SINGAPORE PERSPECTIVES 2015 Choices

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PANEL II Global City

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IPS Conference Managing Singapore's Globalization and Its Discontents: A Long Term Perspective

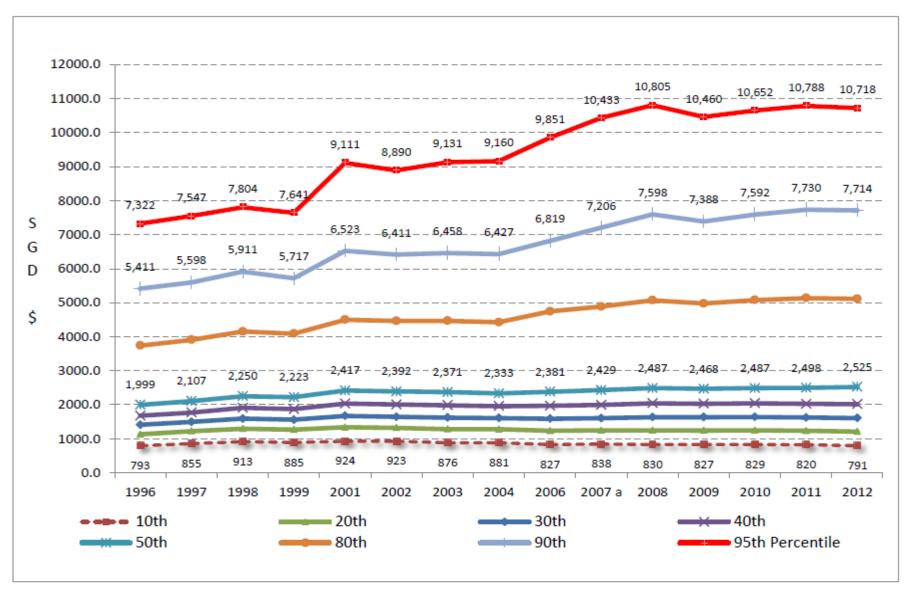
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26 January 2015

Outline of Presentation

- Globalization and Its Discontents
- Strategy of Management to Maintain Social Stability
- Sustaining the Mother-ship
- Conclusions

