

GUÍA PAÍS – SINGAPUR 2014

■ ANTECEDENTES BÁSICOS

1. CAPITAL Y DIVISIÓN POLÍTICO-ADMINISTRATIVA DEL PAÍS

Singapore is a metropolitan city itself and hence has no capital.

Singapore is a parliamentary republic and has Electoral Divisions (also called constituencies). These areas within Singapore are demarcated by the Prime Minister by law for the purposes of Parliamentary elections and Presidential elections.

There are 12 single seated constituencies and 15 group constituencies (represents 75 seats in parliament). Total seats in parliament are 89 seats.

2. POBLACIÓN, CRECIMIENTO Y ESTRUCTURA ETARIA

As of 2013, Singapore's total population is 5,399 million. Singapore residents (3.844 million - 0,7% growth from last year) and Singapore permanent residents (531,900 - 0,2% growth as of last year). Foreigners and non-residents make up the 1,5 million of the population. Singapore aims to increase the population to 6,9 million by 2030. Current density per sqm is 7,540.

Growth: 2.5% per annum as of 2013

Alfabetización: 96.1%

3. DESEMPLEO

In the third quarter, the Singapore's unemployment rate stood at 1.9 per cent, down from 2.0 per cent in the previous quarter, statistic released by the Ministry of Manpower (MOM). The figure remains unchanged between residents and Singapore citizens, which stood at 2.8% and 3.0% respectively.

The unemployment rate remain low is the result of strong manpower demand due to the tightening controls on foreign manpower. Preliminary estimates showed that total employment grew by 24,900, down from the increase of 31,900 in the same period last year, and 31,700 in the second quarter of 2012.

4. SISTEMA DE GOBIERNO / PRESIDENTE Y/O PRIMER MINISTRO

Since the day Singapore officially gaining sovereignty on 9 August 1965, its politics has been dominated by the People's Action Party (PAP). Singapore is a republic with a Parliamentary system of government based on the Westminster model. The structure of the state is made up of the following:

The Executive Head of State and Cabinet Head of State:

Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam became the third Elected President on 1 September 2011. The President is elected for a fixed term of 6 years.

Cabinet

Led by the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Hsien Loong (since 12 Aug 2004), and **Parliament** is elected by general election every five years. The first sitting of Parliament was held on 8 Dec 1965. The first general election for Parliament was held on 13 Apr 1968. The present Twelveth Parliament, constituted by general election held on 7 May 2011 has 99 Members of Parliament (MPs) consisting of 87 elected MPs, 3 Non-Constituency MP and 9 Nominated MPs. At the election, voters returned 81 candidates from the People's Action Party (PAP) and 6 candidates from the Worker's Party.

The Judiciary The Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts

The Judiciary is one of the three constitutional pillars of government, along with the Legislature and the Executive. As an Organ of State, the Judiciary's function is to administer justice independently.

More information on Singapore Governance - <http://app.www.sg/>

5. RELIGIÓN E IDIOMA

Religion: Buddhists 33.3%, Islam 14.7%, Christianity 11.3%, Taoism 10.9%, Catholicism 7.1%, Hinduism 5.1%, other religions 0.7%, none 16.9% (statistics Singapore, Census of Population 2010)

Idioma: The national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in the Roman Script. Concurrent with the rise in the level of English literacy in Singapore, the usage of English as home language became more prevalent, especially among the younger age groups. Among Singapore residents aged 5-14 years, English was the home language for 52 per cent of the Chinese and 50 per cent of the Indians. English was also the home language for 26 per cent of Malays aged 5-14 years, up from 9.4 per cent in 2000.

6. SUPERFICIE TOTAL / LÍMITES

Singapore consists of 63 islands, including the main island, widely known as Singapore Island, or islets in the heart of Southeast Asia, between Malaysia and Indonesia. Jurong Island, Pulau Tekong, Pulau Ubin

and Sentosa are the largest of Singapore's smaller islands. The highest natural point is Bukit Timah Hill at 163.36m (540 ft).

