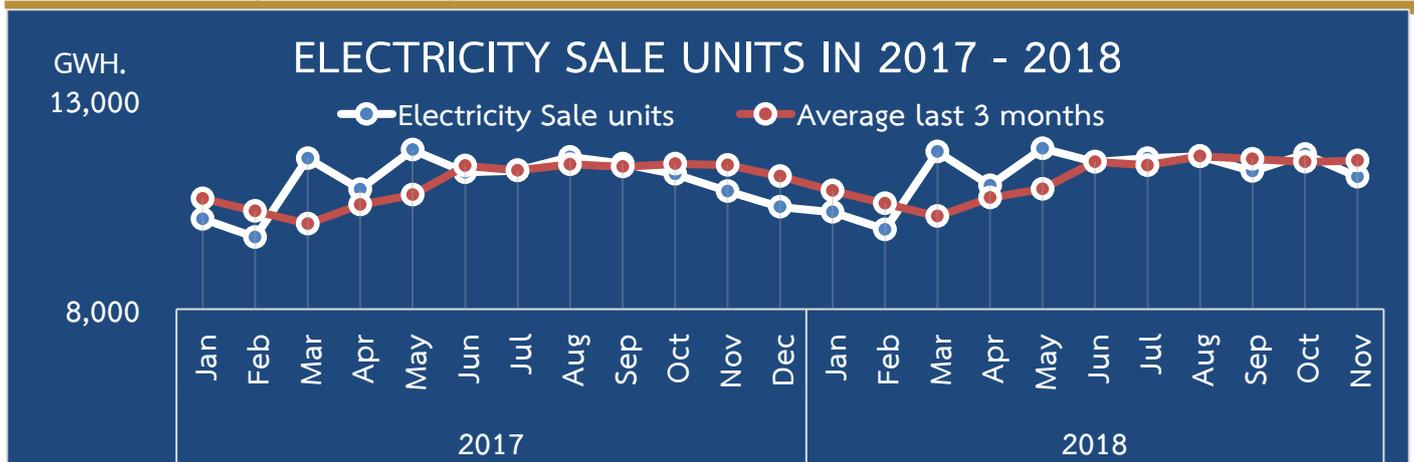


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in November 2018



The electricity sale units of PEA in November 2018 has increased at 3.19% YoY owing to a continued expansion of private consumption and investment by supporting end of year sale. Moreover, there conformed to high employment. Non-agricultural income and infrastructure investment remained steady, including with a subnormal precipitation causing higher temperature in many area. In addition, tourism and service sectors were positive factors, which influenced the expansive demand for electricity. Nonetheless, electricity sale units plunged 4.65% MoM, resulting from a decline of export, depending on international demand, and a drop of manufacturing sector's electrical consumption. For example, electronics, textiles and cements.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in December 2018 is stabilizing by negative factors e.g. weather variation, a slowdown of partnership economy and U.S.A. trade barrier to international, especially China.



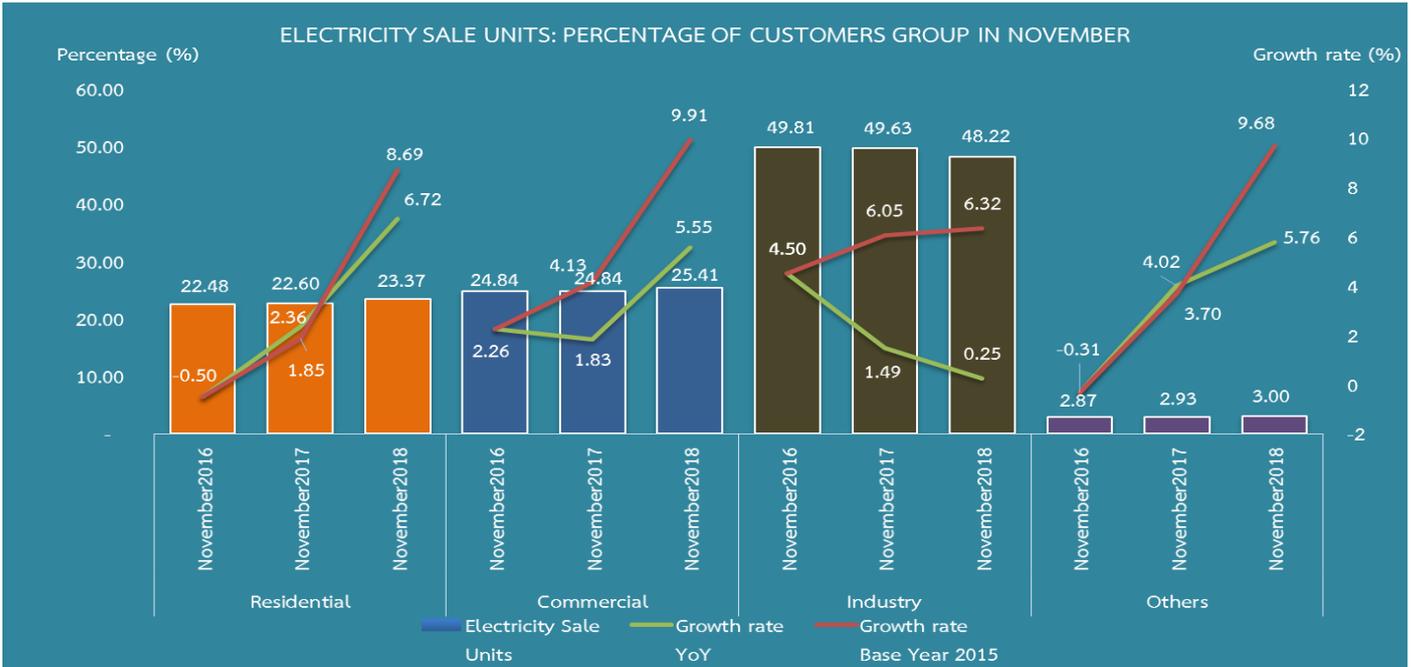
In November 2018, PEA had total electricity sales 11,167.89 million units. It expanded 3.19% YoY.

