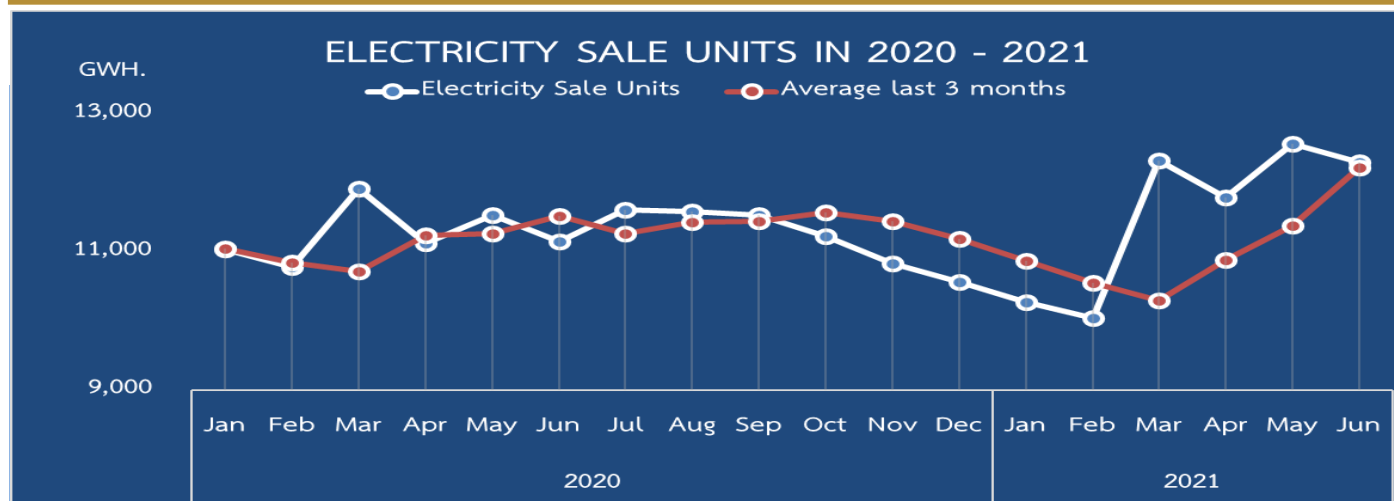
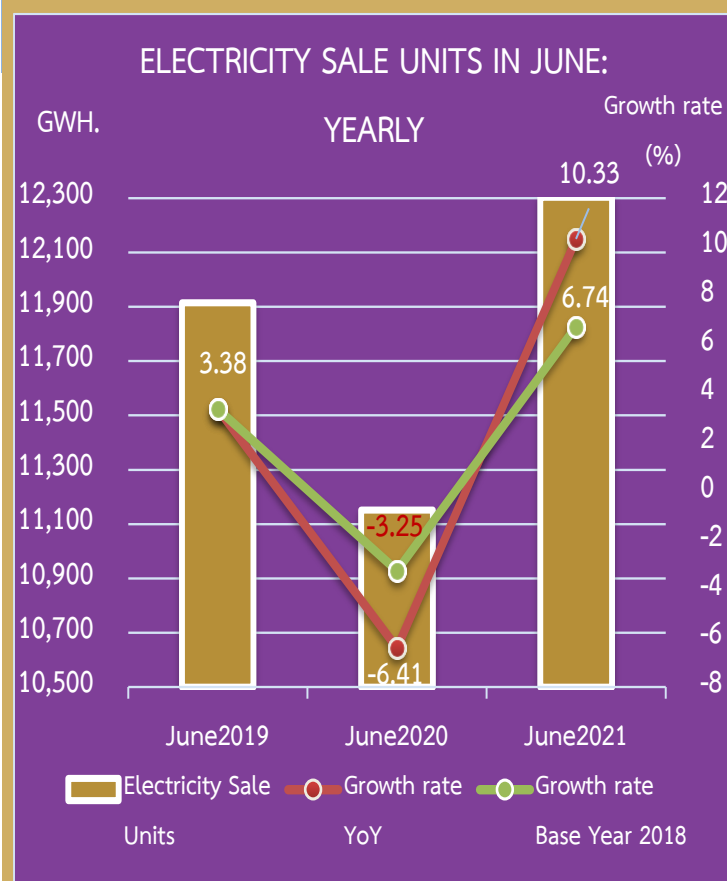


## The Electricity Sales Report of PEA in June 2021



The electricity sale units of PEA in June 2021 which significantly increased from the previous year in every sector. The industrial sector, especially, highly rose following the continuously expanding volume of exports to foreign countries. Moreover, electricity consumption in residential sector grew owing to the government and private sectors that allowed Work from Home to reduce the risk of COVID-19, including electricity fee subsidy by the government.

