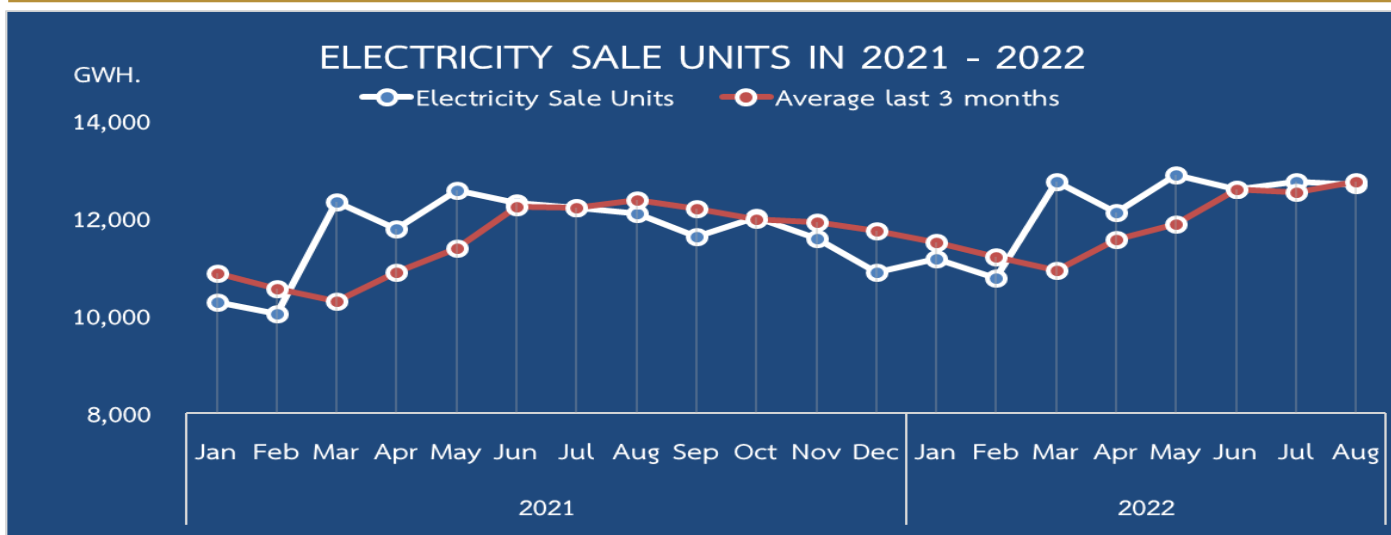
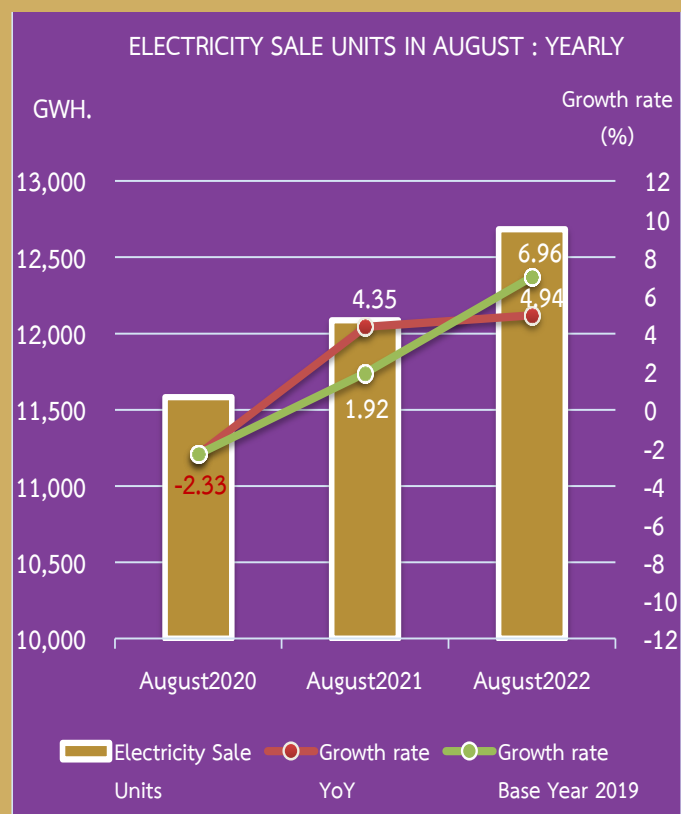


The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in August 2022



In August 2022, PEA had a total of 12,683.11 million units of electricity sales which increased at 4.94% YoY according to the increase in demand for goods, especially cars and components and rubber products, from the U.S.A., Malaysia, Japan and the Philippines. Moreover, the cross-border trade returned to grow up and the private consumption index remained stable because of an increase in the permitted construction areas from relaxing of the COVID-19 situation and limitless travel. Furthermore, the government has aggressive tourism promotion to stimulate tourism in the second half of the year to achieve 10 million foreign tourists.

