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THE SENSITIVITY OF THAILAND CORPORATE BOND VALUES TO INTEREST RATE CHANGES

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine the volatility of the domestic corporate bond market value to changes in interest rates using duration and convexity techniques. The samples have been divided into two groups both of which have a coupon bond that pays interest semiannually. First, there is a seven-year corporate bond group. Second, there is a ten-year corporate bond group. The findings suggest that all seven-year bonds have the same level of price volatility when interest rates changes. The evidence also suggests that interest rate change effect ten-year corporate bond's price at the same level. This study concludes that, as a measure of a bond's interest rate risk, seven-year bonds tend to be less volatile when interest rates change in comparison with ten-year bonds. The duration is less than bond's maturity. The study finds evidence consistent with the typical results reported by previous studies. The price of corporate bonds move in the opposite direction of a change in interest rates, but the percentage change is not the same for all bonds.

Keywords:

Duration, Convexity and Thailand

JEL Classification: G17

Introduction

Bond price is a function of the promised payments. A company and financial institution might originate a corporate bond in the primary market. This corporate bond might then be sold in the secondary money market. Corporate bonds are issued in par value, and have a standard coupon payment structure. The investor earns income through this process by receiving interest from the issuer until the bond matures. At that point, the investor can reclaim the face value of the bond. To use effective bond portfolio strategies, it is necessary to understand the price volatility of bonds resulting from changes in interest rates. The obvious way to measure a bond's price sensitivity as a percentage of its current price to changes in interest rates is to change rates by a small number of basis points and calculate how its price will change.

A fundamental principle of bond investing is that market interest rates and bond prices generally move in opposite directions (Bremmer & Kesselring, 1992; Keen, 2010). This means that when interest rates go up, the price of fixed rate bonds fall and vice versa. The degree and direction to which bond prices are related to the interest rates are important not only for investors and fund managers with regard to their investment strategies, but also to academics and policy makers examining the implications of investing in domestic bond markets. This study provides insight into how a corporate bond will react to yield changes in the context of Thailand.

There are a number of previous studies that focused on bond price sensitivity. These include studies by Chance (1990), Longstaff and Schwartz (1995), and Acharya and Carpenter (2002). These study concludes that corporate bonds are less sensitive to interest rates than default risk free bonds. However, Jacoby (2003) and Kraft and Munk (2007) argue that the Treasury bond prices are less sensitive than corporate bond prices. In addition, Ivanovski, Stojanovski, and Ivanovska (2013) define and study Treasury bonds on the Macedonian Stock Exchange and they conclude that Treasury bonds are not sensitive to interest rate changes. Several empirical studies provide information about this sensitivity; for example Duffee (1998), Jarrow and Yildirim (2002), as well as Bakshi, Madan, and Zhang (2006). These studies suggest that the sensitivity of a corporate bond to interest rate changes can either be greater or smaller than the similar Treasury bond.

It can be seen that extensive work has been conducted on bond price sensitivity, but an extension of this work to the Thai bond market is somewhat limited. This study tests the sensitivity of corporate bonds on the Thai stock market to interest rate changes using examples of several bonds with different maturities and coupon rates. The basic approach is to estimate the likely change in interest rates for a particular level of confidence and multiply this by the interest rate sensitivity of the portfolio, which is typically the modified duration. Therefore, the findings of this study would provide fund managers of fixed income mutual funds and investors a quick and precise understanding of bond price sensitivity to interest rate changes.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section II defines duration formally. Section III provides the formal analysis of corporate and Treasury bond duration in a general setting. Section IV presents the results of the empirical analysis. Finally, Section V provides the conclusions of this study.

Methodology

There are three variables as determinants of bond price volatility, namely a bond's term to maturity, initial required market yield, and coupon rate. A bond's term to maturity is positively related to a bond's price volatility, while the initial required market yield and coupon rate are inversely related to a bond's price volatility (Hubbard, 2008; Lwabona, 2000). A better measure of bond price volatility is duration, which combines the attributes of both a bond's term to maturity and coupon rate.

