



Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DIRECTORATE FOR FINANCIAL, FISCAL AND ENTERPRISE AFFAIRS
PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Room Document No 7

12th OECD-WORLD BANK GROUP-IMF GLOBAL BOND MARKET FORUM

SESSION I: ASSURING DURABLE MARKET ACCESS: POLAND'S EXPERIENCE

Prepared by POLAND

This document is circulated as a background paper to the 12th OECD-WB-IMF Global Bond Market Forum, beginning on 5th May 2011 at 9.00am. Questions concerning this document can be addressed to Hans J. Blommestein, Co-ordinator of the OECD Working Party on Debt Management; <mailto:hans.blommestein@oecd.org>.

This confidential document is for the exclusive use by participants of the 12th OECD-WB-IMF Global Bond Market Forum and should not be distributed to third parties. See also the general annotation to the agenda of this meeting.

Assuring Durable Market Access: Poland's experience



Marek Szczerbak
Ministry of Finance
REPUBLIC OF POLAND

12th Annual OECD-WBG-IMF Global Bond Market Forum

Paris, 5-6 May, 2011



Poland: quite old and frequent issuer



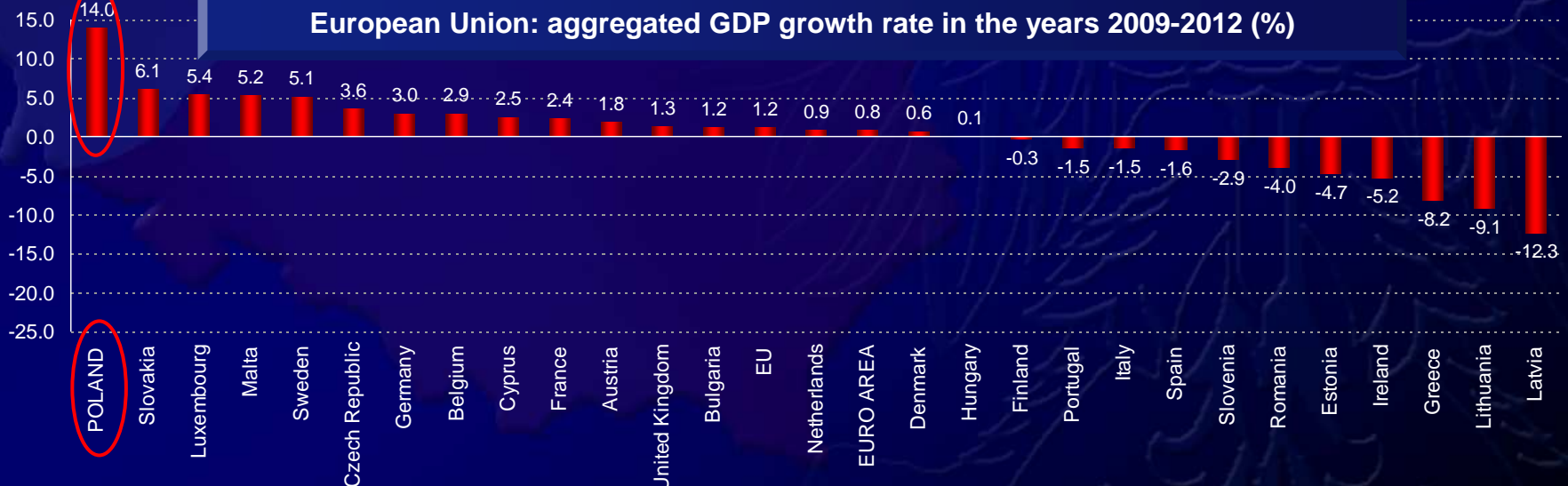
- Well-developed domestic market (main source of financing)
- regular T-bills issuance since 1991
- regular fixed income T-bonds issuance since 1994
- Regular issuance on international markets:
- first foreign bond issue in 1995
- diversification of sources - access to investor base in major financial markets
- strengthening Poland's position in the euro market (future domestic currency)

Year	Markets and tenors					
	USD	DEM	EUR	GBP	JPY	CHF
1995	5					
1996		5				
1997	7, 20					
2000			10			
2001			10			
2002	10		10	8		
2003	7, 10		3, 10		7	
2004			5, 10		5, 30	5
2005	10, 30		15, 30, 50		7, 15	5, 10
2006			10		10, 20	
2007			15		30	5, 12
2008			10		30	5, 9
2009	10		5; 10; 15		3; 5	5
2010	5		7; 10; 15			4
2011	10		10		15	5



