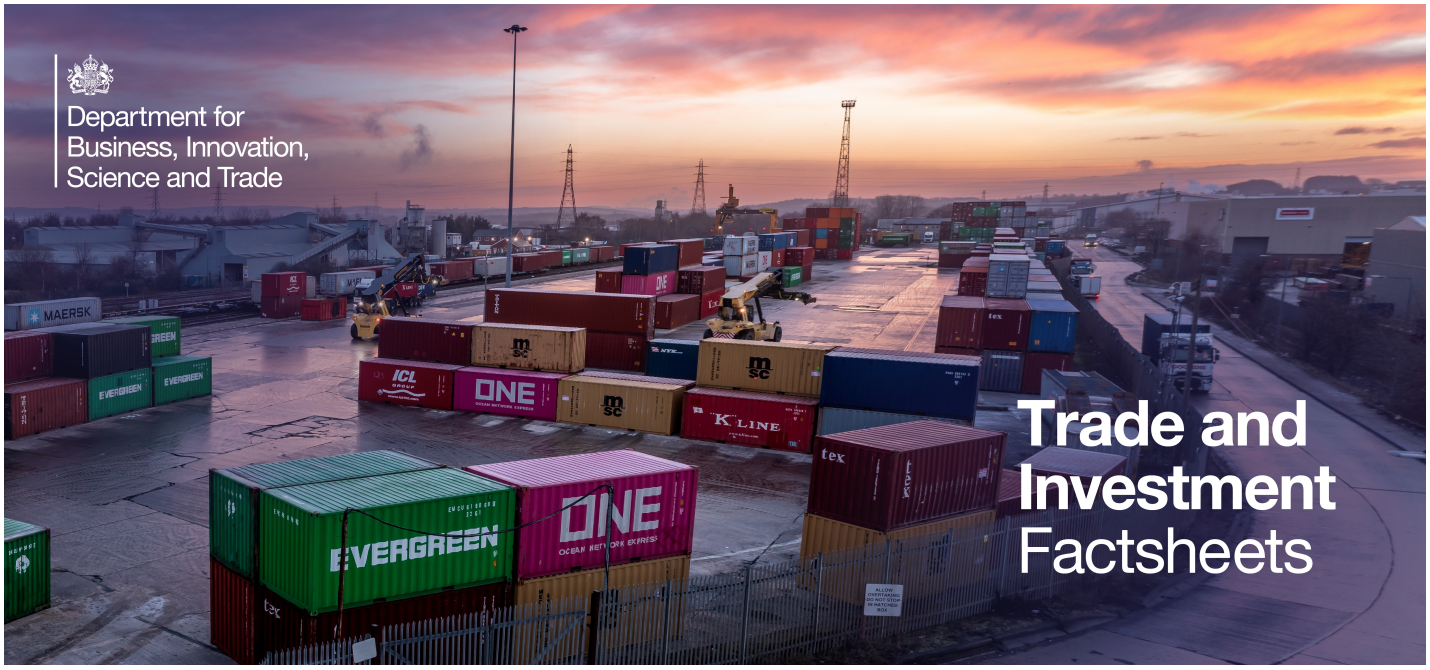


Singapore

This factsheet provides the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Singapore.

Date of release: 24 September 2026; Date of next planned release: 30 October 2026

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Singapore[1] was **£29.0 billion** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, an increase of 20.0% or £4.8 billion in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025. Of this £29.0 billion:

- Total UK **exports** to Singapore amounted to £19.7 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 (an increase of 25.2% or £4.0 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025);
- Total UK **imports** from Singapore amounted to £9.3 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 (an increase of 10.3% or £865 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025).

Singapore was the UK's 18th largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 accounting for 1.5% of total UK trade.[2]

At the end of 2024, the **stock of FDI from the UK in Singapore** was £11.6 billion, 1.8% or £207 million lower than the end of 2023. At the end of 2024, Singapore accounted for 0.6% of the total UK outward FDI stock.

At the end of 2024, the **stock of FDI from Singapore in the UK** was £26.7 billion, 33.5% or £6.7 billion higher than the end of 2023. At the end of 2024, Singapore accounted for 1.3% of the total UK inward FDI stock.[3]

[1] 'the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026' refers to the 12 months to the end of March 2026
[2] Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of UK total trade: all countries seasonally adjusted data.
[3] ONS data source for FDI statistics: Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies.

Contents

About these statistics 3

Summary trade and investment statistics for Singapore 4

Trade with Singapore, in current prices (ONS) 6

Trade in goods by commodity, in current prices (ONS) 8

Trade in services by service type, in current prices (ONS) 9

Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions, in current prices (HMRC) 10

Trade in services by mode of supply, in current prices (ONS) 12

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD) 13

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC) 14

Trade in Value Added (OECD) 15

Foreign Direct Investment with Singapore (ONS) 16

Economic statistics (as reported by Singapore) 18

Background Notes 20

About these statistics

This factsheet presents the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Singapore. It summarises a wide range of publicly available data, from data providers such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), as well as international data providers.

This factsheet is part of a wider range produced by the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade which draws together many data sources into one single compendium document for each individual trade and investment partner. The full set of factsheets for different individual partners can be found on the Trade and Investment Factsheets website on GOV.UK.

Where data are available, these factsheets contain metrics on:

- Headline trade statistics between the UK and each trading partner for the latest four quarters.
- Trade statistics by commodity and service type.
- Trade in goods between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by UK country and English region.
- Trade in services between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by mode of supply.
- UK's market share as a total of all imports for each trading partner.
- Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods.
- UK's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with each investment partner.
- Summary trade and investment data as reported by each trade and investment partner, as well as economic data and projections.

International statistics for goods traded with the world are published in the UN Comtrade database and services by ITC Trademap.

All statistics are correct at the time of publication, with upcoming release dates available on the Government update schedule for Official Statistics. The Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade strongly recommends users download the latest factsheet to ensure the most up-to-date statistics are used. Please do not use previous factsheets to analyse earlier time periods than those shown in the most recent factsheets, as the data will have been revised and previous factsheets will no longer be correct. For analysis of earlier time periods, please use the published source data.

