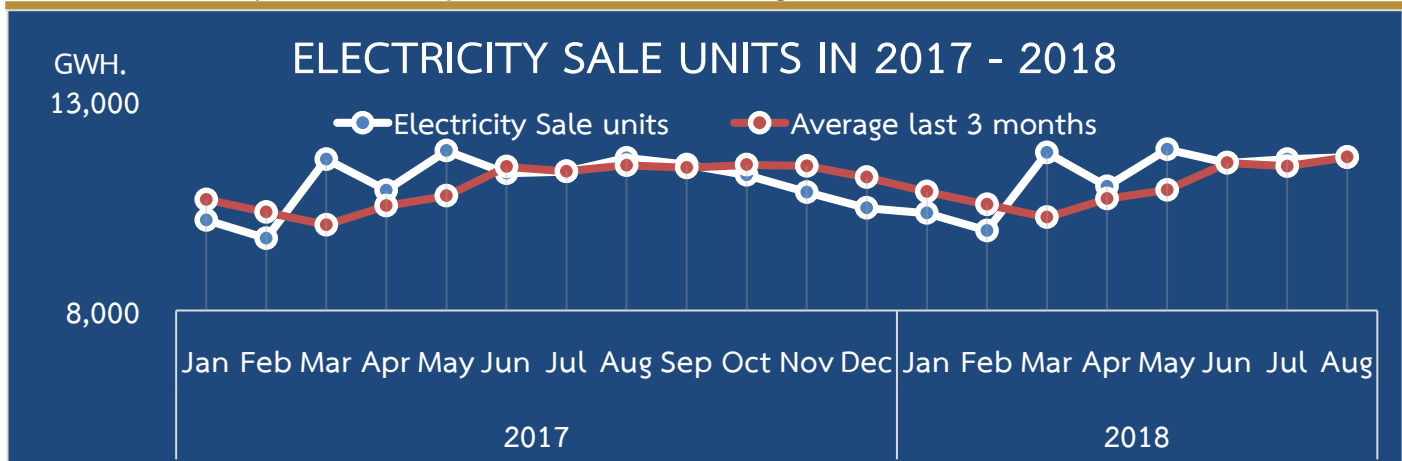
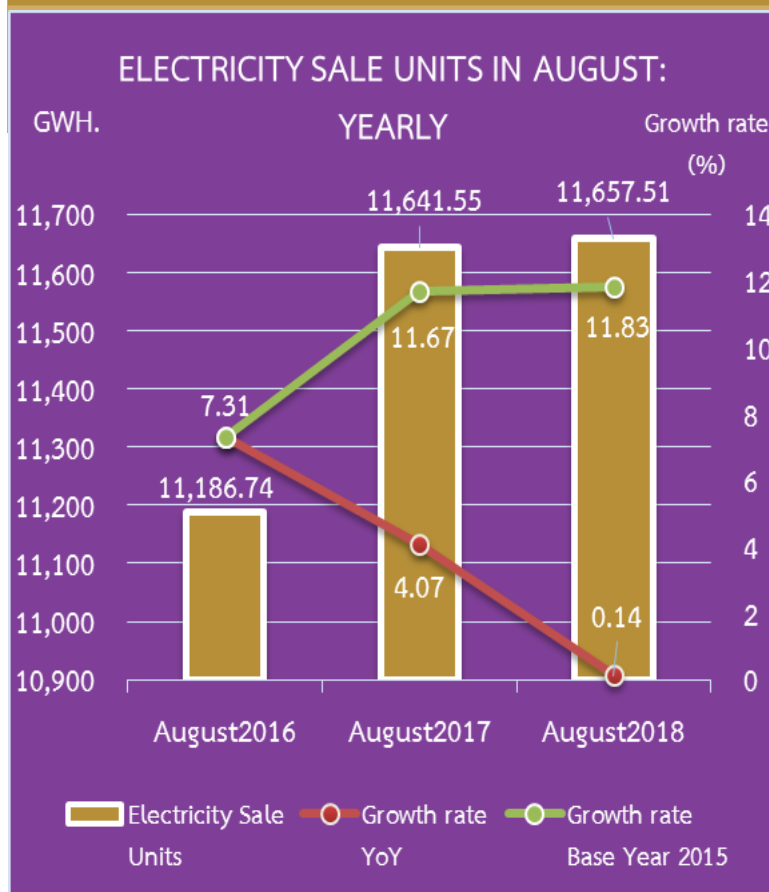


