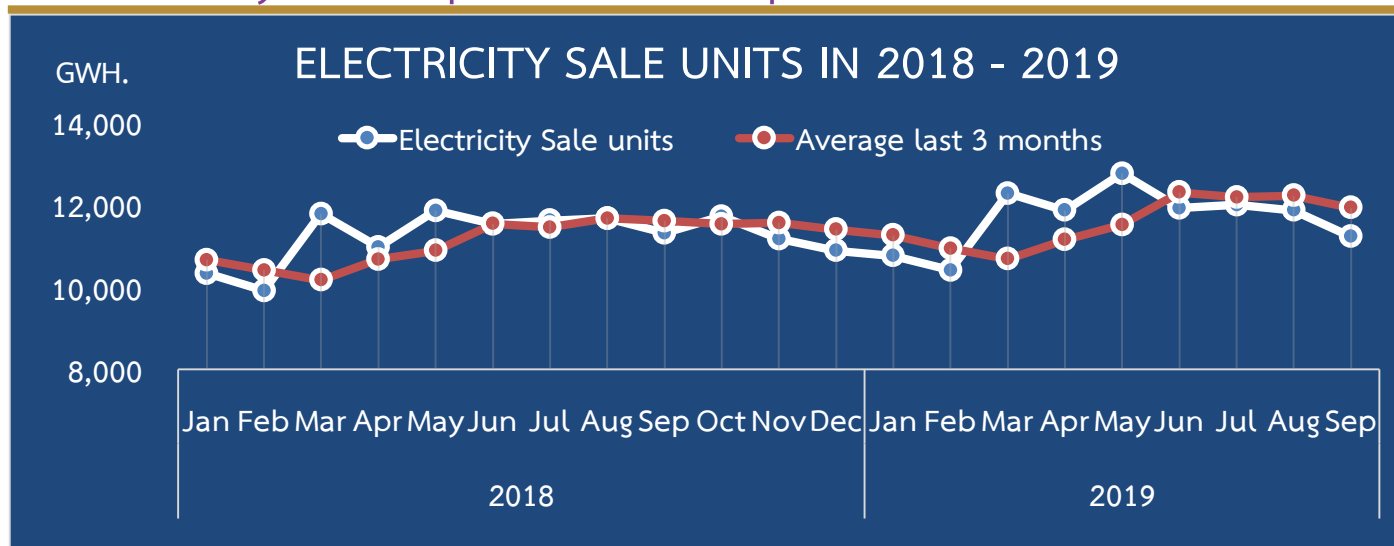


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in September 2019



The electricity sale units of PEA in September 2019 has decreased at 0.72% YoY, owing to an ease of export and domestic demand for private consumption resulting from flood in Ubon Ratchathani. Nonetheless, tourism sector still rose by the number of tourists from Chinese and Indian.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in October 2019 will decline from domestic consumption and investment of public and private. Moreover, there was a cold weather in some areas and industrial sector has a continuously downtrend.



