

The Next Power Upcycle Is Here

- PDP2026 marks a new power upcycle, with 50.9GW of new capacity during 2026–47, comprising 24.3GW solar, 14.5GW BESS, 9.1GW CCGT, 2.7GW wind, 2.7GW Direct PPA and 0.3GW SMR.
- Direct PPA and data centers add a new demand-driven growth engine, while gas shifts toward flexibility.
- We favor GPSC, GULF, BCPG, BGRIM and GUNKUL as key beneficiaries.

The Race for Thailand's Next Power Capacity Growth Roadmap

PDP2026 is soon poised to finalize in Sep-26 and will mark a structural shift toward a cleaner, more flexible and demand-driven power system. The plan could raise total installed capacity to 185–253GW by 2050, with clean energy accounting for 65–89% of the system. Key implications are: 1) gas remains important for system reliability, but its role shifts from capacity growth to flexibility and decarbonisation, 2) solar and BESS will drive the next wave of capacity additions, supported by Direct PPA and rising data-center demand, 3) tariff below THB4/kWh, and 4) grid and transmission infrastructure will become increasingly important.

A Shift from Growth to Flexibility

Gas-fired power remains an important bridge in the energy transition, with 9.1GW CCGT capacity still included in PDP2026. However, its role is shifting from a growth engine toward flexibility and system reliability, as renewable penetration increases. CCS could extend the role of gas-fired generation in a lower-carbon system, while the final technology mix beyond 2037 will depend on technology costs, reliability and electricity tariffs. We therefore expect more limited long-term volume growth for gas, with greater focus on efficiency, flexibility and decarbonisation.

Renewables + Direct PPA: The Core Growth Engine

PDP2026 should accelerate renewable investment, with solar and BESS will be the largest share of new capacity. During 2026–37, the three pathways require 50.9GW of new capacity, including 24.3GW solar, 2.7GW Wind and 14.5GW BESS. The 2GW Direct PPA pilot for data centers adds a new demand-led growth channel, while data centers, AI and EVs should support structural electricity demand. This creates opportunities across renewables, BESS and grid infrastructure, as Thailand needs more flexible capacity and network investment to integrate intermittent generation.

Follow the New Power Value Chain

PDP2026 is set to create a new growth cycle for Thai utilities, with 50.9GW of new capacity during 2026–47, led by 24.3GW solar and 14.5GW BESS. We see GPSC and BGRIM as well positioned across renewables, conventional power, SMR and Direct PPA, with GPSC targeting 2.7GW renewable and 2.4GW conventional capacity, while BGRIM targets 300–500MW of solar. GUNKUL offers the strongest renewable exposure, targeting c.15% of planned solar and wind additions, while BCPG is positioned for renewable and BESS growth. GULF provides a broader play across conventional power, renewables, SMR and Direct PPA.

BUY Thai Utilities: PDP2026 Sets the Stage for Growth

We see GPSC, GULF, BCPG, BGRIM and GUNKUL as key beneficiaries, with different exposures across renewables, BESS, data centers and new power demand. GPSC and GULF are best positioned for large-scale renewable and data-center opportunities, while BCPG and GUNKUL offer higher renewable exposure, and BGRIM benefits from rising industrial and data-center demand.

Analyst

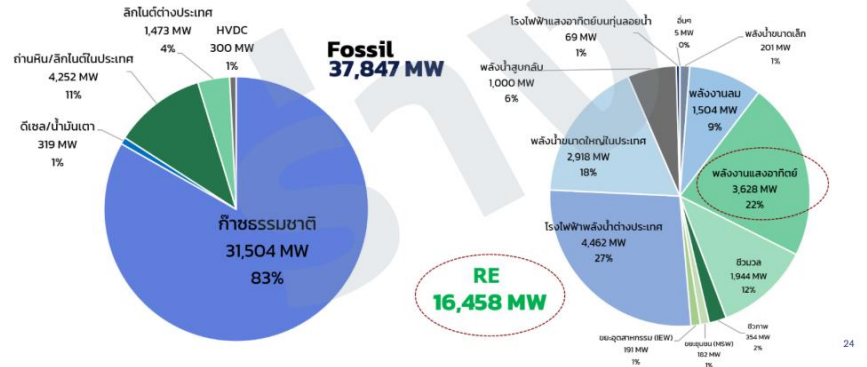
Siriluck Pinthusoonthorn
 Siriluck@globlex.co.th,
 +662 672 5806