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in August 2018



The electricity sale units of PEA in August 2018 has lightly surged at 0.14% YoY and sharpened at 0.41% MoM owing to the growth of private consumption. The cause was a consumer confidence index, which was at 70.2% YoY, peaking round 43 months. Furthermore, manufacturing sector dwindled by the reason of external demands for cars, equipment and components businesses. While investments of private and government have magnified. On the other hand, there were an important factors affecting electricity sale units. To illustrate, there was high precipitation influenced from tropical storm “Bebinca” in early August 2018 and in middle to late of August, there was floods in many areas namely Chumphon, Ranong and Phetchaburi in PEA Area 1 (South). The electricity consumption in these provinces were 23.58%, which eased 3.57% YoY.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in September 2018 is diminishingly increasing by supportive factors of electrical demand in manufacturing and tourism sectors. While negative factor was weather variation causing a downpour that affected to the growth of electricity sales units.



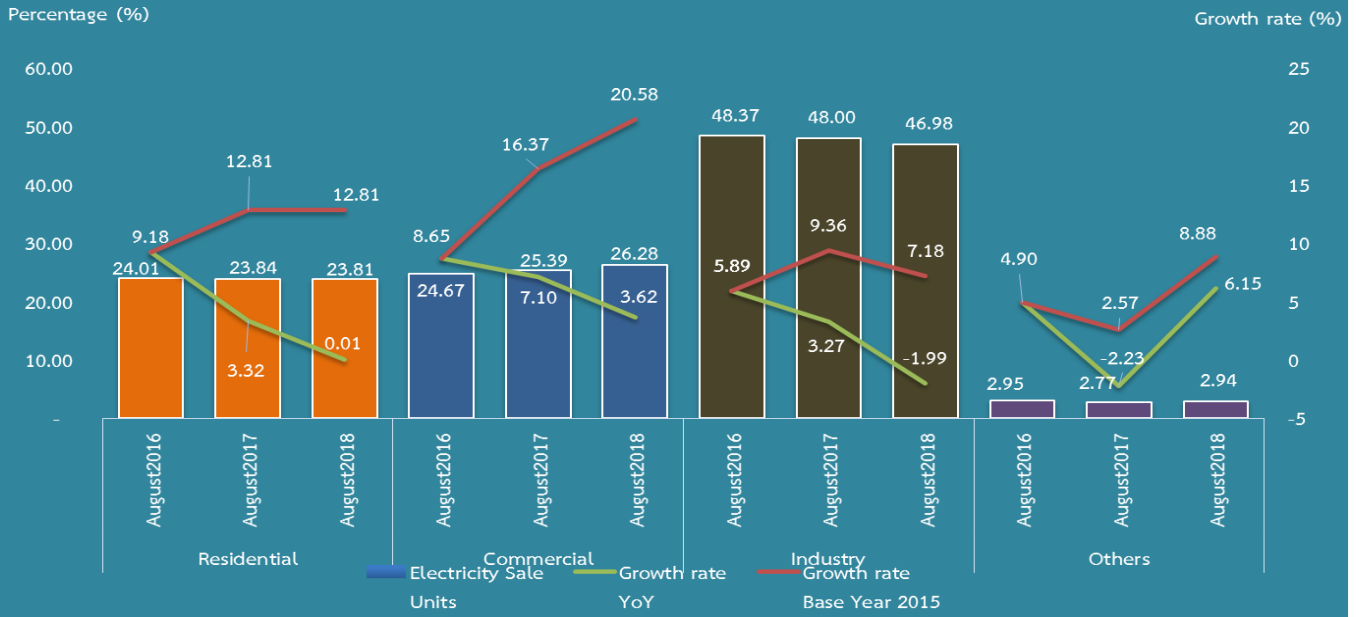
In August 2018, PEA had total electricity sales 11,657.51 million units. It increased 0.14% YoY.

Residential sector slightly surged 0.01% YoY by widely scattered rain. Besides, ice consumption decreased following electricity consumption in icehouse plunging 7.06% YoY.

