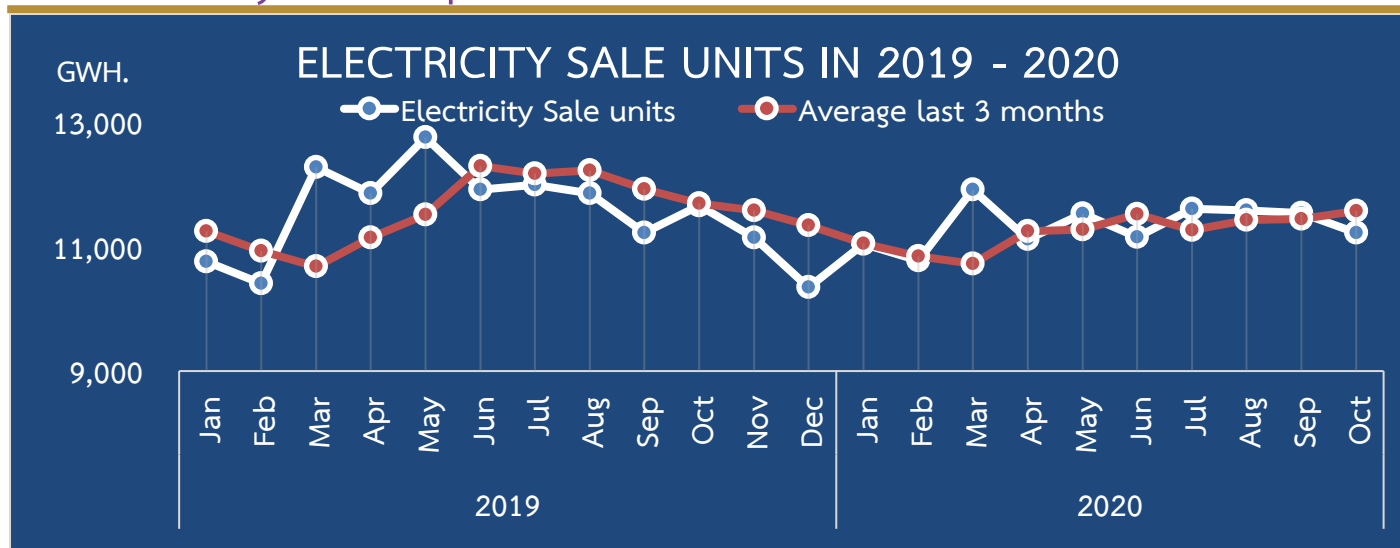
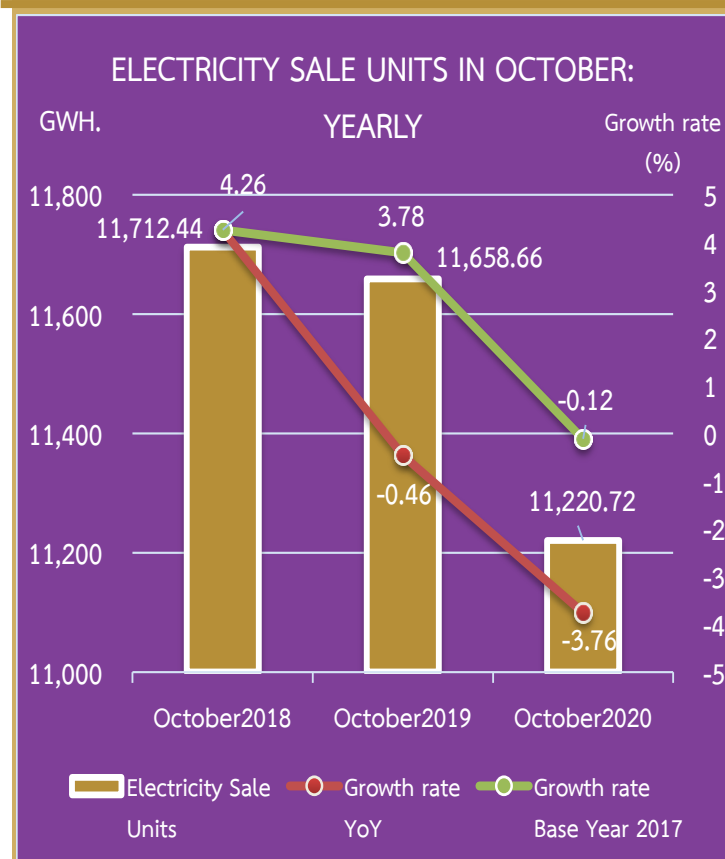


