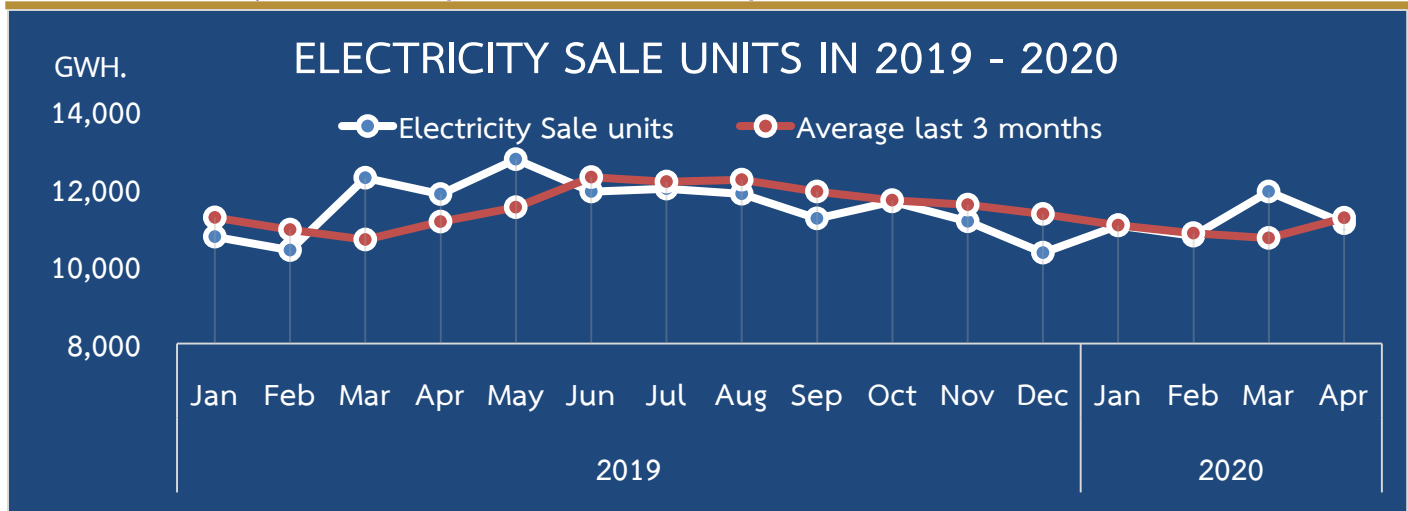


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in April 2020



The electricity sale units of PEA in April 2020 fall 6.36% YoY because hotels and department stores had to stop service following government policy. These caused a drop in electricity consumption of hotels and department stores. Besides, there was high base in previous year, resulting from extremely hot weather and long holidays in Songkran festival.

Moreover, manufacture sector also had negative effects from factories' closure like a close of automotive industries until May, even if Songkran festival was cancelled. These affected steel used for vehicle production which decreased in demand for electricity. According to the chart, this was the first year that electricity sale units dropped under the average since 2007.

