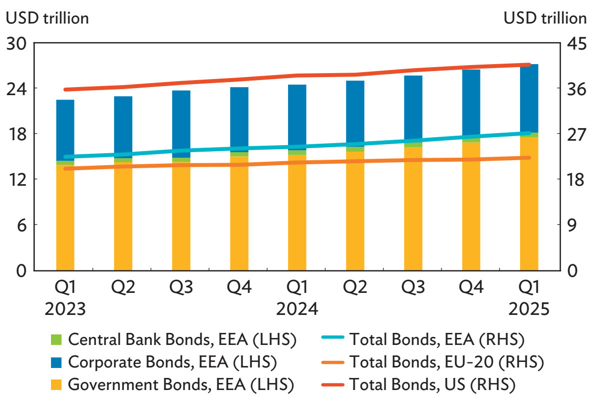
Bond Market Developments in the First Quarter of 2025

Section 1. Local Currency Bonds Outstanding

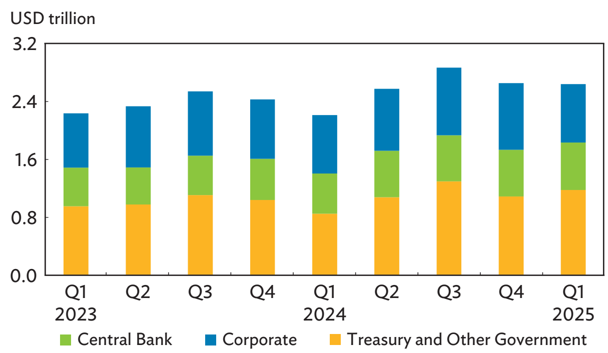
Growth in the emerging East Asian local currency (LCY) bond market slowed in the first quarter (Q1) of 2025 amid heightened global trade uncertainties.[4] The LCY bond market in emerging East Asia reached a size of USD27.2 trillion at the end of March on moderated growth of 2.7% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), compared with 3.1% q-o-q in the previous quarter, amid uncertainties associated with trade policies and negotiations (**Figure 1A**). Both government and corporate bonds experienced slower growth in Q1 2025. The region's LCY government bonds outstanding reached

Figure 1: Local Currency Bonds Outstanding and Issuance

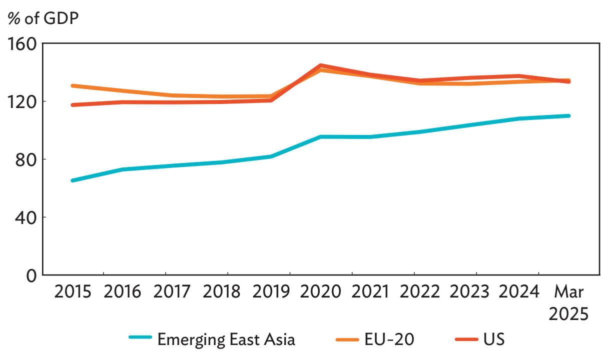
A. Bond Market Size in Select Global Markets



B. Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



C. Bonds Outstanding as a Share of Gross Domestic Product in Select Global Markets



EEA = Emerging East Asia, EU- 20 = European Union 20, GDP = gross domestic product, LHS = left-hand side, RHS = right-hand side, Q1 = first quarter, Q2 = second quarter, Q3 = third quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, US = United States, USD = United States dollar.

Notes:

1. Emerging East Asia is defined to include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
2. The EU-20 includes the member markets of Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on various local market sources.

[4] Emerging East Asia is defined to include member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.

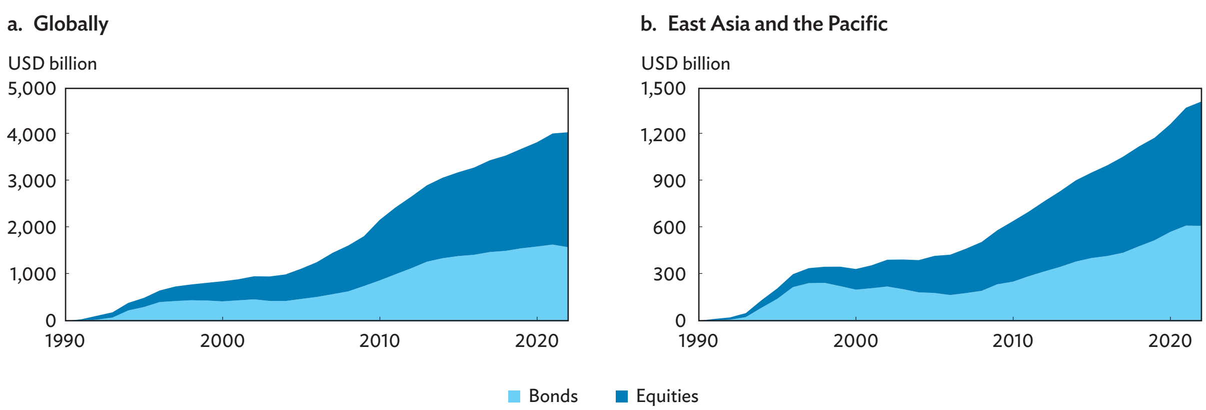
USD17.5 trillion at the end of March on moderated growth of 3.8% q-o-q, compared with 4.0% q-o-q in the previous quarter, as a large volume of maturities in the People's Republic of China (PRC) capped regional growth in Q1 2025. Meanwhile, expansion in the region's LCY corporate bond stock eased to 1.0% q-o-q in Q1 2025 from 1.6% q-o-q in the prior quarter as corporate bond issuance contracted over uncertainty in global trade policies and the growth outlook (**Figure 1B**). At the end of March, the emerging East Asian bond market's size relative to gross domestic product (GDP) reached 109.9%, compared with 134.6% in the European Union 20 (EU-20) and 133.5% in the United States (US) (**Figure 1C**). Despite the uncertainties, outstanding LCY bonds in emerging East Asia expanded faster than in the EU-20 (1.7% q-o-q) and the US (1.4% q-o-q), partly driven by regional governments front-loading their borrowing. **Box 2** discusses how capital market development has helped firms efficiently deploy capital and become more productive, especially in low- and middle-income economies.

Box 2: Capital Market Financing in Low- and Middle-Income Economies

Over the past 3 decades, capital market financing has surged for firms in low- and middle-income economies. This growth is not confined to a few established corporations but includes a broad spectrum of firms from an increasing number of economies.[a] Firms are deploying this capital to become more productive—investing in physical assets, hiring more workers, and expanding operations—spurring growth both at the firm level and within their domestic economies.

Firms from low- and middle-income economies raised cumulative net capital issuance (CNI) of USD4.0 trillion from bond and equity markets between 1990 and 2022 (**Figure B2.1**). From 2000 to 2022, CNI increased fourfold in middle-income economies and eightfold in low-income economies. Over the same period, CNI in these two groups of economies doubled as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) while also growing faster than bank financing.

