

Investment Research Report: Carabao Group Public Company Limited (CBG.TB)

Date: November 26, 2025

Ticker: CBG.TB (Stock Exchange of Thailand)

Sector: Food & Beverage / Energy Drinks & Alcohol Distribution

Current Price: THB 45.25 1

Market Capitalization: Approx. THB 45.25 Billion

Recommendation: HOLD (Long-term Accumulate on Weakness)

1. Executive Summary

Carabao Group Public Company Limited (CBG) is currently navigating one of the most complex transitional periods in its two-decade history. Long recognized as the scrappy, culturally potent challenger in Thailand's oligopolistic energy drink sector, the company has fundamentally altered its DNA over the 2023-2025 period. It has evolved from a pure-play beverage manufacturer into a vertically integrated, diversified conglomerate with significant revenue exposure to alcohol distribution, packaging manufacturing, and cross-border trade in the CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) region.

The investment thesis for CBG in late 2025 is defined by a sharp dichotomy between a resurgent domestic operation and a beleaguered international division. Domestically, CBG has achieved a tactical victory in the "Energy Drink Price Wars." By maintaining its retail price at THB 10 while competitors Osotspa (OSP) and TCP Group (Red Bull) raised prices to THB 12 to protect margins, CBG has aggressively successfully captured market share, rising to approximately 26-27% of the domestic volume.² This strategy, underpinned by the company's vertically integrated glass and aluminum manufacturing capabilities, has proven that the price elasticity of the Thai blue-collar consumer is far higher than competitors anticipated. Furthermore, the company's foray into the beer market—acting as the distributor and packaging supplier for the related entity Tawandang Brewery—has opened a new, massive Total Addressable Market (TAM) valued at THB 260 billion, although early market penetration has been met with fierce competitive responses from the entrenched duopoly of Boon Rawd and ThaiBev.⁴

However, these domestic gains are currently being offset by severe external headwinds. The geopolitical deterioration of the Thailand-Cambodia border in mid-2025 has severed land-based logistics to CBG's most profitable export market, forcing a shift to costly sea freight and triggering nationalist boycotts that have severely impacted export volumes.⁶ Simultaneously, the regulatory environment in the United Kingdom regarding High Fat, Sugar, and Salt (HFSS) products threatens the ROI of the company's most significant marketing investment: the sponsorship of the English Football League Cup (Carabao Cup).⁸

From a valuation perspective, CBG trades at multiples significantly below its historical zenith (currently ~16.5x P/E vs. historical average of ~29x), reflecting these immediate risks.¹⁰ Yet, this discount may overlook the strategic pivot toward becoming an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) and distributor for global giants—most notably the partnership with Tsingtao Brewery announced in late 2024—which offers a compelling medium-term growth vector.¹¹

This report provides an exhaustive, deep-dive analysis of these dynamics. It argues that while short-term earnings visibility is clouded by the Cambodia crisis, CBG's structural cost advantages and diversification strategy provide a resilient floor for long-term value creation. The recommendation is to **HOLD**, looking for clarity on the geopolitical front before aggressively accumulating, as the company's fundamental pivot to a diversified beverage platform remains sound.

2. Company Overview and Business Model

2.1 Corporate History and Evolution

The story of Carabao Group is inextricably potential to the cultural fabric of Thailand. Founded in 2001, the company was born from a partnership between Sathien Sathientham (formerly Setthasit), a visionary entrepreneur with a background in real estate and retail, Nutchamai Thanombooncharoen, a financier, and Yuenyong Opakul, known universally as "Aed Carabao," the lead singer of the legendary Thai folk-rock band "Carabao".¹⁰

The launch of "Carabao Dang" (Red Carabao) in 2002 was not merely a product launch; it was a cultural event. The brand leveraged the working-class hero image of the band Carabao—whose songs often chronicle the struggles of laborers, farmers, and the downtrodden—to penetrate the blue-collar demographic that constitutes the primary

consumer base for energy drinks in Thailand. Unlike competitors who relied on generic sponsorships or global branding (Red Bull), Carabao's brand equity was built on authenticity and a "fighting spirit" narrative that resonated deeply with the target audience.⁵

The company listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) in 2014, raising capital to fund an ambitious vertical integration strategy. Over the last decade, it has transformed from a marketing-led entity into a manufacturing powerhouse, adhering to its vision of "World Class Product, World Class Brand." This vision justified controversial and capital-intensive moves, such as the sponsorship of Chelsea FC and the EFL Cup in the UK, aimed at elevating a local Thai brand to the global stage.¹³

2.2 The Vertically Integrated Business Model

Unlike many beverage companies that rely on third-party co-packers or external suppliers for packaging, CBG operates a highly vertically integrated model. This integration is the moat that defends its margins against commodity cycles and allows for the aggressive pricing strategies seen in 2024-2025.

