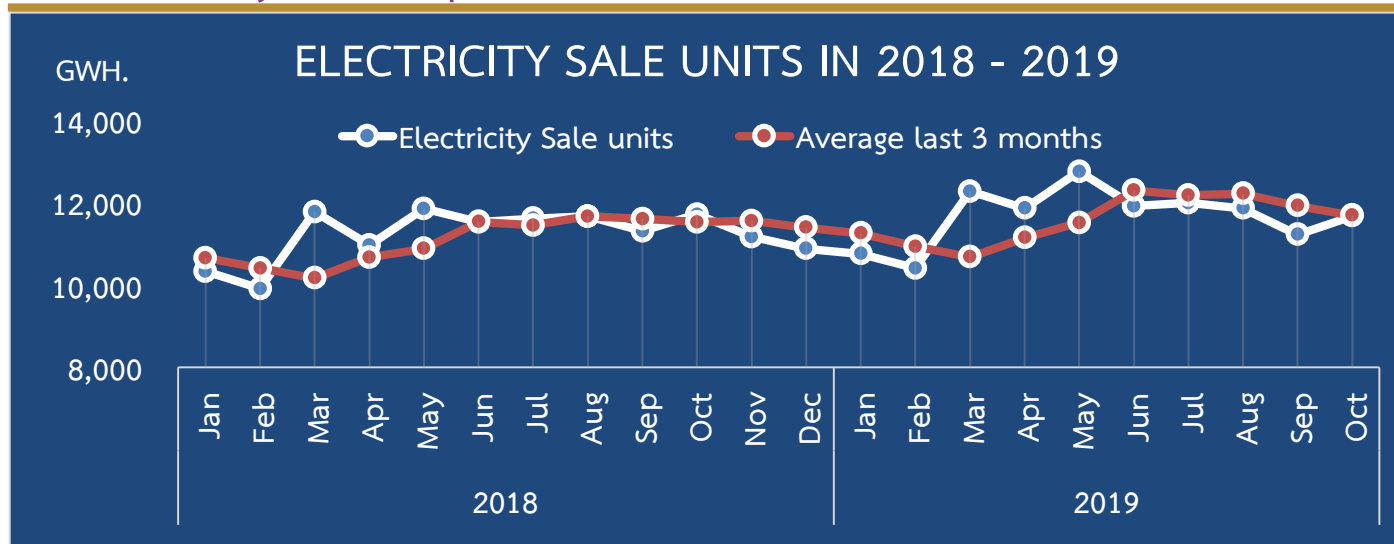


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in October 2019



The electricity sale units of PEA in October 2019 minimally decreased 0.35% YoY, owing to a continued easing of production capacity in manufacturing sector which related to a drop of an export. Nonetheless, tourism sector still rose by the number of tourists from Chinese and Indian.

According to the chart, the forecast growth rate in November 2019 will decline from domestic consumption and investment of public and private. Moreover, there is a cold weather in Northern and North eastern region. Industrial sector also has a continuously downtrend.