Figure B2.1: Firms' Cumulative Capital Market Financing in Low- and Middle-Income Economies—Globally and in East Asia and the Pacific



USD = United States dollar.

Note: USD values are in constant 2020 dollars. Cumulative net capital issuance is calculated for each year as the sum of equity and bond issuances since 1990 minus the value of bonds that have matured since 1990.

Source: Authors' calculations based on issuance data from LSEG's Securities Data Company Platinum database.

This box was written by Cesaire Meh (manager, Macro and Market Risk, Economic and Market Research Department) at the International Finance Corporation and Sergio Schmukler (research manager, Macroeconomics and Growth, Development Economics) at the World Bank, jointly with Matias Soria (research assistant) at the International Finance Corporation and World Bank. This box is a brief summary of a report by C. A. Meh and S. L. Schmukler, eds. 2025. *Financing Firm Growth: The Role of Capital Markets in Low- and Middle-Income Countries*. Washington, DC: World Bank. Graphs from the report for different economies and regions are available in the accompanying Capital Markets Portal. This box relies on the World Bank's economy income classification. Low- and middle-income economies are broken down into two subgroups: (i) middle-income; and (ii) low-income, excluding the People's Republic of China. The People's Republic of China is treated separately due to its economic ascent and size, which could otherwise distort the analysis for other economies in the same category. Economies are assigned into income groups based upon their World Bank income classification as of 1990.

[a] The analysis focuses on nonfinancial firms participating in capital markets during 1990–2022. Although these firms are a small fraction of the total number of firms, they typically account for a large share of national income as they tend to be large firms.

continued on next page

Box 2 *continued*

Domestic bond and equity markets, primarily comprising assets denominated in local currencies, have been the driving force behind this growth. Between 1990 and 2022, domestic markets accounted for more than half of total issuance (53% for bonds and 79% for equities). Moreover, the average size of individual domestic bond issuances for firms raising funds in capital markets for the first time decreased by about 30% from 2000–2009 to 2010–2022. Since small firms typically issue smaller amounts, the decline in the average size of domestic bond issuance suggests that accessing domestic capital markets became easier for them.

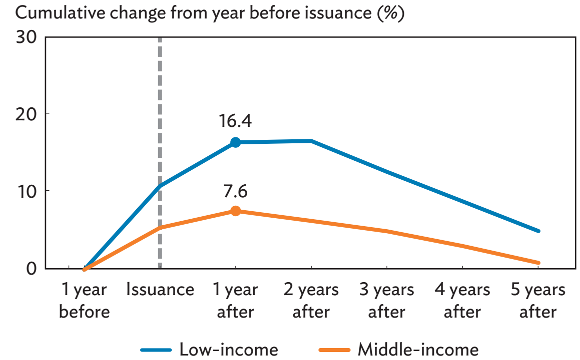
A similar pattern is observed for firms in low- and middle-income economies within East Asia and the Pacific, where CNI reached USD1.4 trillion in 2022 (**Figure B2.1b**). During the entire review period, this region exhibited the largest CNI-to-GDP ratio, reaching a value of 30% in 2022, compared with an average CNI-to-GDP ratio of 23% observed across all other low- and middle-income economies globally. The relevance of domestic markets as a driving force was particularly important within East Asia and the Pacific, as the average share of domestic CNI was 83% during 2010–2022, compared with 71% for all other low- and middle-income economies.

As capital markets expanded, a broader range of firms gained access to financing, with a greater share of funds allocated to smaller, younger, more productive, and financially more constrained firms than those already participating in capital markets. In particular, 14,000 firms started issuing only after the year 2000, while only around 1,800 publicly listed firms were active before then. These new participants in capital markets accounted for more than 60% of CNI in low- and middle-income economies by 2022. Moreover, firms from 32 middle-income economies and 13 low-income economies accessed capital markets for the first time during this period.

At the time of issuance, new participants in low- and middle-income economies had higher marginal returns to capital (defined as the additional output a company generates from using an extra unit of capital) than firms in the same industry and economy that were active in capital markets in the 1990s. For this reason, investing in these firms had the potential to yield greater profits and increase production, making them particularly effective recipients of new capital.

The impact of capital market participation on firms and the broader economy hinges on whether firms use the funds raised for productive activities. Effectively, in the first year after raising capital, firms' investment in physical capital—measured as firms' property, plant, and equipment—rose 16% in low-income economies and 8% in middle-income economies, with some of these effects persisting for years (**Figure B2.2**). East Asia and the Pacific experienced the largest real effect from capital market financing across all regions, with a 16% increase in physical capital. In all cases, this growth was associated with an increase in both employment and sales.

Figure B2.2: Growth in Firms' Physical Capital in Low- and Middle-Income Economies After Capital Market Issuance



Note: The baseline for estimating cumulative impact is the year before issuance.

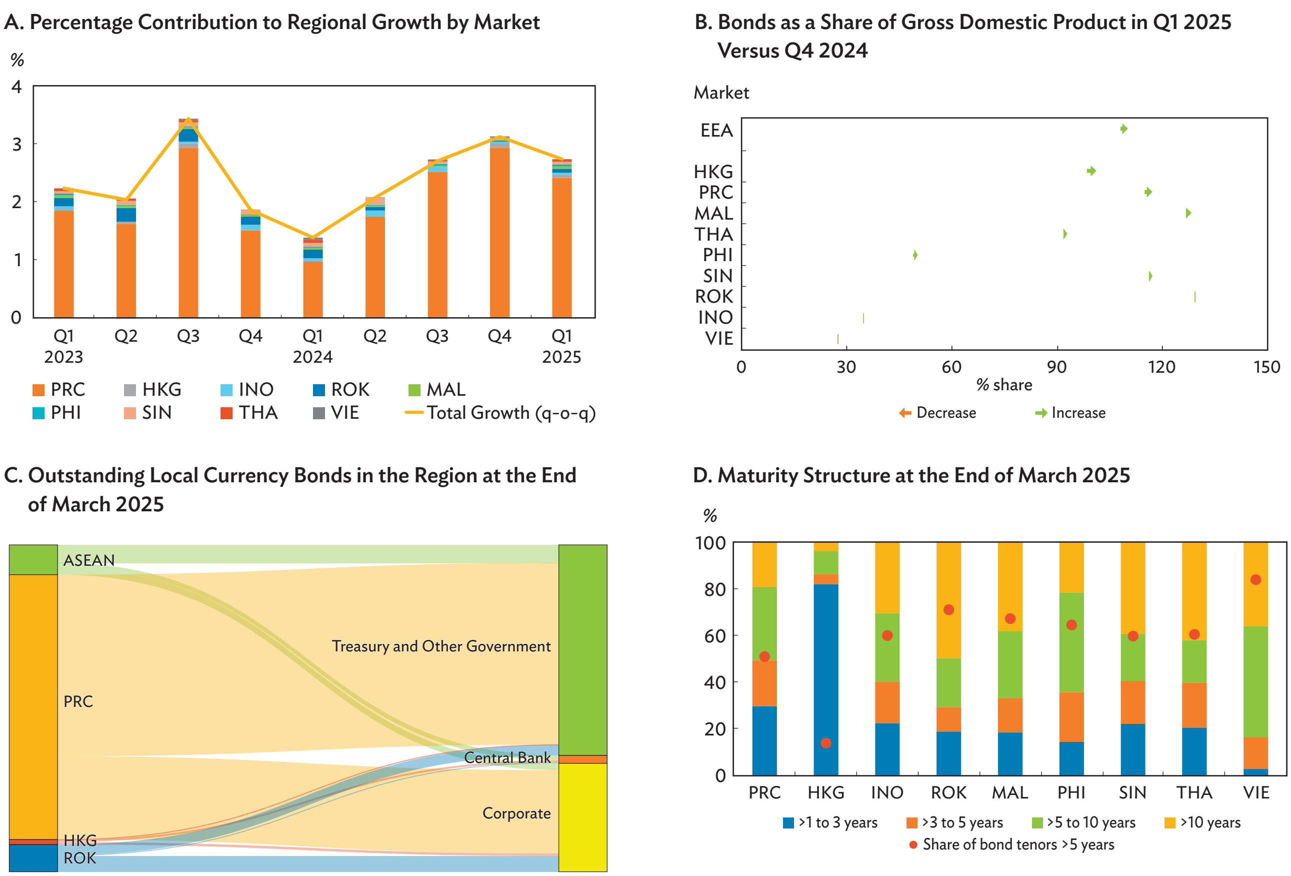
Sources: Authors' calculations based on issuance data from LSEG's Securities Data Company Platinum database and Worldscope balance sheet data.

