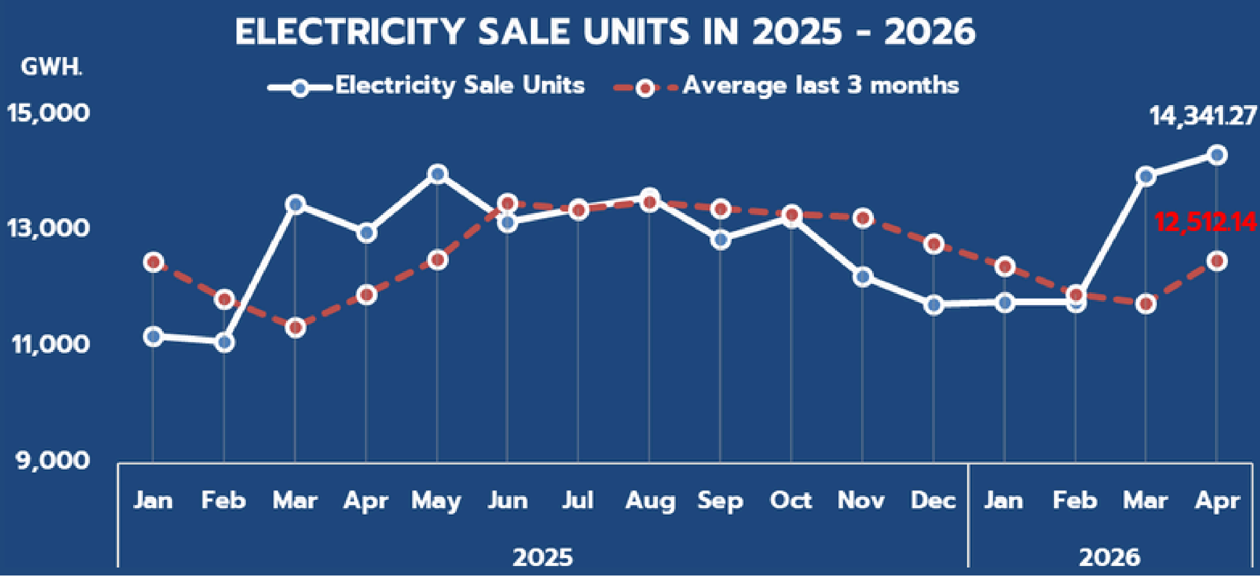
THE ELECTRICITY SALES REPORT OF PEA

APRIL 2026

"Smart Energy for Better Life and Sustainability"