The residential sector went up 6.72% YoY, with large (more than 150 units) and small (less than 150 units) residential increased 7.73% and 3.61% YoY. Now that, the climate variability caused higher average temperature.

Growth of medium and large Industrial sectors rose 4.68% and 0.09% YoY influencing electricity consumption of Central region grew up at 2.69% YoY. Whereas, PEA Area 1 (Central) slightly varied 0.42% YoY from a reduction of partnership orders, i.e., a manufacturing sector deceleration in China.

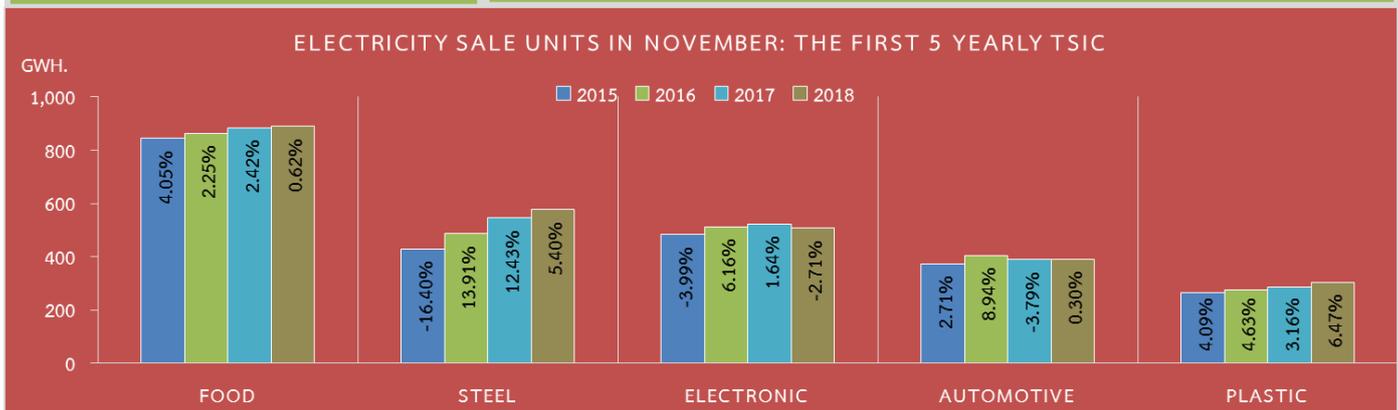
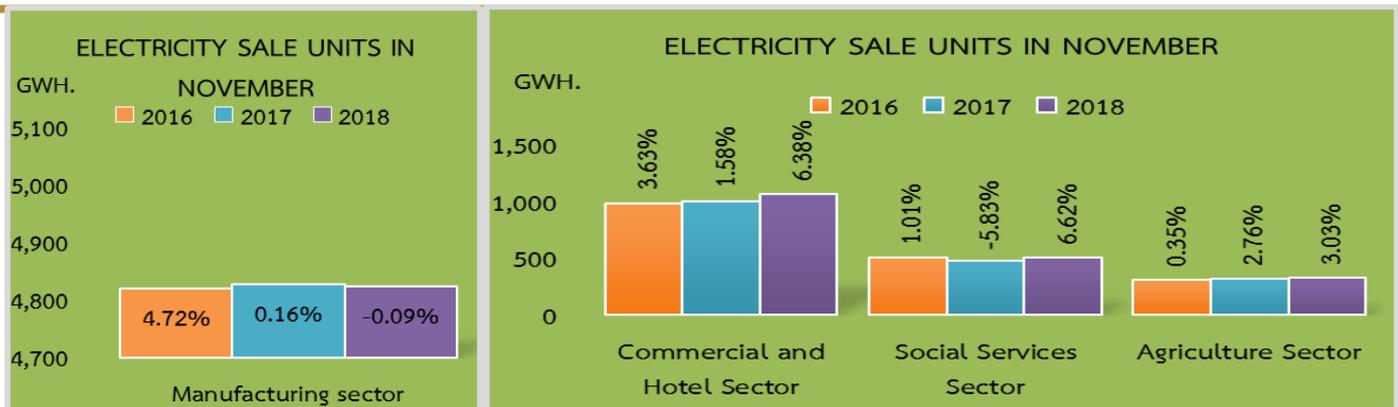
Specific business surged 4.45% YoY, resulting from a jump of commercial and hotel sector at 6.38% YoY. Even though, Chinese tourists who arrived to Thailand decreased.