2.2.1 Upstream: Packaging Manufacturing

CBG controls the production of its primary packaging materials, effectively capturing the supplier's margin and securing its supply chain against volatility.

- **Asia Pacific Glass (APG):** Located in Chachoengsao Province, this subsidiary manufactures glass bottles, primarily for the domestic energy drink market. The facility's proximity to the filling plant minimizes logistics costs and breakage rates. The glass furnace operates continuously, and while it is energy-intensive (relying on natural gas), the ability to control the "gob" weight and glass thickness allows CBG to innovate on packaging weight reduction faster than competitors.¹⁰
- **Asia Can Manufacturing (ACM):** Originally established as a joint venture with Showa Denko (Japan), CBG has moved to consolidate control over this critical asset.¹⁵ The facility produces aluminum cans for both domestic use (Carbonated Soft Drinks and Beer) and export markets (Energy Drinks). The plant utilizes "D&I" (Draw and Iron) technology to produce high-quality, lightweight cans. A key R&D focus for 2025 has been the development of "thinner" cans to reduce aluminum usage per unit, a critical cost-saving measure in an environment of fluctuating LME aluminum prices.¹⁶
- **Packaging Materials:** Through other subsidiaries, the company also manufactures

cardboard cartons and plastic films, ensuring that nearly every component of the final product—except the raw ingredients like sugar and taurine—is sourced internally.¹⁷

2.2.2 Midstream: Beverage Production & Filling

The company operates state-of-the-art production facilities in Bangpakong. The production ecosystem is designed for maximum flexibility and scale:

- **Capabilities:** The lines can handle carbonated and non-carbonated drinks, hot and cold fills, and various packaging formats (150ml bottles, 330ml cans, 500ml bottles). This flexibility allows CBG to switch production between energy drinks, functional drinks (C+ Lock), and third-party OEM products with minimal downtime.
- **Capacity:** The facilities boast a massive capacity of approximately 2.5 billion cans and 2.4 billion bottles annually.¹⁰ This capacity currently exceeds the company's own branded requirements, which is a strategic asset. It allows CBG to take on large-scale OEM contracts—such as the Tsingtao beer deal—without needing immediate additional capex, thereby improving the Return on Assets (ROA) by increasing utilization rates.

2.2.3 Downstream: Distribution Network

CBG possesses one of the most formidable and granular distribution networks in Thailand, characterized by a multi-tiered structure that rivals the entrenched networks of Boon Rawd and ThaiBev.

- **Traditional Trade (TT) - The "Cash Van" Strategy:** This is the heart of CBG's competitive advantage. The company operates a fleet of hundreds of "Cash Vans"—mobile sales units that travel directly to mom-and-pop shops (โชห่วย) across rural and semi-urban Thailand. This system allows CBG to bypass wholesale agents, capture higher margins, and, crucially, maintain strict control over pricing, inventory, and merchandising at the point of sale. The data gathered from these vans provides real-time insights into regional consumption trends, allowing for rapid tactical adjustments.¹⁷
- **Modern Trade (MT):** CBG maintains strong relationships with 7-Eleven (CP All), major hypermarkets (Lotus's, Big C), and its related entity, **CJ Express**. CJ Express, a rapidly expanding convenience store chain owned by the Sathientham family, serves as a critical launchpad for new products. New SKUs can achieve nationwide distribution almost overnight by leveraging the CJ Express footprint, a synergy that competitors lack.¹⁸
- **Distribution for Third Parties:** Leveraging its logistics infrastructure, CBG distributes alcohol products (Whiskies, Brandies, Beer) for related entities (Tawandang Brewery).

This segment has grown to account for a significant portion of revenue (approx. 36.4% in 2024), shifting the company's revenue mix. While these distribution revenues come with lower gross margins compared to branded sales, they are accretive to absolute profit and help amortize the fixed costs of the logistics network.¹⁶

3. Competitive Advantages

3.1 Cost Leadership through Vertical Integration

The primary driver of CBG's ability to disrupt the market is its cost structure. In a commodity business like energy drinks, being the lowest-cost producer is the ultimate advantage.

