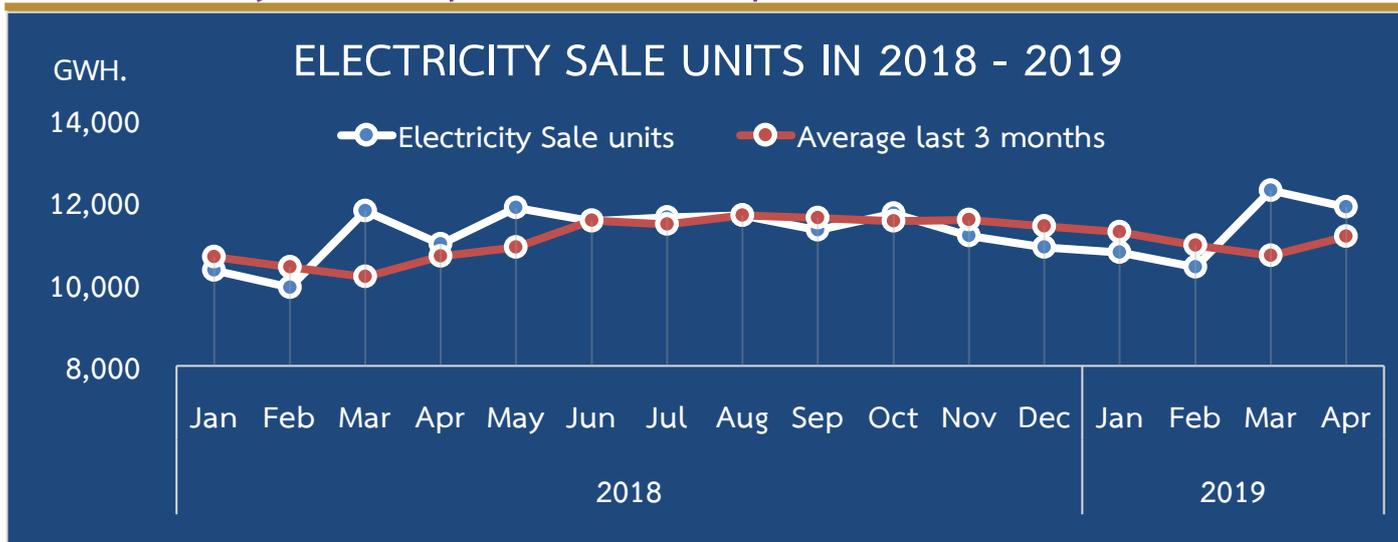


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in April 2019



The electricity sale units of PEA in April 2019 has increased at 8.12% YoY, owing to a higher temperature and a growth of domestic demand for private consumption. Furthermore, there was an enlargement of government expenditure following an investment. While, tourism sector remained steady at high level. The household income in non-agricultural sectors perpetually accreted resulting in a rise of electricity demand. On the other hand, the electricity demand decreased at 3.37% MoM now that there was more rainfall in April than March.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in May 2019 has enhanced by a continually higher temperature. As, domestic consumption and investment of public and private along with tourism still expanded.



