

Launching of Thailand's First Inflation Linked Bond

20th – 25th June 2011

Thailand first's ILB

London – UK, SG, HK

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Public Debt Management Office, Ministry of Finance - Thailand

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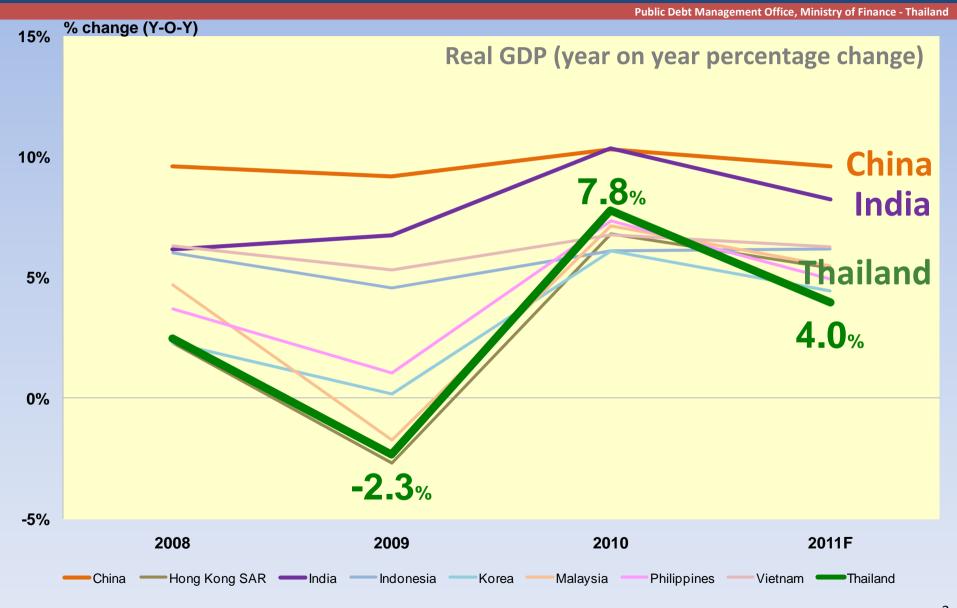
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Thailand's stimulus package in 2009 led to a strong rebound in economic growth



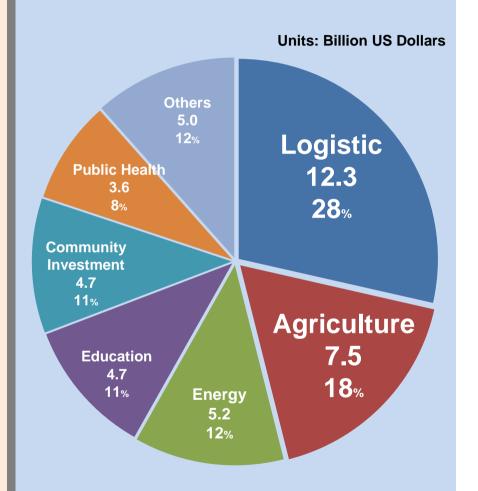
Biggest Stimulus Package in the Region (TKK* 2012 plan)

Economy	Stimulus Package as share of 2009 GDP (%)			
China, People's Rep. of	1.2			
Hong Kong	1.4			
India	1.6			
Indonesia	1.3			
Korea, Rep. of	2.5			
Malaysia	2.6			
Philippines	4.1			
Singapore	5.9			
Taipei, China	2.1			
Thailand	6.4			

Source: Oxford Economics, 2009 "Asian Emerging Fiscal Policy. A limit Boost, but China could yet do more", Emerging Market Weekly, 16 March