However, risk factors are increased inflation and tropical cyclones causing heavy rainfall than the previous year. As a result, many areas are affected by floods and lower temperatures.

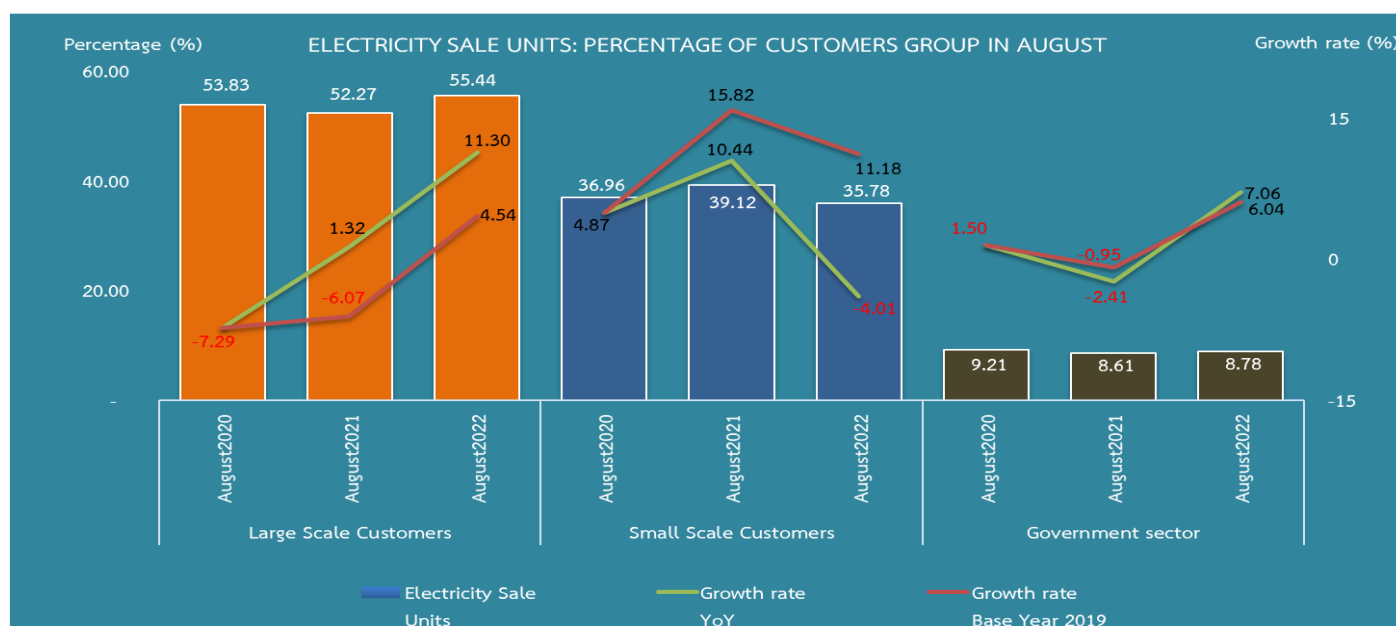


The residential sector dipped at 6.49% YoY, especially in residential (more than 150 kWh) fell at 6.95% YoY and residential (less than or equal to 150 kWh) decreased at 4.45% YoY owing to a lower temperature than the previous year. As a result, electricity consumption shrank.

Large Medium and Small general service accreted at 9.64%, 5.69% and 4.64% YoY, respectively, from the rise in exports, employment and high consumer confidence index which enabled economic activities to continue.

Specific business service soared at 61.23% YoY owing to the easing of travel limitations and government policy to support domestic tourism.

