SINGAPORE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Labour Intensive
In the 60s, we experienced high unemployment that came with strong population growth.

To create jobs, EDB was set up in 1961 to promote industrialization and attract foreign investment. Given the low skill base, we focused on promoting labor-intensive and low-skilled industries driven by exports.

Skills Intensive
In the 70s, after achieving full employment, we developed employees’ skills to increase wages and elevated their standard of living.

EDB arranged for foreign companies to set up training institutes for our workers, and sent young workers to apprenticeship programmes in the U.S, Europe and Japan.

Capital Intensive
In the 80s, the skills we developed in the 70s laid the foundation for more capital intensive activities. We then set up our first semiconductor wafer fabrication plant and the first petrochemical complex in Asia.

We also diversified our engineering industries to cover industrial machinery, machine tools, automation equipment & aerospace engine overhaul.

Technology + Services
The 90s, marked the technology-intensive phase when companies moved up the value chain and intensified the use of technologies.

We strengthened our capabilities in key industries, namely chemicals, electronics and engineering. Leveraging our strengths in these industries, we began to develop a new industry cluster: BMS (includes pharmaceutical, biotechnology & medical technology sectors).

Singapore today is vastly different from 5 decades ago.
Knowledge + Innovation

In the 21st Century, we increased our focus on knowledge and innovation-intensive activities. R&D is now a cornerstone to our economic development. We have also put in place a strong IP protection & enforcement environment,

Today, we have established a strong network of public & private-sector R&D centres to commercialise new tech, processes and products.
SINGAPORE’S ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Improved GDP per capita by more than 40x

GDP per capita, current market prices, US$ (thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP (bn)</th>
<th>GDP per capita (k)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>S$2.16bn</td>
<td>S$1.31k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>S$390.1bn</td>
<td>S$71.32k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Statistics Singapore (2015)
OVERVIEW OF SINGAPORE ECONOMY

2016 GDP: S$410.3 bil
(US$297 bil)
US$1.00 = S$1.3815

2016 GDP Growth: 2.0%

2017 GDP: 1.0% - 3.0%

% that each industry contributes to the GDP:

- Manufacturing: 19.6%
- Business Services: 15.8%
- Financial & Insurance: 13.1%
- Wholesale & Retail: 14.2%
- Transport & Communications: 11.8%
- Construction: 5.0%
- Others: 20.5%

Source: MTI's Economic Survey of Singapore Feb 2017
We seek targeted growth within these industry verticals.
GLOBAL LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

Singapore – A globally competitive manufacturing hub

AEROSPACE
Close to 25% of the Asia-Pacific MRO (maintenance, repair and overhaul) market.

LOGISTICS
World’s busiest transhipment hub.

MARINE ENGINEERING
55% global market share for jack-up rigs by value.

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES
6 out of the top 10 drugs are developed in Singapore.

ENERGY & CHEMICALS
Top 5 export oil trading and Refining hub globally, with 1.38 million barrels of refining capacity (source: BP Statistical Review)

ELECTRONICS
40% of global hard disk drive Media manufactured.
**SINGAPORE’S RANKINGS**

Singapore is the top-ranked Asian country in the Global Innovation Index 2015

### Investment Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ease of Doing Business

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Labour Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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### Innovation Input

<table>
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<td>US</td>
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</table>


*Singapore ranks 7th overall in GII 2015, outperforming Hong Kong, Korea, Japan and China.*
SINGAPORE’S STRENGTHS

Advantages to companies investing here

**SINGAPORE TODAY**

**Trust**
- Government as a trusted partner
- Pro-Business Environment

**Knowledge**
- High educated workforce
- Technology readiness
- R&D capabilities

**Connectedness**
- Connected to the global trade network
- Openness to talent

**Liveability**
- A safe and vibrant city
- To work, live and play
THANK YOU

Contact us for more information or to schedule an appointment.