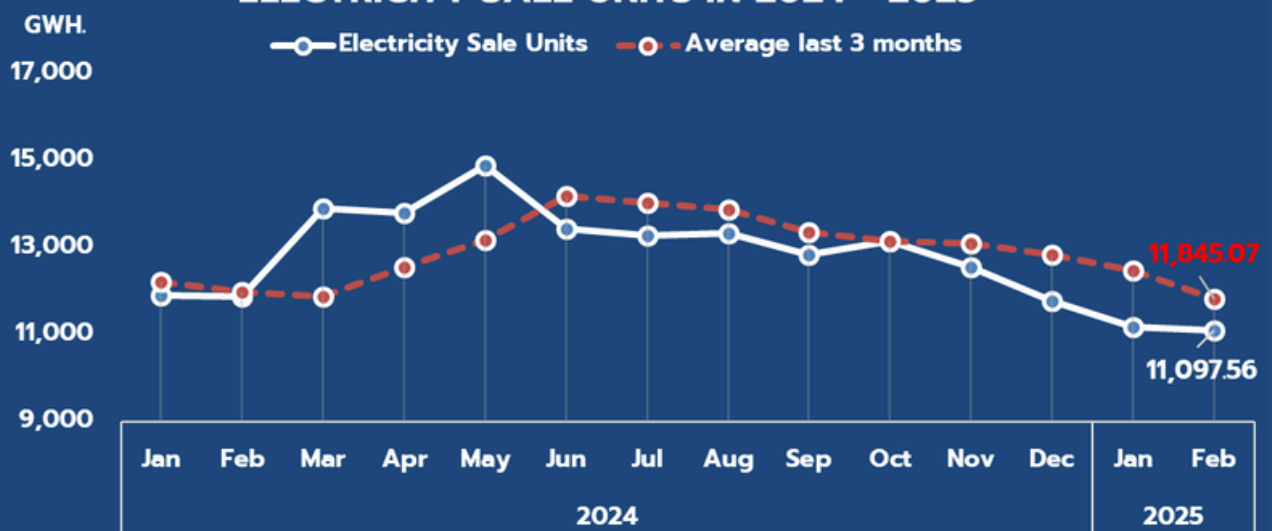


THE ELECTRICITY SALES REPORT OF PEA

FEBRUARY 2025

"Smart Energy for Better Life and Sustainability"

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS IN 2024 - 2025

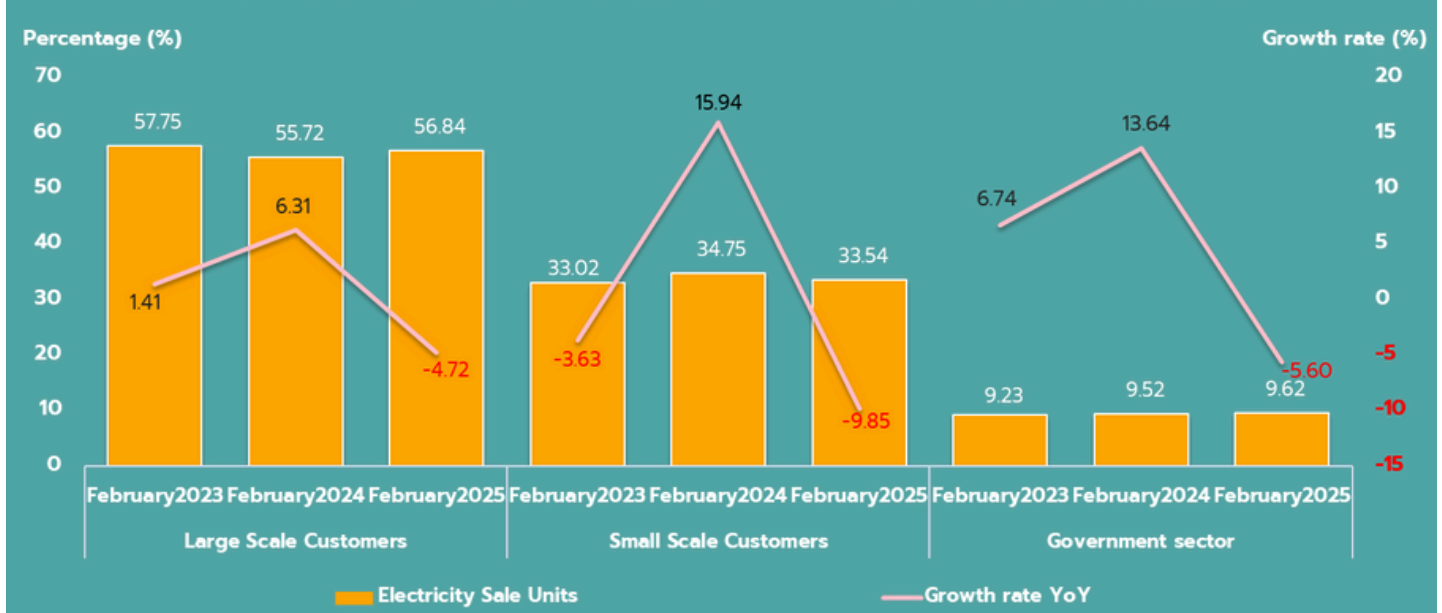


ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS
INCREASED AT

-6.58%
YOY

Electricity Sale units decreased resulting from cold weather. Hence, the electricity consumption of household significantly decreased, while the decline in industrial, commercial and service sectors had an effect from the uncertainty of global economic. During the high household debt, private consumption still affected.