Strong economic fundamentals

- Positive growth rate in 2009 despite substantial deterioration in trading partners situation
- Strong growth in 2010
- Proven resiliency through the global crisis encompassed by **stable government debt ratings (A-/A-/A2)**



Source: European Commission's data and forecasts, calculations by Ministry of Finance

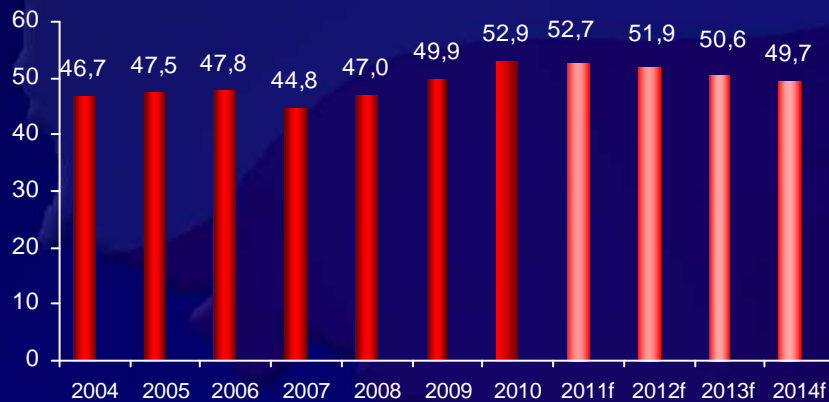


General government debt



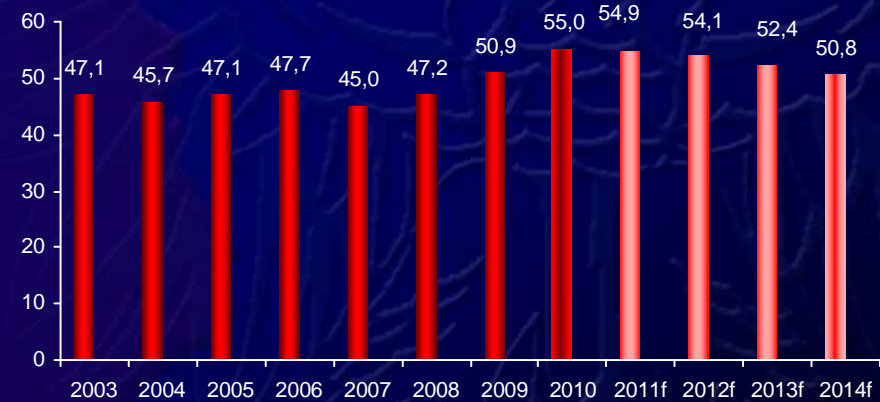
- Debt increasing only moderately when compared with other European countries
- 60% limit on public debt to GDP ratio (domestic methodology) written in the Constitution
- Prudential and remedial procedures written in public finance law if public debt to GDP ratio exceeds 50%, 55% and 60% (domestic methodology)
- Government focused on not surpassing 55% threshold

Public debt (% GDP, domestic methodology)



* Multi-year State financial plan 2011-2014

General government debt (% GDP, ESA'95)



* Convergence Program, April 2011

- Difference between debt figures according to Polish methodology and ESA95 being mainly a result of different statistical classification of part of expenditures on infrastructural investment projects