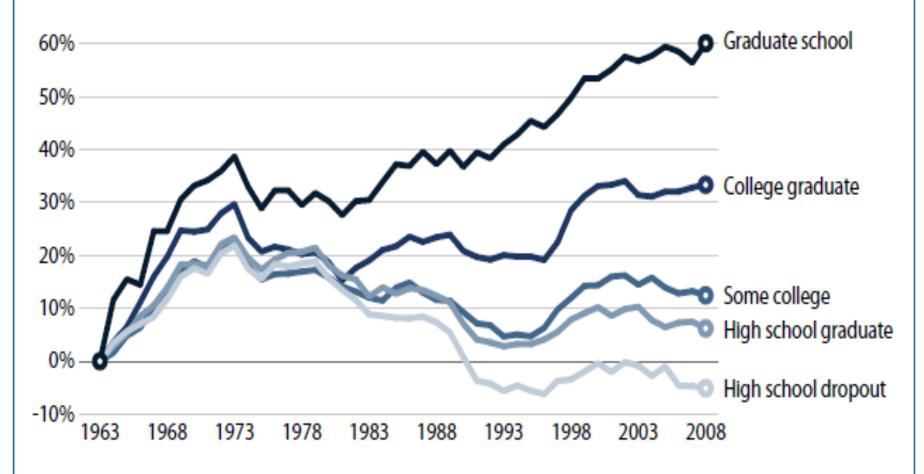
Globalization and Its Discontents

Real median wages of employed residents 1996-2012



Sources: MOM, Hui WT

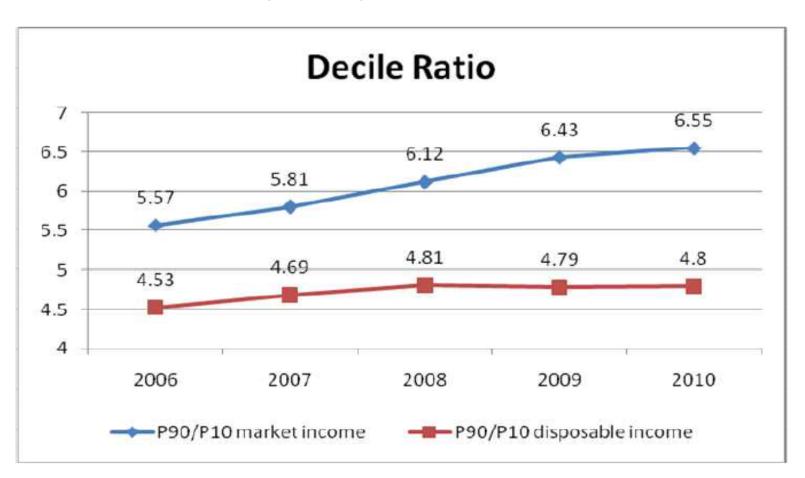
Changes in wages for full-time, full-year male U.S. workers, 1963–2008



Source: Daron Acemoglu and David Autor, "Skills Tasks and Technologies: Implications for Employment and Earnings" (Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 2011), Figure 4. Data files available at http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/dautor/data/acemoglu/.

Rising Income Inequality in Korea

Decile Ratio (P90/P10)



Source: Statistics Korea

Strategy of Management to Maintain Social Stability

Managing Singapore's Globalization and Its Discontents

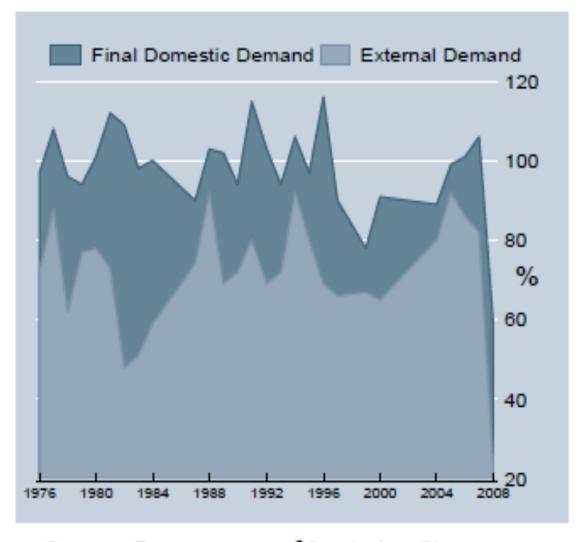
- Globalization inevitable and necessary for Singapore to sustain long term economic vibrancy
- What are the best management strategies to maintain long term social stability?
- Relative Winners: government, Singapore and global elites and capital
- Relative Losers: lower 30% of population and some aspiring middle class

- Targeted and managed inflows of foreign skilled workers
- No natural outflows of local less competitive workers to smaller towns as in larger countries
- London vs Scotland
- Marina Bay Financial Centre vs Hougang
- Relative winners compensate relative losers to sustain long term social stability

- Small open economy: balloon bobbing in the turbulent ocean
- Government as collective risk insurer and diversifier as well as social and political stabilizer
- Collective raft for national stability
- Key institutions: CPF, GIC, Temasek, MAS
- Subsidies on education, health, housing and public transport, food (hawker rentals) especially for the lowest 30%