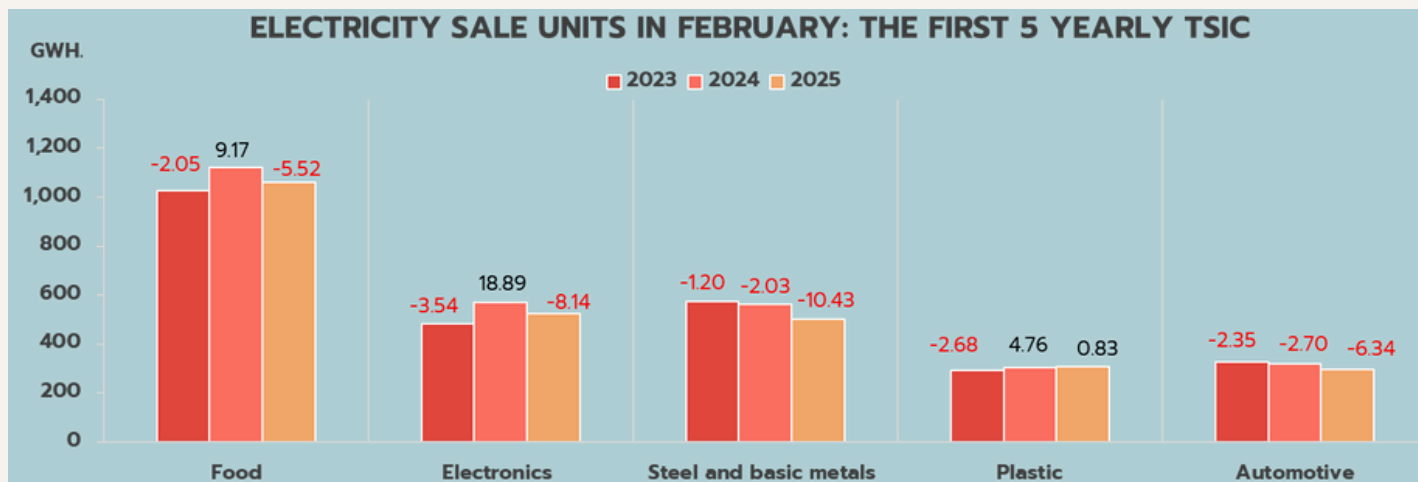
ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS: PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS GROUP IN FEBRUARY



LARGE SCALE CUSTOMER	-4.72% YoY	The Industrial sector dropped by 4.87% YoY because MPI declined from the U.S. tax measures, which caused the dumping of products from other countries, especially China. There was severe price competitiveness that affected Thai manufacturing.
		Large-scale commercial customers dipped at 4.18% YoY. Construction was affected by the downward trend in the real estate sector. The main causes were the strict loan requirements of financial institutions, the household debt concern, and the decrease in Chinese tourists because of the Chinese New Year in January this year.
SMALL SCALE CUSTOMERS	-9.85% YoY	The residential sector decreased by 10.85% YoY owing to the lower average temperature, households consumed less electricity. Furthermore, household debt and living costs were still high, affecting purchasing power.
		Small-scale commercial customers reduced by 7.05% YoY from unrecovered consumption due to a drop in purchasing power and an increase in living costs. Furthermore, there was severe competition from imported goods and PM 2.5 over the standardized level. So people were going out less, and retail businesses' sales declined.
GOVERNMENT SECTOR	-5.60% YoY	owing to a lower average temperature, causing government offices such as administrative offices dropped electricity consumption.



Manufacturing Sector -5.59%_{YoY}



-5.52% YoY	Food	declined by the cancellation of the suspension measure on India's rice export, which was a large exporter, and the price advantage from the Repee depreciation affected Thai market share. Moreover, there was a drop in the production of cows and shrimps, and a decline in demand for tapioca from China because of food security policy, supporting plant succession to reduce imports.
-10.43% YoY	Steel & basic metals	fell, owing to the oversupply of steel from China to the Thai market, which had a lower price than the domestic one. Besides, the demand for public and private construction fell from economic recession.
-8.14% YoY	Electronic	following the deceleration of partnerships' economic activity, U.S. trade barriers, and a lower price of Chinese electrical appliances caused a loss in price competitiveness for Thai entrepreneurs and a drop in purchasing power from a high level of household debt.
0.83% YoY	Plastic	slightly increased because of the export of plastic to India from overdemand.
-6.34% YoY	Automotive	declined from the sales of passenger cars and the drop in domestic demand because of a high level of household debt, strict loan policies, and a drop in EV exports, by losing market share to China.

