

Thailand Hits the Polls

Thursday, March 21, 2019

Highlights

- Thailand hits the polling booth this weekend, March 24
- Election surveys suggest a fragmented Lower House is likely
- Thai financial markets have remained muted ahead of elections
- It will be business as usual for the Thai economy if Prayut Chan-ocha is reelected as PM

Lower House likely to be heavily fragmented

After five years of military rule, Thailand will hit the polling booth for its first general elections since 2011 this weekend. 11,181 candidates from 81 parties will contest for 350 constituency seats, while 2,917 candidates from 77 parties will vie for 150 party-list seats. As many as 68 candidates from 44 parties are vying for the premiership. The sheer number of political parties contesting, as well as mixed results from the latest election surveys, suggests that a fragmented Lower House will be formed by the end of the voting.

Many Thais still undecided

Four parties lead the pack on an aggregate basis from the election surveys: the Thaksin-linked Pheu Thai party; the military-aligned Palang Pracharath party; the Democrat party, led by former PM Abhisit Vejjajiva; and the Future Forward party, which has appeared popular among the younger demographic.

The survey results, however, show an overwhelming number of Thais still undecided on which party to vote for, with Bangkok University's Bangkok Poll showing as many as 51.7% of respondents in that category. The NIDA poll shows a similar pattern, with about 45% of respondents unclear on who they may ultimately choose. Only in the Northeast region of Isaan, where Thaksin and his affiliated parties generally have a stronghold, are respondents more clear on their choice – with the Pheu Thai party garnering 45% of the response and naturally leading the E-Saan polls.

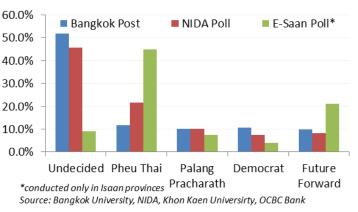
Treasury Research
Tel: 6530-8384

Howie Lee

Tel: 6530-1778 HowieLee@ocbc.com







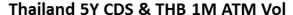
Political risks appear subdued

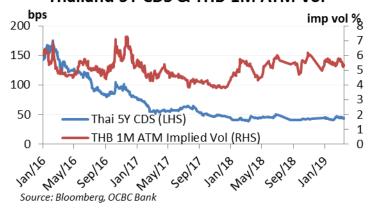
The high proportion of undecided respondents is likely to lead to two key outcomes: a) a potential high number of no-show at the polling booth; b) undecided respondents scattering their choices across many parties.

The lack of a clear two-way tussle between the Pheu Thai and Democrats, which represent the Red Shirts and Yellow Shirts respectively, also suggest a low possibility of street demonstrations post-elections.

Market reaction leading to the polls

Financial markets have also seemingly agreed that the upcoming Thai elections will likely be a muted, low-risk event. This is observed via the relatively low costs of credit default swaps on Thai sovereign bonds as well as the subdued implied volatility on the baht. Other than the surprise nomination of Princess Ubolratana as the Thai Raksa Chart party's choice of premiership, there has been little political risks observed leading up to the general elections.







Little changes to future economic policy expected

All of these point to a relatively high probability that Thailand's Lower House is likely to be heavily fragmented post-elections, with not a single party commanding a clear majority among the 500 seats. This will lead to varying degrees of potential gridlock regarding fiscal planning and budgeting down the road, with mega infrastructure projects facing the possibility of longer completion periods.

Mathematically, the military requires just 126 of 500 seats to hand the role of PM back to incumbent Prayut Chan-ocha. In that scenario, other than the heavier political gridlock arising from a fragmented Lower House, little changes to economic policy are expected from what has been implemented since the military took charge in 2014.

Risks still abound for Thailand

Economics

While the general elections present a fat-tail political risk, greater economic challenges await Thailand in the current climate – the slowdown in global growth, the ongoing US-China trade tensions and the high domestic household debt, to name a few. Thailand's growth in the short to medium term will likely be influenced more by external economic conditions than its domestic political environment.

Politics

Despite the apparent calm, Thailand has a history fraught with military coups and a divided political scene split between the Red and Yellow shirts. In addition, the voting results may be announced as late as 9 May despite the country hitting the polling booth on 24 March – the long wait may prove unsettling for some.

Markets

Both the Thai sovereign CDS and the implied volatility of the Thai baht suggest that little gyrations in the market are likely to be observed pre-elections. Political risks however, as mentioned, present a fat-tail risk – any eruption of street demonstrations during or post-elections could still add selling pressure on the country's assets, although those risks appear very small at the moment. If the election proves to be a peaceful non-event, little changes are expected to the baht's current level in the short-term (which will likely be more highly influenced by the BoT and the Fed than election results). Under stress, however, we may see varying selling pressures on the baht and the SET index.



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