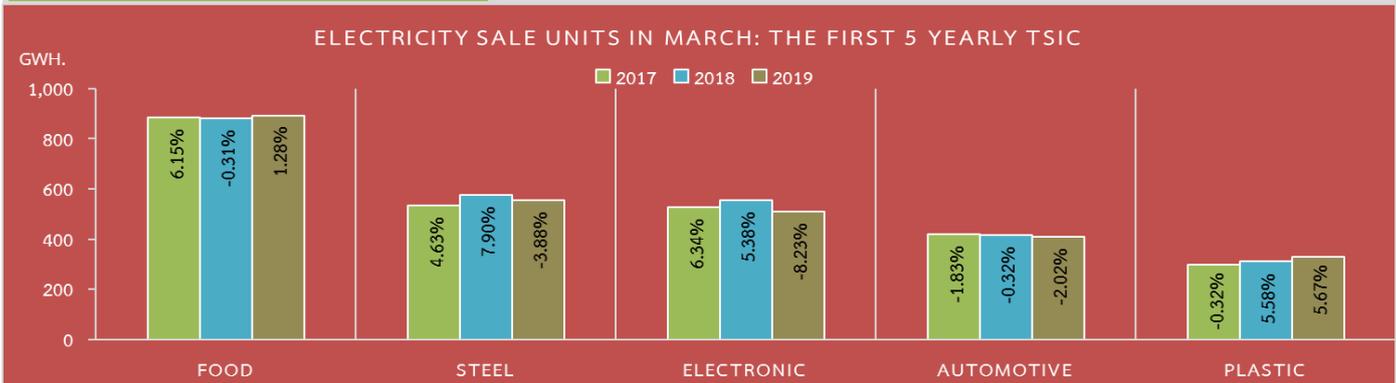
Specific business grew 3.25% YoY, resulting from a jump of sales and services sector, including with tourist attraction and hotel at 5.56% YoY.

To compare the growth rate between 2019 with base year 2016, it has found that the electricity sales inflated by 9.50% YoY.



Residential	Commercial	Industry	Others
<p>Growth rate magnified 10.57% YoY. Thanks to, the higher temperature. In March, the average temperature was 29.4 degree Celsius. The household income in non-agricultural remained steady at high level. Accordingly, the electricity sales heightened at 18.66% YoY (compared with base year 2016).</p>	<p>Enlarged by 7.37% YoY due to a surge of private consumption and government expenditure for goods and services. These caused electricity demand for wholesale and retail expanding 5.32% and 6.63% YoY. In the part of electricity consumption of department store accumulated 4.58% YoY. While, electricity consumption in place for rent and hotel rose 4.57% YoY. Because tourists continuously visited in Thailand. To compare with 2016, the electricity sales intensified by 13.75% YoY.</p>	<p>Plummeted by 0.47% YoY, owing to an easing of international demand by world economic deceleration from trade barrier between U. S. A. and China. Moreover, there were down cycle of electronics and customers moved to consume electricity from SPP which caused a shrink of electricity consumption. Comparing with base year 2016, the electricity sales went up 3.39% YoY.</p>	<p>3.93% YoY was escalated in consequence of higher temperature and lower precipitation. These culminated in electricity consumption of pumping for agriculture which sharpened by 18.26% YoY. Besides, a growth of electricity demand for nonprofit organization segment rising at 8.50% YoY. To compare with 2016, the electricity sales was up 18.21% YoY.</p>

## Growth (Up/Down) of electricity sale units compare with previous years



**Manufacturing sector** reduced by 1.03% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

**Food Segment** went up 1.28% YoY. Seeing that, electricity consumption in manufacture of tapioca advanced because of elevated export to China and Indonesia. In addition, the electricity consumption in manufacture of prepared animal feeds grew up following the orders from U.S.A., Japan and Italy. These share of electricity consumption were 26.48% being up 4.40% YoY.

**Steel Segment** abated by 3.88% YoY owing to an import of hot-rolled structural steel from Luxembourg, Japan and China. As, tinplate using in industry was imported from China and South Korea. Moreover, some producers were cut off the power.

**Electronics segment** ebbed 8.23% YoY, resulting from downtrend of global exportation for electronics. Furthermore, consumers in PEA Area 1 (Central) plunged 16 million units by moving to consume electricity form SPP.

