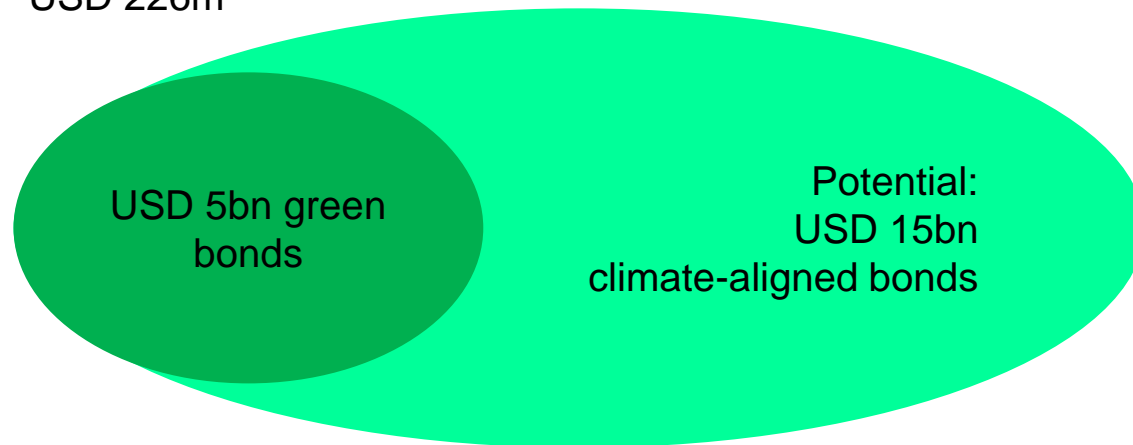
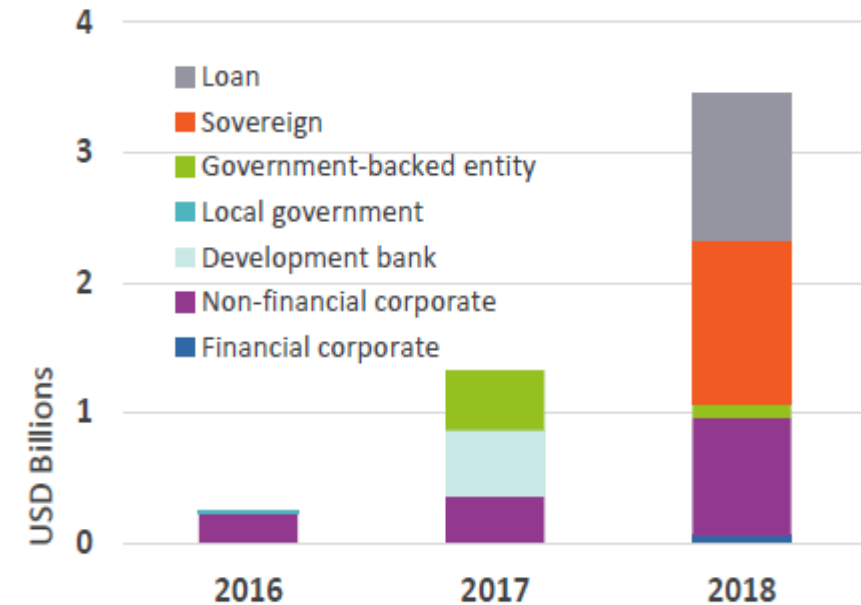


- USD 5 billion green bonds issued in ASEAN (up to 2018)
- 19 green bond issuers from diverse segments: sovereign, corporate, banks
- 1st Green Sukuk in the world: Malaysia's Edra Power USD 58m for a solar project
- 1st Asian country to issue a sovereign green bond: Government of Indonesia USD 1.25 billion
- 1st Certified Climate Bond for Geothermal: Philippine's AP Power USD 226m



Sovereign sukuk and loans fuelling 2018 ASEAN green bond market growth



Note: All 2018 data as of 30 November 2018

Source: Climate Bonds Initiative





ASEAN Green Bond Standards



August 16, 2018

SEC ADOPTS THE ASEAN GREEN BONDS STANDARDS

The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved on 16 August 2018, the *“Guidelines on the Issuance of Green Bonds Under the ASEAN Green Bonds Standards.”* These Guidelines set out to adopt the ASEAN Green Bond Standards and provide for the rules and procedures for the issuance of ASEAN Green Bonds in the Philippines.

- Last 16 August 2018, the Commission approved the *“Guidelines on the Issuance of Green Bonds Under the ASEAN Green Bonds Standards.”*
- The **SEC MC No. 12 s. 2018** set out to adopt the ASEAN Green Bonds Standards which were launched in November 2017.
- The **ASEAN GBS** are aligned with the International Capital Market Association’s Green Bond Principles (ICMA GBP) with key additional features.