Sale and Hotel sector

-6.76%
YoY

Chinese tourists significantly decreased because the Chinese New Year is in January this year (Last year, it was in February), and PM 2.5 levels exceeded over standard. In addition, there was the concern about scam centers around the Thailand-Myanmar border. Domestic purchasing power dropped due to the economic downturn, affecting tourism and related businesses.



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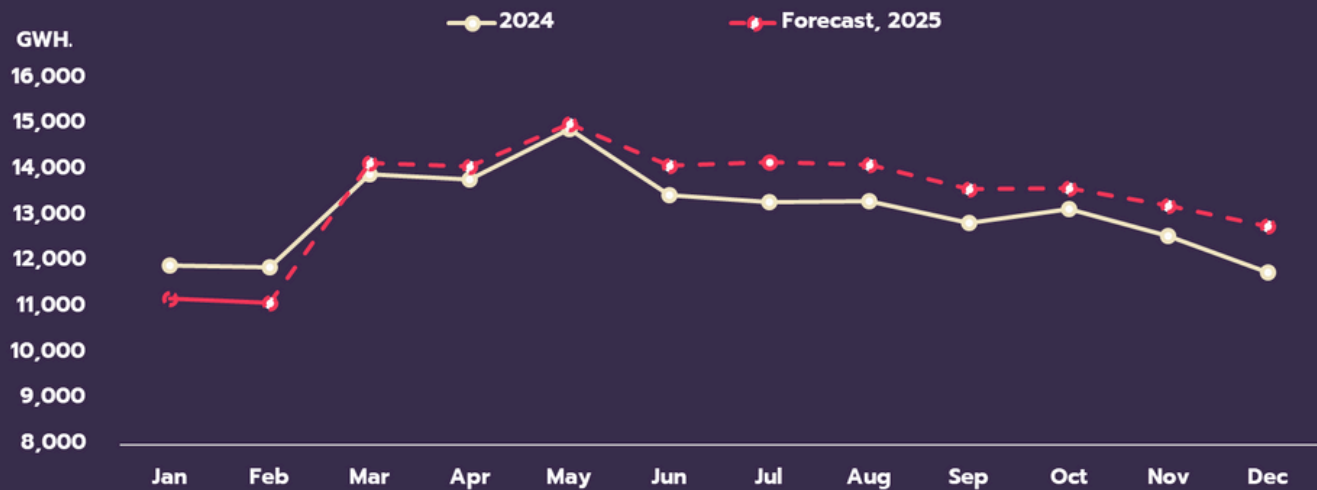


การไฟฟ้าส่วนภูมิภาค PEA



PEAchannelThailand

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS A YEAR IN 2024 AND 2025 FORECAST



+2.76% YoY

PEA has forecasted the electricity sales units in 2025 to improve by 2.76% YoY since the growth of the service and tourism sectors. Private consumption also grew due to the supportive measures. Exports still slow down following the global economic. Nonetheless, there were risks from household debt, strict loan requirements and fluctuating economic conditions from trade barrier and rising U.S. imported tariffs.

Positive Factors

1. The tourism sector continues to expansion from an increasing number of international tourists. This includes measures to stimulate domestic tourism through initiatives like the "Travel Thai Together" project and the "Amazing Thailand Grand Tourism & Sport Year 2025" campaign, which promotes events aimed at boosting tourism, such as hosting international sports competitions "the 33rd of SEA Games".
2. Private consumption tends to increase by stimulating measures such as the Easy E-Receipt project, Digital Wallet and The half-half co-payment scheme.
3. Investment in the private sector tends to increase, resulting from foreign investment in automotive and electronics, which were supported by the BOI. Besides, Chinese entrepreneurs moved their production base to Thailand because of the trade barrier between China and the U.S.A.
4. There was more investment in the Data Center following the measures to support global demand.
5. Public investments are on an upward trend following the investment in infrastructure to increase competitiveness, such as domestic logistics and the "Land Bridge" project.
6. The export sector is expected to recover, driven by the global economy's rebound such as China and U.S.A. The expansion of new market is also expected in electronics, automotive and agriculture.

Negative Factors

1. Household and business debt remains high because the restricted loan and the drop of loan growth, affecting private consumption.
2. The exports to China, U.S.A. and Japan, which fluctuated from trade barrier. Besides, there was geopolitical such as Russia-Ukraine and Middle East tension affected the supply chain of entrepreneurs.
3. The oversupply of Chinese goods in the ASEAN market was caused by trade barriers between the U.S.A. and China, so there was an excess production and a drop in domestic demand. There were more imported Chinese goods to Thailand, which had a price competitiveness, making it harder for Thai products to compete in the domestic and global markets.
4. U.S. economic policies which administrative by Trump, particular in trade barrier that called for 36% of improted taxes from Thailand caused counteraction of affected countries and uncertainty of global economic.
5. Tourism and services sector, being main factor to drive economic, has more risk from the slowdown of Chinese economic because Thai tourism mainly rely on tourists from China.
6. The structural problem in the industrial sector affected competitiveness during the technology transformation, such as labour skills that didn't meet the demand in digital production, a lack of R&D and innovation, and a lack of development of its own technology.

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