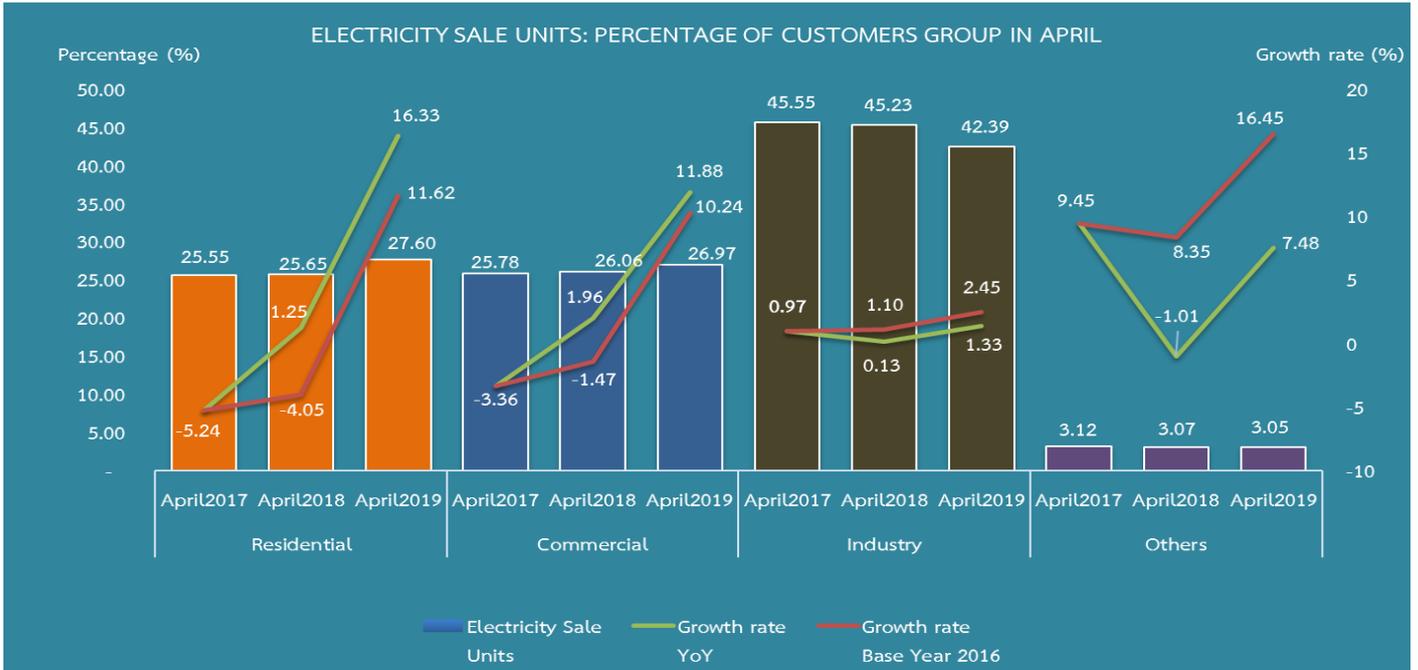
In April 2019, PEA had total electricity sales 11,855.20 million units. It magnified 8.12% YoY.

The residential sector went up 16.33% YoY, with large (more than 150 units) and small (less than 150 units) residential increased 20.01% and 6.47% YoY. Now that, there was higher temperature.

Growth of medium and large Industrial sector varied 8.72% and 3.07% YoY following a surge of domestic demand and private expenditure for consumption and investment.

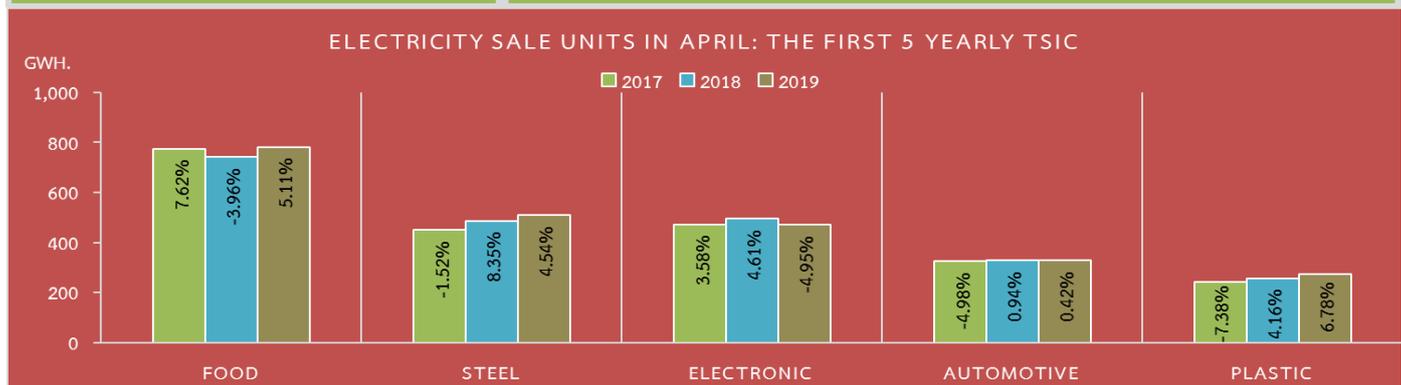
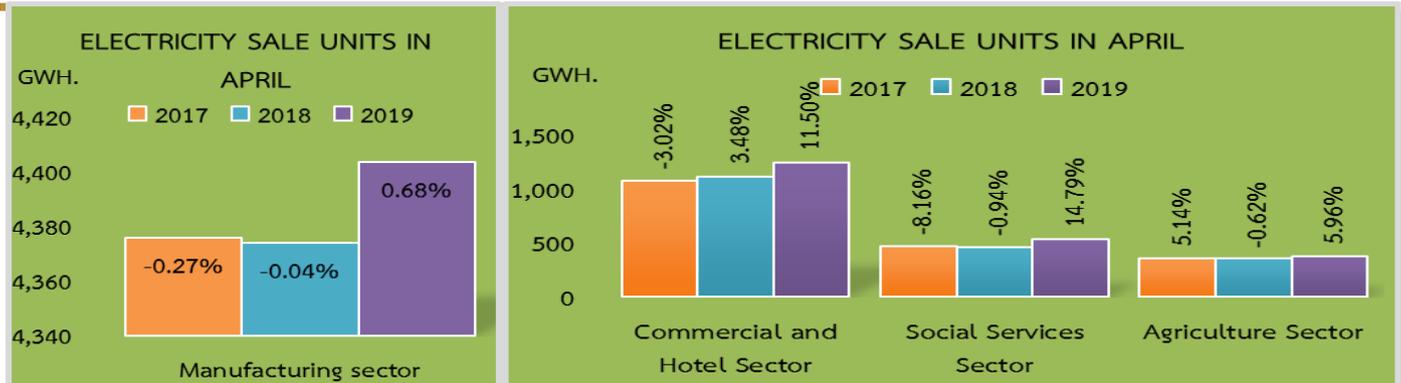
Specific business grew 12.74% YoY, resulting from a jump of retail and wholesale sector at 10.38% YoY, including with services, tourism and hotel at 13.02% YoY.

