Die Wirtschaft

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- BIP zu jeweiligen Marktpreisen (2025): 789,5 Milliarden S$, ein Plus von 3,1 Prozent – Kapitel G.I[1]
- Reales BIP-Wachstum (2025): 5,0 Prozent, nach 5,3 Prozent im Jahr 2024 – Kapitel K.VI[2]
- Reales BIP-Wachstum (zweites Quartal 2026): 5,9 Prozent gegenüber dem Vorjahr, bei einer amtlichen Prognose von 4,5 bis 5,5 Prozent für das Gesamtjahr 2026 – Kapitel K.VI[3]
- BIP pro Kopf (2025): 129.194 S$ – Kapitel K.VI[4]
- Anteile der Wirtschaftszweige am nominalen BIP (2025): Großhandel 19,7 Prozent, verarbeitendes Gewerbe 18,5 Prozent, Finanz- und Versicherungsdienstleistungen 14,0 Prozent – Kapitel C.III und G.I[5]
- Wertschöpfung der Finanz- und Versicherungsdienstleistungen (2025): 104,2 Milliarden S$, gegenüber 99,3 Milliarden S$ im Jahr 2024 – Kapitel G.I[6]
- Wertschöpfung des Großhandels (2025): 146,5 Milliarden S$, rund 18,6 Prozent des BIP – Kapitel G.I[7]
- Warenhandel insgesamt (2025): 1.397,7 Milliarden S$, davon Ausfuhren 739,4 Milliarden S$ und Einfuhren 658,3 Milliarden S$ – Kapitel G.I[8]

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- Inländische Ausfuhren ohne Öl (2025): Wachstum von 4,8 Prozent – Kapitel G.I[9]
- Bestand ausländischer Direktinvestitionen in Singapur (2024): 3.130 Milliarden S$, davon 779 Milliarden S$ aus den Vereinigten Staaten – Kapitel C.III[10]
- Vom Economic Development Board eingeworbene Investitionszusagen (2025): 14,2 Milliarden S$ an Anlageinvestitionen, 15.700 erwartete Arbeitsplätze – Kapitel C.III[11]
- Chinesischer Anteil an den Zusagen für Anlageinvestitionen (2025): 2,9 Milliarden S$ oder 20,6 Prozent, gegenüber 2,5 Prozent im Jahr 2024 – Kapitel I.II[12]
- Regionale Hauptsitze in Singapur (2019): rund 4.200 – Kapitel I.I[13]
- Körperschaftsteuersatz (2026): 17 Prozent – Kapitel E.IV und I.I[14]
- In Kraft befindliche Freihandelsabkommen (August 2026): 29 – Kapitel F.IV[15]

Anmerkungen

1. Department of Statistics Singapore, “Latest News & Data – National Accounts” (singstat.gov.sg, abgerufen im November 2026): BIP zu jeweiligen Marktpreisen 789.529,2 Millionen S$ im Jahr 2025, Veränderung gegenüber dem Vorjahr 3,1 Prozent. ↩
2. Department of Statistics Singapore, “Latest News & Data – National Accounts” (abgerufen im November 2026): BIP in verketteten Dollar (2015) 593.869,9 Millionen S$ im Jahr 2025, Veränderung gegenüber dem Vorjahr 5,0 Prozent. Die Vorabschätzung vom Januar 2026 hatte bei 4,8 Prozent gelegen (Department of Statistics Singapore, “Singapore’s GDP grew by 5.7 Per Cent in the Fourth Quarter of 2025 and by 4.8 Per Cent in 2025”, singstat.gov.sg). ↩
3. Department of Statistics Singapore, “Latest News & Data – National Accounts” (abgerufen im November 2026): BIP im 2. Quartal 2026 in

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verketteten Dollar (2015) 155.247,2 Millionen S$, 5,9 Prozent gegenüber dem Vorjahr; das MTI hob seine Wachstumsprognose für 2026 auf 4,5 bis 5,5 Prozent an. ↩

4. Department of Statistics Singapore, "Latest News & Data – National Accounts" (abgerufen im November 2026): BIP pro Kopf 129.194,0 S$ im Jahr 2025, ein Plus von 1,9 Prozent; BNE pro Kopf 107.365,0 S$. ↩
5. Department of Statistics Singapore, Infografik "Singapore Economy" (singstat.gov.sg), S. 1, zitiert in Kapitel C.III. ↩
6. Department of Statistics Singapore, Table Builder, "Gross Domestic Product At Current Prices, By Industry (SSIC 2020), Annual" (Tabelle M015731), zitiert in Kapitel G.I: Finanz- und Versicherungsdienstleistungen 99.312,8 Millionen S$ (2024) und 104.176,0 Millionen S$ (2025). ↩
7. Department of Statistics Singapore, Table Builder, Tabelle M015731, zitiert in Kapitel G.I: Großhandel 146.481,0 Millionen S$ (2025). Die in Kapitel C.III zitierte Infografik nennt einen Anteil von 19,7 Prozent, der auf einer anderen Gliederung der Wirtschaftszweige beruht. ↩
8. Department of Statistics Singapore, Table Builder, "Merchandise Trade By Commodity Section (At Current Prices), Monthly" (Tabelle M451001), Monatswerte vom Verfasser von Kapitel G.I aufsummiert. ↩
9. Enterprise Singapore, "Singapore's External Trade – December 2025", Pressemitteilung MR No. 001/26, 16. Januar 2026, S. 2: "NODX grew by 4.8% for the full year of 2025." ↩
10. Department of Statistics Singapore, Infografik "Singapore Economy" (singstat.gov.sg), S. 3: "Stock of Foreign Direct Investment in Singapore in 2024 Total S$3,130.4 Bil", zitiert in Kapitel C.III. ↩
11. Economic Development Board, Pressemitteilung "EDB continued to secure high value investment commitments in 2025 amidst a volatile global operating environment", 9. Februar 2026, Ziff. 3 und 5, zitiert in Kapitel C.III. ↩

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12. “China’s fixed asset investment in Singapore jumps more than eightfold”, *Caixin Global*, 10. Februar 2026, zitiert in Kapitel I.II. ↩

13. Economic Development Board, “Futuristic workspace: Singapore a hub for corporate headquarters”, 18. April 2022 (edb.gov.sg), unter Berufung auf eine Studie von EY aus dem Jahr 2019, zitiert in Kapitel I.I. ↩

14. Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore, “Corporate Income Tax Rate, Rebates & Tax Exemption Schemes” (iras.gov.sg), zitiert in Kapitel E.IV und I.I. ↩

15. Ministry of Energy, Trade and Industry, “Free Trade Agreements” (meti.gov.sg, Seite zuletzt aktualisiert am 21. August 2026), zitiert in Kapitel F.IV. ↩

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