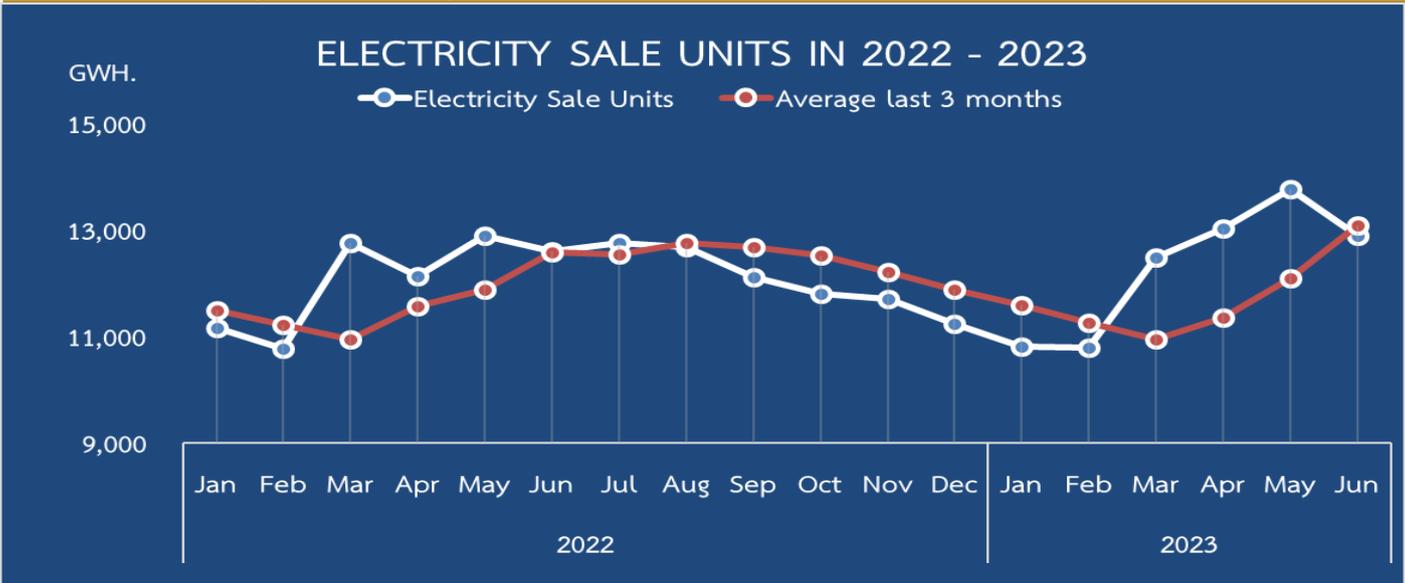
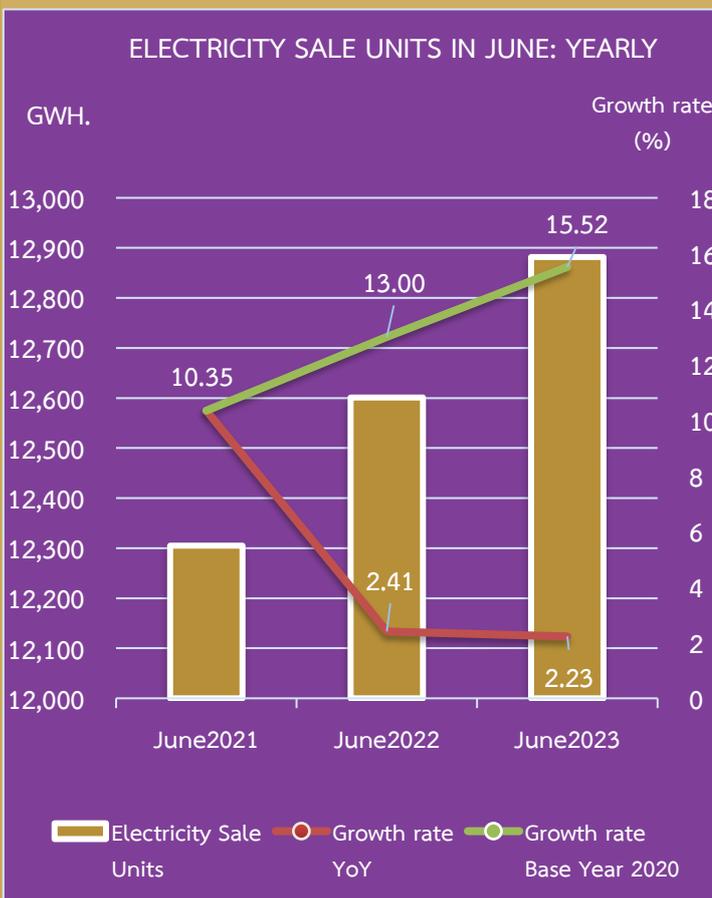


