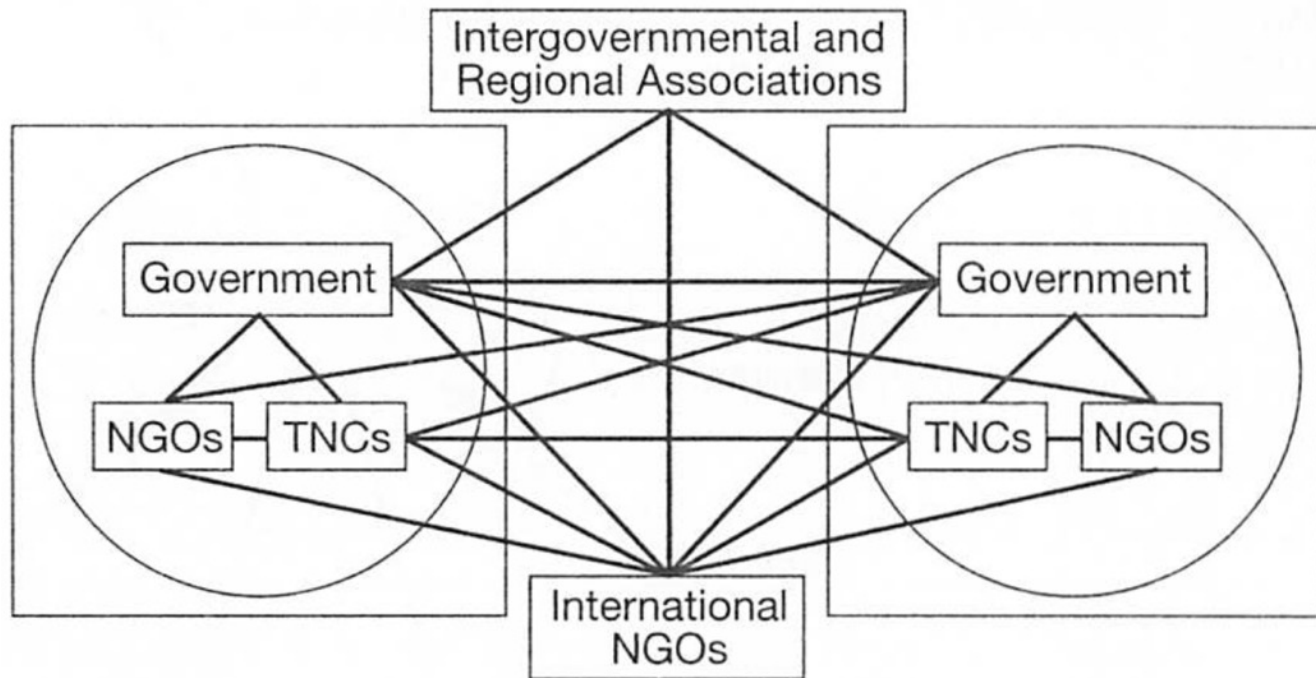


Political Impacts of Globalisation

Political Globalisation

- Intensification and expansion of **political interrelations** across the globe
- Growing significance of **international organisations** (either IGOs or INGOs)
- Challenges to old territorial concepts of “domestic” vs. “foreign”
- Transnational actors have implications on state sovereignty as IGOs, INGOs and TNCs **influence state decision-making**

(Steger, 2009)



C. Incipient global governance: a network of interrelated power centres

Source: adapted from Peter Willets, 'Transnational actors and international organizations in global politics', in Baylis and Smith (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics*, 4th edn. (Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 379.



GEOPOLITICAL TERMS

NATION

SOVEREIGNTY

STATE

AUTONOMY

COUNTRY

STATELESS



Politics

- Political decisions are those that are public and authoritative; they take place within a society or community—a **political system**
- Politics deals with **collective decisions** that extend beyond individual and private life, typically involving government action (public vs. private spheres)
- Political decisions are **binding** for members of that political system; governments and authorities may use persuasion, inducements, or brute force to ensure compliance

(Powell, Dalton & Strøm, 2012)

Government

- Organisations of individuals **who have the power to make binding decisions** on behalf of a particular community
- Have **authoritative and coercive powers** and do many things (wage war, promote/restrict trade, control borders, tax populations, etc.)

