

Electricity regulation in Thailand: overview

by Supasit Boonsanong, [Tilleke & Gibbins](#)

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A Q&A guide to electricity regulation in Thailand.

The Q&A gives a high level overview of the domestic electricity market, including domestic electricity companies, electricity generation and renewable energy, transmission, distribution, supply and tax issues. It covers the regulatory structure; foreign ownership; import of electricity; authorisation and operating requirements; trading between generators and suppliers; rates and conditions of sale and proposals for reform.

To compare answers across multiple jurisdictions, visit the energy and natural resources [Electricity regulation Country Q&A tool](#).

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Overview

Electricity market

1. What is the role of the electricity market in your jurisdiction?

Overview

The Energy Regulatory Commission is responsible (among other functions) for regulating the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Thailand. The market is dominated by three main state-owned utilities:

- Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).
- Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA).
- Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA).

EGAT is responsible for the regulation of:

- Electric power generation.

- Transmission.
- Bulk sale.

EGAT is a state-owned agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy. It is the largest power producer in Thailand, owning and operating power plants across the country, with a total installed capacity of 15,790 MW in 2018. In addition to generating its own electricity, EGAT purchases electricity from:

- Independent power producers (IPPs).
- Small power producers (SPPs).

IPPs and SPPs had installed capacity of 14,949 MW and 8,757 MW respectively in 2018. In addition to domestically produced electricity, EGAT purchases electricity from hydroelectric dams in Laos, which have a capacity of 3,878 MW.

EGAT's share of total electricity generation has been steadily declining over the past decade. In 2008, EGAT generated 50% of Thailand's electricity; by 2018, that figure had slid to 36%.

In addition to generating electricity and being the primary purchaser of electricity produced by private entities, EGAT also owns and operates a high-voltage transmission network that covers all of Thailand.

Recent trends

Thailand's power development plan for 2018 to 2037 (PDP2018) was approved by the National Energy Policy Council (NEPC) on 24 January 2019 and by the cabinet on 30 April 2019. The PDP2018 aims to increase power production capacity from 46,090 megawatts (MW) in 2017 to 77,211 MW in 2037, of which 56,431 MW will be generated by new power plants and 25,310 MW will be retired during 2018-37.

By 2037, the country's power production is expected to come from natural gas (53%), coal and lignite (12%) and non-fossil fuels (35%). The PDP2018 expects to have installed capacity for renewable energy at 20,766 MW.

Regulatory structure

See above, [Overview](#).

2. What is the regulatory framework for the electricity sector?

Regulatory framework

The primary legislation governing the electricity sector is the Energy Industry Act B.E. 2550 (2007). The Energy Industry Act established the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), which is the primary regulatory in the electricity industry. The ERC regulates:

- The types, fees and tenure of licences.
- The requirements to obtain electricity generating, distributing and transmission licences.
- Consumer protection.
- The utilisation of immovable property in the energy industry.

In addition, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2511 (1968) permits the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand to promulgate regulations in accordance with its objectives, relating primarily to the purchase of electricity from independent producers and the operation of the transmission system network.

Regulatory authorities

The key regulatory authorities are the following:

- **Ministry of Energy.** The Ministry of Energy manages the energy sector in Thailand, including granting energy operating licences and issuing energy pricing regulations.
- **Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency.** This Department has the following responsibilities:
 - energy efficiency promotion;
 - energy conservation regulation;
 - alternative development of energy uses;
 - energy technology dissemination; and
 - improvement of, and response to, energy demands for better living standards.
- **Department of Energy Business.** This Department has the following responsibilities:
 - monitor and supervising the trade, quality, industrial safety, environmental concerns and security on energy business;
 - improving the quality, industrial safety, and environmental for energy business;
 - promoting an education of energy to business persons, consumers, and related persons;
 - serving as the centre of energy information on the nation; and
 - improving personnel's proficiency and capabilities in the organisation to increase expertise in the energy business.
- **Energy Policy and Planning Office.** The Energy Policy and Planning Office does the following:
 - recommends energy policies and integrate/review energy management plans of the country;
 - recommends national strategies for energy conservation and alternative energy promotion;
 - recommends measures to solve and prevent oil shortage in both the short and long term;
 - supervises, monitors and evaluates the effectiveness of national energy policy and energy management plans; and
 - administers information and communication technology (ICT) with regard to energy issues of the country.