To compare the growth rate between 2019 with base year 2016, it has found that the electricity sales inflated by 8.12% YoY.



Residential	Commercial	Industry	Others
<p>Growth rate magnified 16.33% YoY. Thanks to, the higher temperature. In April, the average temperature was 30.9 degree Celsius. The household income in non-agricultural remained steady at high level. Accordingly, the electricity sales heightened at 11.62% YoY (compared with base year 2016).</p>	<p>Enlarged by 11.88% YoY due to a surge of private consumption. These caused electricity demand for wholesale and retail expanding 11.93% and 10.01% YoY. In the part of electricity usage of department store accumulated 6.95% YoY. While, electricity demand for rental and hotel rose 13.02% YoY. Because tourists constantly visited in Thailand and there was an extra holiday on April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019. To compare with 2016, the electricity sales intensified by 10.24% YoY.</p>	<p>Increased by 1.33% YoY, owing to a rise of domestic and foreign demand for food, automotive and plastic industry. Comparing with base year 2016, the electricity sales went up 2.45% YoY which less expand than it supposed to be. The cause was a deceleration of export from trade barrier between U. S. A. and China which resulted in an appreciation in Baht currency from capital inflow to Thailand.</p>	<p>7.48% YoY was escalated in consequence of higher temperature and lower precipitation. These culminated in electricity consumption of pumping for agriculture which sharpened by 35.23% YoY. Besides, a growth of electricity demand for nonprofit organization segment and free rising at 23.23% and 3.93% YoY. To compare with 2016, the electricity sales was up 16.45% YoY.</p>

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



**Manufacturing sector** surged by 0.68% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

 **Food Segment** went up 5.11% YoY. Seeing that, electricity consumption in manufacture of tapioca advanced because exported to China and Indonesia. In addition, the orders of livestock from Japanese and United Kingdoms caused a growth of the electricity consumption in manufacture of slaughter and other meats production. These share of electricity consumption were 25.78% being up 18.28% YoY.

 **Steel Segment** accrued by 4.54% YoY owing to a demand for hot-rolled steel in automotive industry from an elevated order.

 **Electronics segment** ebbed 4.95% YoY, resulting from downtrend of global exportation for electronics. Furthermore, consumers in PEA Area 1 (Central) plunged 14.69 million units by moving to consume electricity form SPP.

