Thanachart Securities

Siam Senses

Picking up the pieces

The SET has fallen to a new post-COVID low. Although many "troubled souls" in the big-cap space push down our SET target, *Siam Senses* sees the new valuation lines offering an attractive risk-return profile. This report lays down some stock pieces to pick up.

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The big-cap blues

While GDP growth has been on an improving trend, the SET has fallen to a new post-COVID low. We believe a key reason for the divergence has been the many "troubled souls" in the big-cap space, including a deeper trough for the energy sector (13.0% of total market cap), higher policy risk for the utilities sector (7%), SCC's (1%) and TOP's troubled mega-projects, CPAXT's Happitat investment (2%), CPALL's (3%) study on the Seven & i takeover, AOT (4%) due to King Power's payment delay, and DELTA (9%) on cost concern. On the economic front, despite GDP growth still being on a recovery trend, two key overhang risk factors are the tight lending market that has yet to be unlocked and uncertainties over Donald Trump's trade policies.

New valuation line

As the big-cap troubled souls combined account for 39% of the SET's market cap and the prospects for them getting back on track look dim, the SET PE is unlikely to revert to its average for the past decade of 18x. However, we still consider the current SET level of 1,246 or 13.4/12.2x PE in 2025-26F as compelling. After factoring in our downward earnings revisions for the energy and utilities sectors and higher ESG risks for CPAXT and CPALL, we cut our 2025F SET target to 1,430 (from 1,580), implying 15.5x PE in 2025F. We also identify sector valuation zones inside the report.

Sector outlook

Having factored in the new valuation lines, we remain bearish on both the energy and utilities sectors as the industry outlooks remain weak. We are also bearish on materials, media, and electronics for the same reason. On the bull side, we like telecom, which is doing well both at the top line and cost synergies. We like finance for a de-rated valuation against loan growth resuming. We are bullish on the industrial estate sector due to the strong FDI cycle and rising land prices. We like healthcare and hotels, given their demand mega-trend. We are selectively bullish on the retail sector amid the CPAXT/CPALL saga. We are neutral on banks due to their already outperformed share prices on dividend and share buyback support. But with the big-cap blues, a cross-sector comparison makes banks look more attractive to us. We are neutral on the property sector due to its low valuation but weak outlook.

Picking up the pieces

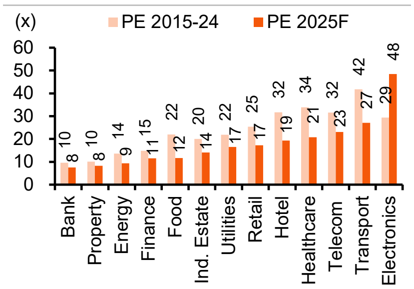
We make three changes to the list of our top picks, replacing CPALL, CENTEL, and BH with **CPAXT**, **MOSHI**, and **SAWAD**. Outside the top picks, we also identify other stocks that look attractive in their new valuation lines, as shown in Exhibit 20.

Top Picks

	-EPS growth-		— PE —		Yield
	25F	26F	25F	26F	25F
	(%)	(%)	(x)	(x)	(%)
AMATA	36.2	(4.0)	7.8	8.1	3.8
CBG	26.7	13.2	19.6	17.3	3.1
COM7	24.2	14.6	12.5	10.9	4.7
CPAXT *	22.6	23.3	22.9	18.6	3.1
MINT	15.0	19.0	20.9	17.5	2.6
MOSHI *	30.4	31.8	20.1	15.2	2.5
MTC	24.3	24.4	13.7	11.0	1.1
SAWAD *	13.2	18.1	10.5	8.9	0.0
WHA	16.9	(12.7)	11.9	13.7	3.3
TRUE	89.3	37.7	24.1	17.5	0.6
Stocks taken out					
BH	6.7	2.1	18.2	17.8	3.6
CENTEL	14.7	14.8	23.8	20.7	1.9
CPALL	17.5	17.8	17.0	14.5	2.9

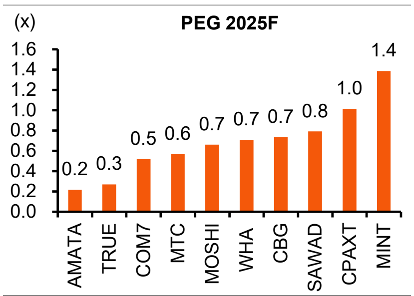
Source: Thanachart estimates
Note: *New addition.
Based on 20 February 2025 closing prices

New Valuation Lines



Sources: Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Our Top Picks' PE-to-growth Ratio



Source: Thanachart estimates

The 'troubled souls'

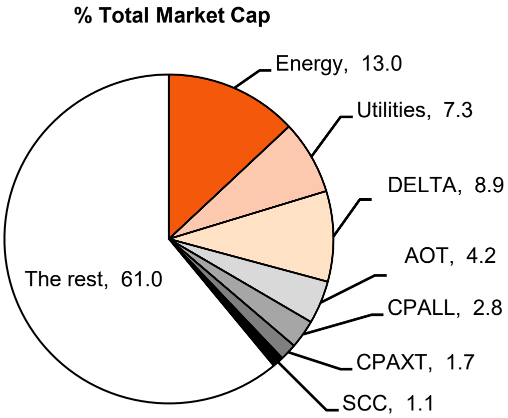
Good risk-return tradeoff, in our view

The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) has fallen to a new post-COVID low. Although there are valid disappointing factors that have eroded the SET's value with our 2025F SET target falling to 1,430 (from 1,580), we see the current SET level at 13.4/12.2x PE in 2025-26F offering an attractive risk-return tradeoff and believe there are good stock pieces to pick up in the Thai market. This report lays down the negative factors that have pulled down the SET, reviews the macro factors, establishes a new SET value, and picks up some good stocks.

Troubles in the big-cap space

While the economy is still recovering, the SET has fallen to a new post-COVID low. We believe one of the key reasons for the divergence has been due to the following negative factors hurting some big-cap sectors and stocks.

Ex 1: Troubled Souls Comprise 39% Of The SET's Market Cap



Source: SET

The energy sector is facing structural problems

- We have been bearish on the Thai energy sector, but the business outlook now looks worse than we had anticipated. We also do not foresee the sector's value recovering fully due to the structural change in the global industry where China has become a far lower-cost producer, as has the US via its abundant fuel resources at home. Beyond reiterating our bearish stance in *Energy Sector – Missing the mark,* dated 4 November 2024, petrochemical spreads and refinery margins are still hitting new lows. The new paradigm cost shift with China becoming an even lower-cost producer is hurting nearly everyone and also Siam Cement's (SCC TB, Bt143, SELL) new Long Son Petrochemical (LSP) project's return further. Thai Oil (TOP TB, Bt26.25, SELL) also faces construction hiccups and cost overruns for its Clean Fuel Project (CFP), which also looks set to reduce the project's return. From a big-picture perspective, the bigger problem isn't weak demand but the fact that China is becoming more competitive, which we see dragging out the trough cycle at lower spread levels. At the same time, product spreads during the upcycle could also be at a lower base for Thai producers over the long term.

The utilities sector faces an important policy risk of a low power tariff

- The utilities sector, which has already experienced difficulties finding new expansion opportunities at decent returns to offset expiring old contracts and the end of renewables' adder subsidization, faces a damaging policy risk. The government is determined to lower electricity prices, and the burden is likely to be shared by the private sector. No details have been finalized, but we see the risk as real and likely having significant long-term implications on valuations. Therefore, this is another big-cap sector in the SET that doesn't seem to have the potential to help revive the SET's value. Please refer to our sector view in *Utilities Sector – Anatomy of a fall,* dated 5 February 2025.

CPAXT saga

- CP Axtra Pcl (CPAXT, BUY, Bt28.50) announced its investment in the commercial part of the Happitat project, owned by one of the CP Group companies, on 13 December 2024. The next day, CPAXT and CP All's (CPALL TB, Bt52.25, BUY) share prices fell 19% and 6%, respectively. CPALL owns 60% of CPAXT. The investment has raised issues about ESG in the investment community. The two companies combined account for 4.5% of the total SET market cap.