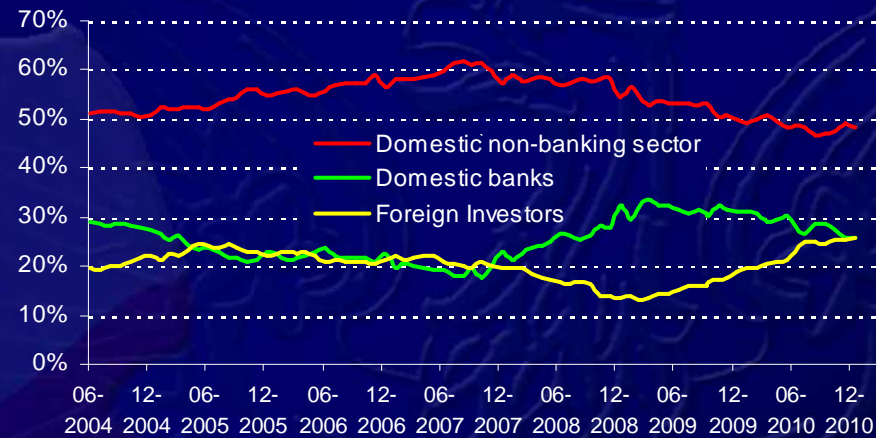
Source: Ministry of Finance, Eurostat

Investor base for domestic securities

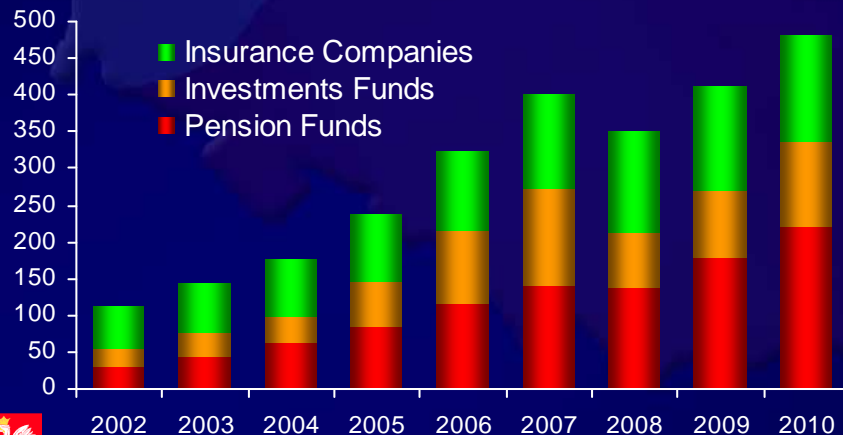


- Steady growth of Treasury Securities holdings by stable, long-term domestic investors
- Depth of domestic investor base and huge banking sector overliquidity (90-100 bn PLN) allows for smooth accommodation of foreign capital flows
- Inflow of foreign investors into domestic market in 2009 amounted to PLN 26bn; continued in 2010 (PLN 46bn) and 2011 (further PLN 18bn so far)
- Holdings of non-residents at a record high levels of above PLN 146bn (although share in domestic debt at moderate 27%)

Holders of domestic State Treasury debt

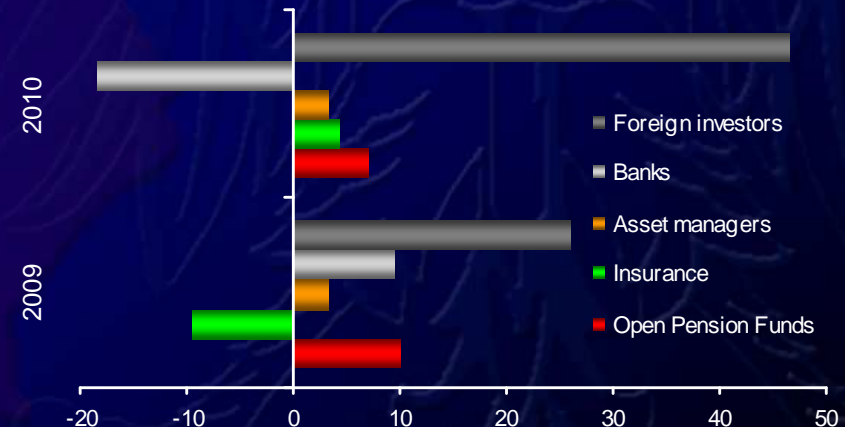


AUM of main domestic non-banking investors (PLN bn)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Net purchases of TS by investor groups (PLN bn)



