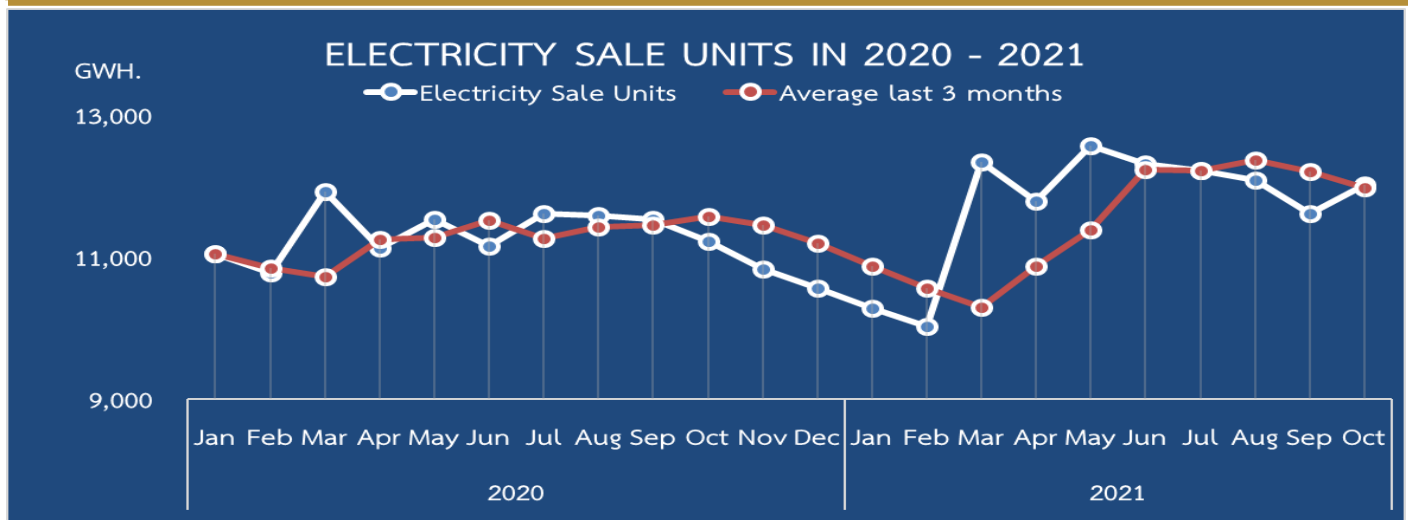


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in October 2021



In October 2021, PEA had a total of 12,014.14 million units of electricity sales which highly increased at 7.07% YoY because the electricity consumption in the industrial sector grew following continuous exports volume and domestic demand. This was a result of the easing in epidemic control measures, as well as the unwinding supply chain disruption problem and increase in residential's electricity consumption resulted in rising in electricity sales.

Expected in November 2021, Electricity consumption will slightly grow from the last month as the private sector's consumption has increased from the relaxation of government measures. In addition, the increasing booster dose vaccinated resulted in economic activities, household income, consumer confidence and industrial sector's electricity consumption trivially went up following a growth of partner countries and cold weather.