- **Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).** The ERC does the following:
 - ensures the equality and fairness nested between consumers, producers, and other relevant interest groups;
 - oversees the regulations that deal with electricity systems of generation, transmission, distribution, and their system operator; and
 - monitors energy market conditions by tariff review, licensing, approval of power purchase, dispute settlement and fulfilling its mandate in order to counterbalance each other, to ensure maximum interests of the people and the country.
- **Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).** The EGAT is responsible for the following:
 - electric power generation;
 - operation and transmission nationally;
 - engaging in energy-related services businesses and expanding business and investment in electricity and other energy-related businesses; and
 - selling to MEA and PEA, a number of direct consumers prescribed by law, and neighbouring countries.
- **Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA).** The MEA is responsible for the generation, procurement, distribution, and sale of electricity to the public, business, and industrial sectors in the Bangkok metropolitan area and the provinces of Nonthaburi and Samutprakan.
- **Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA).** The PEA is responsible for the generation, procurement, distribution, and sale of electricity to the public, business, and industrial sectors in 74 provinces with the exception of Bangkok, Nonthaburi and Samutprakan.

Electricity companies

3. What are the main companies involved in electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply?

Generation

The main electricity generating companies are:

- **Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).** EGAT generates, transmits and sells electric energy to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) which distribute and sell electricity to customers.
- **Electricity Generating Public Company Limited (EGCO).** This is involved in the private electricity generation business.

- **Ratchaburi Electricity Generating Holding Public Company Limited.** This is involved in the private electricity generation business.
- **Other independent power producers.** This includes small power producers owning power plants.

Private sector investment in the generation business is actively promoted by the government through bid solicitations for power purchase from large-scale independent power producers (IPPs) and small power producers (SPPs). IPPs and SPPs are regulated by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC).

Transmission

The EGAT is the sole operator of the electricity transmission system in Thailand.

Distribution

The main distribution companies are the:

- MEA, which is responsible for distributing electricity in the Bangkok metropolitan area and the provinces of Nonthaburi and Samutprakan.
- PEA, which distributes electricity outside of the Bangkok metropolitan area, Nonthaburi and Samutprakan.

Supply

The Thai electricity supply industry is based on a state-owned enhanced single-buyer scheme. EGAT is the single buyer of bulk electricity, under terms and regulations set by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) to ensure the best interests of public consumers, energy resource optimisation, and fairness to all. It sells electricity to:

- MEA for the Bangkok metropolitan area and the provinces of Nonthaburi and Samutprakan.
- PEA for the remaining provinces.
- A number of direct customers prescribed by law.
- Neighbouring countries.

Unbundling requirements

EGAT is responsible for generation and transmission, whereas the MEA and PEA are responsible for the distribution of electricity throughout the country.

Foreign ownership

4. Are there any restrictions concerning the foreign ownership of electricity companies or assets?

Under Thai law, if a company has 50% or more of its capital owned by Thai shareholders (individual or legal entity), it is considered to be a Thai company. In contrast, if 50% or more of the capital is owned by foreigners, such company will be considered as a foreign company and is subject to certain legal restrictions under the Foreign Business Act (FBA). Generally, the FBA governs foreign business investment in Thailand.

The FBA classifies 43 types of business which are restricted for investment by foreigners, listed under its Annexes 1, 2 or 3 as follows:

- **Annex 1.** Businesses in Annex 1 are closed to foreign investment.
- **Annex 2.** Non-Thai companies are prohibited from carrying on activities in Annex 2, unless permission is obtained from the Minister of Commerce with the approval of the Cabinet.
- **Annex 3.** Activities in Annex 3 may be conducted by a foreign majority-owned Thai company if a licence from the Commercial Registration Department with an approval from the Foreign Business Operations Committee is obtained.

However, there are two common exceptions to the above stated rules:

- If a majority foreign owned company obtains an exemption from the above stated rule from the Board of Investment (BOI) or the Industrial Estates Authority of Thailand (IEAT).
- If a majority foreign owned company is directly and ultimately owned by an entity which is majority owned and managed by US nationals. In that case, the Thai entity could invoke the coverage of the US-Thailand Treaty of Amity and is then entitled to a certificate under the FBA.