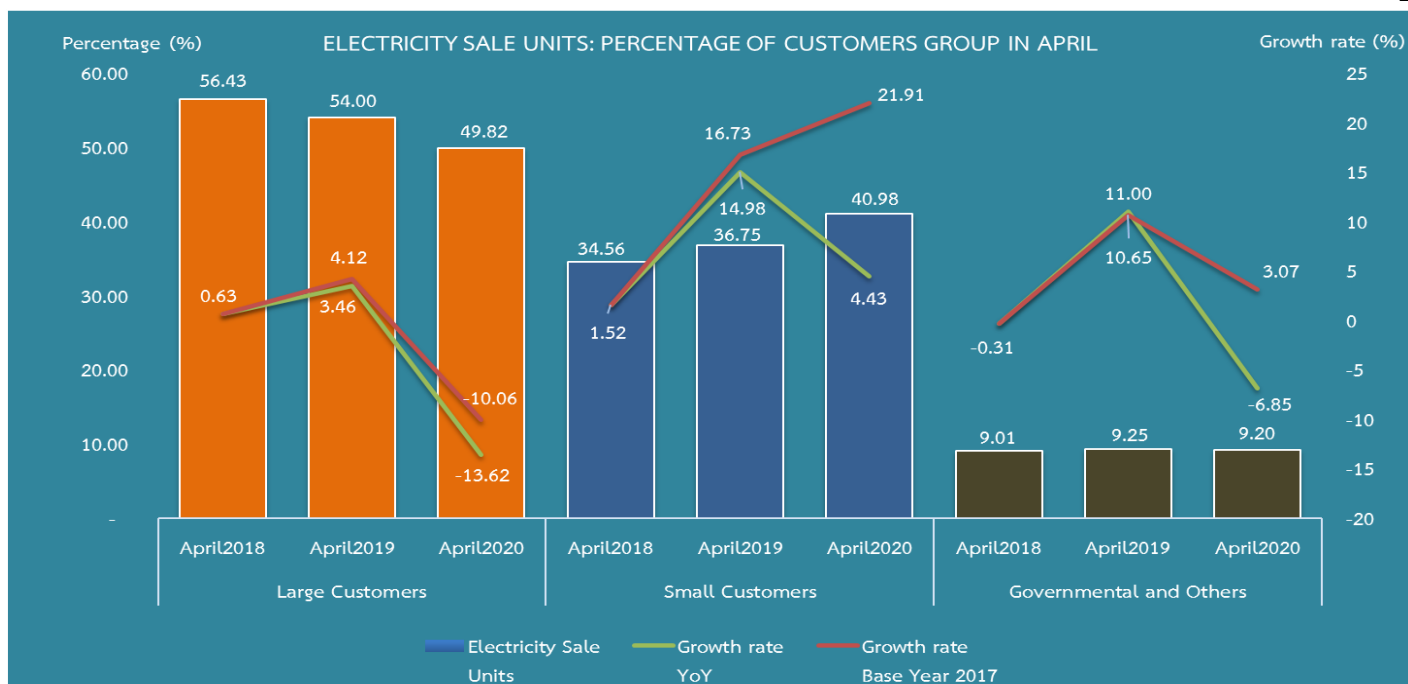


In April 2020, PEA had total electricity sales 11,102.22 million units. It decreased at 6.36% YoY.

The residential sector varied at 7.28% YoY owing to an increase in electricity consumption per month from small residence consuming electricity less than 150 units and large residence consuming electricity more than 150 units.

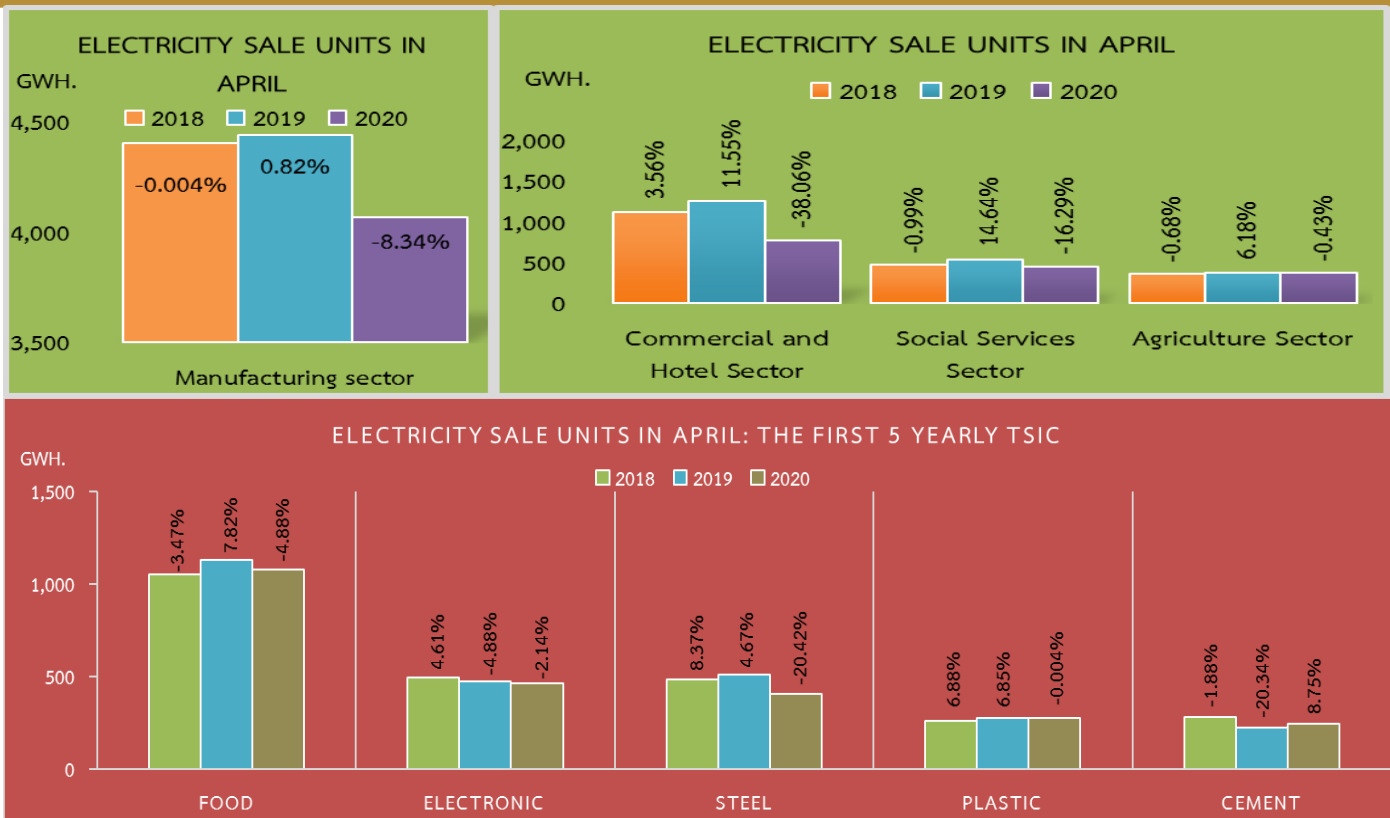
A small, medium and large industrial sectors dropped at 3.74%, 9.08% and 11.55% YoY, respectively. There were affected by restricted policies in operation to prevent COVID-19 spread.

