Country Profile

Country Name: SINGAPORE Capital: SINGAPORE

Political System	
Head of State	Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam (President - Head of State) Mr. Lee Hsien Loong (Prime Minister - Head of Government)
Political System	Parliamentary Republic
Current Ruling Party/Parties	People's Action Party (80 seats) Worker's Party (7 seats) Singapore People's Party (1 seat)
Other Political Parties	Active parties: Singaporeans First Singapore Justice Party Singapore Democratic Party Singapore Democratic Alliance Reform Party National Solidarity Party Singapore United Front
Military and Defence	
Alliances	Five Power Defence Arrangements (FPDA): 1. Malaysia 2. Australia 3. New Zealand 4. United Kingdom 5. Singapore To enhance regional security and stability through military cooperation between military forces of the 5 countries. Organisations: 1. United Nations (UN) 2. Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) 3. APAC, Commonwealth (Socio-cultural)
Disputes	Pedra Branca Dispute (2008)

Wars	http://www.mfa.gov.sg/content/mfa/media_centre/special_events/pedrabranca.html Konfrontasi (1948-1966) http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/two-historical-memorials/1452306.html World War II: Battle of Singapore Pre-independent Singapore, 1942 - 1945 http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/worldwarii/p/World-War-li-
Civil Unrest	Hock Lee Bus Riots (1955) http://www.channelnewsasia.com/tv/tvshows/daysofrage/hock-lee-bus-riots/968850.html Maria Hertogh (1950) http://ourstory.asia1.com.sg/neatstuff/survival/surscar1.html
Economy	
Economic Strength/ Ranking - Unemployment rate a possible indicator	Top 3 in the world for foreign trade and investment One of the easiest place to do business in terms of administrative matters. (E.g. Submission of tax forms). Asia's No.1 for best logistics supply chain performance.
GNI Per Capita (Gross National Index)	(As of 2014) US\$ 53, 852
Main Trading Partners (Measured by trading volumes in terms of Value, Quantity)	(As of 2012, amounts are in billions) 1. Malaysia Export: S\$ 62.87 Import: S\$ 50.50 2. Hong Kong Export: S\$ 55.90 Import: S\$ 3.64 3. China Export: S\$ 54.87 Import: S\$ 48.95

Index) (Inflation) Main Industries food and beverages, Ship repair, Offshore platform construction Life Sciences, Entrepot trade Cultural, Religious and Social Practices Population (As of June 2013) 5, 399, 200 Demographics Chinese (74.2%), Malay (13.3%), Indians (9.15%), and Others (3.29%) Official Languages National language is Malay. Other official languages include: English, Mandarin and Tamil Major Religions Buddhism (33.3%), Christianity (18.3%), Islam (14.7%), Taoism and Traditional Chinese Beliefs (10.9%), Hinduism (5.08%), Sikhism (0.346%), and Other Religions (0.350%) (As of 2010, includes only the population above 15 years old) Major Social Problems 1. Ageing population Singapore is one of the fastest ageing populations in the world. Caregivers are under stress caring for frail and ill elderly. Many elderly may also face social exclusion, emotional and physical abuse, and neglect. 2. Familly/Youth at risk Families and youth are under a lot of stress, with small and dual		
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	Migrant Workers Migrant workers are important in ensuring economic success. Many are subjected to substandard living environments and poor working conditions.
Geographical Features	
Location	An island and islets in the heart of Southeast Asia
Neighbours	Between Malaysia and Indonesia
Water Security	4 National Taps: Water Agreements with Malaysia Desalination Technologies Local Catchments Recycled Water (branded "NEWater")
Environmental Concerns	The haze has been an ongoing issue with the South-East Asian Region. Singapore has been greatly affected by the haze, causing economic losses in the wake of this calamity.(US\$300m in 1997 ¹) and (US\$50m in 2006 ²). Singapore has stepped up in terms of the preparation of the nation, should the haze return to the nation. ³
National Resources	Water Management Technology (i.e. NEWater) Singapore has signed 2 water agreements with Malaysia. One of the agreements expired in August 2011 ⁴ . The other one will expire in 2061. ⁵ The water agreements between Singapore and Malaysia allows Singapore to get water supplies from Malaysia for consumption.

¹ Retrieved from: Channel NewsAsia, (2006). Economic loss estimated at US\$50m since the start of the haze.

² Retrieved from: Channel NewsAsia, (2006). Economic loss estimated at US\$50m since the start of the haze.

³ Retrieved from: Shi Wei, T. (2014). Singapore ramps up haze preparedness; Daily forecasts, health advisories to be issued as ministries restate action plans to deal with drier conditions. *TODAY (Singapore)*.

⁴ Dai Lin, O. (2011). No impact on tariffs after 1961 water agreement expires. *TODAY (Singapore)*.

 $^{^5}$ Wei Xiang, L. (2014). Total water sufficiency by 2061 / Largest Newater plant saves space and energy. *MyPaper*我报, p.1.

With NEWater technology, Singapore is expected to be self-sufficient in terms of having sufficient water supplies for consumption.⁶

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