BOND SPOTLIGHT

Singapore extends green bond curve

Jeannette Leong* | 22 Jul 2026 | 3 minute read

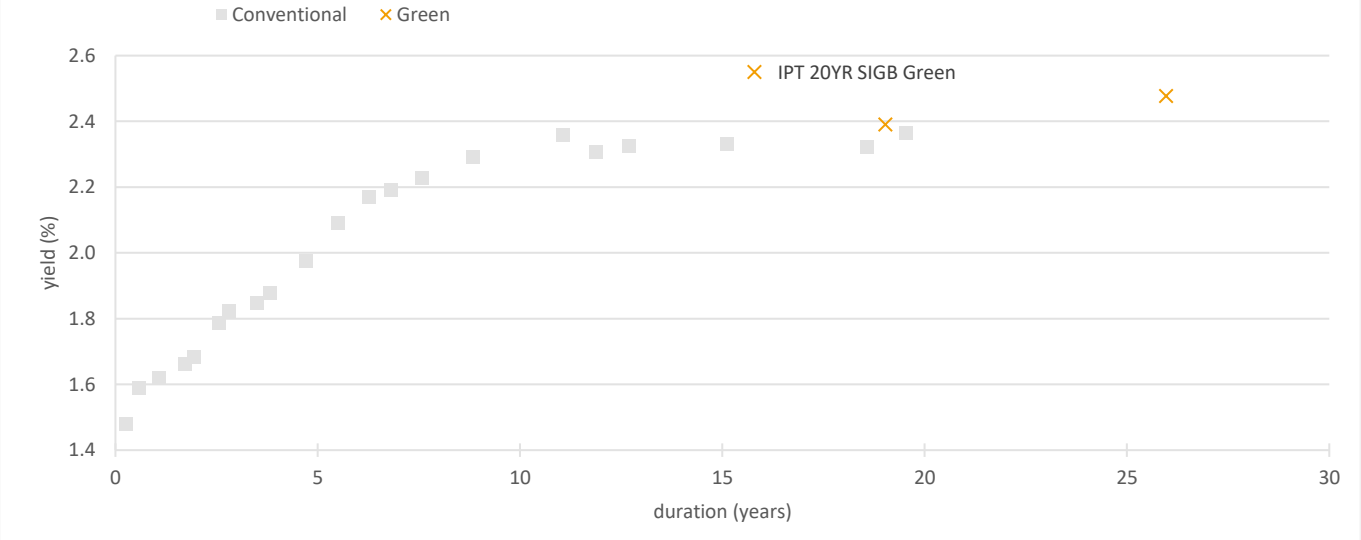
SUMMARY

- S$2.1bn to S$2.6bn 20-year Green SGS due August 2046, with IPT around 2.55%.
- Adds a 20-year point alongside Singapore's existing Green SGS due 2054 and 2072.
- Existing pricing shows no observable greenium,
- Green SGS would rise from 7.3% to around 8.3% to 8.6% of outstanding SGS bonds; the new bond offers a cleaner test,
- Reported allocations have financed rail projects - the Jurong Region Line and Cross Island Line.

Singapore is returning to the green bond market with its third green government bond, its first 20-year green bond. The transaction adds a shorter point to the curve alongside the existing green bonds due 2054 and 2072 and introduces a benchmark closer to the conventional curve. The conventional 2.75% SGS due March 2046 provides a close match by both maturity and duration, offering a cleaner test of whether Singapore's sovereign green label delivers a pricing benefit.

The Government of Singapore is marketing S$2.1bn to S$2.6bn of 20-year Green Singapore Government Securities (Infrastructure), or Green SGS (Infra), on 22 July 2026. Initial Price Thoughts (IPT) are around 2.55%.[1] The transaction is being issued under the Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act 2021 and the Singapore Green Bond Framework, is aligned with the ICMA Green Bond Principles, the ASEAN Green Bond Standards and the Singapore-Asia Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance. [2]

Figure 1. Singapore Government bond yield curve and new 20-year Green SGS IPT. Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., accessed 22 Jul 2026.



[1] Details from Bloomberg.
[2] "Green bonds", Ministry of Finance, Singapore, 13 Jul 2026.

*Author to contact: jle@anthropocenefii.org. See important disclaimer.

Pricing

Singapore's two existing sovereign green bonds offer different degrees of comparability. The inaugural Green SGS due August 2072 extended beyond the conventional curve when issued and still lacks a close conventional reference. The Green SGS due June 2054, however, has a reasonably close conventional comparator on a duration basis. The green bond currently yields modestly above that comparator, indicating no observable greenium on this basis, although differences in maturity, coupon, liquidity and bond characteristics limit the precision of the comparison.