The effects of capital market issuances on firm growth vary depending on the issuer and the financial instrument used. The impact on growth is particularly strong for new participants despite their smaller issuances, as it appears to alleviate their financial constraints. The positive effects on firm growth are twice as strong for equity issuances as for all bond issuances (including refinancing)—perhaps reflecting the greater flexibility that equity financing provides without the pressure of regular, fixed debt payments.

At the economy-wide level, the findings suggest that capital is being allocated more efficiently. Firms' participation in capital markets is linked to increases in an economy's total stock of physical capital and employment levels. In low-income economies, firm issuance activity accounted for 21% of the growth in physical capital and 12% of the growth in employment among publicly listed firms between 2000 and 2022. In middle-income economies, these estimates were 22% and 20%, respectively. Because firms with higher marginal returns to capital raised more funds, markets allocated capital more efficiently across firms, resulting in a greater impact on output. New participants in capital markets in the 2000s were especially important drivers of these positive effects.

Expansion in the PRC bond market led the region's LCY bond market growth in Q1 2025 (Figure 2A). The PRC's bond market expanded 3.0% q-o-q as the government tapped the bond market to finance stimulus measures and support the economy. The PRC, along with Hong Kong, China, drove the expansion of the region's LCY bond market as a share of GDP (**Figure 2B**). The Republic of Korea's outstanding LCY bond stock rose to USD2.3 trillion, on growth of 0.8% q-o-q in Q1 2025, and accounted for 8.3% of the regional bond stock at the end of March. The aggregate LCY bond stock among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) reached USD2.5 trillion at the end of March, comprising 9.1% of the regional total, on growth of 2.2% q-o-q. Outstanding Treasury bonds in emerging East Asia totaled USD17.5 trillion at the end of March, accounting for 64.4% of the region's LCY bond market, while corporate bonds (USD9.0 trillion) and central bank bonds (USD0.7 trillion) represented the remaining 33.2% and 2.4%, respectively (**Figure 2C**). At the end of March, 55.6% of outstanding Treasury bonds in the region had a remaining tenor of over 5 years (**Figure 2D**). The size-weighted average tenor of Treasury bonds outstanding in emerging East Asia was 8.4 years at the end of March, slightly longer than that of the US (7.8 years) but broadly comparable to that of the EU-20 (8.3 years).

Figure 2: Local Currency Bonds Outstanding in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



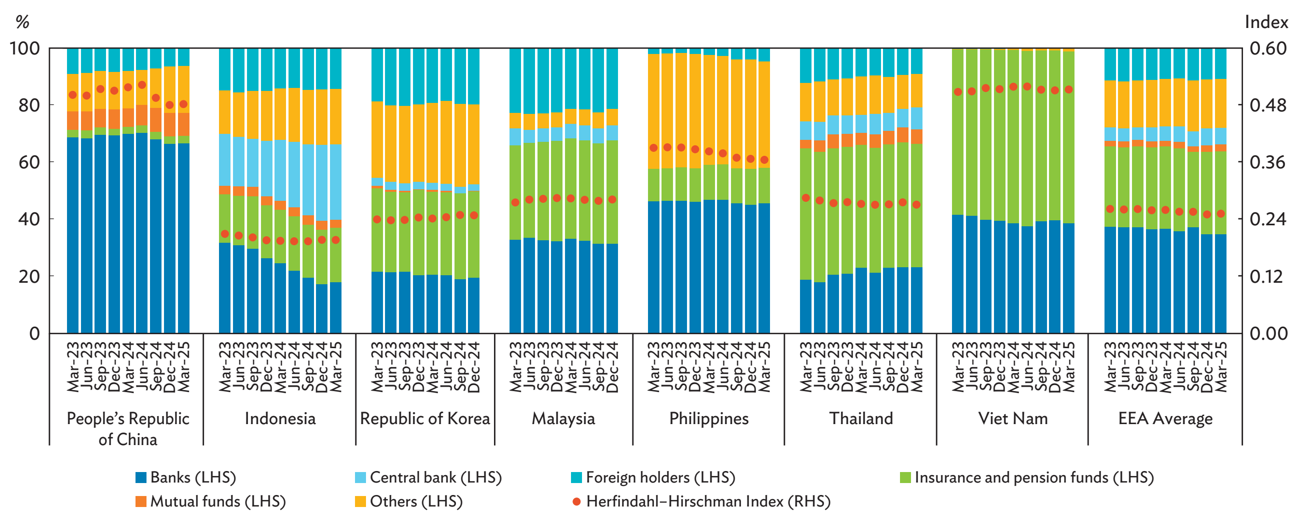
ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; PRC = People's Republic of China; EEA = emerging East Asia; HKG = Hong Kong, China; INO = Indonesia; ROK = Republic of Korea; MAL = Malaysia; PHI = Philippines; Q1 = first quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter; SIN = Singapore; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

Notes:
1. Emerging East Asia is defined to include the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
2. Growth rates are calculated from a local currency base and do not include currency effects. For emerging East Asia, growth figures are based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.
3. GDP data are from CEIC Data Company.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on various local market sources.

