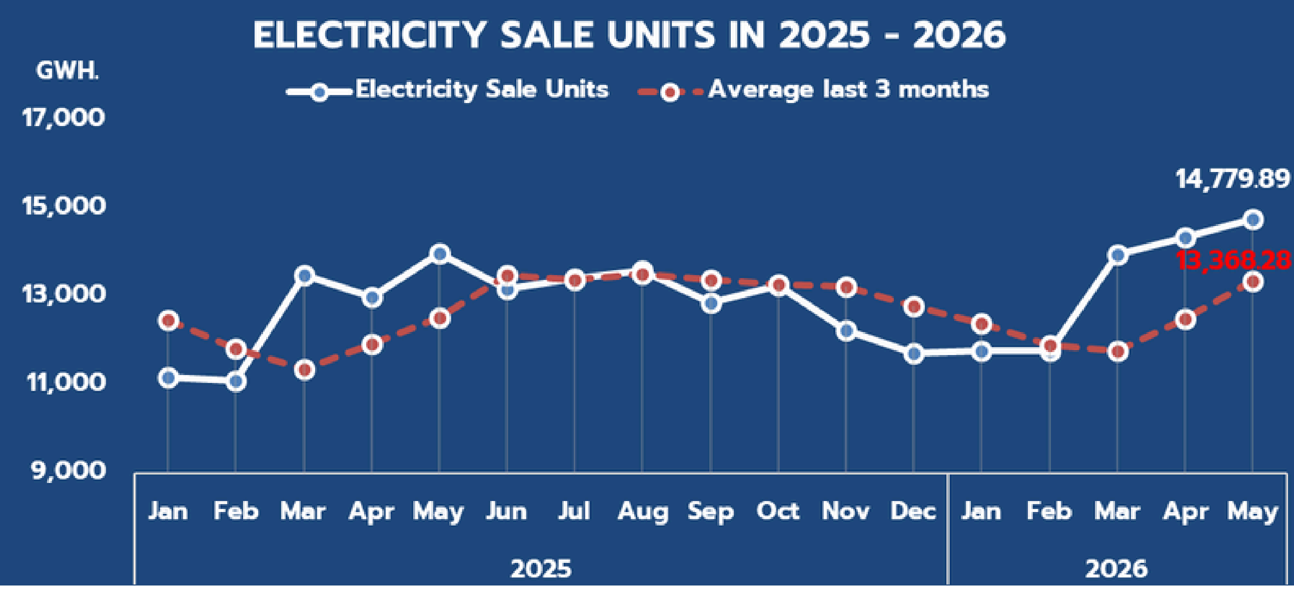
THE ELECTRICITY SALES REPORT OF PEA

PROVINCIAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

MAY 2026

"Smart Energy for Better Life and Sustainability"

