



ASIA CREDIT REPORTFourth Quarter 2018

PREPARED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH





ASIFMA is an independent, regional trade association with over 100 member firms comprising a diverse range of leading financial institutions from both the buy and sell side including banks, asset managers, law firms and market infrastructure service providers. Together, we harness the shared interests of the financial industry to promote the development of liquid, deep and broad capital markets in Asia. ASIFMA advocates stable, innovative and competitive Asian capital markets that are necessary to support the region's economic growth. We drive consensus, advocate solutions and effect change around key issues through the collective strength and clarity of one industry voice. Our many initiatives include consultations with regulators and exchanges, development of uniform industry standards, advocacy for enhanced markets through policy papers, and lowering the cost of doing business in the region. Through the GFMA alliance with SIFMA in the US and AFME in Europe, ASIFMA also provides insights on global best practices and standards to benefit the region.



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1. G3 Asia ex Developed Market Asia (Japan, Australia and New Zealand)

Market Overview and Highlights of Asia (ex-Japan, Australia and New Zealand) debt issuance in Fourth Quarter 2018

Total G3 issuance in 4Q'18 came in at USD 60.4 billion (bn) as of December 31, up 9.7% quarter-over-quarter (qoq) from 3Q'17 (USD 55.1bn) but down 28.9% year-over-year (yoy), inclusive of high grade (HG), high yield (HY), and unrated deals.

Key trends in Asia (ex-Japan, Australia and New Zealand) G3 & LCY bond issuance

For the fourth quarter 2018, total G3 issuance stood at USD 60.4bn, an increase of 9.7% qoq but a decline of 28.9% yoy. China remains the largest issuing country in the fourth quarter, dominating Asian issuance at USD 40.3bn, or approximately 66.8% of G3 issuance; of fourth quarter volume, USD 27.5bn and USD 8.2bn were in HG and HY deals, respectively. Indonesia replaced South Korea as the second largest issuer with USD 9.4bn of issuance, followed by South Korea with USD 4.5bn. For the full year, G3 issuance totaled USD 261.6bn, composed of USD 200.8bn in HG issuance, USD 43.4bn in HY issuance and the balance in unrated issuance. While not surpassing the high recorded in 2017 of USD 316bn, 2018 volumes were the second highest ever recorded, slightly exceeding 2016 volumes.

Finance remains the largest sector of G3 issuance in the fourth quarter (USD 16.8bn), followed by real estate/property (USD 11.6bn) and sovereigns (USD 6.0bn).

In terms of ratings, within the HG space, BBB transactions accounted for the largest share of deals priced during the quarter, with USD 13.0bn in total issuance, followed by A+ rated transactions totaling USD 7.1bn. Within HY issuance, the B+ category led with USD 3.6bn of issuance, followed by BB- rated transactions of USD 2.0bn.

By tenor, Asia ex-Japan, Australia and NZ G3 deals with tenors of 5 years or less continued to account for the bulk of issuance in 4Q'18, with a total of USD 42.3bn in short tenor issues being priced during the quarter. Of these, USD 29.1bn were HG deals, USD 8.3bn were HY deals and the balance unrated.

Overall G3 debt outstanding in the region stood at USD 1.2tn at the end of December 2018, increasing 2.3% qoq and 13.2% yoy. High grade debt accounted for the bulk of total outstanding debt at USD 764.9bn (a 1.1% increase qoq and 9.6% increase yoy), followed by unrated debt at USD 266.7bn (a growth of 7.0% qoq and 21.6% yoy). HY debt was USD 158.4bn (an increase of 0.6% qoq and 18.1% yoy).

China (with USD 601.1bn), South Korea (with USD 128.9bn) and Indonesia (with USD 120.5bn) were the three regions with the largest shares of G3 debt outstanding, with Indonesia edging out Hong Kong for third place in the fourth quarter. Ratings-wise among HG issuers, deals rated BBB- (USD 134.4bn) account for the largest share of debt outstanding, edging out deals rated A+ (USD 134.1bn), while B-rated transactions outstanding (USD 46.8bn) were the largest in the HY space. By sector, financials with a total of USD 370.8bn accounted for 31% of outstanding G3 paper, followed by sovereigns (USD 263.8bn) and real estate (USD 130.8bn). Finally, deals with remaining tenors of 5 years or less (USD 745.8bn) accounted for the bulk of total Asia (ex-Japan, Australia and NZ) debt outstanding.

Turning to the LCY debt markets, USD 215.6bn in total LCY-denominated debt was issued in Asia (ex-Japan, Australia & NZ) in 4Q'18, a decline of 4.9% qoq (USD 226.8bn) but an increase of 17.0% yoy (USD 184.2bn). For the full year, LCY debt totaled USD 848.0bn, an increase of 5.3% yoy, composed of USD 200.8bn in HG issuance, USD 43.4bn in HY issuance, and 17.4bn in unrated issuance. China remains the dominant issuer in



the LCY debt markets in the fourth quarter, with USD 177.1bn issued, followed distantly behind by South Korea (USD 20.9bn) and Malaysia (USD 5.0bn). Finance continues to remain the largest category in 4Q'18 with USD 95.5bn issued, followed by construction/building (USD 24.2bn) and utility & energy (USD 18.7bn).

