

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SINGAPORE ECONOMY



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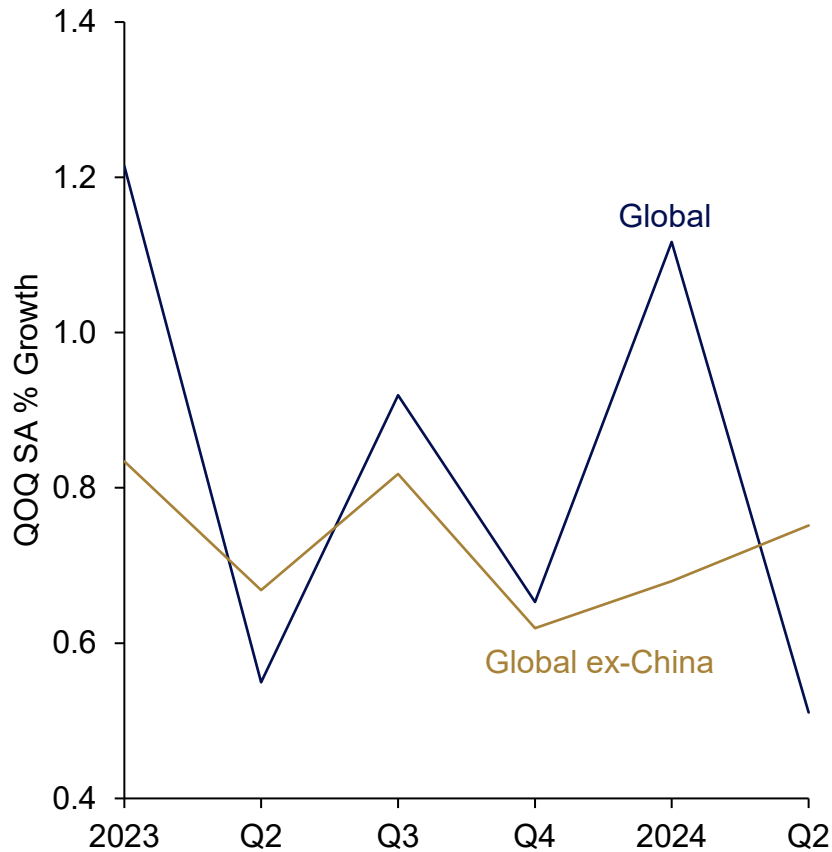


International Economy

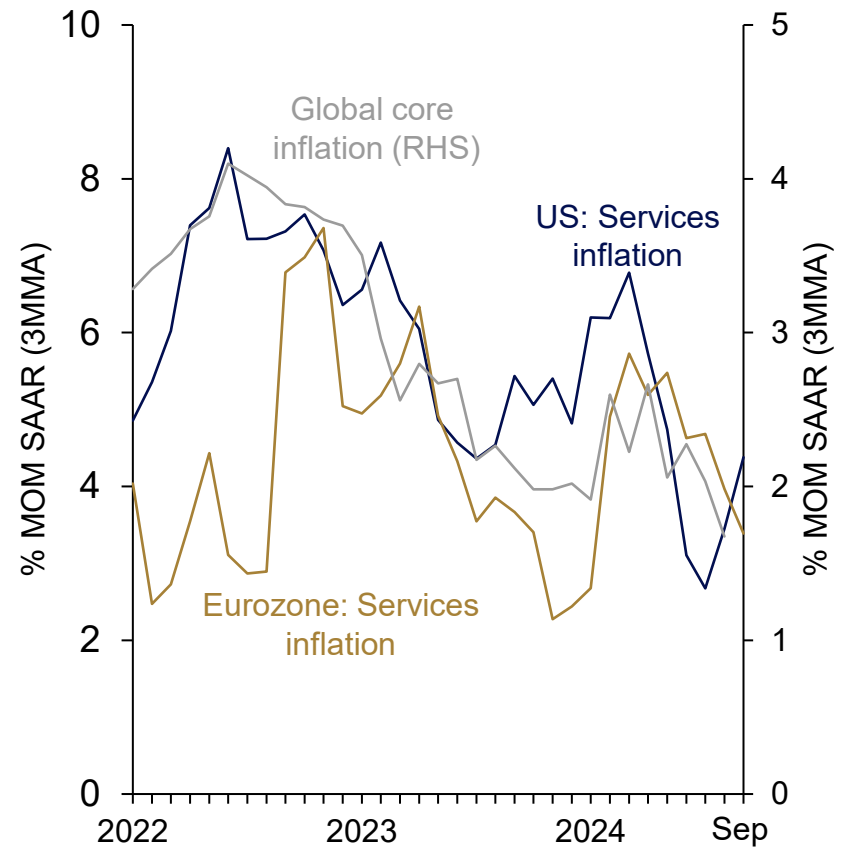
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Global economic growth has remained resilient while global disinflation made further progress