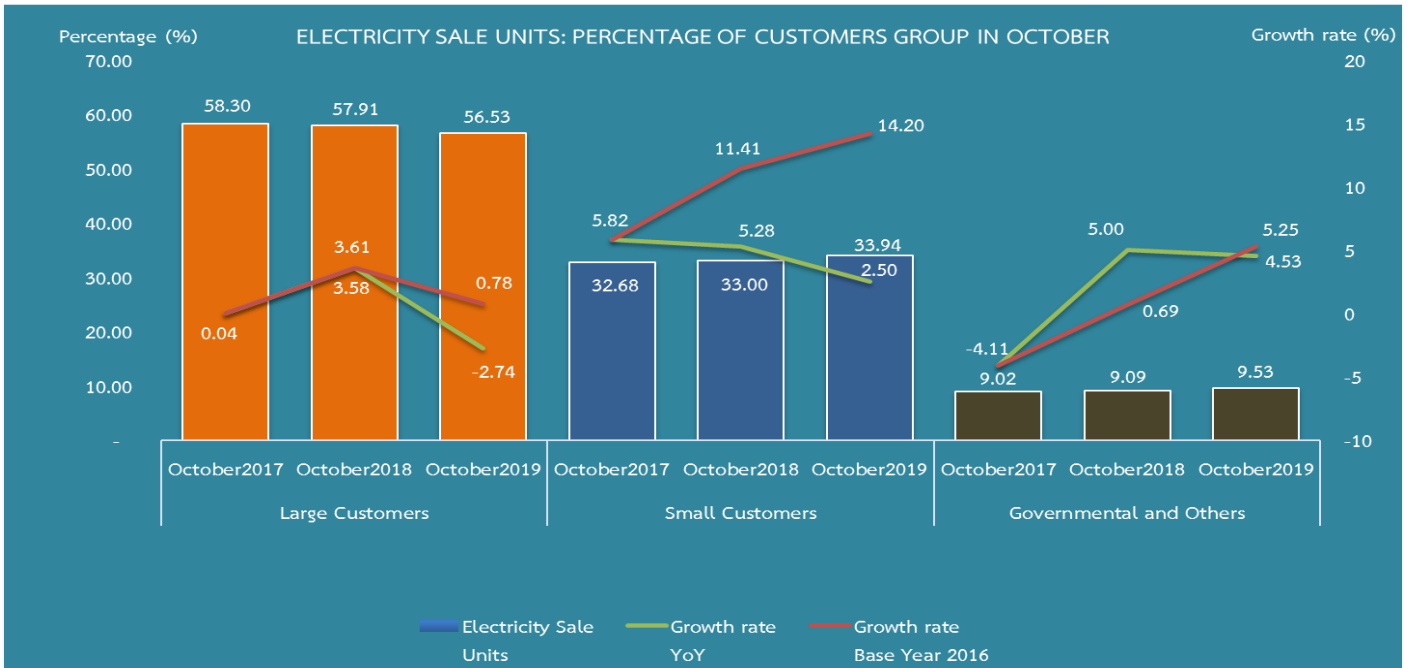
In October 2019, PEA had total electricity sales 11,671.57 million units. It plunged 0.35% YoY.

The residential sector went up 2.60% YoY, with small residential (less than 150 units) decreased 5.64% YoY. However, large residential (more than 150 units) surged 5.16% YoY.

Growth of small industrial sector varied 1.77% YoY following a plummet of domestic demand. Medium industrial sector rose 1.86%, while large industrial sector fell 3.15% YoY owing to a deceleration of global economic and trade barrier which caused a drop of export.

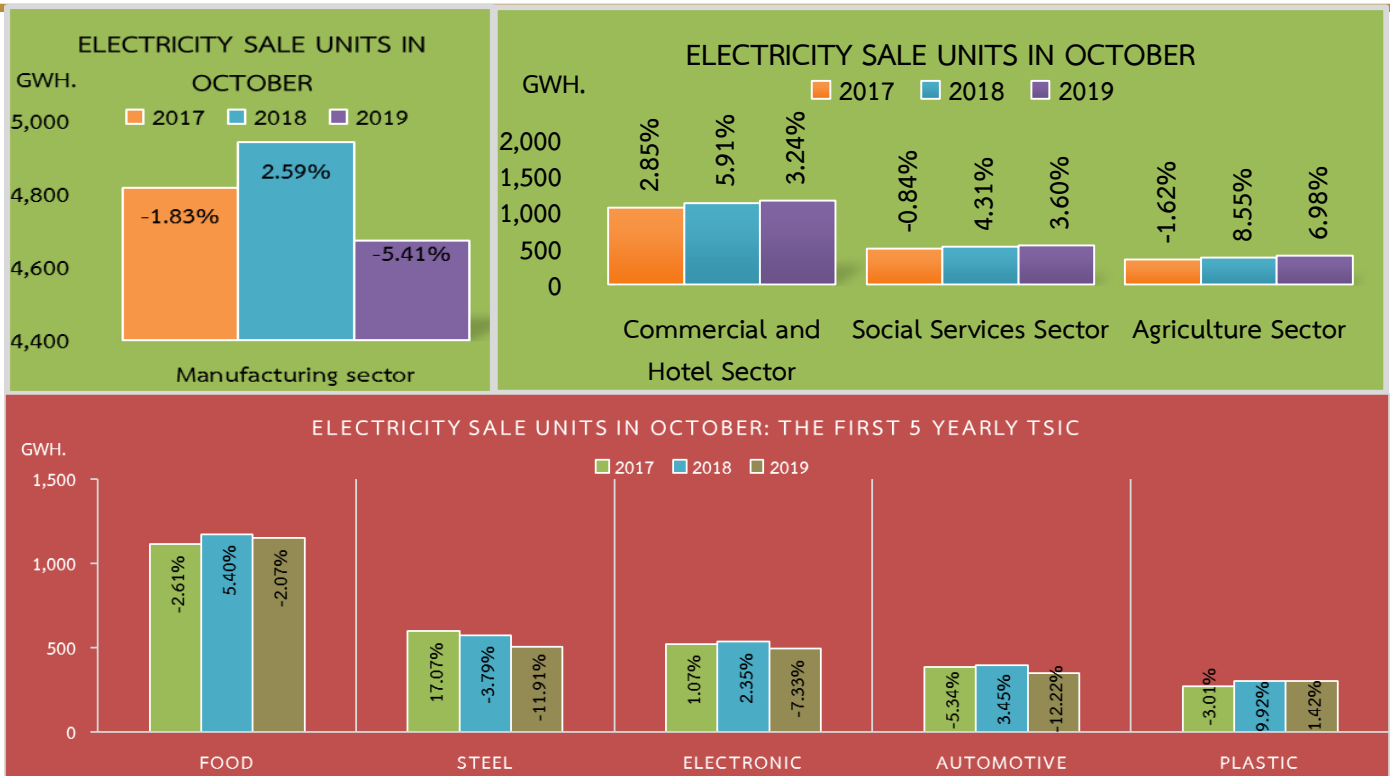
Specific business grew 6.88% YoY, due to the expansion of Chinese, Indian and Taiwanese tourists.