Total LCY debt outstanding at the end of 4Q'18 in Asia (ex-Japan, Australia and NZ) stood at USD 18.4tn, growing by 0.6% qoq, with HG, HY, and unrated debt outstanding increasing qoq by 0.8%. 2.6%, and 0.6%, respectively. China remains the bulk of total outstanding LCY debt at USD 12.6tn (representing two-thirds of all LCY debt), followed by India (USD 2.1tn) and South Korea (USD 1.5tn).

State of the Asian leveraged loan market

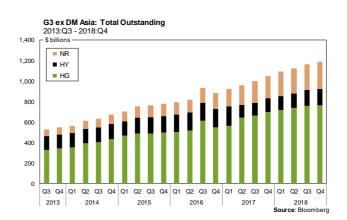
Asian leveraged loan debt, excluding developed market Asia, declined slightly to USD 41.0bn in 4Q'18, a decrease of 13.6% qoq and 46.0% yoy. For the full year, leveraged loan issuance totaled USD 187.1bn, a decline of 18.8 percent from 2017. Leading sectors in 4Q'18 issuance were real estate/property (USD 8.6bn), transportation (USD 6.8bn), and computers & electronics (USD 5.4bn). Leveraged loan issuance was primarily used for capital expenditures (USD 12.7bn) and for refinancing (USD 9.2bn). Sponsored loan deals, as a percentage of issuance in the fourth quarter, declined to 3.5% (from 4.8% for 3Q'18) of deals by dollar amount.



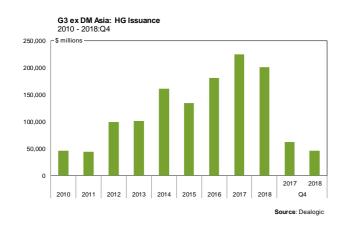
1.1. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Issuance

G3 ex DM Asia: Total Issuance 2010 - 2018:Q4 350,000 250,000 200,000 100,000 0 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 Q4 Source: Dealogic

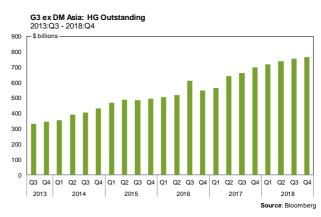
1.2. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Outstanding



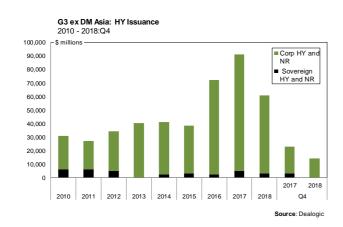
1.3. G3 ex DM Asia: HG Issuance



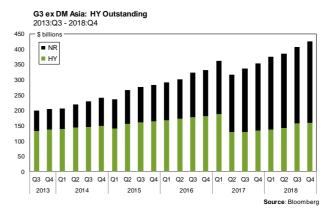
1.4. G3 ex DM Asia: HG Outstanding



1.5. G3 ex DM Asia: HY Issuance



1.6. G3 ex DM Asia: HY Outstanding





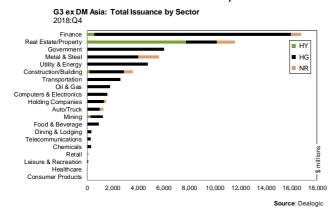
1.7. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Issuance by Country

\$1,791.8 \$1,250.0 \$1,040.2 \$1,015.0 \$500.0

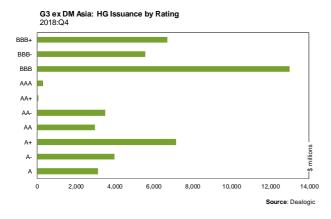
Source: Dea

1.9. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Issuance by Sector

10,000 5.000

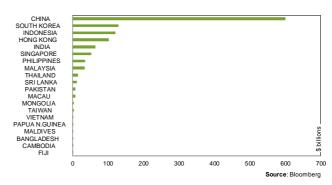


1.11. G3 ex DM Asia: HG Issuance by Rating



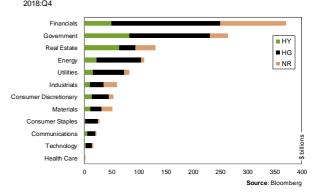
1.8. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Outstanding by Country





1.10. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Outstanding by Sector

G3 ex DM Asia: Outstanding by Sector 2018:Q4



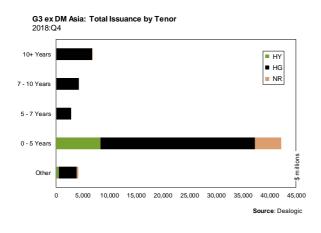
1.12. G3 ex DM Asia: HG Outstanding by Rating

G3 ex DM Asia: HG Outstanding by Ratings 2018:Q4 A A+ AAA AAA AAA BBBBB BBB+ 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 180

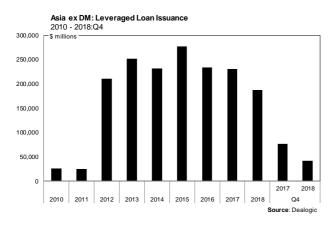


1.13. G3 ex DM Asia: HY Issuance by Rating

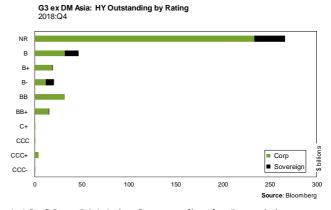
1.15. G3 ex DM Asia: Total Issuance by Tenor