For the most up to date snapshot of the UK's trade and investment position with all partners, please see the UK trade in numbers publication or the trade and investment core statistics book. These statistics are based on the same data sources as this factsheet and therefore are comparable. A list of all Official Statistics publications from the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade can be found online.

Contact Details

statistics@businessandtrade.gov.uk

Summary trade and investment statistics for Singapore

UK trade with Singapore, in current prices (based on the latest four quarters)[4]

Trade	Value in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025
Total trade	£29.0 billion	an increase of 20.0% or £4.8 billion
Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners	18th	
Total goods trade (percentage of total trade with Singapore)	£12.2 billion (42.1%)	an increase of 21.0% or £2.1 billion
Total services trade (percentage of total trade with Singapore)	£16.8 billion (57.9%)	an increase of 19.3% or £2.7 billion
Total UK exports	£19.7 billion	an increase of 25.2% or £4.0 billion
Ranking out of all the UK's export partners	13th	
UK exports of goods (percentage of total UK exports to Singapore)	£8.5 billion (43.0%)	an increase of 23.6% or £1.6 billion
UK exports of services (percentage of total UK exports to Singapore)	£11.3 billion (57.0%)	an increase of 26.4% or £2.4 billion
Total UK imports	£9.3 billion	an increase of 10.3% or £865 million
Ranking out of all the UK's import partners	22nd	
UK imports of goods (percentage of total UK imports from Singapore)	£3.7 billion (40.1%)	an increase of 15.4% or £497 million
UK imports of services (percentage of total UK imports from Singapore)	£5.6 billion (59.9%)	an increase of 7.1% or £368 million

'the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026' refers to the 12 months to the end of March 2026

UK trade with Singapore, in current prices (based on the latest calendar year)[5]

Trade	Value in 2025	Change from 2024
Total trade	£28.2 billion	an increase of 21.8% or £5.0 billion
Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners	19th	
Total goods trade (percentage of total trade with Singapore)	£12.1 billion (42.7%)	an increase of 24.0% or £2.3 billion
Total services trade (percentage of total trade with Singapore)	£16.2 billion (57.3%)	an increase of 20.1% or £2.7 billion
Total UK exports	£19.0 billion	an increase of 25.4% or £3.9 billion
Ranking out of all the UK's export partners	14th	
UK exports of goods (percentage of total UK exports to Singapore)	£8.3 billion (43.7%)	an increase of 25.1% or £1.7 billion

[4]Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on UK total trade (seasonally adjusted data).
[5]Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on UK total trade (seasonally adjusted data).

Trade	Value in 2025	Change from 2024
UK exports of services (percentage of total UK exports to Singapore)	£10.7 billion (56.3%)	an increase of 25.7% or £2.2 billion
Total UK imports	£9.2 billion	an increase of 14.8% or £1.2 billion
Ranking out of all the UK's import partners	22nd	
UK imports of goods (percentage of total UK imports from Singapore)	£3.7 billion (40.6%)	an increase of 21.8% or £670 million
UK imports of services (percentage of total UK imports from Singapore)	£5.5 billion (59.4%)	an increase of 10.4% or £515 million

UK market share in Singapore[6]

UK market share for total trade	Value in 2025	Change from 2024
Total UK market share	2.9%	an increase of 0.5 percentage points
UK market share for goods only	2.3%	an increase of 0.3 percentage points
UK market share for services only	3.7%	an increase of 0.7 percentage points

UK Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with Singapore[7]

UK FDI stock	Value at the end of 2024	Change from the end of 2023
Total UK outward FDI stock	£11.6 billion	a decrease of 1.8% or £207 million
Total UK inward FDI stock	£26.7 billion	an increase of 33.5% or £6.7 billion

Economic statistics and projections using gross domestic product (GDP) for Singapore[8]

Economic statistics	2024	2025	2026	2027
Economic growth, using GDP in real terms, compared to the previous year	5.3%	5.0%	*3.5%*	*2.7%*
GDP per capita in $USD (in thousands)	94.9	99.4	*107.8*	*112.1*
GDP in current prices (billion $USD)	572.9	603.9	*659.6*	*691.4*
Global GDP Ranking	27th	28th	*28th*	*28th*

Figures for 2026 and 2027 are forecast projections.

[6] UK market share data calculated using the methodology outlined in the market share section in the factsheet, based on data from the Office for National Statistics and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

[7] ONS data source for FDI statistics: Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies.

[8] Economic data sourced from the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook data portal; Estimates and projections are given in italics; GDP rankings where provided are based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in $USD, where some partner values are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Trade with Singapore, in current prices (ONS)[9] [10] [11]

Trade definitions

- **UK exports** - Goods and services that were produced or sourced in the UK, which were sold to Singapore.
- **UK imports** - Goods and services that were sold to the UK, which were produced or sourced by Singapore.
- **Total or 'bilateral' trade** - The value of total trade between the UK and Singapore (exports plus imports).
- **Trade balance** - The difference between exports and imports, calculated by UK exports minus UK imports.
- **Trade surplus** - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Singapore is greater than the value of UK imports from Singapore.
- **Trade deficit** - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Singapore is less than the value of UK imports from Singapore.

Headline trade statistics include trade in non-monetary gold (reported within the unspecified goods category), which can significantly affect trends for some partners. Please see the factsheet quality and methodology report for more information.

These statistics are given on a balance of payments (change of ownership) basis.

Note: *UK trade statistics experienced higher levels of volatility between 2019 and 2022, due to the pandemic, global recession, supply chain disruption, EU Exit, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, price inflation, conflict in the Middle East, and data collection changes. All figures are reported in current prices (not adjusted for inflation), unless otherwise stated. We recognise that some changes in UK trade values will be partly due to price changes.*

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Singapore was £29.0 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, an increase of 20.0% or £4.8 billion in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025.

