SINGAPORE A GLOBAL CITY
Where is Singapore located?

It’s composed of 63 small islands.
A QUICK PRESENTATION

Singapore officially the Republic of Singapore also nicknamed Lion City or the Garden City, and the world's only island city-state.

The Merlion is the symbol of Singapore, representing a combination of a fish and a lion. The fish represents Singapore’s origins a Fishing village before it was ever known as Singapore. The lion represents Singapura, the original name of the city and a key feature of Singaporean mythology.
A QUICK PRESENTATION

It’s 717 Sqkm (10 times smaller than our department, 10 times more than Paris and about the size of NY) wide: so it is very small: **5.5 MILLION PEOPLE SO HIGHDESIY/ NEARLY 8000**!

It was colonised by the British in 1819 and became independent in 1965

It quickly played a great part in South-east Asia by co-founding the ASEAN in 1967 and joining the “non aligned” countries

Politically speaking it’s a republic led today by president **Tony TAN** and prime minister (5 year term) **M. Lee Hsien Loong**. While the president is more symbolic, the PM holds the power. He comes from a sole legislative chamber/body and the same part **the PEOPLE ACTION’S PARTY** has been on power since independence.

Some question democracy in Singapore, arguing “caning” (corporal punishment) is still in use as well as death penalty. Freedom of speech is not officially censored but it’s a well known fact it’s under supervision...
In determining whether a city can become global, size matters, of course -- because it represents the possibility for diversity and complexity -- but it is not the only important factor. The emerging megacities of Asia are not necessarily truly global, at least not in the way we currently understand the term. Many if not most of today's global cities are Old World cities that reinvented themselves. Like London and Istanbul, they already had enormous complexity and diversity. That's not to say that newer-world cities cannot reinvent themselves as global cities. Take Miami, never an Old World city. Today it is certainly a global city. Why? One factor was the infrastructure of international trade that the Cubans in Miami developed. There was also real estate development, often spurred by wealthy individuals from South America, and the establishment in Miami of Latin American bases for firms from Europe and Asia. These conditions do not exist in Chinese cities. They are too government-controlled to be equivalent to Miami. And I happen to think that some of this is good -- if it aims at rebalancing the strong inequalities created by the current economy. (...)

Saskia Sassen and Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology- Columbia University, N.Y.
www.foreignpolicy.com

Let’s underline in this text what are the features of a global city
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So what is a global city?

It’s a city which concentrates high level activities which have a worldwide influence.

These activities can be political (UNO in NY), commercial (Port), financial (investments) or cultural (cinema or monuments) or all together.

It’s also well planned and well integrated in the global economy.

Let’s see what Singapore offers to answer this key question.
I/ First feature: A MAJOR WORLD HUB

It’s very well located on the MALACCA STRAIT one of the world major Strait

SINGAPORE IS MOSTLY KNOWN FOR ITS HUGE PORT
Singapour Singapore is a crossroad in the world main maritime routes.
SINGAPORE’S PORT IS KNOWN AS **THE KEPPEL TERMINAL**

IT’S THE **SECOND WORLD LARGEST PORT FOR CONTAINERS** AFTER SHANGHAI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK 2014</th>
<th>PORT</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>THROUGHPUT MILLION TEU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>35.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>33.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>24.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>China</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ningbo</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>19.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Busan</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>18.68</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>16.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Qingdao</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>16.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>15.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>15.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tianjin</td>
<td>China</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Port Klang</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kaohsiung</td>
<td>China Taiwan</td>
<td>10.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Dalian</td>
<td>China</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Xiamen</td>
<td>China</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tanjung Pelepas</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Laem Chabang</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>6.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Singapore is a major port

In 2009, PSA Singapore Terminals handled 25.14 million TEUs of containers.

Excellent Connectivity - 200 shipping lines with connections to 600 ports in 123 countries. This includes daily sailings to every major port in the world.

http://www.singaporepsa.com/index.php
SINGAPORE IS AHEAD IN TERMS OF PORT EQUIPEMENT AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES: IT IS A REAL HUB

12 METERS LONG 2.3 METERS WIDE AND 2.5 METERS HIGH
KEPPEL TERMINAL

Images http://www.singaporepsa.com/keppel.php
BUT SINGAPORE ALSO HAS 2 HUGE AIRPORT WHCIH ADDS TO ITS ROLE AS A MAJOR HUB

The biggest is **SHANGI AIRPORT** and it is seen as the world best airport for the fourth consecutive year (by a british agency called skytrax)

It’s also one of the world's busiest airports by international passenger traffic and cargo traffic.

There are currently 3 terminal but terminal 4 will be completed in 2017 and terminal 5 is planned for 2020

A part is built on polders
There is also Seletar Airport which first served as a RAF base in the 1920’s until 1971.

It’s now a civilian airport which is ruled by Shangri airport but it’s mainly used for flying clubs and training.

In the 1920’s it was the first international airport in Singapore
II/ SECOND FEATURE : A VERY WELL PLANNED CITY

Singapore has kept its heritage as a British colony: the landscape testifies this: « little India »

But it also welcomes other Asian cultures:
Chinatown
Juxtaposition of old « shophouses » in Singapore’s Chinatown with the new CBD in the background
As a city-state the government plays a major role in planning the city for future economic growth and population change. **Its Economic Development Board and Urban Redevelopment Authority** plays central roles in shaping the spatial economy of the state.