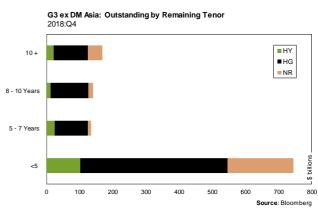
1.17. Asia ex DM: Total Leveraged Loan Issuance



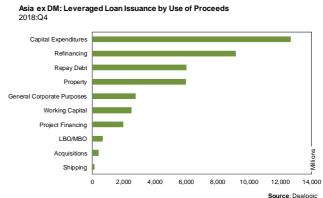
1.14. G3 ex DM Asia: HY Outstanding by Rating



1.16. G3 ex DM Asia: Outstanding by Remaining Tenor



1.18. Asia ex DM: Total Leveraged Loan Issuance by Use of Proceeds



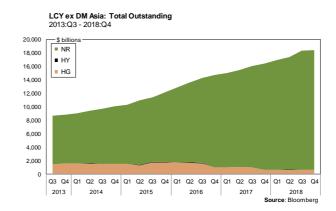


2. LCY Asia ex Developed Market Asia (Japan, Australia and New Zealand)

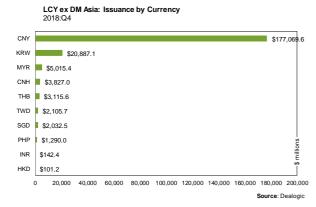
2.1. LCY ex DM Asia: Total Issuance

LCY ex DM Asia: Total Issuance 2010 - 2018:Q4 1,400,000 1,200,000 600,000 400,000 200,000 0 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 Q4 Source: Dealogic

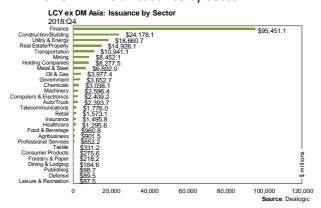
2.2. LCY ex DM Asia: Total Outstanding



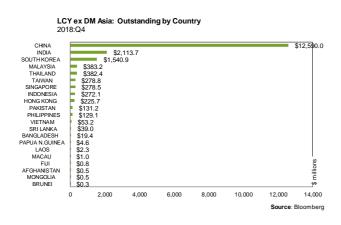
2.3. LCY ex DM Asia: Issuance by Currency



2.4. LCY ex DM Asia: Issuance by Sector



2.5. LCY ex DM Asia: Outstanding by Country





3. All Asia

Total Issuance & Outstanding – G3 and LCY for Asia (including Japan, Australia and New Zealand)

Total G3 issuance in Asia (including Japan, Australia and New Zealand) was USD 140.1bn in the fourth quarter of 2018, a decline of 4.7% qoq and 14.5% yoy. For the full year, G3 issuance totaled USD 589.7bn, below both 2016 and 2017 highs. In 4Q'18, total HG G3 issuance in Asia was USD 100.1bn, a decline of 12.8% qoq and 16.4% yoy; HY issuance was USD 8.8bn, an increase of 21.1% qoq but a decline of 38.5% yoy; and unrated issuance was USD 31.3bn, an increase of 25.2% qoq and 4.9% yoy.

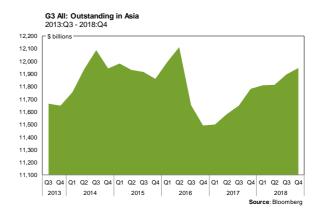
LCY debt issuance, including Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, rose to USD 578.2bn in the fourth quarter of 2018, an increase of 7.8% qoq and 14.1% yoy, comprised of USD 414.1bn in HG issuance, USD 3.0bn in HY issuance and USD 161.1bn in unrated issuance. For the full year, LCY debt issuance totaled USD 2.2tn, a decline of 0.4% from 2017 but on pace with average issuance in the last five years.



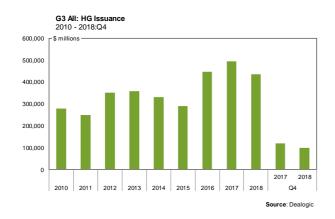
3.1. G3 All: Total Issuance

G3 All: Issuance 2010 - 2018:Q4 800,000 ■ NR 700.000 ■ HG 600,000 ■ HY 500,000 400.000 200,000 100.000 Ω4 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

3.2. G3 All: Total Outstanding



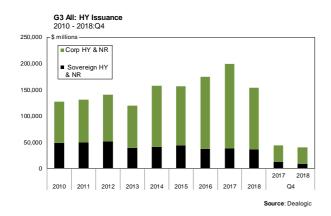
3.3. G3 All: HG Issuance



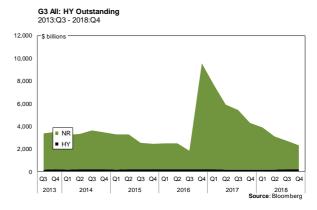
3.4. G3 All: HG Outstanding



3.5. G3 All: HY Issuance



3.6. G3 All: HY Outstanding





3.7. LCY All: Total Issuance

LCY All: Total Issuance in Asia 2010 - 2018:Q4 3,500,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 0 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 Q4