Banks remained a significant holder of LCY Treasury bonds at the end of March, while investor diversification in the region's bond markets continued to improve in Q1 2025. Banks held approximately 34.8% of emerging East Asian LCY Treasury bonds at the end of March, followed by insurance and pension funds (29.2%) (**Figure 3**). Banks' holding share was down from 36.7% in the same period a year earlier as nearly all markets posted declines in their respective bank holding shares. Meanwhile, other investor groups saw upticks in their respective investor holdings shares. The share of Treasury bonds held by insurance and pension funds slightly rose from 28.8% to 29.2% between Q1 2024 and Q1 2025. Moreover, central bank holdings in the region rose the most to 5.9% at the end of March from 5.1% a year earlier, largely due to an increase in the Treasury bond holdings of Bank Indonesia from 21.3% to 26.4% as the central bank ramped up its holdings in support of monetary operations. In terms of market concentration, as measured by the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index, the region's LCY Treasury bond markets continued to see declining scores, demonstrating more diverse investor profiles.[5] On the other hand, index scores in the PRC and Viet Nam remained high as LCY Treasury bond holdings were concentrated among a few types of investors in these two markets.

Figure 3: Investor Profiles of Local Currency Treasury Bonds in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



EEA = emerging East Asia, LHS = left-hand side, RHS = right-hand side.

Notes:

1. Data for the Republic of Korea and the Malaysia are up to December 2024.
2. "Others" include government institutions, individuals, securities companies, custodians, private corporations, and all other investors not elsewhere classified.
3. The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index is a commonly accepted measure of market concentration. In this case, the index was used to measure the investor profile diversification of the local currency bond markets and is calculated by summing the squared share of each investor group in the bond market.

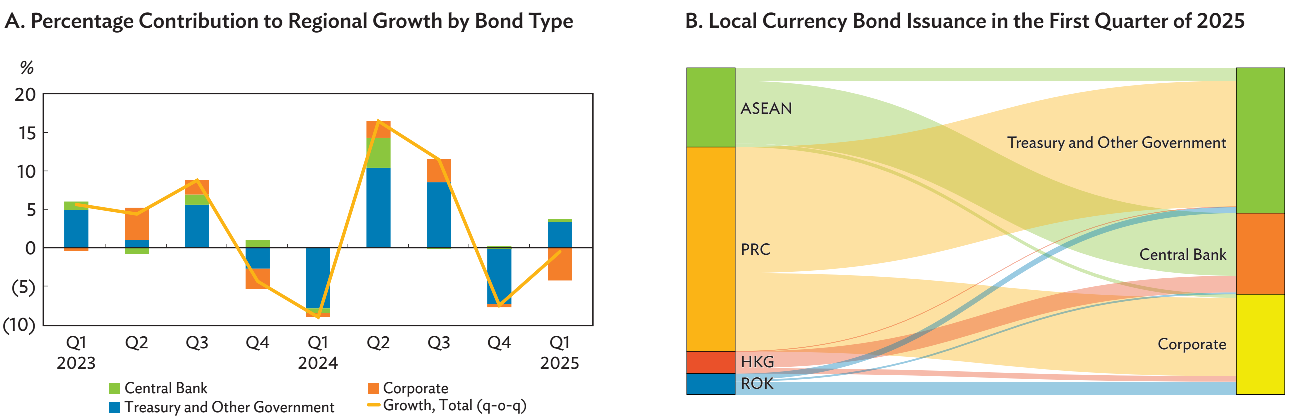
Sources: People's Republic of China (CEIC Data Company); Indonesia (Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance); Republic of Korea (Bank of Korea); Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia); Philippines (Bureau of the Treasury); Thailand (Bank of Thailand); and Viet Nam (Ministry of Finance).

[5] The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index is a commonly accepted measure of market concentration. The index is used to measure the investor profile diversification of the region's local currency bond markets and is calculated by summing the squared share of each investor group in the bond market.

Section 2. Local Currency Bond Issuance

LCY bond issuance in emerging East Asia marginally contracted in Q1 2025 due to reduced corporate bond financing amid economic uncertainty. Total LCY bond issuance inched down 0.5% q-o-q in Q1 2025 to USD2.6 trillion as the contraction in the corporate bond market more than offset growth in the government bond segment (**Figure 4A**). Issuance of government bonds rose 8.1% q-o-q in Q1 2025 as nearly all markets in the region registered higher quarterly issuance volumes. The PRC, which accounted for 86.7% of total regional government bond issuance in Q1 2025, led the growth as the government ramped up issuance to support the economy (**Figure 4B**). In addition, issuance of government bonds in the Republic of Korea and ASEAN markets surged 79.5% q-o-q and 17.4% q-o-q, respectively, in line with their front-loading policies at the start of the year. Meanwhile, total corporate bond sales in Q1 2025 contracted 12.1% q-o-q, with seven out of nine regional markets posting contractions. This was partly due to reduced financing demands by companies amid economic uncertainty and weakened investor appetite brought about by ongoing global trade tensions.

Figure 4: Local Currency Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



( ) = negative; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; PRC = People's Republic of China; HKG = Hong Kong, China; ROK = Republic of Korea; Q1 = first quarter; Q2 = second quarter; Q3 = third quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter.

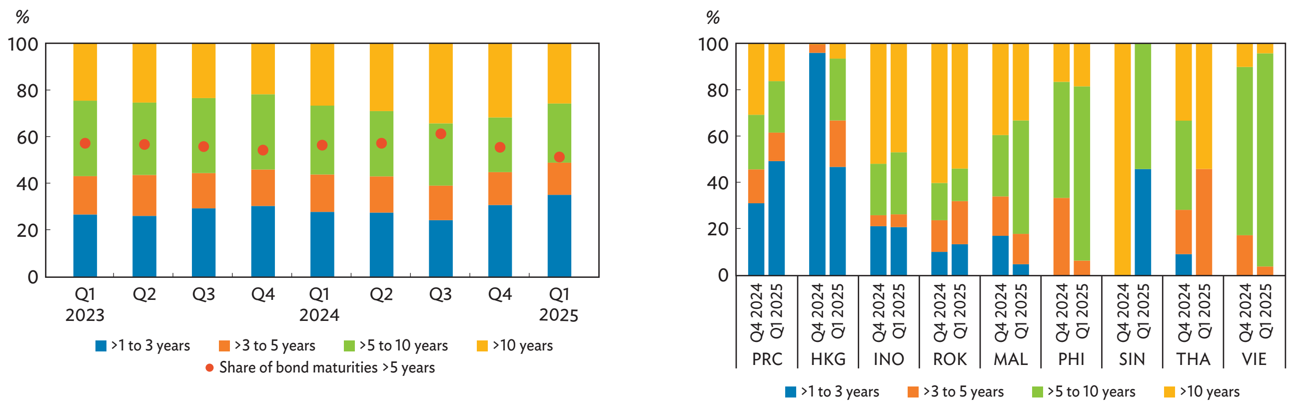
Notes:
1. ASEAN comprises the markets of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
2. Figures were computed based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on various local market sources.