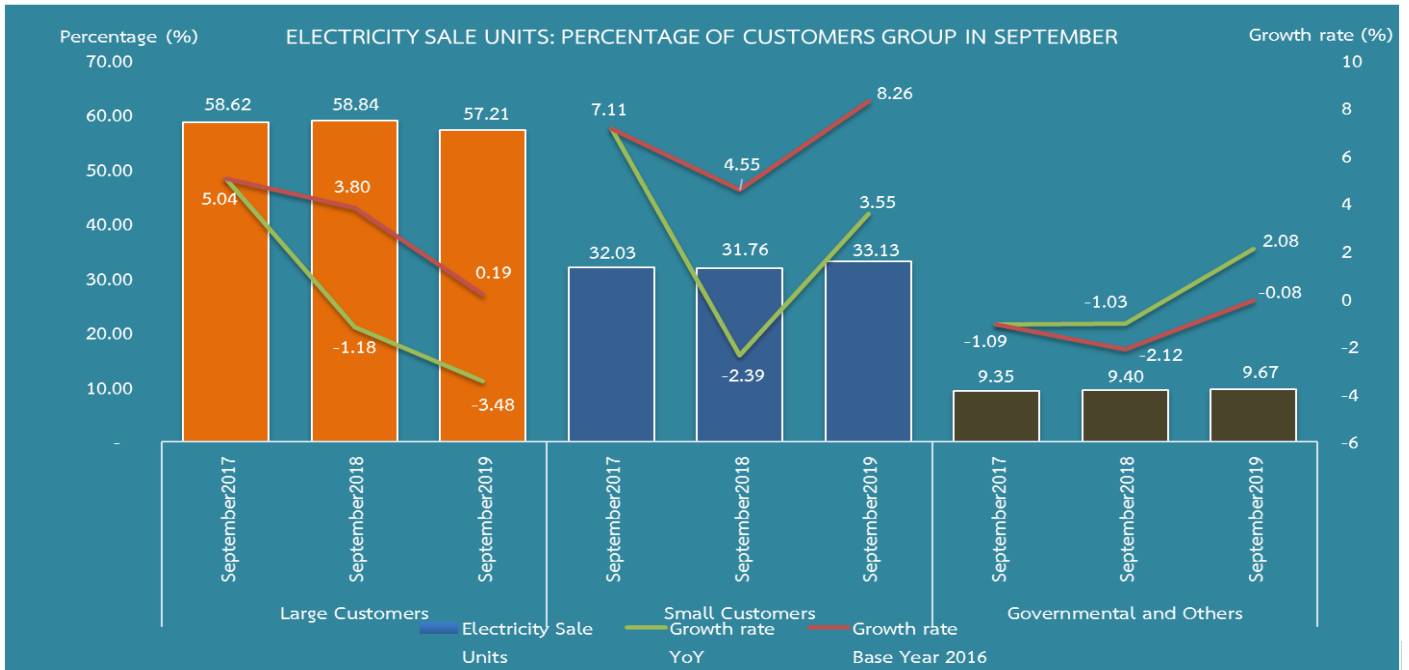
In September 2019, PEA had total electricity sales 11,221.04 million units. It plunged 0.72% YoY.

The residential sector went up 4.13% YoY. Now that, there was higher temperature.

Growth of small industrial sector varied 1.10% YoY following a slight surge of domestic demand. As, medium and large industrial sector decreased 0.32% and 4.55% YoY, respectively, owing to a deceleration of global economic and trade barrier which caused a drop of export in electronic and automotive segments.

Specific business grew 1.20% YoY, due to the expansion of Chinese and Indian tourists.

To compare the growth rate between 2019 with base year 2016, it has found that the electricity sales diminishingly inflated.



Large Customers

Growth rate dipped 3.48% YoY. Thanks to, a drop of customers in industrial sector at 4.97% YoY from food, electronics, steel and automotive. The causes were economic deceleration which made a dip of partners' orders and appreciation of Baht currency affecting to export competitiveness, including trade barrier between U.S.A. and China.

While, large commercial sector rose 2.57% YoY, resulting from a surge of domestic demand initiating electricity consumption of retail and wholesale being up.

Accordingly, the electricity sales heightened at 0.19% YoY (compared with base year 2016).

Small Customers

Enlarged by 3.55% YoY due to a surge of residential sector at 4.13% YoY. As, there fell by 8.22% MoM from lower temperature in the end of year.

Besides, small commercial sector varied 1.93% YoY following the domestic demand and public policy for stimulating purchasing power.