Source: Dealogic



4. China – Domestic

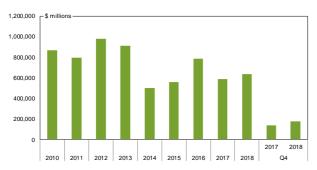
Total Issuance & Outstanding – Domestic CNY issuance

Total domestic CNY issuance stood at USD 177.5bn in the fourth quarter of 2018, up 2.7% from the third quarter (USD 172.8bn) and 29.2% yoy (USD 137.4bn). For the full year, issuance totaled USD 635.7bn, an increase of 8.2% from 2017. By tenor, 62.8% of fourth quarter issuance (USD 111.4bn) would mature in five years or less, followed by the other bucket (USD 36.2bn, or 20.4% of issuance). By sector, finance led issuance totals (USD 73.8bn), followed by construction (USD 23.7bn) and utility & energy (USD 16.2bn). Outstanding domestic CNY debt stood at USD 12.5tn at the end of fourth quarter 2018, with sovereigns leading totals (USD 7.1tn), followed by financials (USD 3.0tn) and industrials (USD 1.0tn).



4.1. Domestic CNY All: Total Issuance

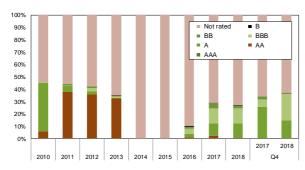
Domestic CNY All: Total Domestic Issuance 2010 - 2018:Q4



Source: Dealogic

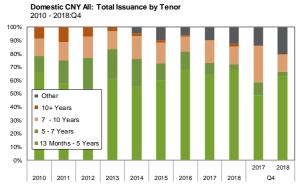
4.3. Domestic CNY All: Issuance by Rating

Domestic CNY All: Issuance by Rating 2010 - 2018:Q4



Source: Dealogic

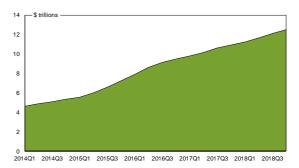
4.5. Domestic CNY All: Issuance by Tenor



Source: Dealogic

4.2. Domestic CNY All: Total Outstanding

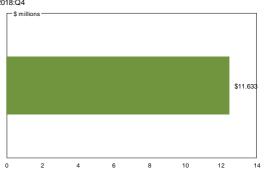
Domestic CNY All: Total Outstanding 2014:Q1 - 2018:Q4



Source: Bloomberg

4.4. Domestic CNY All: Outstanding by Rating

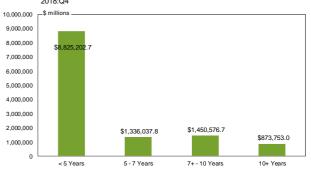
Domestic CNY All: Outstanding By Rating 2018:Q4



Source: Bloombe

4.6. Domestic CNY All: Outstanding by Remaining Tenor

Domestic CNY All: Outstanding By Remaining Tenor 2018:Q4

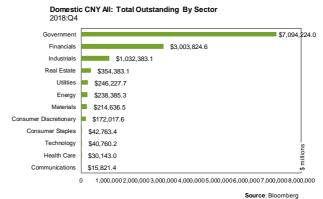


Source: Bloomberg



4.7. Domestic CNY All: Issuance by Sector

4.8. Domestic CNY All: Outstanding by Sector





5. China - CNH

Key trends in offshore renminbi (CNH) and the dim sum bond markets

The pace of offshore issuance jumped in the third quarter; an equivalent of USD 4.5bn in CNH bonds were issued, an increase of 59.3% qoq and 39.1% yoy. For the full year, CNH issuance totaled USD 14.2bn, slightly exceeding 2017 volumes but well below average volumes of prior years. In terms of tenor, transactions with tenors of 5-years or less accounted for 99.7% of fourth quarter issuance. HG deals rated A+ totaling USD 614.6mn had the highest rating share among deals (13.7%). In terms of sector, sovereigns were the largest issuer in 4Q'18 (USD 2.9bn), followed by real estate (USD 840.7bn) and finance (USD 643.8mn).

The total of dim sum bonds outstanding stood at USD 53.7bn at the end of the fourth quarter, a decline of 0.8% qoq and 4.6% yoy. Slightly less than half of outstanding bonds are short-term in tenor, while with 93.9% of all bonds retire in less than 5 years. Financials remain the largest sector outstanding (USD 24.7bn), followed by sovereigns (USD 22.9bn) and real estate (USD 2.4bn).

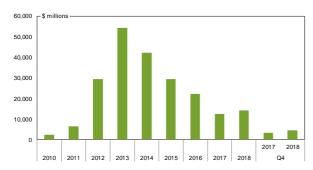
CNH Deposit Base by Location	Amt (USD bn)	As of			
Hong Kong	89.7	Oct-18			
Singapore	19.2	Sep-18			
Taiwan	43.9	Nov-18			
Korea, Republic of	1.5	Nov-18			
Luxembourg	9.8	Aug-15			
United Kingdom	7.9	Sep-18			
France	2.9	Dec-15			
Sources: HKMA (Hong Kong), MAS (Singpore), Central Bank of					
Republic of China (Taiwan), Bank of Korea (Korea), Luxembourg for Finance (Luxembourg), Bank of England (UK), PWC (France);					
Exchange Rate: CNH 6.879 =	0 (//	, ,,			

Despite the recent uptick in CNH issuance, CNH deposits dropped slightly in all deposit centers in the most recent data ending the fourth quarter 2018.