LCY government bond issuance in emerging East Asia continued to mainly comprise medium- to long-term maturities, but the share of short-term bonds increased in Q1 2025. The share of government bonds issued with maturities of more than 5 years declined to 51.2% during the quarter from 55.3% in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2024 (**Figure 5A**). Thus, the size-weighted average maturity of Treasury bond issuance in emerging East Asia declined to 7.0 years in Q1 2025 from 8.0 years in the previous quarter (**Figure 6A**). The decline was largely driven by the PRC, where the share of bonds issued with maturities of more than 5 years fell from 54.4% in Q4 2024 to 38.6% in Q1 2025 (**Figure 5B**), as the market had previously issued a large amount of long-term LCY bonds in Q4 2024. In Hong Kong, China, however, the share of LCY government bond issuance with maturities of more than 5 years rose to 33.3% in Q1 2025 from 0.6% in the previous quarter as the government issued longer-term bonds as part of its issuance schedule. The size-weighted average maturities in the PRC and Hong Kong, China were both below 6 years, while the Republic of Korea had the longest average maturity of 14.5 years (**Figure 6B**). Meanwhile, the average maturity in ASEAN markets fell to 9.1 years from 11.5 years in Q4 2024. Issuance in ASEAN markets continued to be largely concentrated in longer maturities of more than 5 years, with Viet Nam (96.2%), the Philippines (93.7%), and Malaysia (82.1%) having the highest percentages of such maturities as a share of total issuance in Q1 2025. Thus, they also had the longest average issuance maturities during the quarter at 11.5 years in Malaysia, 10.2 years in Viet Nam, and 10.0 years in the Philippines.

Figure 5: Maturity Structure of Local Currency Treasury Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets

A. Maturity Structure by Quarter | **B. Maturity Structure by Market**



PRC = People's Republic of China; HKG = Hong Kong, China; INO = Indonesia; ROK = Republic of Korea; MAL = Malaysia; PHI = Philippines; Q1 = first quarter; Q2 = second quarter; Q3 = third quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; SIN = Singapore; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

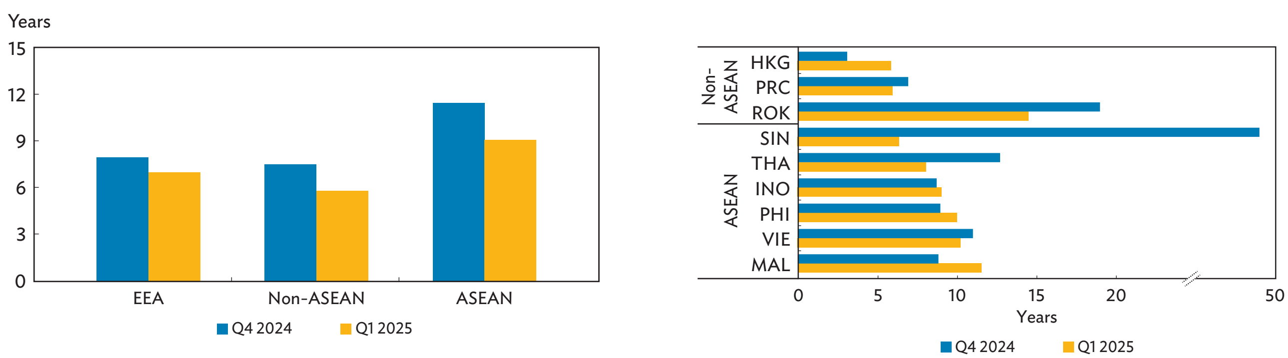
Notes:

1. Figures were computed based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.
2. Treasury bonds are local-currency-denominated, fixed-income securities issued by a government with maturities longer than 1 year.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on various local market sources.

Figure 6: Average Size-Weighted Maturity of Treasury Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets

A. Average Size-Weighted Maturity by Subgroup | **B. Average Size-Weighted Maturity by Market**



ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; PRC = People's Republic of China; EEA = emerging East Asia; HKG = Hong Kong, China; INO = Indonesia; ROK = Republic of Korea; MAL = Malaysia; PHI = Philippines; Q1 = first quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; SIN = Singapore; THA = Thailand; VIE = Viet Nam.

Notes:

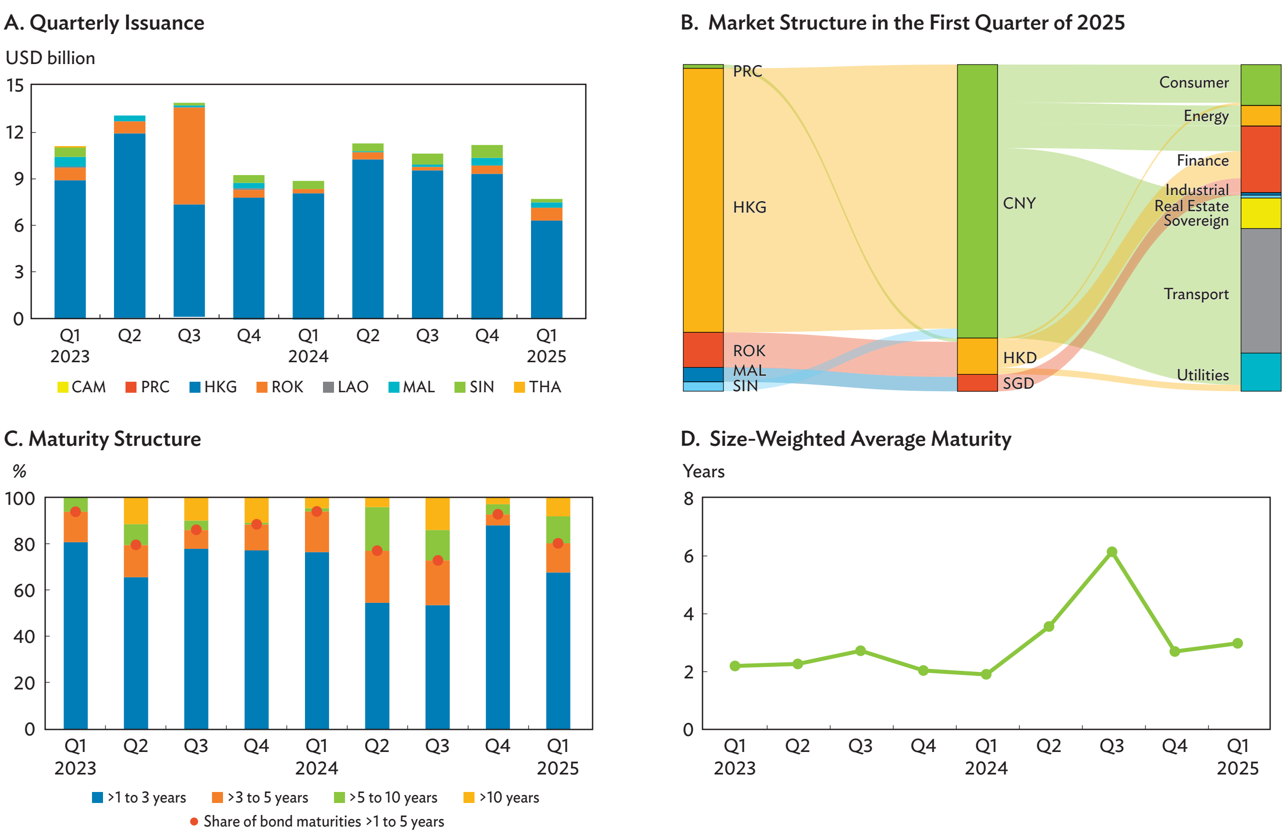
1. Figures were computed based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.
2. Treasury bonds are local-currency-denominated, fixed-income securities issued by a government with maturities longer than 1 year.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on various local market sources.