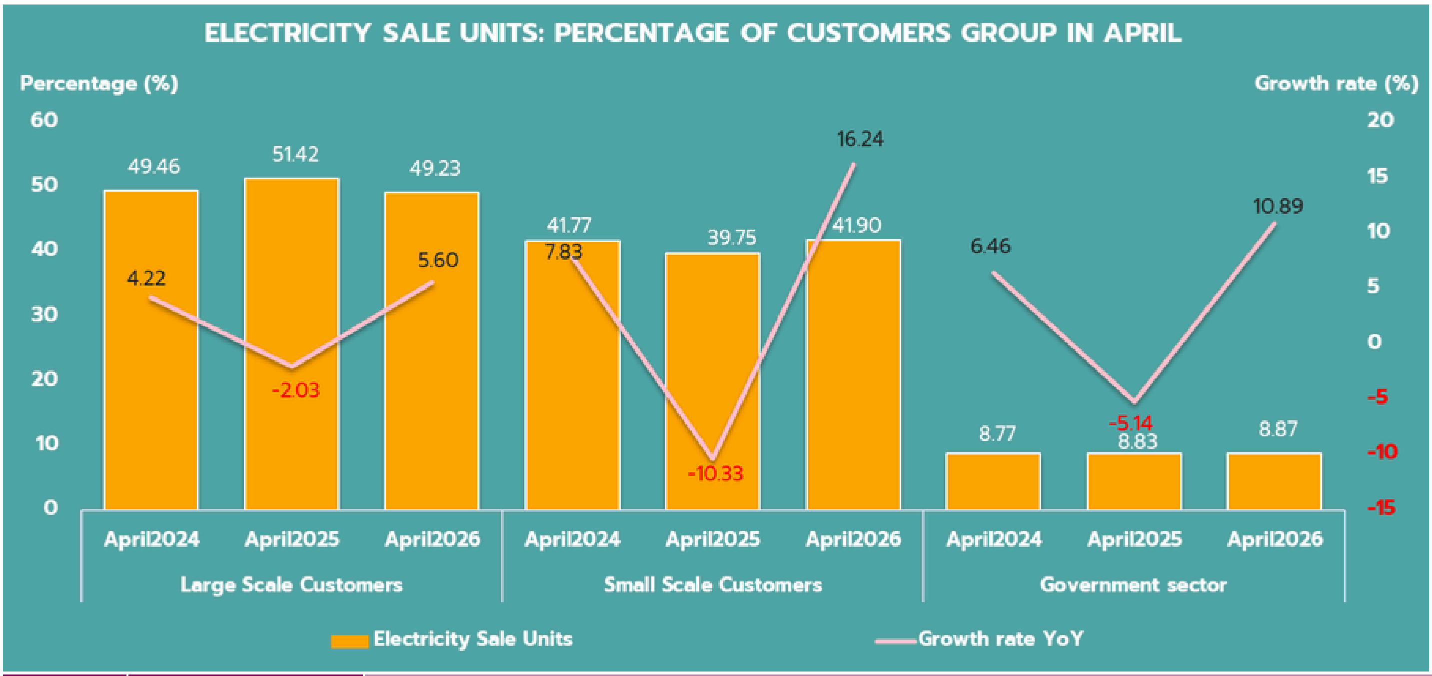


ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS INCREASED AT

10.30%

YOY

Electricity sales units increased due to the expansion of production of electronics, automobiles, and steel. Besides, there was a goverment infrastructure projects. Moreover, domestic tourism recovered because of Songkran Festival. While the temperature went high and participation went down, the household's electrical consumption increased.



LARGE SCALE CUSTOMER

5.60% YoY

The Industrial sector increased by 4.91% YoY.
Despite pressure from conflict in the Middle East, the expansion of industrial manufacturing, particularly in the electronics and automotive industries, continued to expand, driven by strong demand from trading partners and lower energy prices, which helped reduce production costs for businesses and the industrial sector. Moreover, Moody's credit rating upgrade strengthened foreign investor confidence and supported further investment in the sector.

Large-scale commercial customers grew by 7.72% YoY.
Higher electricity consumption in rental housing was driven by increased cooling demand due to hot weather, along with the expansion of infrastructure projects. In addition, the nationwide Songkran Festival supported domestic tourism, which increased slightly compared with the previous year.

SMALL SCALE CUSTOMERS

16.24% YoY

The residential sector rose by 17.59% YoY.
This was driven by people traveling to their hometowns during the holidays and spending more time on activities at home to reduce expenses amid the high cost of living. In addition, hot weather and low precipitation led to higher household electricity consumption.

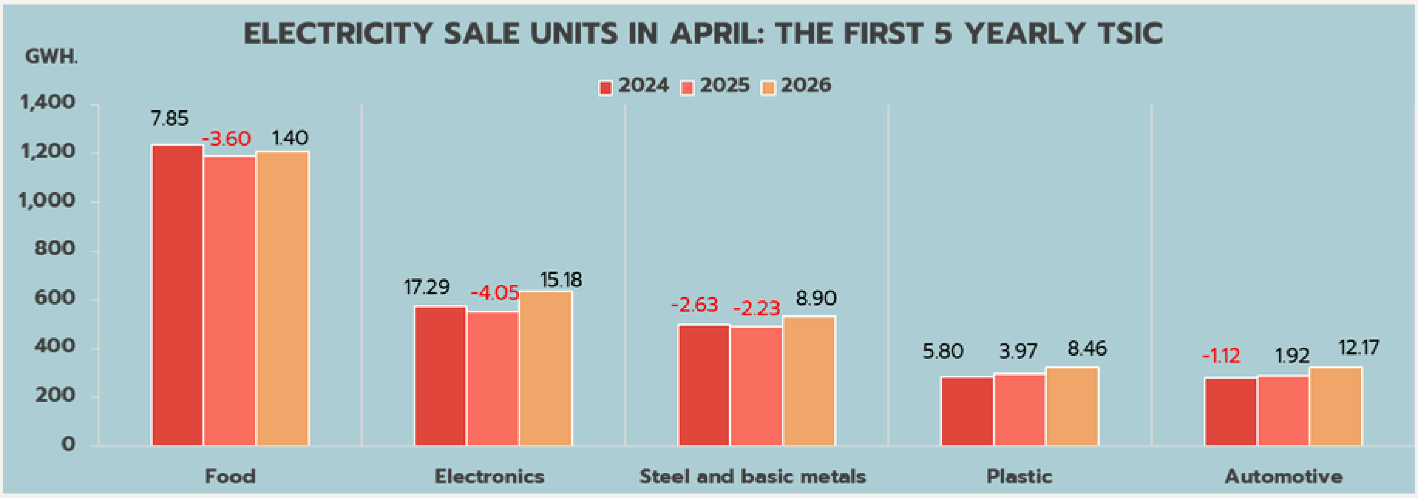
Small-scale commercial customers grew by 12.06% YoY.
This growth was driven by the high cost of living, which prompted consumers to reduce their spending at department stores and purchase only essential goods instead. In addition, convenience stores expanded both their physical and online channels to meet customers' needs. Furthermore, hot weather led to increased use of air conditioners and cooling equipment, resulting in higher electricity consumption by convenience stores.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