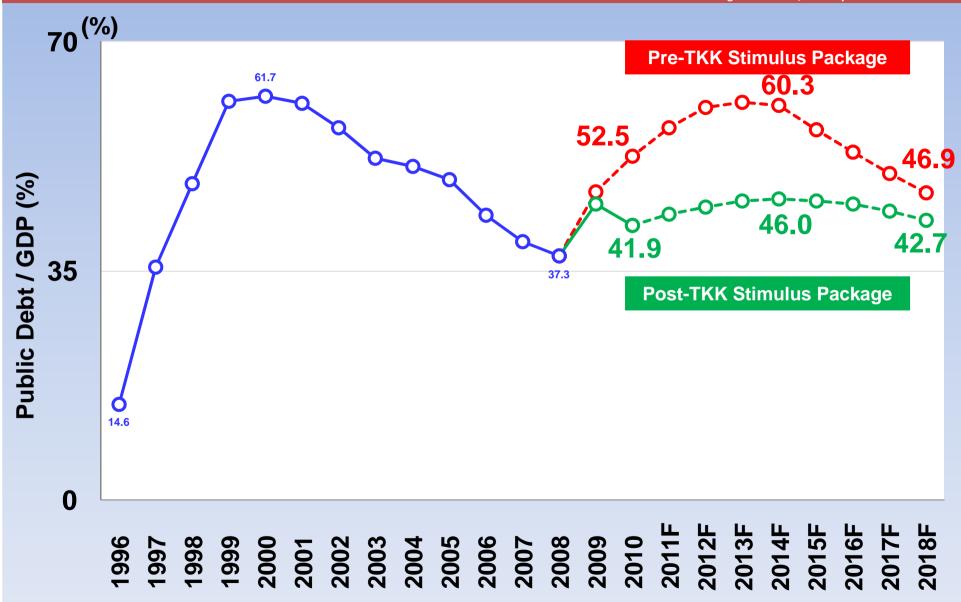
TKK* 2012: US Dollar 43 Billion

(By Sector)



^{*} Thai Khem Khaeng (TKK) scheme is a stimulus package initiated to support economic recovery and to help strengthen the country's medium-term economic competitiveness.

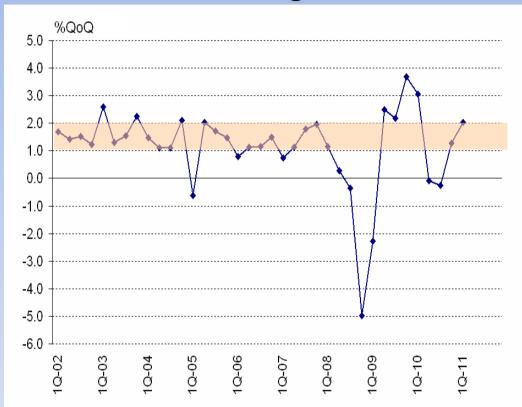
Effective Fiscal and Debt Management Lead to LOWER Public Debt to GDP in the Long Run



Macroeconomics Indicators

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GDP: back on growth trend



Positive signs in Q1/2011

World economic recovery + expanding domestic demand resulted in

- higher export
- expansion in tourism
- increasing private investment
- higher farm income
- lower unemployment rate

Source: NESDB May 23, 2011

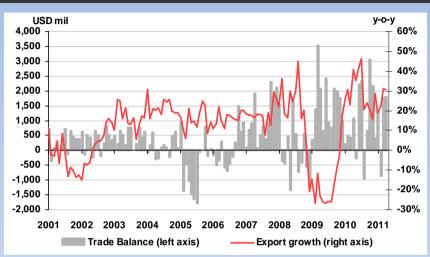
Economic management for 2011

- (1) Maintaining stability and increasing level of income
- (2) Monitoring prices of commodities
- (3) Enhancing competitiveness of Thai economy
- (4) Accelerating a regional cooperation in trade and transportation

Macroeconomics Indicators

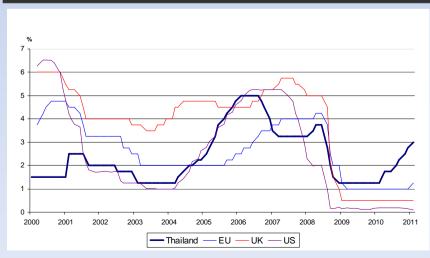
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Strong External Balance and Export