Section 3: Intra-Regional Bond Issuance

Heightened global economic uncertainties weighed on intra-regional bond issuance in emerging East Asia in Q1 2025.[6] The region's intra-regional bond issuance tallied USD7.7 billion in Q1 2025, down 31.0% q-o-q from the previous quarter's USD11.2 billion. The decline was largely driven by decreased debt sales from Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; and Singapore (**Figure 7A**). Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea recorded a 56.5% q-o-q increase in issuance, totaling USD0.8 billion, as corporate issuers sought to diversify their financing sources. During the quarter, PRC-based firms Bocom Leasing and Xtep International Holdings sold a total of USD0.1 billion worth of HKD-denominated bonds, marking the PRC's return to the intra-regional bond market following its last issuance in July 2024. In Q1 2025, Hong Kong, China remained the region's top intra-regional issuer, accounting for 80.8% of the total. By sector, transportation led all others, accounting for 38.1% of the regional total, while the Chinese yuan was the dominant currency of issuance in emerging East Asia during the quarter with an 83.7% share (**Figure 7B**). Among corporate issuers, China Merchants Group—a state-owned logistics firm based in Hong Kong, China—remained the top issuer in the region with aggregate issuance of USD2.5 billion, equivalent to 32.2% of the regional total. This was followed by

Figure 7: Intra-Regional Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



CAM = Cambodia; PRC = People's Republic of China; CNY = Chinese yuan; HKD = Hong Kong dollar; HKG = Hong Kong, China; ROK = Republic of Korea; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; MAL = Malaysia; Q1 = first quarter; Q2 = second quarter; Q3 = third quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; SGD = Singapore dollar; SIN = Singapore; THA = Thailand; USD = United States dollar.

Notes:
1. Emerging East Asia is defined to include member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
2. Intra-regional bond issuance is defined as emerging East Asian bond issuance denominated in a regional currency excluding the issuer's home currency.
3. Figures were computed based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on Bloomberg LP data.

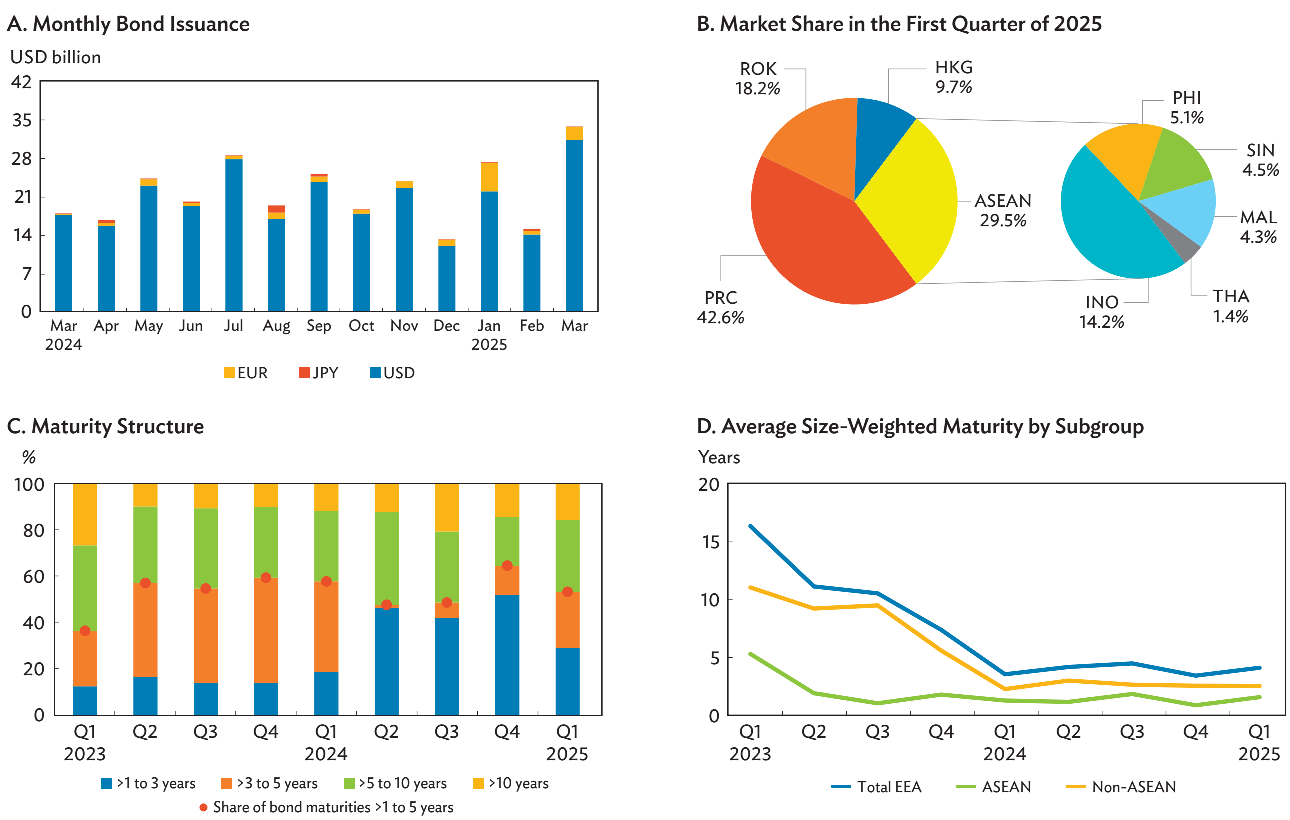
6 Intra-regional bond issuance is defined as emerging East Asian bond issuance denominated in a regional currency excluding the issuer's home currency.

China Tourism Group, a consumer firm also based in Hong Kong, China, with total debt sale of USD0.8 billion, equivalent to 10.7% of the regional total. Intra-regional bond issuances in Q1 2025 included the increased presence of sustainable bonds. Among them were entities from Hong Kong, China, China Water Affairs and China Everbright Greentech, that issued CNY-denominated blue bonds and green bonds, respectively, worth USD137.8 million each. Also, Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power, based in the Republic of Korea, issued HKD-denominated green bonds worth USD149.9 million. About 80.0% of total intra-regional bond issuances in Q1 2025 carried maturities of 5 years or less (**Figure 7C**). This led to a size-weighted average maturity of 3.0 years, up from the previous quarter's 2.7 years (**Figure 7D**).