International public climate finance

Bilateral agencies

MDBs

Climate funds

International private climate finance

Renewable energy projects



Government expenditure

Green loans/bonds

Funds

Domestically sourced public and private climate finance

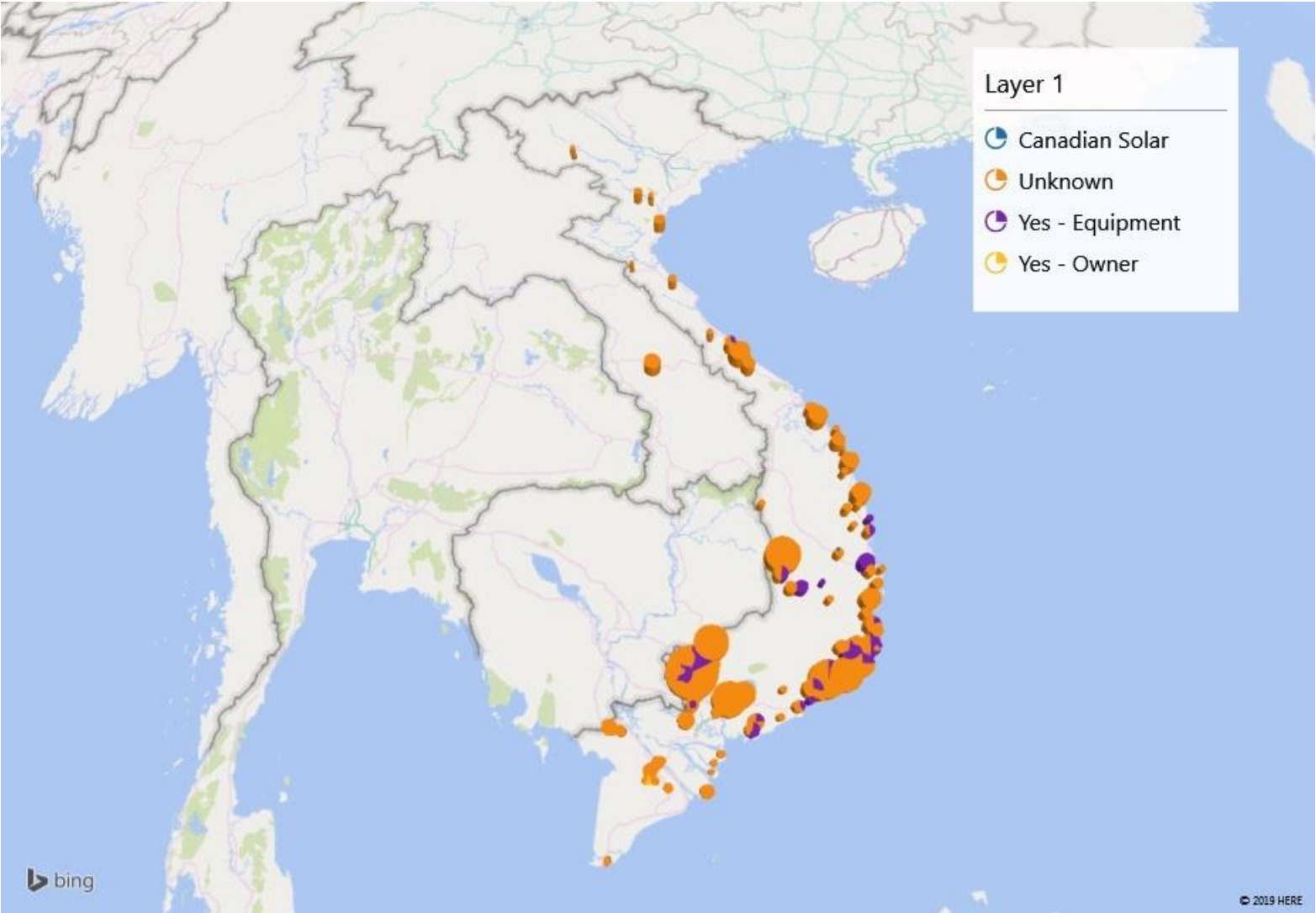


Data uncertainties and gaps in ASEAN climate finance flows

- Uncertainties related to the data on domestic public investments
- Lack of available data on sustainable transport and other key sectors such as forests, agriculture, water, waste management
- Uncertainties from lack of clarity on determining private climate finance
- Uncertainty in methods for estimating adaptation finance, countries take different approaches, comparability becomes an issue
- Treatment of data classified as 'green finance'
- Incomplete data on non-concessional flows
- Gaps in coverage of private funding other significant sectors not just energy, capturing flows to energy efficiency remains inadequate (including philanthropy)



South-south flows
Mapping of China renewable energy investments in Vietnam



Capturing the flows from Corporates