5.1. CNH All: Total CNH Issuance

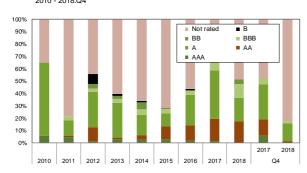
CNH All: Total CNH Issuance 2010 - 2018:Q4



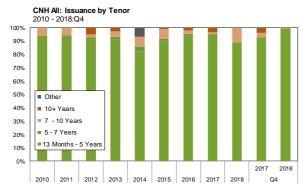
Source: Dealogic

5.3. CNH All: Issuance by Rating

CNH All: Issuance by Rating 2010 - 2018:Q4



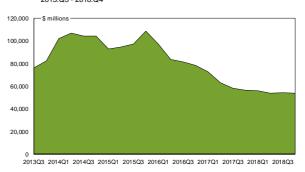
5.5. CNH All: Issuance by Tenor



Source: Dealogic

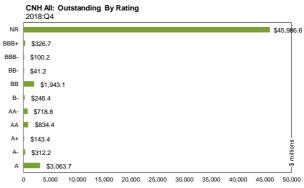
5.2. CNH All: Total Outstanding

CNH All: Total Outstanding 2013:Q3 - 2018:Q4



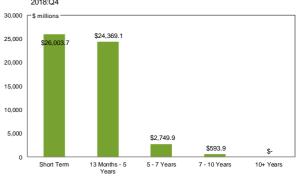
Source: Bloomberg

5.4. CNH All: Outstanding by Rating



5.6. CNH All: Outstanding by Remaining Tenor

CNH All: Outstanding By Remaining Tenor 2018:Q4

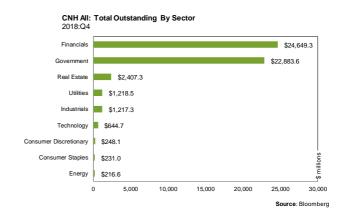




5.7. CNH All: Issuance by Sector

CNH All: Total Issuance by Sector 2018:Q4 Government Real Estate/Property Finance \$840.7 Construction/Building \$71.9 Computers & Electronics \$29.1 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 2,500 3,000 3,500

5.8. CNH All: Outstanding by Sector





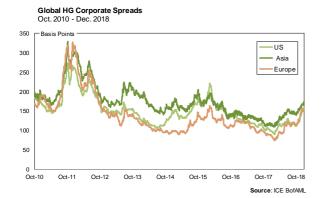
6. Spreads, Credit & Total Return

Relative Value and returns (Asia ex-Japan, Australia & New Zealand G3)

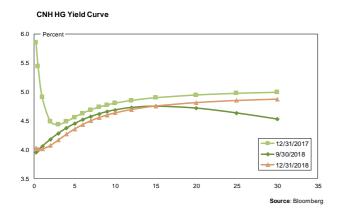
Asian HG bond spreads traded wider in 4Q'18 from the third quarter (157 bps vs. 147 bps); US and European HG bonds also traded wider at 133 bps (from 119 bps) and 136 bps (from 116 bps) respectively. HY spreads continue to widen out by 65 bps in all regions, with Asian HY spreads averaging 635 bps in the fourth quarter, followed by European HY spreads at 433 bps and US HY spreads at 407 bps.



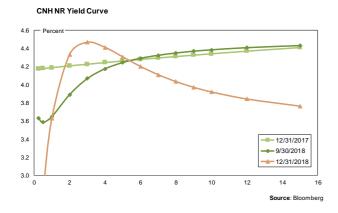
6.1. Global HG Corporate Spreads



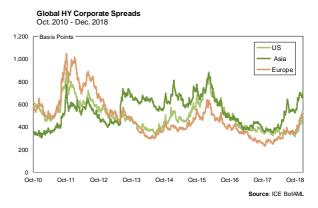
6.3. CNH HG Yield Curve



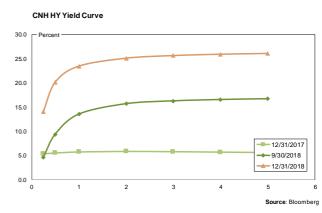
6.5. CNH NR Yield Curve



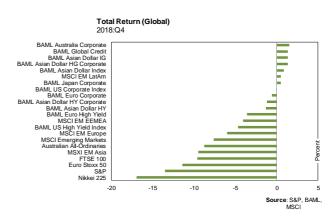
6.2. Global HY Corporate Spreads



6.4. CNH HY Yield Curve



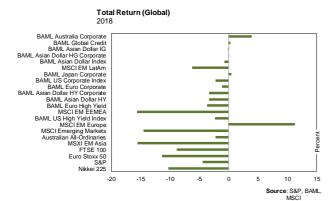
6.6. Global Returns, Quarter-End





6.7. Global Returns, 2018

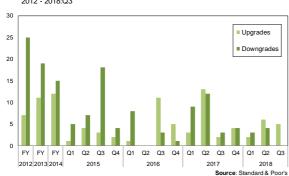
6.8. Asia Upgrades / Downgrades ex DM Asia





