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Sustainable Bond Market in ASEAN+3:

Recent development, challenges and opportunities

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Opportunities and Challenges faced by the financial sector during net zero transition

- Transition: higher carbon price leads to reallocations of resources and innovations and shift in jobs towards low carbon activities
- Opportunities in the financial sector:
 - Supply: huge green investment needs
 - Demand: Social capital from stakeholders towards green projects (more stable and long-term capital flows towards environmentally friendly investments; some evidence on negative green premium)
 - Market development: taxonomy, ecosystem, transparency, innovations on new instruments (e.g. sustainable bond family keeps expanding, emerging discussion on transition finance)
- Challenges faced by the financial sector:
 - Financial stability: Asset vulnerability
 - lower asset value and quality: cash flow volatility as operational costs increase and market shrink, stakeholders' negative recognition (higher risk premiums), especially in carbon intensive sectors
 - possible stranded assets
 - Value adjustments due to climate change risks
 - Price stability: inflationary pressure from higher carbon price /surge in green demand/climate physical risks
 - Challenges associated with opportunities: challenges in developing sustainable finance (taxonomy information disclosure, impact assessment and measurements etc)
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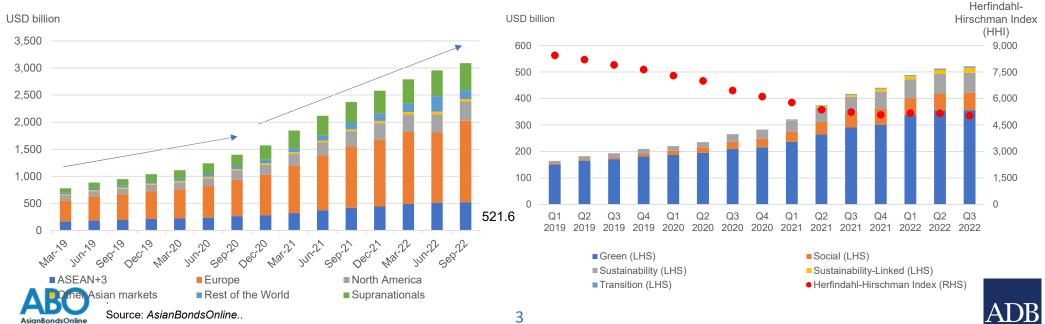
Expansion of global sustainable bond market accelerated, amid higher awareness

Global sustainable bond market reached a size of USD3.1 trillion at the end of September, triple the size of USD1.0 trillion from December 2019. After Europe, ASEAN+3 accounts for 16.9% of the global total.

Sustainable Bonds Outstanding in Global Markets

ASEAN+3 sustainable bond market has seen improved diversification in terms of different bond types. This is evidenced by declining trend in HHI.

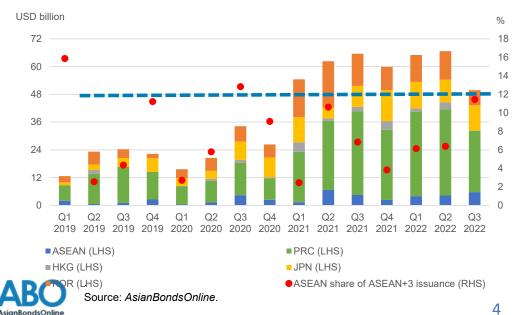
ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bonds Outstanding by Bond Type



ASEAN makes good progress in developing sustainable bond markets

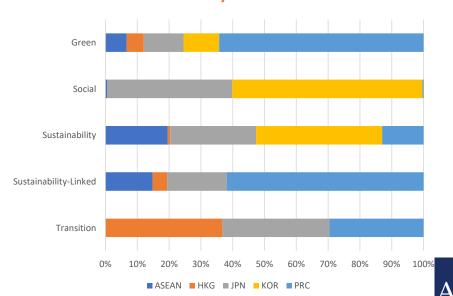
ASEAN sustainable bond market is catching up soon, accounting for 11.5% of issuance and 8.0% of outstanding in ASEAN+3 total in Q3 2022. [corresponding share of 13.7% for issuance & 5.5% in terms of outstanding for general bond markets.]

Sustainable Bond Issuance in ASEAN+3



ASEAN markets have a significant presence in the sustainability bond market (19.6% of regional outstanding) and the sustainability-linked bond market (14.8% of regional outstanding) by September 2022.