Holland village also nicknamed « little Bohemia » has become a real temple of high consumption for foreigners but also for an increasing high middle class.
The building in the image above is the Marina Bay Sands, an American Casino and one of Singapore’s largest foreign investments at **US$6 billion dollars**: Singapore attracts FDI.
Singapore is also a green city in spite of its high densities. Local planning offices have built those «gardens by the bay»
A huge sports complex has also been built: it’s so big that it has been nicknamed the « sports hub ».
III/ THIRD FEATURE : DEMOGRAPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIANS</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALAYS</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It’s a cosmopolitan city... it brings cultural enrichment and it’s a HUGE MARKET !!!

However... its population grows very fast.... And now ...

![Population Growth Graph](image)
And ages.....
IV/ THE GROWTH TRIANGLE

The **SIJORI Growth Triangle** or **Tringapore** is a partnership arrangement between Singapore, Johor (in Malaysia), and Riau Islands (in Indonesia) that combines the competitive strengths of the three areas to make the subregion more attractive to regional and international investors.
Within this triangle, Singapore offers its assets in the **industry** (25% of its GNP) and **services** (70% of its GNP).

**Industry:**

- Refineries (for Shell) in Pulau Bukom
- Electronics (for Toshiba, IBM, Sony, Apple)
- Textile
services:
- Port
- Tourism
- Financial place: tax haven:

It only levies 20% on personal incomes in the highest tax bracket, defined as incomes above 320,000 Singapore dollars (238,000 dollars US), and does not tax capital gains.

Singapore also offers industry-specific tax exemptions for some businesses: foreign banks, global trading companies.

There are lots of FREE ZONES (GREEN TRIANGLES)
V/ A GREAT RESEARCH AND CULTURAL CENTER

1- The campus for the Singapore National Research Foundation also known as the campus for Research Excellence and Technological Enterprise (http://www.create.edu.sg/) ONE OF THE BEST RESEARCH CAMPUSES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA
2- THE ARTS AND SCIENCES MUSEUM

OPENED IN 2011
21 GALLERIES
6000 SQUARE METERS
3- SINGAPORE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Built in 1821 under the British then constantly modernized

Excellent reputation in Asia

It holds a museum inside
RESULT: A WORLD CITY AN ASIAN TIGER AN ECONOMIC POWER

Singapore in the Lee Kuan Yew years

- **1959**: Sworn in as prime minister
- **1965**: Breaks down during TV speech announcing Singapore’s separation from Malaysia
- **1966**: Racial/communal riots throughout Malaysia and Singapore
- **1963**: Merger with Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak to form Malaysia
- **1967**: ASEAN formed with Singapore as a founding member
- **1977**: In the first of many legal actions, sues two opposition politicians for defaming him
- **1983**: Sparks ‘Great marriage debate’, urging educated women to have larger families
- **1990**: Steps down as prime minister, becomes senior minister
- **1994**: Declares that casinos would be allowed in Singapore only “over my dead body”
- **2011**: Resigns from cabinet four months before turning 88
- **2015**: Dies aged 91

**LEE KUAN YEW**

**SINGAPORE**

- **1960**: Singapore separates from Malaysia, joins UN. Public campaign to “Stop at two”. Fertility rate drops
- **1964**: Merger with Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak to form Malaysia

**Real GDP per person at PPP*, $’000**

- **1960**: 5
- **1970**: 10
- **1980**: 15
- **1990**: 20
- **2000**: 25
- **2010**: 30

- **2015**: 35

**High GDP per capita: wealthy city**

**Joined ASEAN**
Why is Singapore such an economic powerhouse?

BY KAREN MILDE

Singapore is the second smallest country in Asia. However, this tiny city/state is ranked as the second most competitive country in the world according to the Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 done by the World Economic Forum.

What could make Singapore such an economic powerhouse despite of its small size?

The biggest factor that contributes to its success is the government’s business-friendly systems through its tax policy (tax exemptions to start-up companies, no tax on capital gains in Singapore).

The other system that promotes businesses in Singapore is its education system. A report in 2012-2013 rates it as the second best in the world with lots of joint programs with 29 high caliber international universities such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New York University School of Law.

This effort made Singapore be able to provide individuals with skills to businesses which require talented employees to compete in a rapidly changing global economy.

http://sbr.com.sg/economy/commentary/why-singapore-such-economic-powerhouse#sthash.nc9sTP58.dpuf (sbr is the Singapore business review)
ASEAN Six Majors - FDI in 2012

- Singapore [$56.7]
- Indonesia [$19.9]
- Malaysia [$10]
- Thailand [$8.6]
- Vietnam [$8.3]
- Philippines [$2.8]

Values in U.S. billion dollars
Source: Business Times
The top exports of Singapore are *Refined Petroleum*, *Integrated Circuits*, *Computers* and *Ethylene Polymers*. The top export destinations of Singapore are *Hong Kong*, *China*, *Malaysia*, *Indonesia*.

Its top imports are *Refined Petroleum*, *Integrated Circuits*, *Crude Petroleum*, *Gas* and *Computers*.

The top import origins are *China*, *Malaysia*, *the United States* and *South Korea*. 