Specific business plummeted at 59.38% YoY, reflecting from no travelling in domestic and international including with closing airport. To compared with the 2019, there was a high demand for electricity because of Songkran festival and higher temperature.



Large Customers	Small Customers	Governmental and Others
<p>Electricity sale units plunged at 13.62% YoY.</p> <p>An industrial sector declined at 7.78% YoY from COVID-19 pandemic causing a temporary shutdown in automotive manufactures. In addition, there was a drop in electricity usage of ice factory at 17.26% YoY which related to the usage in hotels and department stores.</p> <p>While, large commercial sector sharply dropped at 32.79% YoY, by reason of a fall in electrical demand for hotels and department stores at 70.23% and 47.03% YoY, respectively, from COVID-19 measures.</p>	<p>Electricity sale units rose at 4.43% YoY.</p> <p>An escalation in residential sector at 7.28% YoY because there was “Work from Home” measure, social distancing policy and high temperature which caused high demand for electricity usage in air condition.</p> <p>Small commercial sector went down 4.15% YoY. Moreover, there was an negative effect on electricity consumption of local grocery stores from cancelling Songkran festival which affected travel in domestic and international.</p>	<p>Electricity consumption units diminished at 6.85% YoY.</p> <p>A fall in electricity consumption of governmental and state owned enterprise sector at 9.47% YoY from lately starting and temporarily shutting down classes in public and private schools and universities followed Work from home and social distancing policies.</p> <p>Moreover, the others eased 1.53% YoY relating to electricity consumption of Non-profit organization, pumping for agricultural and temporary abated at 17.89%, 10.17% and 1.09% YoY, respectively. Nonetheless, usage in free electricity rose at 0.40% YoY.</p>

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



**Manufacturing sector** declined at 8.34% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

**Food Segment** sank at 4.88% YoY. Seeing that, electricity consumption in ice factory decreased at 17.26% YoY from shutting down hotels, department stores, restaurants and entertainment. Besides, rice mill plunged at 2.23% YoY which caused a drop of export by reason of high cost, especially, transportation cost.

**Electronics segment** ebbed at 2.14% YoY. Songkran festival postponement caused a negative effect on sales in durable goods like electrical appliances and household equipment which was lower than previous year.

**Steel Segment** significantly dropped at 20.42% YoY owing to an eased in domestic automotive manufactures from COVID-19. Instead of cars, producers in Europe and U.S.A. produced respirator to respond government policy.