Foreigners who obtain BOI approval to engage in the businesses in Annexes 2 or 3 must apply for a certificate from the Foreign Business Division. If BOI approval is granted, a foreign business certificate will be granted. For more information, see www.boi.go.th.

The operation of electricity generating business and sale to a third party is considered manufacturing which is not subject to the restrictions under the FBA.

A foreign shareholder can therefore hold up to 100% of the shares in a company without having to obtain any approval under the FBA. However, a non-Thai company cannot own land under the Land Code. Therefore, a majority foreign owned company must apply for BOI Promotion Certificate from the BOI for the right to own land used in the project. The eligible companies must have all relevant government approvals (such as an electricity generating licence, factory licence and must have signed a power purchase agreement and so on) before the BOI grants investment promotion.

Insolvency

5. Are there any special insolvency regimes that apply to companies operating in this sector?

There are no special insolvency regimes which apply to companies operating in the electricity sector.

Import and export of electricity

6. To what extent is electricity imported and/or exported?

EGAT imported 26,505.61 GWh of electricity in 2018 and exported 588.19 GWh. As total net energy generation for 2018 was 191,377.73 GWh, imported electricity was around 13.85% of Thailand's total.

Electricity generation and renewable energy

Sources of electricity generation

7. What are the main sources of electricity generation?

The sources of EGAT's electricity generation by fuel for 2018 are as follows:

Natural gas: 60.42%.

Coal and lignite: 17.73%.

Imports: 13.85%.

Renewable Energy: 7.68%.

Fuel oil, palm oil and diesel: 0.21%.

Other: 0.11%.

8. Are there any government policies, targets or incentives in place to encourage the use of renewable or low carbon energy?

Government policies/incentives

The PDP2018 focuses on the increase in use of renewable energy and reduction of reliance on natural gas.

Under this policy, by 2037, 35% of electrical energy production will be derived from sources other than fossil fuels, including hydropower (9%), renewable energy (20%), and energy conservation (6%). The PDP2018 aims to reduce the electricity produced from coal to 12% and to reduce carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) under the COP21 agreement to 283 kgCO₂ / kWh (or 103,845,000 tonnes) by 2037.

The government is currently revising its alternative energy development plan (AEDP2015) in order to be in line with the PDP2018.

In October 2014, the Thai Government adopted a new feed-in tariff (FiT), which replaced the former adder programme. The new FiT will be granted for 20 years, except for power systems fuelled by landfill gas (which will receive support for ten years only). There are varying FiT rates depending on the power plant size and fuel type plant size and varying bonuses are granted for certain systems.

In May 2019, the ERC announced the Regulation governing Purchase of Power from Solar Rooftop Power Generation for Public Sector and the Notification governing Purchase of Power from Solar Rooftop Power Generation for Public Sector Household User Type.

Renewable energy targets

The target under the PDP2018 for the total capacity of renewable energy is 20,766 MW. The total current capacity of renewable energy is 910,085 MW, with a 2037 target of 28,004 MW. This is a breakdown of the PDP2018 targets:

- **Municipal solid waste.** Current capacity of 325 MW, target capacity of 828 MW by 2037.
- **Biomass.** Current capacity of 2,008 MW, target capacity of 4,690 MW by 2037.
- **Biogas.** Current capacity of 366 MW, target capacity of 928 MW by 2037.
- **Hydropower.** Current capacity of 2,918 MW, target capacity of 2,918 by 2037.
- **Wind.** Current capacity of 1,488 MW, target capacity of 2,989 MW by 2037.
- **Solar.** Current capacity of 2,827 MW, target capacity of 12,739 MW by 2037.

See box, [Common forms of renewable energy](#).

9. What are the main obstacles to the development of renewable energy?

There are a number of technical and legal hurdles to overcome with respect to the development of renewable energy.