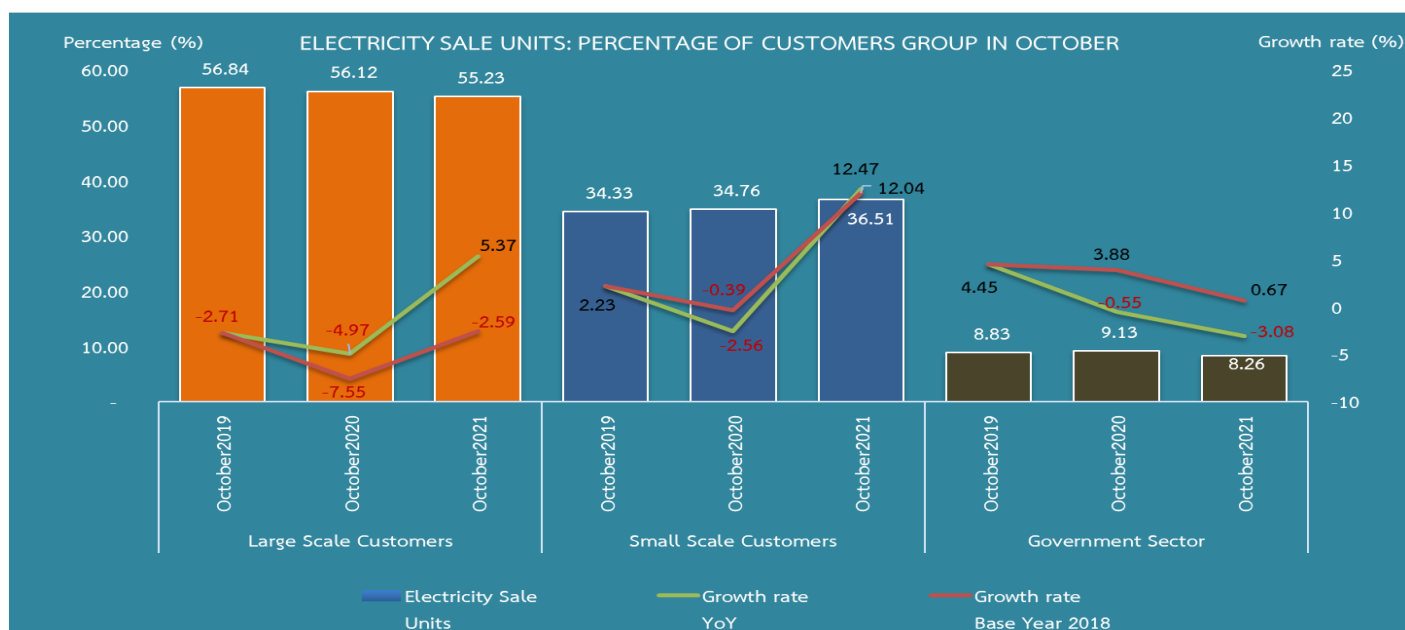


The residential sector expanded at 14.59% YoY, especially in residential (>150 kWh) grew at 19.32% YoY.

Large, Small and Medium general service accreted at 5.17% 5.22% and 1.01% YoY from the recovery of domestic and foreign demand following global economic growth.

Specific business service sank at 5.55% YoY owing to strict control of measures in 29 provinces causing a few numbers of tourists.

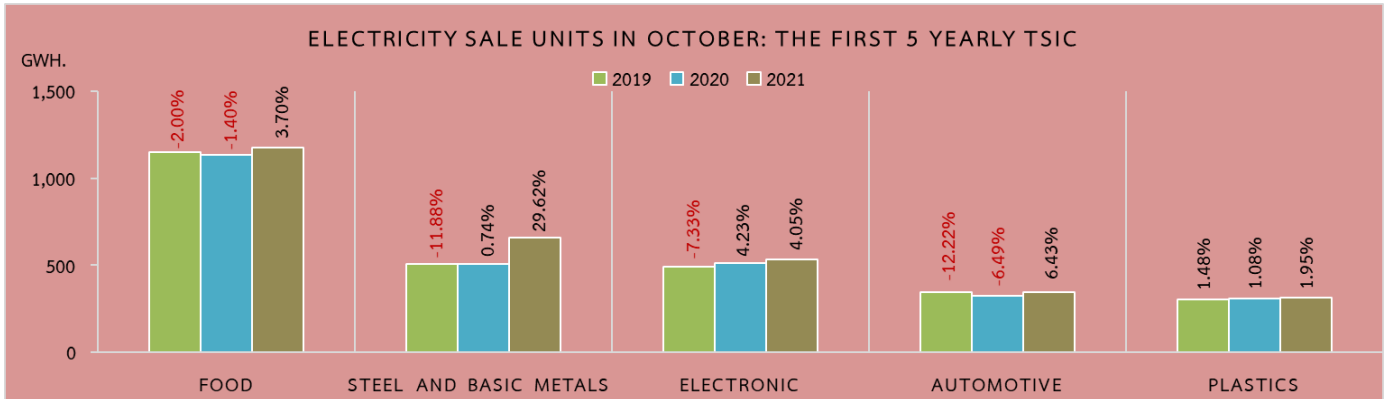
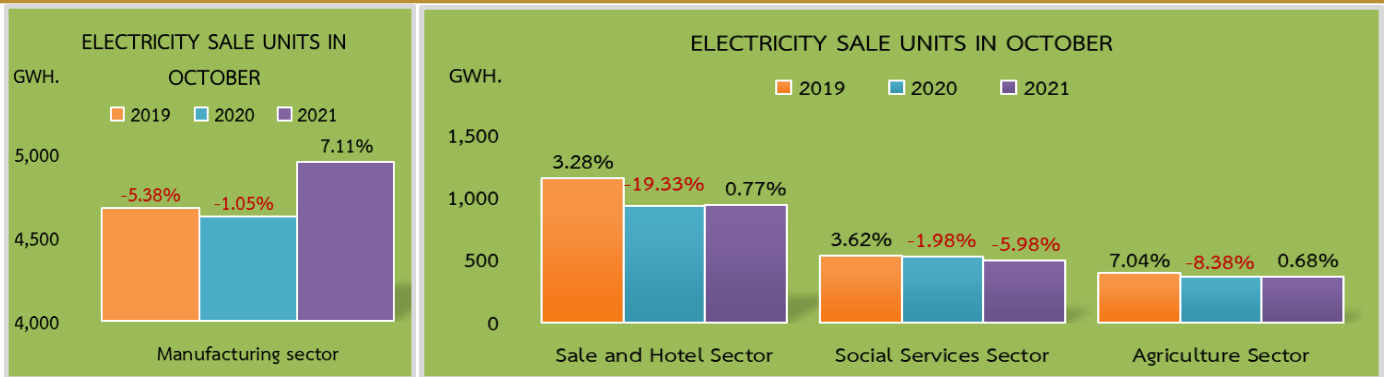
To compare the growth rate with base year 2018, it has found that the electricity sales went up by 2.58% YoY.




