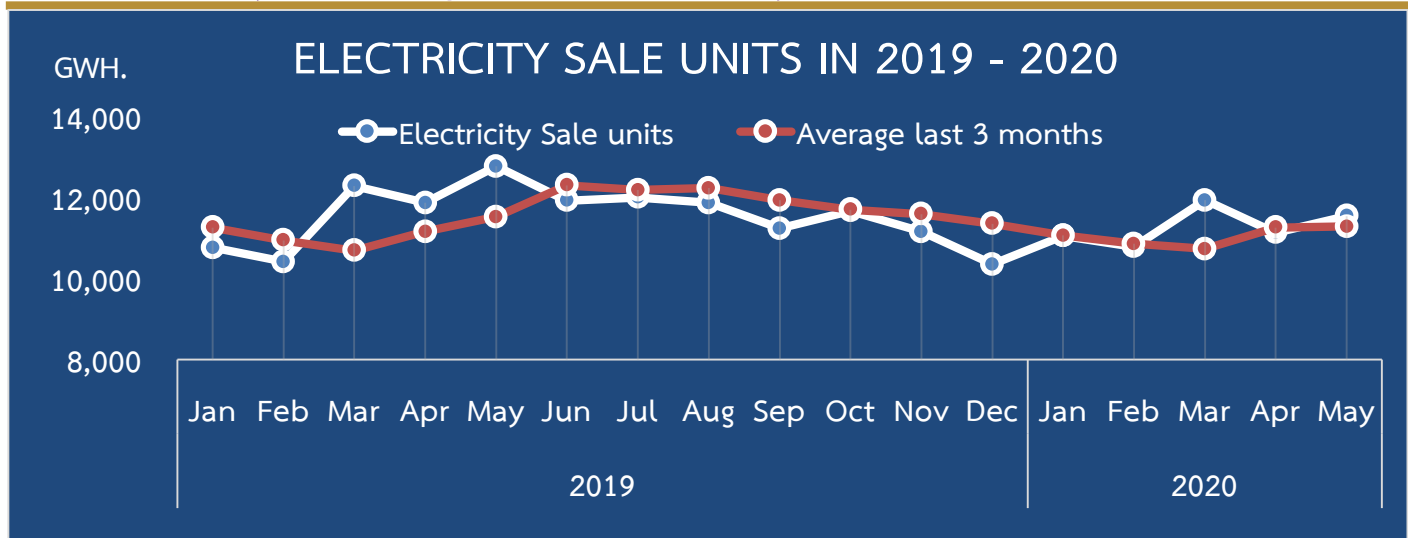
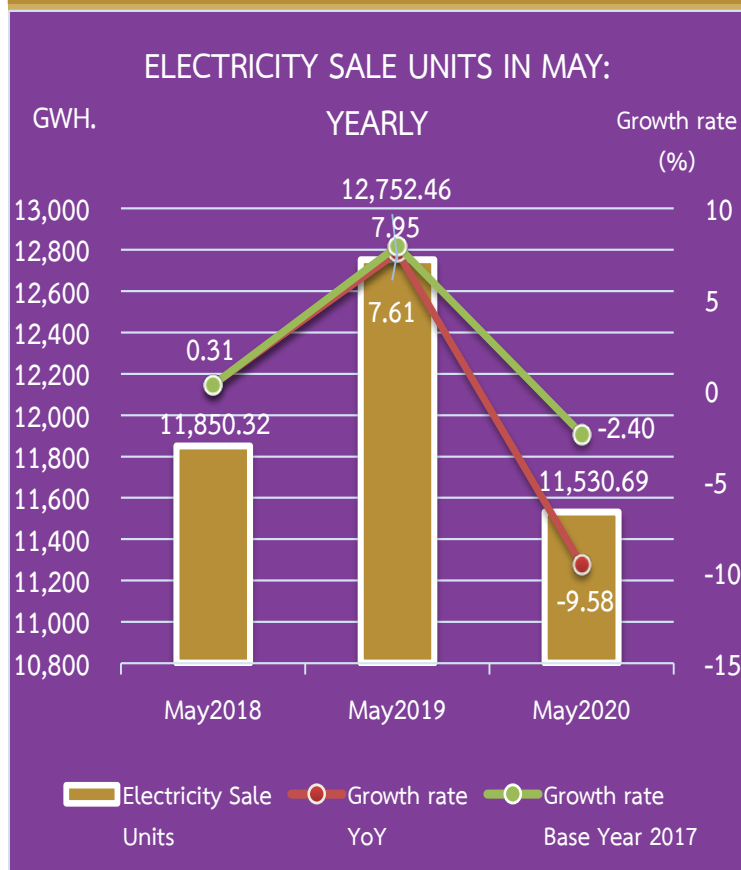


