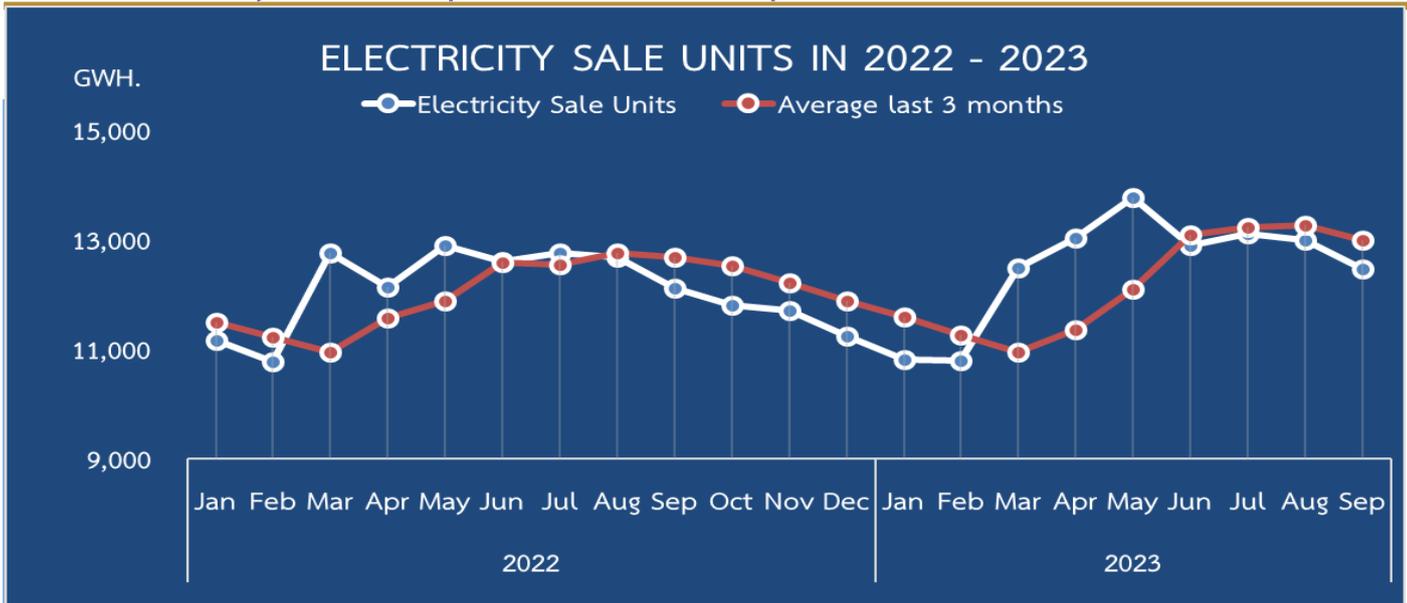


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in September 2023



In September 2023, PEA had a total of 12,450.54 million units of electricity sales, which increased at 2.81% YoY. Because of the recovery of service sector following the number of tourists and a drop of food price from more fruit, vegetable and meat products. Furthermore, there is a measure to support cost of living by decreasing oil and electricity prices which caused an increase of household and private consumption, relating to a high level of employment rate.

However, global economic is a recession. The manufacturing sector fell following the export. In addition, there were risky factors such as high interest rate, war between Israel and Palestine affecting to oil price and El Nino.