Macaulay's duration and modified duration are commonly applied in the management of bond portfolios to measure the sensitivity of bond prices to changes in interest rates. The concept of duration was introduced by Macaulay (1938) and he suggested that investors can use the effective maturity (Macaulay Duration) of a bond as a measure of interest rate sensitivity. Therefore, modified duration measures how small changes in the yield to maturity affect the bond's price (Samuelson, 1945).

In order to see the difference between nominal maturity and time of effective return of initial investment in bonds, this study calculates duration of the bonds on the Thai stock market, as measured in years, using the following equation:

$$D_{Mac} = \sum_{t=1}^n t \frac{\frac{C_t}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{FV_n}{(1+y)^n}}{P} \quad (1)$$

It obtains a result similar as the following formula:

$$D_{Mac} = \sum_{t=1}^n t \frac{\frac{FCF_t}{(1+y)^t}}{P} \quad (2)$$

Assuming that a bond matures in n years with a face value of FV and it has an annual coupon payment equal to C from the bond receivable at time t , the cash flows equals to the FCF from the bond receivable at time t . The price of the bond denoted as P and y is the yield to maturity. The sum of these products represents the weighted average maturity of the bond, or Macaulay's duration (D_{Mac}).

Then, modified duration (D_{Mod}) will be applied to measure how small changes in the yield to maturity affect the bond's price. Modified duration refers to Macaulay's duration in equation (2) above, divided by $(1+y)$; and represented as:

$$D_{Mod} = \frac{D_{Mac}}{(1 + y)} \quad (3)$$

Modified duration is a proxy for the change in a bond's price as yield to maturity changes. Since duration and yield to maturity are inversely related, when interest rates change, the corresponding change in a bond's price can be related to a change in the yield to maturity, as follows:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = -D_{Mac} \left[\frac{\Delta(1 + y)}{(1 + y)} \right] \quad (4)$$

After denoting the change in price as ΔP and the initial price as P , and then recalling equation (3) and noting that $[\Delta(1 + y)]$ is equal to Δy , equation (4) can be rewritten as:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = -D_{Mod}(\Delta y) \quad (5)$$

Equation (5) shows that bonds with shorter duration are less sensitive to interest rate changes compared with bonds with longer duration. Therefore, there is a negative relationship between modified duration and the approximate percentage change in a bond's price for a given change in yield to maturity (Ivanovski et al., 2013; Lwabona, 2000).

The modified duration estimation is a relatively good predictor of changes in the value of an asset for small interest rate changes but can be inaccurate for large interest rate changes. On the other hand, the convexity method is a relatively good predictor of changes in a bond price when interest rates change by more than a small amount. The degree of convexity shows how much a bond's price changes in response to a change in interest rate (Ivanovski et al., 2013; Livingston & Zhou, 2005). The estimated bond convexity (CON) is:

$$CON = \frac{1}{P} \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{t(t+1) \left[\frac{C_t}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{FV_n}{(1+y)^n} \right]}{(1+y)^{n+2}} \quad (6)$$

Given this, equation (6) can be rewritten as:

$$CON = \sum_{t=1}^n t^2 \frac{\left[\frac{FCF_t}{(1+y)^t} \right]}{P} \quad (7)$$

The bond convexity is annualized by dividing the calculated convexity by the number of payments per year squared. The importance of using duration and convexity is that they provide insight into how a coupon bond will react to yield changes. Then, the study

measures how a basis point change in yield affects the price of corporate bonds based upon the following equation:

$$\frac{\Delta P}{P} = -D_{Mod}(\Delta y) + \frac{1}{2} CON(\Delta y)^2 \quad (8)$$

Using duration and convexity measures together gives a better approximation of the actual price change for a large movement in the interest rate. In addition to improving this estimate, convexity can also be used to compare bonds with the same duration.