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in May 2020



The electricity sale units of PEA in May 2020 fall 9.58% YoY because COVID-19 pandemic affected economic, especially hotels, department stores and automotive segment. These caused a drop in electricity consumption of steel used for automobile production.

Moreover, residential sector was the only one increasing from Work from Home measure. Considering this was a third of electricity consumption or 32.75%. Besides, there was rainy season since May. It might be the second wave of pandemic from unlock measures and tourists cannot travel normally which caused a drop in electricity demand at the end of the year from unrecoverable economic.

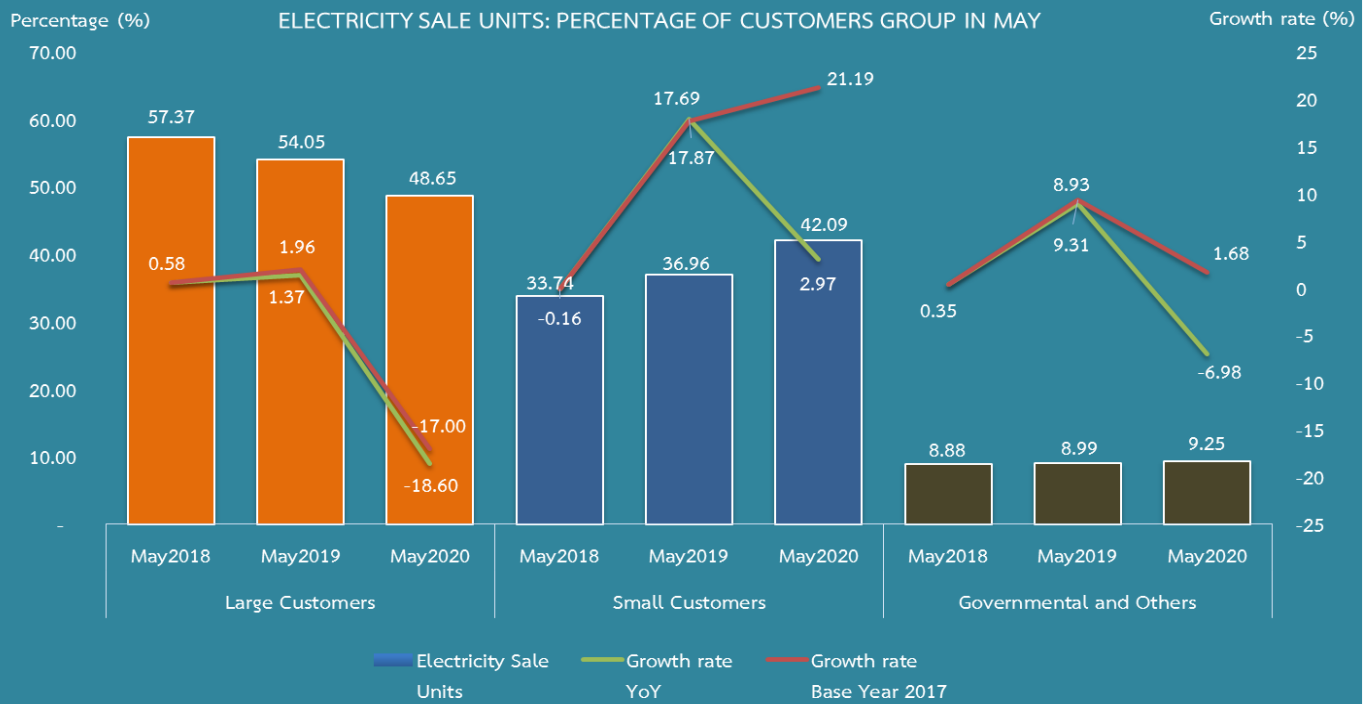


In May 2020, PEA had total electricity sales 11,530.69 million units. It decreased at 9.58% YoY.