The first obstacle revolves around intermittency. Some renewable sources, most notably solar and wind power, can only produce electricity when weather conditions permit. Without sufficient baseload sources of energy, an overreliance on intermittent electricity generating sources may result in rolling blackouts. Technological advances with respect to energy storage (such as through more efficient batteries or pumped storage hydroelectricity) have the potential to reduce the impact of intermittency. The Ministry of Energy has taken the initiative to address this concern by instituting new firm or semi-firm capacity requirements in power purchase agreements (PPAs) with small power producers or very small power producers. The commitments in these PPAs essentially require the power producer to commit to certain specific feed-in targets.

10. Are there any plans to build new nuclear power stations?

There is no plan to build nuclear power stations in the PDP2018.

Authorisation and operating requirements

11. What are the authorisation requirements to construct electricity generation plants?

The main authorisations required to construct and eventually operate an electricity generation plant generally include:

- A building construction permit.
- A factory operation licence.
- An electricity generating licence.
- A controlled energy production licence.

While not a strict requirement, the Board of Investment (BOI) currently promotes the generation of electricity by certain fuel sources, which is accompanied by a number of tax and non-tax incentives. Operators of electricity generating facilities will typically obtain an investment promotion certificate from the BOI.

There will generally also be a number of additional authorisations, permits and licences which the operator will need to obtain, depending on the specific nature of the project (that is, the location, the type of fuel used in electricity generation and so on).

12. Are there any requirements to ensure new power stations are ready for carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, or requiring a plant to retrofit CCS technology once this is ready?

There are no regulations or requirements concerning carbon capture and storage technology yet.

13. What are the authorisation and main ongoing requirements to operate electricity generation plants?

Before beginning operations, the licensee must report its scheduled commercial operation date and submit a notification to the local office.

- An electricity generation licence must be obtained for an electricity generation plant to operate. This must be submitted to the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) if the plant produces 1,000 volt amps (kVA) or more.
- Wind turbines require an energy generation licence from the ERC and must follow Comprehensive Plan regulations and ERC regulations regarding operations. Comprehensive Plan regulations are issued in line with the Comprehensive Plan of the relevant city by the local department.
- For activities not requiring an energy generation licence, the applicant must submit a single line diagram of the system layout, certified by an engineer according to the relevant laws, showing:
 - the power generation system;
 - security or protection; and
 - energy control systems.
- All electricity generation plants must obtain a factory operation licence from the ERC with the following exceptions:
 - energy production through rooftop solar photovoltaic installation at a maximum production of 1,000 kWh;
 - wind farm power plant; and
 - hydropower energy production.

If the plant is on an industrial estate, it must obtain a permit to use the land and perform industrial activities. The relevant parties must also notify the appropriate authorities at the Department of Industrial Works within 15 days from commencing operations.

14. What requirements are there concerning connection of generation to the transmission grid?

Connection to the transmission grid requires the execution of a power purchase agreement (PPA) with the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA), the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) or the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT). The specific requirements concerning grid connectivity and metering, are detailed in the PPA. Grid connectivity is also subject to the regulations of the MEA and PEA regarding safety standards, equipment, etc.

15. What requirements are there concerning the decommissioning of a generation plant at the end of its period of operation?

The ERC can prescribe procedures and conditions when a licensee wishes to cease operations (*section 59, Energy Industry Act B.E. 2550 (2007)*). Currently, there are no specific general guidelines which outline decommissioning obligations on independent electricity generators.

Electricity transmission

Authorisation and operating requirements

16. What are the authorisation requirements to construct electricity transmission networks?

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is responsible for electric power transmission, and is responsible for all of Thailand by transmitting electricity to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the

Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA), a number of direct customers prescribed by law, and neighbouring countries. It owns and operates the national transmission network which includes transmission lines and substations of various high voltage levels which cover all the country.

All construction of transmission networks is the responsibility of EGAT. The Energy Industry Act B.E. 2550 (2007) theoretically permits other applicants to obtain an electricity transmission licence, though the EGAT is the only entity which has been awarded this license.

17. What are the authorisation and main ongoing requirements to operate electricity transmission networks?

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is the sole entity authorised to operate electricity transmission networks in Thailand. The ERC has devised an electricity transmission system licence (but no private parties have obtained the licence yet).

