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Table code	TFIIC_TXN_SMY_002
Title	New securities classified issuers by market, instrument type and sector (1993 – 2008)
Frequency ,Lag time and Release schedule	<p>Frequency : Monthly Lag time : 40 days Release schedule : Preliminary: Day 10th</p> <p>Actual: Revision is made when updated data become available and published in the next release schedule.</p>
Scope of the data	Both scrips and scripplesses, in the primary market, issued by residents in domestic and international markets, and also those issued by non-residents in domestic market.
Accounting Conventions	Shows outstanding amount of financial securities that are issued in the primary market of each month. The outstanding amount is recorded at par value.
Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>Equity security is a security that represents ownership in a corporation. In general, stocks are riskier than debt securities as they has a lower priority claim , in the event of liquidation. The advantage of holding the ownership is that the holders will enjoy the success of the company through the dividend and capital gain. However the holders have also a chance of receiving no dividend and capital loss.</p> <p>Derivative security is a financial security that the price depends on the underlying assets or indexes, i.e. common stocks, foreign exchanges, bonds, commodities, Stock Index, foreign exchange rate, interest rates, and etc.</p>
Classifications	<p>Market comprises of domestic and international. Domestic market refers to the market that locates within Thailand's territory, otherwise is international markets.</p> <p>Residency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Non-residents are entities that do not satisfy the above requirements. <p>Public and Private sectors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector comprises the general government government-owned corporations set up by specific laws, business units or companies owned by central government, or with central government holding shares by

Metadata

above 50 per cent, for both financial and non-financial corporations.

- 2. Private Sector** comprises households, 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), for both financial and non-financial corporations.

Security type

- 1. Public securities** are debt issued by the ministry of finance or other government agencies including public corporations for public policy purpose.

- 1.1 Government bond is the debt security age over one year.
- 1.2 State-owned enterprise bond refers to medium to long term debt securities that are issued by the state-own enterprise.
- 1.3 Bank of Thailand bond and the FIDF bond are issued by the Bank of Thailand and the Financial Institution Development fund, respectively. The latter is for financing the cost of financial system stabilization.
- 1.4 Special Organization bonds are those that not defined in the above categories mostly to finance the public policy activities such as investment or price subsidies e.g. the oil fund bond or DAD SPV's debenture.
- 1.5 Treasury bill is the short-term government debt securities.
- 1.6 Promissory note for debt restructuring is the short-term debt securities issued by the government direct to the commercial banks or specific banks.

2 Private securities

- 2.1 Debt securities are debt securities issued by private sector that under the SEC supervision. They comprise debentures, bills of exchange (BE), promissory note (PN), depository receipt, and others

2.2 Equity Securities

- 2.2.1 A common stock is representing equity ownership in a corporation. Typically, common stockholders have voting rights to elect the company's board of directors and receive dividends at the rate as agreed in the general meeting of shareholders. In the event of liquidation, common stockholders have rights to a company's assets only after bondholders, other debt holders, and preferred stockholders have been satisfied.
- 2.2.2 A Preferred stock is a security that shows ownership in a corporation and that gives the holder a claim prior to the claim of common stockholders on earnings and also generally on assets in the event of liquidation. Most preferred stock issues pay a fixed dividend set at the time of issuance and it can pay higher or lower than common stock.

2.3 Derivative Securities

- 2.3.1 A warrant is a security that gives holder an option to buy underlying securities at the stated date and price. The holder can choose not to exercise the option, if the price of security is lower than the warrant's exercise price. It is usually issued with the new common stock issuance.
- 2.3.2 Derivatives comprises derivative warrant, transferable subscription right, depository receipt and transferable custody receipt

Metadata	
Source of data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Bank of Thailand 2. The Stock Exchange of Thailand 3. The Securities and Exchange Commission Office 4. The Thai Bond Market Association
Accessibility	Thailand Financial Instruments Information Center (TFIIC)'s website (www.tfiic.org)
Revision policy	Revision is made when updated data become available.
Remark	