Strong demand for Polish bonds in 2010 and 2011

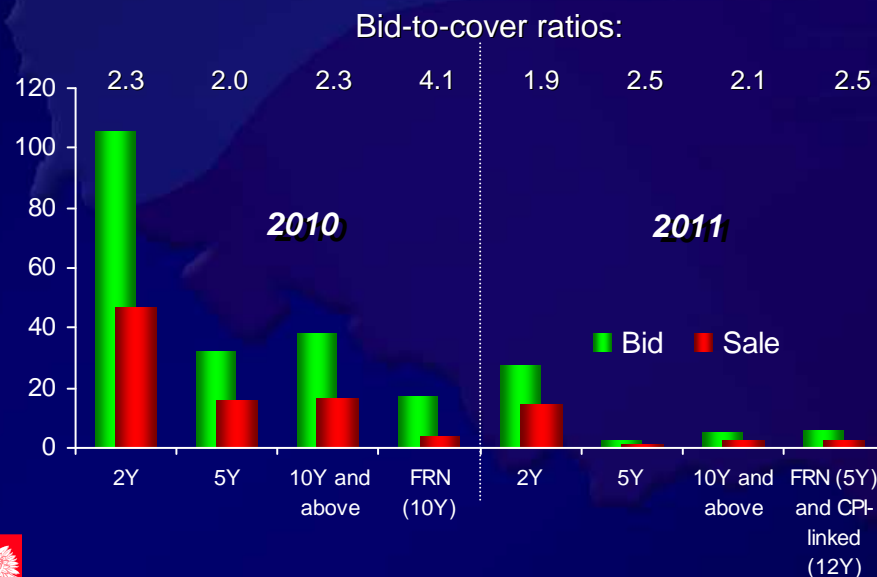


- Average bid-to-cover ratio on domestic T-bonds auctions 2.4 in 2010 and 2.1 in 2011 (YTD)
- Average maturity of TS sold in 2010 on domestic market 5.29 years
- Long-term instruments offered in 2010 made average time to maturity of domestic and foreign debt to increase (vs. end-2009 figures)
- 6 visits to international markets in 2010, in 2011 so far 4

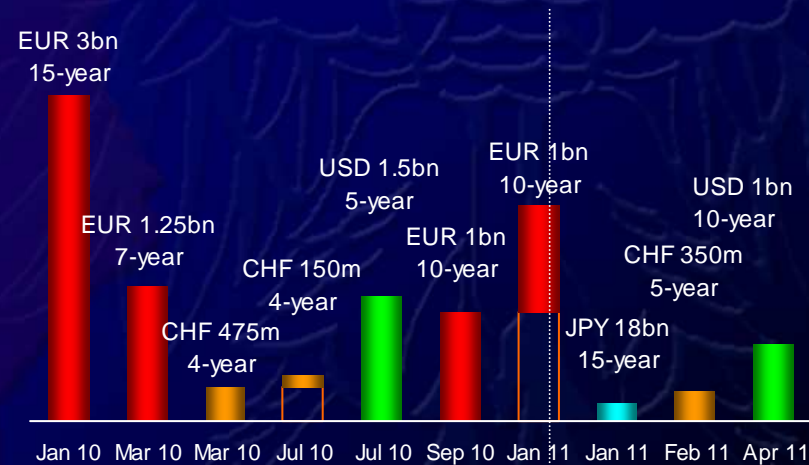
Average time to maturity (in years)

	31 December 2009	31 December 2010
domestic debt	4.08	4.30
foreign debt	8.27	8.13
TOTAL DEBT	5.22	5.38

Domestic T-bonds sale in 2010 and 2011 (PLN bn)