Section 4. G3 Currency Bond Issuance

Emerging East Asian G3 currency bond issuance rebounded in Q1 2025, particularly in the latter part of the quarter, largely driven by corporates on the broad strengthening of regional currencies against the US dollar.[7] G3 currency bond issuance in the region rose 18.9% q-o-q to USD72.7 billion in Q1 2025, reversing the previous quarter's 14.6% q-o-q contraction, with issuance surging in March to USD33.0 billion (**Figure 8A**). Several regional economies displayed

Figure 8: G3 Currency Bond Issuance in Select Emerging East Asian Markets



ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; PRC = People's Republic of China; EEA = emerging East Asia; EUR = euro; HKG = Hong Kong, China; INO = Indonesia; JPY = Japanese yen; ROK = Republic of Korea; MAL = Malaysia; PHI = Philippines; Q1 = first quarter; Q2 = second quarter; Q3 = third quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter; SIN = Singapore; THA = Thailand; USD = United States dollar.

Notes:
1. ASEAN comprises the markets of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
2. Emerging East Asia is defined to include member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
3. G3 currency bonds are denominated in either euros, Japanese yen, or United States dollars.
4. Figures were computed based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.

Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on Bloomberg LP data.

[7] G3 currency bonds are bonds denominated in either euros, Japanese yen, or United States dollars.

significant q-o-q issuance growth, including Hong Kong, China (84.5%); the Republic of Korea (82.8%); and Indonesia (20.2%). Some of the largest issuers were central banks. Bank Indonesia issued USD4.6 billion worth of USD-denominated bonds to support its monetary operations, and Airport Authority Hong Kong issued USD4.2 billion of USD-denominated bonds to fund its capital expenditures and other corporate expenses. ASEAN economies accounted for 29.5% of regional G3 bond issuance in Q1 2025 with USD21.4 billion, reflecting growth of 32.4% q-o-q, as issuance increased in all ASEAN markets except for Singapore (**Figure 8B**). The PRC, which had the region's most issuance during the quarter, witnessed an 8.7% q-o-q decline, partly due to the base effect resulting from USD4.1 billion of government bond issuance in Q4 2024, which was equivalent to 12.0% of the PRC's quarterly total. The top issuer of G3 currency bonds in the region in Q1 2025 was the PRC's state-backed Sino-Ocean Group, issuing USD5.7 billion worth of USD-denominated bonds as part of its debt restructuring plan. About half (53.1%) of G3 bond issuance in Q1 2025 comprised short-term maturities of 5 years or less (**Figure 8C**). The size-weighted average maturity of regional G3 bond issuance rose to 4.1 years in Q1 2025 from 3.4 years in Q4 2024, partly due to declining interest rates (**Figure 8D**).

Appendix

Table A1: Size and Composition of Select Emerging East Asian Local Currency Bond Markets

	Q1 2024		Q4 2024		Q1 2025			Growth Rate (%) Q1 2025	
	Amount (USD billion)	% of GDP	Amount (USD billion)	% of GDP	Amount (USD billion)	% share	% of GDP	q-o-q	y-o-y
People's Republic of China									
Total	19,667	108.7	21,252	115.0	22,012	100.0	117.2	3.0	12.5
Treasury and Other Government	13,031	72.0	14,440	78.1	15,090	68.6	80.3	3.9	16.4
Central Bank	2	0.01	2	0.01	0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Corporate	6,634	36.7	6,810	36.8	6,922	31.4	36.9	1.0	4.8
Hong Kong, China									
Total	389	100.5	403	98.5	417	100.0	101.2	3.8	6.6
Treasury and Other Government	37	9.5	39	9.6	40	9.5	9.6	1.8	7.5
Central Bank	162	41.8	168	41.2	169	40.6	41.1	0.9	3.9
Corporate	190	49.1	195	47.8	208	49.9	50.5	6.6	8.7
Indonesia									
Total	428	32.1	477	34.7	473	100.0	34.8	1.9	15.5
Treasury and Other Government	370	27.8	387	28.1	386	81.7	28.4	2.7	8.9
Central Bank	29	2.2	61	4.5	58	12.2	4.2	(3.4)	110.3
Corporate	29	2.2	29	2.1	29	6.1	2.1	2.2	5.0
Republic of Korea									
Total	2,426	133.4	2,241	129.0	2,257	100.0	129.3	0.8	1.7
Treasury and Other Government	906	49.8	847	48.8	869	38.5	49.8	2.6	4.8
Central Bank	89	4.9	79	4.5	75	3.3	1.8	(4.0)	(7.4)
Corporate	1,431	78.7	1,315	75.7	1,313	58.2	75.2	(0.1)	0.3
Malaysia									
Total	432	128.7	468	126.8	482	100.0	128.4	2.3	4.9
Treasury and Other Government	250	74.3	273	73.9	282	58.4	74.9	2.4	6.0
Central Bank	3	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	–	(100.0)
Corporate	180	53.5	195	52.9	201	41.6	53.4	2.0	5.0
Philippines									
Total	219	49.5	223	48.9	235	100.0	50.0	4.1	9.4
Treasury and Other Government	180	40.9	187	40.8	196	83.5	41.7	4.1	10.8
Central Bank	14	3.1	14	3.0	16	6.7	3.4	15.3	18.0
Corporate	25	5.6	23	5.1	23	9.8	4.9	(2.8)	(5.1)
Singapore									
Total	577	112.9	622	116.1	646	100.0	117.0	2.0	11.3
Treasury and Other Government	208	40.7	225	42.0	237	36.7	43.0	3.5	13.3
Central Bank	228	44.6	249	46.5	257	39.9	46.6	1.5	12.2
Corporate	141	27.6	148	27.6	151	23.4	27.4	0.7	6.9
Thailand									
Total	465	93.8	501	91.9	512	100.0	92.9	1.8	2.6
Treasury and Other Government	269	54.2	297	54.4	306	59.7	55.5	2.6	6.1
Central Bank	65	13.1	69	12.6	73	14.2	13.2	6.0	5.0
Corporate	132	26.6	136	24.9	133	26.1	24.2	(2.0)	(5.7)
Viet Nam									
Total	116	27.4	124	27.5	126	100.0	27.4	1.9	11.6
Treasury and Other Government	81	19.0	87	19.3	91	71.9	19.7	4.4	15.8
Central Bank	7	1.6	5	1.2	4	2.9	0.8	(32.1)	(45.4)
Corporate	29	6.8	32	7.0	32	25.2	6.9	1.0	13.7
Emerging East Asia									
Total	24,721	103.7	26,311	108.0	27,161	100.0	109.9	2.7	11.0
Treasury and Other Government	15,332	64.3	16,781	68.9	17,496	64.4	70.8	3.8	15.0
Central Bank	598	2.5	646	2.7	652	2.4	2.6	0.5	9.5
Corporate	8,790	36.9	8,884	36.5	9,012	33.2	36.5	1.0	4.1
Japan									
Total	9,078	230.8	8,853	228.4	9,326	100.0	226.7	0.5	1.8
Treasury and Other Government	8,376	213.0	8,154	210.3	8,593	92.1	208.9	0.5	1.6
Central Bank	25	0.6	20	0.5	21	0.2	0.5	(2.7)	(17.2)
Corporate	677	17.2	678	17.5	712	7.6	17.3	0.1	4.2

( ) = negative, – = not applicable, GDP = gross domestic product, Q1 = first quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter, USD = United States dollar, y-o-y = year-on-year.