GDP Growth

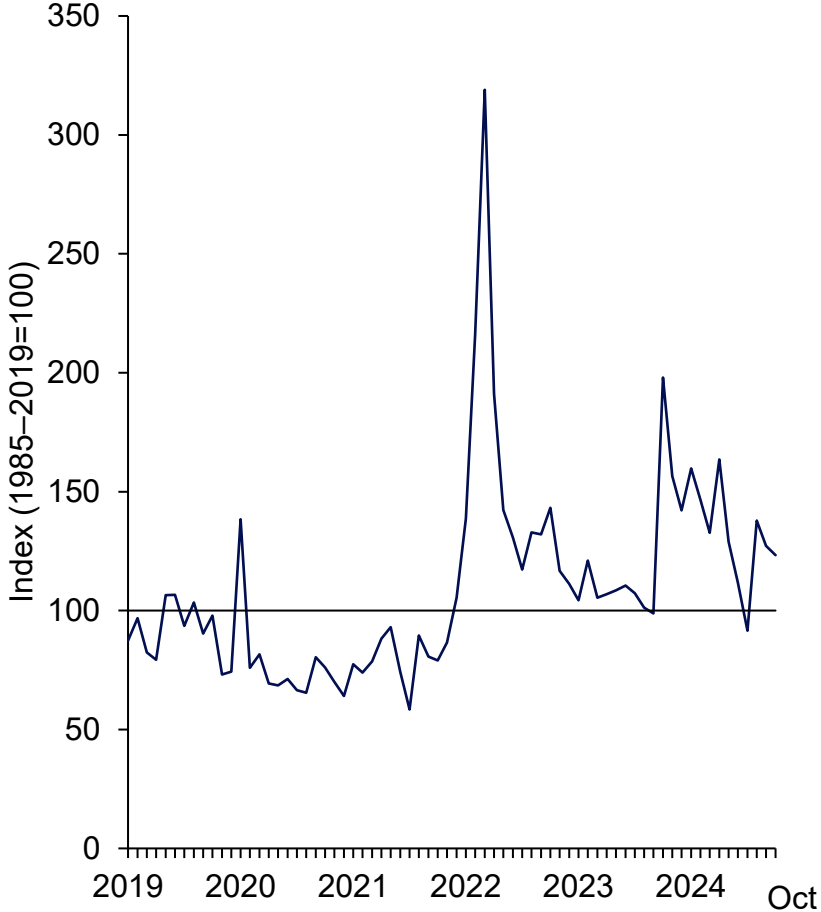


Core Inflation



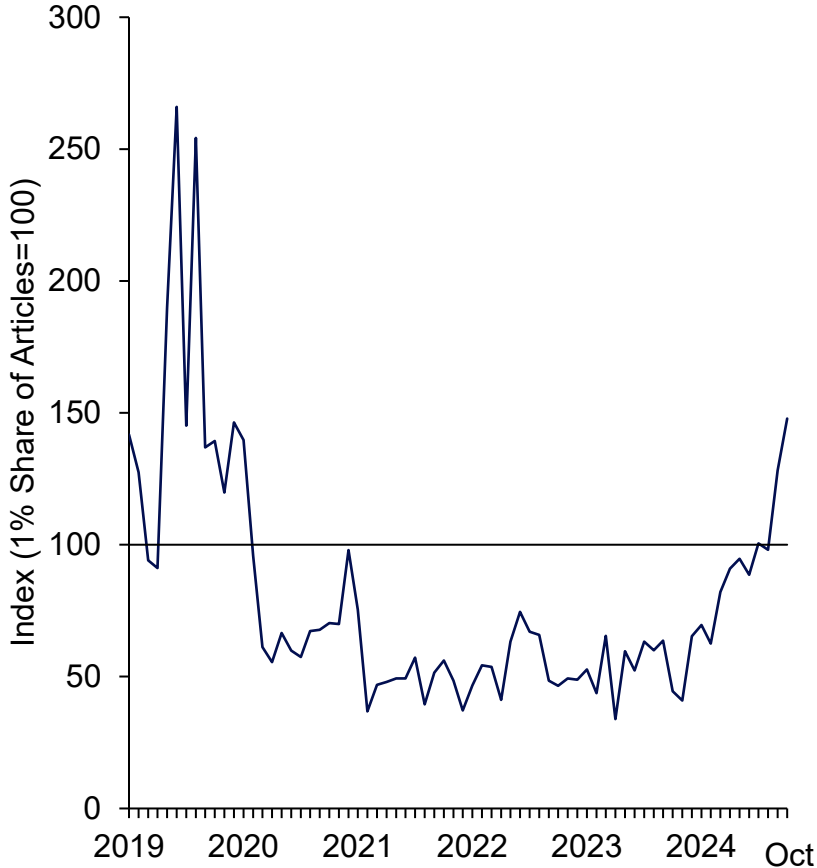
Global GDP should continue to expand at a steady pace, but risks have remain elevated

