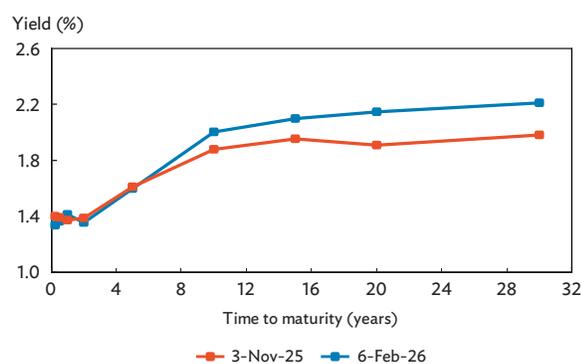


Singapore

Yield Movements

Between 3 November and 6 February, local currency (LCY) government bond yields in Singapore largely tracked the yield movements of United States Treasuries. Sovereign bond yields for maturities of 5 years and shorter (except 1-year bonds) ticked down an average of 3 basis points, while yields for maturities of 10 years and longer increased an average of 18 basis points (Figure 1). In addition to following the rise in yields for United States Treasuries, longer-dated LCY bond yields edged higher as domestic inflation trended upwards. On January, consumer price inflation rose to 1.4% year-on-year (y-o-y) from 1.2% y-o-y in December, driven by rising costs for accommodations and retail and other goods. In January, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) raised its inflation forecast for 2026 to 1.0%–2.0% from its October estimate of 0.5%–1.5%.

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

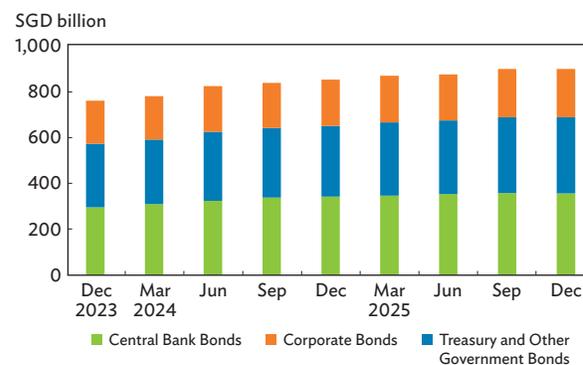


Source: Based on data from Bloomberg LP.

Local Currency Bond Market Size and Issuance

Singapore's LCY bond market was broadly unchanged in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025, totaling **SGD896.9 billion**. During the quarter, modest corporate bond expansion was offset by slight contractions in government and central bank securities. Consequently, Singapore's total LCY bonds outstanding posted minimal growth of 0.03% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q) in Q4 2025 (Figure 2). Outstanding corporate bonds inched up 0.7% q-o-q in Q4 2025 despite a contraction in issuance due to a lower volume of maturities during the quarter. Outstanding government securities and MAS bills narrowed 0.1% q-o-q and 0.3% q-o-q, respectively, partly due to reduced issuances during the quarter.

Figure 2: Composition of Local Currency Bonds Outstanding in Singapore



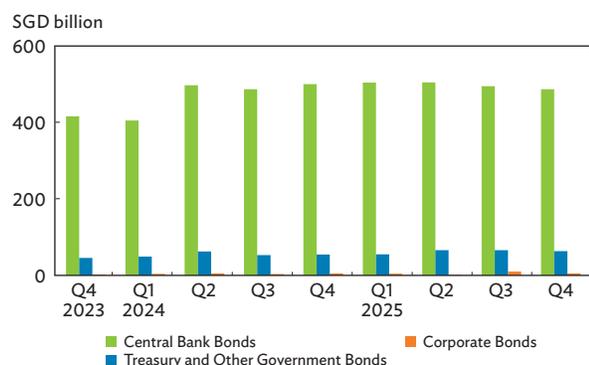
SGD = Singapore dollar.

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

Sources: Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP.

Total LCY bond issuance declined in Q4 2025 as bond sales weakened across all segments during the quarter. Aggregate issuance contracted 2.6% q-o-q, falling to SGD556.8 billion, and extending the previous quarter’s 0.3% q-o-q decrease (**Figure 3**). Total issuance was weighed down by reduced sales of MAS bills and Treasuries and other government securities, which decreased 1.6% q-o-q and 3.3% q-o-q, respectively. Corporate issuance fell 50.5% q-o-q primarily due to a high base effect. Issuance surged over sevenfold in the previous quarter, driven by a heavy volume of real estate bond sales. Almost half (45.7%) of corporate issuance in Q4 2025 came from the Housing and Development Board for the purpose of project funding.

Figure 3: Composition of Local Currency Bond Issuance in Singapore

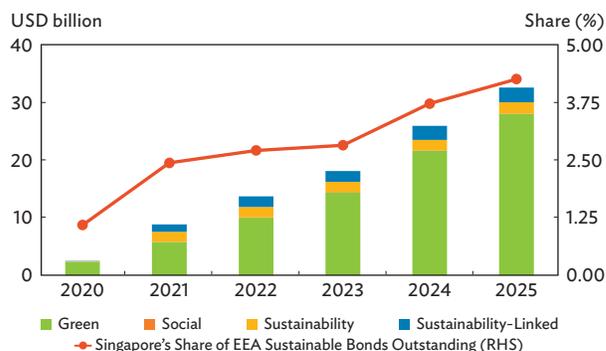


Q1 = first quarter, Q2 = second quarter, Q3 = third quarter, Q4 = fourth quarter, SGD = Singapore dollar.
 Note: Corporate bonds are based on *AsianBondsOnline* estimates.
 Sources: Monetary Authority of Singapore and Bloomberg LP.

Sustainable Bond Market

By end-2025, public and private sector issuers held comparable shares of Singapore’s total outstanding sustainable bonds. Singapore’s sustainable bond market reached a size of USD32.6 billion at the end of 2025, accounting for 4.3% of the emerging East Asian total (**Figure 4**).²⁶ The sustainable bond stock expanded 25.6% y-o-y in 2025, extending the previous year’s 43.4% y-o-y increase. Outstanding sustainable bonds from the private sector comprised 47.2% of the total at the end of 2025. Private sector issuance in 2025 amounted to USD3.1 billion, rising 29.7% y-o-y, led by bond sales from CapitaLand, which issued USD778.0 million worth of SGD-denominated green bonds for sustainability projects. Public sector bonds made up the remaining 52.8%, entirely consisting of green instruments. Public sector issuance tallied USD4.1 billion in 2025, including USD1.4 billion in SGD-denominated sovereign green bonds to serve as a benchmark to further develop Singapore’s green finance market and to solidify its position as a regional sustainable finance hub. At the end of 2025, Singapore’s size-weighted average tenor stood at 14.9 years, partly driven by outstanding sustainable bonds from the Government of Singapore, which carried tenors of 28 years and longer.

Figure 4: Sustainable Bonds Outstanding in Singapore



EEA = emerging East Asia, RHS = right-hand side, USD = United States dollar.
 Notes:
 1. Emerging East Asia is defined to include the member states of ASEAN plus the People’s Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and the Republic of Korea.
 2. Data include both local currency and foreign currency sustainable bonds.
 3. Sustainability-linked bonds include transition-linked bonds.
 Source: *AsianBondsOnline* calculations based on Bloomberg LP data.

²⁶ 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.