## **Recent Developments** in ASEAN+3 Sustainable **Bond Markets**

Sustainable bonds in ASEAN+37 markets continued to gain traction in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, supported by robust issuance.8 The amount of sustainable bonds outstanding in the region reached USD478.7 billion at the end of March, posting a year-on-year expansion of 51.3% and accelerating to growth of 9.7% quarteron-quarter (q-o-q) in Q1 2022 from 5.6% q-o-q in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2021 (Figure 17). ASEAN+3 accounts for 18.1% of global sustainable bonds outstanding, trailing only Europe as the second-largest regional market worldwide (Figure 18).

Outstanding green bonds reached USD333.6 billion at the end of Q1 2022, accounting for 69.7% of the regional sustainable bond stock. However, green bonds' share of the region's total sustainable bond market has gradually slipped from 92.2% in Q1 2019 as the issuance of other types of sustainable bonds increased. The share of sustainability bonds and social bonds rose to 14.7% and 12.2%, respectively, at the end of Q1 2022. While the share of transition bonds (0.7%) remained low, ASEAN+3 does have the largest transition bond market globally, accounting for 54.1% of the global total at the end of March.

By individual economy, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is home to ASEAN+3's largest sustainable bond market, with 66.0% of the region's green bond stock, 66.8% of all sustainability-linked bonds, and 32.2% of the transition bond stock. At the end of

Figure 18: Sustainable Bonds Outstanding by

478 7

ASEAN+3

■ Green Bonds

Global Region

1,256.4

USD billion

1.200

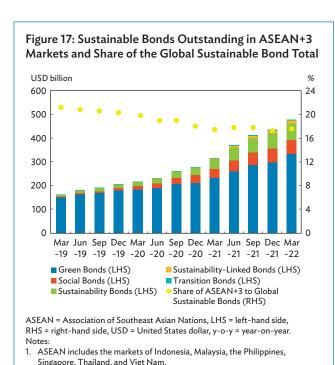
1.000

800

600

400

200



2. ASEAN+3 includes ASEAN members plus the People's Republic of China:

Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.

3. Data include both local currency and foreign currency issues.

Source: AsianBondsOnline computations based on Bloomberg LP data.



443.5

nationals

Sustainability Bonds

290.1

America

137.8

Rest of

the World

Transition Bonds

41.5

Other

Asian Markets

- 2. ASEAN+3 includes ASEAN members plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.
- 3. Data as of 31 March 2022 and include both foreign currency and local currency issues
- Source: AsianBondsOnline computations based on Bloomberg LP data

For the discussion on sustainable bonds, ASEAN+3 includes Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.

Sustainable bonds include green, social, sustainability, sustainability-linked, and transition bonds.

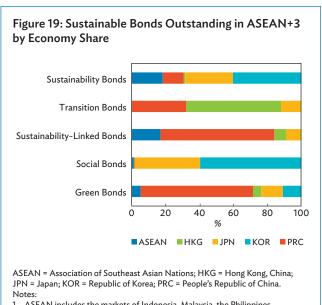
Q1 2022, the PRC had a total of USD238.8 billion worth of outstanding sustainable bonds, followed by the Republic of Korea (USD99.8 billion) and Japan (USD86.2 billion). The markets of ASEAN members had a combined USD34.3 billion worth of sustainable bonds outstanding. The region's social bond market is led by the Republic of Korea (59.6%) and Japan (38.6%). The Republic of Korea and Japan also dominate sustainability bonds outstanding, together accounting for 68.4% of the regional total. While ASEAN markets account for only 7.2% of ASEAN+3's total bond market stock, ASEAN members have a significant presence in the regional sustainability-linked (17.2%) and sustainability (18.4%) bond markets. ASEAN markets still have more scope for growth among the region's green (5.5%), social (1.4%), and transition (zero issuance) bond markets, particularly amid the global trend toward low-carbon transitions (Figure 19).

In Q1 2022, sustainable bond issuances in ASEAN+3 totaled USD59.2 billion, with green bond issuance reaching a record-high of USD47.7 billion and sustainability bond issuance rising 33.9% q-o-q to USD7.6 billion (Figure 20).

Private sector borrowers are major players in ASEAN+3 sustainable bond markets (Figure 21), with issuance

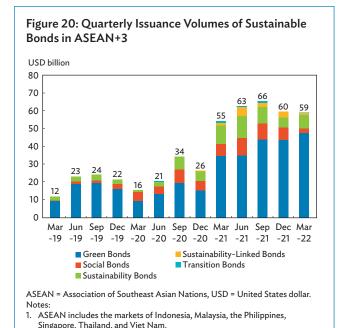
rising to 87.7% of total issuance in Q1 2022 from 83.7% in the previous quarter. In green bond markets, the private sector issuance share rose to 89.2% in Q1 2022 from 78.0% in Q4 2021. The financial sector has a significant stake in most types of sustainable bond issuances, accounting for 32.8% of total sustainable bond issuance in Q1 2022.

ASEAN+3 sustainable bond markets have a high concentration of short-tenor financing, with 76.3% of sustainable bonds outstanding having tenors of 5 years or less at the end of March (Figure 22). The region's average value-weighted tenor of sustainable bonds outstanding was 4.2 years in Q1 2022, down from 5.0 years in Q4 2021. Around 80% of outstanding green bonds in ASEAN+3 markets at the end of Q1 2022 carried maturities of 5 years or less, while this share was 78.1% for sustainability-linked bonds, 72.1% for social bonds, and 66.7% for sustainability bonds. At the end of March, 62.5% of ASEAN+3 sustainable bonds outstanding were issued in local currencies. Local currency bonds dominate most sustainable bond types, representing 82.1% of social bonds, 74.8% of sustainability-linked bonds, and 63.2% of green bonds. On the other hand, 57.8% of sustainability bonds and 70.4% of transition bonds were issued in foreign currencies, mainly denominated in United States dollars and euros.



- 1. ASEAN includes the markets of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- 2. ASEAN+3 includes ASEAN members plus the People's Republic of China: Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.
- 3. Data as of 31 March 2022 and include both foreign currency and local currency issues.

Source: AsianBondsOnline computations based on Bloomberg LP data.

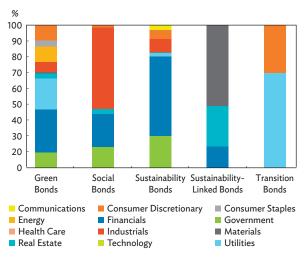


2. ASEAN+3 includes ASEAN members plus the People's Republic of China;

Source: AsianBondsOnline computations based on Bloomberg LP data.

Hong Kong, China: Japan: and the Republic of Korea. 3. Data include both local currency and foreign currency issues.

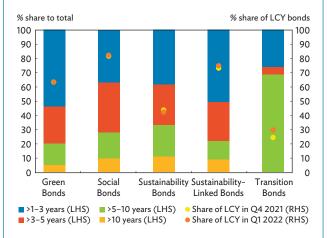




ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Q1 = first quarter. Notes:

- 1. ASEAN includes the markets of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
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Figure 22: Maturity and Currency Profiles of ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bonds Outstanding



ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, LCY = local currency, LHS = left-hand side, Q1 = first quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, RHS = right-hand side.

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