International T-bonds issued in 2010 and 2011

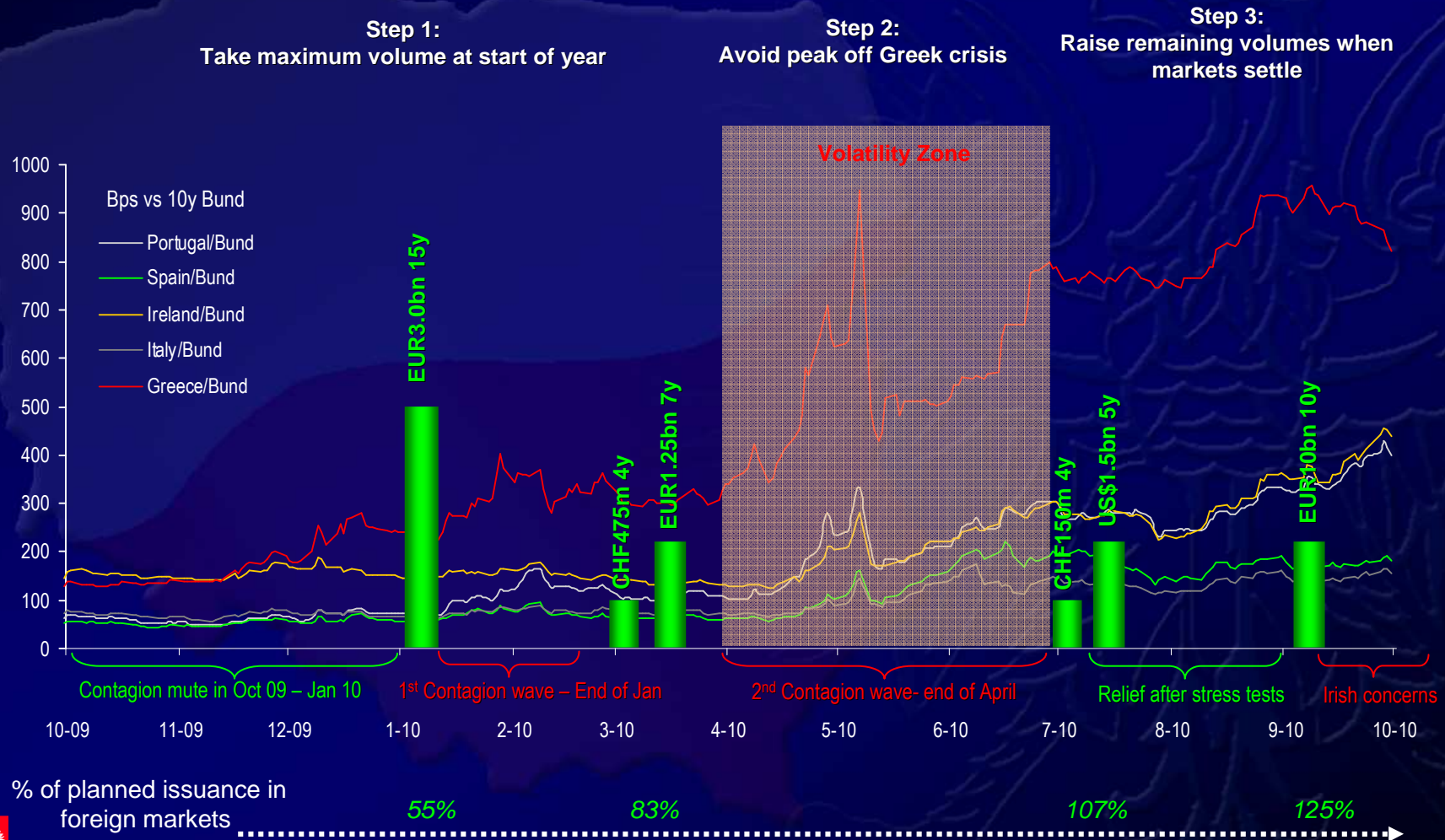


Source: Ministry of Finance

Polish experience in international markets in 2010



- Fully-prepared to face market “shutdown” such as the Greece-induced crisis in Spring/Summer 2010