Transmission charges

18. How are the charges and conditions for the transmission of electricity regulated?

The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) is authorised to regulate the transmission of electricity in Thailand. In practice, however, the EGAT is the sole entity authorised to operate electricity transmission networks, and it is therefore internally regulated.

System balancing

19. How is electricity supply and demand balanced?

Generally speaking, Thailand's current approach to managing supply and demand has been through centralised planning at the ministerial level. The Ministry of Energy (and particularly the Energy Planning and Policy Office)

takes the lead in forecasting future demand. The public utilities of the EGAT, the MEA and the PEA, in coordination with the Ministry of Energy, devise strategies to increase Thailand's installed capacity to meet its anticipated needs.

Electricity distribution

Authorisation and operating requirements

20. What are the authorisation requirements to construct electricity distribution systems?

The principal distributors of electricity in Thailand are the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA). However, private operators can obtain electricity distribution licenses from the ERC. In support of the application to the ERC for an electricity distribution license, an applicant must submit:

A copy of its contract on electricity distribution industry operations, as well as copies of power purchase agreements with customers.

A plan on distribution or acquisition of electricity with details on such distribution or acquisition.

Number of power consumers, KWh consumed by each consumer per month, power demand and maximum power demand per month and KWh sales.

21. What are the authorisation and the main ongoing requirements to operate electricity distribution systems?

The operator of an electricity distribution system must obtain the electricity distribution licence (see [Question 20](#)). Operators are subject to a number of ongoing obligations, outlined in regulations promulgated by the Energy Regulatory Commission and other relevant government bodies.

Distribution charges

22. How are the charges and conditions for the distribution of electricity regulated?

The Energy Industry Act B.E. 2550 (2007) permits the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) to regulate to protect electricity consumers. The ERC has adopted dozens of regulations aimed at ensuring consumer protection in the electricity market, many of which relate to the maintenance and operation of the Power Development Fund.

Electricity supply

Authorisation and operating requirements

23. What are the authorisation and the main ongoing requirements to supply electricity to end consumers?

Distribution in Thailand includes the supply of electricity to end consumers (see [Question 20 to 22](#)).

Trading between generators and suppliers

24. How is electricity traded between generators and suppliers?

Private sector electricity generators will typically sell their electricity to the EGAT, the Metropolitan Electricity Authority or the Provincial Electricity Authority under power purchase agreements. The terms and conditions on the purchase price, feed-in tariff, and other obligations regarding the sale of electricity will be outlined therein. This may include firm or semi-firm capacity commitments.

25. How is electricity trading (between generators and suppliers) regulated?

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) is the principal buyer of bulk electricity, selling to the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA), a number of direct consumers prescribed by law, and neighbouring countries. The MEA and PEA also buy electricity directly from independent power producers and small power producers. Private sector electricity generators must generally sell their produced electricity to the EGAT, MEA or PEA (under a power purchase agreement). The terms and conditions on this trading will be outlined in the power purchase agreement.

Electricity price and conditions of sale

26. How is the price for electricity and conditions of sale regulated at the consumer and wholesale level?

Consumer

The primary distributors of electricity in Thailand are the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA), both of which are government utilities. As such, consumer protection regulation against these government authorities does not play a significant role.

The Energy Regulatory Commission regulates consumer protection primarily through the maintenance of the Power Development Fund (PDF). The PDF is funded by mandatory contributions of licensees operating in the energy industry, such as independent power producers and small power producers. Disbursements from the PDF can occur when there is a natural disaster, or when electricity generators or distributors overcharge consumers.

Wholesale

Wholesale prices between private producers and government utilities are primarily fixed by the terms of the power purchase agreements (PPAs). The PPAs used by the EGAT, the MEA and the PEA are standard form agreements signed at the commencement of a power project and are generally non-negotiable.

Statutory powers

27. Do companies involved in the generation, transmission, distribution or supply of electricity have any statutory powers to undertake work (for example, compulsory purchase powers or street works powers) or street works powers)?

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand Act, B.E. 2511 (1968) grants the EGAT broad authority to undertake works, including expropriating private property for the purpose of constructing hydroelectricity facilities, thermal power plants, and nuclear power plants. The EGAT is also empowered to construct transmission lines, demolish or destroy obstacles in the path of transmission lines, and expropriate private property (if needed to carry any of these out).