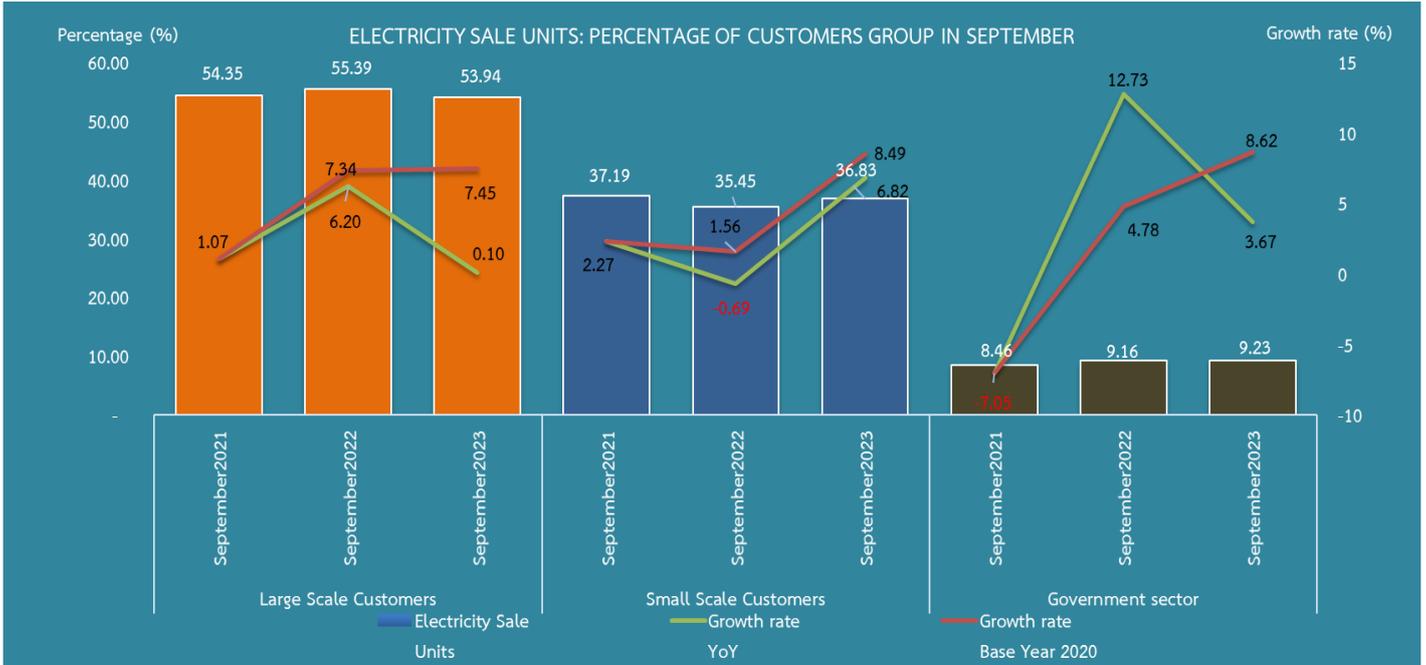


The residential sector grew at 7.78% YoY, especially in residential (more than 150 kWh) rose at 10.60% YoY and residential (less than or equal to 150 kWh) decreased at 4.30% YoY. Because of climate variability causing high temperature in overall.

Large general service fell at 1.66% YoY following a decrease of demand for goods' orders. Whereas, medium and small general service grew at 3.99% and 2.87% YoY, respectively because of demand for consumption in service sector following tourism.

Specific business service rose at 16.24% YoY following a growth of the number of arrivals. Because there were long holidays in many countries.

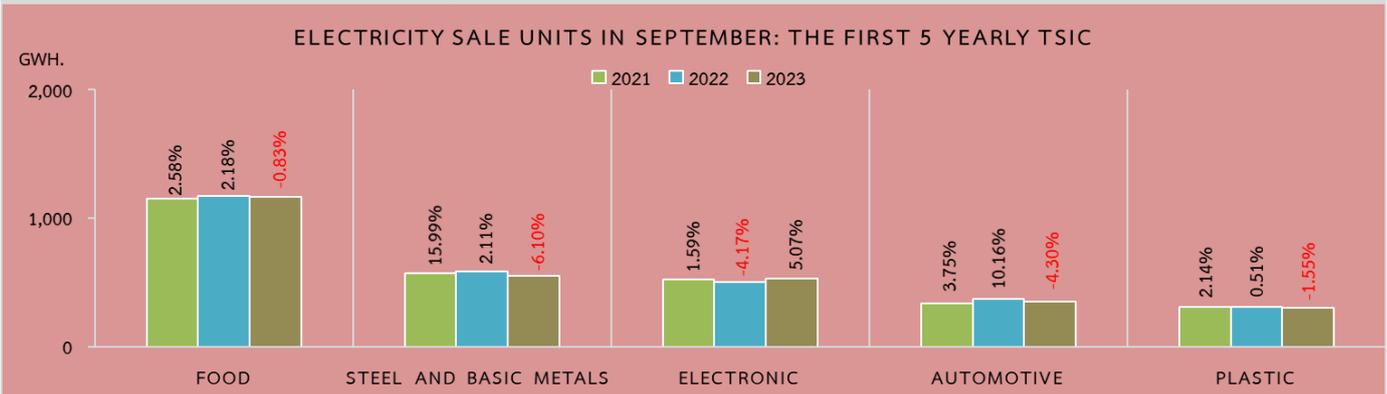
To compare the growth rate with base year 2020, it has found that the electricity sales increased by 7.94%.



