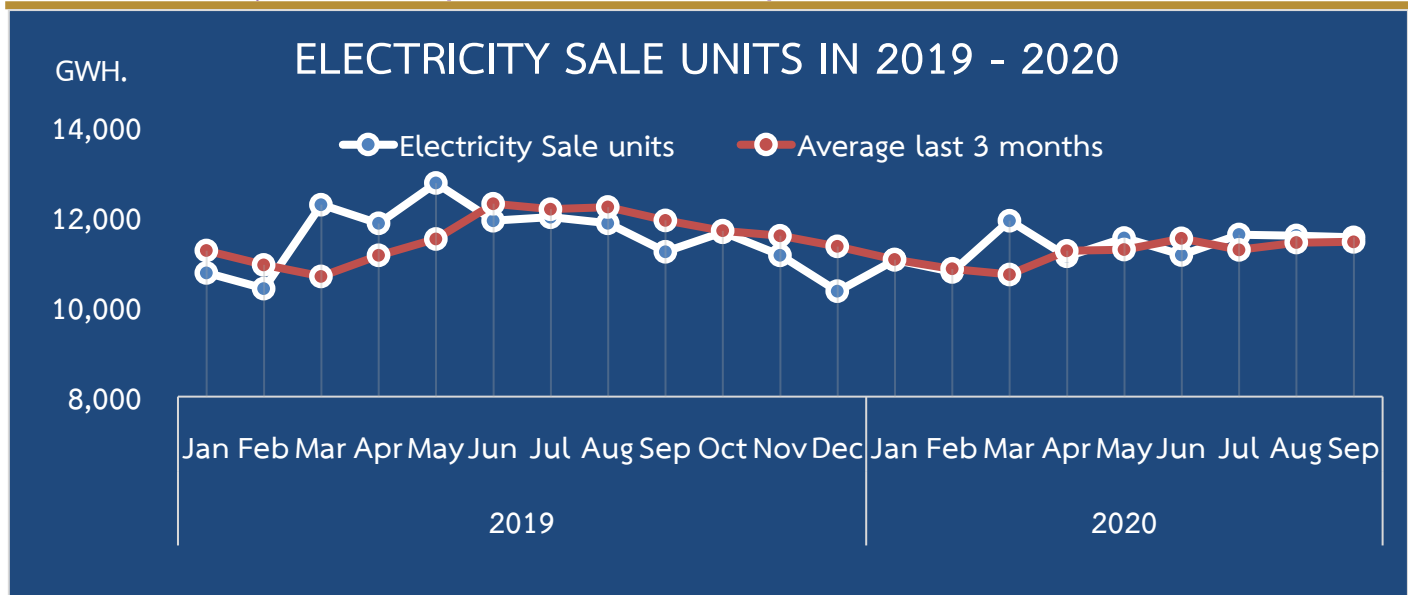


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in September 2020



The electricity sale units of PEA in September 2020 grew 2.87% YoY which was the first increasing since March 2020 as electricity demand for residential and industrial sectors recovered following a high demand for goods of partnerships, especially, U.S.A. and China. There was expected to grow in the last quarter of the year.

However, commercial sector still decreased in electrical consumptions, especially hotel was affected by foreign tourists who couldn't travel to Thailand. Even if there were measures to support domestic tourism, people were unemployment and got lower income causing expenditure saving.