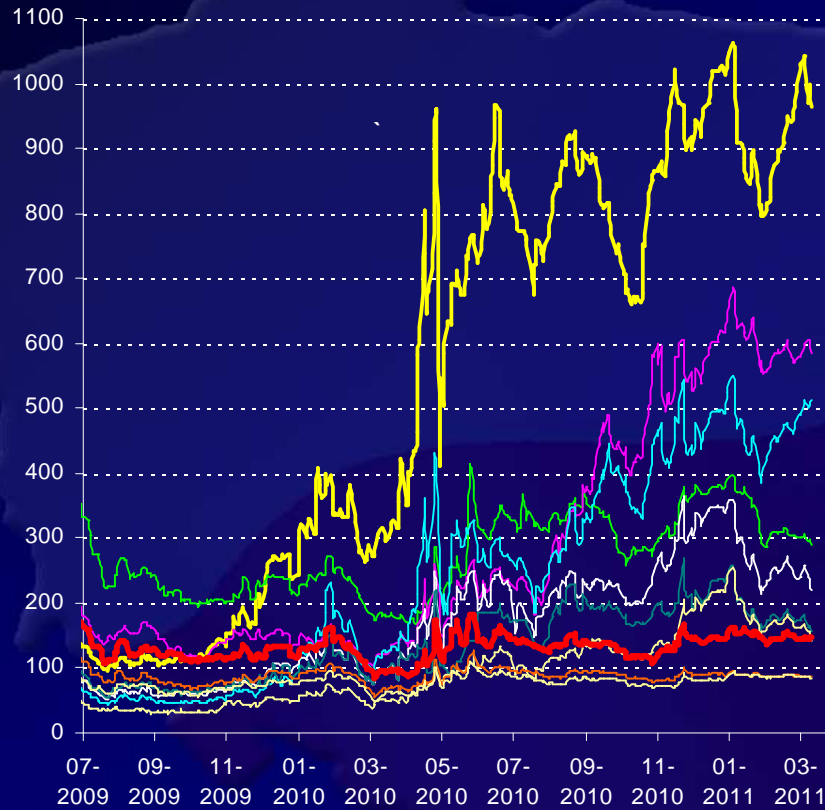
Source: Ministry of Finance



Polish T-bonds secondary market performance

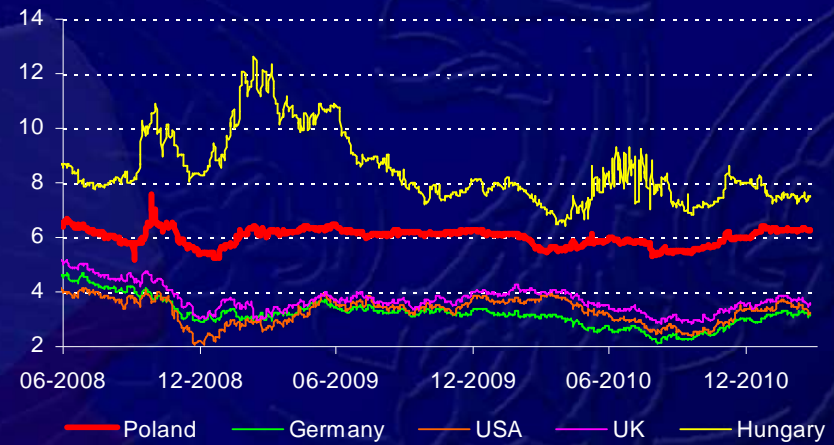


5-year CDS (bps)

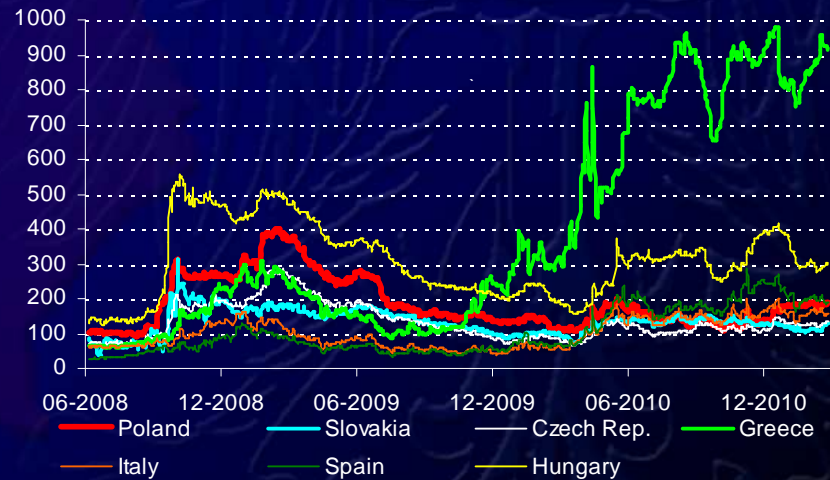


- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Portugal
- Spain
- Italy
- Belgium
- POLAND
- Czech Rep.
- Slovakia

Yields of local currency 10-year bonds (%)



Spread to *Bunds* (10-year EUR-denominated bonds. bps)



Source: Ministry of Finance

Public debt management strategy



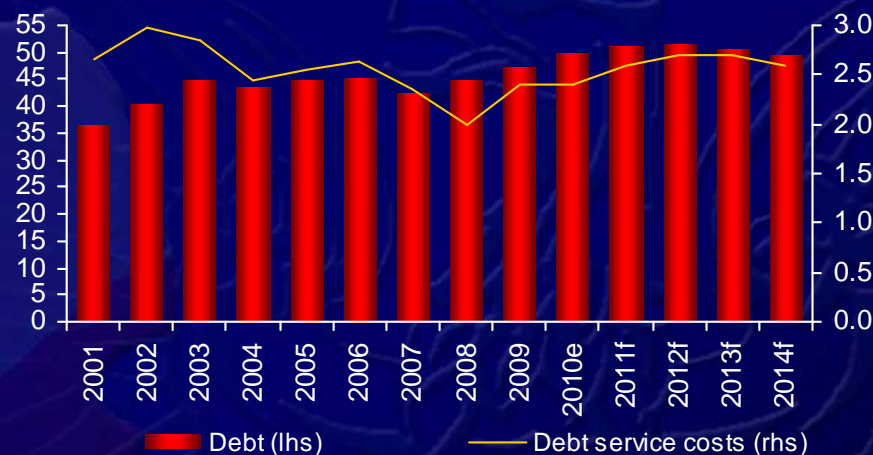
Debt Management Strategy objective:

- To minimize debt servicing costs over a long term horizon within accepted limitations regarding the level of associated risks
- Main focus on:
 - increasing the role of medium- and long-term instruments
 - even distribution of redemptions and interest payments of domestic and foreign debt
 - increasing average term to maturity of domestic debt above 4.5 years
 - maintaining duration in the range of 2.5 – 4.0 years