- **The Glass Advantage:** Energy drinks in Thailand are primarily sold in 150ml amber glass bottles. By manufacturing its own glass, CBG buffers itself against sector-wide glass shortages or price hikes from dominant suppliers like BJC. This internal transfer pricing mechanism allows CBG to sustain the THB 10 price point even when energy prices rise, as they can absorb some margin compression at the manufacturing level to gain volume at the retail level.¹⁹
- **The Aluminum Hedge:** For the export market and the burgeoning beer business, aluminum cans are the primary cost driver. Having an in-house can plant (ACM) allows CBG to manage inventory dynamically and reduce the "supplier margin" it would otherwise pay to global can makers like Ball Corp or Crown Holdings.

3.2 The "Cash Van" Network & Data Superiority

While competitors like Osotspa and TCP rely heavily on a network of tiered wholesale agents ("Yipu" and "Sapu"), CBG's direct distribution model via Cash Vans provides superior execution.

- **Speed to Market:** A new product promotion or pricing adjustment can be rolled out to over 300,000 retail outlets within weeks, whereas agent-based models often suffer from lag as inventory works its way through the channel.
- **Relationship Management:** The Cash Van salespeople build personal relationships with shop owners, often assisting with shelf organization and merchandising. This "soft

power" at the retail level ensures that Carabao products secure prime shelf space ("Eye Level is Buy Level"), a critical factor in the impulse-driven energy drink category.²¹

3.3 Brand Elasticity and Cultural Resonance

The "Carabao" brand is unique in the Thai landscape. Anchored by the persona of Aed Carabao, it possesses high cultural resonance that transcends simple product branding.

- **The "Fighting Spirit":** The brand DNA is intrinsic to the founder's persona as a voice for the common man. This authenticity allows the brand to stretch across categories—from energy drinks to ready-to-drink (RTD) coffee, electrolyte sport drinks, and now beer—without diluting its core identity. Consumers implicitly trust the brand to deliver value-for-money products that fuel their hard work.
- **Comparison:** In contrast, competitor brands like M-150 rely on celebrity endorsements (actors, singers) that are transactional and rotate frequently. Carabao's endorser is its founder, creating a permanent and consistent brand image.⁵

3.4 Domestic Competitor Comparison Matrix

Feature	Carabao Group (CBG)	Osotspa (OSP)	TCP Group (Red Bull/Krating Daeng)
Pricing Strategy (2025)	Aggressive (THB 10). Focused on volume and market share acquisition.	Premium/Margin Focus (THB 12). Focused on protecting profitability.	Premium (THB 12). Focused on brand image and global markets.
Market Share Trend	Gaining. +2% to +5% YoY growth, reaching ~26-27%.	Losing. -4% to -8% YoY erosion, dropping to ~46%.	Stable/Slight Decline. Maintaining ~12-15% share.
Manufacturing	Fully Vertical.	Partially Vertical.	Outsourced/Mixe

	Internal Glass, Aluminum, Packaging.	Internal Glass, but reliance on external supply for some formats.	d. Heavy reliance on co-packing for global markets.
Diversification	High. Alcohol distribution, Retail (CJ Express), Packaging OEM.	Moderate. Personal Care (Baby products), Functional Drinks.	Low. Pure Beverage focus (Domestically).
Export Focus	CLMV + UK/China. Regional manufacturing + Global branding.	CLMV + Global. M-150 and Shark brands.	Global. The "Red Bull" license is the primary global engine.

Sources: ²

4. Historical Financials and Key Drivers

4.1 Revenue Composition and Strategic Shift

Analyzing CBG's revenue evolution reveals a deliberate strategic pivot from a high-margin, export-led model to a volume-driven, diversified model.

