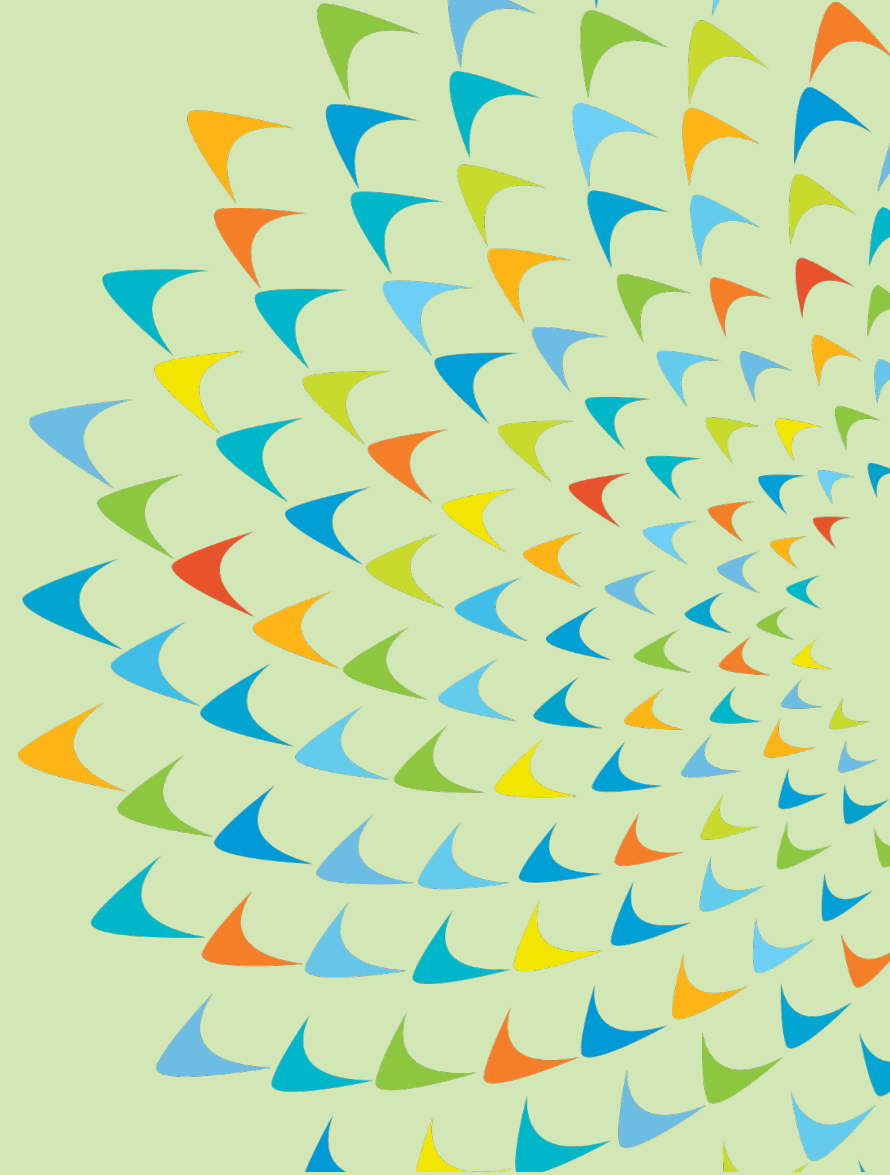


# ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bonds Highlights

JUNE 2026



**JFPR**  
Japan Fund for Prosperous and  
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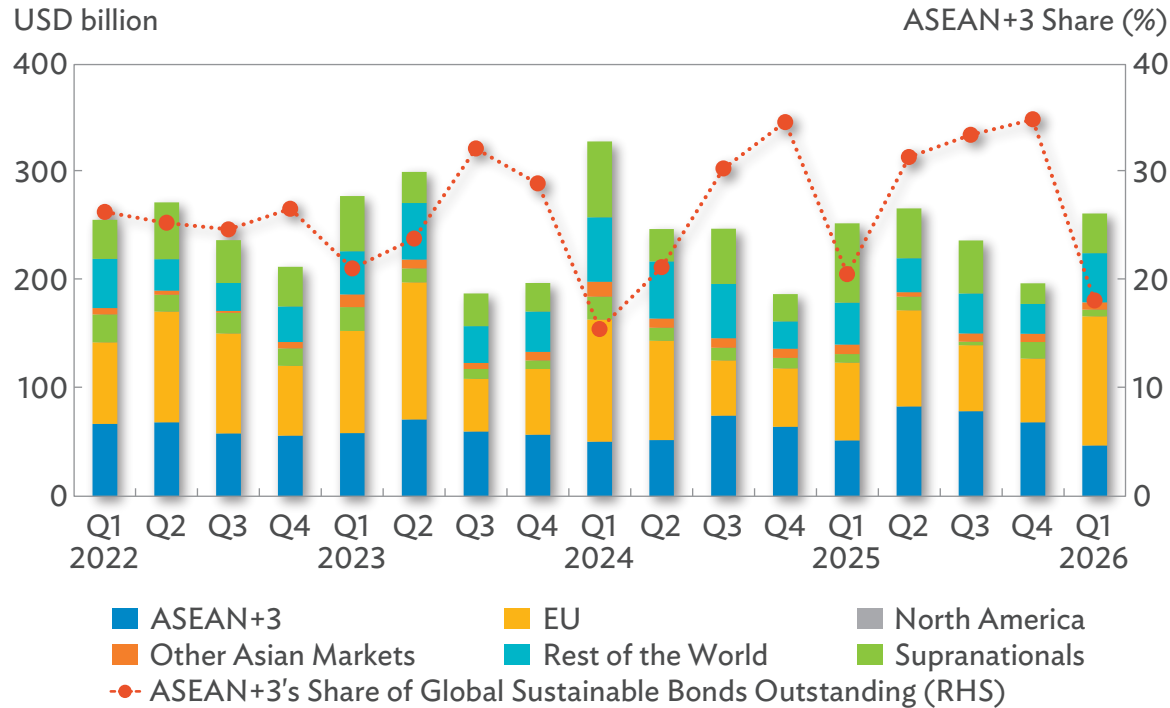
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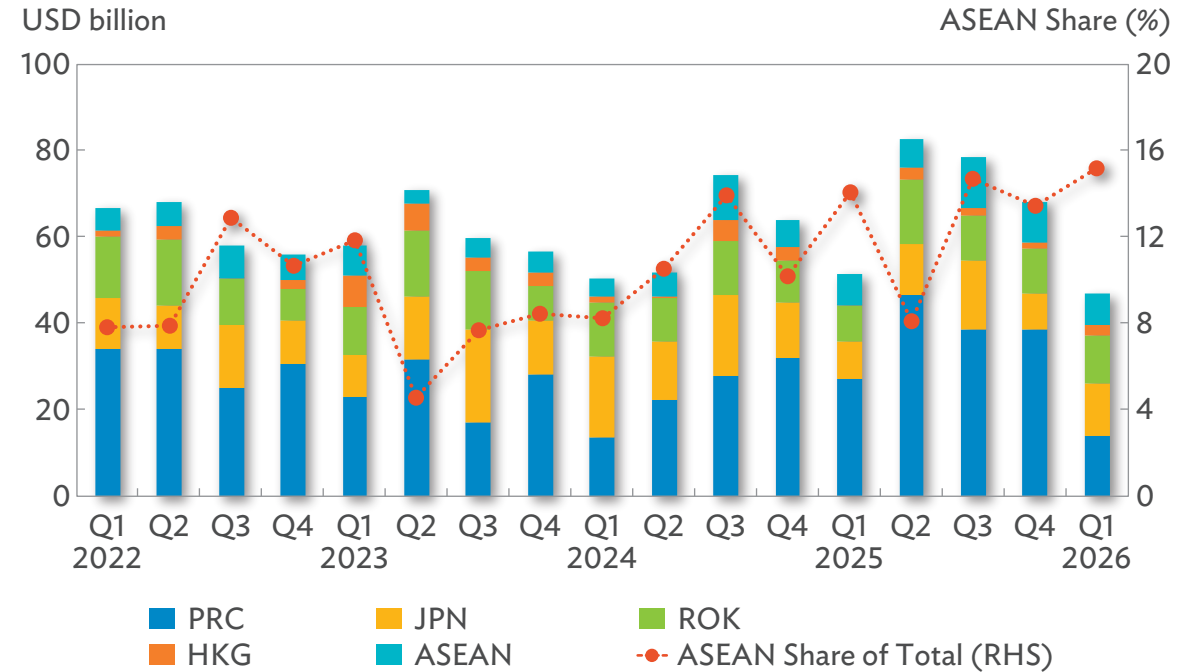
Global sustainable bond issuance reached USD260.4 billion in Q1 2026, bringing sustainable bonds outstanding globally to USD5.7 trillion at the end of March. Sustainable bond issuance increased by 32.8% q-o-q, supported by activity in EU markets. The EU accounted for 45.6% of global issuance in Q1 2026, totaling USD118.7 billion on 101.6% q-o-q growth. This was underpinned by regulatory enhancements, including the EU Green Bond Standards and the Omnibus Package.