The Data

In this section, the study describes and summarizes the sample of corporate bonds. The data of long-term coupon bonds come from the Thai Bond Market Association. The study sample covers Thai corporate bonds issued in 2016 within the A-rated category and pay interest semi-annually. The sample includes a total of 32 corporate bonds, which are divided in two groups. The first group consists of corporate bonds with seven years of maturity, which includes 14 corporate bonds. The second group consists of corporate bonds with ten years of maturity, and which consists of 18 corporate bonds. The Thai Government, as issuer of the bonds has to be viewed as a default-free entity. Thus, the risk free rate should be the long term government bonds rate that will be used as a discount rate. The study uses the risk free rate of return on a Treasury bond (T-bond) issued on 2016 by the Thai Government. Risk free rates that will be used for estimation in this paper are 2.56% for corporate bonds with seven years of maturity and 3.5% for corporate bonds with ten years of maturity.

Table 1 and Table 2 report data for long-term corporate bonds with seven years of maturity and ten years of maturity, respectively. The observations are sorted according to the credit rating order per the TRIS Rating system.

Table 1. Seven-Year Corporate Bonds

No.	Corporate Bonds	Credit Rating	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate (%)
1	DTN237A	AA+	22/7/2016	22/7/2023	3.01
2	CPFTH231A	A+	20/1/2016	20/1/2023	3.47
3	CPFTH237A	A+	15/7/2016	15/7/2023	3.09
4	BJC239A	A+	7/9/2016	7/9/2023	3.07
5	KTC23NA	A+	30/11/2016	30/11/2023	3.50
6	BJC23DA	A+	8/12/2016	8/12/2023	3.77
7	KTC23DA	A+	29/12/2016	29/12/2023	3.50
8	TICON235A	A	18/5/2016	18/5/2023	3.35
9	BEM236A	A	24/6/2016	24/6/2023	3.00

10	CENTEL239A	A	29/9/2016	29/9/2023	2.97
11	BTSC23NA	A	10/11/2016	10/11/2023	3.30
12	THAI23DA	A	23/12/2016	23/12/2023	3.66
13	PL232A	A-	24/2/2016	24/2/2023	3.05
14	CK233A	A-	7/3/2016	7/3/2023	3.36

Table 1 summarizes corporate bonds with seven years of maturity issued in 2016. The AA+-rated category represented 7.14% of total corporate bond issuance. This was followed by A+-rated (42.86%), A-rated (14.29%) and A rated (35.71%).

Table 2. Ten-Year Corporate Bonds

No.	Corporate Bonds	Credit Rating	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Coupon Rate (%)
1	DTN267A	AA+	22/7/2016	22/7/2026	3.19
2	GLOW265A	AA-	18/5/2016	18/5/2026	2.81
3	BDMS266A	AA-	24/6/2016	24/6/2026	2.99
4	CPFTH261A	A+	20/1/2016	20/1/2026	3.87
5	KTC262A	A+	17/2/2016	17/2/2026	3.85
6	KTC262B	A+	17/2/2016	17/2/2026	3.85
7	CPFTH267A	A+	15/7/2016	15/7/2026	3.46
8	BJC269A	A+	7/9/2016	7/9/2026	3.80
9	KTC269A	A+	22/9/2016	22/9/2026	3.50
10	IVL26OA	A+	20/10/2016	20/10/2026	3.68
11	KTC26NA	A+	30/11/2016	27/11/2026	4.00
12	BJC26DA	A+	8/12/2016	8/12/2026	4.27
13	MPSC26DA	A+	28/12/2016	28/12/2026	4.22
14	KTC26DA	A+	29/12/2016	29/12/2026	4.00
15	BEM266A	A	24/6/2016	24/6/2026	3.30
16	CENTEL269A	A	29/9/2016	29/9/2026	3.39
17	BTSC26NA	A	10/11/2016	10/11/2026	3.87
18	THAI26DA	A	23/12/2016	23/12/2026	4.35

As shown in Table 2, the largest portion of the ten-year corporate bond group was in the A+ rated category (61.11%), followed by the A rated (22.22%), AA- rated (11.11%), and AA+ rated (5.56%).

