Handelsfinanzierung und Integrität des Finanzsystems

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- Engagement der Banken in der Rohstofffinanzierung (Ende 2021): 109 Milliarden S$, etwa 9 Prozent des gesamten Kreditengagements – Kapitel H.II[1]
- Schulden von Hin Leong (2020): etwa 3,85 Milliarden US-Dollar gegenüber 23 Kreditgebern – Kapitel H.I und H.II[2]
- Trade Finance Registry (Februar 2025): 40 teilnehmende Banken, mehr als 18.000 Abfragen – Kapitel H.I[3]
- Eingegangene Verdachtsmeldungen: 33.882 (2020), 49.846 (2022) und 85.988 (2024) – Kapitel H.III[4]
- Ermittlungen wegen Geldwäsche (fünf Jahre bis 2024): 11.189, davon 7.594 zur Strafverfolgung weitergeleitet – Kapitel H.III[5]
- Eingezogene Vermögenswerte (2020–2024): 3,9 Milliarden S$ – Kapitel H.III[6]
- Geldwäschefall von 2023: mehr als 3 Milliarden S$ an beschlagnahmten Vermögenswerten, mehr als 940 Millionen S$, die die zehn Verurteilten

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verwirkten, und etwa 1,85 Milliarden S$, die fünfzehn flüchtige Verdächtige herausgaben – Kapitel E.VI und H.V[7]

- Sanktionen der MAS nach dem Fall von 2023 (4. Juli 2025): 27,45 Millionen S$ gegen neun Finanzinstitute – Kapitel E.I und E.VI[8]
- In Singapur beschlagnahmte 1MDB-Vermögenswerte: etwa 240 Millionen S$, davon 15,3 Millionen S$, deren Rückgabe an Malaysia im September 2018 angeordnet wurde – Kapitel E.VI und H.V[9]
- Durchsetzung durch die MAS (Januar 2025 bis Juni 2026): 19 strafrechtliche Verurteilungen, 29 Millionen S$ an Geldsanktionen und Geldzahlungen zur Verfahrenseinstellung (Composition), 23 Tätigkeitsverbote – Kapitel E.I[10]
- Deferred Prosecution Agreement mit Seatrium (2025–2026): Strafzahlung von 110 Millionen US-Dollar, von denen 53 Millionen US-Dollar mit Zahlungen in Brasilien verrechnet werden konnten – Kapitel H.V[11]

Anmerkungen

1. GTR, "Singapore authorities say commodity finance 'stable' amid growing market concerns", 11. Mai 2022, zitiert in Kapitel H.II. ↩
2. Wikipedia, "Hin Leong", zitiert in Kapitel H.II. Kapitel H.I nennt etwa 3,5 Milliarden US-Dollar gegenüber 23 Banken. ↩
3. Association of Banks in Singapore und SGTraDex, gemeinsame Pressemitteilung, 12. Februar 2025, zitiert in Kapitel H.I. ↩
4. FATF und APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, Mai 2026, Tabelle 6.1, zitiert in Kapitel H.III. ↩
5. FATF und APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, Mai 2026, Executive Summary, Ziff. 30–31, zitiert in Kapitel H.III. ↩
6. FATF und APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, Mai 2026, Executive Summary, zitiert in Kapitel H.III. ↩

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7. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Anti-Money Laundering, *Report*, Oktober 2024, “Key Facts”, und Wikipedia, “2023 Singapore money laundering case”, zitiert in Kapitel E.VI. ↩
8. MAS, “MAS Takes Regulatory Actions against 9 Financial Institutions for AML-Related Breaches”, Pressemitteilung, 4. Juli 2025, zitiert in Kapitel E.I. ↩
9. Wikipedia, “1Malaysia Development Berhad scandal”, Abschnitt zu Singapur, zitiert in Kapitel E.VI. ↩
10. MAS, *Enforcement Report 2025/2026*, 7. Oktober 2026, Eckdaten auf mas.gov.sg/regulation/enforcement, zitiert in Kapitel E.I. ↩
11. Clyde & Co, “DPA: corporate criminal liability in Singapore”, 21. August 2025, zitiert in Kapitel H.V. ↩

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