Followed by CPALL

- Then, in early February 2025, there was news that the management buyout consortium had invited CPALL to join the takeover bid for Seven & i Holdings at a value of JPY9tn or US$60bn or Bt2tn. CPALL's share price has since fallen, and this issue has become an overhang concern. We believe that even if CPALL decides at a later date not to join the bid, investors may need to assign a higher discount rate to reflect future risk, given its past premium-price takeovers that resulted in years of large jumps in debt and interest expenses before benefits from the takeovers emerged at the bottom line.

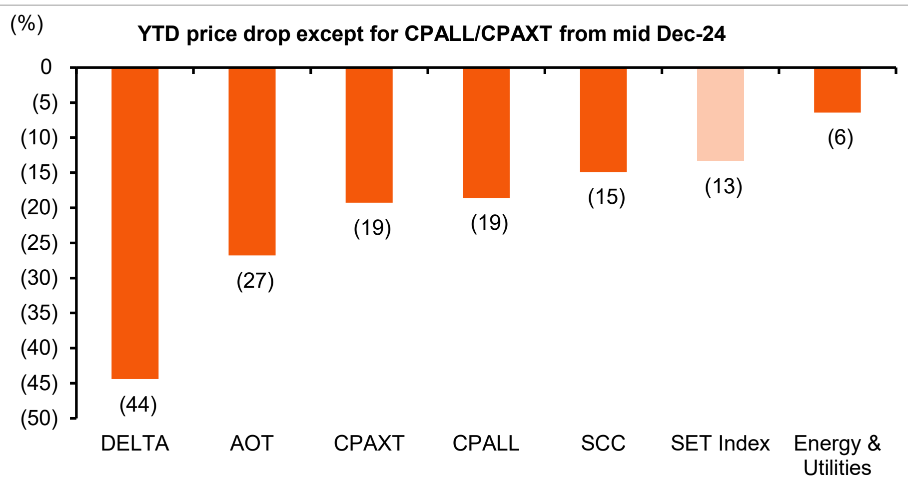
And the latest adverse developments are AOT…

- Meanwhile, at its analyst meeting on Valentine's Day, AOT (AOT TB, Bt43.75, BUY) revealed that its largest duty-free concessionaire, King Power, had asked for its August 2024 to February 2025 payments to AOT to be delayed by 18 months, citing a cash flow issue. That was a major surprise to the market given Thailand's extremely busy airports that welcomed 35.5m tourists last year and another 3.7m in January 2025. AOT still recognizes the concession revenue but books long-term receivables on its balance sheet. AOT's share price collapsed, and this issue has become an overhang concern. King Power accounts for 34% of AOT's total EBITDA and 50% of our earnings forecast for 2025F.

…and DELTA

- The latest negative surprise with a big-cap stock is with Delta Electronics (DELTA TB, Bt77.25, SELL), a recent downgrade. The stock has fallen 44% YTD. Events kicked off with market concerns over the SET's (unfinalized) plan to recalculate the SET Index by capping a stock's weighting at 10% vs. DELTA's 13% before its share price tumble. DELTA then announced extremely disappointing 4Q24 results, which were dragged down by a lot of new expense items. This was despite its AI and data center-driven sales still growing very strongly at the US$ sales level. Please see *DELTA – Very weak 4Q24 results,* dated 17 February 2025. We believe the uncertainty over the cost outlook will be an overhang factor for the stock at least for a quarter or two or until the market sees whether or not its cost issues will be resolved.

Ex 2: Big Cap Damages



Source: Bloomberg

The new valuation lines

The SET looks like a bargain to us

As the big-cap sectors and stocks above comprise a substantial 39% proportion of the total market cap, the SET's PE is unlikely to revert to its average of 18x over the past decade. However, the SET has already come down a long way, and it looks like a bargain to us from many angles.

It trades at only 13.4/12.2x PE in 2025-26F

First, at the current 1,246 points, the SET is trading on 13.4/12.2x PE multiples in 2025-26F, which we believe can easily be looked at as cheap rather than expensive.

Our new, lower SET target is 1,430

Second, despite cutting our SET target to reflect the factors laid out in the first section of this report to 1,430 from 1,580, the new target still provides a reasonable upside from the current SET level. Our SET target is bottom-up derived from the valuations of companies under our coverage (over 80% of the total market cap). The 1,430 target implies a 15.5x PE multiple on 2025F numbers.

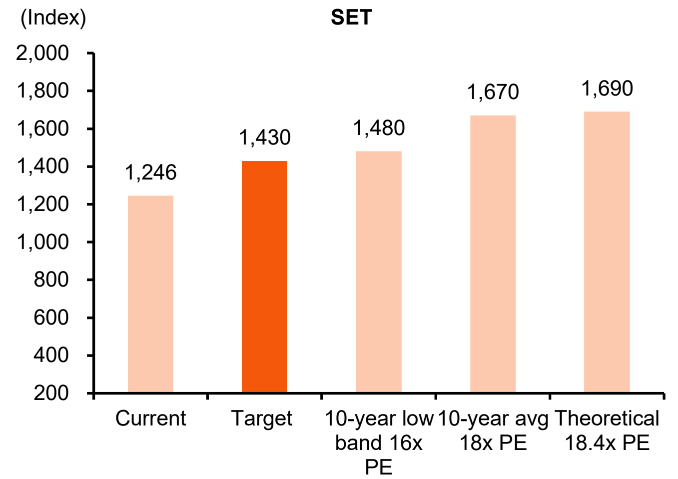
The significant de-rating should have reflected a lot of the bad news

Third, the SET's PE multiples of 13.4/12.2x in 2025-26F have already significantly de-rated from its past 10-year average of 18x, or well below its trading range (excluding spikes) of 16-22x. Since the economy is in recovery mode and the market's earnings growth outlook is in positive territory (we estimate 10% p.a. in 2025-26F), we believe a lot of the bad news has already been factored into the price.

Theoretical SET value is 1,690

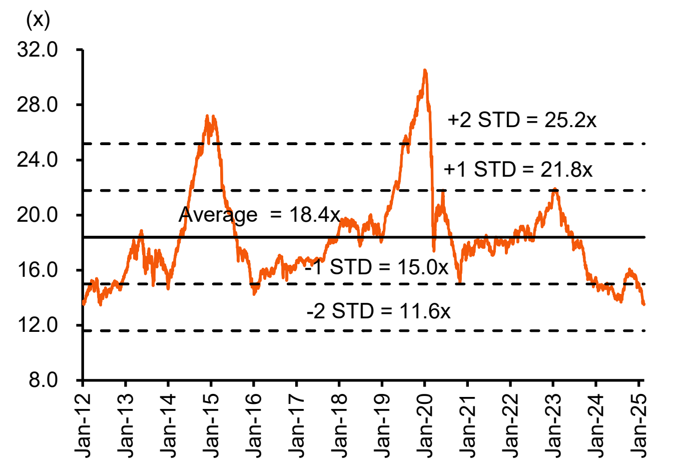
Lastly, applying a theoretical PE ratio calculation of (1-retention rate)/(cost of equity – growth rate), the SET is worth 1,690 or 18.4x PE. That is based on assumptions of a 46% retention rate, a 10.5% cost of equity, and 8% market growth (we factor in a 2pp downside risk to our earnings growth forecast of 10%).

Ex 3: SET Looks Cheap In Many Ways, In Our View



Sources: SET, Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Ex 4: SET PE STD



Sources: SET, Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Sector valuation lines

We also look at valuation lines on a sector basis and identify groups of sectors as follows:

- **Low valuation territory:** Finance, bank, industrial estate, construction, pharmaceuticals, telecom, and asset funds.
- **Mid-range valuation territory:** Property, retail, food, hotel, and professional services.
- **High valuation territory:** Energy, utilities, media, electronics, transportation, and healthcare.
- **Large downgrade territory:** Materials (mainly SCC) and paper and packaging (mainly SCGP).

Simple use of ratios

Our valuation baselines are that we consider a PE-to-growth (PEG) ratio of below 1.0x as cheap and below 1.3x as mid-range territory. We use PEG rather than PE alone to link the growth outlook to the multiple and so that we can also easily see a comparison across the sectors. We also consider a P/BV-to-ROE (PB/ROE) of below 0.12x as cheap and below 0.15x as mid-range territory. We look at this ratio to link ROE to P/BV and make a comparison across sectors. We also look at dividend yield as share price support. We consider at least a 6% dividend yield attractive and at least 3% acceptable. Some companies' share prices may not fall despite trading at high multiples since their sustainable high dividend offers support to share prices.