6.9. Asia Upgrades / Downgrades, DM Asia

Standard & Poor's Asia Upgrades/Downgrades, DM Asia Only 2012 - 2018:Q3



6.10. Asian Upgrades & Downgrades, Standard & Poor's, Third Quarter 2018

Upgrades	Country	Date	Rating
Hitachi Ltd.	Japan	8/7/2018	A
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) (Republic of Indonesia)	Indonesia	8/20/2018	BBB-
EMECO Holdings Ltd.	Australia	9/11/2018	В
Bright Food (Group) Co. Ltd.	China	7/18/2018	BBB
Health and Happiness (H&H) International Holdings Ltd.	China	9/10/2018	BB+
ITOCHU Corp.	Japan	7/13/2018	A
Christchurch International Airport Ltd.	New Zealand	9/18/2018	A-
New Energy Group Ltd.	Australia	9/20/2018	A-
Downgrades	Country	Date	Rating
China South City Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	7/30/2018	B-
Tianjin Binhai New Area Construction & Investment Group Co. Ltd.	China	9/11/2018	BBB
Tata Motors Ltd.	India	7/26/2018	BB
Beijing Automotive Group Co. Ltd.	China	8/30/2018	BBB+
Zhenjiang Transportation Industry Group Co. Ltd.	China	9/11/2018	BB-
Wuxi Construction and Development Investment Co. Ltd.	China	9/11/2018	BBB
China Huarong Asset Management Co. Ltd.	China	8/28/2018	BBB+
Yida China Holdings Ltd.	China	8/21/2018	В-
Guorui Properties Ltd.	China	9/7/2018	B-
Chongqing Nan'an Urban Construction & Development (Group) Co. Ltd.	China	9/11/2018	BBB
Zhongrong Xinda Group Co. Ltd.	Hong Kong	7/13/2018	В
Qinghai Provincial Investment Group Co. Ltd.	China	9/6/2018	B+
Tianjin Infrastructure Construction & Investment Group Co. Ltd	China	9/11/2018	BBB+



7. Summary of the Methodologies Adopted for this Report

1. G3 Asia ex Developed Market Asia (Japan, Australia, and New Zealand)

Issuance

Bond transactions are sourced primarily from Dealogic, with supplemental information sourced from Bloomberg. Unless otherwise noted, all issuance are long-term debt. High grade transactions are defined as transactions with a Dealogic "effective" rating of equal or greater than BBB-, and may include unrated transactions based on issuer and desk notes. High yield transactions are defined as transactions with a Dealogic "effective" rating of equal or less than BB+, and may also include unrated transactions based on issuer and desk notes. Unrated deals are those deals with no effective rating from Dealogic.

"All Asia" issuances are defined as being a corporate bond issue having a Dealogic "deal nationality" as within Asia, regardless of market, including domestic. Sovereign, sub-sovereign, medium-term notes, and agencies are also included from issuance, while supranational and ABS/MBS issuers are excluded from issuance. Loans are excluded from issuance as well.

"DM", or Developed Market Asia, include those deals with a Dealogic deal nationality from Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. "Ex DM Asia" will refer to all deals excluding those deals with a Dealogic deal nationality from Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.

G3 deals are defined a subset of deals in "All Asia" that are rank eligible, according to Dealogic's rank eligibility guidelines, with a tranche currency in US dollar (USD), European euro (EUR), or Japanese yen (JPY). There may exist deals within "All Asia" issuance that are denominated in a G3 currency but are not rank eligible and therefore not included in G3 tables but may be included in all other non-G3 exclusive tables.

"LCY", or local currency, are defined as a subset of deals in "All Asia" flagged by Dealogic local currency flag. G3 and LCY deals are not mutually exclusive and may overlap (e.g., in the case of Japanese JPY deals).

All issuances are denoted in USD equivalents based on exchange rates as of the issue date of the bond.

Outstanding

Outstanding figures are sourced from Bloomberg and contain all bonds from its corporate securities database, including private placements. Structured notes and debt secured by assets are excluded. All other criteria hew closely to the criteria for issuance.

All outstandings are denoted in USD equivalent based on exchange rates as of quarter-end.

Outstanding G3 deals are defined a subset of deals in "All Asia" that are rated with at least one rating by one of the four rating agencies: Fitch Ratings, Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or DBRS; and denominated in US dollar (USD), European euro (EUR), or Japanese yen (JPY). Deals that are not rated by one of the four rating agencies (those deals with a Bloomberg composite rating of "NA") are excluded. The "NA" exclusion is due to overlap between rank ineligible deals and those deals with no rating; a close analysis of the data reveals that the figures for data excluding "rank ineligible" deals and the figures for data excluding data rated N.A. in Bloomberg are similar.



1.1., 1.3, 1.5., 1.7., 1.9., 1.11., 1.13., 1.15., 1.17., 1.18.

Data are sourced from Dealogic.

Issuance by country is determined by Dealogic's deal nationality.

Issuance by tenor is determined by years of maturity at issuance.