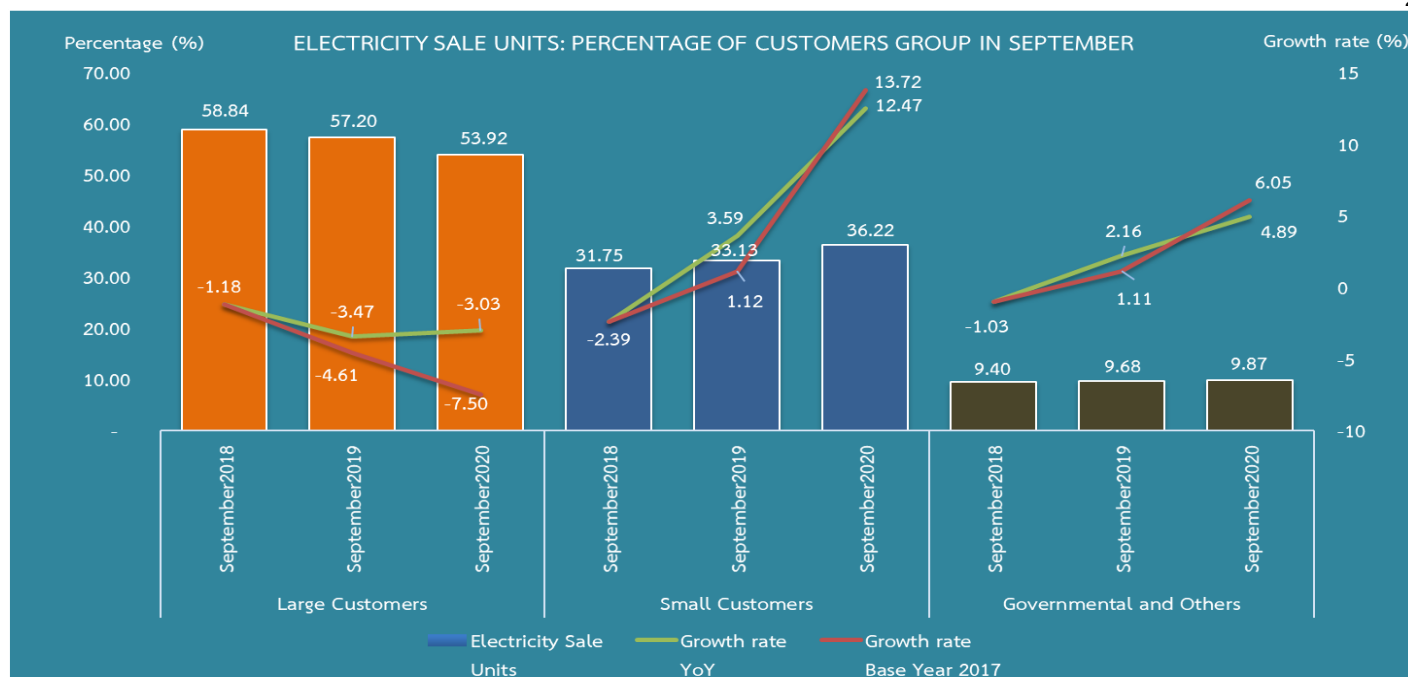


In September 2020, PEA had total electricity sales 11,546.20 million units. It increased at 2.87% YoY.

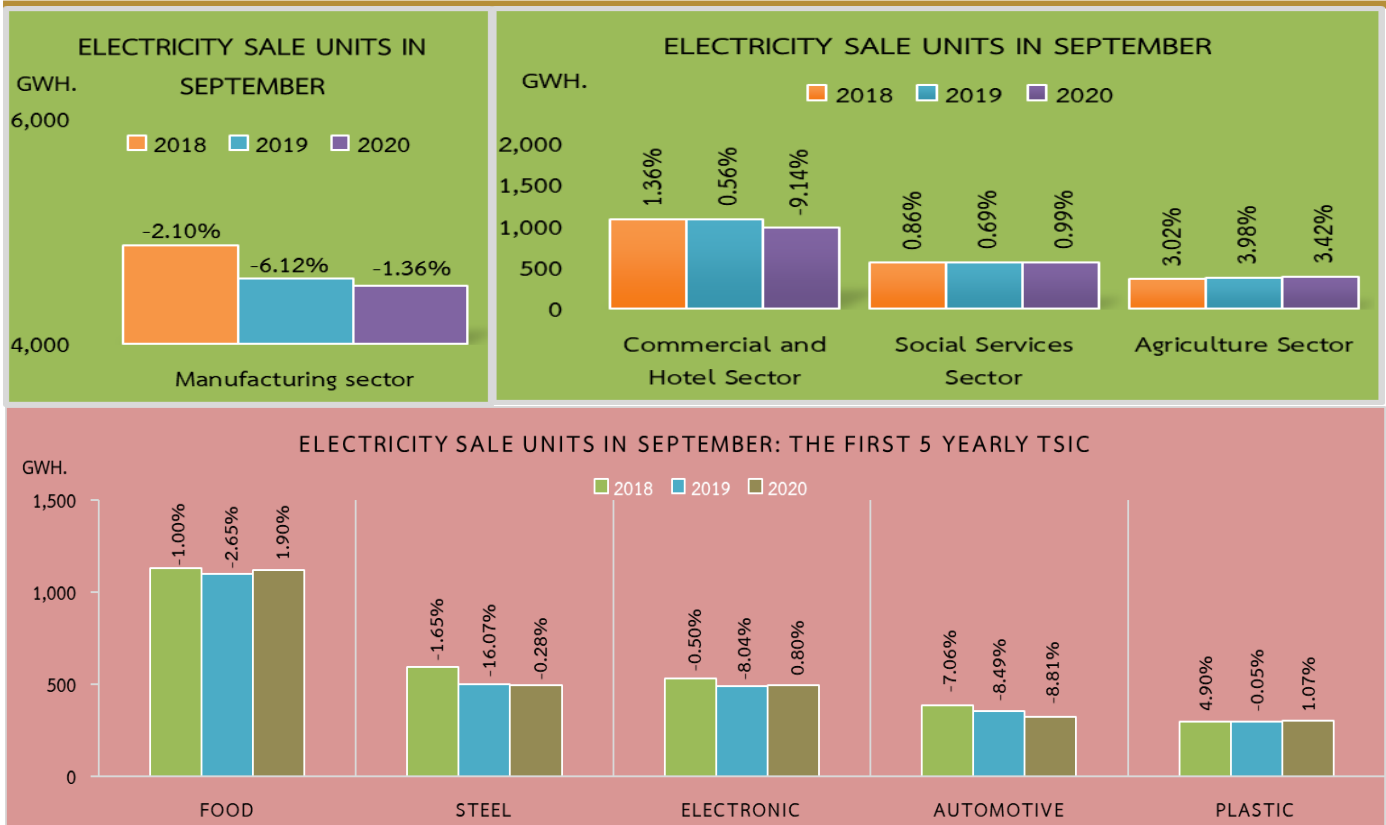
The residential sector varied at 15.15% YoY owing to an increase in electricity consumption from Work and Study from Home and high unemployment rate.