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in June 2023



In June 2023, PEA had a total of 12,881.54 million units of electricity sales, which increased at 2.23% YoY. Because tourism grew up relating to the number of tourists from domestic and foreign. Furthermore, Labor market was recovered causing household's power of purchasing getting better and a decrease of inflation rate. Besides, the mega projects of government had going on process and private investment grew up from building tower for commercial, offices and hotels.

However, the export is in downturn from a recession of global economic, strict monetary policies, trade barrier and liquidity risk to invest of private and household sectors pressured by high interest rate.

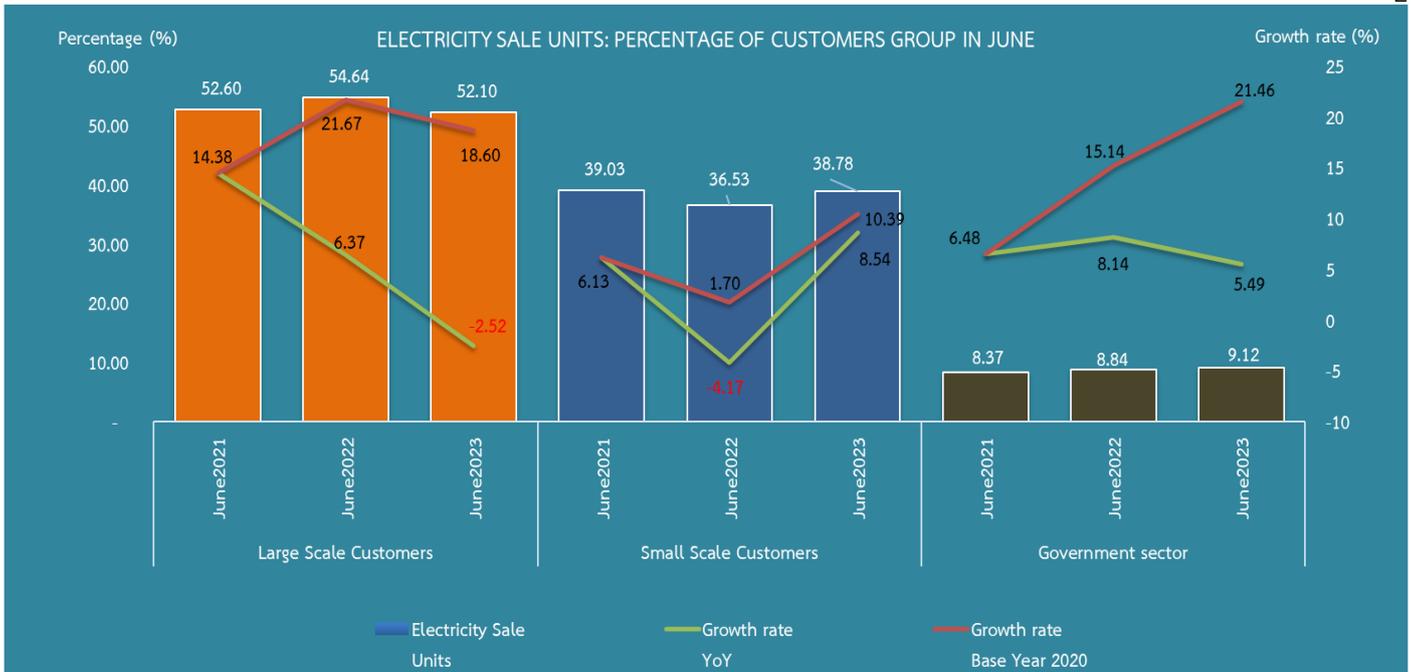


The residential sector grew at 9.58% YoY, especially in residential (more than 150 kWh) rose at 8.87% YoY and residential (less than or equal to 150 kWh) increased at 12.45% YoY from El Nino causing high consumption of air condition during the dry spell.