Geopolitical Risk Index



Source: Policyuncertainty.com

Trade Policy Uncertainty Index



Source: Policyuncertainty.com

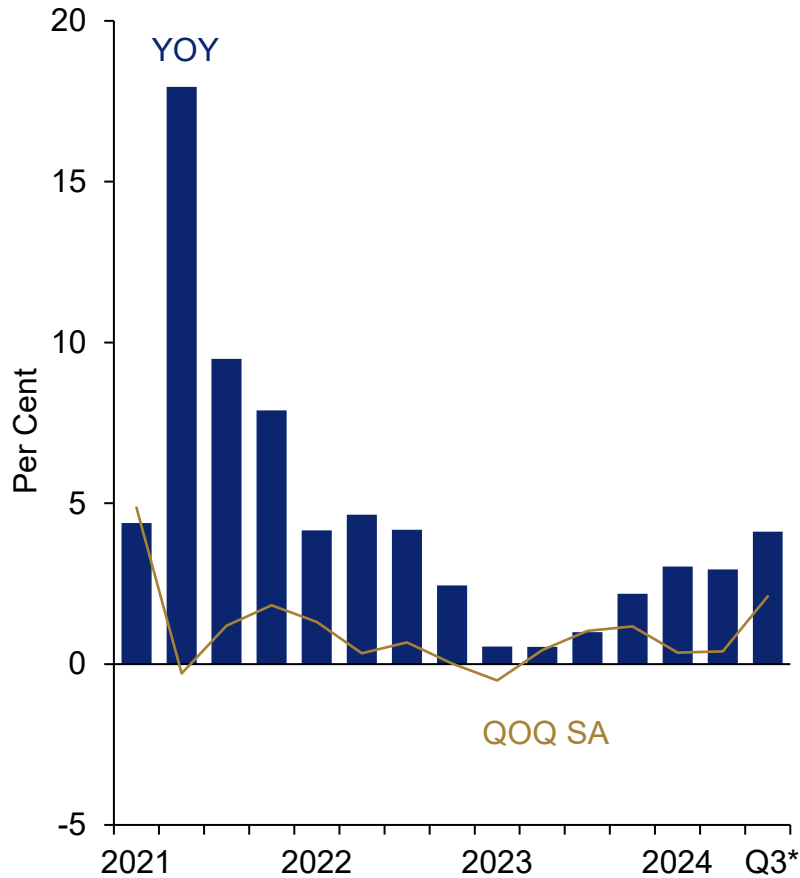


Singapore Economy

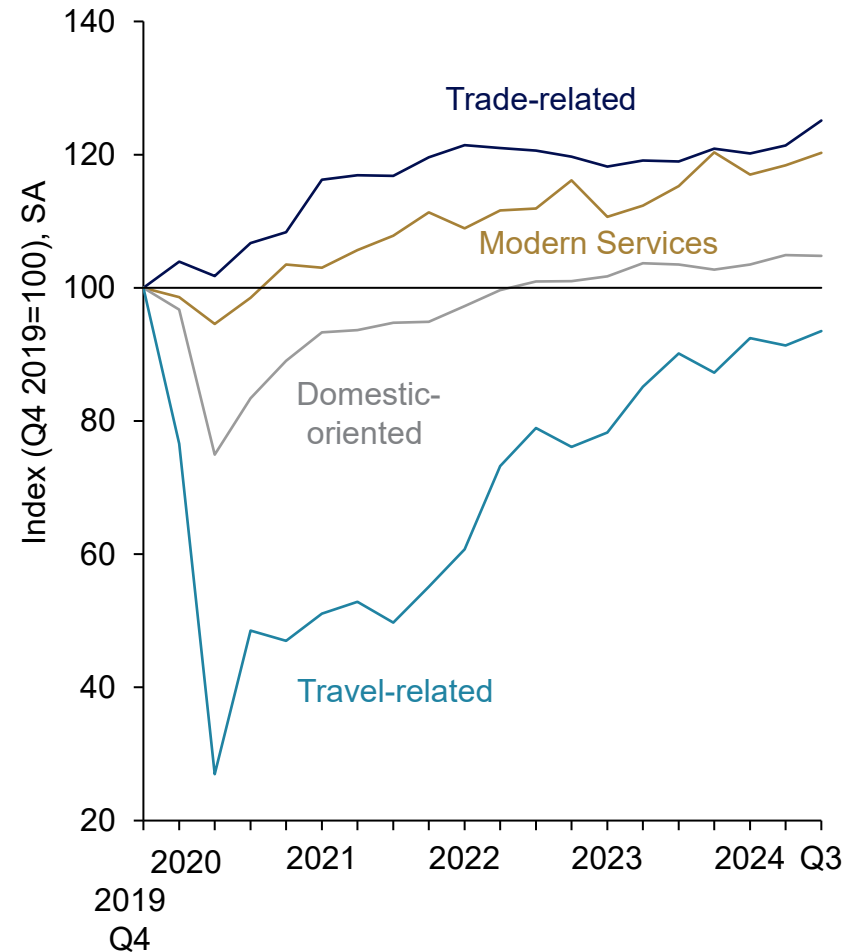
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Singapore's economic growth picked up strongly in Q3 2024, after a relatively tepid H1