Industrial sector’s growth eased by 1.99% YoY resulting from international orders impacting large businesses, which fell at 0.23% YoY. Also, electricity demand of Central region and manufacturing sector reduced at 0.03% YoY and 1.58% YoY.

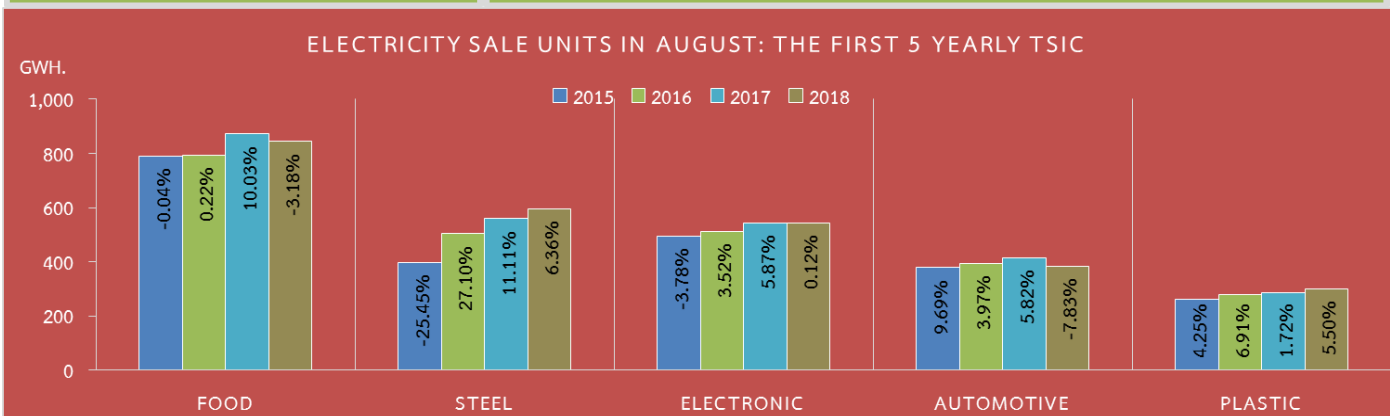
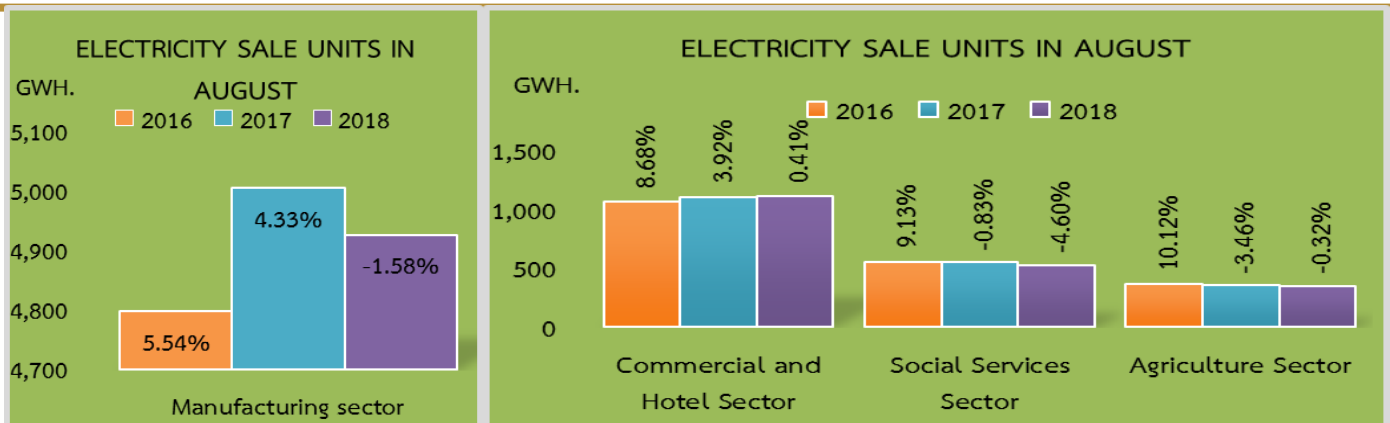
To compare the growth rate between 2018 with base year 2015, it has found that the electricity sales inflated by 11.83% YoY by consumers in medium businesses soaring 0.37% YoY.