Large Scale Customers <sup>1</sup>	Small Scale Customers	Government Sector
<p>Large Scale Customers grew at 0.10% YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector went down at 2.04% YoY as a result of a drop of global trade and demand in rubber, computer, equipment and component and Hard Disk Drive.</p> <p>Large scale commercial customers rose at 8.56% YoY following a growth of service segment, especially hotels, restaurants and transportation relating to occupancy rate which were an expenditure for goods and consumption in region with attractions.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers jumped at 6.82% YoY.</p> <p>Electricity consumption of residential sectors rose at 7.78% YoY. because the weather is variability.</p> <p>Small scale commercial customer went up at 4.05% YoY due to a high employment rate to make more income and customer's confident. Besides, there was a lower inflation rate from food and energy which supported purchasing power.</p>	<p>Government sector accrued at 3.67% YoY owing to the electricity consumption of schools, universities, religious organization, provincial administrative organization and hospitals.</p>

Note : <sup>1</sup>PEA 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 2.33% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

**Food** fell at 0.83% YoY because electricity consumption in tapioca decreased at 9.53% YoY from a drop of production in vermicelli and tomato sauce. Besides, rice mill dropped at 14.61% following a drop of wholesales.

**Steel and basic metals** shrank at 6.10% YoY owing to a drop of demand for steel, in Malaysia and aluminum in global markets, especially Japan.

**Electronics** increased at 5.07% YoY resulting from exporting circuit board to China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and United States.

**Automotive** reduced at 4.30% YoY because there was less orders from transportation for commercial by strict lending of financial institutions that considered with the trend of non-performing loans.

**Plastic** receded at 1.55% YoY by reason of a decline in export to United States and Japan.

**Sale & Hotel sector** grew at 8.81% YoY as a result of hotel's electricity consumption, rocketed at 13.94% YoY because of the number of travelers from Malaysia, India, Japan, South Korea and Australia and long holidays in September. Furthermore, there was consumption which supported related businesses such as services, transportation, restaurants and hotels.

**Social Services sector** pumped up 3.80% YoY, due to a rise in electricity consumption by medical centers, education institutions, religious organizations and provincial administrative organization.

**Agriculture sector** escalated at 2.09% YoY following electricity usage of livestock agricultural pumping, 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 2.90% YoY since tourism is in the upward trend which affected to consumption of household and private. Besides, employment rate is in high level. Inflation rate is going down. These are the reasons driving Thai economic.

#### Positive factors

1. Tourists from domestic and foreign countries continuously increase. There is a VISA measure to support Chinese and Qazaq for free entry for 5 months since 25<sup>th</sup> September 2023. At the end of the year, department stores will hold a promotion and open new branch.
2. U.S. economic is growing up from an increase of consumption in automotive, online goods and food. The export in oil, electronics and consumer products increase. Moreover, manufacturing sector is going up from oil drilling and automobile production.
3. The Chinese consumer and manufacturing index rise from launching supportive measures, expenditure in summer and increase in employment rate.
4. The export is going up since third quarter from the recovered economic in Asia.
5. Food price decline, especially vegetables, fruits and meat. There was measure to drop oil and electricity prices.
6. The investment in construction of Data center, Data warehouse and expanding factory goes up in industrial estate areas.

#### Negative factors

1. The economic in Eurozone still declines following high interest rate and inflation. These reflected to wholesales that declined for 10 months and a drop of consumer's confident.
2. Drought from El Nino caused dry spell which made water shortage for consumption, agriculture and production in manufacture.
3. War between Israel and Palestine affected to global economic and Thai's export for long term following high oil price and fluctuation of financing market.
4. Interest rate increase from 1.75% to 2.50% affecting to household debt growing at 13.6 trillion baht or 3.8% YoY.
5. Interest rate which increased affected to ability of loan payment and purchasing power of household that were low-income or middle-income for house and auto loans.