Expected in July 2021, Electricity consumption will grow up from the continued expansion of the export sector and an increase in Home Isolation. However, commercial sectors such as hotels and department stores will still be affected by the COVID-19 epidemic.

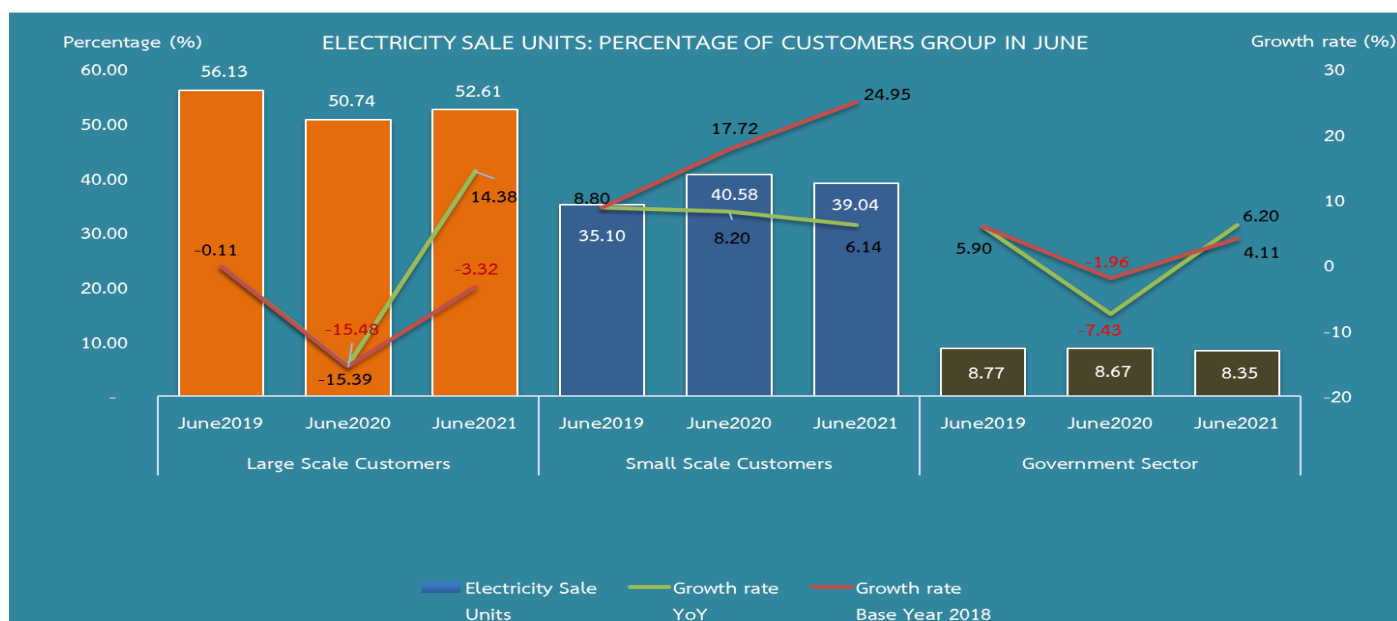


In June 2021, PEA had total electricity sales rose at 10.33% YoY. The residential sector soared up at 6.06% YoY owing to Work from Home policy, along with temperature was slightly higher than the previous year.

Small business sector expanded at 6.04% YoY due to an increase in consumption. Medium and Large business sectors accreted at 8.74% and 16.82% YoY following a low base in the previous year and a rise in demand for goods. As a result, the export sector continued to recover causing a growth in electricity consumption of production.

Specific business increased at 4.77% YoY from a low base in the previous year.

To compare the growth rate between 2021 with base year 2018, it has found that the electricity sales went up by 6.74% YoY.