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS: PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS GROUP IN AUGUST



Residential	Commercial	Industry	Others
<p>Growth rate slightly heightened by 0.01% YoY. Thanks to, electrical consumption of large residences (more than 150 units) hardly rose 0.51% YoY. Besides, the monsoon and abundant rainfall caused electricity demand of small residences (less than 150 units) dipped 1.56% YoY. Nonetheless, the electricity sales grew up at 12.81% YoY (compared with 2015).</p>	<p>Escalated by 3.62% YoY due to a growth of household segment’s goods and services consumption that related to electricity demand in wholesale and retail multiplying 4.92% YoY and 0.63% YoY, respectively. Along with, the expansion of Malaysian travelers by the reason of Hari Raya Haji festival and other tourists such as Hong Kong, Japanese and Indian. It reflected on electrical consumption of commercial and hotel sector swelling up 0.41% YoY. PEA Area 3 (South) and PEA Area 2 (South) magnified 4.71% and 2.23% YoY. To compare with 2015, the electricity sales expanded 20.58% YoY.</p>	<p>Plummeted by 1.99% YoY. It resulted from external demand for main manufacturing segments such as automotive, cement and textiles, particularly cotton. The electricity consumption in Central region, which are industrial area barely went up. PEA Area 1 (Central) plunged 2.31% YoY. Whereas, PEA Area 2 and 3 (Central) escalated 0.95% and 1.76% YoY. To compare the electricity consumption with 2015 and 2017, the trend was slightly fell down.</p>	<p>6.15% YoY was increased in consequence of heavy rainfall in the middle of August from tropical storm “Bebinca” that affected electricity demand of pumping for agriculture and nonprofit organization segments varied by 67.30% YoY and 36.50% YoY.</p>

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



Manufacturing sector shrank by 1.58% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food Segment declined by 3.18% YoY. Now that tobacco business accelerated production before an increase of excise tax. The electricity consumption in canned food business, preserving and processing seafood business, sugar factory and tapioca flour factory were 24.51% YoY in Northern and Northeastern areas, which had heavy precipitation and risky flood causing 17.75% YoY of a decrease of electricity demand.

Steel Segment expanded by 6.36% YoY owing to the demand for Chromium plating steel in processing seafood industry.

Electronics segment accelerated by 0.12% YoY, following an export of components and equipment of computer to Hong Kong, China, Japan, Netherlands, Malaysia and Germany markets, including integrated circuits (IC) orders to use for components of Smart phone and Tablet.

