



U.S.-Singapore Relations

Overview

With a land area about three times that of Washington, DC, and a population of 5.9 million, the city-state of Singapore has long punched above its weight diplomatically. Its stable government, strong economy, educated citizenry, and strategic setting along key shipping lanes afford it considerable leverage and a prominent role in regional and global affairs. Singapore has been a stalwart U.S. partner in both trade and security cooperation, and is an advocate of a strong U.S. role in the Indo-Pacific. At the same time, Singapore's leaders aim to strike a balance among powers and maintain close relations with China.

The U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA)—the United States' first bilateral FTA with an Asian country—went into effect in January 2004 and trade has increased since. In 2022, Singapore was the 15th-largest U.S. trading partner, with \$78 billion in total two-way goods trade. The city-state is also a destination for substantial U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI). Singapore is a member of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) that replaced the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), from which the United States withdrew in 2017. It also is part of the Biden Administration's Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) initiative.

Mutual security interests undergird ties between Singapore and the United States. Although Singapore is not a U.S. treaty ally, many observers consider the U.S. security partnership with the city-state to be one of the strongest in the Indo-Pacific region. In August 2021, the two nations announced new agreements to address climate change, cybersecurity, and supply chain resilience. The two also cooperate on the U.S.-Singapore Third Country Training Program, which has provided capacity-building programs for other Southeast Asian governments since 2011.

Singapore's Politics

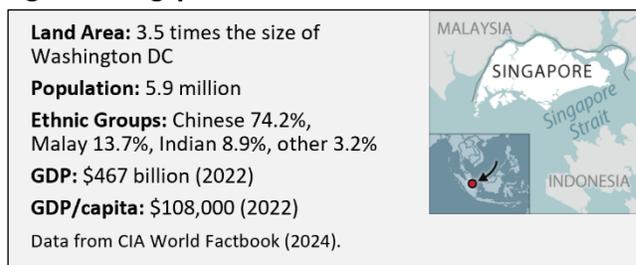
The People's Action Party (PAP) has won every general election in the city-state since the end of the British colonial era in 1959, aided by its success in delivering consistent economic growth, as well as Singapore's fragmented opposition and electoral procedures that strongly favor the ruling party. In recent years, some observers have pointed to changes in the political and social environment that may portend more political pluralism, including generational changes and an increasingly international outlook among Singaporeans. The PAP remains dominant, however. In the most recent nationwide elections, held in July 2020, the PAP won 83 of 93 seats in parliament, with 61% of the popular vote, down from almost 70% five years earlier. The Workers' Party won 10 seats, a record number for an opposition party. About 96% of eligible Singaporeans voted, as they are legally required to do except in uncontested races. Singapore must hold its next general elections by November 2025.

Singapore is in the midst of a generational shift in leadership. Lawrence Wong, 51, took office as Prime Minister on May 15, 2024, succeeding Lee Hsien Loong, who had led Singapore for nearly 20 years. Wong is the fourth Prime Minister in the nation's history and the first born after Singapore's independence. Wong attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He held numerous government leadership positions before becoming Deputy Prime Minister and successor to Lee, and won favor for his handling of the city-state's COVID-19 pandemic response.

Few analysts believe that Singapore's broad policy direction will shift under a new leadership slate. Still, Wong's elevation marks at least a symbolic shift. Singapore's first prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, led the country for 32 years and was widely heralded as the architect of Singapore's success as a nation and its rapid economic development, although much of the country's authoritarian practices derived from Lee's efforts to constrain political opposition. Lee Hsien Loong is the senior Lee's eldest son, and between the two of them they served as Prime Minister for most of Singapore's history.

New Parliamentary elections must be held by November 2025; many analysts believe Wong may call them sooner.

Figure 1. Singapore



Despite the generational shifts, the PAP still acknowledges a “contract” with the Singaporean people, under which some individual rights are curtailed in the interest of maintaining a stable and prosperous multiethnic society. PAP leaders also speak of a need to reform the party to respond to the public's concerns, which appear to focus on the rising cost of living, wealth disparities, and an influx of immigrants. (Roughly 2.1 million of Singapore's 5.9 million permanent residents are non-citizens.)

The government of Singapore has long taken a hard line on corruption, and attributed much of its success to clean government. However, Singapore weathered a series of corruption scandals in 2023. Transportation Minister S. Iswaran was arrested as part of an anti-graft investigation and placed on leave from the government. The Speaker of Parliament and a Member of Parliament were forced to resign over an “inappropriate relationship,” and the Foreign and Home Affairs Ministers came under parliamentary scrutiny for potentially renting government-owned

properties at below market rates, though they were ultimately found not guilty.