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, **total UK exports** to Singapore amounted to £19.7 billion (an increase of 25.2% or £4.0 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025).

Of all UK exports to Singapore in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, £8.5 billion (43.0%) were **goods** and £11.3 billion (57.0%) were **services**. In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, UK **exports of goods** to Singapore increased by 23.6% or £1.6 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025. while UK **exports of services** to Singapore increased by 26.4% or £2.4 billion in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025..

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, **total UK imports** from Singapore were £9.3 billion (an increase of 10.3% or £865 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025).

Of all UK imports from Singapore in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, £3.7 billion (40.1%) were **goods** and £5.6 billion (59.9%) were **services**. In the same period, UK **imports of goods** from Singapore increased by 15.4% or £497 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025. while UK **imports of services** from Singapore increased by 7.1% or £368 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025..

This means the UK reported a **total trade surplus** of £10.4 billion with Singapore, compared to a trade surplus of £7.3 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025. In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, the UK had a **trade in goods surplus** of £4.8 billion with Singapore, compared to a trade in goods surplus of £3.6 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025. Meanwhile, in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 the UK reported a **trade in services surplus** of £5.7 billion with Singapore, compared to a trade in services surplus of £3.7 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025.

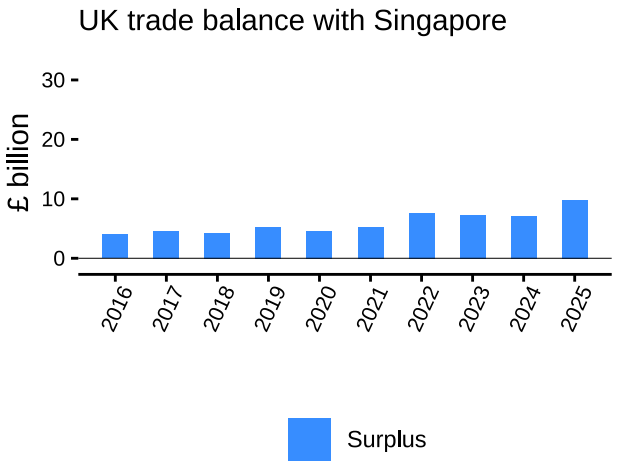
[9] Office for National Statistics (ONS) data source for total trade: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).

[10] This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK, users are advised to use UK-reported data where possible for consistency between partners. These data are subject to asymmetries e.g. the value of UK exports to Singapore (reported by the UK) may not match the value of Singapore imports from the UK (reported by Singapore).

[11] Data are in current prices, meaning no adjustment has been made to account for changes in inflation or exchange rate. The totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts due to rounding.'

The charts below present a time series for trade between the UK and Singapore for each year between 2016 and 2025:





Source: ONS, UK trade in goods and services, Q1 2026

The data that are presented in the charts above are given in the table below in £ billion:

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of total trade	14.5	15.9	16.3	19.6	16.6	17.4	21.6	22.9	23.2	28.2
Value of exports	9.2	10.3	10.3	12.4	10.6	11.3	14.6	15.1	15.2	19.0
Value of imports	5.2	5.7	6.0	7.2	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.8	8.0	9.2
Trade balance	+4.0	+4.6	+4.3	+5.3	+4.6	+5.3	+7.6	+7.3	+7.1	+9.8

In the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, Singapore was the UK's:[12]

- **18th largest trading partner** (accounting for 1.5% of total UK trade).
  - 19th largest **goods** trading partner (1.2% of UK goods trade).
  - 16th largest **services** trading partner (1.9% of UK services trade).
- **13th largest export market** (accounting for 2.1% of total UK exports).
  - 12th largest **goods** export market (2.2% of UK goods exports).
  - 14th largest **services** export market (2.0% of UK services exports).
- **22nd largest import market** (accounting for 0.9% of total UK imports).
  - 30th largest **goods** import market (0.6% of UK goods imports).
  - 15th largest **services** import market (1.6% of UK services imports).

More timely data, for trade in goods only[13] is published by the ONS.

[12] Rankings are based on the ONS dataset which contains data for all individual partners: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).
[13] ONS data source for trade in the latest 12 months up to July 2026: UK Trade data (seasonally adjusted).

Trade in goods by commodity, in current prices (ONS)[14] [15]

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 5 goods exported from the UK to Singapore** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 were as follows:[16]

Commodity	Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026	Percentage of total goods exports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025
71MI - Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	£4.9 billion	58.0%	an increase of 45.0%
74I - General industrial machinery (intermediate)	£563.9 million	6.6%	an increase of 35.6%
54 - Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	£366.3 million	4.3%	a decrease of 17.8%
1 - Beverages & tobacco	£363.9 million	4.3%	a decrease of 8.8%
87K - Scientific instruments (capital)	£272.2 million	3.2%	a decrease of 7.7%

** = Percentages removed where these may total over 100%, due to total exports being rounded to the nearest £million and commodity values at a greater level of accuracy;*

† = Comparison unavailable as commodity was not traded in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025

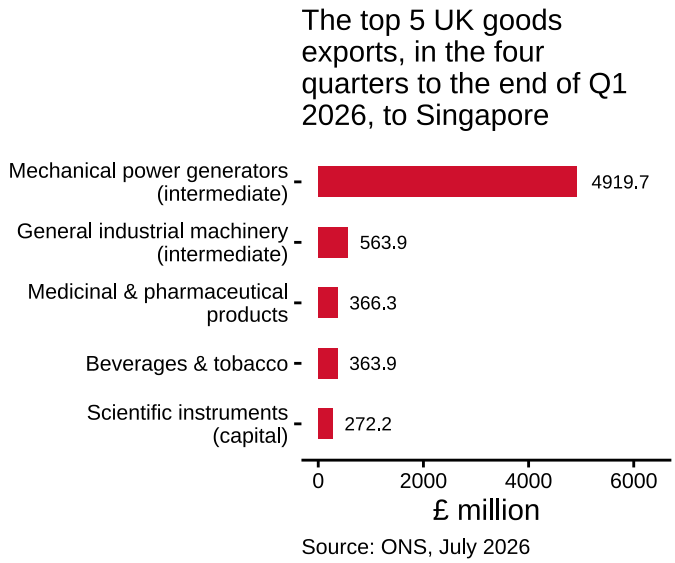
The **top 5 goods imported to the UK from Singapore** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 were as follows:

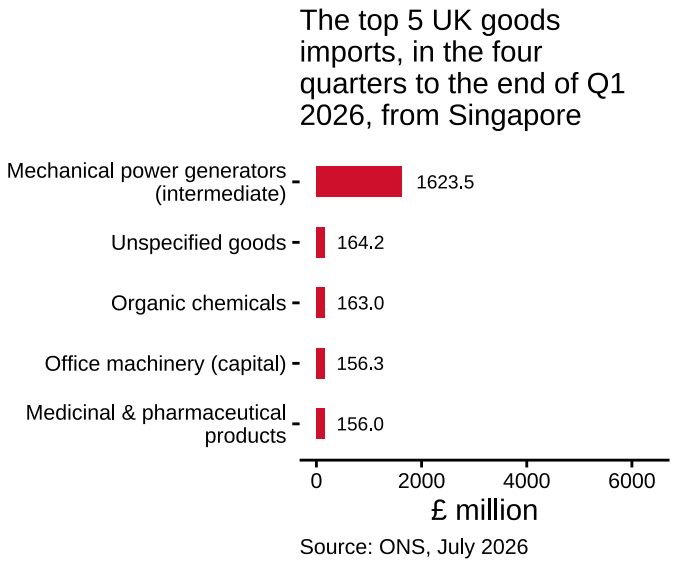
Commodity	Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026	Percentage of total goods imports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025
71MI - Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	£1.6 billion	43.6%	an increase of 34.5%
9 - Unspecified goods	£164.2 million	4.4%	a decrease of 5.8%
51 - Organic chemicals	£163.0 million	4.4%	a decrease of 31.1%
75K - Office machinery (capital)	£156.3 million	4.2%	an increase of > 100%
54 - Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	£156.0 million	4.2%	an increase of 4.2%

** = Percentages removed where these may total over 100%, due to total imports being rounded to the nearest £million and commodity values at a greater level of accuracy;*

† = Comparison unavailable as commodity was not traded in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025

The chart below shows the top 5 goods exported from the UK to Singapore and the top 5 goods imported to the UK from Singapore, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.





[14] Data on trade in goods by commodity are sourced from data by the ONS: UK trade release (non-seasonally adjusted). These statistics for exports and imports present the latest data from the ONS publication which are given on a monthly basis.

[15] Commodity classifications as reported by the ONS, derived from Standard International Trade Classifications (SITC)

[16] 'the four quarters the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026' refers to the 12 months to the end of March 2026

Trade in services by service type, in current prices (ONS)[17] [18] [19]

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 3 service types exported from the UK to Singapore** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 were as follows:[20]

Service type	Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026	Percentage of total services exports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025
Other Business Services	£3.0 billion	26.5%	a decrease of 2.8%
Financial	£2.7 billion	24.0%	an increase of 32.0%
Transportation	£2.3 billion	20.4%	*

** = Comparison unavailable due to data suppressions in either the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025, the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, or both;*

*** = At least one of the last four quarters is suppressed so trade values and percentages may be underreported;*

† = Comparison unavailable as trade in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025 was zero or below £500 thousand;

‡ = Not reported to prevent showing small value changes from a low base as fast growing

The **top 3 service types imported to the UK from Singapore** in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026 were as follows: [21]

Service type	Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026	Percentage of total services imports	Change from the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025
Other Business Services	£2.7 billion	48.7%	a decrease of 4.8%
Transportation**	£966 million	17.4%	*
Financial	£481 million	8.7%	a decrease of 17.1%

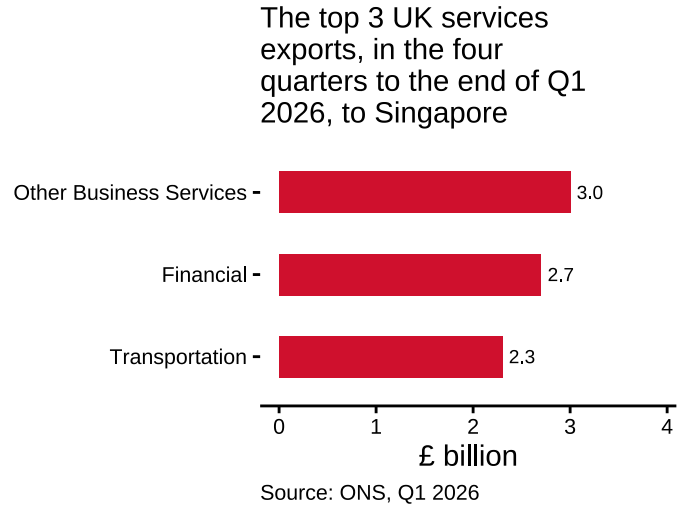
** = Comparison unavailable due to data suppressions in either the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025, the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026, or both;*

*** = At least one of the last four quarters is suppressed so trade values and percentages may be underreported;*

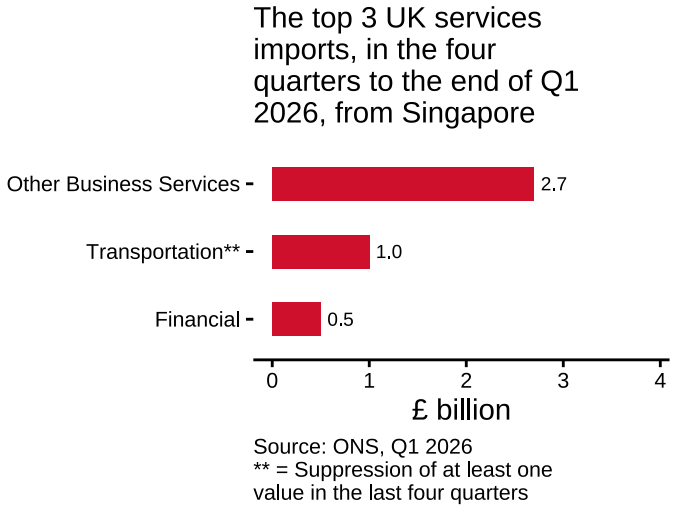
† = Comparison unavailable as trade in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2025 was zero or below £500 thousand;

‡ = Not reported to prevent showing small value changes from a low base as fast growing

The chart below shows the top 3 service types exported from the UK to Singapore and the top 3 service types imported to the UK from Singapore, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.