There are ongoing land reclamation projects, which have increased Singapore's land area from 581.5 km² (224.5 sqm) in the 1960s to 704 km² (272 sqm) today; it may grow by another 100 km² (40 sqm) by 2030. About 23% of Singapore's land area consists of forest and nature reserves. Urbanisation has eliminated most primary rainforest, with Bukit Timah Nature Reserve the only significant remaining forest.

|| ■ HECHOS SOBRE POSICIÓN RELATIVA DE SINGAPUR EN PRODUCTOS INDUSTRIALES

1. Posición sobre la producción mundial de ciertos productos industriales, materias primas y alimentos

According to the Deloitte's Global CEO Survey: 2013 on Country manufacturing competitiveness index rankings, Singapore Rank number 9, with China crowning the throne, follow by USA, India, Taiwan, Korea and etc.

For Singapore, the oil industry accounts for 5% of Singapore's gross domestic product. Singapore is one of the world's top three export refining centres, accounting for 68.1 million tonnes of oil exports in 2007 (BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2008).

The oil industry is not a standalone industry. Refining has been the catalyst for the chemical industry, providing advantaged feedstock as well as other spin offs including oil & gas equipment and oil refining manufacturing sectors. This has also catalyst Singapore to be the ASIA's leading oil trading hub and oil product pricing centre.

Singapore do not have own natural raw resources and hence heavily depends on import. Singapore's port gave her an advantage over her neighbouring countries, being a favourable spot for efficient exports of refined goods and imports of raw material. This meant that industries in Singapore found international markets easily, and cheaper prices for raw goods. Singapore's growing industrialisation meant that entrepot trade had been extended into processing of imported raw materials into exported finished products — leading to higher value-added goods which brought more income to the island. This ended up being a suitable alternative to a common market to the Malaysian hinterland, although later a form of it ended up being formed with the creation of ASEAN.

Singapore's food manufacturing industry has come a long way from its humble beginnings. Today, it counts among its accolades modern processing technologies and a strong reputation for food safety and quality. These have enabled Singaporean food manufacturers to successfully sell their products not only in domestic market but also to far flung corners around the world.

SPRING Singapore, the leading government agency for local food manufacturing companies works closely with partner agencies to further enhance the performance of the food manufacturing sector. These include close collaborations with key stakeholders such as the Singapore Food Manufacturers' Association (SFMA), Singapore Manufacturers' Federation (SMa), Singapore Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SMCCI) and Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS), the sole custodian of Halal certification in Singapore, to drive industry growth.

SPRING Singapore provides a host of capability development programmes to give SMEs a leg up in business. SMEs in the food manufacturing industry are encouraged to use these programmes to upgrade their capabilities in terms of technology and innovation, branding, management development and access to markets. Furthermore, the Food Innovation and Resource Centre (FIRC) was set up together with Singapore Polytechnic to help SMEs bring innovative food concepts to reality by using the most appropriate technologies.

2. Principales industrias y descripción de alguna relevante para Chile

Manufacturing and Wholesales & Retail Trade accounted for 26.8% and 17%, respectively, of Singapore's gross domestic product in 2013. The Service Producing Industries leads Singapore's Goods Producing Industries, accounting for 68.5% of total industrial output, mainly comprise of, in order, Wholesales trade and Retail, Business services, Finance & Insurance and follow by Transportation and storage.

Chile can greatly compliment the Singapore's leading industries, especially in the Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade. Raw materials such as frozen seafood and poultry, fruits and processed raw food such as surimi, which are in high demand due to the society's need to have quick to eat meals. Industrial products such as copper and other natural mining products for construction and machinery manufacturing are areas that Chile can seek to fulfill orders for, according to the requirement of the market.

Processed food, retails goods, that have sophisticated packaging appealing to international markets, such as ready-to-drink cocktails, specialty beers and fashionable goods such as animal skins products.

To maintain its competitive position despite rising wages, the government seeks to promote higher value-added activities in the manufacturing and services sectors. It also has opened, or is in the process of opening, the financial services, telecommunications, and power generation and retailing sectors up to foreign service providers and greater competition. The government has also attempted some measures including wage restraint measures and release of unused buildings in an effort to control rising commercial rents with the view to lowering the cost of doing business in Singapore when central business district office rents tripled in 2006.