Sustainable Bonds Outstanding in ASEAN+3 by Economy Share



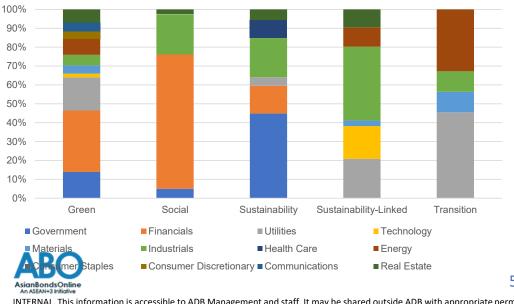


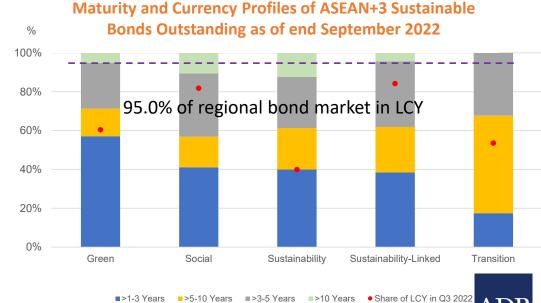
ASEAN+3 sustainable bond market has potential for longer tenor, public sector, and LCY issuance

The private sector accounted for 87.4% of total regional sustainable bond issuance in Q3 2022, with financial institutions accounting for the singlelargest share of private sector issuance at 37.9%.

Outstanding sustainable bonds in the region are largely concentrated in shorter tenors...the average size-weighted tenor of outstanding sustainable bonds at the end of September was 4.4 years. 61.0% of outstanding sustainable bonds in ASEAN+3 were denominated in local currencies







Source: AsiabondsOnline.

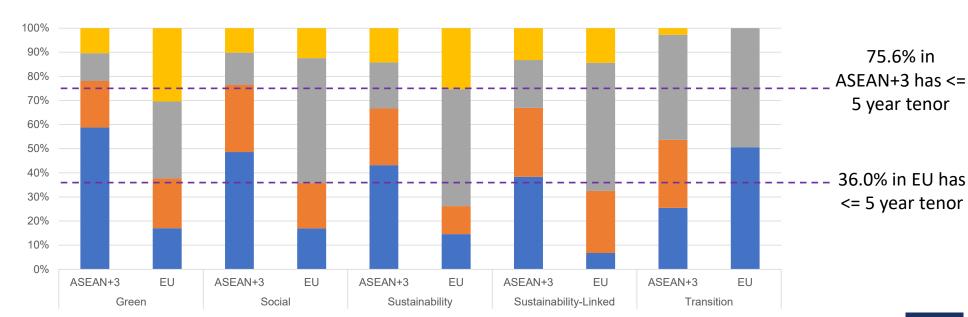


Share to total

Efforts needed to boost demand for long-tenor sustainable bonds in ASEAN+3

ASEAN+3 sustainable bond markets have a high concentration of short-tenor financing, with 75.6% of sustainable bonds outstanding having tenors of 5 years or less by Q3 2022, while the corresponding share is only 36.0% in EU markets.

Maturity Profile of ASEAN+3 Sustainable Bonds





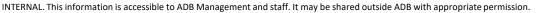
Source: AsiabondsOnline.

■3 years or less ■ over 3

over 3 years to 5 years

over 5 years to 10 years

over 10 years

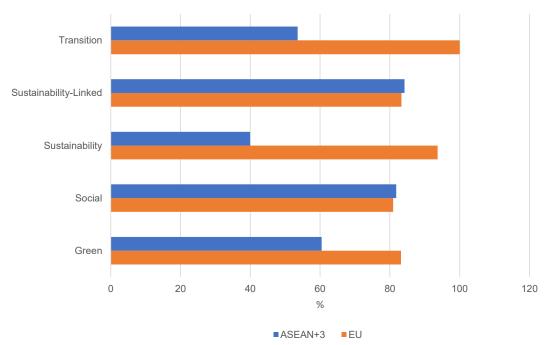






Efforts needed to boost demand for LCY sustainable bonds in ASEAN+3

Share of outstanding local currency sustainable bonds in ASEAN+3 and EU markets
(as of September 2022)





Source: AsiabondsOnline.

Despite of a higher share (95.0%) of LCY bond in total bond market in ASEAN+3 than in EU (82.7%), ASEAN+3 has a lower share (80.3%) of LCY issuance in sustainable bond market compared to EU (90.8%).