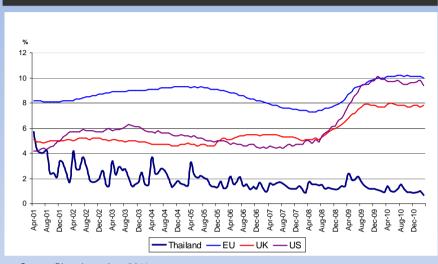
Source: Bloomberg, April 2011

Historical Policy Rates



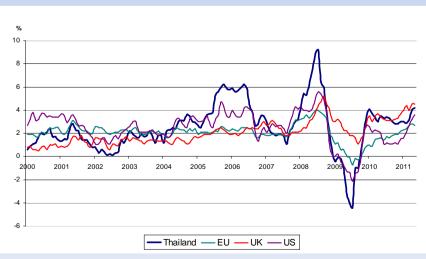
Source: Bloomberg, June 2011

Low Unemployment Rate



Source: Bloomberg, June 2011

YoY Inflation Historical Trend



Source: Bloomberg, June 2011

Consensus: Thailand's fundamentals remain sound and improving

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Moody's Thailand Analysis*

Thailand's Baa1 LT Local currency rating reflects medium economic and institutional strength

- International reserves build up
- Steady repayment of external debt
- External debt reduction
- Export competitiveness
- Track record of fiscal restraint
- Stronger external indicators than the median values of Baa peers and many A-rated countries

S&P's Thailand Analysis**

LT Local currency affirmed at 'A-' with stable rating outlook

- Thailand is a significant net external creditor
- Prudent fiscal management
- Foreign-exchange reserves are likely to exceed USD 170 billion
- Government indebtedness is modest (less than 23% of GDP at end of 2010)
- Interest burden is kept at only5.3% of government revenue

Fitch's Thailand Analysis***

Revised LT Local currency IDR up from negative outlook to stable and affirmed rating at 'A-'

- External finances 'exceptionally strong' compared to BBB Median
- Capability for external debt repayment and servicing exceeds BBB group
- Quicker than expected fiscal stablisation from stimulus programmes

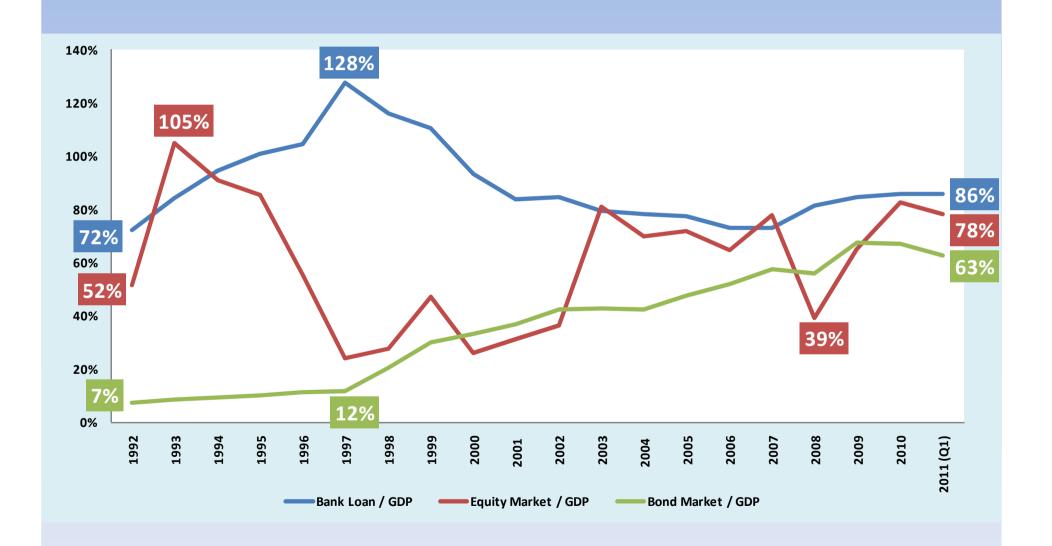
Remarks: * Moody's Thailand Credit Opinion, March 2011