10.89% YoY

Higher average temperatures have driven government agencies to increase electricity use, mainly due to heavier reliance on cooling appliances such as air condition and electric fan.

Manufacturing Sector 4.74% YoY

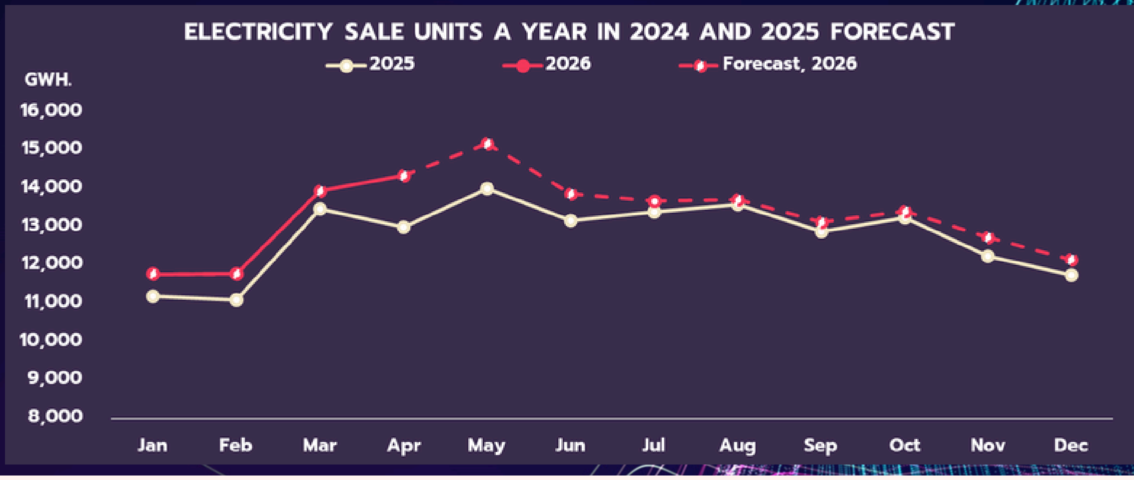


1.40% YoY	**Food**	The production of ice and non-alcoholic beverages expanded in response to higher consumer demand during the summer. Moreover, the production of healthy beverages continued to grow. Production of seasoning sauces also increased, driven by both export demand and domestic demand from the ready-to-eat food and food service sectors. In addition, electricity consumption by rice mills continued to increase in line with higher rice production.
15.18% YoY	**Electronic**	Production for export increased, particularly for products related to artificial intelligence (AI), data centers, and technology, including computers and components, integrated circuits, and communication devices, driven by strong demand from the U.S. market. Furthermore, battery production expanded in response to growing demand from the electric vehicle (EV) and electrical appliance sectors.
8.90% YoY	**Steel & basic metals**	The growth was driven by increased production of finished steel products, supported by strong demand from related sectors, including the automotive, electrical appliance, and construction industries. Moreover, international trade policies, such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), supported exports because carbon emissions from the production process complied with the required standards.
8.46% YoY	**Plastic**	The expansion in plastic parts production was driven by growing demand from restaurants, as well as the automotive and electrical appliance industries. Demand from restaurants increased the use of plastic packaging and food containers, while the automotive industry used plastics in components such as dashboards, bumpers, seats, and electrical systems. In the electrical appliance industry, plastics were widely used for external components in products such as washing machines, microwave ovens, and refrigerators.
12.17% YoY	**Automotive**	Production of automobiles for export expanded, particularly hybrid vehicles and batteries, driven by strong demand amid high fuel prices. Meanwhile, production of motorcycle components increased in line with the growth of the food service sector. Demand for motorcycle repairs also remained strong, as consumers chose to extend the lifespan of their motorcycles amid the high cost of living.