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in October 2020



The electricity sale units of PEA in October 2020 fell 3.76% YoY which dropped again after the increasing in September as a decrease in demand for exporting goods at 6.71% YoY. The 10 of main goods for export falling were 35.41% of total amount of export. Moreover, the electricity consumption of residential sector declined at the first time since January 2020 because of the winter coming early.

However, commercial sector still eased in electrical consumptions because there were high precipitation and flood in many areas which affected domestic tourism. Even if there were an allowance of Chinese tourists who had Special Tourist Visa (STV) to visit Thailand, electricity consumption of related sectors didn't recover in short term. In addition, it is forecasted to grow in November to December being the high season for tourism and a benefit from economic stimulus policies.

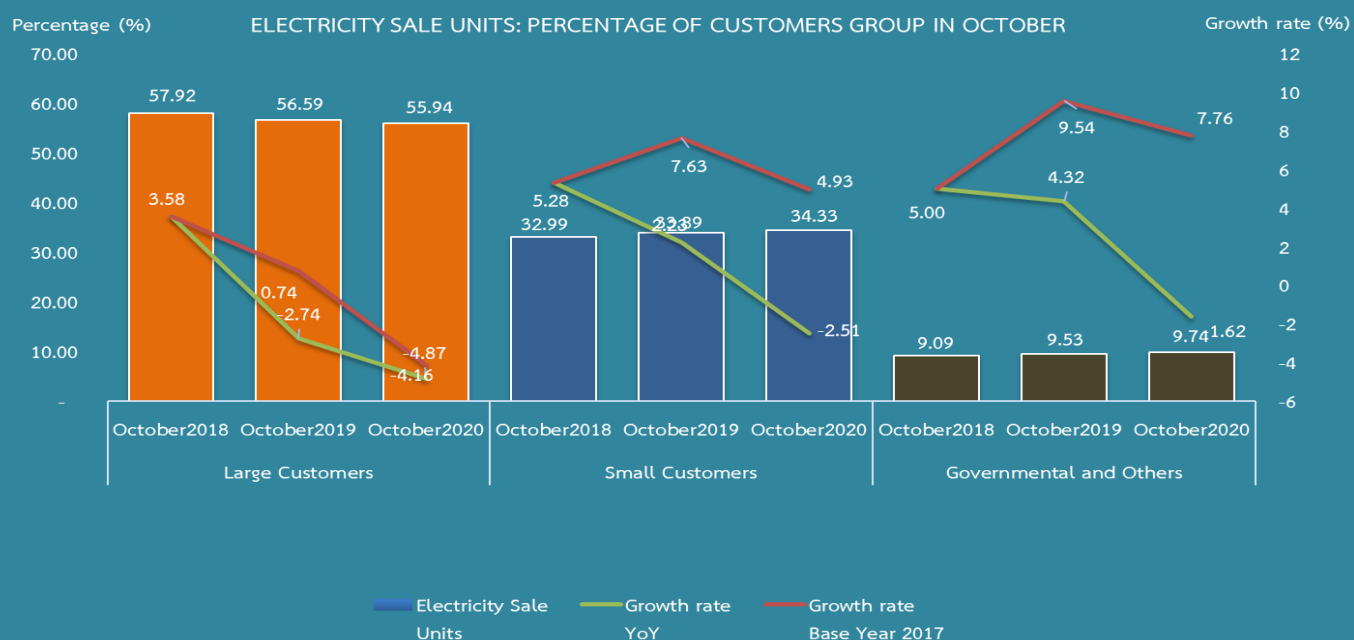


In October 2020, PEA had total electricity sales 11,220.72 million units. It decreased at 3.76% YoY.