Source: ONS, Q1 2026



Source: ONS, Q1 2026
** = Suppression of at least one value in the last four quarters

[17] Trade in services by service type is sourced from data by the ONS: UK trade in services by partner country (non-seasonally adjusted).

[18] Data are classified on the EBOPS 2010 basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the UN Statistics Division website.

[19] Service type data may be unavailable for some quarters, due to the suppression of figures for the confidentiality of individual traders.

[20] 'the four quarters the four quarters to the end of Q1 2026' refers to the 12 months to the end of March 2026

[21] There are some countries where three service types are not available for reporting, due to values of zero or less than £500,000, or ONS data suppressions.

Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions, in current prices (HMRC)[22][23]

Regional trade definitions

- **UK regions** - The UK is categorised into 12 regions based on the International Territorial level 1 (ITL1). This level includes 9 regions in England, as well as Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- **Regional trade data** - The data are compiled by merging HM Revenues & Customs (HMRC) trade data with employment data from the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) so a business' trade can be allocated to a UK region based on the proportion of its employees employed in that region. Where a trader is not matched with the IDBR, its trade is matched with ONS postcode data to obtain the UK region in which the Head Office of the VAT-registered business is based.

The maps below show the value of UK goods exports and imports between each UK region and Singapore in 2025. The maps are shaded with the 3 UK regions with the highest amount of trade as the darkest colour, and the 3 UK regions with the lowest amount of trade as the lightest colour.



Source: HMRC RTS, Q2 2026



Source: HMRC RTS, Q2 2026

The data that are presented in the maps above for 2025 in £ billion for exports and £ million for imports are also given in the table below:

UK country or English region	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Value of goods exports to Singapore	0.2	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Percentage of total goods exports to Singapore	3.2%	6.1%	2.5%	41.6%	6.4%	2.9%	4.0%	5.8%	13.7%	2.5%	8.3%	1.6%
Value of goods imports from Singapore	237	107	73	467	145	166	419	312	581	296	298	27
Percentage of total goods imports from Singapore	7.4%	3.4%	2.3%	14.6%	4.6%	5.2%	13.1%	9.8%	18.2%	9.3%	9.3%	0.8%

[22]HMRC data source for regional UK trade data: HMRC Regional Trade Statistics (data extracted from the spreadsheet download using the HMRC interactive tables).

[23]Totals presented here will differ from overall HMRC trade figures due to the exclusion of trade in non-monetary gold and non-response estimates and the exclusion of data not allocated to a UK country or region. Figures for 2025 are provisional and subject to change.

Note that these figures from HMRC are reported on a physical movement basis and are **not directly comparable** to trade data from ONS which are reported on a change of ownership basis. **Percentages will not total 100%** as data not allocated to a single UK country or English region are not presented.

Trade in services by mode of supply, in current prices (ONS)[24]

Trade in Services by Mode of Supply definitions

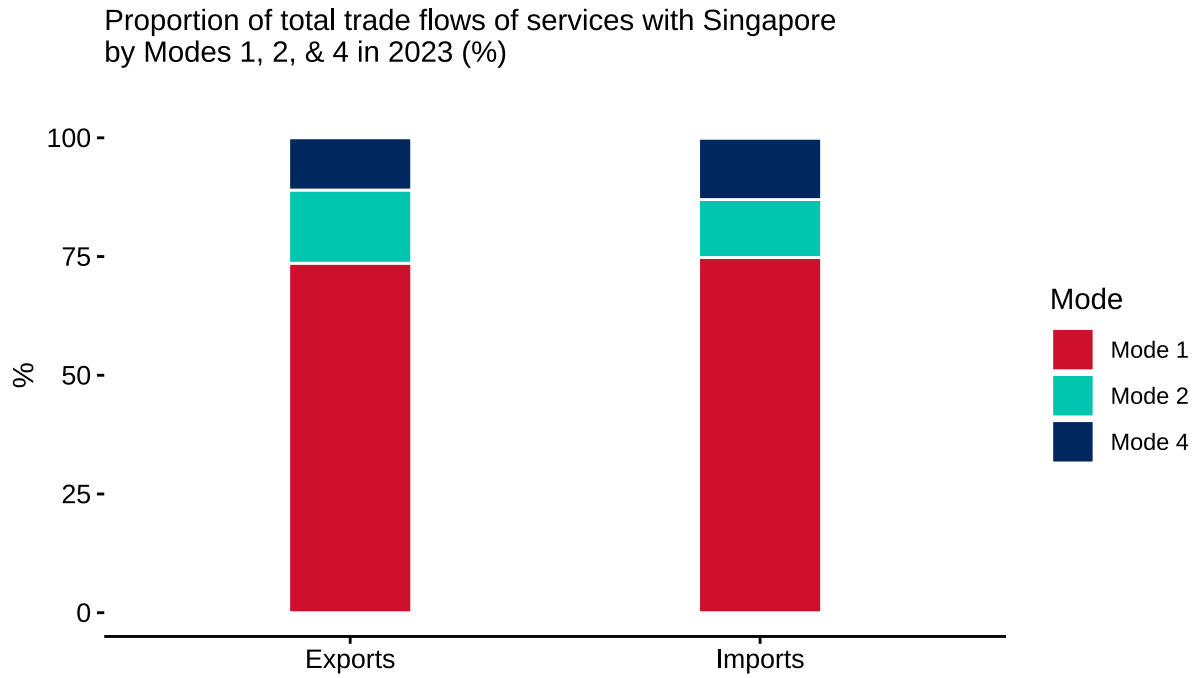
- **Modes of Supply** define the way services trade is conducted. The World Trade Organisation's General Agreement on Services categorises methods for trade in services into four different modes of supply, which depend upon on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of transaction.
- **Mode 1** - Remote trade (a supplier in one country sells a service to a customer in another, without the movement of people).
- **Mode 2** - Consumption abroad (the person receiving the service travels to the supplier's country).
- **Mode 3** - Commercial presence (e.g. a company subsidiary) - this mode is not counted as part of UK services trade on a balance of payments basis and is not reported in this release. This means that total figures are only the total of Modes 1, 2 and 4.
- **Mode 4** - Presence of natural persons (a supplier sends its personnel to the customer's country to provide service).