Domestic versus External Demand

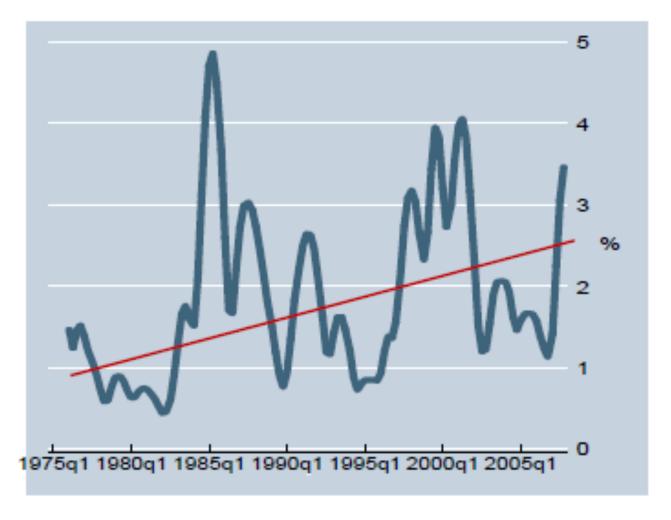
External demand contributes ¾ of growth in aggregate demand



Source: Department of Statistics, Singapore

... while volatility has risen

2-year rolling standard deviations of Singapore's GDP cycles



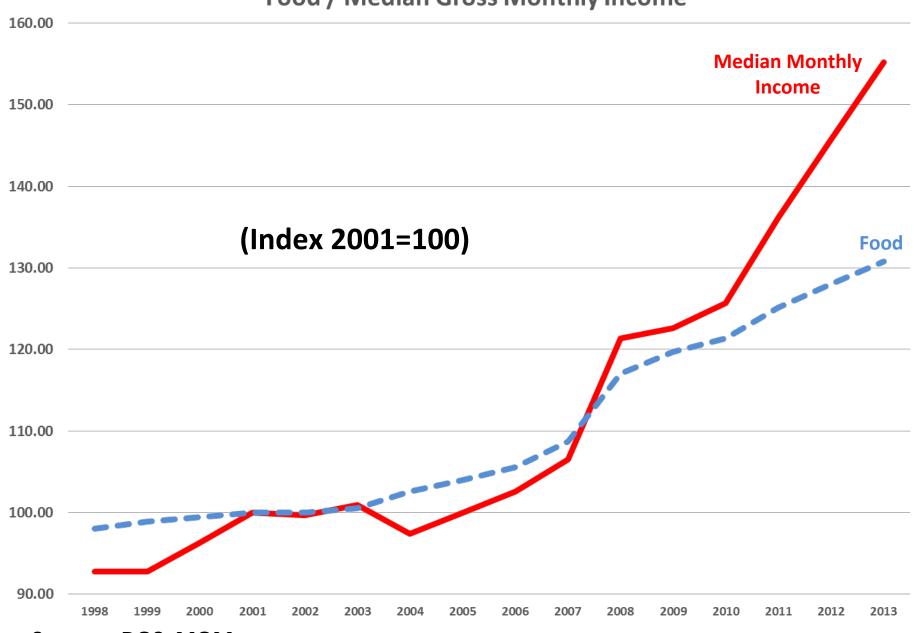
Source: Choy KM

The Singapore Premium

- The "Singapore brand premium"
- Sources of premium: governance, meritocracy, multiracialism, openness, infrastructures, security, robust institutions
- Premium built up by locals and government including national service obligations and sacrifices of the pioneer generation
- Foreigners benefiting from the premium should be "taxed" and benefits distributed to locals
- Solidarity funds