- **Phase 1: The Export Boom (2018-2021):** During this period, revenue growth was driven by the rapid expansion of the energy drink business in CLMV (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam). International sales contributed up to 40% of total revenue, with gross margins hovering in the mid-to-high 30% range due to the favorable pricing power in these markets.¹⁰
- **Phase 2: The Stagnation (2022-2023):** The combination of a saturated domestic market and COVID-19 related logistics disruptions in CLMV led to a revenue plateau. The company faced a choice: accept low growth or diversify.
- **Phase 3: The Diversification & Resurgence (2024-2025):** Revenue growth reignited, driven by two distinct factors:
 1. **Distribution Revenue:** The inclusion of alcohol distribution (Carabao Beer,

Tawandang Beer, Whiskies) for external parties has significantly inflated top-line revenue. In 2024, third-party distribution accounted for 36.4% of total revenue.¹⁶ While this boosts revenue, it structurally dilutes the blended gross margin.

2. **Domestic Volume Recovery:** The market share gain from the THB 10 pricing strategy boosted branded own-product sales revenue, even as the per-unit price remained flat.²⁴

4.2 Margin Analysis and Cost Drivers

CBG's profitability is a function of product mix and commodity costs.

- **Gross Profit Margin (GPM) Trends:** Historically, CBG enjoyed GPMs in the 35-40% range. However, the structural shift toward lower-margin distribution businesses (where CBG acts as a middleman rather than a manufacturer) and rising raw material costs compressed margins to approximately **26-27%** in 2024 and the first nine months of 2025.²⁵
 - **Aluminum Sensitivity:** As the beer business grows and export markets rely on cans, CBG's Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) becomes increasingly sensitive to London Metal Exchange (LME) aluminum prices. While the company engages in hedging, sustained prices above \$2,400/ton exert pressure.²⁰
 - **Energy Costs:** The glass furnace operations are energy-intensive. Fluctuations in Thailand's Ft (fuel tariff) rate and natural gas prices directly impact the production cost of every bottle.
- **Net Profit Margin (NPM):** NPM has faced downward pressure, dropping from highs of ~16% (2020) to ~13% (2024/2025).²⁶ The launch of the beer business initially dragged on margins due to heavy marketing and sponsorship costs associated with the product launch, although the manufacturing side (selling packaging to the beer brewery) provided some offset.

4.3 Key Financial Performance Snapshot (9M 2025)

For the first nine months of 2025 (9M25), CBG reported results that reflect the current "tug-of-war" between domestic strength and export weakness:

- **Revenue:** THB 16.4 billion.²⁶
- **EBITDA:** THB 3.35 billion.
- **Net Profit:** THB 2.18 billion.

- **Analysis:** While domestic sales hit record highs driven by the beer distribution and energy drink volume, the bottom line was constrained by a sharp drop in Cambodian export revenue in Q3 2025, which fell by over 40% YoY.²⁷ This illustrates the high operating leverage of the export business; when high-margin export volumes drop, profitability takes a disproportionate hit.
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5. Industry Supply & Demand and Regulatory Framework

5.1 Domestic Energy Drink Market: A Battle for the Working Class

The Thai energy drink market is one of the most mature and saturated in the world, with one of the highest per capita consumption rates.

- **Demand Dynamics:** Demand is heavily correlated with the labor market, particularly in the agricultural, construction, and logistics sectors. However, a demographic shift is underway. The traditional "blue-collar" base is aging. To capture the younger "Gen Z" demographic, the market is seeing a shift toward "Modern Energy" drinks—carbonated, less sweet, functional beverages (e.g., Vitamin C, Collagen). CBG addresses this with its "Carabao Green Apple" and "Woody C+ Lock" product lines, competing against insurgent brands.²⁸
- **Supply Dynamics & Price Wars:** The market is characterized by excess capacity and high barriers to entry due to distribution lock-in. The defining event of the 2023-2025 period was the divergence in pricing strategies.
 - **The Competitor Misstep:** In early 2022, facing soaring costs, OSP and TCP raised the price of their standard 150ml glass bottles from THB 10 to THB 12.
 - **CBG's Counter-Move:** CBG deliberately chose to hold the THB 10 price point. This decision prioritized market share over short-term margin.
 - **Outcome:** By late 2024, CBG's market share climbed significantly, eroding OSP's dominance. The demand elasticity of the low-income consumer proved to be the decisive factor.²

5.2 The Alcoholic Beverage Sector: Breaking the Duopoly

Thailand's beer market is valued at approximately THB 260 billion. For decades, it has been a duopoly between Boon Rawd Brewery (Singha, Leo) and ThaiBev (Chang).