** S&P's Thailand Report, January 2011

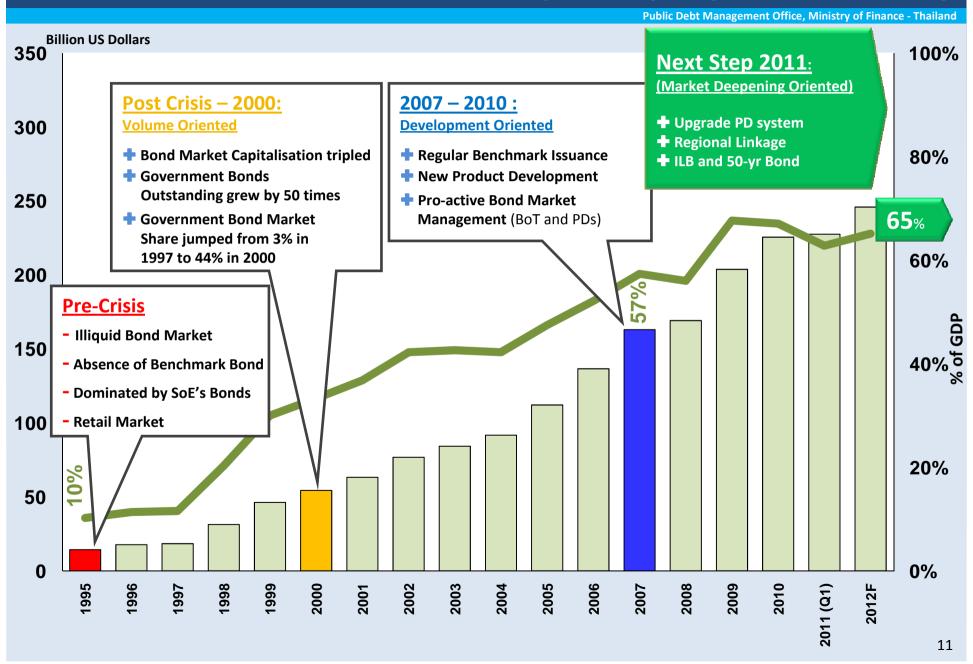
*** Fitch's Thailand Report, May 2011

Thai Bond Market

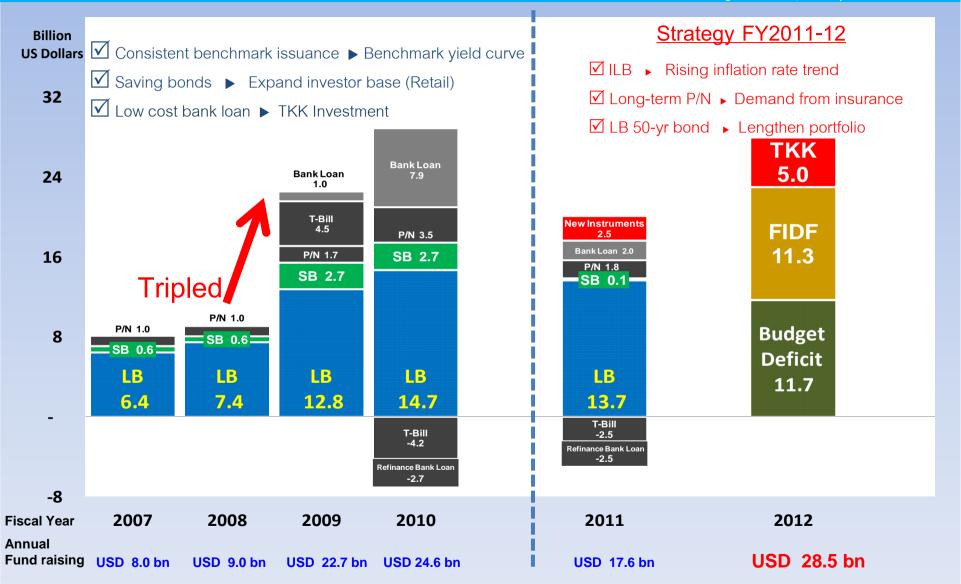
Thailand's Bond Market has Grown Strongly for More Than a Decade



The Thai Bond Market has Developed Rapidly and Efficiently



Deep and liquid domestic bond market allows government to meet funding requirements (tripled as a result of stimulus measures)



2007 - 2011

Innovation of Gov't Debt Securities

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2007-10

30-yr Loan Bond	• Lengthen average-time-to-maturity - New Issuing Debt → 6 yrs to 10 yrs - Government Debt Portfolio → 5.7 yrs to 6.3 yrs			
Floating Rate Bond	 Increase floating debt ratio (5% to 13%) Promote BIBOR 			
Step-up Saving Bond	 Increase investor base – Retail investors Low interest burden at the initial periods of bond 			
Fixed Promissory Note	Increase investor base – Insurance / Long-term investors Non-Benchmark maturity			