Please note that this is on a valuation angle only and that some sectors may deserve to trade at high valuations to reflect their stronger long-term fundamental outlook or lower business risk.

Ex 5: Valuation Zones

	EPS gr		PE		PEG		P/BV		ROE		PB/ROE		Yield	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
Low Valuation Zone:														
Asset Funds	(1.8)	3.6	7.5	7.2	(4.2)	2.0	0.6	0.6	8.6	9.0	0.07	0.07	12.2	12.4
Bank	10.2	8.3	7.6	7.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	9.4	9.7	0.08	0.07	7.0	7.5
Finance	26.5	19.5	11.5	9.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	14.0	15.1	0.11	0.09	2.7	3.2
Construction	19.4	19.4	15.7	13.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.4	5.1	0.16	0.13	2.5	3.0
Industrial Estate & Logistics	23.5	3.4	14.1	13.7	0.6	4.0	1.1	1.1	9.3	9.1	0.12	0.12	3.9	4.0
Pharmaceuticals	15.1	10.5	11.4	10.3	0.8	1.0	2.6	2.4	23.7	24.2	0.11	0.10	6.2	6.8
Telecom	23.8	20.6	23.1	19.1	1.0	0.9	6.5	5.8	29.0	32.0	0.22	0.18	2.8	3.4
Mid-range Valuation Zone:														
Food	9.8	8.4	11.7	10.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	10.2	10.3	0.11	0.10	4.6	5.0
Hotel	12.0	15.3	19.3	16.7	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.8	10.4	11.5	0.18	0.15	2.5	2.9
Professional Services	16.7	14.5	18.9	16.5	1.1	1.1	5.2	4.5	30.0	29.2	0.17	0.15	2.6	3.0
Property	(0.4)	9.9	8.3	7.5	(19.9)	0.8	0.7	0.7	8.5	8.9	0.08	0.07	6.1	6.5
Retail	15.6	16.8	17.2	14.7	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	10.9	12.0	0.17	0.14	3.3	3.8
High Valuation Zone:														
Energy	3.5	2.8	9.4	9.1	2.7	3.3	0.7	0.7	7.6	7.5	0.09	0.09	5.7	5.7
Electronics	0.1	35.2	48.4	35.8	365.5	1.0	7.3	6.4	15.9	19.1	0.46	0.33	0.7	1.0
Healthcare	11.0	7.4	20.7	19.3	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.4	17.5	17.9	0.20	0.19	3.6	4.0
Media	104.9	11.7	51.3	45.9	0.5	3.9	2.3	2.2	4.6	5.1	0.49	0.43	1.5	1.7
Transport	19.6	12.8	27.1	24.0	1.4	1.9	3.4	3.2	13.1	13.8	0.26	0.23	1.8	2.1
Utilities	8.3	6.3	16.5	15.5	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.3	8.5	8.7	0.16	0.15	3.2	3.4
Large Downgrade Risk:														
Materials	83.2	47.4	15.3	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.6	5.0	0.15	0.10	3.6	5.3
Paper&Printing Materials	(9.3)	23.4	17.5	14.2	(1.9)	0.6	0.8	0.7	4.5	5.3	0.17	0.14	2.3	2.8

Sources: Company data, Thanachart estimates

Note: Highlights are where we define as low or mid-range zones.

Different degrees of de-rating

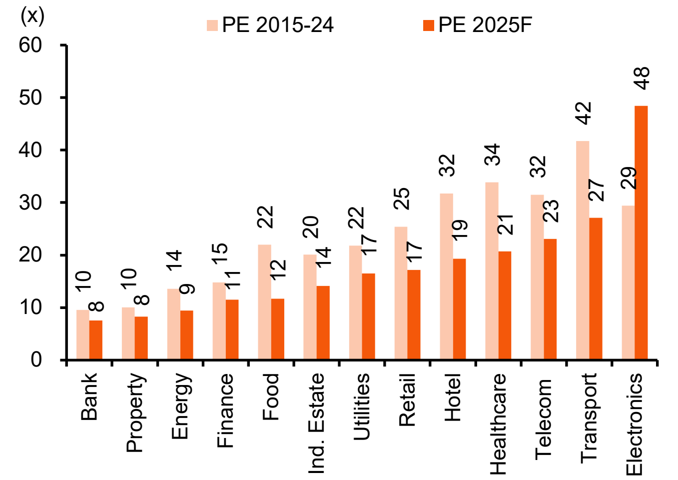
Exhibit 6 below ranks the degree of sector de-rating from largest to smallest. This is just supplementary data to the table above, and we do not intend to use the PE gap data compared to the past as a Buying or Selling indicator. This is because, as fundamentals have changed, some sectors, such as energy and utilities, may have deserved their de-rating.

Ex 6: Degrees Of De-rating

	PE 2015-24	PE 2025F	PE Reduction	P/BV 2015-24	P/BV 2025F	P/BV Reduction
Bank	9.6	7.6	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.1
Property	10.0	8.3	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.6
Energy	13.6	9.4	4.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Finance	14.8	11.5	3.3	2.3	0.7	1.6
Food	22.0	11.7	10.3	1.8	1.1	0.6
Ind. Estate	20.1	14.1	5.9	1.6	1.1	0.5
Utilities	21.8	16.5	5.3	1.9	1.4	0.5
Retail	25.4	17.2	8.2	2.9	1.8	1.1
Hotel	31.7	19.3	12.4	2.8	1.8	1.0
Healthcare	33.8	20.7	13.1	4.9	3.5	1.4
Telecom	31.5	23.1	8.4	3.4	6.5	(3.1)
Transport	41.7	27.1	14.6	4.4	3.4	1.0
Electronics	29.4	48.4	(19.0)	5.1	7.3	(2.2)

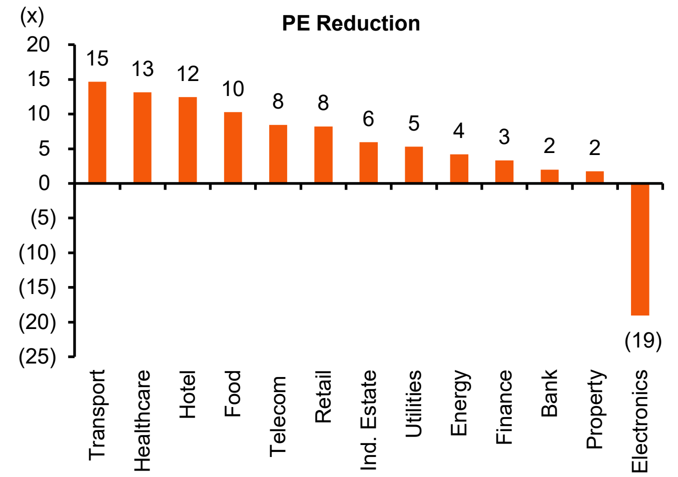
Sources: Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Ex 7: New Valuation Lines



Sources: Bloomberg; Thanachart estimates

Ex 8: Degree Of PE De-rating



Sources: Bloomberg; Thanachart estimates

The outlook

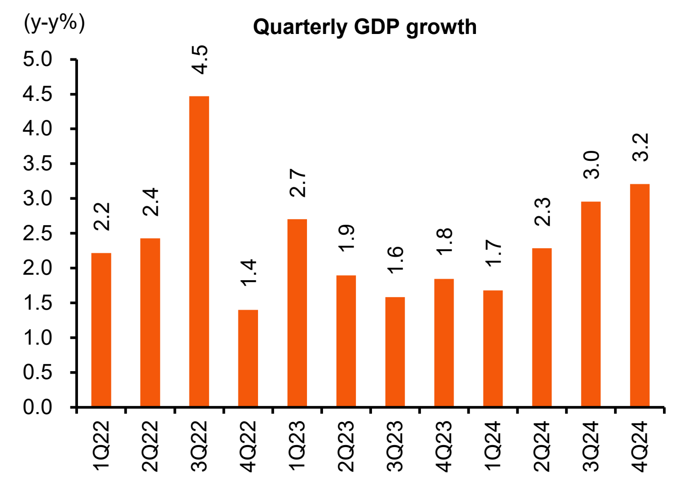
A recap of the economic outlook

As for Thailand's economic trend, the recovery has continued. The Thai economy has continued to turn around from a low base. To recap, it performed poorly with only 2.5/1.9% real GDP growth in 2022-23 against the world's post-COVID reopening theme. Key dragging factors were tight fiscal and monetary policies at the same time. The tight fiscal policy was due to the lengthy transition period to the new government and delayed budget approval. Tight monetary conditions were due to the rising interest rate trend during the energy price crisis and, later on, financial institutions' tight lending policies.