The Energy Industry Act, B.E. 2550 (2007), grants the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) the right to approve and regulate the expropriation of (or the temporary licence to use) private property for licensees, such as independent and small power producers.

Tax issues

28. What are the main tax issues arising on electricity generation, distribution, transmission and supply?

Electricity producers are eligible for investment promotion from Thailand's Board of Investment (BOI). Investment promotion entails several tax and non-tax incentives. The tax incentives include a corporate income tax holiday of six or eight years, depending on the type of fuel used in electricity generation. The tax incentives will also include a reduction or exemption on payment of import duties for new equipment.

Insurance

29. Are there any insurance requirements from the regulatory authority?

Electricity producers must contribute to the Power Development Fund (PDF), which is set up to:

- Support affected communities.
- Promote the use of renewable energy.
- Create fairness to consumers.

The specific regulations relating to the PDF are found in the Regulation on Procurement of the Power Development Fund for Development or Rehabilitation of Localities Affected by Power Plant Operation B.E. 2555 (2012), as well as other regulations relating to consumer protection promulgated by the Energy Regulatory Commission. Other than the PDF, there are no mandatory private insurance schemes specifically for producers imposed by law or regulation.

Reform

30. What reform proposals are there for the regulation of the electricity sector?

The cabinet approved the new PDP2018 on 30 April 2019. The PDP2018 was updated to reflect current installed capacity and adjustments to its forecasts for the period of 20 years consisting of the demand for electricity from the electricity utilities (that is, EGAT, MEA and PEA) and the demand for electricity from the Independent Power Supply. After the PDP2018 becomes effective, the four other plans will be prepared and implemented, namely, the Oil Management Plan, the Natural Gas Supply Plan, the Energy Efficiency Development Plan (EEDP) and the Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP).

The Thai Government is pushing ahead with the development of renewables, but is mindful of the need to ensure baseload electricity generating capacity is not sacrificed.

The Thai Government is actively seeking new policy initiatives to allow households to generate and store electricity, and then sell excess electricity back to the grid. Therefore, in May 2019, the ERC announced the Regulation governing Purchase of Power from Solar Rooftop Power Generation for Public Sector and the Notification governing Purchase of Power from Solar Rooftop Power Generation for Public Sector Household User Type.

Under this solar program, the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) and the Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) will buy solar power from private household users, up to a maximum national maximum of 100 megawatts, at THB1.68 per kWh. The development of pilot smart cities (including a proposed smart city development in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport at the new Bang Sue train station in Bangkok) are being considered to evaluate the potential of extrapolating this structure nationwide.

With respect to conventional sources of energy (as Thailand's domestic gas reserves will likely dry up in the next ten to 20 years) liquefied natural gas (LNG) will play an important role in ensuring mid-term electricity security. PTTLNG, the subsidiary of the state-owned PTT Plc, is in the process of building and expanding several new and existing LNG receiving terminals.

Overall, the Ministry of Energy is looking for ways to increase private participation in the electricity generating sector. Traditionally, Thai regulators have taken a top-down approach to centrally planning energy supply and consumption. This is gradually being replaced by a model where the private sector leads development and innovation while the regulators play a facilitation role.

Contributor profile

Supasit Boonsanong, Partner

Tilleke & Gibbins

T +66 2056 5591

F +66 2056 5678

E supasit.b@tilleke.com

W www.tilleke.com

Professional qualifications. Attorney-at-law, Thailand

Areas of practice. Energy and infrastructure; banking and finance; commercial transactions and M&A.

Non-professional qualifications. LLM, Centre for Petroleum Law and Mineral Studies, University of Dundee, UK; LLB, Chulalongkorn University

Recent transactions

- Advised project shareholders from Thailand and South Korea on cross-border project development and project financing for design, development, construction, operation and maintenance of a major "greenfield" 65 MW hydroelectric plant in Laos.
- Advised a Thai-listed electricity distribution company in connection with its proposed investment in a rooftop solar company.
- Advised a Thai small power producer (SPP) on the development and financing of a major gas-fired, combined-cycle power plant in Thailand, including advice on structuring the EPC contract and drafting all other project agreements.

Languages. English, Japanese, French

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