Asset Management und Vermögensverwaltung

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- Verwaltete Vermögen (Ende 2025): 6,7 Billionen S$ (5,2 Billionen US-Dollar), ein Plus von 10 Prozent – Kapitel E.V, I.V und K.VI[1]
- Verwaltete Vermögen, Zeitreihe 2020–2025: 4.654 Milliarden S$ (2020), 5.415 Milliarden S$ (2021), 4.909 Milliarden S$ (2022), 5.407 Milliarden S$ (2023), 6.067 Milliarden S$ (2024) und 6.680 Milliarden S$ (2025) – Kapitel E.II, E.V und K.III[2]
- Nettozuflüsse (2025): 376 Milliarden S$, ein Plus von 29 Prozent – Kapitel I.V und K.VI[3]
- Anteil der Vermögen aus dem Ausland (2025): 76 Prozent, davon 39 Prozent aus dem asiatisch-pazifischen Raum ohne Singapur – Kapitel E.IV, E.V und I.V[4]
- Anteil der außerhalb Singapurs angelegten Vermögen (2025): 88 Prozent – Kapitel E.V und K.VI[5]
- Lizenzierte Fondsverwaltungsgesellschaften (Ende 2025): 1.320, ein Nettozuwachs von 22 im Jahresverlauf – Kapitel E.I, E.V und K.VI[6]

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- Verwaltete alternative Anlagen (Ende 2025): Private Equity und Venture Capital 795 Milliarden S$, Hedgefonds 343 Milliarden S$, REITs 124 Milliarden S$, Immobilien 133 Milliarden S$ – Kapitel E.V[7]
- Unter Berücksichtigung von ESG-Kriterien verwaltete Vermögen (2025): 50 Prozent der verwalteten Vermögen, bei 310 Verwaltern mit ESG-Strategien – Kapitel K.II[8]
- Verwaltete Vermögen in früheren Jahren: 150,6 Milliarden S$ (1998), 465 Milliarden S$ (2003), 1,173 Billionen S$ (2007) und 1,63 Billionen S$ (2012) – Kapitel D.V und E.V[9]
- Anteil der Vermögen aus dem Ausland in früheren Jahren: 86 Prozent (2007) und rund 80 Prozent (2012) – Kapitel D.V und E.V[10]
- Anlagefachleute in der Fondsverwaltung: 822 (1998) und 2.185 (2007) – Kapitel D.V[11]
- In Singapur gebuchte grenzüberschreitende Vermögen (2025): rund 2,1 Billionen US-Dollar, ein Plus von 10,3 Prozent, gegenüber 2,9 Billionen US-Dollar in Hongkong und 15,7 Billionen US-Dollar weltweit – Kapitel K.III und K.VI[12]
- Global Financial Centres Index 40 (September 2026): Singapur auf Platz vier mit 755 Punkten, hinter New York (761), London (757) und Hongkong (756) – Kapitel K.III und K.VI[13]

Anmerkungen

1. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 2: “Singapore’s AUM grew by 10% to reach S$6.7 trillion (US$5.2 trillion)”, zum Wechselkurs USD/SGD 1,2841 am 31. Dezember 2025. *The Business Times* vom 29. Juli 2026, zitiert in Kapitel I.V und K.VI, nennt ein Wachstum von 10,1 Prozent. ↩
2. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 2, Grafik “AUM (S$ billion)”. Die Kapitel E.II und H.III runden die Zahl für 2022 auf 4,9 Billionen S$, Kapitel K.III die Zahl für 2024 auf 6,1 Billionen S$. ↩

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3. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 3, Grafik 4 "Net AUM Inflows": 387 Milliarden S$ (2020), 448 Milliarden S$ (2021), 435 Milliarden S$ (2022), 193 Milliarden S$ (2023), 290 Milliarden S$ (2024), 376 Milliarden S$ (2025); "Singapore's net inflows grew by 29% year-on-year in 2025". ↩
4. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 2, Text und Grafik 1 (Herkunft der Mittel: Asien-Pazifik ohne Singapur 39 Prozent, Singapur 24 Prozent, Nordamerika 15 Prozent, Europa 12 Prozent, übrige Welt 10 Prozent). ↩
5. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 2: "88% of total AUM is invested globally". ↩
6. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 4: "The total number of licensed fund management companies in Singapore reached 1,320, with a net increase of 22 new fund management companies set up in Singapore as at December 2025." ↩
7. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 3, Grafik 5 (2025 gegenüber 2024: Private Equity und Venture Capital 795 gegenüber 789, Hedgefonds 343 gegenüber 327, REITs 124 gegenüber 115, Immobilien 133 gegenüber 158, in Milliarden S$). ↩
8. MAS, *Singapore Asset Management Survey 2025*, S. 4. ↩
9. MAS, *1998 Survey of Fund Management Activities in Singapore*, *2007 Singapore Asset Management Industry Survey* und *2012 Singapore Asset Management Industry Survey*, zitiert in Kapitel D.V und E.V. ↩
10. MAS, *2007 Singapore Asset Management Industry Survey* und *2012 Singapore Asset Management Industry Survey*, zitiert in Kapitel D.V und E.V. ↩
11. MAS, *1998 Survey of Fund Management Activities in Singapore* und *2007 Singapore Asset Management Industry Survey*, Ziff. 5.1, zitiert in Kapitel D.V. ↩
12. Boston Consulting Group, Pressemitteilung vom 27. Mai 2026 (bcg.com), und Caproasia, "BCG Global Wealth Report 2026", 4. Juni 2026, zitiert in Kapitel K.III. ↩

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13. Wikipedia, “Global Financial Centres Index”, Tabelle zum GFCI 40, zitiert in Kapitel K.III. ↩

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