Continued turnaround in 4Q24 at 3.2% y-y and 2024 at 2.5%

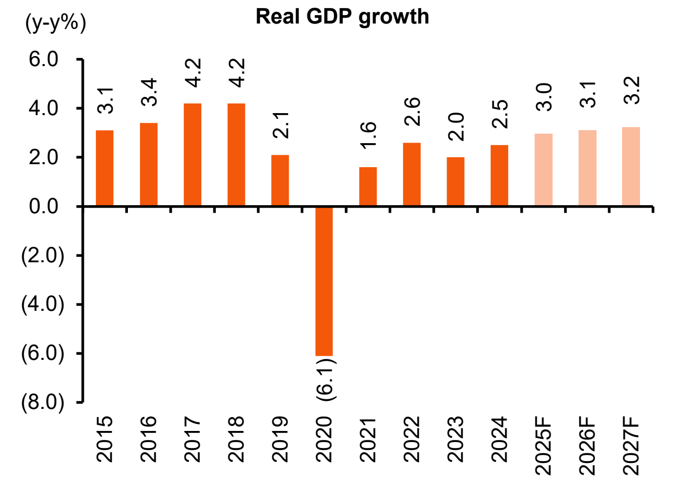
GDP growth reached a bottom of 1.6% y-y in 1Q24 and started to recover to 2.2/3.0/3.2% in 2Q-4Q24. On a yearly basis, GDP recovered to 2.5% in 2024 from 1.9% in 2023. Key drivers in 2024 were unlocked fiscal policy (from tight to normalized, but not loose), a tourism turnaround, exports, FDI investment, and still quite decent consumption growth. Key drags were weak housing and auto sectors pulling down private investment and inventory depletion.

Ex 9: GDP Recovery



Source: NESDB

Ex 10: Low By Emerging Market Standards



Sources: NESDB; Thanachart estimates

Ex 11: GDP Revisions

% growth	2022	2023	2024	2025F New	2025F Old	2026F New	2026F Old	2027F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Real GDP growth	**2.6**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**3.2**
Private consumption	6.2	6.9	4.4	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.5
Private investment	4.6	3.1	(1.6)	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.2
Government investment	(3.9)	(4.2)	4.8	2.4	4.7	3.1	4.0	2.4
Exports (nominal US$ growth)	5.4	(1.5)	5.7	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	2.3	3.5
Imports (nominal US$ growth)	14.0	(3.8)	6.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	4.4
Export of services (nominal baht growth)	68.5	43.9	28.8	8.2	8.5	5.0	4.8	4.0
Import of services (nominal baht growth)	18.7	3.7	13.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Current account (% of GDP)	(3.2)	1.3	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.4	3.6	4.0
Headline CPI	6.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7
Bt/US$ – average	35.1	34.8	35.3	34.3	33.9	34.5	33.5	34.2
Policy rate	1.25	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Sources: NESDC, Bank of Thailand, Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Our 3.0/3.1% GDP forecasts are low by emerging market standards

Exhibit 11 shows our lower GDP forecasts. The cuts are due more to larger-than-expected inventory depletion rather than underlying economic factors. We now estimate 3.0/3.1% GDP growth in 2025-26F. Key drivers are continued tourism growth, improving government spending, and FDI investments. Key drags are the weak housing and auto sectors that are slowing some parts of private investment along with flat exports. We expect private consumption to normalize at around 2.5-2.7% p.a. Despite the ongoing recovery momentum, the market isn't excited as the growth rate is still considered low by emerging market standards.

What is still lacking or what could excite the market?

We see three key factors that the government needs to unlock to lift the Thai GDP growth baseline. These three factors, i.e., banks starting to lend again, major new stimulus initiatives, and a surprise policy rate cut to below 2.00%, could also help unlock the SET, in our view.

Bank lending

- What we see as the most critical unlocking factor is financial institutions' lending. We believe the government needs to find a way to get them out of their comfort zone and start lending again. The Thai economy (and other economies) cannot grow much with income growth alone and it needs help from leverage and the wealth effect. The wealth effect can be improved if less strict lending helps boost the property market. In our view, the

Stimulus measures

Policy rate cuts

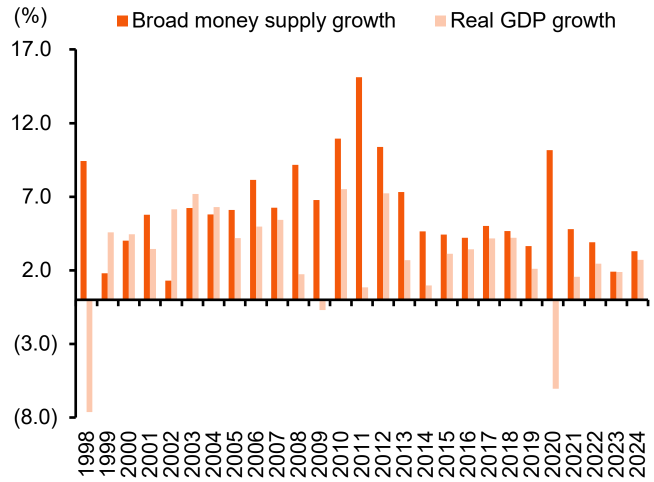
government's current debt relief programs for both the bank and non-bank sectors are good policies. However, the effects can be too small and too slow, and we believe the government needs to be more forceful in its policy.

- Fiscal policy has already been unlocked since the middle of last year from a very tight level to a normalized level. However, we believe the economy needs extra spending or stimulus measures that are not just pure cash handouts that create a low long-term multiplier effect. Examples of some policies in the past or by other countries that, if used in Thailand, could create a real boost to GDP and excite the market are personal and corporate income tax cuts (despite VAT having to rise), major property tax cuts to stimulate demand, significant changes to property laws to increase foreign demand for Thai property, and major trade-in programs for some sectors including auto (just like China does for other industries).
- We are of the view that the BOT is too conservative in rate cutting given the current state of the economy and the inflation outlook. Although we believe the Thai policy rate should go lower than 2.00%, we still forecast only a 25bp cut this year to 2.00% as we factor in the BOT's conservative policy stance. Our 2.00% logic is based on our belief that 1) the BOT wants the rate to be higher than the pre-COVID level of 1.75% because the low rate in the past could have been the reason for high household debt, and 2) the BOT foresees a higher future inflation rate than in the past cycle. We believe the Thai policy rate should go lower than our forecast given the increased risk of a global slowdown from higher trade flow risks due to US President Donald Trump's policies and the no-boom, no-bubble Thai economy. We think a policy rate of 1.50% within this year would be considered a good signal from the BOT, like for many other central banks in the world, to give a bit more weight to economic growth, not just stability, in its policy management. That level would likely excite the market, not in the sense of how good a lower rate would be for the economy but by the changing policy direction of the BOT.

We think the above are needed to increase the money supply

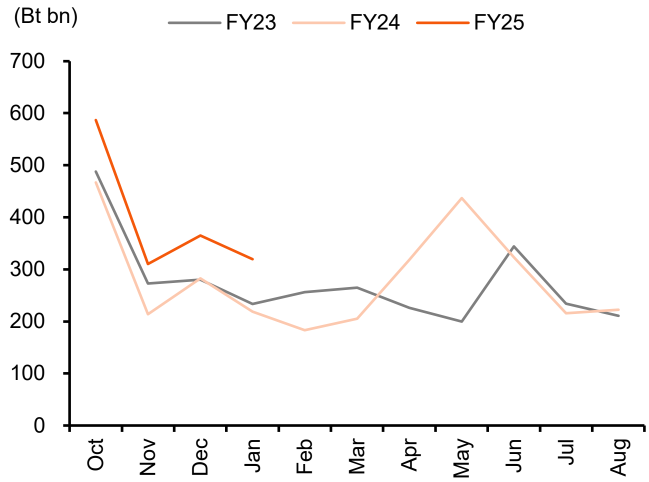
Exhibit 12 shows that money supply growth is now even lower than the pre-COVID level, which was already very low. In the quantity theory of money, money supply multiplied by the velocity of money is equivalent to nominal GDP. So, a higher money supply boosts GDP. Money supply can increase with more bank lending, government spending, lower interest rates, and other unconventional methods such as quantitative easing (QE).