Singapore's GDP Growth



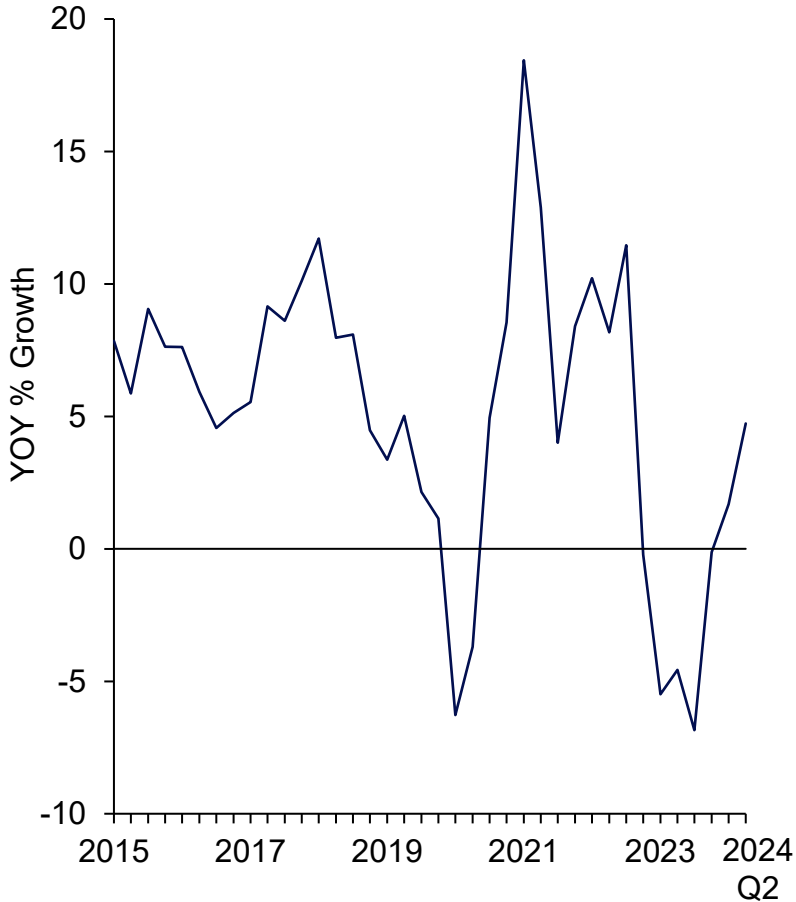
Value Added by Broad Clusters



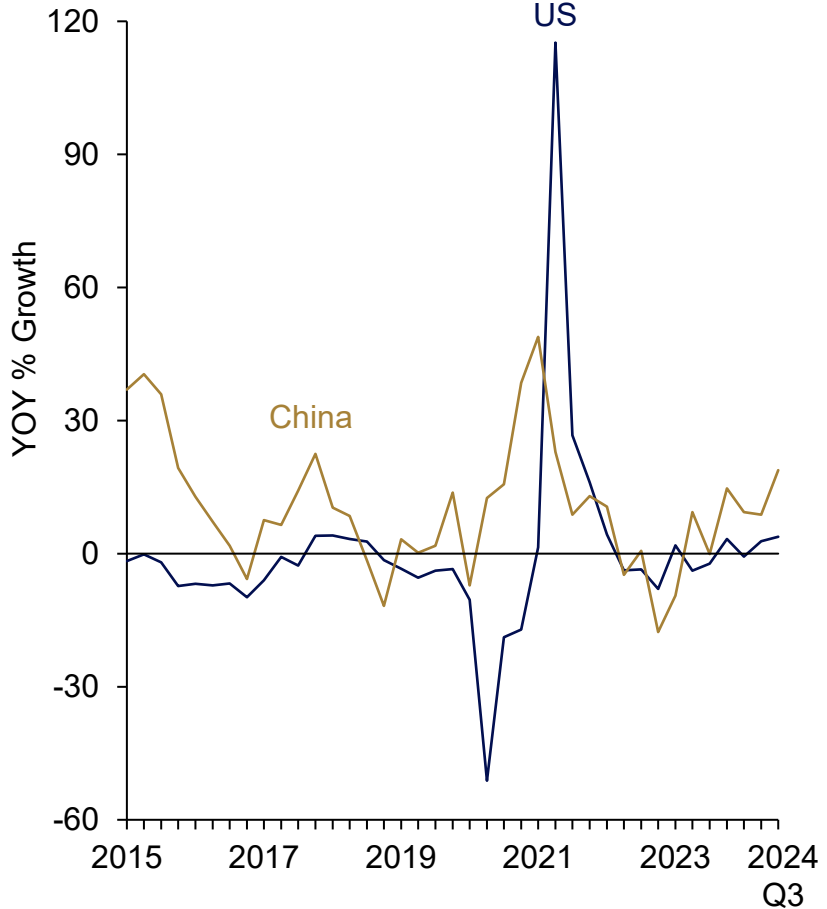
* Advance Estimates

Into 2025, broadly conducive economic conditions and the upswing in the tech cycle should support growth