To compare the growth rate between 2019 with base year 2016, it has found that the electricity sales diminishingly inflated 5.41% YoY.



Large Customers	Small Customers	Governmental and Others
<p>Growth rate dipped 2.74% 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.</p> <p>While, large commercial sector rose 5.47% YoY, resulting from a surge of domestic demand initiating a larger electricity consumption of retail and wholesale.</p> <p>Accordingly, the electricity sales heightened 0.78% YoY (compared with base year 2016).</p>	<p>Enlarged 2.50% YoY due to a surge of residential sector at 2.60% YoY from higher temperature than the previous year.</p> <p>Besides, small commercial sector varied 2.23% YoY following domestic demand and public policy for stimulating economic such as Shim Shop Shai project and a discount on purchasing in liquid natural gas via state welfare card.</p> <p>To compare with 2016, the electricity sales accreted by 14.20% YoY.</p>	<p>Increased 4.53% YoY, owing to a growth of electricity consumption in governmental and state owned enterprise sector at 2.29 which arise from a variation in electricity demand for air conditioner in offices.</p> <p>Moreover, the others surged 9.06% YoY because the electricity consumption of pumping for agriculture and free electricity magnified 40.01% and 7.27% YoY.</p>

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



Manufacturing sector plunged 5.41% YoY.

There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.



Food Segment sank 2.07% YoY.

Seeing that, electricity consumption in ice factory, which was 19.19% of food segment surged 5.17% YoY. While, Rice mill being 11.10% of food segment decreased 9.99% YoY. Besides, tapioca flour production plunged 21.01% YoY.



Steel Segment declined 11.91% YoY

owing to a fall of vehicle's orders causing manufacture of iron, steel and rolling mill easing 12.81% YoY. Whereas, cast iron and steel factory dropped 15.41% YoY.



Electronics segment ebbed 7.33% YoY,

resulting from trade barrier between U.S.A. and China and a fall of demand for personal computers. They caused the proportion of electricity usage in electronic equipment and computers which was 71.40% declining 6.32% YoY.



Automotive Industry diminished

12.22% YoY following a downtrend of economics affecting an easing of vehicle's sales at 11.28% YoY. Producers reduced production capacity relating to domestic and international demand.