(Powell, Dalton & Strøm, 2012)

Key Political Concepts

- Power
 - The **ability** to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing; associated with the ability to punish and reward
- Authority
 - The **right** to influence the behaviour of others, based on an acknowledged duty to obey rather than any form of coercion or manipulation (“**legitimate power**”)
 - May be traditional, charismatic or legal-rational

Key Political Concepts

- Nation

- A group of people that have a shared sense of **imagined community**, and regard themselves as a natural political community

- State

- A political association that **exercises sovereign jurisdiction** within defined territorial boundaries, and which exercises authority through a set of **permanent, public institutions**: executive, legislature, judiciary, bureaucracy, military and police

(Heywood, 2007)

The Modern Nation-State

- Conceived at 1648 **Peace of Westphalia**
- States are **their own ultimate authority**
- Cross-border conflicts **are private matters** between parties involved
- States **have full right to use force** to resolve differences (e.g. declare war)
- States are essentially **free to pursue their own self-interest**, even at the cost of others'

(Steger, 2009)

Sovereignty

- Supreme legal authority and **unlimited political power** over the entire population within a territorial boundary
- Typically ensured by a monopoly on coercive force and the legitimate use of violence (internal sovereignty)
- Having the **ability to act as an independent and autonomous entity**, possessing the right to make binding agreements with other sovereign states (external sovereignty)

(Heywood, 2007)

International Organisations

- **Intergovernmental** organisations (**IGOs**) e.g. UN, EU, ASEAN, NATO, G20, etc.
 - Members are **nation-states**
- International **non-governmental** organisations (**INGOs**) – e.g. WWF, Amnesty International, International Red Cross, etc.
 - Members are **individual persons** of various nationalities

International
Organisations

Inter-
governmental
organisations
(**IGOs**)

International
**non-
governmental**
organisations
(**INGOs**)

Intergovernmental Organisations

- Organisations whose **membership consists of three or more nation-states** that gather to **discuss** issues of mutual interest, and have **permanent** secretariats or bureaucracies
- May have **universal** (e.g. the UN) or **limited** membership based on geographical region or interest (e.g. ASEAN, OPEC)
- Formed to address problems requiring **collective action** (e.g. security, trade, environment)

Types and Examples of IGOs

Global	Security	UN Security Council
	Trade	World Trade Organisation
	Development	World Bank
Regional	Security	NATO
	Trade	ASEAN
	Development	Asian Development Bank

The United Nations (UN)

- Comprised of independent, **sovereign states** that voluntarily participate as members (from 51 in 1945 to **193 member states** by 2011 – latest South Sudan)
- **Not a world government** – cannot make or enforce laws; members are bound to the **UN Charter**
- Gives countries **opportunities to resolve conflicts** through dialogue and diplomacy,
- Votes on key issues and passes **resolutions** that call for a particular course of action on an issue

The United Nations (UN)

