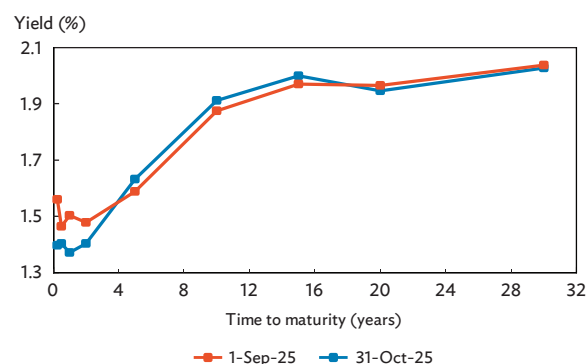


# Singapore

## Yield Movements

Between 1 September and 31 October, local currency (LCY) government bond yields in Singapore declined for most maturities. Yields at the short end (3 months to 2 years) and long end (20 years and above) of the curve fell an average of 8 basis points, largely driven by expectations of slower economic growth (**Figure 1**). Singapore's gross domestic product expanded by 4.2% year-on-year (y-o-y) in the third quarter (Q3) of 2025, easing from 4.7% y-o-y growth in the previous quarter amid weaker activity in the wholesale trade and construction sectors. Growth prospects were tilted to the downside as trade-related sectors continued to normalize. Meanwhile, consumer price inflation remained subdued at 1.2% y-o-y in September, well within Monetary Authority of Singapore's (MAS) target range of 0.5%–2.5%.

**Figure 1: Singapore's Benchmark Yield Curve—Local Currency Government Bonds**

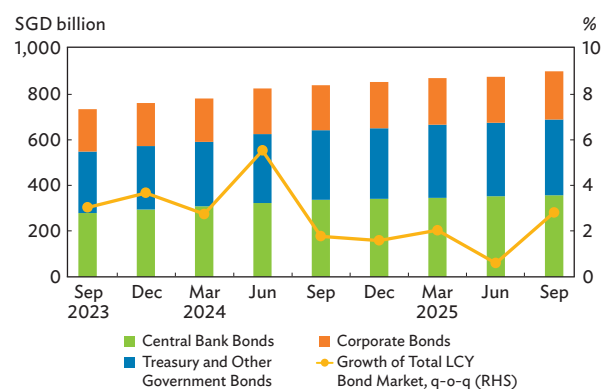


Source: Based on data from Bloomberg LP.

## Local Currency Bond Market Size and Issuance

Singapore's LCY bonds outstanding reached **SGD896.6 billion at the end of September, supported by expansion across all bond segments**. The LCY bond market expanded 2.8% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) in Q3 2025, following a 0.6% q-o-q increase in the second quarter (Q2) of 2025 (**Figure 2**). Outstanding corporate bonds posted a strong gain of 5.0% q-o-q, largely driven by increased issuance during the quarter. Treasuries and other government securities climbed 3.4% q-o-q amid reduced maturities. Growth in MAS bills also added to the LCY bond market's overall expansion, although it moderated to 1.1% q-o-q from 1.9% q-o-q in Q2 2025.

**Figure 2: Composition of Local Currency Bonds Outstanding in Singapore**



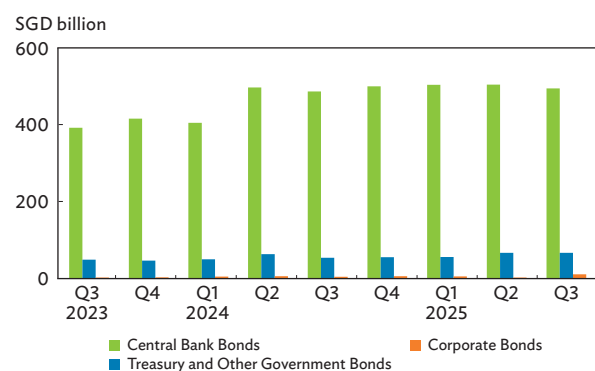
LCY = local currency, q-o-q = quarter-on-quarter, RHS = right-hand side, SGD = Singapore dollar.

Note: Corporate bonds are based on AsianBondsOnline estimates.

Sources: Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP.

**Total LCY bond issuance posted a slight decline in Q3 2025, weighed down by reduced sales of MAS bills.** Aggregate issuance reached SGD571.7 billion, contracting 0.3% q-o-q, and reversing the 1.4% q-o-q expansion recorded in the previous quarter (**Figure 3**). MAS bills, which comprised 86.8% of total issuance, fell 2.0% q-o-q. In contrast, issuance of Treasuries and other government securities edged up marginally by 0.2% q-o-q on the back of increased Treasury bill offerings. Corporate bond issuance recorded the fastest growth, surging 622.2% q-o-q to SGD9.7 billion in Q3 2025. Around half of the corporate issuance total came from the real estate sector, supported by stronger property investment activity during the period. The state-owned Housing and Development Board led all private sector issuers, raising SGD2.6 billion, or 26.4% of Singapore's total corporate issuance in Q3 2025.

**Figure 3: Composition of Local Currency Bond Issuance in Singapore**



Q1 = first quarter, Q2 = second quarter, Q3 = third quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, SGD = Singapore dollar.

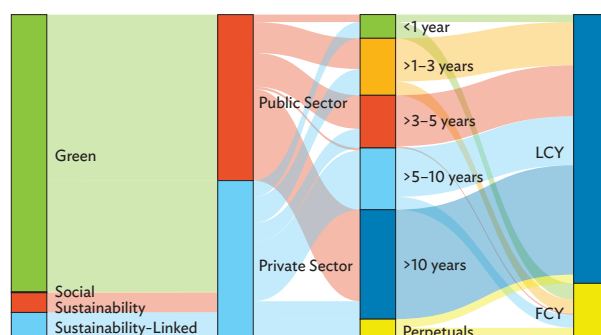
Note: Corporate bonds are based on *AsianBondsOnline* estimates.

Sources: Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP.

## Sustainable Bond Market

**Singapore's sustainable bond market expanded in Q3 2025 on new issuance in the real estate, government, and financial sectors.** The overall sustainable bond stock expanded 11.4% q-o-q to USD31.2 billion at the end of Q3 2025, accelerating from a 5.4% q-o-q gain in Q2 2025 (**Figure 4**). A majority (85.3%) of outstanding sustainable bonds were green bonds. Most outstanding sustainable bonds (82.6%) were denominated in Singapore dollars. Issues with remaining maturities of over 5 years comprised 59.0% of the total. CapitaLand was the largest issuer during the quarter, raising SGD1.0 billion through green securities to fund eligible sustainability projects. Consequently, the size-weighted average tenor stood at 15.3 years—the longest among emerging East Asian markets.<sup>27</sup>

**Figure 4: Market Profile of Outstanding Sustainable Bonds in Singapore at the End of September 2025**



FCY = foreign currency, LCY = local currency.

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

<sup>27</sup> 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.