Ex 12: Money Supply Needs A Boost, In Our View



Sources: Bank of Thailand; NESDC

Ex 13: Normalizing Government Spending



Source: Fiscal Policy Office

Sector outlook

Exhibit 14 below provides our view on each sector's outlook.

Ex 14: Our Sector View

Sector	Outlook	Our View	Catalysts
Telecom	Positive	This is a simple bull case with growth from both the top line and margin expansion. Revenue is growing from organic demand growth and lower competition that are pushing up ARPU in the now duopolistic market. Margin expansion is from lower marketing expenses and cost synergies. Due to the sector's large non-cash items, EV/EBITDA is preferred to PE, and EV/EBITDA of 7.8x doesn't look expensive to us.	Continued earnings growth, low new spectrum prices.
Industrial Estate	Positive	The IE sector is a direct play on the strongest FDI cycle in nearly three decades. This sector isn't driven purely by earnings growth but also asset value as it's an asset-based industry. Rising land prices are driving NAV, and we see the sector as cheap, trading on only 1.1x P/BV, where book values are valued at land cost. The sector's power plant exposure is subject to policy risk, but we believe the strong IE business outweighs that risk.	Continued new flows on FDI, rising land prices, and strong land transfers this year.
Finance	Positive	We think the finance sector offers a good valuation matrix at 11x PE vs. 20% EPS growth from falling provisions and loan growth resuming. Credit rating upgrades of leading companies help reduce rollover risk of their debentures. The sector looks like a bargain to us, trading on only a 0.5x PE-to-growth (PEG) ratio.	Recovering loan growth, improving asset quality and higher credit rating, which reduce bond rollover risk.
Healthcare	Positive	Healthcare is the most de-rated sector due to its single-digit earnings growth outlook from a high earnings base. At 21x PE, we believe the de-rating is overdone. In our view, this sector warrants a high valuation due to resilient demand from the mega-trends of increasing health consciousness, preventive care, rising insurance penetration, and an aging society.	Clarity of co-payment insurance impact and a resumption of Kuwaiti patients.
Hotel	Positive	Also the most de-rated sector. Given the resilient tourism industry and a large de-rating to 19x PE vs. 12-16% p.a. earnings growth, the hotel sector is attractive again, in our view.	Improving 1Q25F growth momentum from soft 4Q24F, which was due to losses from new hotels and some renovations.
Asset Funds	Positive	Very stable cash flows and a high IRR of 7-10%. Counterparty risk is lower than in the past, given the improving cash flow of counterparty companies.	The falling interest rate trend makes asset funds more attractive.
Food	Positive	PE has been de-rated to only 12x against the single-digit earnings growth outlook. There are various business types in this sector and we see it more like a case of selective BUYs.	Depends on each business type.
Retail	Positive	PE has been de-rated significantly to 17x while the earnings growth outlook is strong at 16% p.a., given the resilient nature of the retail business with room to expand (market share gain from traditional trade). Shelf-space businesses are ordinarily expensive, and only a 1.1x PEG is cheap, in our view. The weak spot in the sector is the home improvement segment. On the other hand, we regard CPAXT and CPALL as being in the strongest segments, though we think they have to be discounted on ESG concerns.	A turnaround in same-store sales, CPALL deciding not to participate in the takeover of Seven & i, and a bottoming out of the home improvement segment.
Transport	Positive	Resilient transportation demand with 16% p.a. earnings growth in the next two years. However, the concession business nature is high valuations, and the sector PE is still 27x despite a substantial de-rating. The airline business is doing well, but earnings are at a peak. AOT is enjoying massive tourist arrivals but is facing delayed payments by duty-free operator King Power. Mass transit is also doing well with strong cash flows.	Depends on each business segment.
Bank	Neutral	The bank sector has significantly outperformed the market due to a conservative growth policy that leads to falling provisions, higher dividends, and recovering ROE. Our Neutral rating is due to the sector's share price outperformance and growth being at a tailwind rate of 10%. With limited loan growth and falling interest rate trend, long-term growth looks set to dissipate further. However, with many big-cap sectors and companies in trouble, we think banks look more attractive in a cross-sector comparison.	If some loan growth emerges after debt-relief programs, more capital management plans like further increasing payouts, or with more share buybacks.
Property	Neutral	Property demand remains weak with still very strict lending criteria by banks. However, our Neutral rating is due to low valuations with decent dividend yields. This sector is at or near its bottom in our view, waiting for the market to recover.	Banks have to start lending again, the LTV ratio has to be revised up, a government policy to increase foreign demand, and property stimulus policies.

Source: Thanachart estimates

Ex 14: Our Sector View (Con't)

Sector	Outlook	Our View	Catalysts
Energy	Negative	Facing the structural change of China being a lower-cost producer, which would drag out the trough cycle and reduce long-term product spreads. Cyclically, oversupply continues. At home, there's policy risk from the government's low energy price policy. Despite share prices having come down a long way, 9.5x PE still looks high to us against a no-growth outlook.	Refining margin and a petrochemical spread turnaround.
Utilities	Negative	More limited growth outlook given the oversupply at home, while renewable bids are just to offset expiring old power contracts. Overseas investments are of higher risk and have uncertainties. The sector faces a significant policy risk from the government's low electricity price policy. At 18x PE, the sector looks expensive to us against a single-digit growth outlook with high policy risk.	Sharp fall in energy (fuel) prices, the use of gas pool price, which will affect PTT group, as a vehicle to subsidize electricity price.
Materials	Negative	Saturated demand growth for building materials products. SCC faces low petrochemical spreads and a delay to its Long Son Petrochemical plant in Vietnam, which needs more capex to make the project more competitive. At 15x PE and with more earnings downgrades to come, the sector remains expensive, in our view.	Strong infrastructure and property investment, a petrochemical cycle turnaround.
Electronics	Negative	The global slowdown would result in a weak electronics cycle. An exception could be the AI segment, where DELTA enjoys strong sales growth. However, DELTA's jump in costs and expenses in 4Q24 has crushed hopes for the sector. While there is still a potential downside to the sector's earnings, its current valuation looks expensive to us.	An upcycle for the global electronics sector and an earnings turnaround of Thai companies.
Media	Negative	The industry has been structurally disrupted and online platforms keep gaining market share. Media companies need a new business model to get out of this disrupted industry, in our view.	A strong ad spending turnaround that is also positive for traditional media platforms.

Source: Thanachart estimates

Picking up the pieces

Three changes to our top picks

In this report, we have made three changes to our top picks list. We replace CPALL, CENTEL, and BH with **CPAXT**, **MOSHI and SAWAD**.

Ex 15: Thanachart's Top Picks

Ticker	Rating	Current price	Target price	Upside	Market cap	Norm EPS growth		— Norm PE —		EV/EBITDA or P/BV of Bank		— Yield —	
						2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
		(Bt/shr)	(Bt/shr)	(%)	(US$ m)	(%)	(%)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	(%)	(%)
AMATA TB	BUY	24.90	37.00	48.6	851	36.2	(4.0)	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	3.8	3.7
CBG TB	BUY	73.00	94.00	28.8	2,169	26.7	13.2	19.6	17.3	13.9	12.3	3.1	3.5
COM7 TB	BUY	21.50	32.00	48.8	1,533	24.2	14.6	12.5	10.9	9.6	8.3	4.7	5.4
CPAXT TB *	BUY	28.50	33.00	15.8	8,830	22.6	23.3	22.9	18.6	10.1	8.8	3.1	3.8
MINT TB	BUY	28.25	44.00	55.8	4,759	15.0	19.0	20.9	17.5	6.1	5.8	2.6	3.1
MOSHI TB *	BUY	40.75	63.00	54.6	400	30.4	31.8	20.1	15.2	10.5	8.4	2.5	3.2
MTC TB	BUY	47.25	53.00	12.2	2,976	24.3	24.4	13.7	11.0	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.4
SAWAD TB *	BUY	39.00	47.00	20.5	1,750	13.2	18.1	10.5	8.9	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
WHA TB	BUY	4.60	6.30	37.0	2,043	16.9	(12.7)	11.9	13.7	17.4	19.5	3.3	2.9
TRUE TB	BUY	12.80	15.00	17.2	13,140	89.3	37.7	24.1	17.5	6.7	6.1	0.6	1.4
Stocks taken out													
BH TB	BUY	186.50	243.00	30.3	4,405	6.7	2.1	18.2	17.8	12.8	12.1	3.6	4.2
CENTEL TB	BUY	29.75	40.00	34.5	1,193	14.7	14.8	23.8	20.7	10.3	10.1	1.9	2.2
CPALL TB	BUY	52.25	73.00	39.7	13,945	17.5	17.8	17.0	14.5	7.6	6.8	2.9	3.5