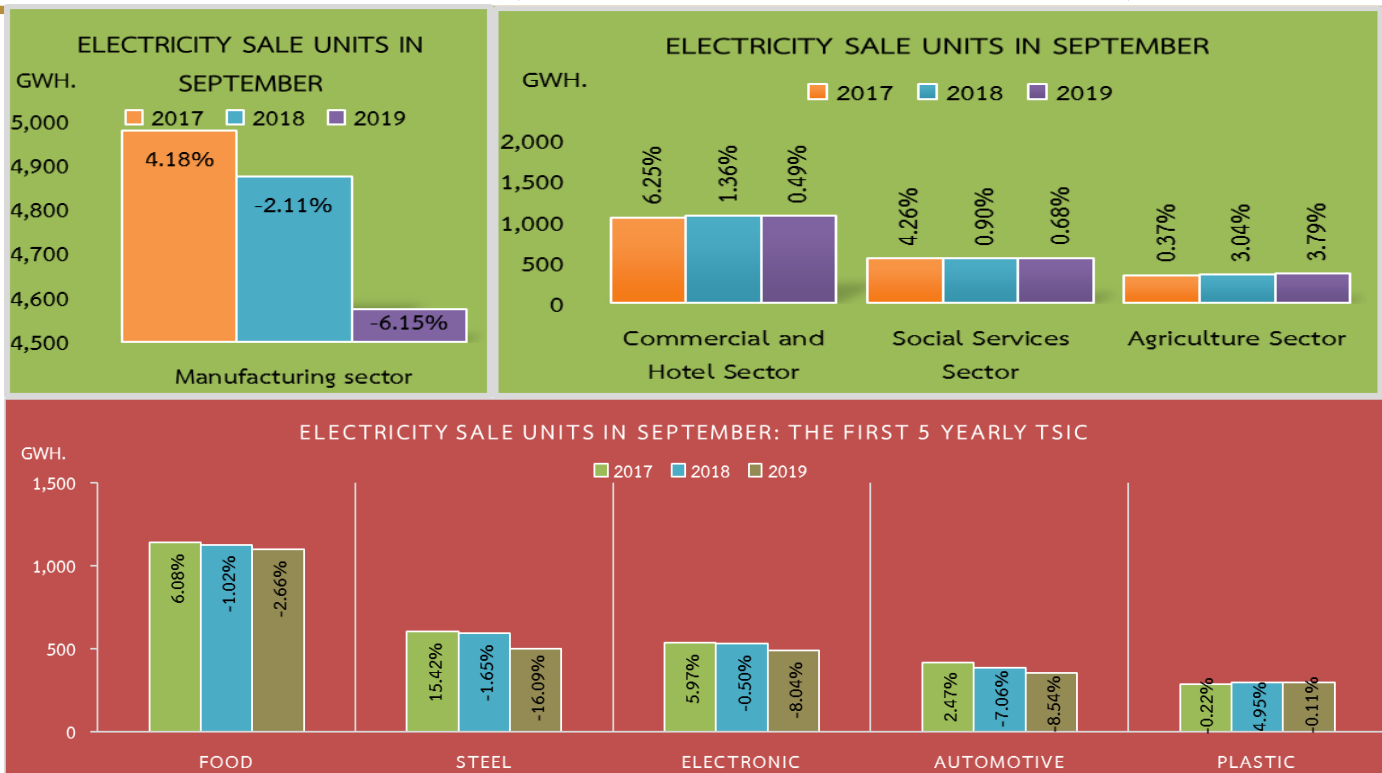
To compare with 2016, the electricity sales intensified by 8.26% YoY.

Governmental and Others

Increased by 2.08% YoY, owing to a growth of electricity consumption in governmental and state owned enterprise sector at 0.51 which had a rise of electricity demand for air conditioner in offices.

Moreover, the others surged 5.72% YoY. Because the electricity consumption of pumping for agriculture and free electricity magnified 11.30% and 6.35% YoY.

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



Manufacturing sector plunged by 6.15% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food Segment sank 2.66% YoY. Seeing that, electricity consumption in ice factory, which was 18.52% of food segment surged 0.52% YoY. While, Rice mill being 14.12% of food segment decreased 11.54% YoY. Besides, tapioca flour production fell 6.47% YoY from drought in mid-year.

Steel Segment declined by 16.09% YoY owing to a fall of manufacture of iron, steel and rolling mill easing 22.34% YoY which plummeted by vehicle orders. Whereas, cast iron and steel factory dropped 7% YoY.

Electronics segment ebbed 8.04% YoY, resulting from downtrend of global exportation for electronics. Since, there was trade barrier between U.S.A. and China causing a decrease of global demand for 9 months.