US' Real Fixed Investment in Information Processing Equipment



Retail sales of IT products in US and China



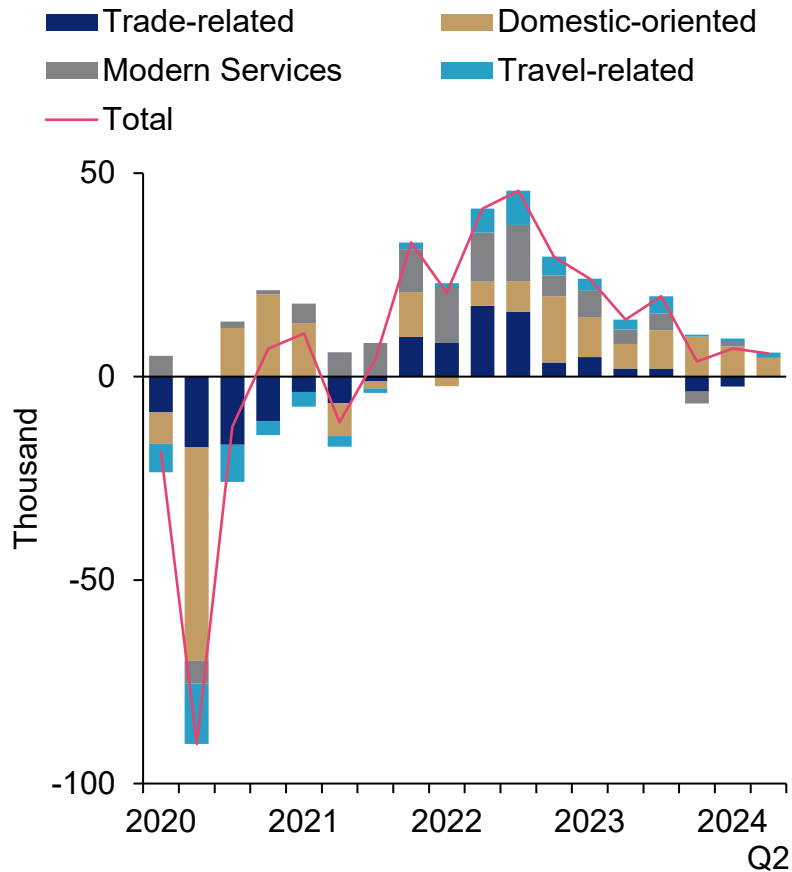


Labour Market and Inflation

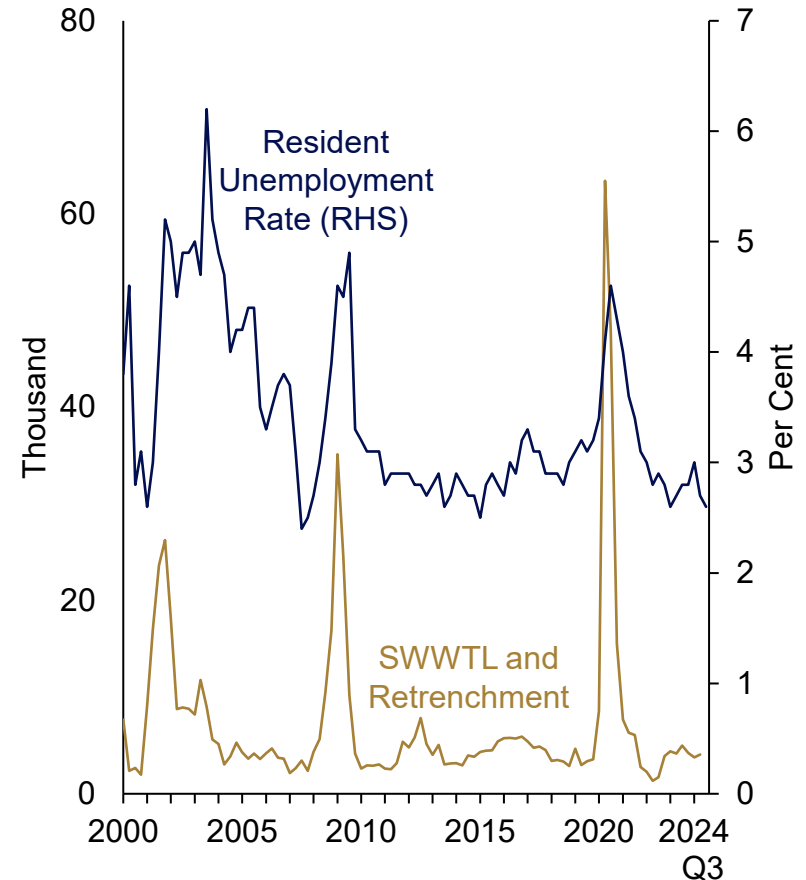
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Tightness in the labour market continued to ease in Q2 as demand for workers slowed

Employment Change (q-o-q) by broad sector



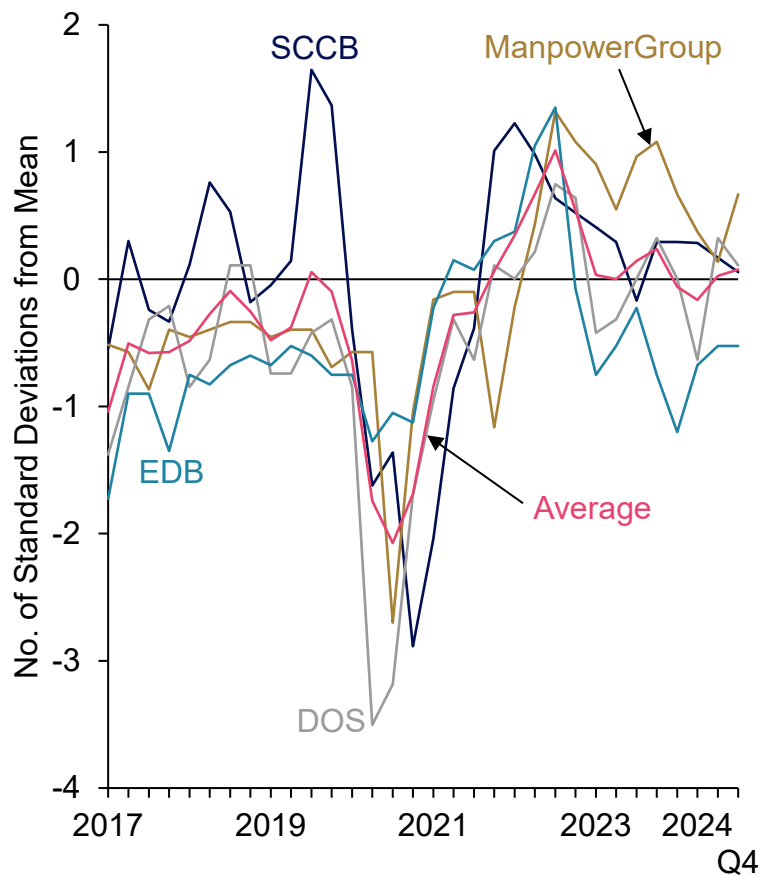
Resident unemployment rate, involuntary job losses/hours reduction