Sources: Company data, Thanachart estimates
Note: * New additions. Based on 20 February 2025 closing prices

CPALL is out on concerns over the Seven & i takeover and ESG worries

We have removed CPALL from our list purely because of our concern about whether CPALL will decide to participate in Seven & i Holdings' management buyout (MBO), or takeover. According to news reports, the deal size would be considerable at JPY9tn or US$60bn or Bt2tn. Even a small participation by CPALL could result in a sharp jump in its debt to the point where its interest expenses would exceed the earnings contribution. It could also take years before its balance sheet could revert to being light again. CPALL, based on its fundamentals, was actually our favorite among our top picks. The business is growing in all key segments, i.e., convenience stores, wholesale cash & carry, and hypermarket Lotus's. In its current valuation line of 16x PE vs. 16% EPS growth, CPALL also looks attractive to us as a shelf-space-based retail business would usually trade far higher than a 1x PE-to-growth (PEG) ratio. CPALL also has a dominant market position.

CENTEL and BH aren't in a cheap zone in the new valuation line

CENTEL and BH are out because the whole market's valuation has come down to offer more attractive choices for our top picks list. While CENTEL's PEG is 1.5x, BH's is 2.6x. In the hotel space, MINT is on 1.1x. As for P/BV to ROE ratio, CENTEL is on 0.22x while BH is on 0.16x.

Ex 16: Valuation Zone Of Those Removed

	EPS gr		PE		PEG		P/BV		ROE		PB/ROE		Yield	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
BH	6.7	2.1	18.2	17.8	2.7	8.6	4.8	4.5	28.2	26.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	4.2
CENTEL	14.7	14.8	23.8	20.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	8.1	8.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.2
CPALL	17.5	17.8	17.0	14.5	1.0	0.8	3.4	3.0	21.3	22.2	0.2	0.1	2.9	3.5

Source: Thanachart estimates

CPAXT is in

We add **CPAXT** to our top picks. We already factor in ESG risk via a 1% rise in its discount rate and are tempted by its earnings growth outlook. We earlier played this growth via its parent CPALL, which also has growth from its CVS business. CPAXT's investment in the retail part of the Habitat project is small at only 2-3% of CPAXT's total asset size. Therefore, we would expect either its loss or profit contribution to CPAXT's earnings to be small. Please see *CPAXT – Factoring in Happitat,* dated 10 January 2025. We like CPAXT's strong earnings growth story, which is contributed to by both its wholesale cash & carry Makro, and retail hypermarket Lotus's businesses. Its valuation is also in an inexpensive zone, based on our criteria. We do not see any risk of it investing in Seven & i's MBO as the company has already denied involvement, unlike CPALL, which is studying the matter.

MOSHI is in…

We also add **MOSHI** to our top picks list. MOSHI is a growth stock, and we are less concerned about competition from the Chinese newcomer KKV, which has already opened around six to seven stores in Thailand. MOSHI still has plenty of room for store expansions from only 160 shops compared to the many more shopping and community malls in Thailand. Its standalone shops near schools are also doing well. Our 30% EPS growth estimate for 2025F is based on 25% store expansion and mid-single-digit same-store sales. Based on our estimate, the company is highly profitable, with ROE approaching 30%.

…and also SAWAD

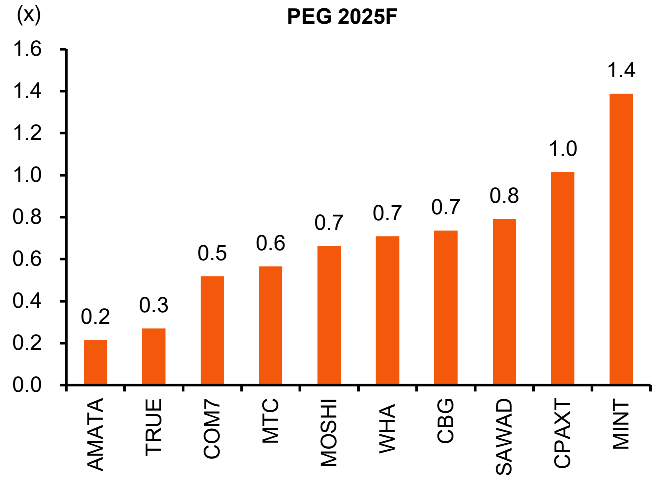
We like the finance sector and have added SAWAD to the list of our top picks, which already has MTC in it. SAWAD is in our cheap valuation zone, and we expect its performance to improve. SAWAD's credit rating has just been upgraded to A- from BBB+. We expect SAWAD to be able to be less conservative in extending loans, while its higher rating should improve accessibility to credit and lower the risk of a debenture rollover. Asset quality is no longer much of a concern to us as its balance sheet cleanup is nearly over.

Ex 17: The Additions' Valuation Zone

	EPS gr		PE		PEG		P/BV		ROE		PB/ROE		Yield	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
CPAXT	22.6	23.3	22.9	18.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.3	5.1	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.8
MOSHI	30.4	31.8	20.1	15.2	0.7	0.5	5.1	4.3	27.2	30.5	0.2	0.1	2.5	3.2
SAWAD	13.2	18.1	10.5	8.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.3	16.1	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

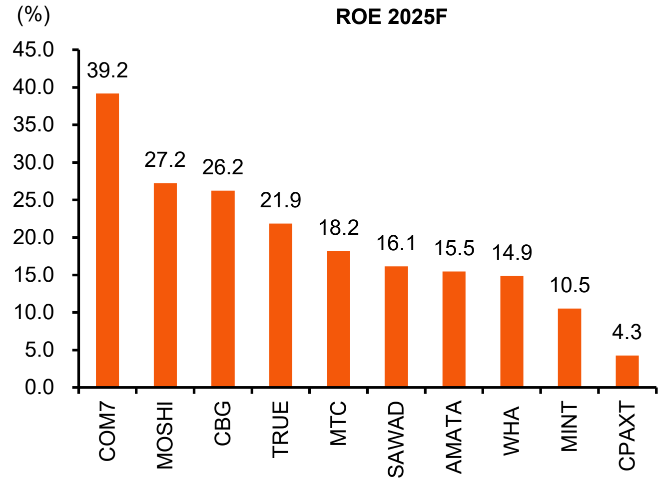
Sources: Company data, Thanachart estimates

Ex 18: Top Picks By PE-to-growth Ratio (PEG 2025F)



Source: Thanachart estimates

Ex 19: Top Picks By ROE



Source: Thanachart estimates

Note: MINT's low ROE is due to its asset revaluation and warrant issues during COVID period. CPAXT's low ROE is due to its large capital increase to acquire Lotus.

Other pieces to pick up

Identifying stocks in good valuation zones

We also identify stocks in valuation zones that we believe are worth picking up some pieces in Exhibit 17 below. We use the same valuation baselines discussed earlier in this report. Therefore, we consider a PE-to-growth (PEG) ratio of below 1.0x as cheap and below 1.3x as mid-range territory. We use PEG rather than looking at PE alone to link the growth outlook to the multiple, and so we can also easily see a comparison across companies. We also consider a P/BV-to-ROE (PB/ROE) of below 0.12x as cheap and below 0.15x as mid-range territory. We look at this ratio rather than P/BV alone to link ROE to P/BV and make a comparison across companies. We also look at dividend yield, as high dividend yields can support share prices. We consider a 6% dividend yield attractive and 3% acceptable. Some companies' share prices may not fall despite trading at high multiples due to their sustainable high dividend giving support to share prices.

Exhibit 20 below shows the stocks we believe are worth picking up. The Grey ones are our top picks, while those in Light Orange are the stocks we think are also worth being picked up. They are in our safe valuation zone with decent fundamental stories. The no-highlight stocks are inputted for comparison purposes only.