UK services exports to Singapore by mode of supply in 2023:

- £6.2 billion of services exports to Singapore were delivered by Mode 1 (73.6%).
- £1.3 billion of services exports were delivered by Mode 2 (15.4%).
- £918 million of services exports were delivered by Mode 4 (11.0%).

UK services imports from Singapore by mode of supply in 2023:

- £3.6 billion of services imports from Singapore were delivered by Mode 1 (74.8%).
- £586 million of services imports were delivered by Mode 2 (12.2%).
- £620 million of services imports were delivered by Mode 4 (12.9%).



Source: ONS, 2023

[24] ONS data source for UK Trade in Services by Mode of Supply: ONS Imports and exports of services by country, by modes of supply, UK

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD)[25] [26]

Market Share definitions

- **UK market share** – Imports from the UK as a percentage of all the goods and services imported by Singapore. Market share is provided for total imports from the UK, as well as for goods and services separately.

- **Market share methodology** – These UK market share statistics are derived by the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade, using publicly available data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These new statistics allows users to estimate the importance of UK trade on imports to each trading partner. Market share is calculated as the value of imports from the UK using data from ONS, divided by the value of total imports using data from UNCTAD. Data from UNCTAD are converted from US dollars into pounds sterling by using the annual average spot exchange rate [27].

The UK's market share for Singapore in 2025 was as follows:

- **The total UK market share in Singapore was 2.9% in 2025 for goods and services**. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 2024.
- The UK market share in Singapore was 2.3% in 2025 for **goods only**. This is an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2024.
- The UK market share in Singapore was 3.7% in 2025 for **services only**. This is an increase of 0.7 percentage points from 2024.

The table below presents the UK's market share for Singapore between 2016 and 2025. Values presented in italics are based on UNCTAD estimates of imports.

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total goods and services	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Goods only	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Services only	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	3.7%

[25] ONS data source for market share: UK total trade data (seasonally adjusted).

[26] UNCTAD data source for market share: Goods and Services (BPM6): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual. Some UNCTAD data may be based on estimates.

[27] Annual average spot exchange rates for $USD to £GBP are sourced from the Bank of England

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC)[28] [29] [30]

Business counts definition (Regional Trade in Goods Statistics)

- Business counts report UK VAT-registered business exporting and importing goods. Data is collected primarily from customs declarations (using the Intrastat survey and VAT returns for Northern Ireland businesses trading with the EU).
- Counts exclude businesses trading below the statistical value thresholds for customs declarations and exclude trade in non-monetary gold.

Businesses trading goods with Singapore in 2025:

- In 2025, around 8,700 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to Singapore.
- In 2025, around 3,500 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from Singapore.

[28] HMRC data source for Regional Trade Statistics business counts data: UK trade in goods statistics.

[29] Data for UK businesses engaged in trade of services with Singapore are not available. A single business may trade with multiple trading partners abroad, so care should be taken when adding figures for multiple trading partners.

[30] HMRC does not receive partner country information for customs declarations with commodity line values that fall under the statistical value threshold of £873 (in value) and 1,000kg (in net mass). Therefore, these counts of exporting/importing businesses only capture those businesses with exports/imports (respectively) above the statistical value threshold. The number of businesses has been rounded to the nearest 100.

Trade in Value Added (OECD)[31]

Trade in Value Added definitions

- **Trade in Value Added (TiVA)** - TiVA is a statistical approach to examine supply chains, which is not possible with conventional ('gross') trade statistics. This is because TiVA treats international trade flows as flows of value added rather than gross flows of final goods and services.
- **Domestic and foreign value added** - In TiVA, gross exports are decomposed into domestic and foreign value added. Domestic value added measures the value added generated by the domestic economy in the production of its exports (e.g. the value added by UK car manufacturers and their UK supply chains in car exports). Foreign value added measures the value added contribution that foreign suppliers make to these exports (e.g. the import of foreign car parts).
- **TiVA statistics** - Although TiVA offers advantages over traditional ways of measuring trade, these statistics are not fully developed. These results are estimates which should be considered complementary to conventional trade statistics and not be over-interpreted. In addition, the geographical detail is limited for developing countries. More information on TiVA can be found in a research report by the former Department for Business and Trade and Cambridge Econometrics.
- **UK forward linkages for exports** - Measures the reliance of foreign exporters on UK value added (inputs).
- **UK backward linkages for exports** - Measures the reliance of UK exporters on foreign value added (inputs).
- **Employment supported by exports** - This provides an estimate of the number of employees in exporting industries, and their domestic supply chains that are supported by exporting activity.

UK forward linkages for exports:

- **In 2022, 1.6% of the total value added in gross exports from Singapore originated in the UK.**
- In 2022, 46.1% of the value added content in gross exports from Singapore reflected foreign imports from abroad. The largest sources of foreign value added for gross exports from Singapore were United States (6.3%), China (6.3%), and Japan (3.3%).