2011

50-yr Loan Bond	 Combat low interest rate + Lengthen average time-to-maturity 4th country in the world (1st: UK 2nd: France 3rd: China) 		
Inflation Linked Bond (ILB)	 Strong anti-inflationary signal Deepen the Development of the Bond market 1st country in Emerging Asian Economies 		
Saving Bond - ATM	 Enhance liquidity of saving bond To be launched : Sep 2011 		

Keep Our Word to get Investor Confidence for the Plan

Firm Committed Supply of Benchmark Bond Regardless of Budget uncertainty



Higher government funding due to the Stimulus Package I and II ~ +270,000

MB

Total Funding increase from:

424,691 MB to 696,252 MB (+64%) 400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000



FY2010

Lower Borrowing from Economic Recovery

~ 105,000 MB

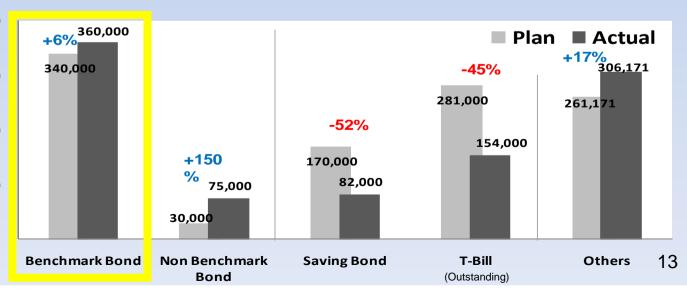
Total Funding decrease from: 801,171 MB to 696,171 MB (-13%)

400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000



Equilibrium of Thailand Bond Market

- Issuers
- Credit Rating
- Investors

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Issuers

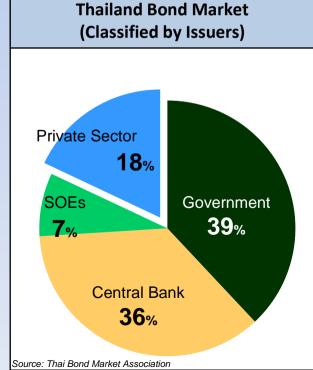
• 82 percent of Thailand's debt securities were issued by Government, Central bank and State-owned Enterprises

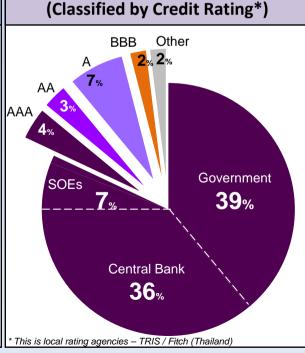
Credit Rating

 98 percent of Thailand's debt securities are classified as Investment Grade by local rating agencies

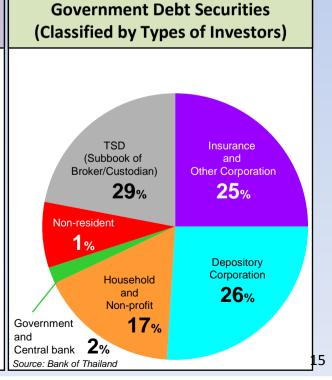
Investors

• Thailand's government debt securities are held by a wide group of investor types