Empirical Analysis

The study started its analysis calculation with the duration of coupon bonds using Eq. (2) and Eq. (3). The results of bond convexity were obtained by using Eq. (7). Table 3 reports the results of the corporate bond group with seven years maturity. The results

of ten-year corporate bonds are presented in Table 4. Both tables show the results ranked in descending order.

Table 3. Estimation of seven-year corporate bonds

No.	Corporate Bonds	Credit Rating	Macaulay Duration	Modified Duration	Convexity
1	DTN237A	AA+	6.3816	6.3009	45.1906
2	CPFTH231A	A+	6.3765	6.2959	45.1413
3	CPFTH237A	A+	6.3748	6.2942	45.1250
4	BJC239A	A+	6.3681	6.2876	45.0596
5	KTC23NA	A+	6.3647	6.2843	45.0271
6	BJC23DA	A+	6.3614	6.2810	44.9946
7	KTC23DA	A+	6.3267	6.2467	44.6586
8	PL232A	A-	6.3186	6.2387	44.5799
9	CK233A	A-	6.3169	6.2371	44.5642
10	TICON235A	A	6.2992	6.2196	44.3928
11	BEM236A	A	6.2945	6.2149	44.3465
12	CENDEL239A	A	6.2945	6.2149	44.3465
13	BTSC23NA	A	6.2692	6.1900	44.1021
14	THAI23DA	A	6.2522	6.1732	43.9368
	Average		6.3285	6.2485	44.6761

The results in Table 3 show that the coupon bonds with duration and convexity of seven years have the same sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Results in Table 4 indicate that there is the same level of price sensitivity to interest rate changes for ten-year corporate bonds. This difference is minimal, and this implies that corporate bonds with same year to maturity are getting almost the same level of the price volatility resulting from changes in the same interest rates level. Therefore, the results show that bonds with seven years of maturity are less sensitive to interest rate changes compared with bonds with ten years maturity. Moreover, the duration of corporate bonds is less than its maturity. This finding is similar with the evidence commonly found in the literature (Ajlouni, 2012). According to credit quality, the study also finds that the price of bonds within the A-rated category move in the same degree.

Table 4. Estimation of ten-year corporate bonds

No.	Corporate Bonds	Credit Rating	Macaulay Duration	Modified Duration	Convexity
1	GLOW265A	AA-	8.7415	8.5912	84.6169
2	BDMS266A	AA-	8.6819	8.5326	83.8222
3	DTN267A	AA+	8.6180	8.4698	82.9681
4	BEM266A	A	8.5837	8.4361	82.5107
5	CENTEL269A	A	8.5561	8.4089	82.1428
6	CPFTH267A	A+	8.5350	8.3882	81.8605
7	KTC269A	A+	8.5230	8.3764	81.7007
8	IVL260A	A+	8.4701	8.3244	80.9945
9	BJC269A	A+	8.4357	8.2906	80.5353
10	KTC262A	A+	8.4216	8.2768	80.3466
11	KTC262B	A+	8.4216	8.2768	80.3466
12	BTSC26NA	A	8.4160	8.2713	80.2716
13	CPFTH261A	A+	8.4160	8.2713	80.2716
14	KTC26DA	A+	8.3799	8.2358	79.7896
15	KTC26NA	A+	8.3799	8.2358	79.7896
16	MPSC26DA	A+	8.3205	8.1774	78.9966
17	BJC26DA	A+	8.3073	8.1644	78.8202
18	THAI26DA	A	8.2863	8.1438	78.5408
	Average		8.4719	8.3262	81.0194

Compared with 2015, government bond yields at the end of 2016 trended upwards in reaction to rising U.S. yields based upon concerns over the U.S. economic policies under the new government administration. Overall, long-term government bond yields increased by 15 basis points. As a result, the study measures how small changes in the yield to maturity affect the price of the bond by 15 basis points, or 0.15%. Table 5 below shows that the distribution of a bond's price will change when yield (interest rate) changes. Table 5 presents the contribution of each corporate bond of the duration in Eq. (5) and convexity in Eq. (8). The table is divided into two panels. Panel A displays the results of the coupon bonds with seven years of maturity, while Panel B contains the results for long term corporate bonds with ten years of maturity.