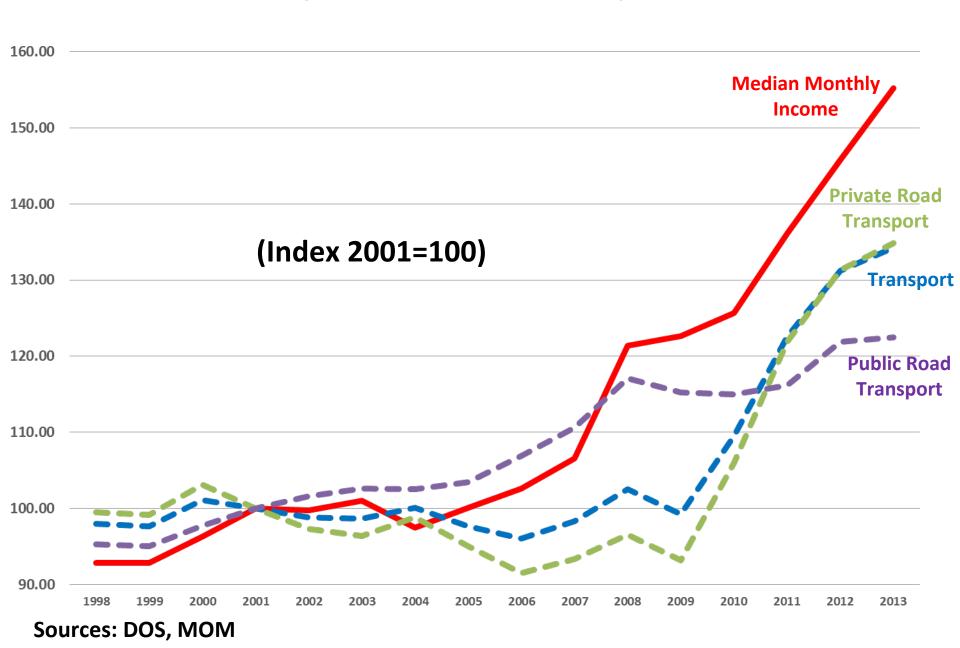
- Key limiting resource: land
- Vertical supply curve
- Costs of space: housing, car, rentals
- The Haves, Have-Nots and Never-Will-Haves
- Globalization and rising demand for land: congestion costs to locals and revenue generated and "fair" distribution