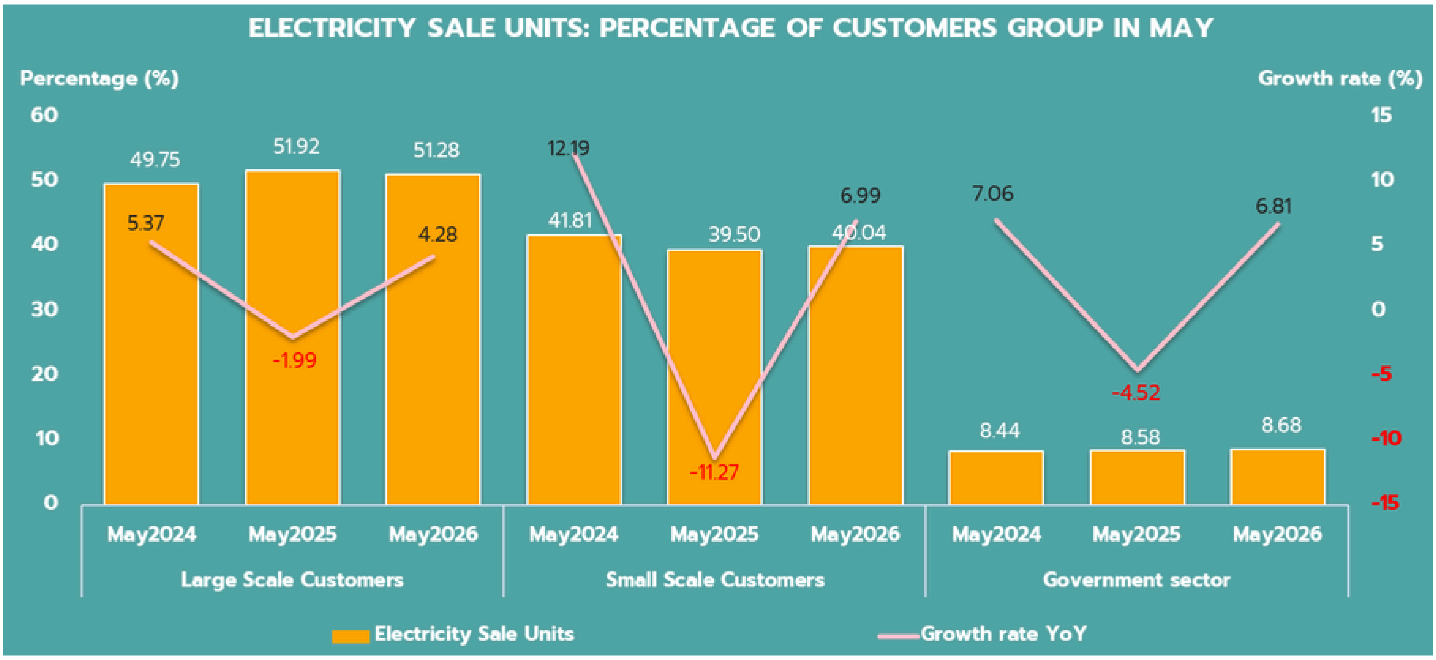


ELECTRICITY SALE UNITS INCREASED AT

5.57%

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 relating to the number of tourists. While the temperature went high and participation went down, the household's electrical consumption significantly increased.



LARGE SCALE CUSTOMER

4.28% YoY

The Industrial sector increased by 3.70% YoY.
the expansion of industrial manufacturing in electronics continued to expand, driven by the demand of advanced technology to support Aftificial Intelligence and Data Center, including imported raw materials to reduce the risk in supply chain and the uncertainty in U.S. tariff policy. Moreover, the steel and automotive sectors grew following by the domestic demand.

Large-scale commercial customers grew by 6.16% 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, An increse in the number of tourists and domestic tourism during Labour day supported tourism.

SMALL SCALE CUSTOMERS

6.99% YoY

The residential sector rose by 7.21% 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.

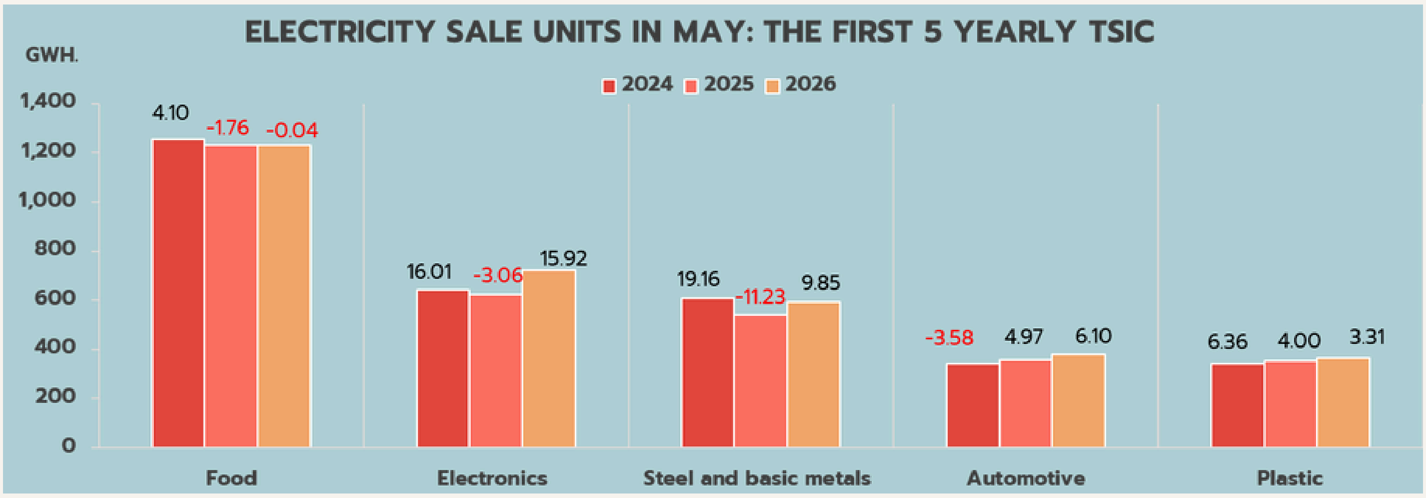
Small-scale commercial customers grew by 6.28% YoY.
This growth was driven by customer behaviour that focused on convenice and cost effective. In addition, Ready-to-Eat food is in demand, so convenience stores expanded both their physical and online channels to meet customers' needs. Furthermore, the expanded tourism caused a rise in the electricity usage in restaurants.