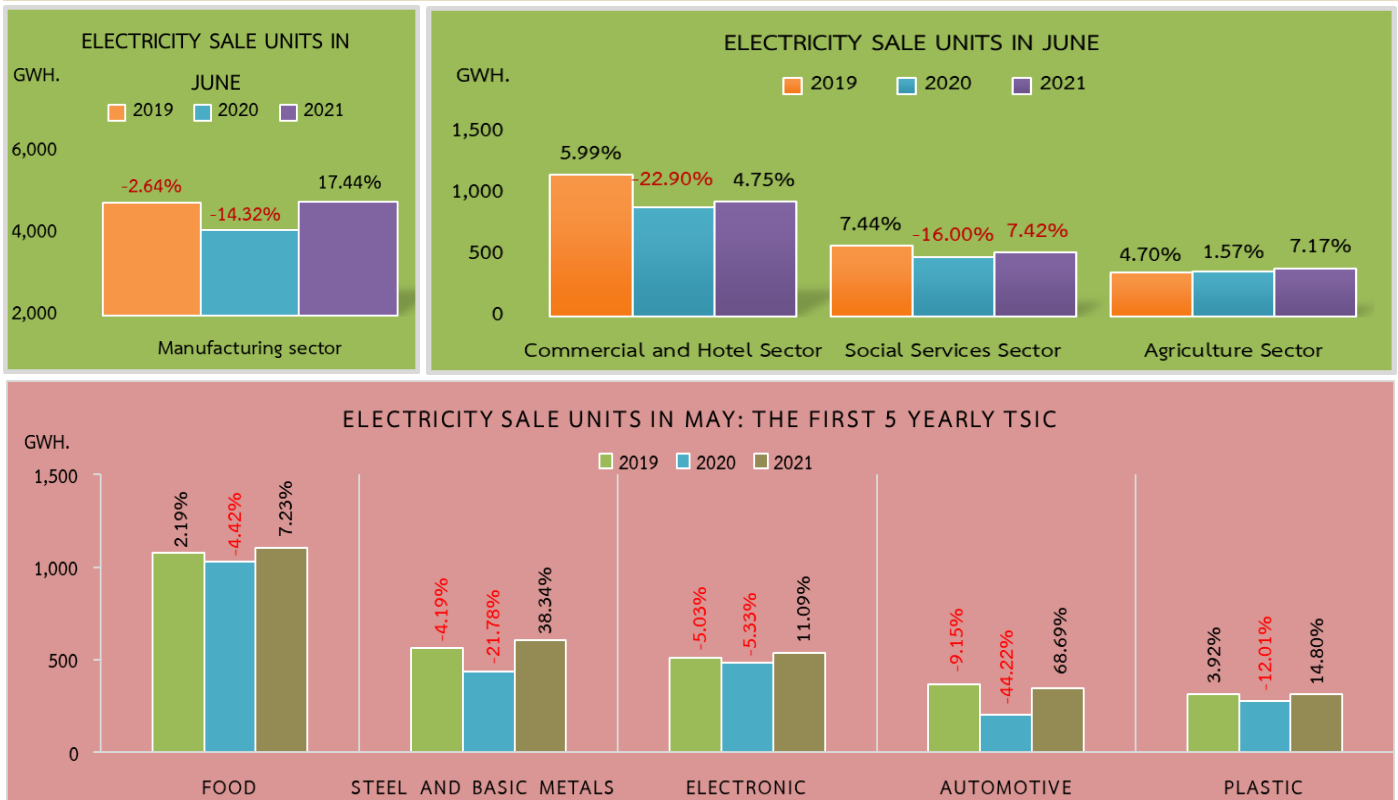


Large Scale Customers	Small Scale Customers	Government Sector
<p>Large Scale Customers extremely expanded at 14.38 % YoY.</p> <p>Industrial sector grew at 16.76% YoY in accordance with an expansion of world trade that increased at 43.82% in export such as cars and components, rubber products, as well as agro-industrial products like Chilled fresh fruit and cassava products etc.</p> <p>While large commercial sector rose at 4.96% YoY due to a low base in the previous year. However, it was affected by a new wave of outbreaks (April 2021.) resulted in electricity consumption sank 1.45% from the previous month.</p>	<p>Small Scale Customers went up at 6.14 % YoY due to a rise in electricity consumption of residential sectors at 6.06% YoY. Especially, small residence consuming electricity less than 150 units fell at 15.87% YoY.</p> <p>Due to high temperature, Work from Home and electricity fee subsidy, large residences consuming electricity more than 150 units grew at 13.84% YoY.</p> <p>Small commercial sector pumped up 6.39% YoY thanks to a low base in the previous year and an increase in electricity consumption of grocery stores, convenience stores and retail stores in line with the increasing demand for consumption during Work from Home.</p>	<p>Government sector grew at 6.20% YoY. An electricity usage of governmental and state-owned enterprise sector like hospitals rose at 6.64%.</p> <p>Moreover, free electricity such as street Light &amp; Roadway Lighting, expanded 12.43% YoY. The electricity consumption of the provincial and local government agencies increased at 2.16%.</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.


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





**Manufacturing sector** greatly expanded at 17.44% YoY. There were 5 segments in manufacturing sector.

 **Food Segment** soared at 7.23% YoY from a rise in ice production which had the highest share of electricity consumption, rose slightly at 0.50% following the disallowing on-site eating and alcohol drinking in restaurants for severe epidemic areas (dark red). It reduced demand for ice. The production of ready-made animal feed and rice mills (rank 2 and 3) expanded 7.87% and 22.80% YoY, respectively.

 **Steel and basic metals Segment** rocketed at 38.34% YoY owing to the growth in domestic demand for the automotive industry and a rise in steel's exports.