While, a large industrial sector dropped at 0.88% YoY, small and medium industrial sectors rose at 4.28% and 0.59% YoY, respectively, following a recovered export to partnerships such as U.S.A. and China.

Specific business plummeted at 24.53% YoY, resulting from tourist limitation to protect pandemic. Nonetheless, it was forecasted to be a positive trend in the fourth Quarter from welcoming Chinese tourists and special holidays in November and December.



Large Customers	Small Customers	Governmental and Others
<p>Electricity sale units plunged at 3.03% YoY.</p> <p>An industrial sector declined at 1.60% YoY from an ease in electricity consumption in steel, automotive, textile and cement. In the other hand, electricity consumption was predicted to go upward following an export of electrical goods like electrical appliances, computer and rubber products such as rubber gloves to U.S.A.</p> <p>While, large commercial sector sharply fell at 8.40% YoY, by reason of no tourist's arrival which caused a plummet in electricity consumption in hotel segment like resorts, guesthouses and hostels at 31.05% YoY, relating to a reduction in electrical consumption in department stores at 9.14% YoY. Nevertheless, the trend was going up from the domestic tourism's supportive policies.</p>	<p>Electricity sale units rose at 12.47% YoY.</p> <p>An escalation in residential sector at 15.15% YoY because there was 487,980 unemployed people which rocketed at 183.03% YoY. In addition, work and study from home also caused a growth in residence's electricity usage.</p> <p>Small commercial sector went up 4.84% YoY following the high domestic and international demand for fresh food such as meat and vegetables to handle with natural disasters. Moreover, there were special occasions causing high demand for transports to hometown.</p>	<p>Electricity consumption units escalated at 4.89% YoY.</p> <p>An electricity usage of governmental and state-owned enterprise sector increased at 2.09% YoY due to a rise of electricity demand for hospitals, national defense and local government administrators at 4.96%, 6.05% and 2.54% YoY, respectively. Especially, Mae Sot border which strict operated following protection measure of COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Moreover, the others rose at 11.05% YoY. There was a rise in electricity usage for pumping for agricultural and free electricity consumption at 34.82% and 14.42% YoY because there were a "NOUL" storm causing more precipitation and public light consumption from the day was shorter than the night.</p>



Manufacturing sector declined at 1.36% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food Segment rose at 1.90% YoY. Seeing that, ice manufacturing increased 8.81% YoY following more food and drinking water consumption. In addition, electricity demand for animal feed production, slaughterhouse and meat product went up at 4.75%, 11.49% and 8.31% YoY, reflecting from a high demand for canned meat product at 137.03% YoY.

Steel segment dropped at 0.28% YoY owing to an increase in demand for steel from public policies to buy more domestic parcels (such as steel bars, wire rods and steel plates) for construction from 60% to 90% of total constructed steel.

Electronics Segment escalated at 0.80% YoY from a rise in export of computer, equipment and component to U.S.A., China and Japan at 23.91%, 17.54% and 18.18% YoY, respectively. Furthermore, the export of electrical appliances and other components to U.S.A. and China increased.