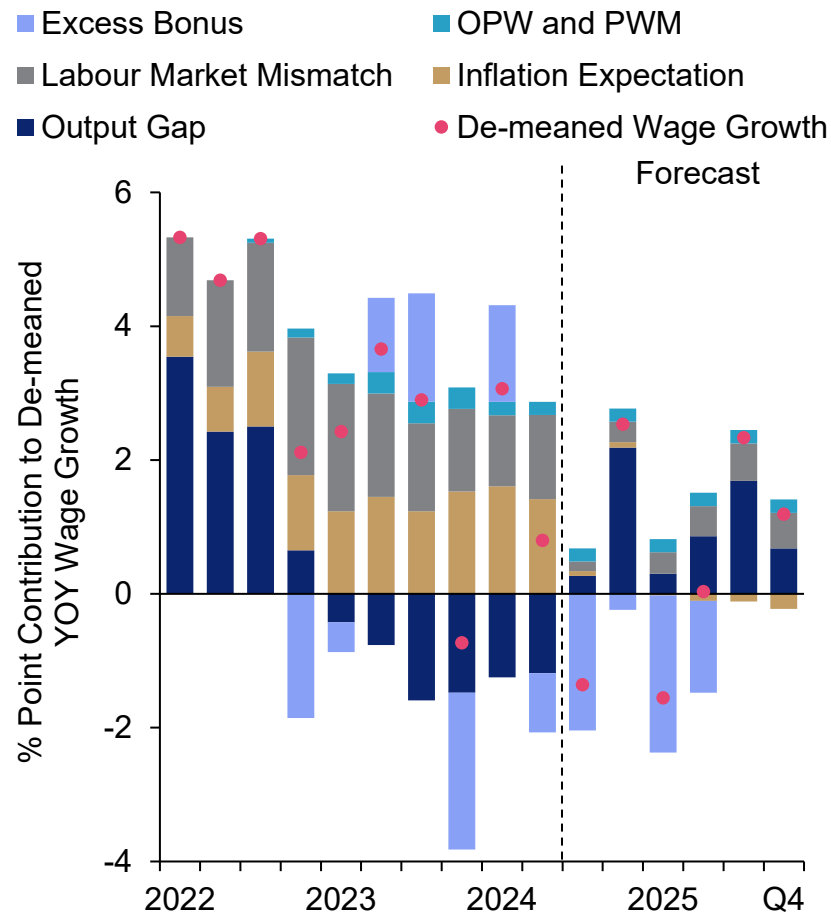
Note: The gold line is the sum of workers on short work-week and temporary layoff (SWWTL) and retrenched workers each quarter.

The labour market should remain close to full employment, even as nominal wage growth moderates

Net Employment Outlook

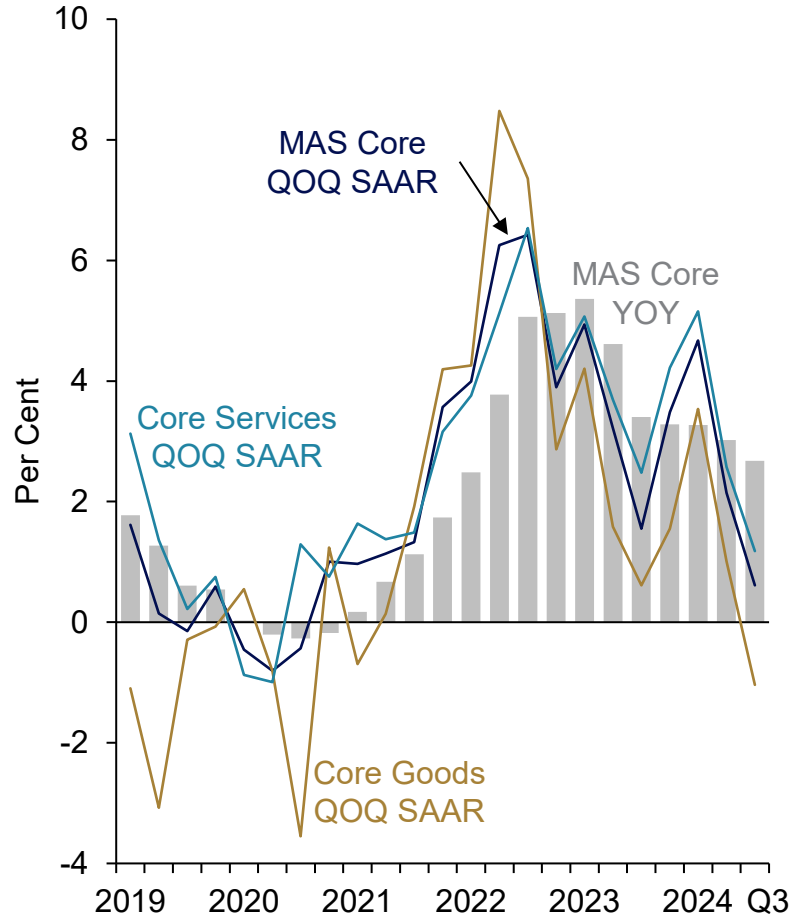


Decomposition of Wage Growth (Q1 2022—Q4 2025)