To compare the growth rate between 2018 with base year 2015, it has found that the electricity sales inflated by 7.86% YoY.



Residential	Commercial	Industry	Others
<p>Growth rate magnified 6.72% YoY. Thanks to, the higher temperature. In November, the average temperature was 27.4 degree Celsius. As, income of non-agricultural stabilized and employment shot up. Accordingly, the electricity sales grew up at 8.69% YoY (compared with base year 2015).</p>	<p>Enlarged by 5.55% YoY due to a surge of private consumption and a support of year-end sale. There culminated in electricity demand for retail and wholesale mounted 6.90% and 6.38% YoY. Besides, the tourism launched new international flights and public policy supported tourism by tax allowance, resulting in an increase of electricity demand for commercial and hotel sector at 6.38% YoY. To compare with 2015, the electricity sales accumulated 9.91% YoY.</p>	<p>Intensified by 0.25% YoY. Even if, it resulted from a variation of food, steel, automotive and plastic segments, the growth trend declined following a partnership economy and severe trade barrier between U.S.A. and China. There caused an easing of electrical consumption in manufacturing sector at 0.09% YoY. While, a construction of public utility project remained constant.</p>	<p>5.76% YoY was escalated in consequence of electricity consumption of pumping for agriculture. For example, irrigation project, water weir and floodgate, which sharpened by 107.60% YoY. In the part of nonprofit organization segment varied by 4.77% YoY. The demand for free electricity units rose 4.34% YoY.</p>

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



**Manufacturing sector** plummeted by 0.09% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

**Food Segment** went up 0.62% YoY. Now that electricity consumption in slaughterhouse, canned fish business, MSG factory, meat products factory such as sausages, white pork sausage and fermented pork sausage and others like Chinese tea, salt and spices, which share was 21.84% escalated 11.00% YoY.

**Steel Segment** jumped by 5.40% YoY owing to an escalation of flat bars steel. For example, galvanized steel, which was covered by zinc used for automotive industry and electric appliances. While, steel bar and structural steel were used for public utility construction.

**Electronics segment** diminished 2.71% YoY, following an export of computer, equipment and Hard Disk drive to China and Hong-Kong. Moreover, Japan and U.S.A. market dropped an orders of television and equipment.