- **Barriers to Entry:** The sector is notoriously difficult to penetrate due to restrictive regulations on advertising and distribution. The *Alcoholic Beverage Control Act* restricts marketing times and venues, effectively preventing new entrants from building brand awareness through traditional media.
- **CBG's Entry:** Through its related entity, Tawandang Brewery, the group launched "Carabao Beer" (Lager/Dunkel) and "Tawandang Beer" (Weizen/IPA) in late 2023. By leveraging its 300,000+ retail outlet network (Cash Vans) and CJ Express stores, CBG bypassed the distribution blockade often imposed by incumbents.⁴
- **Consumer Reception:** Reviews of the new beers have been mixed but promising. The "Tawandang Rose" and "Dunkel" variants have received praise for their full body and distinctive flavors (e.g., raspberry notes in the Rose), scoring 7-9/10 in independent taste tests, suggesting the product quality is competitive with or superior to mass-market lagers.²⁹

5.3 Regulatory Framework: Headwinds on All Fronts

Regulation poses a constant threat to the beverage industry in Thailand and abroad.

- **Sugar Tax (Thailand):** Thailand has implemented a progressive sugar tax to combat obesity. The tax rates escalate in phases.
 - **Impact:** The tax applies to beverages with sugar content exceeding 6g/100ml. Most traditional energy drinks exceed this.
 - **Mitigation:** CBG has had to reformulate products. In 2025, the company plans to launch new sugar-tax-exempt formulas to protect gross margins, although this carries the risk of altering the taste profile beloved by loyal consumers.¹⁶
- **Alcohol Control Act (2025 Updates):** A new iteration of the act, effective November 2025, further tightens sales hours and advertising restrictions. This poses a risk to the on-trade consumption channel (bars, restaurants) which CBG is targeting for brand building via draft beer.⁴
- **UK HFSS Regulations:** In the UK, the HFSS (High Fat, Sugar, and Salt) regulations restrict the advertising of unhealthy products on TV before the 9:00 PM watershed and online.
 - **Impact:** This threatens the viability of CBG's marketing strategy in the UK, which relies on the Carabao Cup football sponsorship. If the brand cannot advertise during match times, the ROI on this massive spend evaporates.⁸
 - **Response:** CBG has reformulated its UK export products to use sweeteners,

reducing sugar content to roughly 2.8g/100ml, well below the HFSS threshold, to remain compliant and avoid the UK Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL).³⁰

6. Management Team and Track Record

6.1 Key Executives

- **Sathien Sathientham (Vice Chairman & CEO):** Sathien is the strategic architect of the group. His management style is aggressive, expansionist, and characterized by high risk tolerance. He is known for making bold capital allocation decisions—such as the massive UK marketing spend and the multi-billion baht investment in the beer brewery. His track record is one of high-stakes gambling; he has successfully diversified the family wealth into retail (CJ Express) and alcohol (Tawandang), creating a vertically integrated empire.⁴
- **Yuenyong Opakul (Aed Carabao):** While less involved in daily operations, Aed provides the brand soul. His role is critical for marketing and maintaining the "phleng phuea chiwit" (songs for life) connection with the working class. His presence shields the company from being perceived as just another corporate giant.
- **Nutchamai Thanombooncharoen:** A co-founder who handles the financial and administrative backbone, ensuring that Sathien's aggressive strategies are executed with financial discipline.

6.2 Capital Allocation and Value Creation

Management's capital allocation record is mixed, reflecting a "growth at all costs" mentality that has sometimes tested shareholder patience.

- **The "Win": Vertical Integration:** The investment in ACM (Cans) and APG (Glass) was capital intensive but has undeniably created the low-cost barrier to entry that currently sustains the company's market share strategy. This was a long-term value creation move that is paying off in 2025.²⁰
- **The "Draw": UK Expansion:** The massive marketing spend on Chelsea FC and the EFL Cup resulted in years of losses for the UK subsidiary (ICUK). While it successfully built global brand awareness, the direct financial return on this investment remains debatable. The subsidiary has historically operated at a loss, though revenue has grown to approx.

£0.50 billion (TTM 2025).⁸

- **The "Question Mark": The Beer Entry:** Management structured the beer brewing business *outside* the listed entity (under the private Tawandang Brewery) to spare public shareholders the initial startup losses and heavy depreciation. CBG benefits via distribution fees and packaging sales. While this protected CBG's earnings per share (EPS) during the launch phase, it effectively caps the upside for public shareholders, as the manufacturing profits (typically the highest margin component in beer) are retained by the private family entity. This structure has raised questions about corporate governance and the equitable sharing of the "beer opportunity".⁵

6.3 Related Party Transactions: A Critical Governance Risk

Investors must rigorously scrutinize the web of **Related Party Transactions** (RPTs) that define CBG's operational landscape.