The residential sector varied at 6.18% YoY owing to an increase in electricity consumption from "Work from Home (WFH)" policy and electrical fee aid.

A small, medium and large industrial sectors dropped at 6.56%, 11.03% and 18.38% YoY, respectively. There were affected by economic deceleration causing temporarily closure in some businesses.

Specific business plummeted at 54.75% YoY, reflecting from tourists reduction. Even if there was many holidays in May, people stayed at home resulting from prevention measure of COVID-19.



### Large Customers

Electricity sale units plunged at 18.60% YoY.

An industrial sector declined at 16.16% YoY from COVID-19 pandemic causing a plunge in demand. In addition, there was a drop in electricity usage of every segments especially, automotive and steel.

While, large commercial sector sharply fell at 27.20% YoY, by reason of no tourists which affected an easing in electricity demand for specific business at 54.75% YoY from closing of airports for 2 months.

### Small Customers

Electricity sale units rose at 2.97% YoY.

An escalation in residential sector at 6.18% YoY because there was “Work from Home” measure, electrical fee aid and high temperature which caused a growth in electricity usage for working, air condition usage, watching series and cooking.

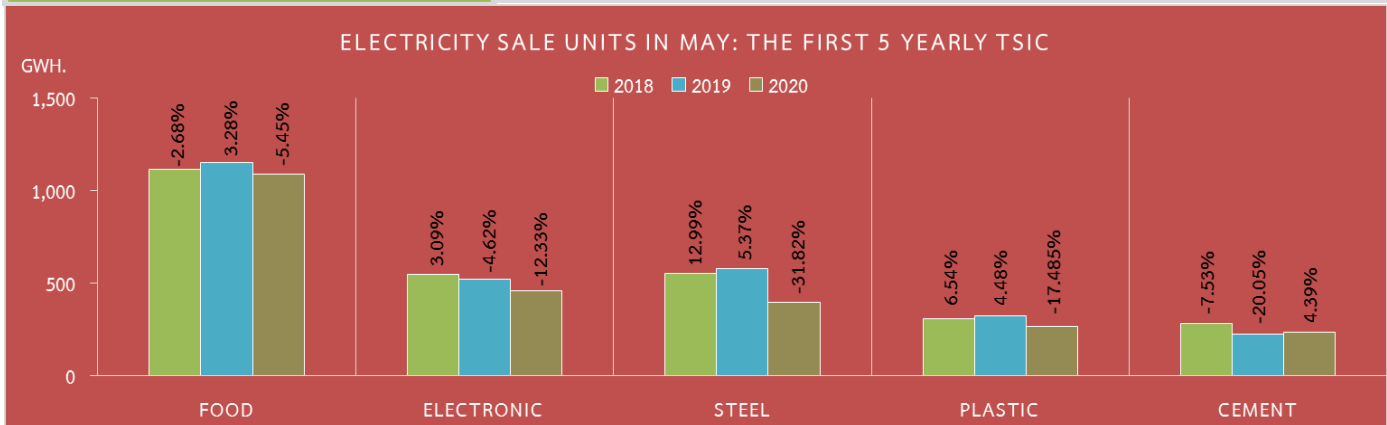
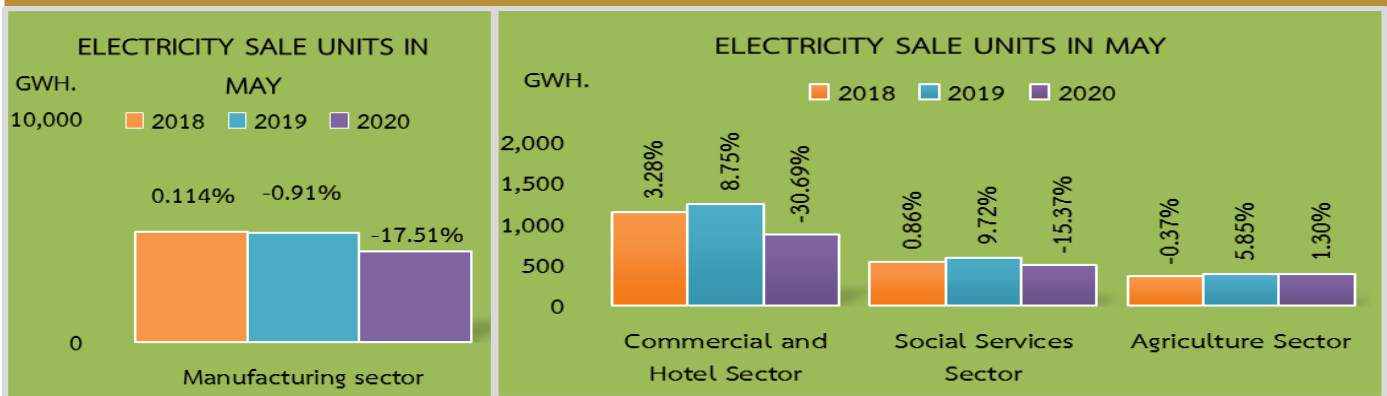
Small commercial sector went down 6.89% YoY because of no travelling allowance in domestic and international, including with high electricity consumption in previous year.