Food / Median Gross Monthly Income

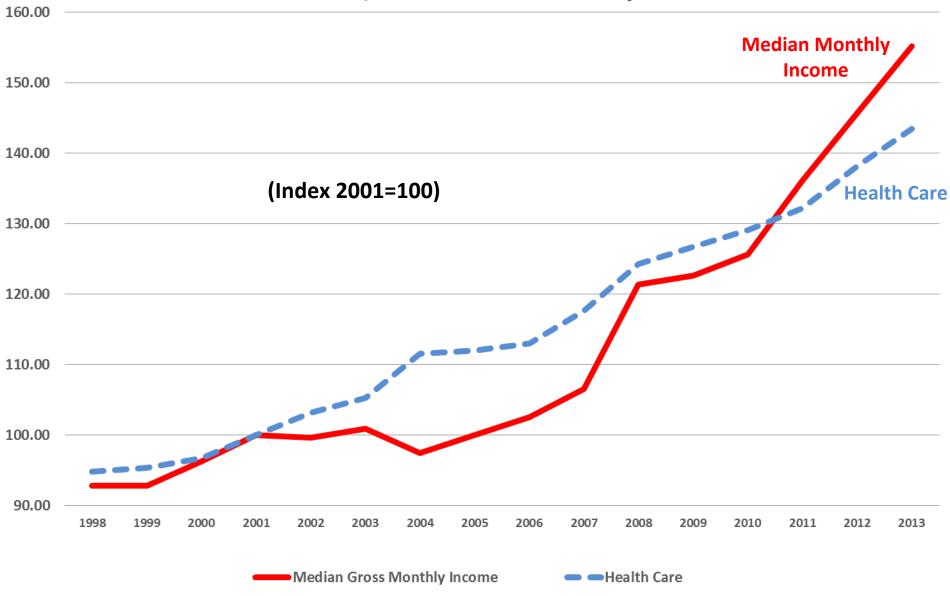


Sources: DOS, MOM

Transport / Median Gross Monthly Income

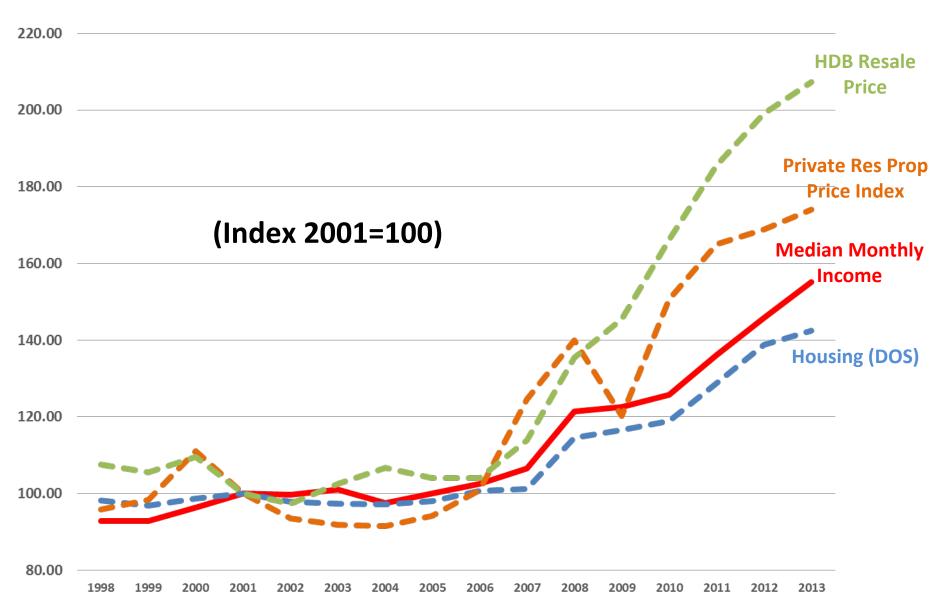






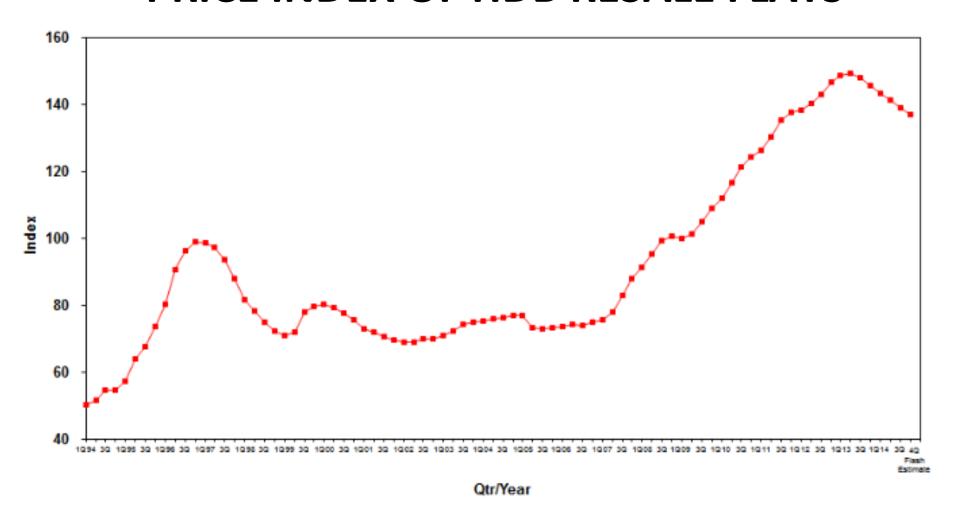
Sources: DOS, MOM

Housing / Median Gross Monthly Income