The new August 2046 Green SGS provides a cleaner comparison because the conventional 2.75% SGS due March 2046 matures only five months earlier and is also closely matched on duration. The March 2046 bond yielded 2.33% on 20 July 2026, compared with IPT of around 2.55% for the new transaction, as seen in Figure 1. While the two securities are not true twin bonds, which have identical financial terms, their close maturity and duration provide a useful near-twin comparison.[3] The assessment is less precise than a formal twin-bond comparison because the coupon, maturity and liquidity characteristics differ.

IPT is only the starting point for bookbuilding and typically includes scope for tightening, so the current differential does not establish whether the transaction will achieve a greenium. Final pricing against the conventional SGS curve, followed by secondary-market performance, will show whether the new issue establishes a measurable and persistent pricing benefit that is not evident in the existing duration-matched comparison.

Previous issuance, use of proceeds and share of SGS bonds

Singapore has two other Green SGS outstanding: S$7.7bn due August 2072 and S$5.8bn due June 2054. As no Green SGS has matured, the S$13.5bn outstanding represents 7.3% of the S$185.2bn SGS market. The new transaction would increase Green SGS outstanding to between S$15.6bn and S$16.1bn, lifting its share of total SGS bonds to approximately 8.3% to 8.6%.

The latest Singapore Green Bond Report covered S$9.2bn of issuance, S$4.3bn below the S$13.5bn currently outstanding because it predated subsequent taps. As of 31 March 2025, S$5.6bn, or approximately 61% of the amount covered, had been allocated, while S$3.6bn remained unallocated and was expected to be fully allocated by the end of FY2026.[4]

All reported allocations financed capital expenditure for the Jurong Region Line and Cross Island Line under the framework's clean-transportation category, leaving proceeds concentrated in two rail projects. When fully operational, the lines are expected to deliver annual carbon savings of 100,000 to 120,000 tonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent. The S$5.6bn allocated as of March 2025 was estimated to finance 9,600 to 14,000 tonnes of avoided emissions annually.

[3] "Twin bonds: recap ahead of Denmark's EuGB issuance", Ministry of Finance, Singapore, 13 Jul 2026.
[4] "Singapore green bond report FY 2024", Ministry of Finance, Singapore, 13 Jul 2026.

Conclusions

The existing Green SGS due June 2054 does not currently show an observable greenium against its close duration-matched conventional reference, although differences in bond characteristics limit the precision of that comparison. The new 20-year Green SGS provides a cleaner test because the conventional March 2046 SGS is closely matched by both maturity and duration. Final pricing and subsequent secondary-market performance will show whether investors assign a measurable and persistent pricing benefit to Singapore's sovereign green label.

Reported proceeds have financed the Jurong Region Line and Cross Island Line, although the latest Green Bond Report predates S$4.3bn of the Green SGS currently outstanding. Future reporting will show how subsequent proceeds are allocated and whether the programme broadens beyond its current concentration in rail infrastructure.

Version log

Date	Comment
22 Jul 2026	Document published

Important disclaimer:

This report is for information and educational purposes only. The Anthropocene Fixed Income Institute ('AFII') does not provide tax, legal, investment, accounting, or any regulatory or regulated advice or services. This report is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, tax, legal, investment, accounting, or regulatory or regulated advice or services. Nothing in this report is intended (i) as investment advice, as an offer or solicitation of an offer to buy or sell, or as a recommendation, endorsement, or sponsorship of any security, company, issuer, or fund or (ii) to express a particular investment proposal in respect of a financial instrument or an issuer, or (iii) to propose a particular investment decision in respect of a financial instrument or an opinion as to the present or future value or price of any financial instrument or (iv) to recommend or suggest any investment strategy.

AFII is not responsible for any investment decision made by you. You are responsible for your own investment research and investment decisions. This report is not meant as a general guide to investing, nor as a source of any specific investment recommendation. Unless attributed to others, any opinions expressed are our current opinions only. AFII does not take into account your own circumstances or assets and AFII assumes no direct or indirect responsibility or liability for any investment decisions you make, and you remain fully responsible for your own research, legal and regulatory compliance, and decisions.

Certain information presented may have been sourced from third parties. AFII believes that such third-party information is reliable, and has checked public records to verify it wherever possible, but does not guarantee its accuracy, timeliness or completeness; and it is subject to change without notice. Any reference to an issuer's creditworthiness or likelihood of positive or negative performance in the current or future market is purely observational and should not be taken as a recommendation, endorsement or advice in relation to such issuer or its securities. AFII is a non-profit organisation that provides fixed income investors with the insights and tools they need to align their portfolios with ambitious climate and nature targets.

For more information about the Institute, please visit www.anthropocenefii.org.