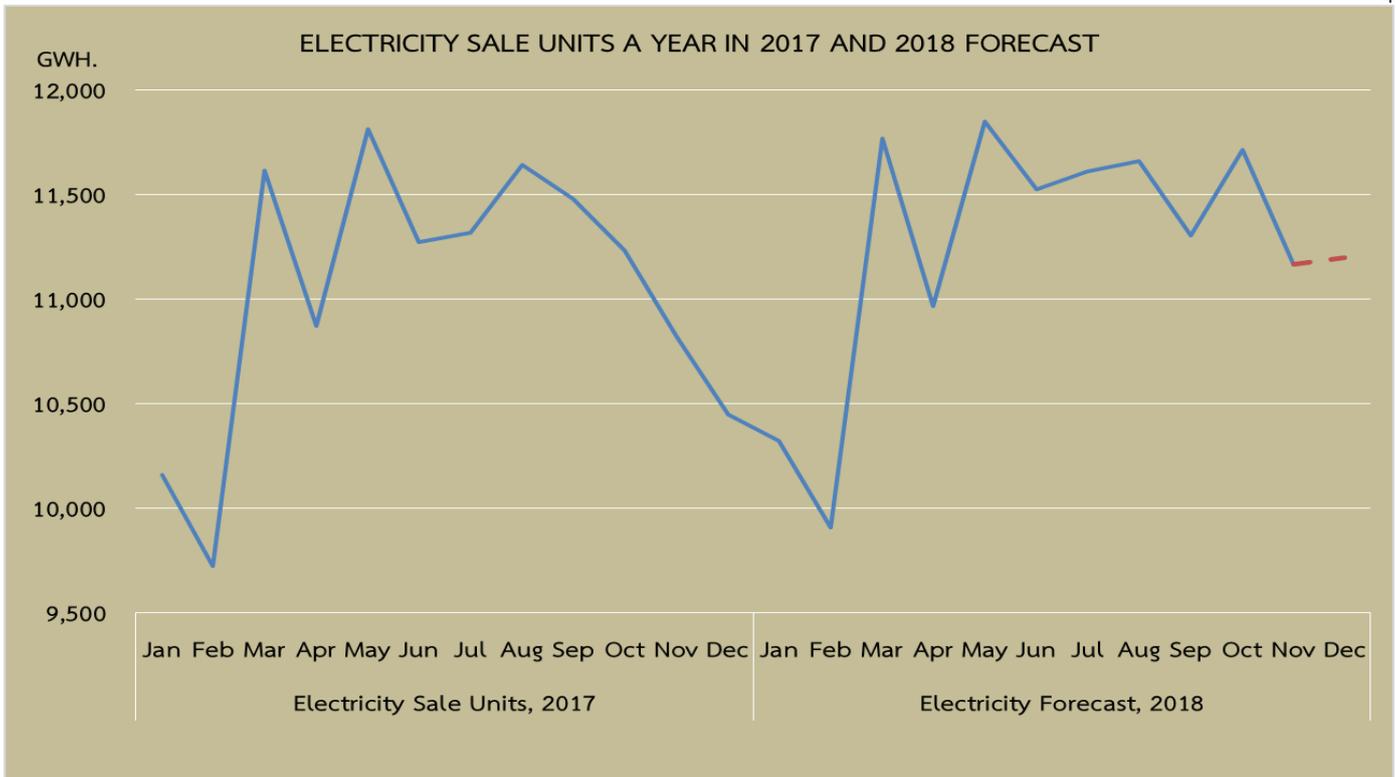
**Automotive Industry** surged by 0.30% YoY, resulting from domestic demand for pick-up, mid-size car, vehicle for commercial and PPV following to an expansion of public and private investment.

**Plastic Segment** accumulated by 6.47% YoY, thanks to an increase of export plastic products to Japan and U.S.A.

**Sales & Hotel sector** increased by 6.38% YoY due to visiting of Malaysian tourists from conquering illegal travel bus. Whereas, Hong Kong and Indian tourists expanded from launching the new international flights to Thailand. Moreover, Thais increasingly traveled in domestic by reason of the supportive policy to tax allowance when traveling in secondary provinces. There caused a growth of hotel segment's electrical consumption in 3.47% YoY.

**The Social Services sector** rose 6.62% YoY, in consequence of climate variability causing a higher average temperature initiated an increase of electrical consumption in office.

**Agricultural sector** varied by 3.03% YoY, on account of electricity consumption of livestock which exported frozen chicken and processed chicken to United Kingdoms, Netherlands and South Korea. Furthermore, electricity demand for sugarcane plantation accrued seeing that production of sugarcane produced is more than normal.



### Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2018 to improve. The committee approximated (approximated in September 2018) the electricity sale situation in 2018 that will be expanded 1.95% YoY. There are many factors to impact the electricity sales 2018.

#### Positive factors

1. Waiver policy of visa on arrival fee in 21 countries for 60 days became effective since 15<sup>th</sup> November 2018.
2. Non-agricultural income still remained steady.
3. Low unemployment rate.
4. Government's infrastructure investment such as construction of the MRT Pink Line and Yellow Line.
5. An investment trend in special economic zones namely EEC of government and private are more perspicuity.

#### Negative factors

1. A climate variability.
2. A decelerating economy of partnership, like China.
3. Fluctuation of appreciate Baht currency.
4. Chinese tourists still slowed down from tourism cruise crash at Phuket.
5. International trade barrier of U.S.A.
6. Supportive policies for SPP Cogeneration, which encourage private sector to play a role in generating electricity for distribution.