

Singapore

Singapore is positioning itself as a global hub for sustainable finance, underpinned by its Green Plan 2030 and net zero ambitions by 2050. As the refining and petrochemical sector remains a major contributor to its carbon emissions, Singapore is taking steps to reduce emissions, from importing low-carbon electricity and exploring cross-border carbon capture and storage, to purchasing carbon credits from overseas projects.

Singapore’s regulatory landscape is also evolving with a focus on green and transition finance. Singapore has collaborated with the International Platform on Sustainable Finance and ASEAN to harmonise green taxonomies, facilitating cross-border sustainable investments.

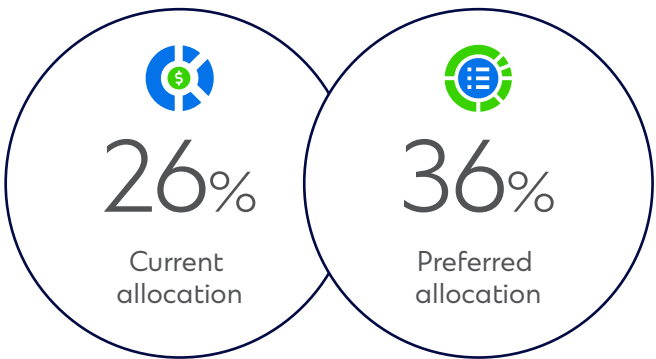
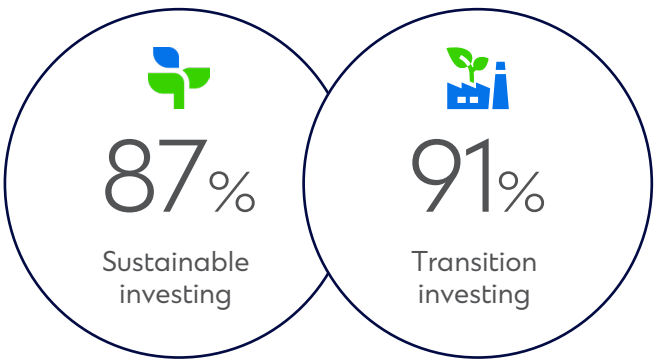
In 2024, Singapore committed up to USD500 million in matching concessional funding to support the Monetary Authority of Singapore’s blended finance initiative. A new infrastructure debt programme was recently established, with an aim to finance corporates’ decarbonisation projects in Asia, with a focus on Southeast Asia.



General sentiment

Interest in transition investing among respondents in Singapore who took part in our survey is the second highest of the markets surveyed.

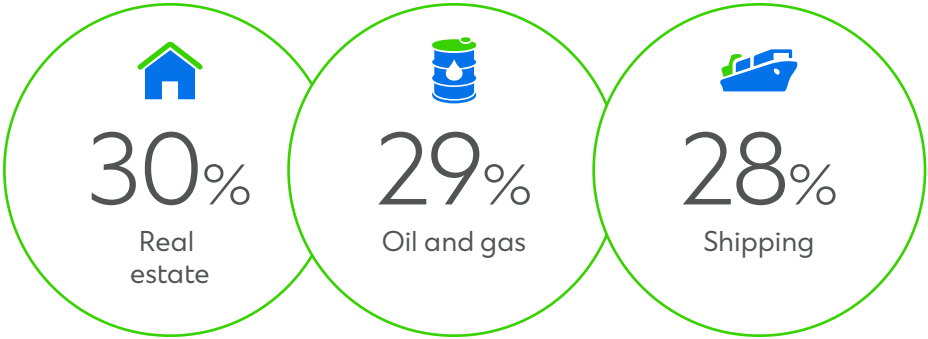
Singapore investors currently allocate an average of 26 per cent of their portfolio to sustainable investments and are looking to increase this to 36 per cent, above the average of all markets surveyed.



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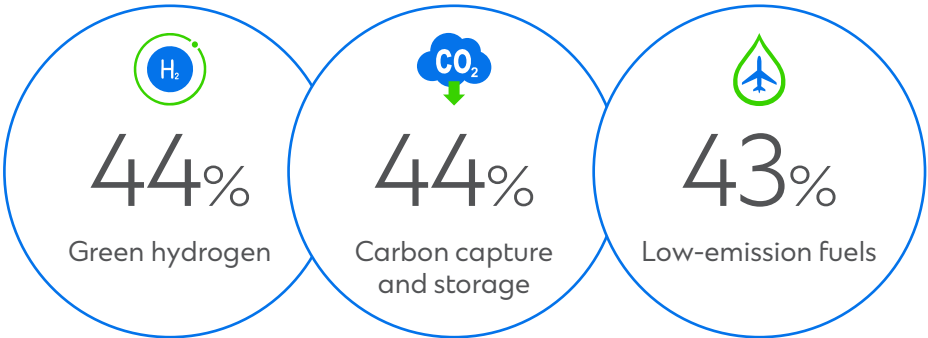
Exposure to high-emitting sectors

The top three high-emitting sectors in Singapore portfolios are real estate, oil and gas and shipping. This sectoral allocation aligns closely with other markets, except for the prominence of shipping.



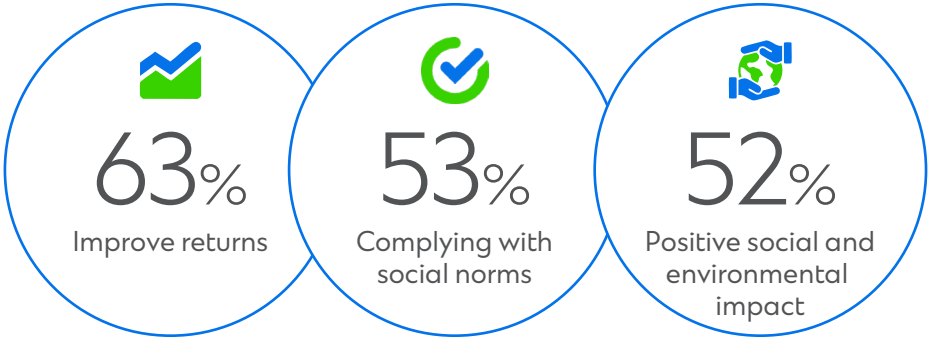
Themes of interest

Green hydrogen, carbon capture and storage and low-emission fuels are the top three areas of interest for Singapore investors.



Investor motivations

The top motivation for investors in Singapore is to improve returns and the proportion is the highest among the markets surveyed. This is followed by aligning with social norms and generating a positive social and environmental impact.



Investor barriers

Compared to other markets surveyed, investors in Singapore list greenwashing as a top barrier. Other barriers include a lack of benchmarks against other investments and low returns.