Large Scale Customers <sup>1</sup>	Small Scale Customers	Government sector
<p>Large Scale Customers expanded at 5.37 YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector went up at 6.60% YoY and 4.49% from the previous month owing to the increase of 21.43%<sup>2</sup> 23.59%<sup>2</sup> and 24.93%<sup>2</sup> in export to China, the United States and global, respectively. Moreover, the supply chain disruption problem had unwound.</p> <p>While large scale commercial customer thinly grew at 0.16% YoY since department store's electricity consumption rose at 4.87% according to the increase in domestic spending.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers soared at 12.47% YoY due to a rise in electricity consumption of residential sectors at 14.59% YoY.</p> <p>Residential (<math>\leq 150</math> kWh) fell at 2.61% YoY. On the other hand, residential (<math>&gt;150</math> kWh) raced up at 19.32% YoY thanks to high temperature more than the previous year.</p> <p>Small scale commercial customer grew 6.38% YoY because retail and wholesale's electricity consumption rose at 6.32% YoY according to the increase in domestic consumption. Moreover, electricity demand for telephone, internet and communication services grew at 13.06 % from lifestyle behaviors.</p>	<p>Government sector decreased at 3.08% YoY from Work from Home policy, online learning of the university to control the pandemic and school recess causing the decline in electricity consumption.</p>


Note : <sup>1</sup>PEA changed the criteria for grouping customers according to the organizational context following SE-AM governmental and others to governmental since May 2021.


<sup>2</sup>Export Data by Trade Policy and Strategy Office, Ministry of Commerce.





**Manufacturing sector** enlarged at 7.11% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

 **Food** slightly rose at 3.70% YoY from ice production, which had the highest share of electricity consumption, increased at 4.21% owing to high temperature more than the previous year. Moreover, the rice mill, which had the second share of electricity consumption, went up 7.82% from exports to the United States, Benin, Ivory Coast and China. Furthermore, tapioca starch production soared at 12.35% from exports to China.

 **Steel and basic metals** highly accrued at 29.62% YoY due to exports of steel and products to Indonesia, Vietnam, India and China as well as an increase in demand for domestic steel according to automobile production.

 **Electronics** soared at 4.05 % YoY from growth in demand for computers from the United States and Malaysia. Aside from a rise in export of circuit board and hard disk drives to Hong Kong, Singapore and the United States.

 **Automotive** expanded at 6.43% YoY. Because there was a growth of international demand for cars in the Philippines including auto parts in Indonesia. Apart from that, there was domestic demand for cars to support the Motor Show Event at the end of the year.