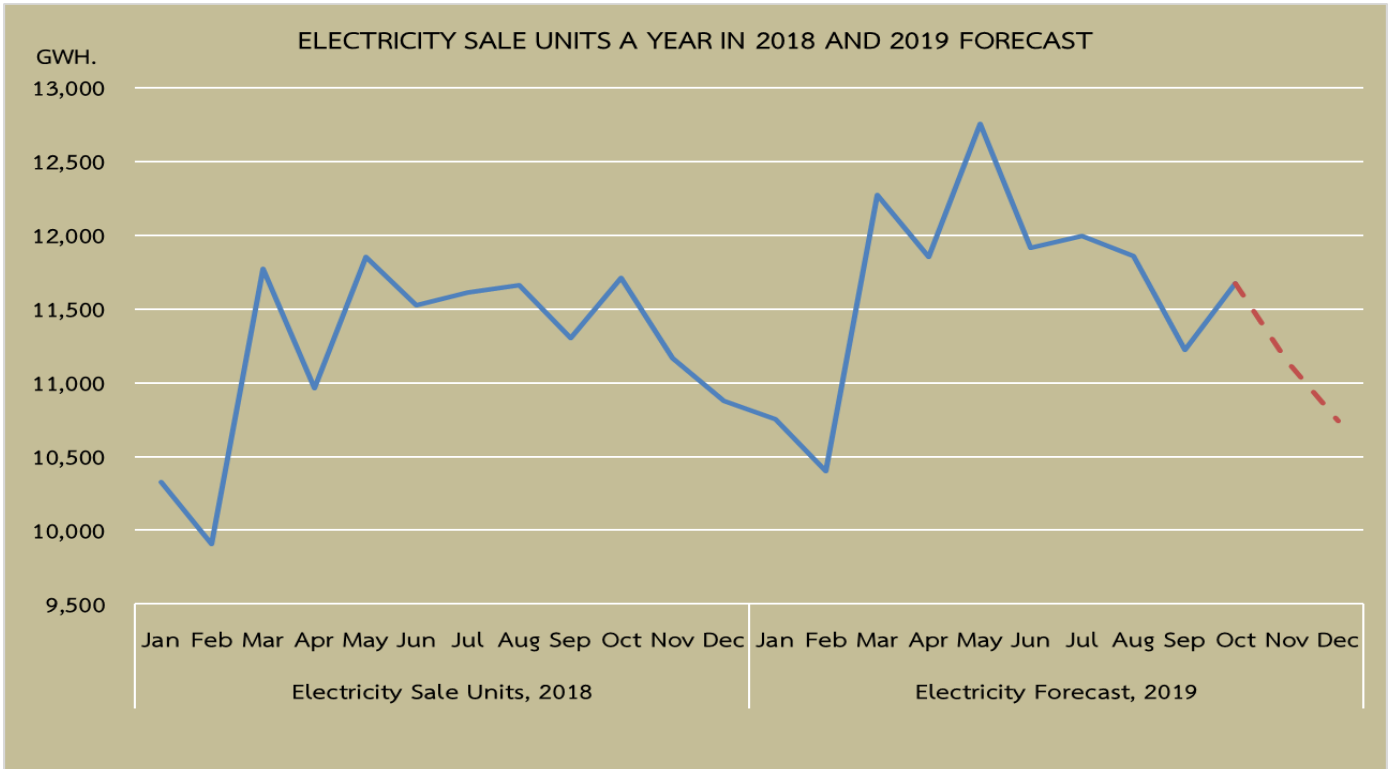
Plastic Segment accumulated 1.42%

YoY, by supportive factors such as the sales of water contained in plastic bottle and plastic glasses from drinking like coffee in food and beverages industry.

Sales & Hotel sector increased 3.24% YoY due to demand for domestic goods. In addition, the number of Chinese and Indian tourists caused the electricity consumption in retail stores heightening 5.39% YoY.

The Social Services sector rose 3.60% YoY, in consequence of electrical consumption in hospitals and schools expanded 5.04% and 2.60% YoY, respectively.

Agricultural sector varied 6.98% YoY, on account of livestock's electricity consumption being up 6.54% YoY. While, electricity demand of pumping for agriculture significantly increased 40.01% YoY, the electricity consumption in inland fisheries slightly fell 0.04% YoY.



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2019 to improve around 2.71% YoY which was lower than an estimation. 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. There were four stimulus policies for the second phase in 2019:
 - “Shim Shop Shai” project to support domestic consumption
 - Reduction policy for accommodations’ burden
 - Government Housing Bank’s (GHB) mortgage loan policy
 - Policy for a disbursement of training and seminar in the fiscal year 2019
2. Extension of policies which compensated for cost of utilities and people who had a state welfare card.
3. The popularity of domestic and international travel had become greater.
4. E-commerce’s strategies like special discount on 12th December.

Negative factors

1. Trade barrier between U. S. A. and partnerships;
 - Increasingly levy a duty on import from China
 - 100% surtax in French goods such as wine, cheese and cosmetics to counterattack France’s overcharge in U.S.A. technology’s tariff
 - Additional impost on steel and aluminum’s importation from Brazil and Argentina.
2. The political situation between China and Hong Kong was more violent.
3. Supportive policies for SPP Cogeneration, which encouraged private sector to play a role in generating electricity for distribution. Then, they caused more and more losing customers to SPP.
4. The weather in the end of year was getting cooler.