Ex 20: Picking Up The Pieces

	EPS gr		PE		PEG		P/BV		ROE		PB/ROE		Yield	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
Bank														
BBL	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	8.3	8.3	0.06	0.06	5.0	5.0
KBANK	8.3	6.3	7.4	6.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	9.1	9.2	0.07	0.07	6.4	7.0
KKP	12.9	11.7	8.3	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	8.7	9.4	0.08	0.08	9.5	10.5
KTB	8.4	7.8	7.2	6.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	10.4	10.5	0.07	0.06	6.3	6.8
SCB	10.3	9.1	8.9	8.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	9.8	10.4	0.09	0.08	9.0	9.9
TISCO	(3.8)	4.0	12.0	11.5	(3.2)	2.9	1.8	1.8	15.4	15.8	0.12	0.11	7.8	7.8
TTB	12.0	10.3	8.2	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	9.6	10.2	0.08	0.08	7.1	7.8
Finance														
MTC	24.3	24.4	13.7	11.0	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.0	18.2	19.3	0.13	0.10	1.1	1.4
SAK	20.4	16.5	9.1	7.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	15.3	16.2	0.09	0.07	4.4	5.1
SAWAD	13.2	18.1	10.5	8.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.3	16.1	16.2	0.10	0.08	0.0	0.0
TIDLOR	19.8	18.9	10.6	8.9	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.4	15.8	17.0	0.10	0.08	1.9	2.3
Construction														
CK	11.9	14.0	14.7	12.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.4	7.0	0.14	0.13	2.7	3.1
Food														
CBG	26.7	13.2	19.6	17.3	0.7	1.3	4.8	4.3	26.2	26.3	0.18	0.16	3.1	3.5
CPF	10.2	6.8	9.8	9.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	7.3	7.4	0.10	0.09	4.1	4.4
KCG	17.2	12.7	8.4	7.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	16.2	16.8	0.08	0.07	6.5	7.6
OSP	(7.6)	2.5	15.7	15.3	(2.1)	6.1	2.8	2.8	17.8	18.3	0.16	0.15	6.4	6.5
SAPPE	14.6	16.5	11.5	9.9	0.8	0.6	3.3	3.0	30.7	31.8	0.11	0.09	5.7	7.1
TKN	(6.1)	35.2	16.0	11.8	(2.6)	0.3	5.0	4.5	32.1	40.4	0.16	0.11	5.3	7.2
Healthcare														
BCH	33.8	11.2	24.3	21.9	0.7	2.0	2.9	2.8	12.2	13.0	0.24	0.21	3.1	3.4
BDMS	8.7	8.2	21.6	19.9	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.4	16.9	17.6	0.21	0.20	3.7	4.0
BH	6.7	2.1	18.2	17.8	2.7	8.6	4.8	4.5	28.2	26.2	0.17	0.17	3.6	4.2
CHG	25.2	10.8	19.8	17.9	0.8	1.7	3.1	2.9	15.9	16.7	0.19	0.17	3.8	4.2
PR9	15.6	10.3	22.1	20.1	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.8	14.4	14.5	0.21	0.19	2.5	3.0
Hotel														
CENTEL	14.7	14.8	23.8	20.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	8.1	8.8	0.23	0.20	1.9	2.2
ERW	12.8	10.4	17.6	15.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	11.3	11.7	0.17	0.15	2.3	2.5
MINT	15.0	19.0	20.9	17.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.7	10.5	11.7	0.17	0.14	2.6	3.1
SPA	23.9	22.6	18.3	14.9	0.8	0.7	5.4	4.4	32.8	32.6	0.17	0.14	2.2	2.7
Industrial Estate & Logistics														
AMATA	36.2	(4.0)	7.8	8.1	0.2	(2.0)	1.1	1.0	15.5	13.4	0.07	0.08	3.8	3.7
PIN	(44.4)	37.0	8.9	6.5	(0.2)	0.2	1.7	1.5	19.5	24.2	0.09	0.06	5.6	7.7
ROJNA	28.4	11.0	5.4	4.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	11.7	12.0	0.05	0.05	7.3	8.2
SJWD	26.5	18.0	12.8	10.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.5	5.2	0.13	0.11	4.7	5.5
WHA	16.9	(12.7)	11.9	13.7	0.7	(1.1)	1.7	1.6	14.9	12.0	0.11	0.13	3.3	2.9
Pharmaceuticals														
MEGA	15.1	10.5	11.4	10.3	0.8	1.0	2.6	2.4	23.7	24.2	0.11	0.10	6.2	6.8
Professional Services														
MEB	11.7	9.6	13.0	11.9	1.1	1.2	3.9	3.4	32.2	30.5	0.12	0.11	4.2	5.1
SISB	19.3	16.8	21.6	18.5	1.1	1.1	5.8	4.9	29.0	28.6	0.20	0.17	2.1	2.4

Sources: Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Ex 20: Picking Up The Pieces (Con't)

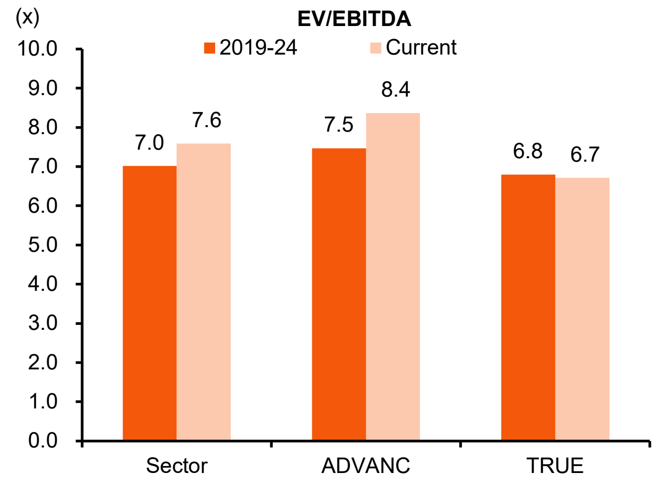
	EPS gr		PE		PEG		P/BV		ROE		PB/ROE		Yield	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
Property														
AP	2.5	9.1	5.4	4.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	10.8	11.0	0.05	0.05	7.3	7.9
LH	(0.4)	13.4	12.6	11.1	(33.9)	0.8	1.0	1.0	8.0	8.9	0.12	0.11	6.6	6.6
Retail														
BJC	18.1	10.7	16.3	14.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	4.5	4.9	0.16	0.15	4.3	4.8
COM7	24.2	14.6	12.5	10.9	0.5	0.7	4.5	3.8	39.2	37.6	0.11	0.10	4.7	5.4
CPALL	17.5	17.8	17.0	14.5	1.0	0.8	3.4	3.0	21.3	22.2	0.16	0.13	2.9	3.5
CPAXT	22.6	23.3	22.9	18.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	4.3	5.1	0.23	0.18	3.1	3.8
CPN	8.0	17.5	13.4	11.4	1.7	0.7	2.1	1.9	16.2	17.4	0.13	0.11	3.9	4.4
CRC	11.9	13.7	21.8	19.1	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.4	12.5	13.1	0.21	0.18	1.8	2.1
DOHOME	34.8	26.9	25.5	20.1	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	6.6	7.8	0.25	0.19	0.1	0.1
GLOBAL	22.0	15.3	14.8	12.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	11.2	11.9	0.14	0.12	2.4	2.7
HMPRO	10.7	10.3	15.3	13.9	1.4	1.4	4.0	3.7	26.9	27.8	0.15	0.13	5.2	5.8
MC	9.3	11.4	11.3	10.1	1.2	0.9	2.3	2.3	21.0	23.1	0.11	0.10	8.9	9.9
MOSHI	30.4	31.8	20.1	15.2	0.7	0.5	5.1	4.3	27.2	30.5	0.19	0.14	2.5	3.2
Telecom														
ADVANC	5.8	12.3	22.3	19.9	3.9	1.6	8.3	7.8	37.9	40.3	0.22	0.19	4.0	4.5
TRUE	89.3	37.7	24.1	17.5	0.3	0.5	5.0	4.2	21.9	26.2	0.23	0.16	0.6	1.4
Asset Funds														
3BBIF	8.4	1.4	6.5	6.4	0.8	4.4	0.6	0.6	9.8	10.1	0.07	0.06	12.3	12.4
BTSGIF	(9.8)	5.5	4.2	4.0	(0.4)	0.7	0.8	1.1	15.9	23.1	0.05	0.05	23.8	25.1
CPNREIT	(16.7)	13.0	11.1	9.9	(0.7)	0.8	1.1	1.0	9.5	10.6	0.11	0.10	9.5	9.5
DIF	0.8	0.9	7.4	7.3	9.5	8.1	0.5	0.5	6.8	6.7	0.07	0.07	11.1	11.1