Issuance by sector is defined by Dealogic's General Industry Group ("GIG") groupings and are not analogous to Bloomberg's Sector grouping.

1.2., 1.4., 1.6., 1.8., 1.10., 1.12.

Data are sourced from Bloomberg.

Outstanding by rating are by current composite rating assigned by Bloomberg. Composite ratings by Bloomberg are the average of ratings assigned by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings, and DBRS; a minimum of two ratings must be given to a bond before a composite rating is generated. "NR" denotes a bond with a single rating assigned by the four rating agencies, whereas "NA" denotes a bond with no rating from any of the four.

Outstanding by tenor are based on current tenor as quarter-end. "Other" includes those bonds with no listed maturity date and perpetuals.

2. LCY Asia ex Developed Market Asia (Japan, Australia and New Zealand)

2.1. - 2.4.

Issuance data are sourced from Dealogic according to the criteria outlined in Section 1. Outstanding data are sourced from Bloomberg according to the criteria outlined in Section 1.

3. All Asia

3.1. - 3.9.

Issuance data are sourced from Dealogic according to the criteria outlined in Section 1. Outstanding data are sourced from Bloomberg according to the criteria outlined in Section 1.

4. Domestic CNY

Issuance

Bond transactions for CNY are sourced from Dealogic and are defined as all issued debt denominated in renminbi (CNY) and in the domestic debt markets. CNY-denominated deals issued in the euro, foreign, or international markets are excluded. There are no restrictions on deal type and will include supranationals, medium-term notes, money market notes, securitisations, and commercial paper debt. Due to the lower restrictions in CNY issuance, CNY-denominated deals outside of Section 5 and 6 are a subset of the deals contained in Section 5 and 6.

Outstanding

Bond transactions for CNY are sourced from Bloomberg and are defined as debt denominated in CNY and issued in the domestic or domestic MTN markets. CNY-denominated deals issued in the euro, foreign, or international debt markets are excluded. Deals include corporate high grade bonds, high yield bonds, medium-term notes, money market and commercial paper debt. The combination of CNH and CNY debt exclude a small minority of dual-currency deals that are non-domestic, non-dim sum debt.

All outstanding are denoted in USD equivalent based on exchange rates as of quarter-end.



4.1. - 4.8.

Issuance data are sourced from Dealogic in accordance to the criteria specified in Section 5. Outstanding data are sourced from Bloomberg in accordance to the criteria specified in Section 5.

5. CNH

Issuance

Bond transactions for CNH are sourced from Dealogic and are defined as all debt denominated in renminbi (CNY) issued and in the euro, foreign, or international debt markets. CNY-denominated deals issued in the domestic market are excluded. There are no restrictions on deal type and will include supranationals, medium-term notes, money market notes, securitisations, and commercial paper debt. Due to the lower restrictions in CNH issuance, CNH-denominated deals outside of Section 5 and 6 are a subset of the deals contained in Section 5 and 6.

All issuance are denoted in USD equivalents based on exchange rates as of the issue date of the bond.

Outstanding

Bond transactions for CNH are sourced from Bloomberg and are defined as debt denominated in CNY and issued in the euro, foreign, or international debt markets. CNY-denominated deals issued in the domestic market are excluded. Deals include corporate high grade bonds, high yield bonds, medium-term notes, money market, securitisations, and commercial paper debt. The combination of CNH and CNY debt exclude a small minority of dual-currency deals that are non-domestic, non-dim sum debt.

All outstandings are denoted in USD equivalent based on exchange rates as of quarter-end.

5.1. - 5.8.

Issuance data are sourced from Dealogic in accordance to the criteria specified in Section 4. Outstanding data are sourced from Bloomberg in accordance to the criteria specified in Section 6.

6. Spreads, Credit Quality & Total Return

6.1. - 6.2. Global Corporate Spreads

High grade and high yield US and European corporate spreads are sourced from Bank of America-Merrill Lynch (ICE BofAML) indices. Spreads are over government debt.

US high grade spreads are sourced from ICE BofAML's US Corporate Index (COAO) and tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at last 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of USD 250 million. Original issue zero coupon bonds, 144a securities (with and without registration rights), and pay-in-kind securities (including toggle notes) are included in the index. Fixed-to-floating rate securities are included provided they are callable within the fixed rate period and are at least one year from the last call prior to the date the bond transitions from a fixed to a floating rate security. Contingent capital securities, including those with automatic principal write-down provisions, are included in the index provided they do not have an automatic common equity conversion, unless the conversion is activated by a regulatory authority in which case they are included. Other hybrid capital securities, such as those that potentially convert into preference shares, those with both cumulative and non-cumulative coupon deferral provisions, and those with alternative coupon satisfaction mechanisms, are also included in the index. Securities issued or marketed primarily to retail investors, equity-linked securities, securities in legal default, hybrid securitized corporates, Eurodollar



bonds (USD securities not issued in the US domestic market), taxable and tax-exempt US municipal securities and DRD eligible securities are excluded from the index.

