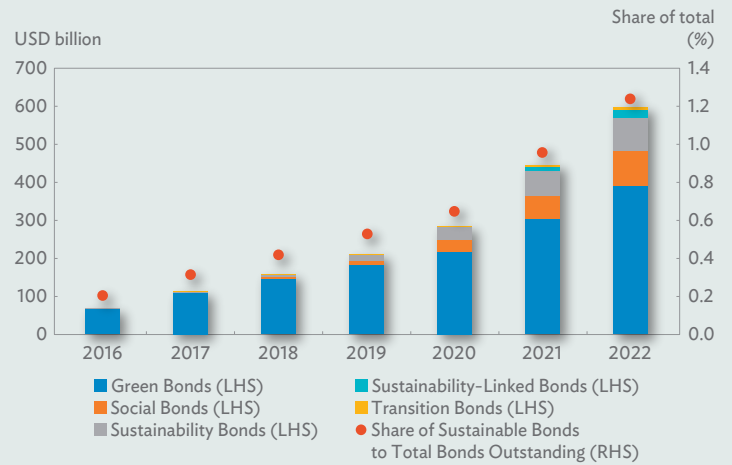
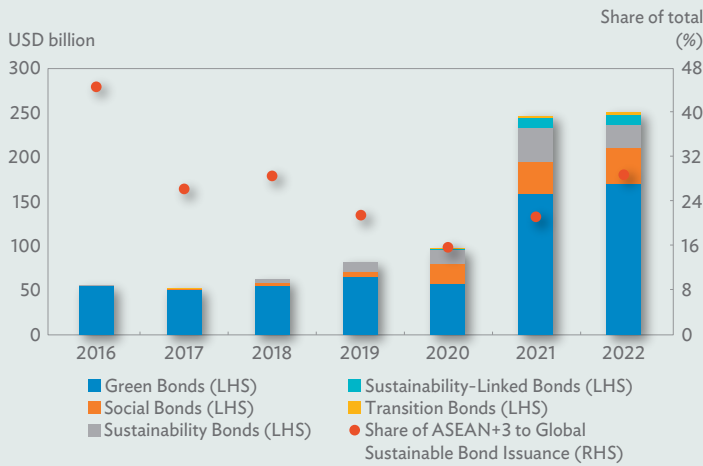


The amount of sustainable bonds outstanding in ASEAN+3 markets reached USD598.3 billion at the end of 2022 on growth of 34.0% year-on-year (y-o-y). Growth slowed from 57.1% y-o-y in 2021, amid weakening financial conditions globally and in the region. ASEAN+3's sustainable bonds accounted for only 1.2% of the region's total bonds outstanding at the end of 2022. However, ASEAN+3 represents the second-largest sustainable bond market in the world after the EU-20, accounting for 18.0% of total global sustainable bonds outstanding.

Sustainable Bonds Outstanding and Share of Total Bonds in ASEAN+3



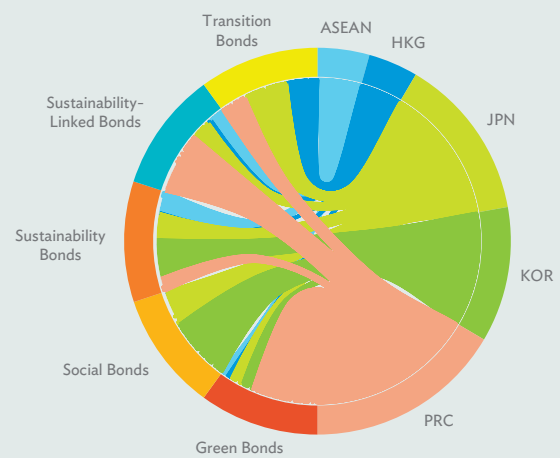
ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance and Share of Global Sustainable Bond Issuance