Sustainable bond issuance in ASEAN+3, excluding the PRC, rose by 11.1% q-o-q to USD32.9 billion in Q1 2026. Total ASEAN+3 issuance, however, contracted by 31.1% q-o-q to USD46.9 billion on reduced issuance in the PRC. Sustainable bond issuance in ASEAN markets reached USD7.1 billion in Q1 2026, driven by strong private sector issuance, which surged 17.6% q-o-q.

Global Sustainable Bond Issuance in the First Quarter of 2026



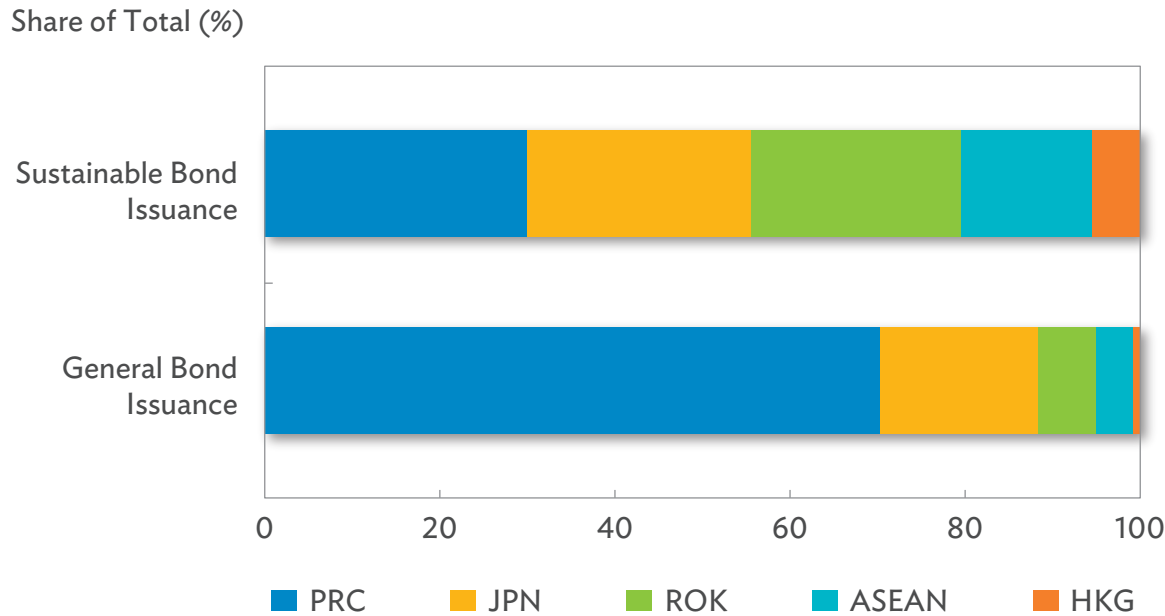
ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance in the First Quarter of 2026



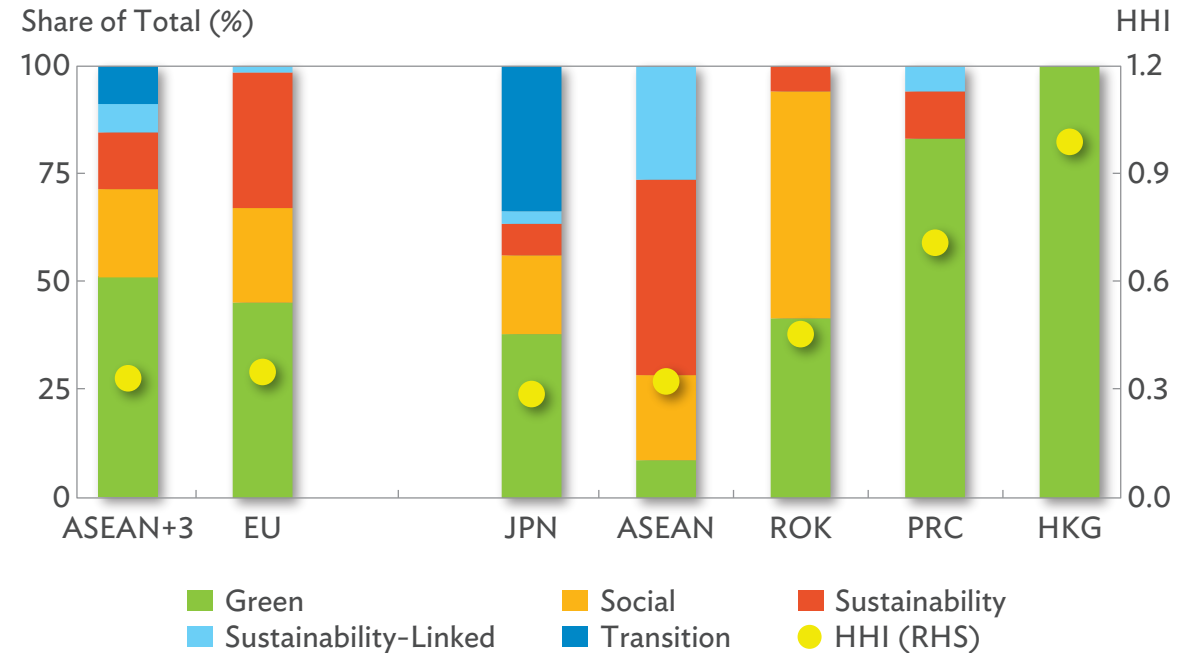
In terms of market profile, ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuance was more diversified compared with general bond issuance. ASEAN accounted for 15.2% of ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuance in Q1 2026, more than three times its share (4.4%) of ASEAN+3 general bond issuance.

ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuance exhibited greater diversity in terms of the instrument mix compared to EU markets. Within ASEAN+3, Japan and ASEAN demonstrated the most diversified issuance across instrument types.

Market Profile of ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance in Q1 2026



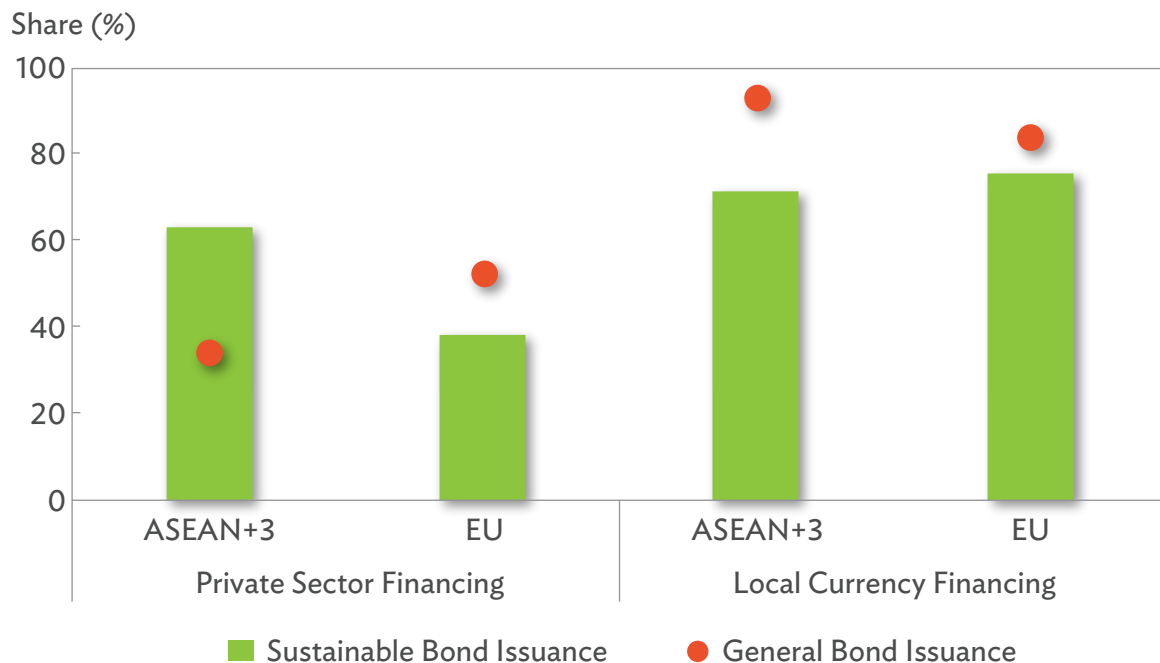
Instrument Profile of ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bond Issuance in Q1 2026