HECHOS SOBRE LA ECONOMÍA DE SINGAPUR

1. Principales indicadores económicos en los últimos años

Datos Económicos	2010	2011	2012	2013
PIB (trillones US\$)	233,293.70	272,289.20	284,293.20	295,744.00
PIB per cápita (PPP en miles US\$)	45,954.00	52,528.00	53,515.00	54,776.00
Evolución del PIB (%)	14.80	5.20	1.30	3.70
Exportaciones (billones US\$)	478,840.70	514,741.20	510,329.40	513,391.00
Importaciones (billones US\$)	423,221.80	459,655.10	474,554.20	466,762.20
Inflación (%)	2.80	5.20	4.60	2.40
Desempleo (%)	2.20	2.00	2.00	1.90
Tasa de Interés	0.25	0.17	0.17	0.17
Tasa de Cambio (moneda local por US\$)	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25

Fuentes: Department of Statistic of Singapore

2. Principales exportaciones

Nº	Producto	En US\$ miles
1	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS & OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS NOT CRUDE & PREPARATIONS NES CONTAINING BY WEIGHT 70% OR MORE OF PETROLEUM OILS OR OF OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS EXCL THOSE CONTAINING BIODIESEL & WASTE OILS (HS 271019)	46,554,857
2	OTHER ELECTRONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (HS 854239)	37,263,160
3	PROCESSORS & CONTROLLERS CONVERTERS LOGIC CIRCUITS AMPLIFIERS CLOCK TIMING CIRCUITS OR OTHER CIRCUITS (HS 854231)	31,037,053
4	SHIPS & AIRCRAFT BUNKERS & STORES LOADED ON BOARD FOR OWN CONSUMPTION (HS 989300)	29,567,607

5	LIGHT OILS & PREPARATIONS CONTAINING BY WEIGHT 70 % OR MORE OF PETROLEUM OILS OR OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS (HS 271012)	23,334,171
6	MEMORIES (HS 854232)	7,960,185
7	PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF MACHINES OF 8471 (HS 847330)	7,054,597
8	PARTS OF ELECTRONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (HS 854290)	6,160,762
9	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS (HS 880330)	6,103,913
10	OTHER PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF PRINTING MACHINERY & PRINTERS COPYING & FACSIMILE MACHINES (HS 844399)	5,722,235
SUBTOTAL		200,758,540
RESTO		213,266,460
TOTAL		414,025,001

Fuente: Statlink – IE Singapore

3. Principales importaciones

Nº	Producto	En US\$ miles
1	OTHER PETROLEUM OILS & OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS NOT CRUDE & PREPARATIONS NES CONTAINING BY WEIGHT 70% OR MORE OF PETROLEUM OILS OR OF OILS OBTAINED FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS EXCL THOSE CONTAINING BIODIESEL & WASTE OILS (HS 271019)	55,332,838
2	OTHER ELECTRONIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (HS 854239)	37,383,517
3	PETROLEUM OILS & OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS CRUDE (HS 270900)	35,863,119
4	LIGHT OILS & PREPARATIONS CONTAINING BY WEIGHT 70 % OR MORE OF PETROLEUM OILS OR OILS FROM BITUMINOUS MINERALS (HS 271012)	19,951,687
5	PROCESSORS & CONTROLLERS CONVERTERS LOGIC CIRCUITS AMPLIFIERS CLOCK TIMING CIRCUITS OR OTHER CIRCUITS (HS 854231)	15,661,328
6	TELEPHONES FOR CELLULAR NETWORKS OR FOR OTHER WIRELESS NETWORKS (HS 851712)	5,914,324
7	NATURAL GAS (HS 271121)	5,809,877
8	PARTS OF TURBO JETS OR TURBO-PROPELLERS (HS 841191)	5,809,081
9	PARTS & ACCESSORIES OF MACHINES OF 8471 (HS 847330)	5,653,186

10	OTHER PARTS OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS (HS 880330)	5,068,423
----	--	-----------

SUBTOTAL		192,447,381
----------	--	-------------

RESTO		274,314,810
-------	--	-------------

TOTAL		466,762,191
-------	--	-------------

Fuente: Statlink IE Singapore

4. Principales socios comerciales

Nº	País	US\$ miles
1	China	92,057,509,826.00
2	Malasia	90,763,862,951.00
3	Estados Unidos	62,116,370,696.00
4	Indonesia	59,783,656,561.00
5	Hong Kong	48,788,922,134.00
SUBTOTAL		353,510,322,168.00
RESTO		429,980,057,185.00
TOTAL		783,490,379,353.00

Source: Global Trade Atlas