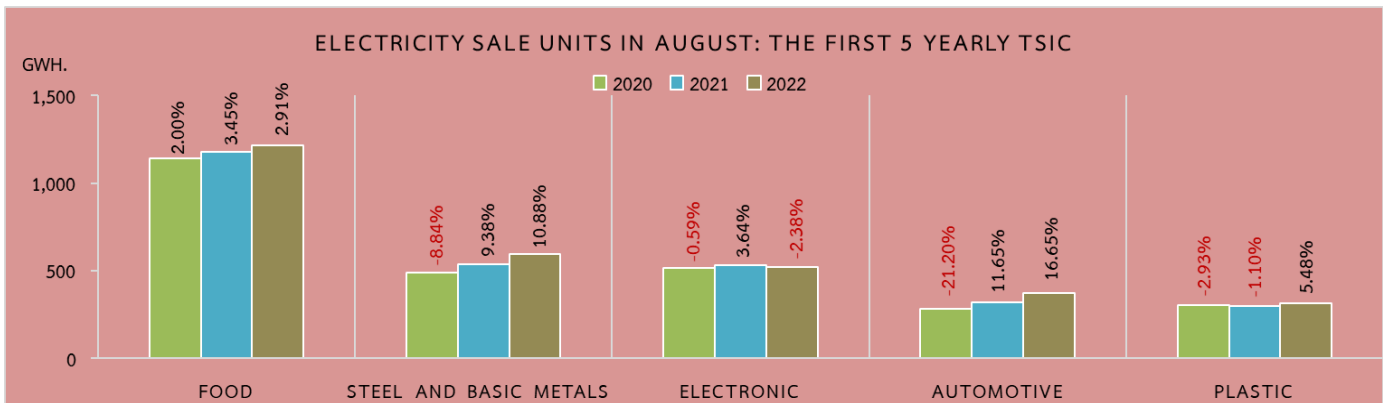
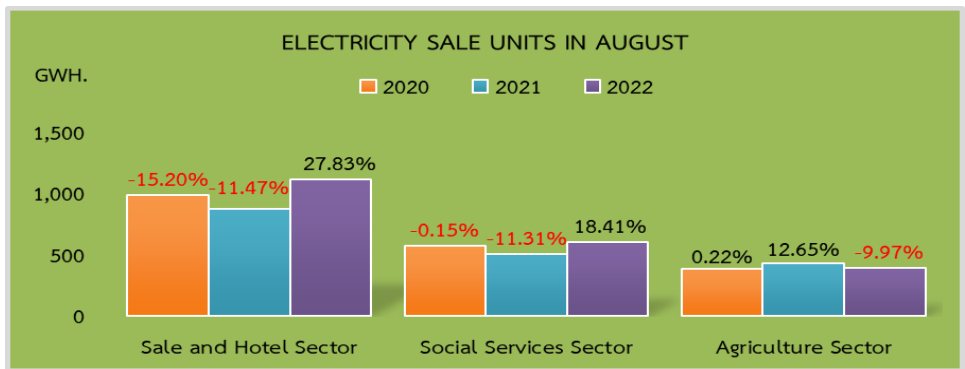
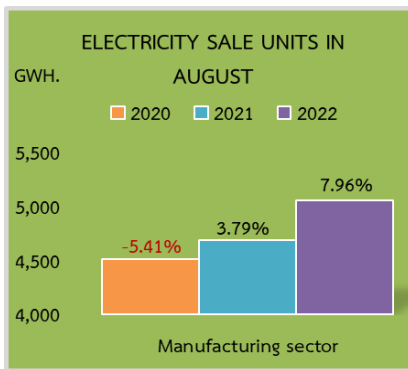
To compare the growth rate with base year 2019, it has found that the electricity sales increased by 6.96%.




Large Scale Customers ¹	Small Scale Customers	Government Sector
<p>Large Scale Customers grew at 11.30% YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector went up at 7.92% YoY as a result of demand for products from key partners, including cooperation from both the public and private sectors in promoting exports. Moreover, there was baht depreciation.</p> <p>Large scale commercial customers rose at 26.89%. The COVID-19 epidemic situation had declined in accordance with a decrease in infection rate and death rate. Besides, the number of foreigners reached 1.17 million people this month while last year there were 15,105 people resulted in electricity consumption of the sales and hotel sector mostly enlarged.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers declined at 4.01% YoY.</p> <p>Electricity consumption of residential sectors dipped at 6.49% YoY following on-site learning and the reduction of Work from Home together with the tropical cyclone as MULAN, 2207 and MAON, 2209 resulting in a drop of 0.5 Degrees Celsius YoY.</p> <p>Small scale commercial customer increased at 4.03% YoY resulting from the recovery in higher employment levels. As a result, confidence in the household sector is high resulting in the increase in electricity consumption of retail such as grocery stores, building materials, apparel, shoes, stationery, drugs and antiques. Moreover, there was a special price project to reduce the burden of people's expenses.</p>	<p>Government sector accrued at 7.06% YoY owing to the electricity consumption of schools and universities that were open for on-site. Moreover, Religious organizations, provincial administrations and local government agencies' consumption had increased.</p>


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


Export Data by Trade Policy and Strategy Office, Ministry of Commerce.



Manufacturing sector soared at 7.96% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

 **Food** grew at 2.91% YoY because electricity consumption in ice production rose at 3.66% following the restaurant and entertainment venue business. Rice production spread at 0.45%, with exports to the U.S.A and South Africa. Besides, rice production had benefited from the control policy of Indian rice exports.

 **Steel and basic metals** greatly accrued at 10.88% YoY from the rise in the steel demand from the Philippines including domestic construction, especially for housing and industry. Moreover, government projects had expedited to attract foreign investors. In addition, the increase resulted from the expanding automotive industry.

 **Electronics** faded at 2.38% YoY thanks to a decreasing export of HDD. Moreover, demand for electrical appliances declined.