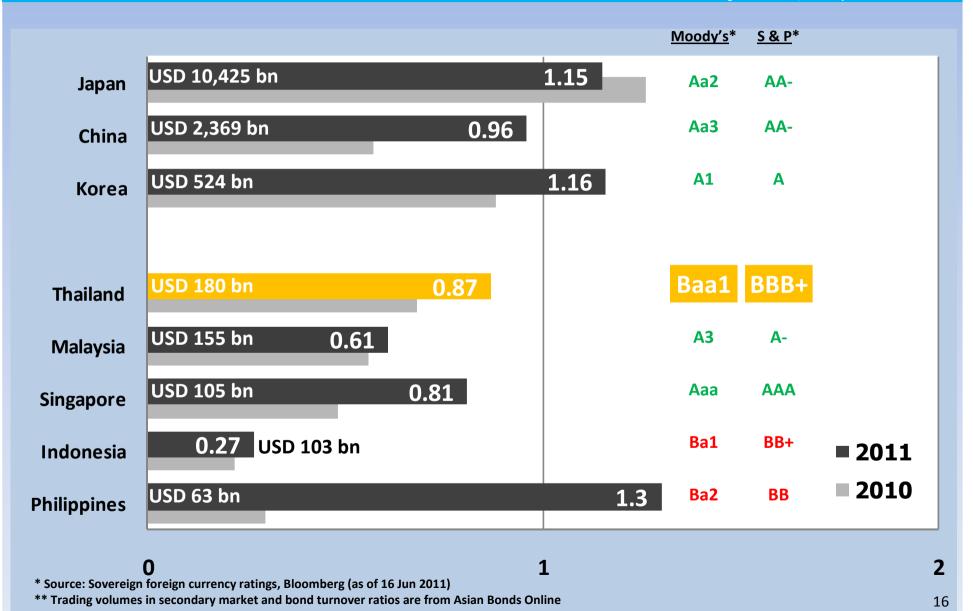


Thailand Bond Market



Bond Market Liquidity in Secondary Market

Selected ASEAN+3 Government Bond Turnover Ratio



Key Success Indicators

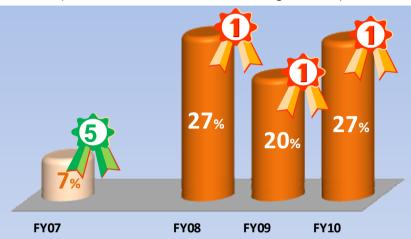
1. Trading Volume

3. Demand Concentration 4. Auction Price

2. Turnover Ratio

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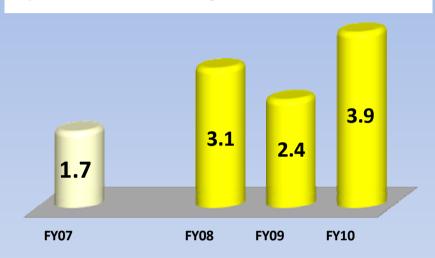
5 yr Benchmark Bond: Highest Secondary Trading Volume (accounted for ¼ of total trading volume)



Top 10 Gov't Bond Series - Accounted for 84% of all Gov't Bond trading in Secondary Trading Volume



5 yr Benchmark Bond : Higher Turnover Ratio



Well developed Benchmark Bond pays off: Even with greater size of issuance, the cost of funding is still at market rate



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ILB Features

Indicative Terms & Conditions				
Format	Capital Indexed Bond (similar to Canadian model) with floor			
Currency	Thai Baht			
Tenor	10 years			
Programme Size	Up to THB 40 billion (USD 1.3 billion equiv.)			
Interest Payment	Every 6 months			
Index	Headline CPI			
Indexation Lag	3 months			
Index Ratio	CPI _t / CPI ₀ (TBMA's calculation)			
Expected Real Yield	[•]			
Repayment Method	Bullet			
Expected Timing	Following Thai election in early July 2011			

Calculation

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Interest Paid (semi-annually)

$$= \frac{\text{Actual}}{365} \times \text{C} \times \text{Index Ratio} \times \text{Principal}$$

Inflation-adjusted component on Principal (at Maturity)

= (Index Ratio - 1)xPrincipal

where

CPI_{M-2}

$$Index ratio = \frac{CPI_{Ref}}{CPI_{Issue}}$$

$$CPI_{Issue}$$
, $CPI_{Ref} = CPI_{M-3} + \left\{ \frac{D-1}{TD} \times (CPI_{M-2} - CPI_{M-3}) \right\}$

Date Interpolation Factor

C = Coupon Rate (which is equal to Real Rate for ILB)

CPI_{Ref} = Referred Headline CPI @ Interest Payment Date

3-month lag time (International ILB Standard Compliance Purpose)

Each Referred Headline CPI has a

CPI_{Issue} = Referred Headline CPI @ Bond Issuance Date

= Headline CPI @ 2 months prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date

CPI_{M-3} = Headline CPI @ 3 months prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date

D = Date of Interest Payment

TD = Number of Days in the Interest Payment Month

Example Thailand's ILB issued on January 1, 2011 (CPI @ October 2010 = 100 and CPI @ April 2011 = 103)

Calculate Index Ratio on the first interest payment date, July 1, 2011:

when $CPI_{Issue} = 100$ (calculated from CPI @ October 2010)