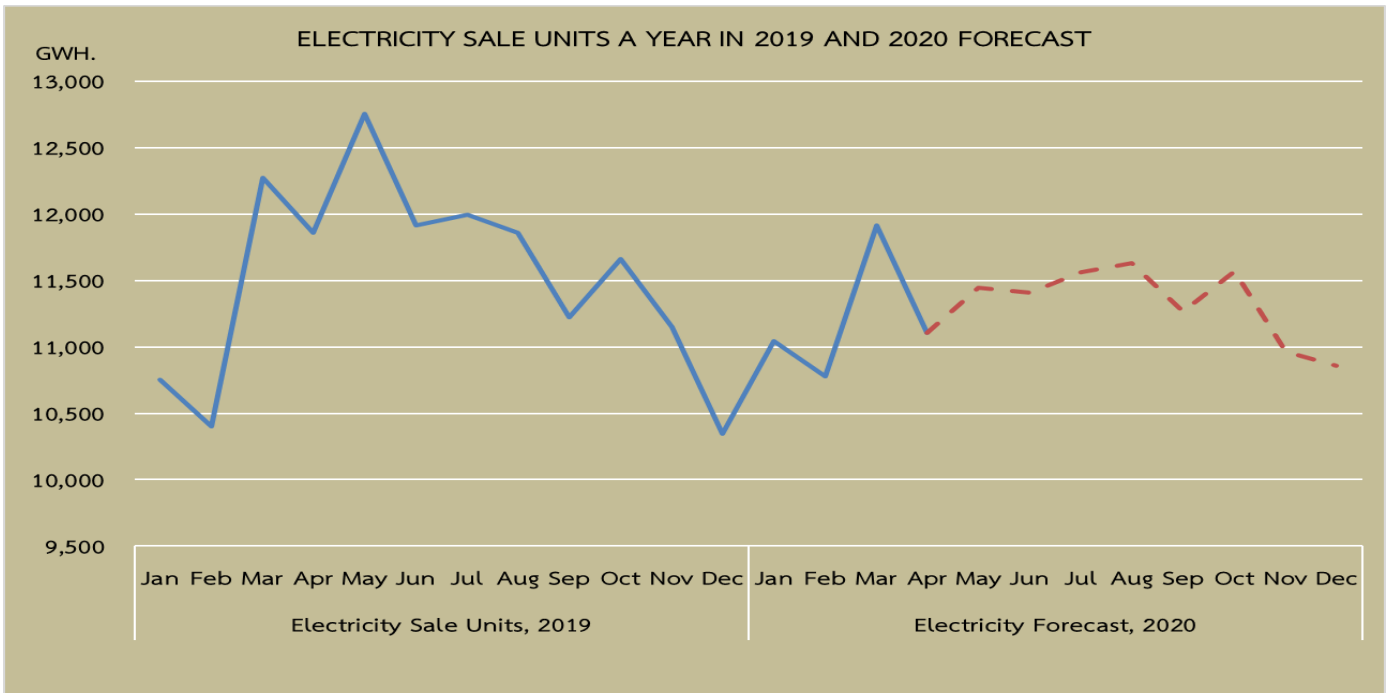
**Plastic Segment** diminished at 0.004% YoY by no plastic bags campaign. This forecasted to improve from an increase in delivery orders in COVID-19 prevention.

**Cement Segment** increased at 8.75% YoY following an increase in domestic demand because government declared to postpone Songkran festival causing full-time construction.

**Sales & Hotel sector** plunged at 38.06% YoY. Due to the fact that the number of tourists reduced from COVID-19 which affected hotels, department stores and restaurants.

**The Social Services sector** went down at 16.29% YoY, in consequence of an easing in electrical consumption of hospitals from avoid going to hospital because of COVID-19 infection.

**Agricultural sector** slightly dropped at 0.43% YoY, on account of a decrease in electricity consumption in fisheries and plantations.



### Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2020 to decline around 1.33-1.91% YoY. (the year 2019 had expected to grow 2.80%.) Industrial and commercial sectors less consumed electricity because of continue prevention measures of COVID-19. Even though there was deregulation, partnerships still were affected. Furthermore, there was prohibit travelers visiting Thailand.

#### Positive factors

1. Government deregulated in phase 2 and 3 allowing some businesses to operate, especially restaurants, department stores and cinemas. Moreover, they allowed to travel across provinces which cause a rise in electricity usage.
2. Food delivery, online shopping and electricity consumption in residential sector grew by electricity fee's discount measure and high temperature in May.
3. There were deregulation of "Work from Home" and support to work at office.
4. There was long holidays in May which caused journey to hometown.

#### Negative factors

1. There might have a Second Wave of COVID-19 which happened in many countries after government deregulated.
2. U.S.A. and China continuously conflicted causing world economic deceleration in the long run.
3. There was a relocation of production bases. To illustrate, Panasonic moved production bases of washing machine and refrigerator to Vietnam.
4. There were negative effects of closing manufactures, especially automotive industry.
5. Government expanded an enforcement in emergency decree until June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020.
6. The household debt grew up from lacking income.