UK backward linkages for exports:

- **In 2022, 0.3% of the total value added in gross exports from the UK originated in Singapore.**
- In 2022, 19.6% of the value added content in gross exports from the UK reflected foreign imports from abroad. The largest sources of foreign value added for gross exports from the UK were United States (3.2%), Norway (2.4%), and China (1.5%).

Employment supported by exports:[32]

- Exporting activity in Singapore supported 2.0 million jobs in 2022 (51.1% of total Singapore employment). Exports to the UK supported around 64,100 jobs in Singapore in 2022.
- Exporting activity in the UK supported 7.9 million jobs in 2022 (24.0% of total UK employment). Exports to Singapore supported around 130,100 jobs in the UK in 2022.

[31] The estimates in this factsheet are based on Trade in Value Added statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): a) Trade in Value Added database (origin of value added in gross exports), January 2026; and b) Trade in employment (TiM) database, March 2026, indicators EXGR_DEM.

[32] These estimates measure employees directly and indirectly supported by exports i.e. workers employed in exporting businesses and in other domestic businesses supplying inputs to the exporting businesses. The estimates should be interpreted as employment *supported* by exports, rather than employment *created* by exports, as the jobs may have previously existed to serve the domestic market. Employees may also be supported by exports from a multiple number of trading partners. As with the core TiVA data, these estimates are based on a number of assumptions and modelling, so should be interpreted with caution.

Foreign Direct Investment with Singapore (ONS)[33] [34] [35]

Foreign direct investment definitions

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)** - Investment made by a firm or individual in one economy ('direct investor') to acquire a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise operating in another economy. The lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10% of equity, or equivalently 10% of the voting rights, of the company.
- **FDI stock** - The accumulated value of all previous investments at the end of a reference period. Figures are net, that is the value of investment minus disinvestment. **UK outward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by UK investors in economies abroad (investment of a UK parent company in Singapore), while **UK inward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by non-UK investors in the UK (investment of a Singapore parent company in the UK).
- **Data disclosure** - It can happen that FDI is coming from only a few investors. In that case, figures are suppressed by the ONS to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual enterprises.

Note: *The FDI data for 2020 have been affected by changes in sampling methodology. Improvements have been made to the population which has been sampled and the way that businesses are sampled from the population, capturing a wider range of businesses. This means data from 2020 and onward are more representative of UK FDI with overseas partners and are comparable.*

More information about the methodology changes can be found on the ONS website.

UK outward FDI stock:

- At the end of 2024, the **stock of FDI from the UK in Singapore** was £11.6 billion, 1.8% or £207 million lower than the end of 2023. At the end of 2024, Singapore accounted for 0.6% of the total UK outward FDI stock.

UK inward FDI stock:

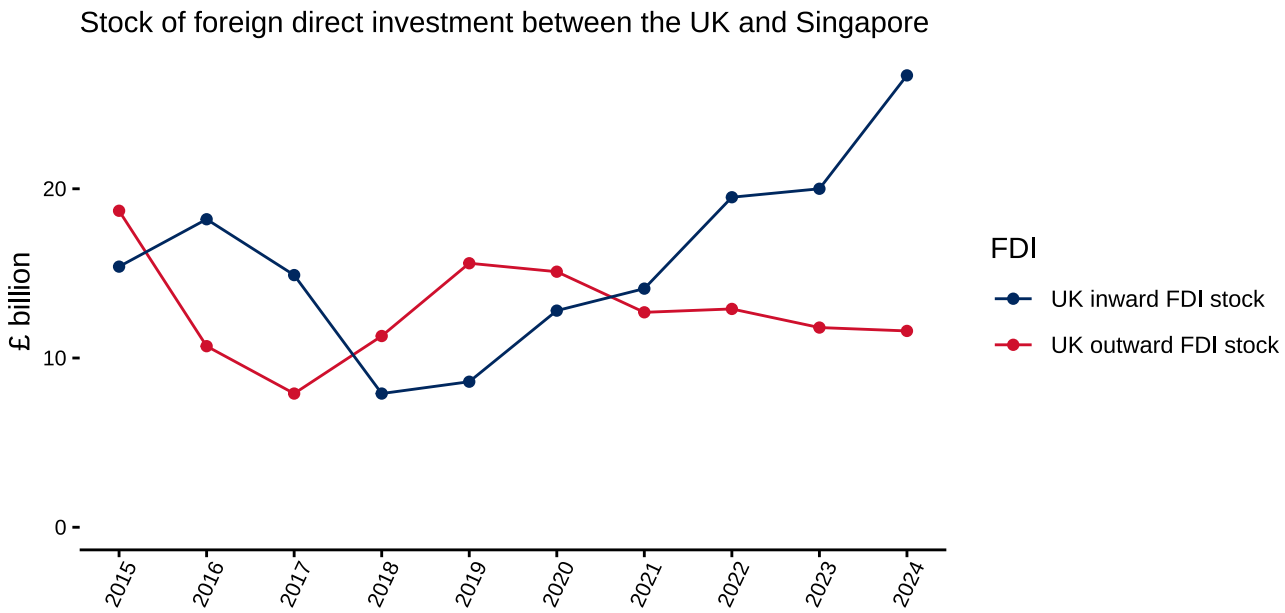
- At the end of 2024, the **stock of FDI from Singapore in the UK** was £26.7 billion, 33.5% or £6.7 billion higher than the end of 2023. At the end of 2024, Singapore accounted for 1.3% of the total UK inward FDI stock.

[33] ONS data source for FDI statistics: Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies.

[34] Data are presented on a directional basis which means they are not directly comparable to the asset/liability report prepared by ONS as part of the Balance of Payments statistical release. Figures are on net basis (investments minus disinvestments) and are given in nominal terms. Negative FDI values occur when disinvestments are greater than investments. Data are on an immediate destination/source basis and not an ultimate destination/source, which is likely to overstate financial centres such as the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

[35] This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK and are subject to asymmetries e.g. UK outward FDI to Singapore (reported by the UK) may not match Singapore inward FDI from the UK (reported by Singapore). For consistency when comparing between partners, users are advised to use UK-reported data as far as possible.