- **CJ Express:** CBG sells significant volume to CJ Express. Since CJ Express is owned by the Sathientham family, there is a theoretical risk of transfer pricing manipulation—either selling too cheaply to subsidize the retail chain or stuffing the channel to meet CBG revenue targets. However, audits generally show these transactions are at market rates.¹⁸
 - **Tawandang Brewery:** As the distributor for the beer business, CBG earns a distribution margin. The risk here is that CBG may incur disproportionate marketing and logistics costs to promote a brand it does not own, effectively subsidizing the private brewery's growth with public shareholder capital. Transparency in the allocation of SG&A expenses between CBG and Tawandang Brewery is a key monitoring point for analysts.
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7. Management's Long-Term Plan and Growth Prospects

7.1 The Tsingtao Partnership: The OEM Pivot

In a major strategic development in late 2024/2025, CBG signed a strategic partnership with **Tsingtao Brewery**, the Chinese brewing giant.

- **The Deal:** CBG will serve as the OEM manufacturer for Tsingtao beer in Thailand, producing the beer for distribution across Southeast Asia. Conversely, Tsingtao will utilize its logistics network to distribute Carabao energy drinks in China.¹¹
- **Strategic Logic:** This deal is a masterstroke in asset utilization. It fills CBG's excess production capacity (cans/filling lines) without requiring new marketing spend. It also addresses the company's historical failure to penetrate the Chinese market independently, replacing a "go-it-alone" strategy with a partnership model. Production is expected to commence in 2026, offering a clear revenue catalyst.¹¹

7.2 The Beer Strategy: Phase 2

Having established retail presence, the beer strategy for 2025-2026 focuses on the "On-Premise" market.

- **Draft Beer Rollout:** CBG plans to introduce draft beer to pubs, bars, and restaurants. This is critical for brand image; premium beer brands are built in bars, not in convenience stores. The goal is to install thousands of taps nationwide, leveraging the "Tawandang German Brewery" restaurant heritage.⁴
- **Market Share Goal:** The stated long-term goal is to capture a 10% market share of the Thai beer market. Even achieving 5% would double the company's revenue base.³⁴

7.3 International Diversification: Localizing Production

To mitigate the risks of cross-border logistics (highlighted by the Cambodia crisis), CBG is moving to localize production in its key CLMV markets.

- **Myanmar:** A new filling plant has commenced operations, allowing CBG to produce locally and bypass the volatile Thai-Myanmar border logistics and currency controls.²⁵
- **Cambodia:** A manufacturing plant is under construction, targeted for completion in 2026. This is a defensive move to secure its market position against local competitors and insulate the business from future border disputes.¹⁶

8. Potential Risks to Earnings

8.1 Geopolitical Risk: The Cambodia Crisis (High Impact/High Probability)

Cambodia is historically CBG's "cash cow" export market, accounting for ~13-15% of total revenue and a disproportionately higher share of profits due to high margins.

- **The Situation:** In mid-2025, a border dispute escalated into a diplomatic standoff, leading to the closure of key land checkpoints.
- **The Impact:** This forced a shift to sea freight, which is slower and more expensive. More critically, it triggered a nationalist boycott of Thai products in Cambodia. In Q3 2025, export revenue to Cambodia collapsed by over 40% YoY.⁷
- **The Risk:** If the boycott becomes entrenched, the brand equity CBG spent a decade building in Cambodia could be permanently impaired, forcing them to spend heavily on "apology marketing" or price discounting to win back consumers.

8.2 Commodity & Currency Volatility

- **Aluminum Prices:** As a significant portion of the growth strategy (Beer, Export) relies on cans, CBG is short aluminum. A global supply deficit or tariffs could spike LME aluminum prices. While ACM allows for some hedging and cost control, CBG is ultimately a price taker on the raw metal.³⁵
- **FX Risk:** Revenue from CLMV is denominated in local currencies (Kyat, Riel, Kip) or USD. The severe depreciation of the Myanmar Kyat and Laotian Kip erodes the purchasing power of consumers and the repatriated value of earnings.