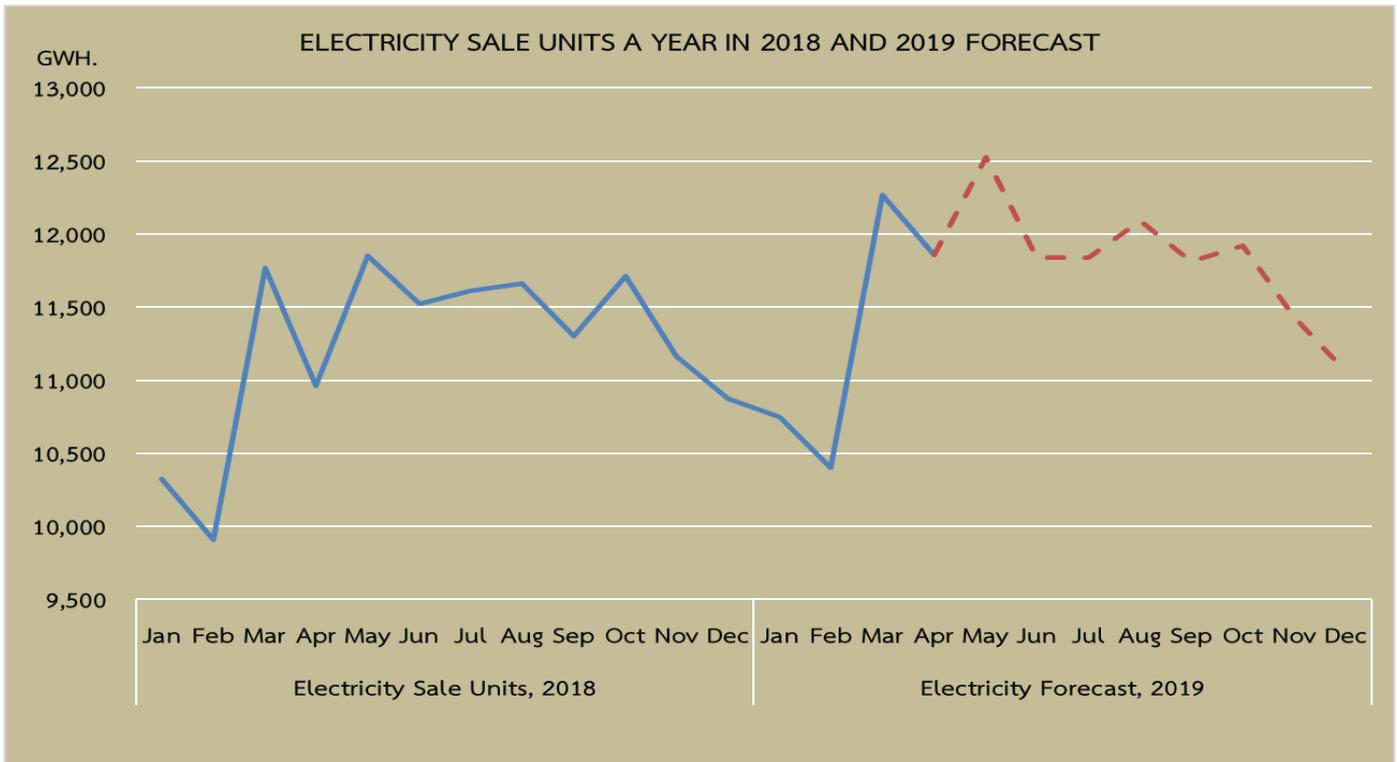
 **Automotive Industry** heightened by 0.42% YoY following export of pick-up, bus and truck to Australia. But, the orders of equipment and component for cars went down from Japan and U.S.A.

 **Plastic Segment** accumulated by 6.78% YoY, by reason of an export of plastic products to U.S.A. and Vietnam.

**Sales & Hotel sector** increased by 11.50% YoY due to visiting of Malaysian, Japanese and European tourists. Moreover, there were the exemption of Visa on arrival fee initiating a surge of Indian travelers and an extra holiday on Songkran festival. These affected Thai people more travelled in domestic resulting in the electricity consumption in hotel segment to heighten by 9.30% YoY.

**The Social Services sector** rose 14.79% YoY, in consequence of climate variability causing a higher average temperature initiated an increase of electrical consumption in office.

**Agricultural sector** varied by 5.96% YoY, on account of livestock's electricity consumption which exported to Japan and United Kingdoms. 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 and for sugar orders from ASEAN and Taiwan.



### 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. The middle of 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 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019.
4. From restructured in production and administration in public and private organization, there applied new technologies like Big Data, AI, machine Learning, Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G.
5. The improvement of infrastructure project in EEC made more confident for domestic and foreign investors.
6. After the election, the political situation was more stable.

#### 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. The effect of trade barrier between U. S. A. and China hadn't a conclusion. Furthermore, the economic shrank in many countries.
4. Britain exiting the EU (Brexit) hadn't conclusion yet.
5. A dip of Chinese and Russian tourists plummeted from economic deceleration.
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 sheet products.