Suwat Sinsadok, CFA, FRM, ERP
 suwat.s@globlex.co.th,
 +662 687 7026

Exhibit 1: Thailand's Electricity capacity breakdown as of 2025 กำลังผลิตตามประเภทเชื้อเพลิง ณ ปี 2568 (2025)

รวมกำลังผลิตระบบ 3 การไฟฟ้าฯ รวม ESS เท่ากับ 54,305 MW

*ไม่รวมโครงการรับซื้อไฟฟ้าระยะสั้นเพื่อรองรับสถานการณ์ฉุกเฉินด้านพลังงาน



Sources: EPPO

Exhibit 2: Electricity tariff comparison

เปรียบเทียบต้นทุนค่าไฟฟ้าขายปลีก



Sources: EPPO

Exhibit 3: Power Development Plan (PDP) 2026 blue print as of Aug-26

การจัดสรรกำลังผลิตใหม่

ช่วงที่ 1 : ปี 2569-2580 (2026-2037)	ทางแยก ช่วงที่ 2 : ปี 2581-2593 (2038-2050)			PDP2026 to Net Zero : ปี 2569-2593 (2026-2050)		
Common Transition Capacity	Net Zero by CCS	Net Zero by RE	Net Zero by RE&CCS	Net Zero by CCS	Net Zero by RE	Net Zero by RE&CCS
50,900 MW	76,350 MW	143,900 MW	96,250 MW	127.3 GW	194.8 GW	147.2 GW
 Solar 24,300 MW	4,590 MW	37,000 MW	16,590 MW	28,890 MW	61,300 MW	40,890 MW
 Wind* 2,700 MW	7,660 MW	50,000 MW	20,660 MW	10,360 MW	52,700 MW	23,360 MW
 BESS 14,500 MW	40,000 MW	40,500 MW	40,500 MW	54,500 MW	55,000 MW	55,000 MW
 SMR 300 MW		8,700 MW			9,000 MW	
 CCGT 9,100 MW	15,400 MW	7,700 MW	9,800 MW	24,500 MW	16,800 MW	18,900 MW
 CCS	32 MtCO ₂		21 MtCO ₂	32 MtCO ₂		21 MtCO ₂
*Sea off-shore Wind 1,000 MW						

31

*SCU off-shore Wind 1,000 MW

Sources: EPPO

GENERAL DISCLAIMER

Analyst Certification

Siriluck Pinthusoonthorn, Register No. 119539, Globlex Securities Public Company Limited

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RECOMMENDATION STRUCTURE

Stock Recommendations

Stock ratings are based on absolute upside or downside, which we define as (target price* - current price) / current price.

BUY: Expected return of 10% or more over the next 12 months.
HOLD: Expected return between -10% and 10% over the next 12 months.
REDUCE: Expected return of -10% or worse over the next 12 months.

Unless otherwise specified, these recommendations are set with a 12-month horizon. Thus, it is possible that future price volatility may cause temporary mismatch between upside/downside for a stock based on market price and the formal recommendation.

* In most cases, the target price will equal the analyst's assessment of the current fair value of the stock. However, if the analyst doesn't think the market will reassess the stock over the specified time horizon due to a lack of events or catalysts, then the target price may differ from fair value. In most cases, therefore, our recommendation is an assessment of the mismatch between current market price and our assessment of current fair value.

Sector Recommendations

Overweight: The industry is expected to outperform the relevant primary market index over the next 12 months.
Neutral: The industry is expected to perform in line with the relevant primary market index over the next 12 months.
Underweight: The industry is expected to underperform the relevant primary market index over the next 12 months.

Country (Strategy) Recommendations

Overweight: Over the next 12 months, the analyst expects the market to score positively on two or more of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.

Neutral: Over the next 12 months, the analyst expects the market to score positively on one of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.

Underweight: Over the next 12 months, the analyst does not expect the market to score positively on any of the criteria used to determine market recommendations: index returns relative to the regional benchmark, index sharpe ratio relative to the regional benchmark and index returns relative to the market cost of equity.