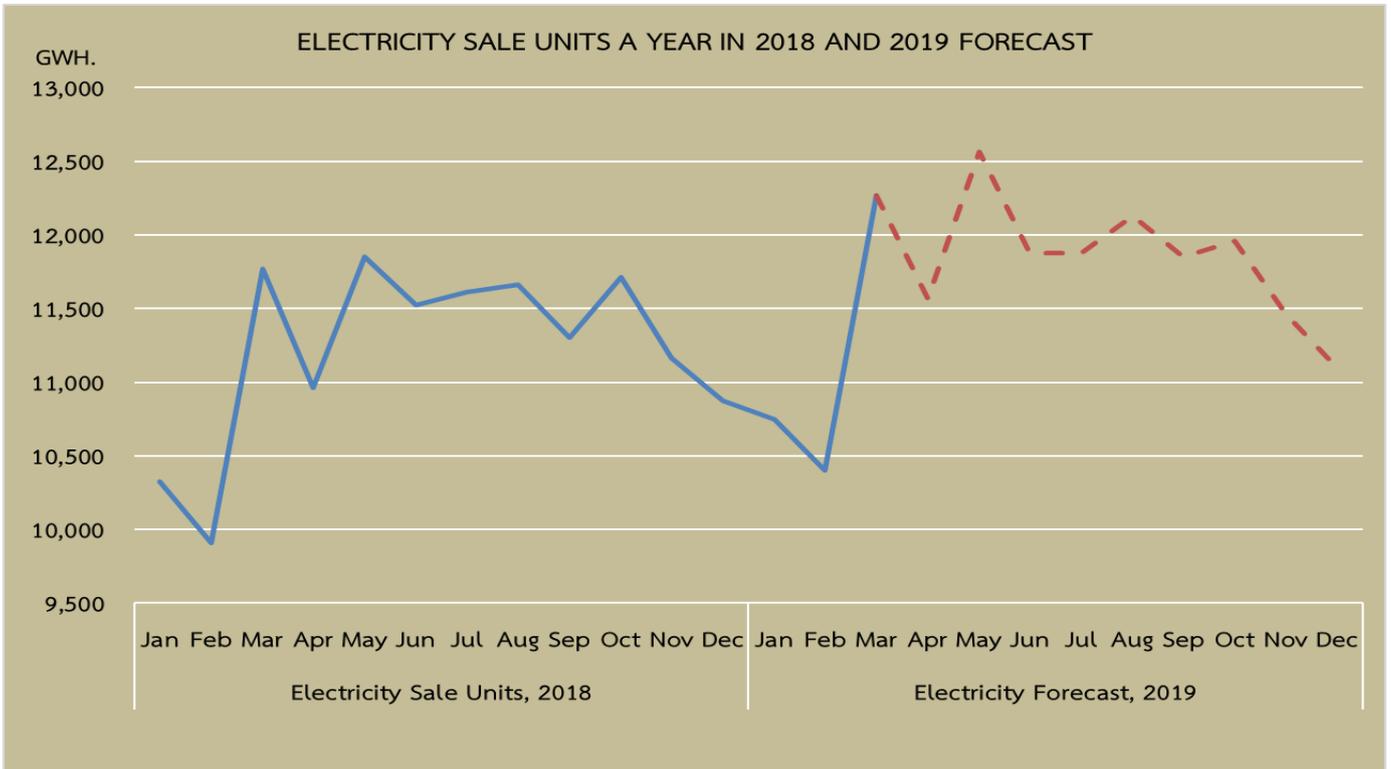
**Automotive Industry** fell by 2.02% YoY. Since, the equipment and component for cars less exported to Japan, Indonesia and Malaysia.

**Plastic Segment** accumulated by 5.67% YoY, by reason of an export of plastic products to aboard such as U.S.A.

**Sales & Hotel sector** increased by 5.56% YoY due to visiting of Malaysian and Japanese tourists. Moreover, there was the exemption of Visa on arrival fee initiating a surge of Indian travelers. These affected the electricity consumption in hotel segment to heighten by 1.68% YoY.

**The Social Services sector** rose 9.43% YoY, in consequence of climate variability causing a higher average temperature initiated an increase of electrical consumption in office.

**Agricultural sector** varied by 5.35% YoY, on account of livestock's electricity consumption which exported chicken to Japan, United Kingdoms and China. While, electricity demand for plantation of vegetables, fruits and horticulture also surged, reflecting from a suitable weather for cultivating. In addition, there was a high demand for rubber orders from China.



### Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2019 to improve. The committee approximated (approximated in September 2018) the electricity sale situation in 2019 that will be expanded 3.81% YoY. There are many factors to impact the electricity sales 2019.

#### Positive factors

1. In early 2019, the weather got hotter than previous year.
2. The expansion of domestic demand for private and household consumption.
3. Extension of waiver Visa on arrival for 21 countries due to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019.
4. For altering of product analysis, responding customers demand and reducing cost, there was brought new technologies like Big Data, AI, machine Learning, Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G using for administration and reorganization.
5. The improvement of main 5 infrastructure projects in EEC and Suvarnabhumi airport project might make more confident for private investment, if they were still following the government plan.

#### Negative factors

1. Supportive policies for SPP Cogeneration, which encourage private sector to play a role in generating electricity for distribution. Then, there was more and more losing customers to SPP.
2. After the election, the officially returns would know on May 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
3. The effect of trade barrier between U.S.A. and China. Apart from, the economic shrank in many countries.
4. Britain exiting the EU (Brexit) would postpone.
5. A dip of European tourists from Easter festival was held in the beginning of April.
6. Steel situation still was worrying and risky. Seeing that, low-cost steel was imported from abroad. Besides, there was not extend the safeguard policy of hot rolled steel flat products with certain amount of alloying element.