European high grade spreads are sourced from ICE BofAML's Euro Corporate Index (ER00) and tracks the performance of EUR denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the Eurobond or Euro member domestic markets. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at last 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of EUR 250 million. Original issue zero coupon bonds and pay-in-kind securities, including toggle notes, are included in the index. Callable perpetual securities qualify provided they are at least one year from the first call date. Fixed-to-floating securities also qualify provided they are callable within the fixed rate period and are at least one year from the last call prior to the date the bond transitions from a fixed to a floating rate security. Contingent capital securities are included in the index provided they do not have an automatic common equity conversion feature; these securities with triggers activated by a regulatory authority, including conversions into equity, qualify for inclusion. Also qualifying for inclusion are contingent capital securities with principal write-down triggers. Hybrid capital securities qualify for the index, including those potentially converting into preference shares, those with both cumulative and non-cumulative coupon deferral provisions, and those with alternative coupon satisfaction mechanisms. Euro legacy currency, equity-linked and securities in legal default are excluded from the Index. Securities issued or marketed primarily to retail investments do not qualify for inclusion in the index.

US high yield spreads are sourced from ICE BofAML's US High Yield Index (H0A0) and tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at last 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$100 million. In addition, qualifying securities must have risk exposure to countries that are members of the FX-G10, Western Europe or territories of the US and Western Europe. The FX-G10 includes all Euro members, the US, Japan, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. Original issue zero coupon bonds, 144a securities (with and without registration rights), and pay-in-kind securities (including toggle notes) are included in the index. Callable perpetual securities are included provided they are at least one year from the first call date. Fixed-to-floating rate securities are included provided they are callable within the fixed rate period and are at least one year from the last call prior to the date the bond transitions from a fixed to a floating rate security. Contingent capital securities, including those with automatic principal writedown provisions, are included in the index provided they do not have an automatic common equity conversion, unless the conversion is activated by a regulatory authority in which case they are included. Other hybrid capital securities, such as those that potentially convert into preference shares, those with both cumulative and non-cumulative coupon deferral provisions, and those with alternative coupon satisfaction mechanisms, are also included in the index. Securities issued or marketed primarily to retail investors, equitylinked securities, securities in legal default, hybrid securitized corporates, Eurodollar bonds (USD securities not issued in the US domestic market), taxable and tax-exempt US municipal securities and DRD eligible securities are excluded from the index.

European high yield spreads are sourced from ICE BofAML's Euro High Yield Index (HE00) and tracks the performance of EUR denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the euro domestic or eurobond markets. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance. In addition, qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of EUR 100 million. Original issue zero coupon bonds, "Global"



securities (debt issued simultaneously in the Eurobond and euro domestic markets), 144a securities and payin-kind securities, including toggle notes, qualify for inclusion in the index. Callable perpetual securities qualify provided they are at least one year from the first call date. Fixed-to-floating securities also qualify provided they are callable within the fixed rate period and are at least one year from the last call prior to the date the bond transitions from a fixed to a floating rate security. Contingent capital securities are included in the index provided they do not have an automatic common equity conversion feature; these securities with triggers activated by a regulatory authority, including conversions into equity, qualify for inclusion. Also qualifying for inclusion are contingent capital securities with principal write-down triggers. Hybrid capital securities qualify for the index, including those potentially converting into preference shares, those with both cumulative and non-cumulative coupon deferral provisions, and those with alternative coupon satisfaction mechanisms. Euro legacy currency, equity-linked and securities in legal default are excluded from the Index. Securities issued or marketed primarily to retail investments do not qualify for inclusion in the index.

Asian high grade and investment grade spreads are sourced from J.P. Morgan's Asia Credit Index (JACI) and tracks the performance of USD-denominated Asian debt in the Asian ex-Japan region. Qualifying countries are those Asian region excluding Japan, including: China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Macao, Malaysia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan and Vietnam. Minimum deal sizes are \$150 million and at least 12 months to final maturity at time of issuance. Fixed and floating rate instruments, and debt issued by sovereign, quasi-sovereign and corporate entities qualify for inclusion. Convertible bonds do not qualify for inclusion in the index.

6.3. - 6.5. China CNH Yield Curves

The securities underlying this curve are a subset of CNH data and sourced from Bloomberg; please see section 6 for more details regarding criteria. Ratings are determined by Bloomberg composite rating. Curves are fitted using Nelson-Siegel regression on mid-yield to maturity of underlying bonds.

6.6. – 6.7. Total Return (Quarter-End and YTD)

Total return data are sourced from various global bond and equity, including, but not limited to: the Bank of America-Merrill Lynch, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan, and MSCI,

6.10. - 6.10. Asian Issuer Rating Actions

European issuer upgrades and downgrades are sourced from S&P. and are a combination of both emerging market, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand rating actions. Multiple upgrades or downgrades of a single issuer are counted separately. Rating actions are inclusive of both corporate (both credit, policy, or merger-related) as well as sovereign ratings.

Due to publication timing, these data set may run on a quarter lag.



8. Disclaimer

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9. Credit

ASIFMA

Vijay Chander, Executive Director, Fixed Income

Miles Wu, Associate, Fixed Income

SIFMA

Kyle Brandon, Managing Director, Director of Research

Sharon Sung, Vice President, Research



UNIT 3603, TOWER 2

LIPPO CENTRE

89 QUEENSWAY

ADMIRALTY

HONG KONG

TEL +852 2531 6500

WWW.ASIFMA.ORG