Notes:

1. Emerging East Asia is defined to include ASEAN plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
2. For Singapore, corporate bonds outstanding are based on *AsianBondsOnline* estimates. For Indonesia, Q1 2025 data are based on *AsianBondsOnline* estimates.
3. Growth rates are calculated from a local currency base and do not include currency effects. For emerging East Asia, growth figures are based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.
4. GDP data are from CEIC Data Company.
5. Bloomberg LP end-of-period local currency–USD rates are used.

Sources: People's Republic of China (CEIC Data Company); Hong Kong, China (Hong Kong Monetary Authority); Indonesia (Bank Indonesia; Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance; and Indonesia Stock Exchange); Japan (Japan Securities Dealers Association); Republic of Korea (Bank of Korea and KG Zeroin Corporation); Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia); Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of the Treasury, and Bloomberg LP); Singapore (Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP); Thailand (Bank of Thailand); and Viet Nam (Hanoi Stock Exchange, State Bank of Vietnam, Vietnam Bond Market Association, and Bloomberg LP).

Table A2: Local-Currency-Denominated Bond Issuance

	Q1 2024		Q4 2024		Q1 2025		Growth Rate (%) Q1 2025	
	Amount (USD billion)	% share	Amount (USD billion)	% share	Amount (USD billion)	% share	q-o-q	y-o-y
People's Republic of China								
Total	1,335	100.0	1,652	100.0	1,652	100.0	(0.6)	24.4
Treasury and Other Government	703	52.7	953	57.7	1,019	61.7	6.3	45.7
Central Bank	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	–
Corporate	632	47.3	699	42.3	633	38.3	(9.9)	0.7
Hong Kong, China								
Total	162	100.0	181	100.0	180	100.0	(0.3)	10.4
Treasury and Other Government	0.7	0.4	11	5.9	1	0.5	(91.0)	36.4
Central Bank	128	79.1	134	74.3	135	74.8	0.4	4.4
Corporate	33	20.5	36	19.8	44	24.7	24.1	33.1
Indonesia								
Total	43	100.0	46	100.0	39	100.0	(13.2)	(5.8)
Treasury and Other Government	16	37.6	14	31.6	16	40.7	11.8	1.9
Central Bank	25	58.6	28	61.5	20	52.2	(26.4)	(16.1)
Corporate	2	3.8	3	6.9	3	7.1	(10.5)	79.0
Republic of Korea								
Total	193	100.0	194	100.0	169	100.0	(12.5)	(4.0)
Treasury and Other Government	43	22.4	28	14.4	50	29.6	79.5	26.6
Central Bank	18	9.3	14	7.4	15	8.8	4.6	(9.2)
Corporate	132	68.2	151	78.2	104	61.6	(31.0)	(13.4)
Malaysia								
Total	29	100.0	18	100.0	22	100.0	23.9	(26.1)
Treasury and Other Government	11	37.1	7	39.2	12	51.7	63.5	3.0
Central Bank	10	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	–	(100.0)
Corporate	8	26.5	11	60.8	11	48.3	(1.6)	34.6
Philippines								
Total	56	100.0	41	100.0	47	100.0	13.7	(14.0)
Treasury and Other Government	22	39.9	7	17.7	15	30.9	98.8	(33.3)
Central Bank	32	57.8	33	79.7	31	66.3	(5.4)	(1.3)
Corporate	1	2.3	1	2.6	1	2.7	20.6	(0.1)
Singapore								
Total	340	100.0	411	100.0	421	100.0	0.7	23.1
Treasury and Other Government	37	10.7	40	9.8	41	9.7	0.2	11.5
Central Bank	301	88.4	367	89.4	377	89.5	0.8	24.6
Corporate	3	0.9	3	0.8	3	0.8	(2.0)	16.7
Thailand								
Total	61	100.0	61	100.0	63	100.0	2.4	(4.2)
Treasury and Other Government	18	29.4	18	29.0	18	28.4	0.2	(7.7)
Central Bank	32	52.1	33	54.4	35	55.8	5.0	2.6
Corporate	11	18.5	10	16.6	10	15.9	(2.5)	(17.8)
Viet Nam								
Total	11	100.0	37	100.0	49	100.0	33.0	346.6
Treasury and Other Government	3	28.9	2	6.3	4	8.9	88.1	37.7
Central Bank	7	63.8	30	82.7	44	89.8	44.5	528.6
Corporate	0.8	7.3	4	11.0	0.6	1.3	(84.2)	(20.2)
Emerging East Asia								
Total	2,229	100.0	2,639	100.0	2,642	100.0	(0.5)	19.4
Treasury and Other Government	853	38.3	1,080	40.9	1,175	44.5	8.1	38.6
Central Bank	554	24.8	640	24.3	656	24.8	1.6	18.1
Corporate	822	36.9	919	34.8	811	30.7	(12.1)	0.2
Japan								
Total	371	100.0	340	100.0	346	100.0	(2.9)	(7.5)
Treasury and Other Government	351	94.6	301	88.6	329	94.9	4.1	(7.2)
Central Bank	0	0.0	11	3.2	0	0.0	(100.0)	–
Corporate	20	5.4	28	8.2	18	5.1	(39.8)	(12.8)

( ) = negative, – = not applicable, Q1 = first quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter, USD = United States dollar, y-o-y = year-on-year.

Notes:
1. Data reflect gross bond issuance.
2. Bloomberg LP end-of-period local currency–USD rates are used.
3. Growth rates are calculated from a local currency base and do not include currency effects. For emerging East Asia, growth figures are based on 31 March 2025 currency exchange rates and do not include currency effects.

Sources: People's Republic of China (CEIC Data Company); Hong Kong, China (Hong Kong Monetary Authority); Indonesia (Bank Indonesia, Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance; and Indonesia Stock Exchange); Japan (Japan Securities Dealers Association); Republic of Korea (Bank of Korea and KG Zeroin Corporation); Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia); Philippines (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of the Treasury, and Bloomberg LP); Singapore (Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP); Thailand (Bank of Thailand and Thai Bond Market Association); and Viet Nam (Hanoi Stock Exchange, State Bank of Vietnam, Vietnam Bond Market Association, and Bloomberg LP).