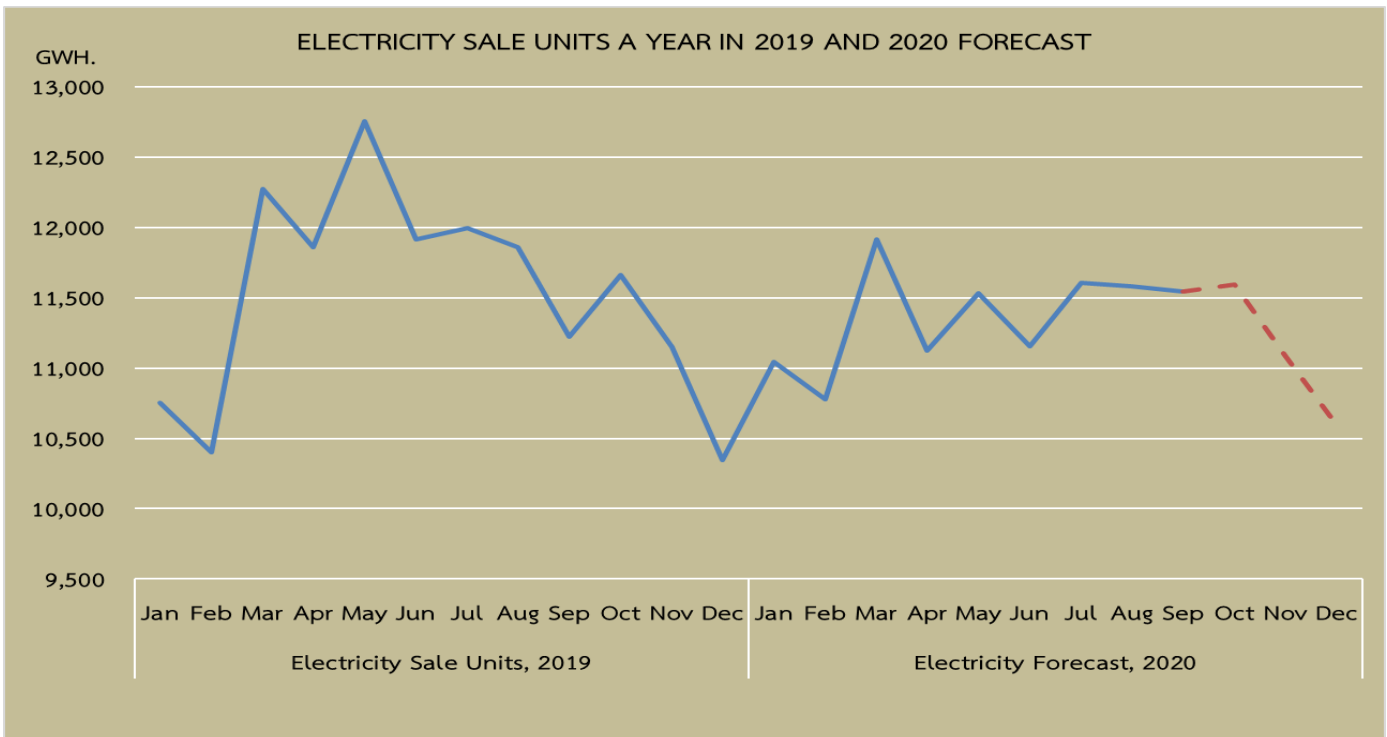
Automotive Industry fell at 8.81% YoY following a drop in domestic and international demand for motorcycles and cars at 15.72% and 18.92% YoY. While the export of cars, equipment and component to U.S.A., Japan and Australia went up.

Plastic Segment accrued at 1.07% YoY by a growth in export of plastic products to U.S.A., Vietnam and Australia at 0.24% YoY. what's more, there was more plastic usage in domestic which augmented at 1.25% YoY.

Sales & Hotel sector plunged at 9.14% YoY. Due to the fact that there was no permission for international tourists to travel causing hotel business unrecovered. But the trend was going up from the increase in wholesale at 0.96% YoY.

The Social Services sector went up at 0.99% YoY, in consequence of a growth of electricity consumption in hospitals, local government administrators and national defense.

Agricultural sector grew at 3.42% YoY. The cause was a export of chilled, freeze and dried fruits to partnerships which increased at 91.84% YoY, especially to China rocketing at 120.70% YoY.



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2020 to decline around 1.43-1.91% YoY. (The year 2019 had expected to grow 2.60%.) From export of cars, equipment and components to partial recovered countries. Moreover, a drop of electrical demand for hotels which relied on foreign tourists. In the last quarter of the year, there was expected to increase from the exportation of electronics, rubber products, fruits and plastic, including with government policies to improve expenditure in the end of year.

Positive factors

1. A rise in demand for electronics, rubber products, automotive, fruits and plastics from abroad.
2. A success prevention of the second COVID-19 pandemic caused running business and travelling in domestic.
3. There were supportive measures like increasing the budget of social welfare card for 500 baht per person of 14 million people in October to December, "Half-Half" project and "Shop Dee Mee Kun" project.
4. The welcoming of 150 special visa's tourists from China since October, 1st and the welcoming of Special Tourist VISA (STV).
5. The more holidays in November to December might help the travel in domestic, including with seminars which were held by many offices.

Negative factors

1. The risk of the second COVID-19 pandemic which might come from Myanmar and opening country for special visa's tourists.
2. There was high unemployment rate.
3. Debt ratio of SMEs and household sector, including public debt increased which highly impacted to economic in the long run.
4. The election of US president affected world economic.
5. The pandemic in abroad might cause a drop in export for long run because of the lack of purchasing power.