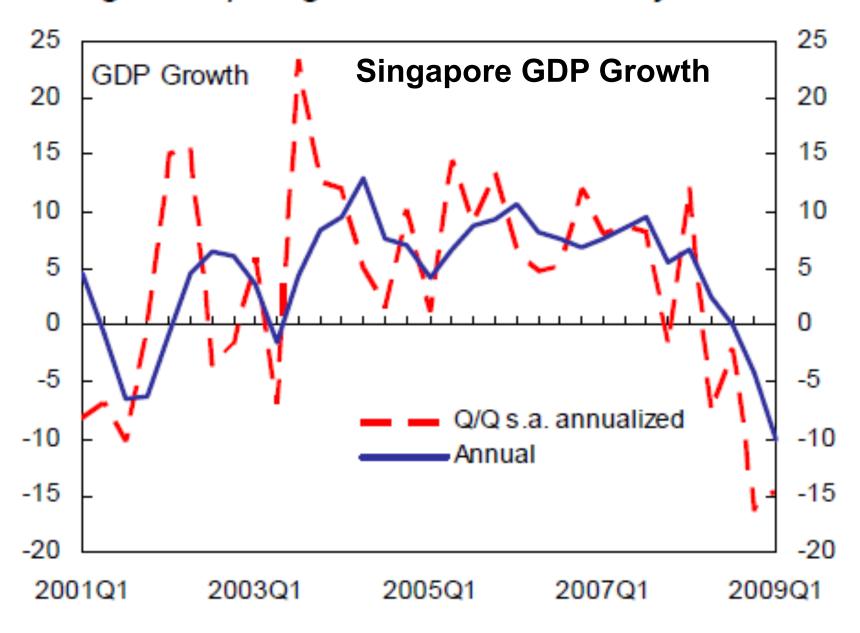
Sources: DOS, MOM

PRICE INDEX OF HDB RESALE FLATS



Sources: MND, HDB

GDP growth plunged in 2008 and early 2009....



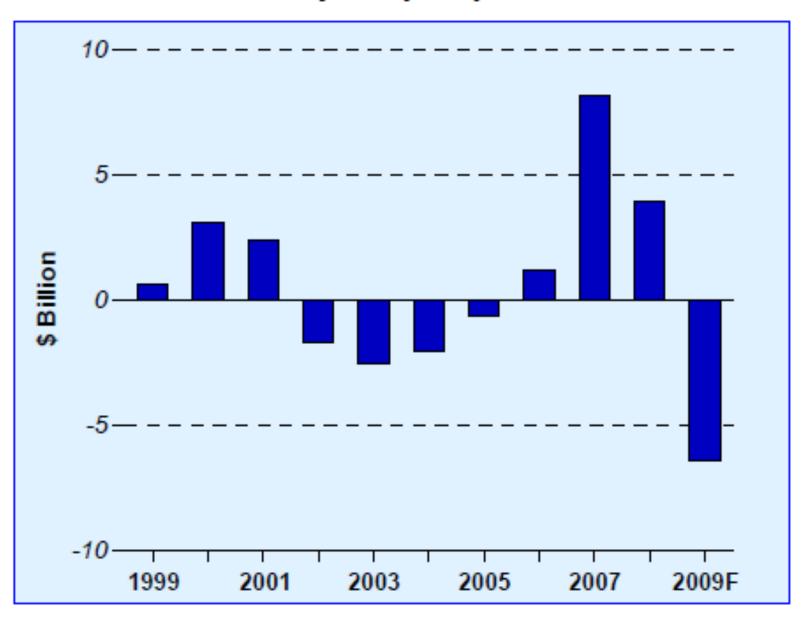
Resilience Package: The Key Components

(In billions of Singapore dollars)