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

6.81% 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 3.48% YoY

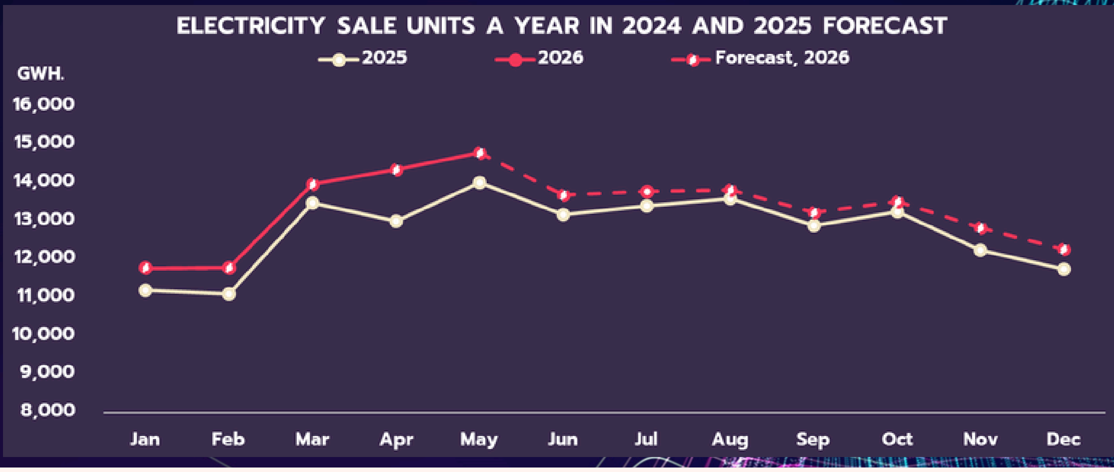


-0.04% YoY	**Food**	The production for export of cassava products decreased following by the Chinese demand. Because China changed to use domestic corns and imported cassava from Vietnam amd Laos instead. Moreover, the production of precessed seafood and processed meat decreased, resulting from the global economy recession, a drop in domestic demand and capacity mandement to reduce the energy cost.
15.92% 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. Furthermore, battery production expanded in response to growing demand from the electric vehicle (EV) and electrical appliance sectors.
9.85% YoY	**Steel & basic metals**	The growth was driven by strong demand from related sectors, particularly the government infrastructure, private construction in residential and comercial sectors. Moreover, there was a demand for steel in related industries such as automotive and electrical appliance.
6.10% YoY	**Automotive**	Production of automobiles expanded, particularly auto body and components, to support the incease in domestic demand driven by the reservation in Motor Show 2026. In addtion, the production in auto parts for replacement grew by the demand for maintenance to extend life span under the high living cost situation.
3.31% YoY	**Plastic**	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.

Sale and Hotel sector

7.25% YoY

The number of Chinese and Malaysian tourists continued to increase because of the Malay's holidays and the conflict between China and Japan. Domestic tourism also expanded during the Labor holidays. This contributed to higher electricity consumption in the hotel sector and 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. The government measures such as Thais Help Thais Plus that support domestic expenditure and tourism affected the growth in businesses, services and tourism.
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.

Power Economic Division, Power Economics Policy Department CALL 02-590-9475
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