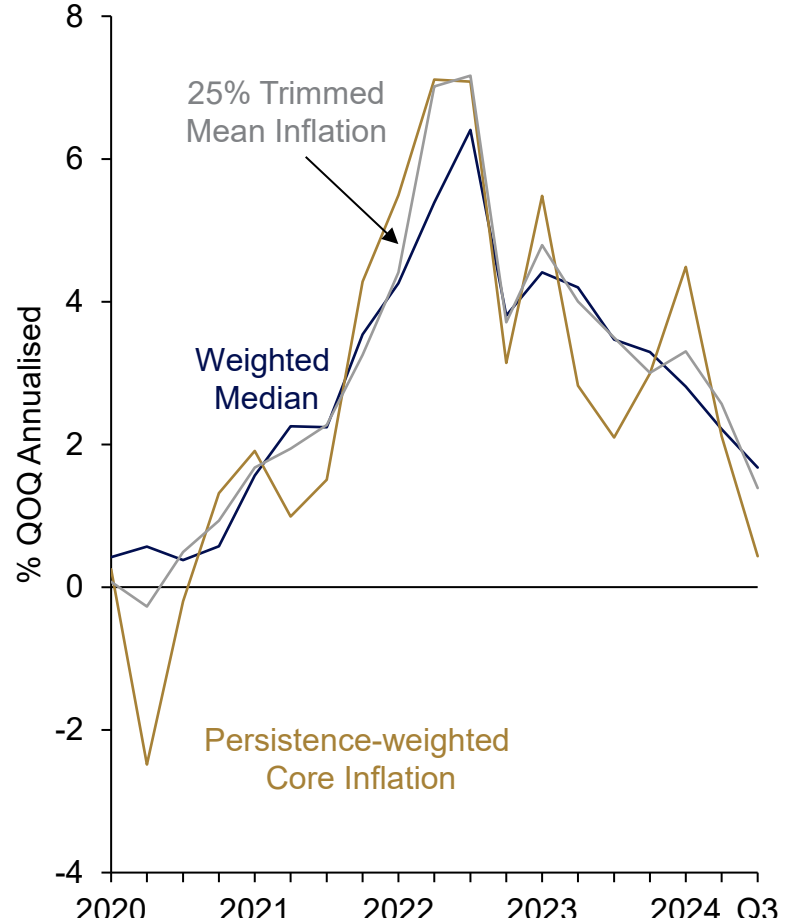


The decline in inflation in Q3 was broad based amid easing cost pressures

MAS Core Inflation

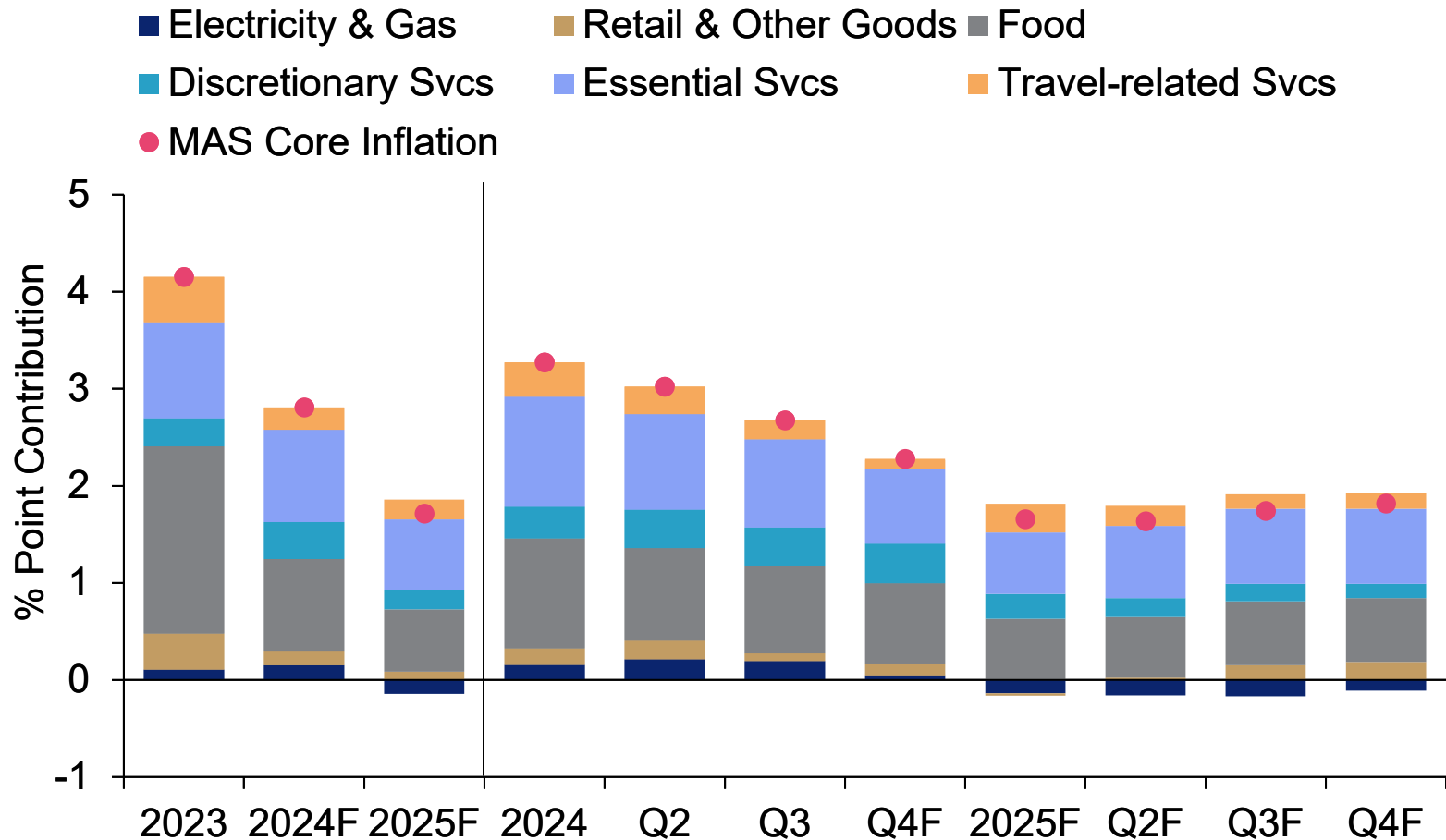


Alternative Measures of Core Inflation



Core inflation is expected to decline further and end the year around 2%