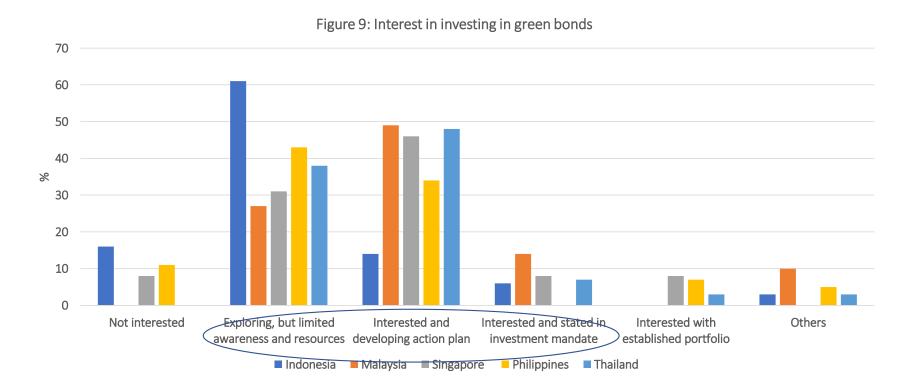
This may reflect that domestic LCY investors needs more capacity to invest in sustainable bonds.

High awareness: Bifinance (2021)'s survey--around 95% surveyed asset managers in Asia and Pacific, rated ESG considerations as high or moderate importance in their investment decisions.

Low action: Willis Towers Watson (2021), only 31% of surveyed Asian investors have an ESG policy statement in place and Asian asset owners only allocated an average of 10% of their portfolio in ESG-related strategies



ASEAN domestic investors need to build investment capacity









Efforts needed to boost more supply in ASEAN+3

- Limited supply is listed as a key barrier for green investments too
- ➤ More room for sovereign issuance:
 - ➤ By Q3 2022, government bonds comprising for 75.9% of emerging East Asia's outstanding bonds, however, the share of public sector is only 11.3% for sustainable bond markets.
 - ➤ Most (23 out of 29) regional sovereign sustainable bonds are in FCY.
- More pipeline, incentive, and capacity are needed for more issuance.

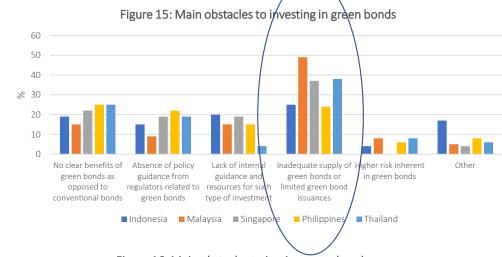
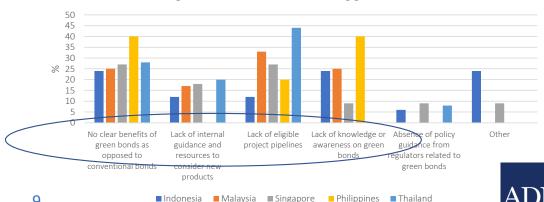


Figure 16: Main obstacles to issuing green bonds





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Central banks play a key role in developing sustainable bond market

Support sustainable bond market development:

- Lead taxonomy development to identify eligible projects and asset
- Develop market ecosystem: boost transparency and creditability to reduce information costs and "impact-washing risks"
 - External reviewer and certifier
 - Strength ESG performance and risk disclosure, ESG impact measurement and matric
- Increase information and knowledge dissemination to boost awareness and capacity

> Boost supply and demand:

- Integrate climate change risks into macroprudential policies to <u>create incentive</u> and promote sustainable financing and investment
- Depending on mandates and priorities, some CBs might also participate in the market, considering greening credit policy, greening policy assets (foreign reserves, asset purchasing) and non-policy assets (pension funds, etc.)





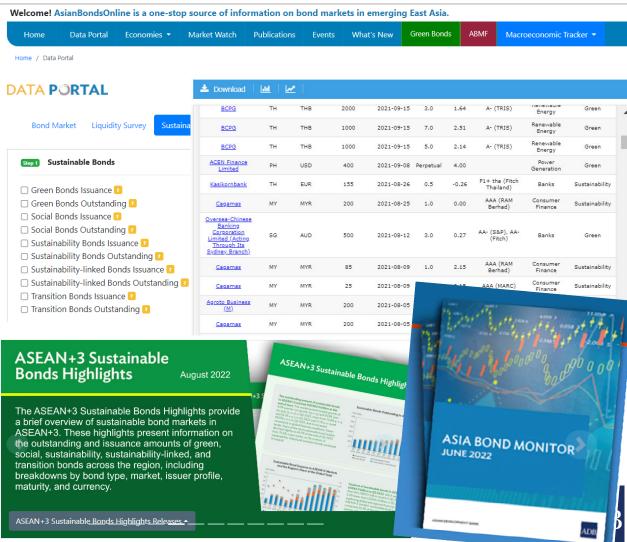


Expand issuer base and increase local

demand for sustainable bonds

- Capacity building of issuers, and loca investors (ABMI)
- Increase information dissemination and boost awareness
- Increase bankability of projects
 - Derisk: e.g. ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF)
 - Development partners can act as anchor investors in sustainable bond transactions
- Create enabling ecosystem for sustainable finance
 - Support external reviewer





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