Sources: Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

TRUE deserves further re-rating

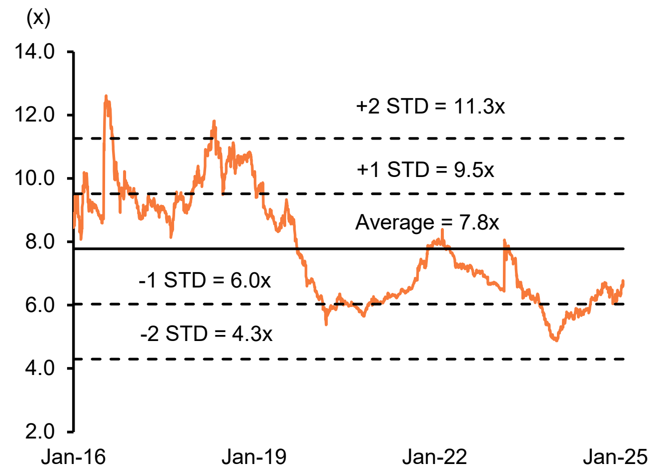
As for the telecom sector, we actually prefer to look at EV/EBITDA rather than PE given the nature of large non-cash amortization and depreciation expenses. Exhibit 21 below shows that while ADVANCE's EV/EBITDA has surpassed the historical level to reflect the industry's improved fundamentals, TRUE is still trading near its historical multiple level. We argue that TRUE should trade at a higher multiple than in the past due to its far stronger cash flow and fundamentals now. The company has also turned a profit since last year after years of loss making.

Ex 21: EV/EBITDA



Sources: Company data; Bloomberg, Thanachart estimates

Ex 22: TRUE's EV/EBITDA STD



Sources: Bloomberg; Thanachart estimates

APPENDIX 1: Top picks' financials

Ex 1: Amata Corporation Pcl (AMATA TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	9,517	12,142	16,203	17,426
Net profit	1,845	2,693	3,669	3,523
Norm profit	1,956	2,693	3,669	3,523
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.7	2.3	3.2	3.1
Norm EPS grw (%)	28.3	37.7	36.2	(4.0)
Norm PE (x)	14.6	10.6	7.8	8.1
EV/EBITDA (x)	14.7	11.0	8.1	8.0
P/BV (x)	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Div yield (%)	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.7
ROE (%)	9.8	12.6	15.5	13.4
Net D/E (%)	53.2	54.4	49.5	45.4

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 2: Carabao Group Pcl (CBG TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	18,853	21,513	24,110	26,846
Net profit	1,924	2,937	3,721	4,213
Norm profit	1,924	2,937	3,721	4,213
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.9	2.9	3.7	4.2
Norm EPS grw (%)	(15.8)	52.7	26.7	13.2
Norm PE (x)	37.9	24.9	19.6	17.3
EV/EBITDA (x)	25.4	17.4	13.9	12.3
P/BV (x)	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.3
Div yield (%)	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.5
ROE (%)	17.4	23.8	26.2	26.3
Net D/E (%)	36.6	18.4	2.9	(6.6)

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 3: COM7 Pcl (COM7 TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	69,559	78,641	88,692	97,467
Net profit	2,857	3,316	4,118	4,721
Norm profit	2,974	3,316	4,118	4,721
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
Norm EPS grw (%)	(2.2)	11.5	24.2	14.6
Norm PE (x)	17.4	15.6	12.5	10.9
EV/EBITDA (x)	12.6	11.7	9.6	8.3
P/BV (x)	6.4	5.4	4.5	3.8
Div yield (%)	3.3	3.8	4.7	5.4
ROE (%)	39.1	37.7	39.2	37.6
Net D/E (%)	80.7	57.6	45.4	30.5

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 4: CP Axtra Pcl (CPAXT TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2024	2025F	2026F	2027F
Sales	508,745	537,401	563,848	590,036
Net profit	10,569	12,958	15,979	19,076
Norm profit	10,569	12,958	15,979	19,076
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8
Norm EPS grw (%)	22.3	22.6	23.3	19.4
Norm PE (x)	28.1	22.9	18.6	15.6
EV/EBITDA (x)	11.6	10.1	8.8	7.9
P/BV (x)	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Div yield (%)	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.5
ROE (%)	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.0
Net D/E (%)	26.3	26.4	24.5	22.3

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 5: Minor International Pcl (MINT TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2024	2025F	2026F	2027F
Sales	160,976	167,150	175,508	183,548
Net profit	7,750	9,387	10,846	12,243
Norm profit	8,390	9,387	10,846	12,243
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9
Norm EPS grw (%)	15.3	15.0	19.0	15.3
Norm PE (x)	24.0	20.9	17.5	15.2
EV/EBITDA (x)	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.5
P/BV (x)	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Div yield (%)	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6
ROE (%)	10.2	10.5	11.7	12.7
Net D/E (%)	78.4	77.9	70.2	61.6

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 6: Moshi Moshi Retail Corporation Pcl (MOSHI TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	2,530	3,094	3,713	4,570
Net profit	402	514	670	883
Norm profit	402	514	670	883
Norm EPS (Bt)	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.7
Norm EPS grw (%)	28.3	28.0	30.4	31.8
Norm PE (x)	33.5	26.2	20.1	15.2
EV/EBITDA (x)	16.1	13.0	10.5	8.4
P/BV (x)	6.8	5.9	5.1	4.3
Div yield (%)	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2
ROE (%)	22.4	24.2	27.2	30.5
Net D/E (%)	(4.8)	(4.1)	(8.0)	(15.5)

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 7: Muangthai Capital Pcl (MTC TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2024	2025F	2026F	2027F
Pre Provision Profit	11,970	14,364	16,701	18,816
Net profit	5,867	7,292	9,071	10,640
Norm profit	5,867	7,292	9,071	10,640
Norm EPS (Bt)	2.8	3.4	4.3	5.0
Norm EPS grw (%)	19.6	24.3	24.4	17.3
Norm PE (x)	17.1	13.7	11.0	9.4
P/BV (x)	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7
Div yield (%)	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.6
ROE (%)	17.0	18.2	19.3	19.2
ROA (%)	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.5

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 8: Srisawad Corporation Pcl (SAWAD TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Pre Provision Profit	8,367	8,634	9,400	10,942
Net profit	5,001	5,130	5,815	6,865
Norm profit	5,001	5,130	5,815	6,865
Norm EPS (Bt)	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.4
Norm EPS grw (%)	16.5	2.4	13.2	18.1
Norm PE (x)	12.1	11.8	10.5	8.9
P/BV (x)	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3
Div yield (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROE (%)	18.6	16.7	16.1	16.2
ROA (%)	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.5

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 9: WHA Corporation Pcl (WHA TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	14,875	12,400	14,005	14,950
Net profit	4,426	4,927	5,758	5,026
Norm profit	4,418	4,927	5,758	5,026
Norm EPS (Bt)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Norm EPS grw (%)	18.7	11.5	16.9	(12.7)
Norm PE (x)	15.6	14.0	11.9	13.7
EV/EBITDA (x)	18.8	19.6	17.4	19.5
P/BV (x)	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Div yield (%)	1.5	2.9	3.3	2.9
ROE (%)	13.5	14.0	14.9	12.0
Net D/E (%)	93.6	84.4	78.4	75.8

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

Ex 10: True Corporation Pcl (TRUE TB)

Y/E Dec (Bt m)	2023	2024F	2025F	2026F
Sales	169,074	207,262	205,931	196,053
Net profit	(12,681)	(6,294)	10,375	20,294
Norm profit	(7,242)	9,706	18,375	25,294
Norm EPS (Bt)	(0.2)	0.3	0.5	0.7
Norm EPS grw (%)	na	na	89.3	37.7
Norm PE (x)	na	45.6	24.1	17.5
EV/EBITDA (x)	10.5	7.6	6.7	6.1
P/BV (x)	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.2
Div yield (%)	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4
ROE (%)	na	11.7	21.9	26.2
Net D/E (%)	385.0	379.2	303.3	243.6

Sources: Company data; Thanachart estimates

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