Contribution to MAS Core Inflation

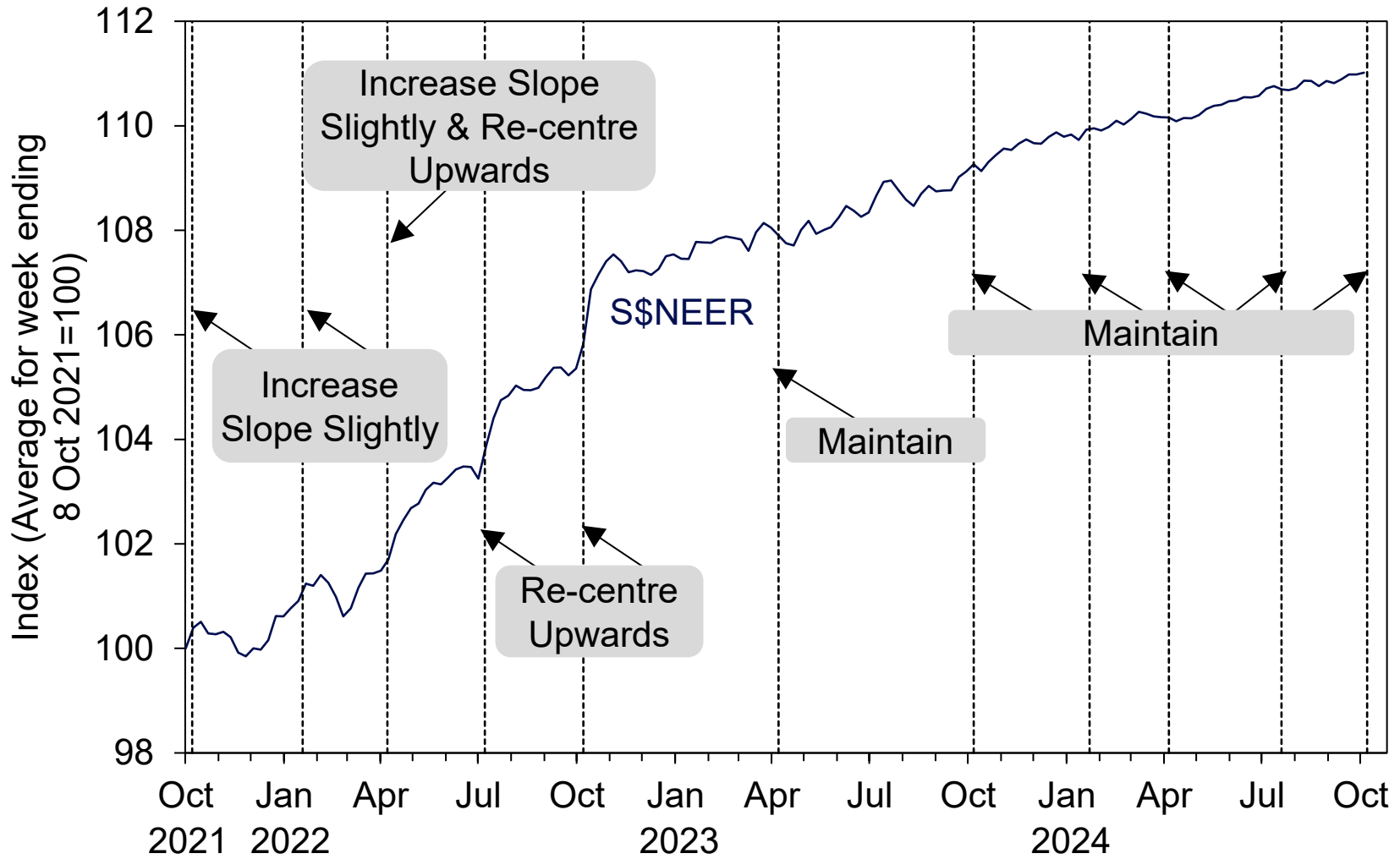




Macroeconomic Policy

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In October 2024, MAS kept the S\$NEER on its current appreciating path



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