 **Electronics segment** rose at 11.09% YoY, from an increase in production of computer, circuit board, air-condition and electrical appliances. Moreover, Network expansion and development of 5G, Data Center and IoT resulted in electricity consumption for insulated cable production soared 15.68%.

 **Automotive Industry** enlarged at 68.69% YoY as a result of a low-base consumption in the previous year. In addition, there was a growth of demand for vehicles from domestic and foreign reflected by vehicle exports that soared at 65.85% YoY. In June, there were sales at 83,022 cars in 2021 and 50,049 cars in 2020.

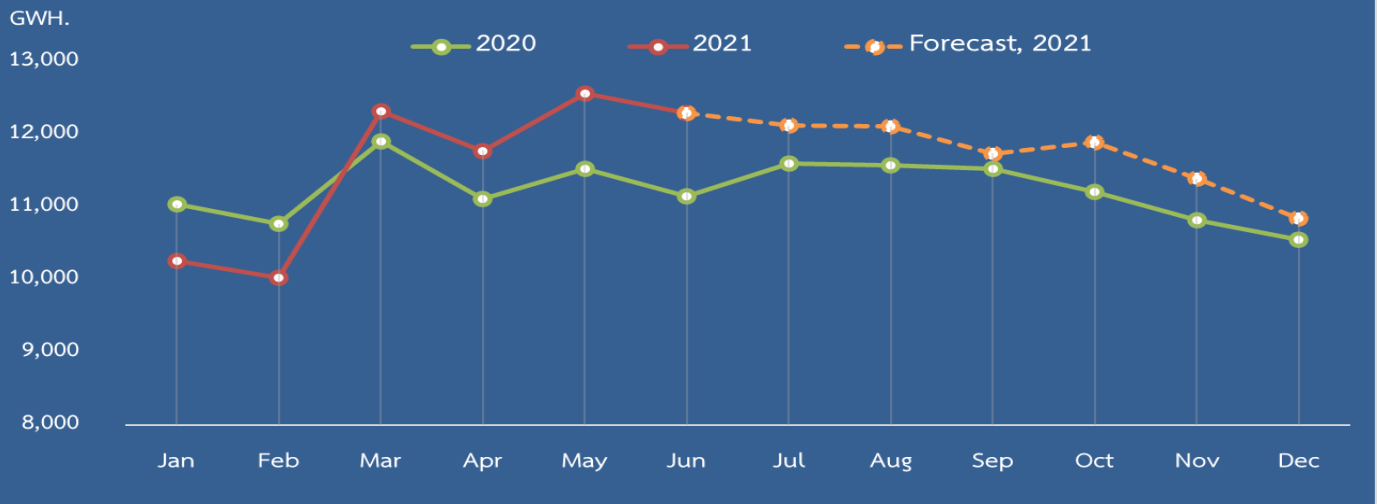
 **Plastic Segment** went up at 14.80% YoY following the demand for packaging, kitchen appliances and automotive parts.

**Sales & Hotel sector** rose at 4.75% YoY as a result of a low-base consumption in the previous year, but it sank at 0.96% from May as some people delayed their travel to prevent the epidemic of COVID-19.

**The Social Services sector** expanded at 7.42% YoY, because of a rise in electricity consumption in hospitals to support COVID-19 patients.

**Agricultural sector** increased at 7.17% YoY from a rise in electricity consumption of livestock, fishery and agriculture.

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



### Electricity Sale Forecast

PEA forecasts the electricity sale situation in 2021 to improve around 3.38% YoY following a recovering trend in exports. However, the new wave of COVID-19 pandemic (April 2021.) spread more in the region. Vaccine deliveries have been delayed and European Union (EU) has withdrawn Thailand from the Save Country List, resulting in a slowdown in the domestic economy and tourism sector.

#### Positive factors

1. Economic recovery of commercial partners supports consumer confidence that will have a positive effect on exports of both industrial and agro-industrial.
2. The government's economic stimulus measures such as the increasing credit lending for COVID-19, "Debt Moratorium of SFIs" measure, "Half-Half" project and "We-win" Project etc.
3. Improving the rules for importing automobiles from Vietnam was more conducive to automobile exports.
4. Production of consumer goods to support the increasing number of patients in hospitals.

#### Negative factors

1. A widespread Fourth-wave epidemic was over the capacity of public health system.
2. Lag of vaccination to people.
3. The cluster in many factories has to temporarily stop the business.
4. The hotel businesses and SMEs were affected by a lack of income. As a result, the business may go out of business.
5. The increasing number of Covid-19 infections caused the lack of income for workers because of stop working resulting in increased household debt.
6. The long rainy season affected to a total number of electricity sale units.