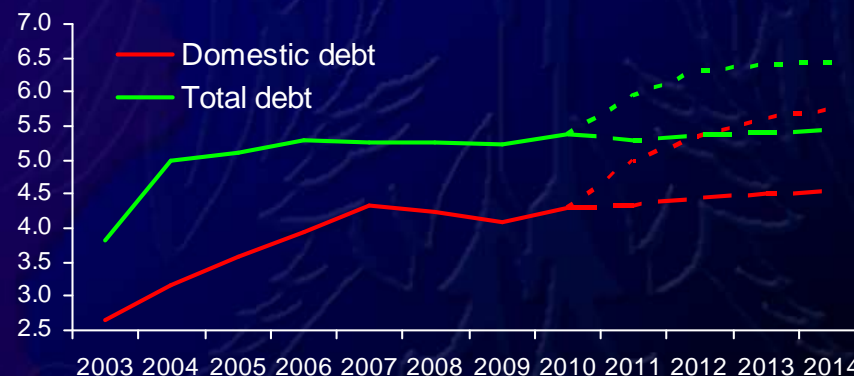
Issuance Strategy goals:

- Broadening the investor base
- Developing liquid benchmark yield curves
- Improving efficiency of domestic Treasury securities market
- Accessing international markets for strategic positioning and funding cost savings

State Treasury debt. i.e. 94% of total public debt (% GDP)



Average time to maturity - scenarios (years)



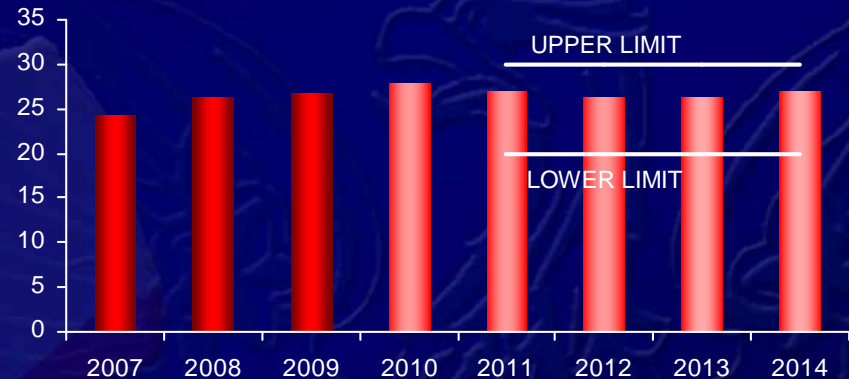
Risk constraints of the Strategy's objective (fx)



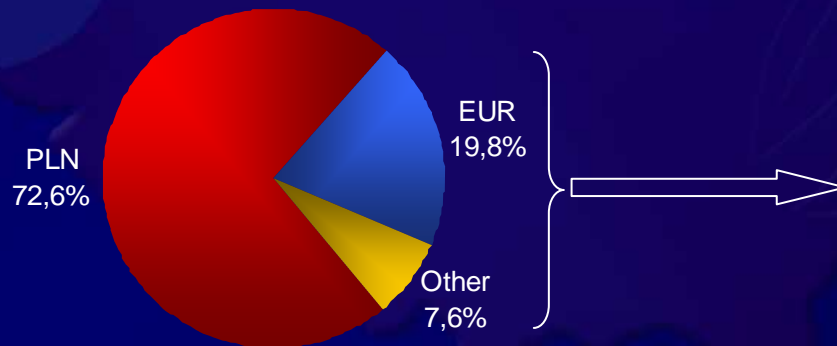
Main focus on:

- flexible approach to choosing markets / currencies
- maintaining the share of foreign currencies debt in total debt to the range of 20-30%
- maintaining an effective share of the euro in foreign currency debt at $\geq 70\%$
- possible use of derivatives – FX swaps used to manage FX liquidity

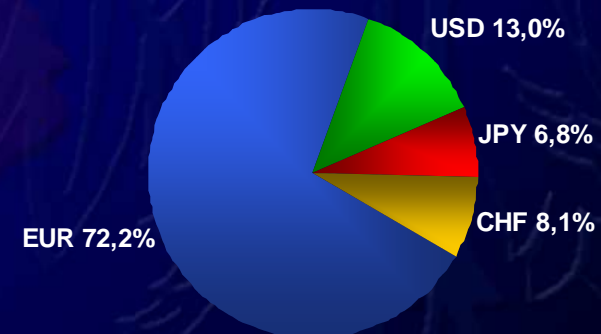
Share of foreign currencies debt (%)