Sale and Hotel sector

8.78% YoY

Despite the slowdown in tourism caused by the conflict in the Middle East, the number of Chinese tourists continued to increase. Domestic tourism also expanded during the Songkran Festival, with travelers favoring short-distance and short-duration trips amid the high cost of living. This contributed to higher electricity consumption in the hotel sector. Moreover, Songkran-related activities supported electricity consumption in consumer-related businesses, including gas stations, restaurants, beverage shops, ice retailers, and convenience stores, which continued to expand both their physical branches and online channels.



4.37% YoY

PEA projects electricity sales to grow by 4.37% in 2026, driven mainly by rising electricity demand in the Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC) and increased foreign investment in data centers, supported by the expansion of the digital economy and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. In addition, the tourism sector is expected to continue recovering, with growth driven more by higher tourist spending and tourism revenue than by the number of tourist arrivals. However, Thailand's economic outlook continues to face several challenges, including slowing economic growth, geopolitical tensions, and persistently high household debt, which are expected to weigh on consumer and business spending.

Positive Factors

1. The expansion in export from electronics and electical appliance’s demand, which is related to the growth in AI and data centers. Moreover, U.S. tariff measures supported the export.
2. The unofficial announcement that the U.S. tariff rate would be set at 15% eased cost pressures on exporters. However, as the measure is effective for only 150 days, developments should be monitored closely.
3. The BOI promotes foreign investment in S-Curve and New S-Curve industries, including the digital and IT, electronics and electrical appliances, and automotive and auto parts sectors, thereby stimulating private investment and supporting economic growth through innovation and advanced technologies. In addition, investment in data centers has been approved across strategic locations, including Rayong, Chonburi, Pathum Thani, and Samut Prakan, creating employment opportunities in the technology and digital sectors. Furthermore, the development of digital infrastructure supports the growth of emerging industries, such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and financial technology (FinTech).
4. Industrial restructuring is being driven by technological advancement, environmentally friendly production, and efforts to reduce carbon emissions. In addition, the renewable energy targets and the transition toward a digital economy are expected to enhance Thailand's competitiveness and strengthen its position as a regional digital economy hub.
5. Tourism growth is driven by the TATAP 2026 framework and the “Value Over Volume” strategy, which aims to enhance tourist experiences and increase average spending per tourist rather than focusing on the number of arrivals. The strategy targets high-value market segments, such as wellness, luxury, and creative tourism, while also promoting sustainable tourism and the distribution of income to regional areas.

Negative Factors

1. Tensions in the Middle East, particularly in the Strait of Hormuz, a critical global oil and natural gas shipping route, have disrupted maritime transport. Attacks and threats to vessels passing through the area by Iran have led to higher logistics costs and increased energy prices.
2. The U.S. government has announced a temporary global tariff rate of 15%, up from the previous rate of 10%, which has led to higher costs for exporters. Moreover, uncertainty surrounding U.S. tariff policy has reduced the ability of Thai entrepreneurs to plan their business activities with precision.
3. The removal of import tariffs on goods from the United States to Thailand, covering industrial, food, and agricultural products, has resulted in Thai producers in these industries facing increased competition and a greater loss of market share to imported goods.
4. Excessive production capacity in China, combined with U.S.-China trade tensions, has led to large-scale exports of Chinese goods to Thailand and ASEAN, pressuring the domestic and international price competitiveness of Thai manufacturers.
5. Competitors like Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, and Malaysia employ proactive marketing strategies to attract tourists, leveraging superior transport networks, accessible infrastructure, and lower costs, placing significant pressure on Thailand’s tourism sector.
6. The tension in the Middle East affects Thai tourism in the form of a decrease in the number of flights and a higher cost due to the lack of fuel. As well as the tourists' confidence goes down in the safety and economic recession.
7. Elevated household and business debt, along with tighter credit standards and declining credit quality, constrain private sector consumption growth.