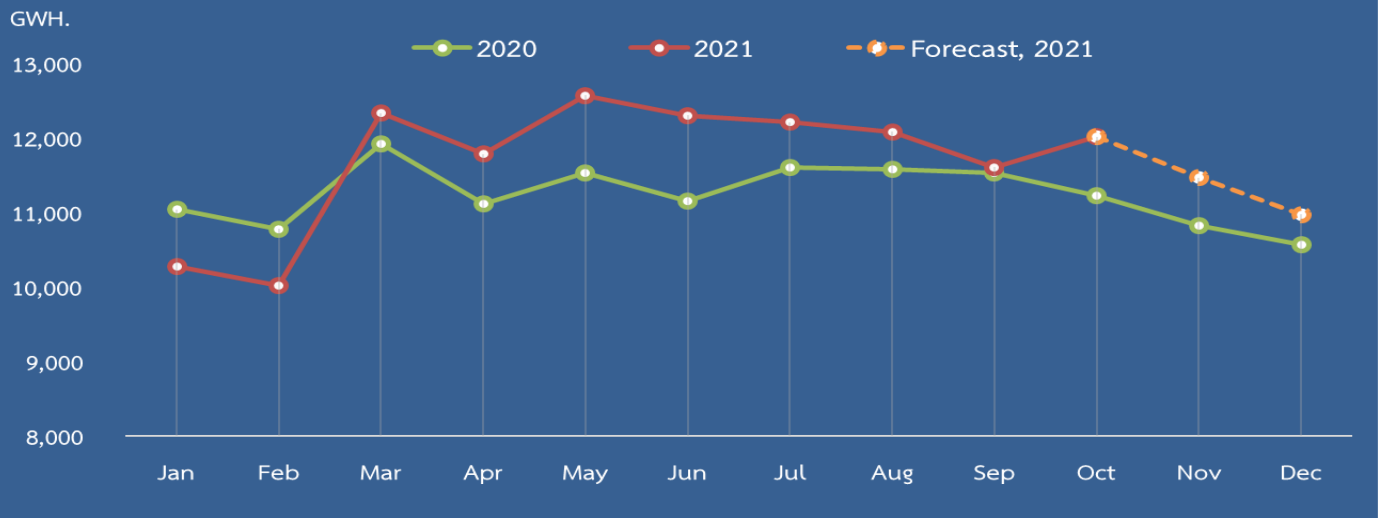
 **Plastics** grew at 1.95% YoY from a rise in export volume to Japan and the United States.

**Sale & Hotel sector** faintly climbed up at 0.77% YoY as a result of retail and wholesale electricity consumption growing at 0.65% owing to easing lockdown.

**Social Services sector** fell at 5.98% YoY, because of a decline in electricity consumption in educational institutions and government agencies.

**Agriculture sector** softly escalated at 0.68% YoY from a rise in electricity consumption of livestock following demand for consumption.

## ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS A YEAR IN 2020 AND 2021 FORECAST



### Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2021 to improve around 2.50 - 2.78% YoY following an upward trend in exports from foreign orders. Moreover, the COVID-19 situation has stabilized and booster vaccinations are increasing, so the government had relaxed measures that brought businesses to a normal situation. It may result in recovering production and business's electricity consumption.

### Positive factors

1. Exports are likely to expand due to a growth of global economies.
2. The government's economic stimulus measures such as the increasing purchasing power of State Welfare Card scheme, "Half-Half" scheme phase 3 and Ying Chai Ying Dai project.
3. The dramatic increase in the number of booster-vaccinated people.
4. Thailand had been cut off 47 destinations from UK's red list.
5. Re-opening fully vaccinated visitors from countries not being on the list under relaxed requirements, which 63 countries are allowed without quarantine.

### Negative factors

1. Risk of an Omicron variant of COVID-19 is outbreaking in foreign countries such as South Africa, Botswana and Netherlands etc.
2. Cold weather and flooding in many areas.
3. Public and private debt affected by Lockdown Policy in a long time.
4. Increasing headline inflation such as vegetable prices are affected by the flood situation.
5. The increase of production and transportation costs follow retail oil prices in domestic.