

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

Kingdom of Thailand (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	A-
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	A
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The ratings primarily reflect the country's economic base supported by the growth of its export industries, the stability of the banking system, a relatively sound fiscal position and a solid external balance. On the other hand, as a future decrease of the working-age population and higher labor cost stemming from a tighter labor supply-demand balance may put downward pressure on its economic growth in the future, policy responses including reform measures aimed at further industrial advancement will be needed. The economy picked up moderately in 2016 on increased public investment, a solid private consumption and a rise in the number of foreign tourists. As the government of interim Prime Minister Prayuth pushes ahead with structural reforms, the economy is expected to keep recovering moderately in 2017 on a pickup of exports brought by the recovery of the world economy. All these considered, JCR has affirmed its ratings with Stable outlook. A new draft constitution was approved in the national referendum in August 2016. A general election is scheduled to be held after the enactment of election-related bills. In addition to the future transition to civilian rule, JCR will keep watch on the future progress of the government's reform measures. On a separate note, JCR has retained the "A+" country ceiling for Thailand.
- (2) Thailand is a constitutional monarchy located between central Indochina and northern Malay Peninsula. It advanced full-fledged industrialization and formation of industrial clusters in the 1990's by capitalizing on the massive investments made by big businesses from Japan, Europe and the United States. Thailand is firmly integrated in the production and distribution networks of high-tech manufacturing industries in East Asia, such as automobile and electrical/electronics. Its goods and services exports to GDP ratio was high at 68.9% in 2016. It is also a popular destination of foreign tourists with their number hitting a record 32.6 million in 2016 due partly to the arrival of more Chinese tourists.
- (3) Thailand's fiscal position has been kept sound as the government has strictly abided by the stringent fiscal disciplinary framework defined in the Budget Procedures Act 1959. The FY2017 budget projects a fiscal deficit to widen to 3.7% of GDP due to the impact of a supplementary budget aimed to support the economy. While the public debt tended to grow in recent years due to persistent fiscal deficits partly attributable to supplementary budgets of which the majority is capital expenditure, its ratio to GDP remained comparatively low at 42.2% at the end of 2016. Meanwhile, the country's banking sector has remained sound. Commercial banks managed to keep their nonperforming loan ratio at 2.8% in gross terms (1.3% in net terms) in 2016, a slight deterioration from 2.3% (1.0%) in 2012. Their capital adequacy ratio was kept comparatively high at 17.4% (Tier I ratio at 14.1%) at the end of 2016.
- (4) The country's trade surplus substantially expanded in 2016 due mainly to reduced imports. This, coupled with a bigger services account surplus brought by increased travel revenue, produced a bigger current account surplus for two years in row. However, both trade and current account surpluses are projected to keep decreasing in the medium run as imports will gain in keeping with a moderate economic recovery. Meanwhile, the net outflow of international capital such as portfolio investment largely increased in 2016. However, the balance of payments remained in a surplus for two years running thanks to the widened current account surplus. The foreign exchange reserves excluding gold rose to USD166.2 billion at the end of 2016 from USD151.3 billion at the end of 2015 with the reserves/short-term external debt rate standing at 3.1 at the end of 2016. However, its future trend needs to be watched as another interest rate hike by the US FED might again trigger an outflow of international capital.

Yoshihiko Tamura, Hiroshi Tonegawa

Rating

Issuer: Kingdom of Thailand

<Affirmation>

	Rating	Outlook
Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating	A-	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating	A	Stable

Rating Assignment Date: March 29, 2017

The criteria used for identifying matters which serve as assumptions for the assessment of the credit status, and the criteria used for setting of grades indicating the results of the assessments of the credit status are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<http://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (November 7, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<http://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The aforementioned credit ratings are unsolicited. Except in cases of a credit rating for a sovereign, JCR indicates affix "p" after a rating symbol to distinguish it from a rating with solicitation. The undisclosed information, which has material influence on the credit rating, was obtained from the rating stakeholder.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Kingdom of Thailand
Rating Publication Date:	April 3, 2017

1 The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

2 The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

3 The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Economic Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuing government's ability to maintain/expand the economic base into the future with maintaining soundness of financial systems.

B) Fiscal Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to fiscal balance, public debt and other factors of the issuing government's fiscal condition.

C) External Positions

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to the liquidity positions which change along with the international balance of payments and the international investment position.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the social and political stability, effectiveness of economic and monetary policies as well as international economics.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is affected by the stance of the credit enhancement provider and other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuing government's will, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same government in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by international practice, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
- A) Informational and explanatory materials presented by the rating stakeholders with regard to the economy and fiscal management policy, etc. of the issuing government
- B) Statistics and reports published by an independent organization with regard to the economy and fiscal status, etc. of the issuing government

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the publication by the issuer or some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is an improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its fiscal deficit/ surplus and its public debt and thereby makes given debt payment liability less/ more bearable. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

C) External Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's international balance of payments and international investment position and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's social and political conditions or economic/ monetary policies, etc. and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy and fiscal positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the credit enhancement provider or other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy, fiscal positions and liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts, due to improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition and/or will. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

G) International Economies

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the international economies, commodity or foreign exchange markets, etc. and thereby, through international balance of payments, an improvement/ deterioration in the issuer's fiscal balance or debt payment capacity. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as domestic unrest, war, natural disaster, etc. which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's economy, fiscal positions, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<http://www.jcr.co.jp/english/nrsro/index.html>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems on some drastic change in environments, etc.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's fiscal conditions in terms of annual balance or public debt. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition on some drastic change in its economy.

C) External Positions

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions reflecting

improvement or deterioration of the international balance of payments and the international investment position. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in the country's economic/ fiscal conditions and financing activities, etc.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policies

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's social and political bases and economic/ monetary policies. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the country's situation changes drastically, making the issuer's social and political bases and economic/monetary policies significantly improved or deteriorated.

E) International Economics

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of the international economies or commodity/ foreign exchange markets, etc. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 18, 2003	A	Positive
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 9, 2004	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 12, 2006	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	September 20, 2006	#A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 20, 2006	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 6, 2007	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 4, 2008	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 3, 2008	#A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 7, 2009	A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 8, 2010	A	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 29, 2011	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 4, 2012	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2013	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2014	A	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2015	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 29, 2016	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 12, 2006	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 20, 2006	#A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 20, 2006	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 6, 2007	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2008	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 3, 2008	#A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 7, 2009	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 8, 2010	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 29, 2011	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2012	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2013	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2014	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2015	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 29, 2016	A-	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Atsushi Masuda, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Atsushi Masuda
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