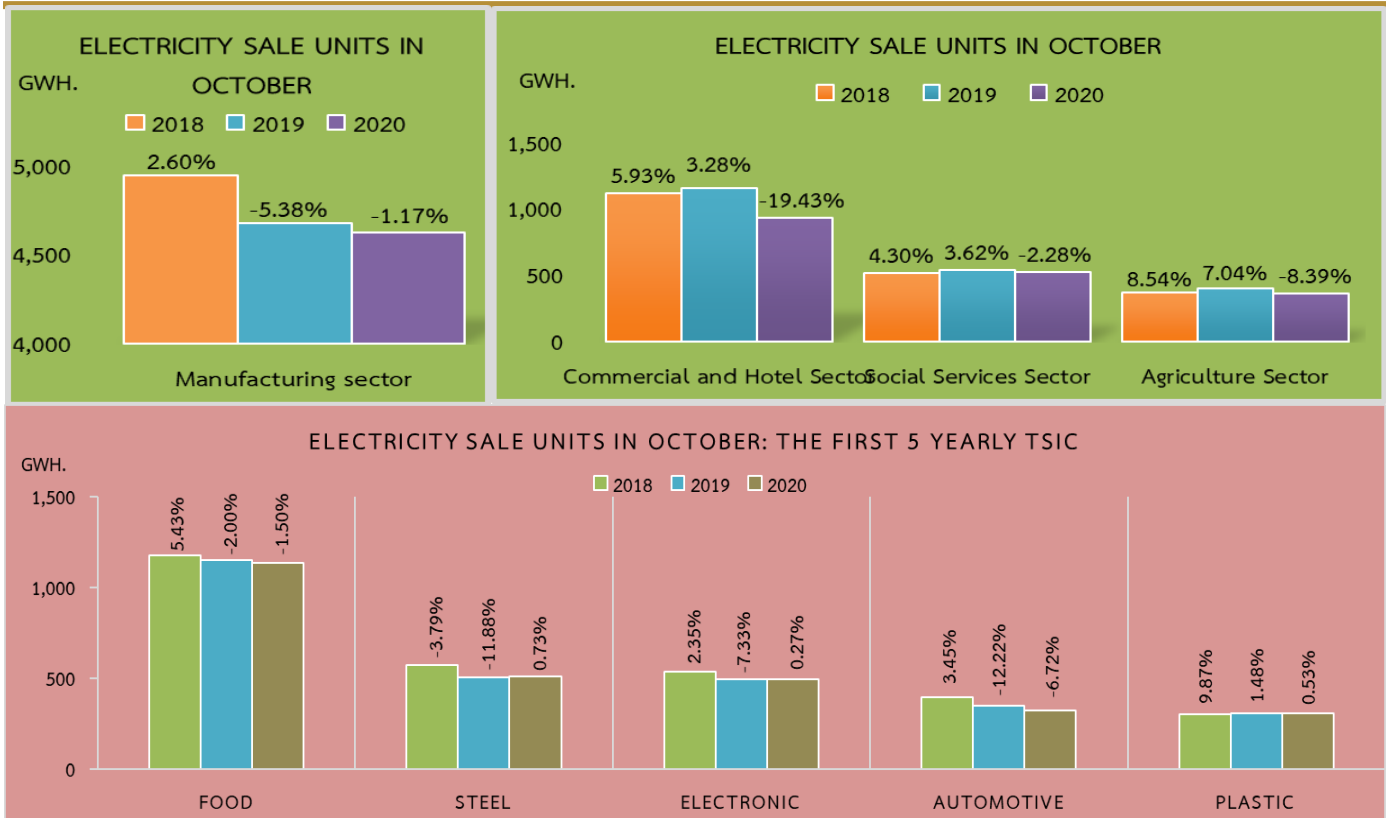
The residential sector fell at 1.49% YoY owing to a decline in electricity consumption from cold weather and rainy storm.