Large general service fell at 3.63% YoY following a recession. Whereas, small and medium general service grew at 4.99% and 3.64% YoY, respectively because of expenditure in the household and private sector following tourism.

Specific business service rose at 24.21% YoY following a growth of the number of arrivals from China and Malaysia because of the local holidays.

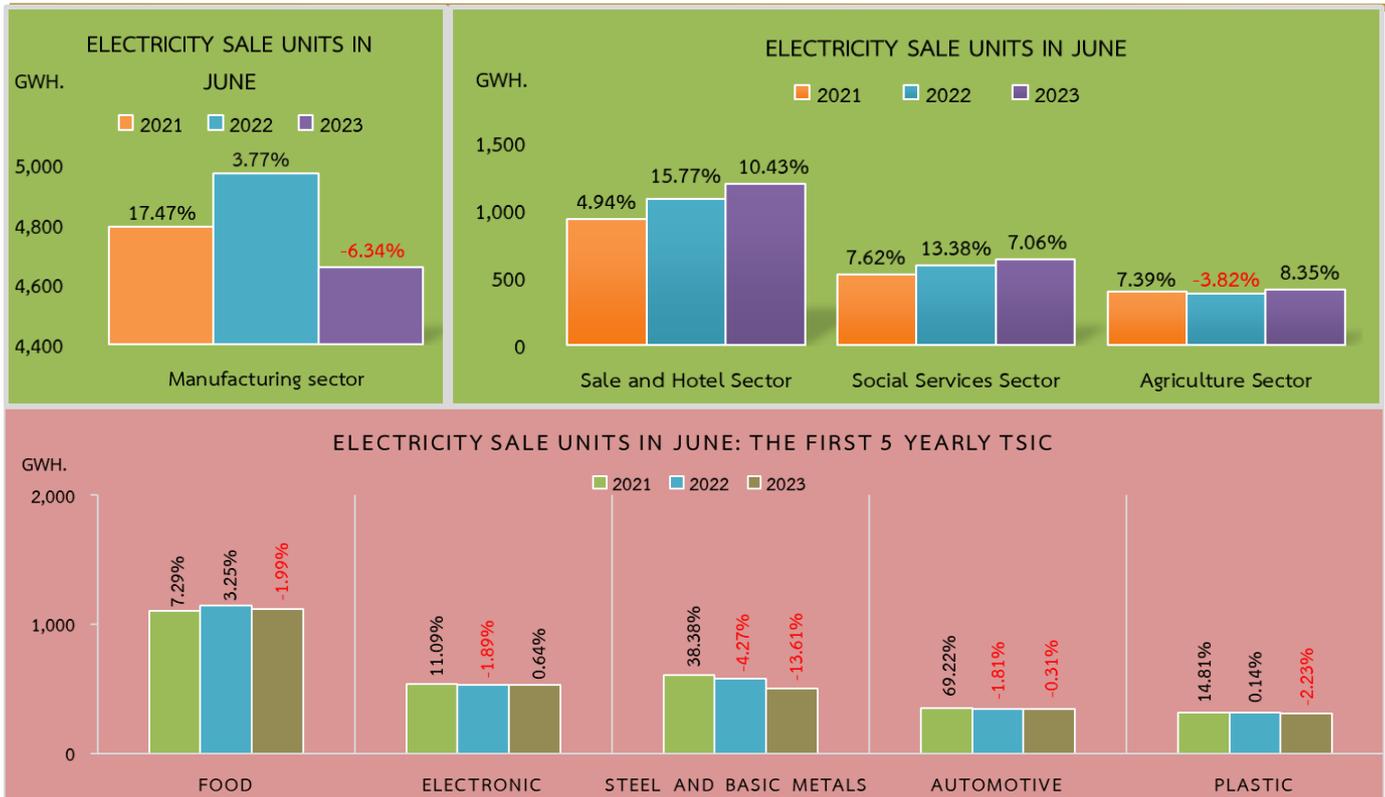
To compare the growth rate with base year 2020, it has found that the electricity sales increased by 15.52%.