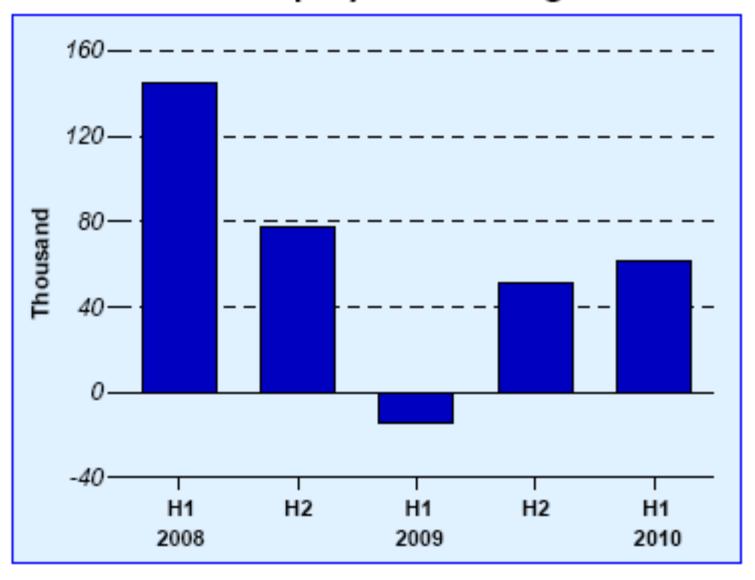
Preserve jobs	5.1
- Jobs Credit Scheme	4.5
Stimulate bank lending	5.8
- Special Risk-Sharing Initiative	5.8
Enhance business cashflow and competitiveness	2.6
 Property tax rebate for commercial and industrial property 	0.8
 Rental rebate for selected industrial and commercial tenants 	0.3
Support families	2.6
- Personal income tax rebates	0.5
- Doubling GST credits and Senior Citizen Bonuses	0.5
Build for the future	4.4
 Expanded and accelerated infrastructure spending 	1.1
 Spending on security, health, education, transport 	1.7
Total package	20.5

Source: Budget 2009; MAS, Macroeconomic Review (April 2009).

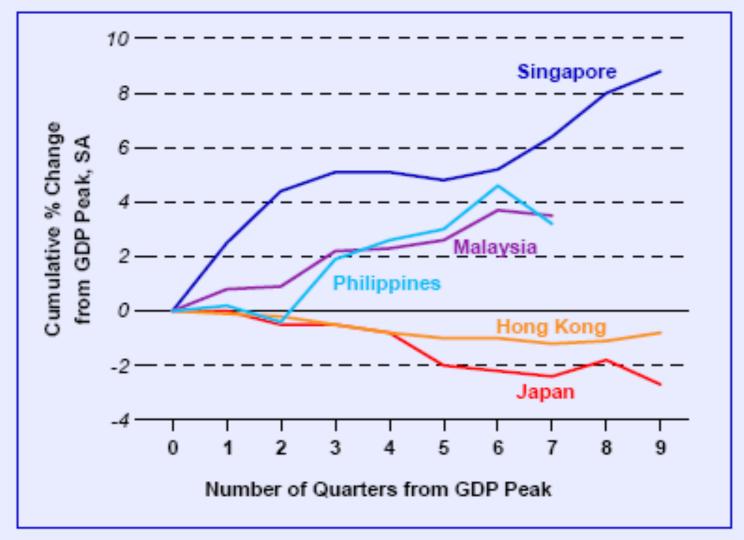
Primary Surplus/Deficit



Total Employment Changes



Employment Growth since the start of the Great Recession by Country



Source: CEIC, Haver Analytics, IMF staff calculations and EPG, MAS estimates

Sustaining the Mother-ship

Strengthening the Mother-ship

- Strengthening the "Singapore brand premium"
- Governance
- Multiracialism
- Openness
- Key infrastructures
- Security
- Robust institutions

Globalization and The Mother-ship

- Taiwanese and Hong Kong economies not doing well
- Wages stagnating especially for young graduates
- Taiwanese and HK companies and selected globalized elites prospering in Mainland China
- Mother-ships in Taiwan and Hong Kong abandoned
- Locals and non mobile workers' despair

Stagnating Wages: Hong Kong



Taiwan: Stagnating Wages of Fresh



Source: Taiwan CEPD

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Close monitoring of nominal median income relative to the cots of living of housing, transport, food and health care
- Focus on the welfare of relative losers: lower 30% of population and some aspiring middle class
- Government as collective risk insurer and diversifier as well as social and political stabilizer
- Strengthen the Mother-ship