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Table code	TFIIC_TXN_DB_106
Title	Domestic debt securities holdings classified issuers by sector, instrument type, remaining maturity and holder sector (at market value)
Frequency ,Lag time and Release schedule	Frequency : Monthly Lag time : 40 days Release schedule : Preliminary: Day 10th Actual: Revision is made when updated data become available and published in the next release schedule.
Scope of the data	Debt securities in (1) port accounts, (2) client accounts under the care of custodians or brokers or (3) scrip holdings registered with registrars
Accounting Conventions	Shows outstanding amount of debt securities that are still remaining at the end of specified period. The outstanding amount is recorded at market value.
Definition	Debt security is a security that is issued by a government or corporation in exchange for money and entitles the holder to receive interest payments and, at maturity, the principal. In general, debt securities are less risky than stocks.
Classifications	<p><u>General classifications</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Market</u> comprises of domestic and international. Domestic market refers to the market that locates within Thailand's territory, otherwise is international markets. 2. <u>Remaining maturity</u> is the period from the reference date until the final contractually schedule payment. It comprises three categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Short-term refers to debt securities that mature in one year or less 1.2 Medium-term refers to debt securities that mature longer than one year and up to and including five years 1.3 Long-term refers to debt securities that mature longer than five years <p><u>Involved party classifications</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Residency</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Residents comprise all institutional units that have a center of economic interest within the economic territory on significant scale with a period of at least 1 year. Exceptions include government officials working in embassies, military bases, foreign students a patients, etc. Residents also include the following entities when they satisfy the above requirements: subsidiaries of foreign corporations, ancillary corporations whose majority shareholders are nonresidents, holding companies, and special purpose entities (SPEs). 1.2 Nonresidents are entities that do not satisfy the above requirements. 2. <u>Currencies comprise</u> Thai Baht and foreign currencies. 3. <u>Sector</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 General Government comprises <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 Central Government covering Ministries, Bureaus, Departments, Senatorial Offices, Courts,

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	<p>Schools, Hospitals, Social Security Fund, Workers' Compensation Fund, Nonprofit Institutions Serving Government (i.e., Sports Authority of Thailand, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Wastewater Management Authority, National Science Museum, Botanical Garden Organization, Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research, and Civil Aviation Training Center).</p> <p>3.1.2 Local Government covering Provincial Administration Organizations, Municipalities, County Administration Organizations, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), Pattaya City, Schools and Hospitals under BMA or other local administrations, Local Government Funds (e.g. Municipal Funds, Municipality Promotion Funds).</p> <p>3.2 Financial Corporations (FCs) include depository corporations, and other financial corporations, i.e. non-depository FCs:</p> <p>3.2.1 Central Bank or Bank of Thailand (BOT)</p> <p>3.2.2 Other Depository Corporations (ODCs) comprise Domestically registered commercial banks, branches of foreign banks, international banking facilities, finance companies, specialized banks, e.g. Government Savings bank, Government Housing Banks, Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, Export-Import Bank of Thailand, and etc., saving cooperatives (or thrift and credit cooperatives) and money market mutual funds</p> <p>3.2.3 Other Financial Corporations (OFCs) mean non-depository financial institutions and comprise : life insurance and insurance companies, pension funds including Government Pension Fund, other financial intermediaries covering mutual funds, asset management companies, Asset Management Corporation, leasing companies, securities companies, mutual fund management companies, licensed financial companies, credit card companies, personal finance companies</p> <p>3.3 Other Nonfinancial Corporations (ONFCs) comprise companies, private entities, private educational institutions and hospitals, organizations with legal-entity status or special establishment laws (e.g., joint ventures, buildings of shared ownership, international organizations headquartered in Thailand), government-owned corporations set up by specific laws, business units or companies owned by central government, or with central government holding shares by above 50 per cent, closed financial corporations still with legal-entity status, holding companies, non-saving cooperatives (e.g. consumer or fishery cooperatives), private funds owned by ONFCs and branches of foreign companies in Thailand.</p> <p>3.4 Households consist of small groups of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively, excluding household member who works or has economic activities in other countries.</p> <p>3.5 Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) is the sub-sector of Nonprofit institutions that provides nonmarket goods or services to households, except those controlled and mainly financed by government.</p>

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	<p><u>Debt Security type</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bond is a debt instrument issued by either the Ministry of Finance, government agencies or state enterprises to finance its operations by raising funds from investors and general public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government bond is the debt security age over one year. - State-owned enterprise bond refers to medium to long term debt securities that are issued by the state-own enterprise. - Bank of Thailand bond - The FIDF bonds are issued by the Financial Institution Development fund in order to finance the cost of financial system stabilization. 2. Treasury bill is the short-term government debt securities. 3. Debentures are securities that private corporations issued to borrow from investors. The corporation will pay interests at mutually agreed rate and period. The holder will get the principal as the securities mature. 4. Other debt securities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bill of Exchange (BE) is the short-term securities that the issuer will pay the amount stated on the BE to the holder at a specified time. - Promissory Note (PN) is the short-term debt securities that the issuer will pay the amount stated on the PN with interest with the bank guarantee or aval. Including Promissory note for debt restructuring is the short-term debt securities issued by the government direct to the commercial banks or specific banks. - Depository receipt shows the deposit with the bank. Maturities can be either short or long term. - Others are those that not defined in the above categories.
Source of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bank of Thailand 2. The Stock Exchange of Thailand 3. Custodians, brokers and registrars
Accessibility	Thailand Financial Instruments Information Center (TFIIC)'s website (www.tfiic.org)
Revision policy	Revision is made when updated data become available.
Remark	