Large Scale Customers ¹	Small Scale Customers	Government Sector
<p>Large Scale Customers reduced at 2.52% YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector went down at 5.64% YoY as a result of a drop of demand for computer, equipment and component and rubber.</p> <p>Large scale commercial customers rose at 9.82% YoY following arrival and occupancy rate from Thais and foreigners especially, in Chonburi, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Phuket which supported related businesses like services, transportation, restaurants, hotels and department stores.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers jumped at 8.54% YoY.</p> <p>Electricity consumption of residential sectors rose at 9.58% YoY. There was high electrical consumption for cooling because the weather is hot even if there was heavy raining.</p> <p>Small scale commercial customer went up at 5.41% YoY due to household's expenditure for meat, vegetable and fruits including in retail and wholesale.</p>	<p>Government sector accrued at 5.49% YoY owing to the electricity consumption of hospitals, schools, universities, religious organization and provincial administrative organization.</p>

Note : ¹PEA changed the criteria for grouping customers according to the organizational context following SE-AM governmental and others to governmental since May 2021.
Export Data by Trade Policy and Strategy Office, Ministry of Commerce.

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



Manufacturing sector dipped at 6.34% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food fell at 1.99% YoY because electricity consumption in tapioca decreased at 20.60% YoY from a drop of Chinese demand. Besides, rice mill dropped at 8.59% thanks to an export to United States.

Electronics increased at 0.64% YoY resulting from exporting electric appliances to United States and Japan. Besides, there was an export of electric circuit board to Taiwan and China.

Steel and basic metals shrank at 13.61% YoY owing to demand for steel, iron and aluminum in global market.

Automotive reduced at 0.31% YoY because domestic car sales were going down at 5.16% YoY from the strict lending that considering by liquidity and debt.

Plastic receded at 2.23% YoY by reason of the fall in export of plastic products in every market.

Sale & Hotel sector grew at 10.43% YoY as a result of hotel's electricity consumption, rocketed at 24.37% YoY because travelers and foreigners supported related businesses such as services, restaurants, entertainment venue and department stores.

Social Services sector pumped up 7.06% YoY, due to a rise in electricity consumption by hospitals, education institutions, religious organizations and provincial administrative organization.

Agriculture sector escalated at 8.35% YoY following electricity usage of livestock agricultural pumping, fishery on shore and off-shore, integrated agriculture, vegetable gardens and rubber farm.

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS A YEAR IN 2022 AND 2023 FORECAST



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2023 to improve at 2.72 YoY since tourism is in the upward trend. Private investment for construction is going on. Moreover, consumption of household and private sectors recovered following the increase of income from employment rate and inflation rate decreases.

Positive factors

1. Tourists from domestic and foreign countries increase especially from Asia like China, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, South Korea and India.
2. There is an expansion for debt limit in United States to avoid default of payment which caused disadvantage to the states and worldwide. So, American government can take on loan for 2 years until January 2025.
3. Bank of Thailand announced the protocol to solve household debt for long term. This are responsible lending, persistent debt and guidelines for care such as set Risk-based and pricing debt service ratio for projects in sandbox.
4. There is a consideration for measures to anti-dumping in steel products from 6 countries; China, Vietnam, Turkey, Brazil, Iran and Malaysia. These caused a higher consumption in iron segment.

Negative factors

1. The economic in Eurozone still declines because of the high cost of living and tight monetary policy causing a drop of consumption and investment.
2. The export to China is not as good as expected following the Chinese economic in the drop of demand and risky factors like unemployment in young generation, restriction of fiscal policy and real estate sector dipping in sales and construction.
3. Drought affected to farmer's income from decreasing in price of rubber, pork and shrimp.
4. The trend of borrowing in Low-income households grow up by the lower growth of income than expenditure.