Table 5. Estimation of Corporate Bonds Price Change

Panel A: Corporate Bonds with 7 years of maturity			Panel B: Corporate Bonds with 10 years of maturity		
Corporate Bonds	Duration (%) Change in Yield	Convexity (%) Change in Yield	Corporate Bonds	Duration (%) Change in Yield	Convexity (%) Change in Yield
DTN237A	0.9451	0.9401	GLOW265A	1.2887	1.2792
CPFTH231A	0.9444	0.9393	BDMS266A	1.2799	1.2705
CPFTH237A	0.9441	0.9391	DTN267A	1.2705	1.2611
BJC239A	0.9431	0.9381	BEM266A	1.2654	1.2561
KTC23NA	0.9426	0.9376	CENTEL269A	1.2613	1.2521
BJC23DA	0.9422	0.9371	CPFTH267A	1.2582	1.2490
KTC23DA	0.9370	0.9320	KTC269A	1.2565	1.2473
PL232A	0.9358	0.9308	IVL26OA	1.2487	1.2395
CK233A	0.9356	0.9306	BJC269A	1.2436	1.2345
TICON235A	0.9329	0.9279	KTC262A	1.2415	1.2325
BEM236A	0.9322	0.9272	KTC262B	1.2415	1.2325
CENTEL239A	0.9322	0.9272	BTSC26NA	1.2407	1.2317
BTSC23NA	0.9285	0.9235	CPFTH261A	1.2407	1.2317
THAI23DA	0.9260	0.9210	KTC26DA	1.2354	1.2264
Average	0.9373	0.9322	KTC26NA	1.2354	1.2264
			MPSC26DA	1.2266	1.2177
			BJC26DA	1.2247	1.2158
			THAI26DA	1.2216	1.2127
			Average	1.2489	1.2398

Panel A of Table 5 displays evidence that strongly suggests the predictability of percent price change in corporate bonds with seven years of maturity. On average, if interest rates rise 0.15% overnight, the price of the bond is expected to drop 0.93%. Similarly, the convexity of a seven-year bond, on average, is 44.68. If interest rates rise 0.15%, the price average of a seven-year bond drops by 0.94%. On other hand, when interest rates drop 0.15%, the bond price is expected to rise from 0.93% to 0.94%. The study finds that the bond with the highest volatility when interest rates change was DTN237A (Commucations sector), followed by CPFTH231A (Food and Beverage sector).

Panel B shows the results for ten-year corporate bonds. The study finds that an average bond will move down (up) in price between 1.29% and 1.28% for every 15-basis-point increase (decrease) in interest rates according to duration and convexity. The bond with the highest price volatility is GLOW265A (Energy sector). Thus, corporate bonds with

ten years of maturity tend to be higher in price volatility than bonds with seven years of maturity when interest rates move up (down).

While duration and convexity can predict how much a bond's price will fluctuate for a given change in interest rate, this fluctuation actually depends on what the current interest rate actually is. In other words, duration and convexity are different for any given bond at different current interest rates. Thus, if interest rates change, duration and convexity changes, as well.

Conclusion

This study presents an empirical test of duration and convexity of the long-term corporate bonds in the Thai Bond Market in order to determine sensitivity of bonds prices to interest rate changes. The empirical results provide evidence that there is a small difference between the forecasting of corporate bond prices change when long-term government bond yields increased (decreased) by 15 basis points with duration and convexity. To sum up, duration and convexity can be used with great certainty for the forecasting of changes in bond prices for long-term corporate bonds.

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