The chart below shows FDI between the UK and Singapore between 2015 and 2024: [36]



Source: ONS, 2024 FDI main release . Data are on a directional basis, data suppression can cause breaks in the trends.

The table below presents the stock of FDI to and from Singapore and the UK between 2015 and 2024 in £ billion:

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
UK outward FDI stock	18.7	10.7	7.9	11.3	15.6	15.1	12.7	12.9	11.8	11.6
UK inward FDI stock	15.4	18.2	14.9	7.9	8.6	12.8	14.1	19.5	20.0	26.7

low = denotes zero or value below £0.5 million;

c = denotes values which have been suppressed to mitigate disclosure.

[36] ONS data source for FDI statistics: Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies.

Economic statistics (as reported by Singapore)

Trade and investment data for Singapore (UNCTAD)[37] [38] [39]

The following data are reported by Singapore and are for reference only. Whenever possible use data from UK sources for trade and investment. All data below are presented in $USD in billions.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nominal exports	671.7	666.3	636.4	799.1	951.4	922.3	1,000.6	1,074.0
Nominal imports	559.5	555.6	526.5	641.3	746.9	732.4	794.3	860.2
Nominal trade balance	112.3	110.7	109.9	157.9	204.5	189.9	206.3	213.8
Inward FDI stock	1,266.1	1,420.2	1,604.5	1,822.7	1,939.6	2,156.2	2,230.9	3,169.2
Outward FDI stock	679.8	811.6	896.6	985.3	1,094.0	1,155.3	1,174.1	2,068.5

[37] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data sources for trade: Goods and Services (BPM6): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual; and for investment: Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual.

[38] Estimates are given in italics. Historic data pre-2018 can be found on the UNCTAD website.

[39] All trade data are on a Balance of Payments basis. The FDI data are on a directional and net (investment minus disinvestment) basis. These figures are given in current prices and are rounded to the nearest $0.1 billion, with missing data represented by dashes.

Economic data and projections for Singapore (IMF)[40] [41]

The following table presents economic statistics for Singapore. Figures from 2026 onwards are forecast projections.

Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Change in exports (%)	4.4	5.7	10.8	*1.9*	*4.2*	*3.4*	*2.2*	*1.1*	*1.4*
Change in imports (%)	4.1	6.7	11.9	*1.6*	*4.4*	*3.8*	*2.5*	*1.3*	*1.7*
Current account balance (% of GDP)	16.4	17.2	16.7	*16.6*	*16.5*	*16.5*	*16.4*	*16.3*	*16.3*
Global GDP ranking (current prices)	31st	27th	28th	*28th*	*28th*	*28th*	*28th*	*28th*	*28th*
GDP in current prices (billion $USD)	511.2	572.9	603.9	*659.6*	*691.4*	*722.2*	*754.2*	*787.7*	*822.7*
Change in real GDP (%)	1.5	5.3	5.0	*3.5*	*2.7*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*
GDP per capita (1,000 $USD)	86.4	94.9	99.4	*107.8*	*112.1*	*116.1*	*120.4*	*124.8*	*129.2*
GDP PPP (Int'l $billion)	856.4	924.6	998.6	1,063.2	1,115.6	1,162.4	1,212.5	1,265.8	1,320.8
Inflation, year average (CPI %)	4.8	2.4	0.9	*2.3*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*
Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)	1.9	2.0	2.0	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Population (million)	5.9	6.0	6.1	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.4*
Total investment (% of GDP)	21.1	21.8	22.5	*24.1*	*24.2*	*25.5*	*25.4*	*26.0*	*26.7*
Gross national savings (% of GDP)	37.5	39.1	39.2	*40.6*	*40.7*	*42.1*	*41.7*	*42.3*	*43.0*
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	3.4	3.8	*4.2*	*3.3*	*2.9*	*2.5*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*1.8*
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	170.4	166.0	*171.3*	*171.9*	*172.7*	*173.4*	*173.9*	*174.3*	*174.7*

[40] International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide economic commentary in their World Economic Outlook reports. The latest data presented here can be found in the IMF Data Portal.

[41] Projections and estimates are given in italics. More information for each metric and each partner, as well as historic data pre-2023, can be found on the IMF Data Portal.

Background Notes

This document is one of a wider set of factsheets between the UK and its individual trade and investment partners which can be found on the Trade and Investment Factsheets website. All of these factsheets are published as Official Statistics as defined by the UK Statistics Authority.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

The publication of these factsheets as Official Statistics was agreed by the Chief Statistician at the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade, who monitors these factsheets to ensure they continue to adhere to the Code of Practice for Statistics. These factsheets have not been formally assessed by the Office for Statistics Regulation and are therefore not designated as Accredited Official Statistics.

As a requisite of publishing as Official Statistics, a quality and methodology report has been produced which outlines the quality of these factsheets, as well as providing more information on the methodology of the data sources presented here. This report contains hyperlinks to information on the strengths and weaknesses for each data source. Statistics contained in the factsheets from UK data providers all come from Official Statistics publications, with some sources also being from National Statistics publications.

Future updates of these factsheets can be found on the Government update schedule for Official Statistics. These scheduled updates are in line with significant updates from UK data providers when they release new data. Unscheduled releases of the factsheets may also be necessary to accommodate data updates where little or no advanced notice are given, such as in the case of international data updates. Please see the data update schedule and revisions policy in the quality and methodology report for more information. Please note that there may be occasions where more recent data than is provided here can be found directly from the data providers.

The Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade welcome any feedback or comments on these factsheets, please send these to statistics@businessandtrade.gov.uk.



© Crown copyright 2026

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence 3.0 except where otherwise stated.

Where the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade have identified any third party copyright information, users will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available on the GOV.UK website.

Any media enquiries regarding this publication should be directed to the Department for Business, Innovation, Science and Trade website or by phoning 0207 215 2000.