### Governmental and Others

Electricity consumption units diminished at 6.98% YoY.

An electricity usage of governmental and state owned enterprise sector fell at 9.73% YoY from postponing opened date of schools at July, 1<sup>st</sup> following Work from home measure.

Moreover, the others eased 1.08% YoY. There were electricity consumption of Non-profit organization, pumping for agricultural and temporary abated at 12.31%, 1.71% and 6.34% YoY, respectively. Nonetheless, usage in free electricity rose at 1.27% YoY from COVID-19 prevention.



**Manufacturing sector** declined at 17.51% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

**Food Segment** sank at 5.45% YoY. Seeing that, there was a drop in domestic and international demand following the economic and drought which decreased production per rice. These caused a plummet in electricity consumption of tapioca flour production and rice mill at 21.99% and 18.60% YoY.

**Electronics segment** ebbed at 12.33% YoY from economic recession. A reduction in export and high income debt caused a negative effect on sales in electrical appliances that washing machines dramatically declined at 43.19% YoY.

**Steel Segment** significantly dropped at 31.82% YoY owing to an eased in demand for automotive, electrical appliances and construction. Moreover, China which was recovering from COVID-19 pandemic accelerated steel production used for construction. These caused an excess supply from China.

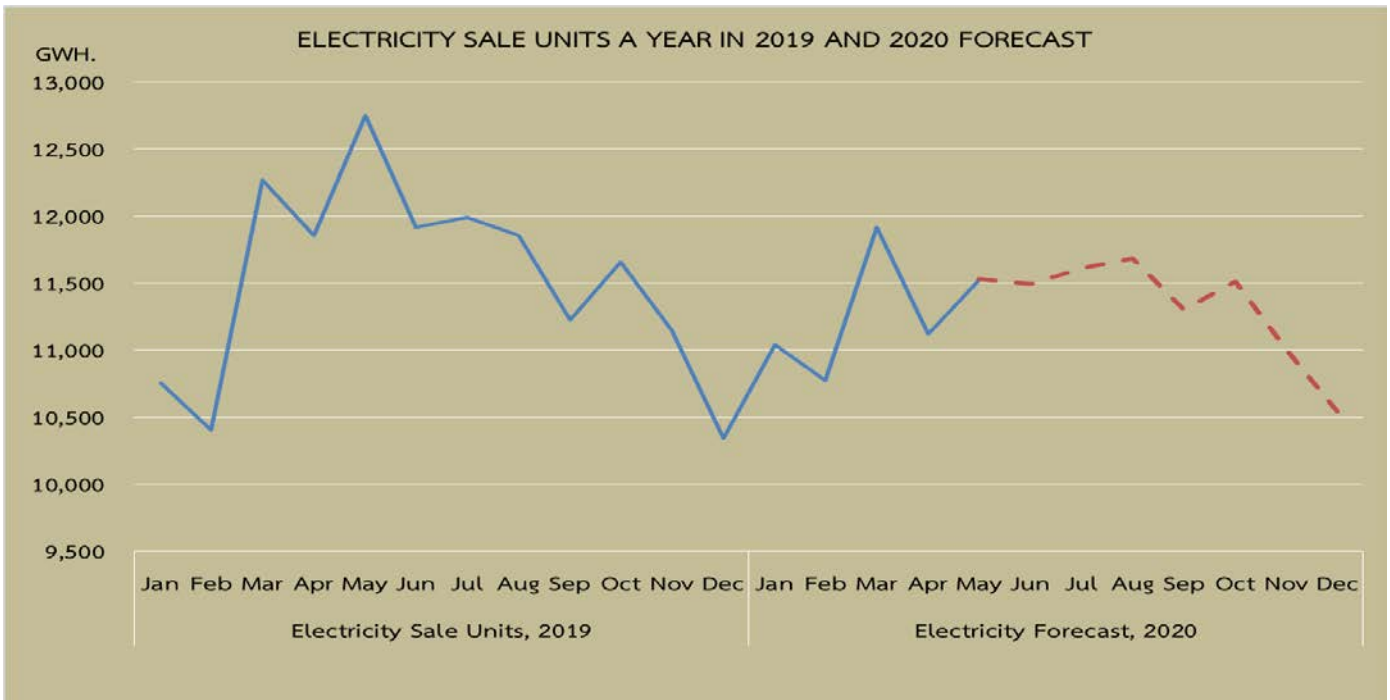
**Plastic Segment** diminished at 17.49% YoY by a dip in domestic demand for plastic bags, film and container from no plastic campaign.

**Cement Segment** increased at 4.39% YoY following an increase in inventory to support high demand, which had forecasted, in the end of the year because government lessened COVID-19 measures. To illustrate, brick production rose at 32.15% YoY.