 CPI_{pos} on July 1, 2011 = 103 (calculated from CPI @ April 2011)

from the formula $Index Ratio = \frac{CPI_{Ref}}{CPI_{Issue}}$

$$= \frac{103}{100}$$
 CPI_{Issue}

= 1.03

Hence, Index Ratio on July 1, 2011 = 1.03

Comparison of Global ILB Bond Structures

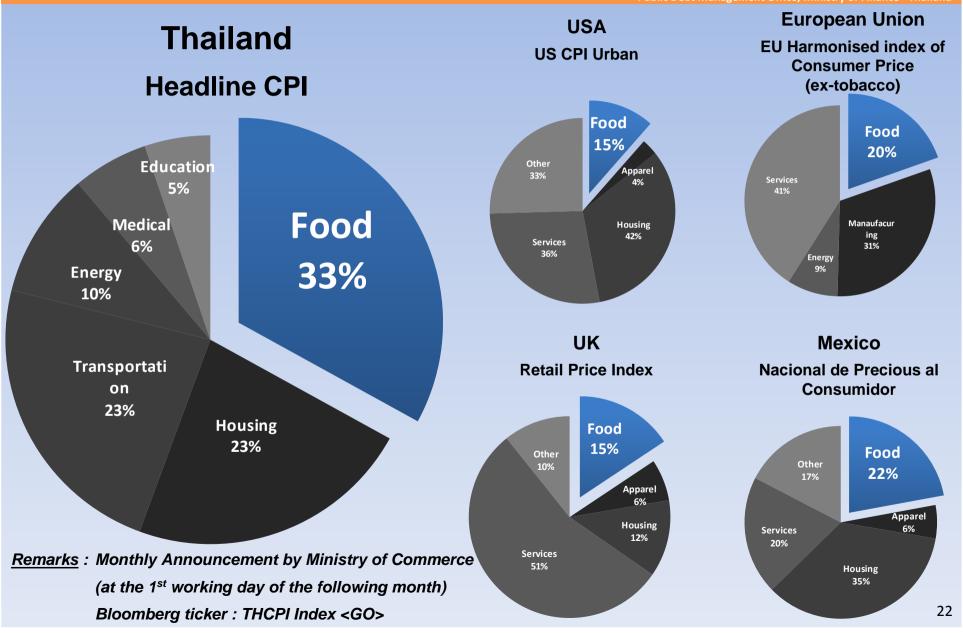
- Thailand's Inaugural ILB issued by MOF will conform with international ILB standards and conventions. This allows investors to compare valuations more easily (UK recently shifted the majority of supply into 3mth lag index-linked gilts).
- Inflation floors offer advantage for investors in times of deflation. Thai ILB approach to inflation floor conforms with international standards.

	Thailand MOF ILB	CANi	UK Inflation- Linked Gilts	U.S. TIPS)	OATi	OAT€i
Reference Index	Thai Headline CPI (monthly)	Canada CPI (monthly)	RPI (monthly)	CPI-U (monthly)	INSEE ex-tobacco (monthly)	EMU HICP ex-tobacco (monthly)
Coupon Frequency and Fixing Method	Semi-annual (post- determined)	Semi-annual (post- determined)	Semi-annual (post- determined)	Semi-annual (post- determined)	Annual (Post- determined)	Annual (Post- determined)
Principal Indexation	Daily with a 3 month lag	Daily with a 3 month lag	RPI with a 3 month lag*	Daily with a 3 month lag	Daily with a 3 month lag	Daily with a 3 month lag
Principal Repayment	Minimum at par	Minimum at par	No minimum	Minimum at par	Minimum at par	Minimum at par

^{*} Since 2008

Reference Index

Reflects the changes in local consumer purchasing patterns



Next Step: Enhance ILB liquidity

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Continuing Issuance

- **✓** Develop regular Annual Auction plan (auction every quarter or 6 times a year)
- ▼ Top-up the existing tenor to enhance more liquidity
- ✓ Issue other Benchmark tenors (3-, 5- and 7-year ILBs)
- **✓** Develop Benchmark Real Rate Yield Curve

PD's sponsibility

- **✓** Maintain portion of successful bid in ILB primary market
- ✓ Maintain portion of ILB trading in secondary market
- **✓** Provide firm bid/ask spreads in secondary market

Private sector's participation

- **✓** Encourage SOEs and private sector to issue ILBs
- ✓ Cooperate with mutual funds to issue the ILB-related funds
- **✓** Allow dealers to develop inflation-related products (e.g. Inflation Derivative)