Banken, Reserven und der Devisenmarkt

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- Banken in der Association of Banks in Singapore (17. März 2026): 3 lokale Banken, 21 ausländische Full Banks, 10 Qualifying Full Banks, 93 Wholesale Banks und 4 Digitalbanken, dazu 20 Merchant Banks als angeschlossene Mitglieder – Kapitel E.I[1]
- Geschäftsbanken (Ende März 1998): 154, davon 12 lokale Banken, 22 ausländische Full Banks, 13 Restricted Banks und 107 Offshore Banks – Kapitel D.IV[2]
- Deckung der Einlagensicherung (ab 1. April 2024): 100.000 S$ je Einleger und Bank, gegenüber 20.000 S$ bei der Einführung im Jahr 2006 – Kapitel D.IV[3]
- Bilanzsumme der OCBC (Ende 2025): 675,69 Milliarden S$ – Kapitel B.III[4]
- Offizielle Währungsreserven (Ende September 2026): 433,4 Milliarden US-Dollar, davon Devisenreserven 418,9 Milliarden US-Dollar – Kapitel C.V und D.I[5]

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- Durchschnittlicher Tagesumsatz am Devisenmarkt (April 2025): 1,485 Billionen US-Dollar, nach 929 Milliarden US-Dollar im April 2022 – Kapitel C.IV und K.III[6]
- Weltmarktanteil und Rang im Devisenhandel (April 2025): 11,8 Prozent, Platz drei nach dem Vereinigten Königreich und den Vereinigten Staaten – Kapitel C.IV, K.III und K.VI[7]
- Durchschnittlicher Tagesumsatz mit OTC-Zinsderivaten (April 2025): 208 Milliarden US-Dollar, ein Plus von 33 Prozent – Kapitel K.III[8]
- Volumen des Asiendollarmarkts: 30,5 Millionen US-Dollar (1968), 389,8 Millionen US-Dollar (1970), 6,3 Milliarden US-Dollar (1973) und 85,9 Milliarden US-Dollar (1981) – Kapitel C.IV[9]
- Zahl der Asian Currency Units: 1 (1968), 16 (1970), 46 (1973), 101 (1979) und 108 (März 1980) – Kapitel C.IV[10]
- Anteil der Asian Currency Units an den Aktiva des Finanzsektors (1993): 66,2 Prozent – Kapitel C.IV[11]
- Wachstum des Finanzsektors (2025): 4,3 Prozent, nach 6,8 Prozent im Jahr 2024 und durchschnittlich 4,6 Prozent jährlich in den Jahren 2021–2025 – Kapitel K.VI[12]

Anmerkungen

1. Association of Banks in Singapore, “Membership” (abs.org.sg), zitiert in Kapitel E.I. ↩
2. MAS, *Annual Report 1998/99*, Tabelle 3, S. 62, zitiert in Kapitel D.IV. ↩
3. MAS und Singapore Deposit Insurance Corporation, gemeinsame Pressemitteilung “Launch of Deposit Insurance Scheme in Singapore”, 28. März 2006, sowie Allen & Gledhill, Mandanteninformation zur Anhebung der Höchstdeckung, zitiert in Kapitel D.IV. ↩
4. OCBC, *Annual Report 2025*, “Financial highlights”, zitiert in Kapitel B.III. ↩

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5. MAS, “International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity” (mas.gov.sg, zuletzt aktualisiert am 30. Oktober 2026, vorläufige Zahlen), zitiert in Kapitel C.V. ↩
6. MAS, “Singapore Strengthens Position as Third Largest Global FX Centre”, Pressemitteilung, 1. Oktober 2025 (mas.gov.sg): Der durchschnittliche Tagesumsatz im Devisenhandel “rose to US$1.485 trillion in April 2025”. Die Zahl für April 2022 stammt aus der entsprechenden Pressemitteilung der MAS von 2022. ↩
7. MAS, Pressemitteilung vom 1. Oktober 2025, a. a. O.: Anteil am weltweiten Devisenhandelsvolumen 11,8 Prozent, nach 9,5 Prozent im April 2022; weltweit drittgrößter Devisenhandelsplatz. ↩
8. MAS, Pressemitteilung vom 1. Oktober 2025, a. a. O. ↩
9. Bernauer, “The Asian Dollar Market”, Tabelle 1, mit Zahlen der MAS, zitiert in Kapitel C.IV. ↩
10. Bernauer, “The Asian Dollar Market”, S. 50, Tabelle 1, zitiert in Kapitel C.IV. ↩
11. Ngiam, “Singapore as a Financial Center”, S. 362–363 und Tabelle 13.1, zitiert in Kapitel C.IV. ↩
12. Tan Nai Lun, “Singapore AUM up 10.1% at S$6.7t as MAS eyes competitiveness push”, *The Business Times*, 29. Juli 2026, mit Bericht über den MAS Annual Report 2025/2026, zitiert in Kapitel K.VI. ↩

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