**Sales & Hotel sector** plunged at 30.69% YoY. Due to the fact that the number of tourists reduced from COVID-19 which affected hotels, resort, guesthouse and hostel to consume less electricity at 66.53% YoY. An electricity usage in department stores fell at 32.41% YoY from closing policy.

**The Social Services sector** went down at 15.37% YoY, in consequence of an easing in electrical consumption of public and private universities and schools at 28.59% and 50.32% YoY.

**Agricultural sector** slightly rose at 1.30% YoY, on account of a rise in electricity demand for livestock and pumping for agriculture at 4.41% and 3.43% YoY, respectively.



### 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%.) An Electrical consumption in residential sector will decrease in the end of the year and there might be the second wave of COVID-19 after starting semester, allowing to travel to Thailand and opening entertainment places. These may be a cause to enforce restricted measures again.

#### Positive factors

1. Government deregulated in phase 3, 4 and 5 allowing some businesses to operate, especially department stores, convention hall, spa, pub and message parlor, etc.
2. The government's measures which supported domestic and international consumption and tourism was Travel Bubble.
3. There were deregulation of "Work from Home" causing an increase in electricity consumption.
4. The flight allowance of 11 group of people coming to Thailand which caused an increase in the number of tourists.
5. Thailand was the 1 of 14 countries travelling to EU countries.

#### Negative factors

1. There might be a Second Wave of COVID-19 which happened after deregulating and starting semester and allowing international flight.
2. There was economic deceleration that Bank of Thailand prohibited commercial banks to pay dividend and buy stock.
3. The operation problem of SMEs didn't have enough working capital.
4. There was swine flu in China.
5. The problem of accelerated draining into Mekong river of China.
6. The household debt and unemployment grew up from a large number of businesses which closed and lacked income.