While, a small, medium and large industrial sector dropped at 4.12%, 4.33% and 0.88% YoY, respectively, following a less demand for domestic expenditure and export to abroad.

Specific business plummeted at 36.82% YoY, resulting from tourist limitation to protect pandemic and rainy season which caused a dip in demand for domestic tourism. Besides, the demand got higher because of the hot weather and high season in Thailand.



Large Customers	Small Customers	Governmental and Others
<p>Electricity sale units plunged at 4.87% YoY.</p> <p>An industrial sector declined at 1.52% YoY from an ease in export following demand for steel, automotive, gems, accessories, plastic pellets, electric circuit, machine and component, chemical, steel, plastic product, canned and preserved seafood and oil.</p> <p>Even if there was Chinese tourists, large commercial sector sharply fell at 17.00% YoY which caused a plummet in electricity consumption in hotel segment like resorts, guesthouses and hostels at 41.03% YoY, relating to a reduction in electrical consumption in department stores at 14.73% YoY.</p>	<p>Electricity sale units dipped at 2.51% YoY.</p> <p>A decrease in residential sector at 1.49% YoY because the winter season started since October, 22nd 2020 and there was rain from storms causing a drop in electricity consumption for cooling.</p> <p>Small commercial sector went down 5.44% YoY following a fall of domestic tourism from rainy season which decreased in gas station's electricity consumption at 8.10% YoY. Moreover, the goods' domestic expenditure declined causing a plunge in electrical demand for groceries at 12.98% YoY. In addition, the electricity consumption of supermarket and minimart reduced at 6.60% YoY.</p>	<p>Electricity consumption units abated at 1.62% YoY.</p> <p>An electricity usage of governmental and state-owned enterprise sector increased at 0.20% YoY due to a postpone of schools starting which caused an escalation in its electricity consumption like kindergartens, elementary, secondary and technical institutes.</p> <p>Moreover, the others declined at 5.09% YoY. There was a plummet in electricity usage for pumping for agricultural, stand by, temporary and non-profit organization at 65.05%, 17.86%, 13.35% and 12.19% YoY, respectively. Because there was more precipitation.</p>



Manufacturing sector declined at 1.17% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

Food Segment dipped at 1.50% YoY. Seeing that, ice manufacturing decreased 7.70% YoY following less food and drinking water consumption. In addition, electricity demand for food preservation and rice mill went down at 6.53% and 6.26% YoY.

Steel segment increased at 0.73% YoY owing to a rocket in demand for steel from public policies and export to Vietnam, Australia and India at 63.61%, 23.96% and 71.59% YoY, respectively. Nonetheless, total export lessened 4.93% YoY.

Electronics Segment escalated at 0.27% YoY from a rise in export of computer, equipment, component, electrical appliances and others component, including with air conditioners to U.S.A. at 4.24%, 5.27% and 3.84% YoY, respectively.

Automotive Industry fell at 6.72% YoY following a drop in domestic and international demand. The amount of domestic sales was 74,115 cars which decreased at 3.90% YoY. While, the sales were 77,121 cars for last year. The export of cars went down 12.61% YoY.