The United States has criticized some aspects of Singapore's political system. The U.S. State Department's *Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2022* described "serious restrictions on freedom of expression and media, including the enforcement of criminal libel laws to limit expression." The political careers of several opposition politicians have been marked by characteristic obstacles erected by the ruling party, including being forced to declare bankruptcy for failing to pay libel damages to prominent PAP members.

U.S.-Singapore Defense Cooperation

The U.S.-Singapore Strategic Framework Agreement (SFA), which was signed in 2005, builds on the U.S. strategy of "places-not-bases"—a concept that aims to provide the U.S. military with access to foreign facilities on a largely rotational basis, thereby avoiding sensitive sovereignty issues. The agreement allows the United States to operate resupply vessels from Singapore and to use a naval base, a ship repair facility, and an airfield on the island-state. The U.S. Navy also maintains a logistical command unit in Singapore that serves to coordinate warship deployment and logistics in the region. Singapore's Changi Naval base is one of the few facilities in the world that can accommodate a U.S. aircraft carrier, allowing for regular port visits. Singapore-stationed U.S. littoral combat ships and P-8 *Poseidon* aircraft have undertaken patrols in the South China Sea, participated in exercises with other countries, and provided disaster relief. Singaporean troops have served in non-combat roles at U.S. Central Command and at the Combined Joint Task Force's headquarters.

The United States and Singapore hold dialogues and other cooperative initiatives on a range of security issues, including cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and space. In August 2021, the United States and Singapore signed three MOUs to deepen communication on cybersecurity. Singapore has also played a role in global counterpiracy efforts, including serving as the Commander of the Gulf of Aden counterpiracy Combined Task Force-151 in 2018.

Singapore is a substantial market for U.S. military goods, with \$8.38 billion in active sales under the Foreign Military Sales system as of March 2023. In addition, from 2019 through 2021, the United States authorized the permanent export of over \$26.3 billion in defense articles to Singapore via Direct Commercial Sales. In 2020, the State Department approved Singapore's request to procure four F-35 jets, with the option to purchase eight more. Over 1,000 Singapore military personnel are assigned to U.S. military bases, where they participate in training, exercises, and professional military education. Singapore has operated advanced fighter jet and helicopter detachments in the continental United States for over 25 years.

Law Enforcement Cooperation

The United States and Singapore engage in ongoing law enforcement cooperation. Singapore is a transit point for millions of air passengers annually. Singapore's busy port also is a trans-shipment hub. The State Department's *2022 Country Reports on Terrorism* said, "Singapore remained a committed, active, and effective CT [counterterrorism]

partner." Among U.S. priorities are improving Singapore's port security, where the Department of Homeland Security hopes to see Singapore make greater use of advance manifests to screen containers through its busy port, as well as strengthening the bilateral extradition treaty.

Singapore's Economy and U.S. Trade Relations

Singapore has a pro-trade liberalization policy: it has a mature, globalized economy, virtually no agricultural sector, and its manufacturing industry is focused on specialized products such as high-end electronics and pharmaceuticals. Singapore's GDP per capita (at PPP) is one of the world's highest at over \$116,400. The value of Singapore's annual trade throughput is more than three times the country's annual GDP and, in 2022, its port handled about 578 million tons of cargo, making it one of the world's busiest. China is Singapore's largest trading partner. The United States is its biggest foreign investor: in 2022, the stock of U.S. FDI in Singapore totaled \$309 billion. Some 5,400 U.S. companies operate in Singapore.

As a highly trade-dependent economy, Singapore has concluded at least 19 bilateral and multilateral FTAs. Singapore is an active participant in the Biden Administration's Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) initiative, and participates in IPEF's pillars on trade, supply chains, clean energy, and fair trade.

Singapore's Regional Role

Singapore is a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the 10-member regional forum that helps Southeast Asia's relatively small countries manage regional conflicts and influence regional diplomacy, particularly vis-à-vis China. Singapore portrays itself as a valuable balancer and intermediary in international affairs, using its ties to all major powers to promote cooperation and providing a bridge to developing countries in fora such as international climate negotiations.

Singapore has praised greater U.S. engagement in Asia, yet has been careful to warn that anti-China rhetoric or efforts to "contain" China's rise would be counterproductive. Singapore's ties with Beijing are multifaceted and extend to cultural, political, educational, and, increasingly, defense exchanges. Singapore adheres to a one-China policy, but has extensive relations with Taiwan, including an agreement signed in 1975 that allows Singapore troops to train in Taiwan. A 2021 Pew Research Center report underscored that Singaporean views of China and its leadership are broadly positive, despite a global trend of more skeptical views of Beijing.

Some observers believe Singapore could play an important role in diplomacy surrounding the political crisis in Burma (Myanmar), where the military seized power in a February 2021, coup d'état. Singapore is one of Burma's largest trading partners and sources of direct investment, and reportedly has been an important banking and health-care center for senior Burmese military officials.

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