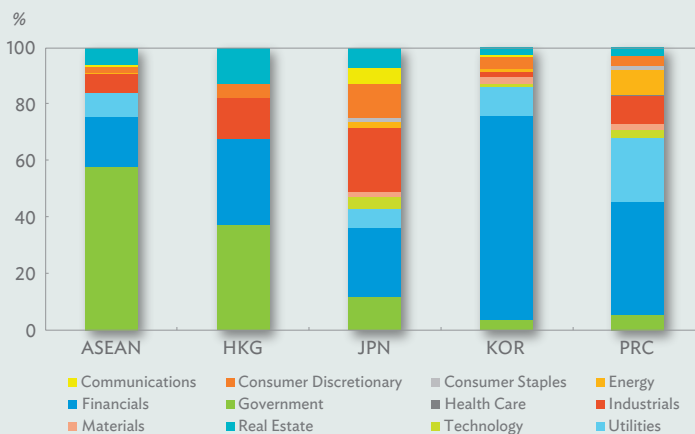
Sustainable bond issuance in ASEAN+3 reached USD251.2 billion in 2022, up 1.7% y-o-y from USD247.1 billion in 2021. ASEAN+3's share of global sustainable bond issuance rose to 28.9% in 2022, up from 21.3% in 2021.

ASEAN markets accounted for 7.9% of the regional sustainable bond market at the end of 2022, exceeding ASEAN's share of 5.5% in the region's overall bond market. ASEAN economies have a relatively significant presence in the sustainability bond and sustainability-linked bond market segments, with respective regional shares of 21.3% and 14.9% for each bond type at the end of 2022. Meanwhile, the People's Republic of China (PRC) remained the largest sustainable bond market among ASEAN+3 peers with a share of 46.5%, which was slightly higher than PRC's 43.2% share of the region's overall bond market. The PRC dominates the green and sustainability-linked bond market segments in ASEAN+3, comprising 64.3% and 61.0%, respectively, of the total outstanding for each bond type at the end of 2022. The Republic of Korea accounted for a significant 62.4% share of social bonds outstanding at the end of the review period, while Japan and Hong Kong, China had substantial shares of transition bonds at 42.9% and 31.3%, respectively.

ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bonds Outstanding in 2022 by Bond Type and Economy



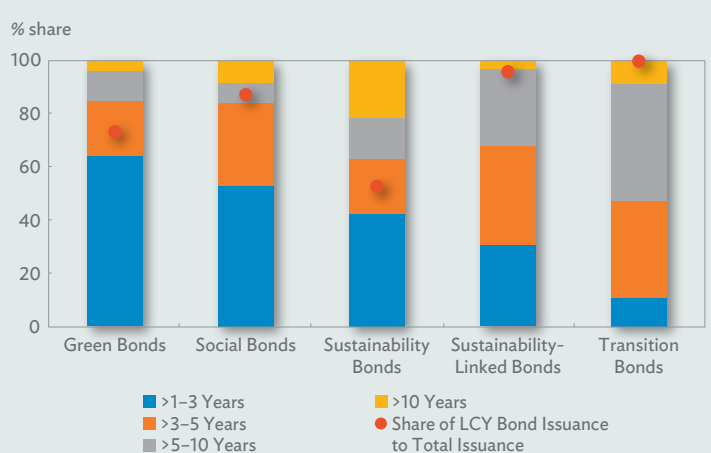
ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance by Sector and Economy in 2022



The private sector largely dominates the ASEAN+3 sustainable bond market, accounting for 88.9% of the total outstanding amount at the end of 2022. This contrasts with the private sector's 21.0% share of the region's overall general bond issuance in 2022. In ASEAN markets, the public sector comprised a majority of sustainable bond issuance in 2022, accounting for 57.9% of the regional total. This was a substantial uptick from 14.4% in 2021.

In 2022, the average size-weighted tenor of an ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuance was 5.1 years, with 81.1% of issuances having tenors of less than 5 years. Green bonds carried the shortest tenors, with 64.2% of issuances having tenors of 3 years or less. In 2022, 74.7% of ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuances were denominated in a local currency.

Maturity and Currency Profiles of ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance in 2022



ASEAN+3 = Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) plus the People's Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong, China (HKG); Japan (JPN), and the Republic of Korea (KOR); EU = European Union; LCY = local currency; LHS = left-hand side; RHS = right-hand side; USD = United States dollar.

- Notes:
- Data for green, social, sustainability, sustainability-linked, and transition bonds include both local currency and foreign currency issues.
 - ASEAN includes the markets of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
 - ASEAN+3 includes ASEAN members plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.

Source: AsianBondsOnline computations based on Bloomberg LP data.