Currency structure of total State Treasury debt (February 2011)



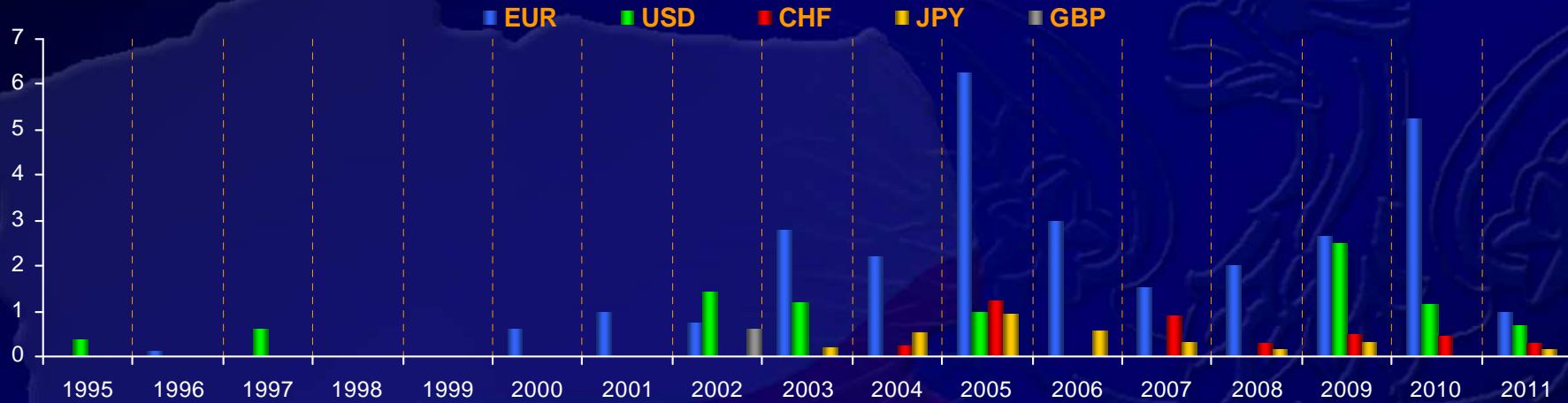
External debt composition by currency (February 2011)



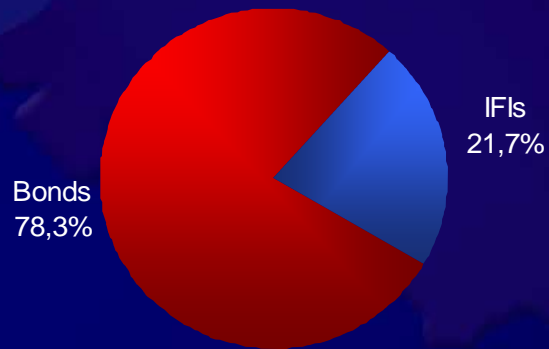
External debt developments



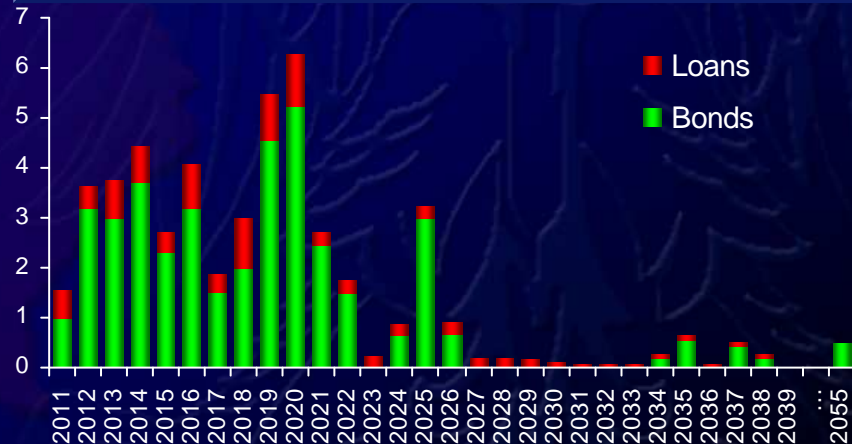
International bond issuance (EUR bn equivalent)



External debt composition by instruments (February 2011)



External debt principal payments (EUR bn, February 2011)



Source: Ministry of Finance



Thank you for your attention

Ministry of Finance

www.mf.gov.pl

Bloomberg: PLMF <GO>

Reuters: PLMINFIN