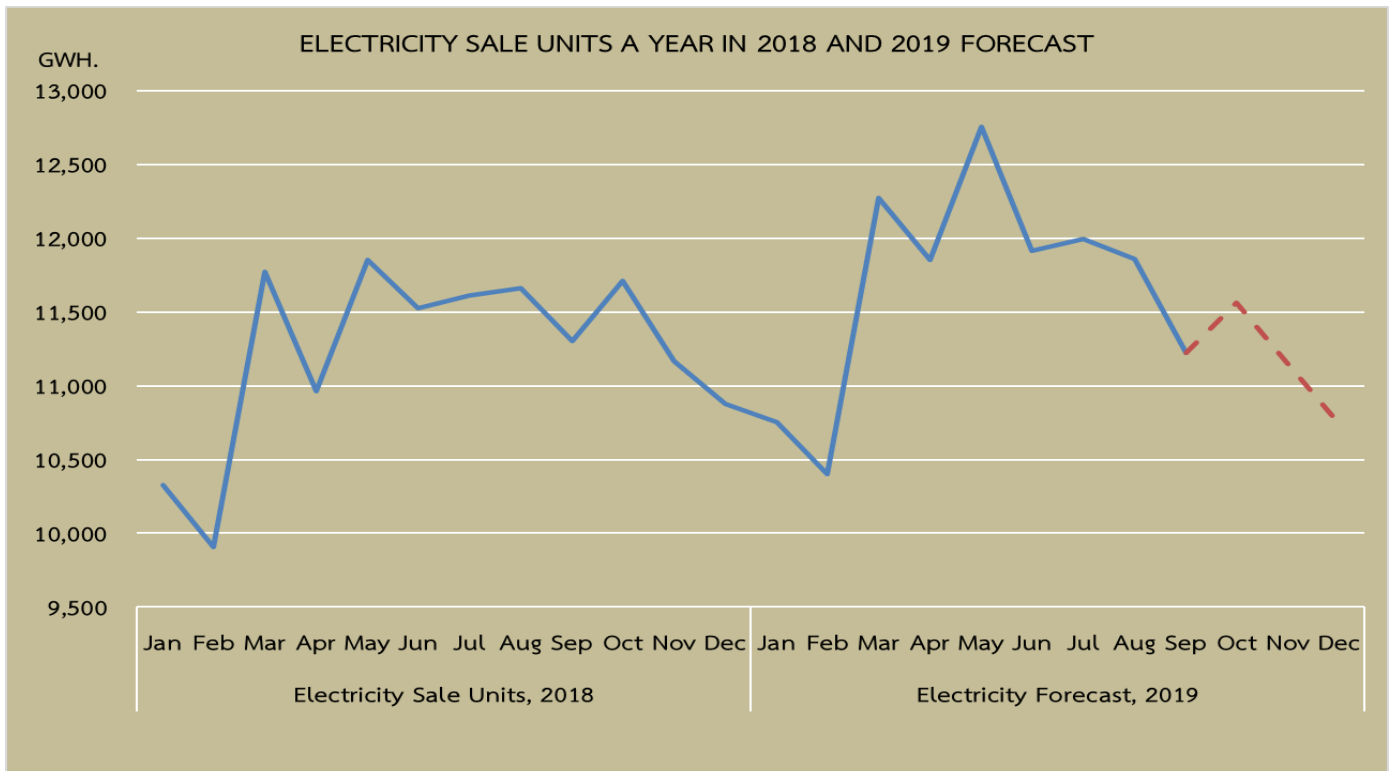
Automotive Industry diminished by 8.54% YoY following a diminution in manufacture of automotive, component, equipment and others. These related to a fall of domestic demand and export in automotive and other component.

Plastic Segment accumulated by 0.11% YoY, by plastic products for container, plastic wrap and car tinted window film.

Sales & Hotel sector increased by 0.49% YoY due to demand for domestic goods. In addition, the number of Chinese and Indian tourists caused the electricity consumption in retail stores heightening by 2.90% YoY.

The Social Services sector rose 0.68% YoY, in consequence of electrical consumption in hospitals and schools expanded 1.88% and 2.28% YoY, respectively. In the other hand, local government administration dropped 4.51% YoY.

Agricultural sector varied by 3.79% YoY, on account of livestock's electricity consumption being up 6.19% YoY. While, electricity demand of pumping for agriculture and inland fisheries also surged by 9.94% and 2.39% YoY.



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2019 to improve. The committee approximated (approximated in September 2018) the electricity sale situation in 2019 that will be expanded 3.81% YoY. There are many factors to impact the electricity sales 2019.

Positive factors

1. Extension of waiver Visa on arrival for 21 countries due to 31st October 2019.
2. From restructured in production and administration in public and private organization, there applied new technologies like Big Data, AI, machine Learning, Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G.
3. The improvement of infrastructure in EEC was the factor supporting a confident for domestic and foreign investors.
4. After the election, the political situation was more stable.
6. Government stimulus policy in the year end such as Shim Shop Shai project, the fee reduction of alienation and mortgage registration, including SMEs credit guarantee.
7. Bank of Thailand launched 4 policies for managing about appreciation of Baht currency.

Negative factors

1. Trade barrier between U.S.A. and China, South Korea and Japan and U.S.A. and EU.
2. The political situation between China and Hong Kong was more violent.
3. Supportive policies for SPP Cogeneration, which encourage private sector to play a role in generating electricity for distribution. Then, there was more and more losing customers to SPP.
4. Britain exiting the EU (Brexit) still haven't had a conclusion.
5. The Chinese, European and Russian tourists plummeted from domestic economic deceleration.
6. Baht currency appreciated which caused a decline of competitiveness for export.
7. The weather in the end of year is getting cooler than previous year.