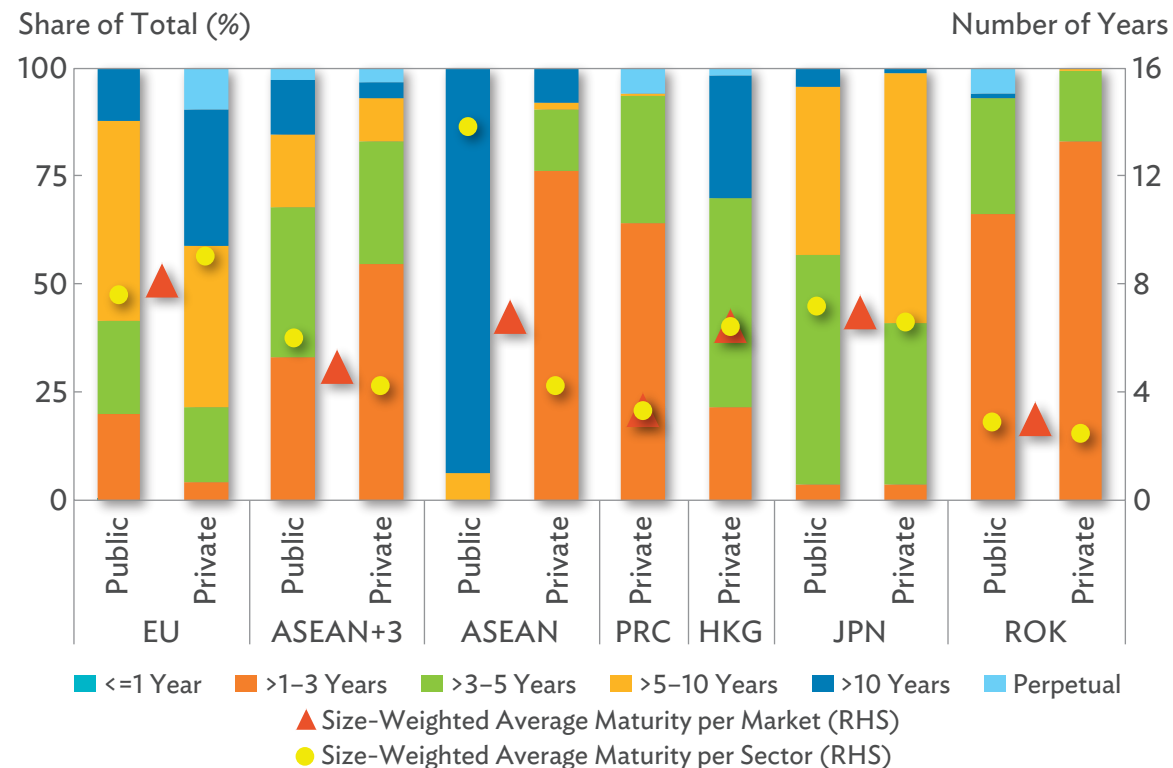
The private sector accounted for 62.9% of ASEAN+3 sustainable bond issuance in Q1 2026, which was significantly higher than the corresponding shares in the EU sustainable bond market (37.8%) and ASEAN+3 general bond market (34.2%). Local currency financing comprised 71.1% of sustainable bond issuance in ASEAN+3, similar to the corresponding share in the EU (75.4%). However, it remained well below the local currency share of ASEAN+3 general bond issuance (93.5%).

Sustainable bonds with maturities of 5 years or less accounted for 77.7% of ASEAN+3's total issuance in Q1 2026. This exceeded the corresponding shares in the EU sustainable bond market (34.0%) and ASEAN+3 general bond market (49.6%). The size-weighted average maturity of sustainable bond issuance in ASEAN+3 was 4.9 years, compared to 8.2 years in the EU.

Sector and Currency Profiles of Sustainable Bond Issuance in Q1 2026



Maturity Profile of Sustainable Bond Issuance in Q1 2026



ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; PRC = People's Republic of China; EU = European Union; HHI = Herfindahl–Hirschman Index; HKG = Hong Kong, China; JPN = Japan; ROK = Republic of Korea; Q1 = first quarter; Q2 = second quarter; Q3 = third quarter; Q4 = fourth quarter ; q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter; RHS = right-hand side; USD = United States dollar.

Notes:

1. ASEAN+3 is defined to include member states of ASEAN plus the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea. ASEAN includes the markets of Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
2. The EU includes the member markets of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.
3. The Herfindahl–Hirschman Index is a commonly accepted measure of market concentration. The index is used to measure the instrument profile diversification of bond markets and is calculated by summing the squared share of each instrument type in the market. A lower HHI indicates greater diversification across different instrument types, while a higher HHI suggests a more concentrated market structure dominated by fewer instruments.
4. Sustainability-linked bonds include transition-linked bonds.
5. The public sector comprises sovereigns, government agencies, local government, and state-owned entities. The private sector includes financial institutions and private institutions, while excluding state-owned enterprises.
6. Data include both local currency and foreign currency sustainable bonds.
7. Non-USD denominated bonds are converted to USD based on Bloomberg's currency conversion at time of issuance.

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

More information available at:

<https://asianbondsonline.adb.org>

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