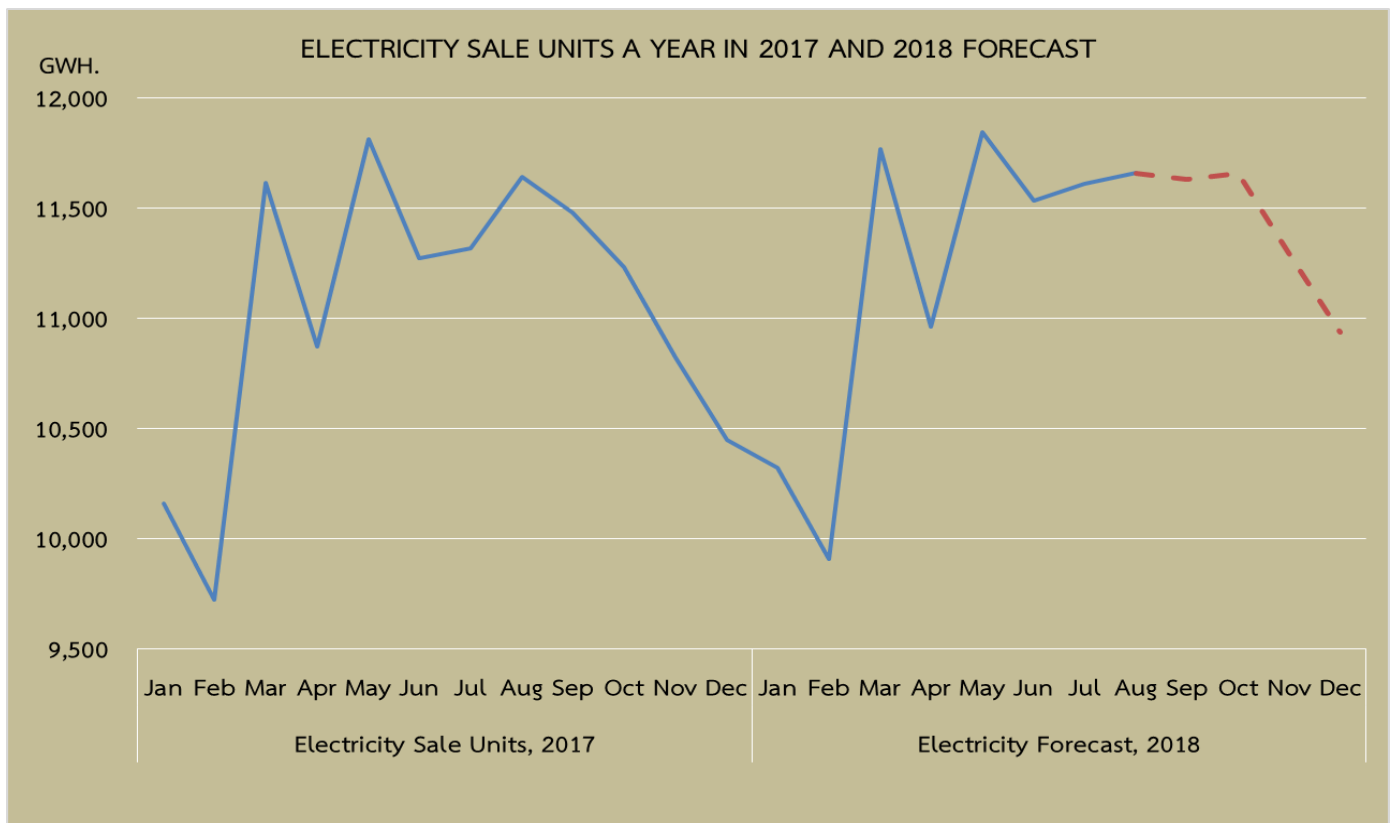
Automotive Industry reduced by 7.83% YoY, resulting from a drop of production for exporting, which previously accelerated production.

Plastic Segment accumulated by 5.50% YoY due to an increase of plastic production to support internal and external demand.

Sales & Hotel sector increased by 0.41% YoY from Malaysian, Hong Kong, Japanese and Indian tourists. In a part of, the growth of expenditure from agricultural and private consumption that affected an escalation of wholesale and retail segments' electricity consumption in 4.92% and 0.63% YoY.

The Social Services sector decreased 4.60% YoY, on the grounds of diminished electrical consumption in offices following the downpour.

Agricultural sector abated 0.32% YoY, thanks to showery rains and monsoon season. It reflected on electricity demand for rubber farms subsiding 12.02% YoY. In addition, there was fishing's electrical consumption dropping by 2.25% YoY.



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2018 to improve. The committee approximated (approximated in June 2018) the electricity sale situation in 2018 that will be expanded 1.83% YoY. There are many factors to impact the electricity sales 2018.

Positive factors

1. Domestic economics' stability.
2. Investment and private consumption have continually improved.
3. Excursionists' expansion, particularly Malaysian tourists.
4. Non-agricultural income increased from agricultural products' price. Furthermore, there were debt moratorium and loan interest reduction for farmers. Apart from, a growth of minimum wages and state welfare card project.
5. Low unemployment rate.
6. Infrastructure investment of Royal Irrigation Department and Department of Rural Roads.
7. An investment trend in special economic zones namely EEC of government and private is more perspicuity.

Negative factors

1. Floods in Northern, Northeastern and Southern regions, especially Phetchaburi.
2. Fluctuation of appreciate Baht currency.
3. There were an easing of Chinese travelers by reason of tourism cruise crash at Phuket, including a deceleration of Russian excursionists from U.S.A.'s boycott decelerating Russia's economy.
4. International trade barrier between U.S.A. and international, especially steel industry, which has the highest risk.
5. Supportive policies for SPP Cogeneration, which encourage private sector to play a role in generating electricity for distribution.