Automotive grew at 16.65% YoY. Because the automobile industry had received more electronic components using in production. Moreover, the exports of passenger vehicles increased in all markets such as cars, buses and trucks to Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia.

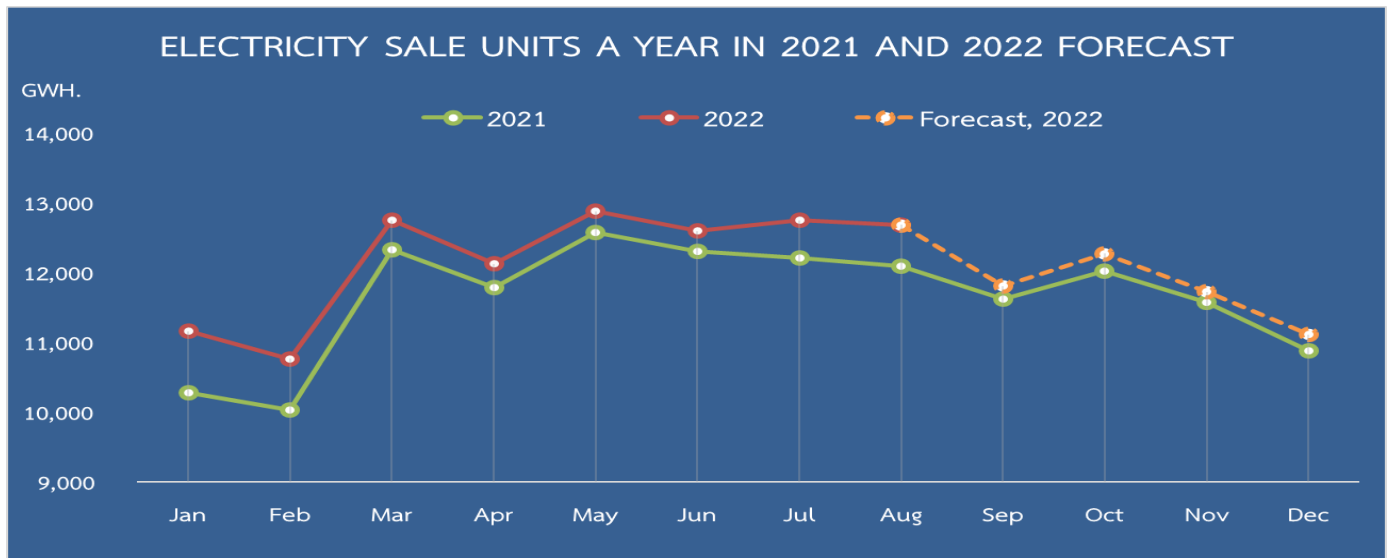


Plastic increased 5.48% YoY by reason of exports to the U.S.A, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam.

Sale & Hotel sector mostly grew at 27.83% YoY as a result of hotel's electricity consumption, growing at 84.47% YoY following the relaxed international travel restrictions and border areas. Furthermore, domestic tourism rose together with the government launched proactively tourism promoting with cooperation between the public and private sector.

Social Services sector ascended 18.41% YoY, due to a rise in electricity consumption of education institutions and local government from On-site learning and working.

Agriculture sector shrank at 9.97% YoY following heavy rain which is unfavorable for cultivation and animal husbandry. As a result, the electricity consumption of livestock and water pumping declined.



Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2022 to improve at 3.51% YoY since the epidemic situation of COVID-19 is still easing. Moreover, the tourism sector will be increasing from foreign tourists. In addition, domestic consumption improved and exports were supported by depreciated baht.

Positive factors

1. Exports continuously expanded from many factors such as the control policy of Indian rice exports and baht depreciation.
2. Declining crude oil prices in September were caused by the appreciation of the US dollar and the Federal Reserve (FED) raised a 0.75% interest rate (be 3.00 – 3.25 %). As a result, The US dollar-denominated crude contract had been less attractive to investors.
3. The travel sector has increased from Asians and Europeans, Especially, European travelers have come to travel because inflation in the country increased, leading to travel to countries with a lower cost of living.
4. The government's economic stimulus policies, such as the half-half project Phase 5, measures to reduce the Ft for households that use no more than 500 units/month during September - December.

Negative factors

1. Tightening global financial conditions following the acceleration of interest rates by central banks of many countries.
2. The conflict between China and Taiwan or Russia and Ukraine affect the economy recovering from COVID-19 is volatile and different in each region.
3. China's real estate sector has slowdown resulting in demand for steel and basic metals goods
4. Household debt that borrowing from financial institutions and informal loan applications pressured financial liquidity before the recovery from COVID-19.
5. In September, there are heavy rain because of monsoon trenches that pass the central and the southwest monsoon. Moreover, there are tropical storms that affected in the northeastern and eastern.