Trade finance and financial integrity

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- Bank exposure to commodity finance (end of 2021): S$109 billion, about 9 per cent of total credit exposure – Chapter H.II[1]
- Debts of Hin Leong (2020): about US$3.85 billion owed to 23 lenders – Chapters H.I and H.II[2]
- Trade Finance Registry (February 2025): 40 participating banks, more than 18,000 queries – Chapter H.I[3]
- Suspicious transaction reports received: 33,882 (2020), 49,846 (2022) and 85,988 (2024) – Chapter H.III[4]
- Money laundering investigations (five years to 2024): 11,189, of which 7,594 referred for prosecution – Chapter H.III[5]
- Assets confiscated (2020–2024): S$3.9 billion – Chapter H.III[6]
- Money laundering case of 2023: more than S$3 billion of assets seized, more than S$940 million forfeited by the ten convicted persons and about S$1.85 billion surrendered by fifteen absconded suspects – Chapters E.VI and H.V[7]

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- MAS penalties after the 2023 case (4 July 2025): S$27.45 million on nine financial institutions – Chapters E.I and E.VI[8]
- 1MDB assets seized in Singapore: about S$240 million, of which S$15.3 million ordered to be returned to Malaysia in September 2018 – Chapters E.VI and H.V[9]
- MAS enforcement (January 2025 to June 2026): 19 criminal convictions, S$29 million in financial penalties and compositions, 23 prohibition orders – Chapter E.I[10]
- Seatrium deferred prosecution agreement (2025–2026): penalty of US$110 million, of which US$53 million could be offset against Brazilian payments – Chapter H.V[11]

Notes

1. GTR, "Singapore authorities say commodity finance 'stable' amid growing market concerns", 11 May 2022, as cited in Chapter H.II. ↩
2. Wikipedia, "Hin Leong", as cited in Chapter H.II. Chapter H.I gives about US$3.5 billion owed to 23 banks. ↩
3. Association of Banks in Singapore and SGTraDex, joint media release, 12 February 2025, as cited in Chapter H.I. ↩
4. FATF and APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, May 2026, Table 6.1, as cited in Chapter H.III. ↩
5. FATF and APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, May 2026, Executive Summary, paras 30–31, as cited in Chapter H.III. ↩
6. FATF and APG, *Mutual Evaluation Report of Singapore*, May 2026, Executive Summary, as cited in Chapter H.III. ↩
7. Inter-Ministerial Committee on Anti-Money Laundering, *Report*, October 2024, "Key Facts", and Wikipedia, "2023 Singapore money laundering case", as cited in Chapter E.VI. ↩

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8. MAS, “MAS Takes Regulatory Actions against 9 Financial Institutions for AML-Related Breaches”, media release, 4 July 2025, as cited in Chapter E.I. ↩
9. Wikipedia, “1Malaysia Development Berhad scandal”, section on Singapore, as cited in Chapter E.VI. ↩
10. MAS, *Enforcement Report 2025/2026*, 7 October 2026, headline figures on mas.gov.sg/regulation/enforcement, as cited in Chapter E.I. ↩
11. Clyde & Co, “DPA: corporate criminal liability in Singapore”, 21 August 2025, as cited in Chapter H.V. ↩

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