8.3 Execution Risk in the Beer Market

Breaking the Singha/Chang duopoly is a formidable task. These incumbents have deep pockets and immense influence over distribution channels. If OSP or the beer incumbents decide to launch a "fighting brand" priced aggressively to undercut Carabao Beer, it could trigger a race to the bottom that destroys margins for all players.

9. Valuation Multiples and Peer Comparison

9.1 Historical Valuation Context

Historically, CBG traded at a "Growth Stock" premium (P/E 30x-40x) due to its rapid expansion in CLMV and the "Blue Sky" potential of the UK market.

- **Current De-rating:** As of late 2025, CBG trades at a trailing P/E of approximately **16.5x** and a forward P/E of **14.6x**.¹⁰
- **Analysis:** This represents a significant de-rating, trading well below its 5-year average of ~29x. The market is effectively pricing in the worst-case scenario regarding the Cambodia crisis and expressing skepticism about the profitability of the beer distribution model.

9.2 Peer Group Comparison Table

Metric	Carabao Group (CBG)	Osotspa (OSP)	Ichitan (ICHI)	Sappe (SAPPE)
Business Focus	Energy Drinks, Beer, Packaging (Integrated)	Energy Drinks, Personal Care	RTD Tea, Functional Drinks	Functional Drinks (Export focus)
P/E (TTM)	~16.5x	~15.4x	~13.1x	~12.0x
EV/EBITDA	~10.9x	~11.2x	~7.9x	~8.3x
Dividend Yield	~2.5 - 3.0%	~3.8%	~8.0%	~6.8%
ROE	~22.4%	~19%	~25%	~28%

Projected Growth (2025E)	Flat / Low Single Digit	Negative / Flat	Moderate	Moderate
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Sources: ¹⁰

- **Insight:** CBG trades at a premium to functional drink players (ICHI, SAPPE) due to its sheer scale and the strategic value of its distribution network. However, it is now trading at parity or a slight discount to its direct competitor OSP on an EV/EBITDA basis. This convergence suggests the market views OSP's "margin protection" strategy and CBG's "market share" strategy as having resulted in similar near-term value destruction, though for different reasons.

9.3 Growth-Adjusted Valuation Analysis

Analysts have aggressively cut 2025 earnings forecasts due to the Cambodia slowdown. The consensus net profit for 2025 is estimated around **THB 2.88 billion** (flat YoY).¹⁶

- **The Bull Case (Re-rating to 25x):** If the Tsingtao deal ramps up faster in 2026, domestic market share hits 30%, and the Cambodia border reopens, the stock at 16x P/E is severely undervalued relative to a potential 15-20% growth rate in 2026. A return to a 25x multiple on THB 3.5 billion earnings (2026E) would imply a target price of ~THB 87.
- **The Bear Case (De-rating to 12x):** If Cambodia revenue is permanently lost, aluminum prices spike, and the beer business remains a low-margin drag, earnings could contract. At 12x P/E (consumer staple stagnation multiple), the downside risk is to ~THB 35.³

10. Conclusion and Investment Verdict

Carabao Group is a company of dualities. It is winning the domestic war for market share through a brilliant, albeit costly, vertical integration strategy that competitors cannot easily replicate. It is successfully diversifying into alcohol distribution, reducing its reliance on a single product category.

However, the company is currently "in the penalty box" due to severe external shocks in its export markets. The Cambodia border crisis is a material earnings risk that has no clear resolution timeline. Furthermore, the aggressive pricing strategy in Thailand imposes a ceiling

on near-term margin expansion, and the beer business has yet to prove it can deliver the high margins of the legacy energy drink business.

Final Verdict: HOLD

CBG represents a Hold for risk-averse investors but a potential Buy for long-term value investors willing to weather 12-18 months of volatility.

- **The Catalyst:** The operationalization of the Tsingtao partnership in 2026 and the completion of the Cambodian manufacturing plant (bypassing border logistics) are the key events to watch.
- **The Floor:** The valuation at ~16x P/E appears to have priced in the "Cambodia Zero" scenario to a large degree.
- **The Ceiling:** Capped by global commodity prices and the speed of the beer business scale-up.

For the investor, CBG is no longer just an energy drink play; it is a bet on the logistical and manufacturing infrastructure of Indochina. The company's ability to pivot its massive industrial base towards OEM (Tsingtao) and new categories (Beer) will determine if it can return to its historical valuation premium.

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