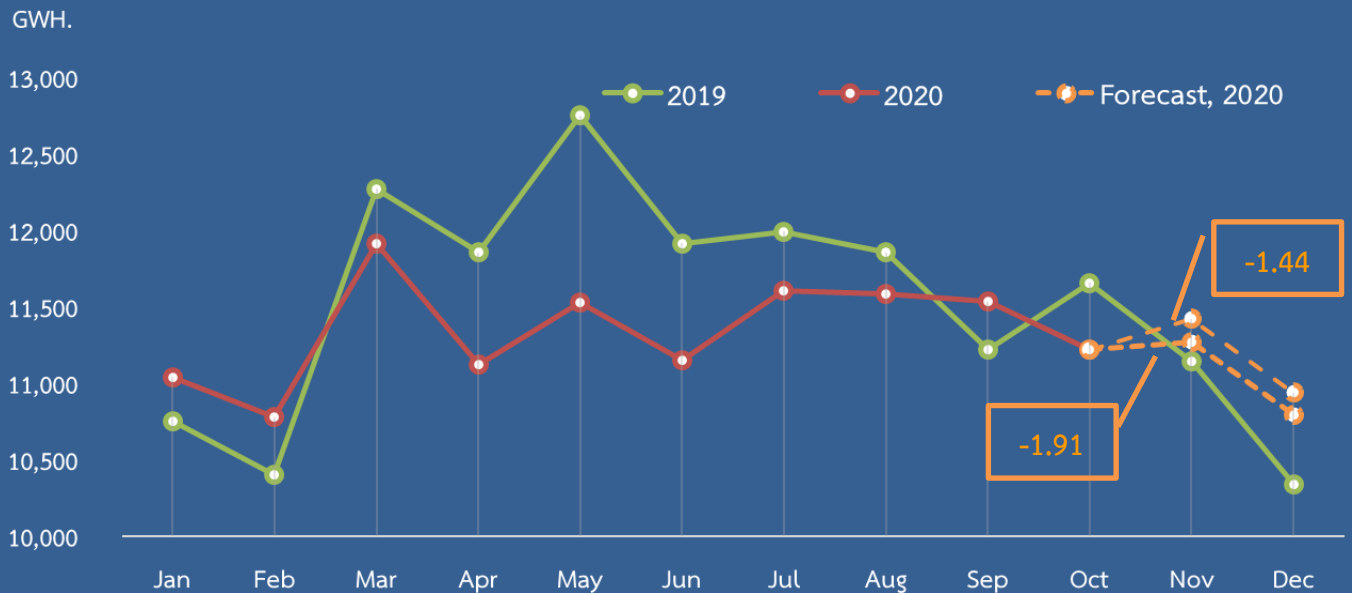
Plastic Segment accrued at 0.53% YoY by a growth in domestic demand for plastic bags because there was more plastic usage in delivery.

Sales & Hotel sector plunged at 19.43% YoY. Due to the fact that the weather was inconvenient for travelling and there were special holidays in November to December. So, travelers decided to postpone their journey in October.

The Social Services sector eased at 2.28% YoY, in consequence of a drop of electricity consumption in provincial and local government administrators at 5.05% and 5.82% YoY.

Agricultural sector dipped at 8.39% YoY. The cause was an easing in electricity consumption in livestock, fishery and agricultural pumping at 2.18%, 6.24% and 39.90% YoY, respectively.

ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS A YEAR IN 2019 AND 2020 FORECAST



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2020 to decline around 1.44-1.91% YoY. (The year 2019 had expected to grow 2.60%.) from fluctuated world economic following second pandemic of COVID-19 in many countries. There also was a trend to be third pandemic which directly effected to export and domestic economic not having recovered yet. Because there were high unemployment rate and lower income, so people saved their expenditure.

Positive factors

1. A launch of suitable measures like “Half-Half” project and special holidays in winter caused a high demand for domestic tourism and expenditure.
2. A success prevention of the second COVID-19 pandemic caused an operation in business again.
3. There were supportive measures like increasing the budget of social welfare card, “Half-Half” project, “Shop Dee Mee Kun” project and OTOP project.
4. There were the signature in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and policies about supporting the world economic from new U.S. president.

Negative factors

1. The risk of the second COVID-19 pandemic coming from Myanmar and the trend of the third pandemic in partnerships.
2. There was high unemployment rate. So, there was expected that debt per annual income dramatically grew.
3. The appreciation of Baht currency affected export.
4. The public debt had a trend to increase.
5. The production bases were migrated to neighborhood countries.
6. The tourism in many areas, especially provinces were laid on foreigners, didn't recover.