Peace and Security

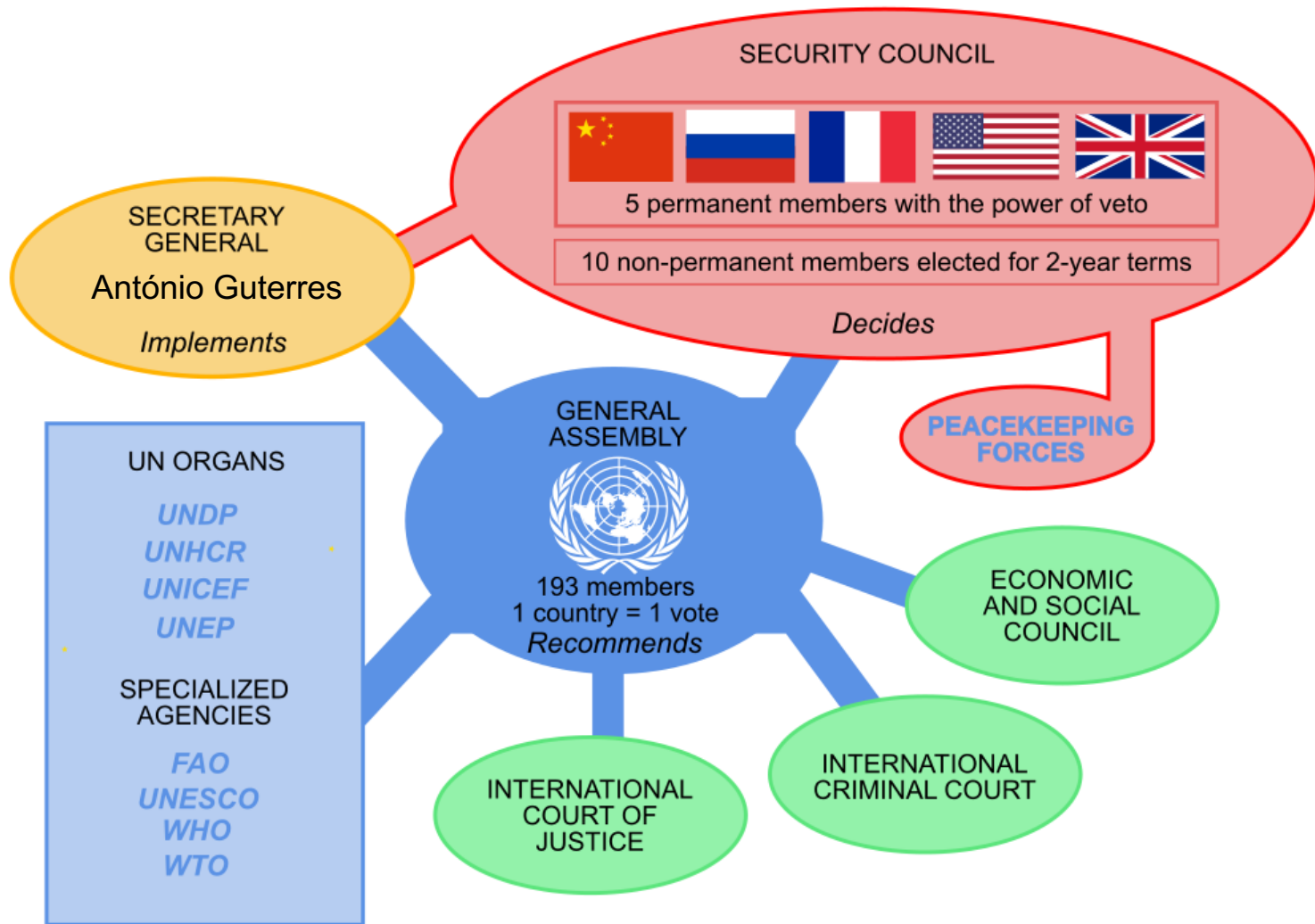
Development

Human Rights

Humanitarian Affairs

International Law







The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes¹

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
• **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
• **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA² United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes

UNCRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNDIR³ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Security Council

Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Military Staff Committee
Peacekeeping operations and political missions
Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body

Peacebuilding Commission

Economic and Social Council

Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Narcotic Drugs
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
Sustainable Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions

ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECCLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Specialized Agencies^{1,5}

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO International Labour Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO World Tourism Organization

UPU Universal Postal Union
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization
World Bank Group

• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation
• **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

Secretariat

Departments and Offices

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS Department of Field Support
DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
DM Department of Management
DPA Department of Political Affairs
DPI Department of Public Information

DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS Department of Safety and Security
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA Office of Legal Affairs
OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁶

Notes:

- ¹ The United Nations, its Funds and Programmes, its Specialized Agencies, IAEA and WTO are all members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- ² UNRWA and UNHCR report only to the General Assembly (GA).
- ³ IAEA reports to the Security Council and the GA.
- ⁴ WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- ⁵ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- ⁶ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all inclusive.

Types and Examples of INGOs

Global	Trade	Fairtrade International
	Development	OxFam
	Human Rights	Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International
	Humanitarian Aid	Doctors Without Borders, Red Cross
	Environment	World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace

Q11. State Power and Influence is Diminished

- **National sovereignty** increasingly **challenged** by **state** (IGOs) and **non-state actors** (MNCs, INGOs and other groups) through
 - **Pressure** on government policymaking (directly or through citizenry)
 - **Threats** to national security (terrorism, cybercrime, foreign influence, etc.)

North Korea sanctions: UN blacklists shipping firms

🕒 30 March 2018



🔗 Share

The UN Security Council has blacklisted 27 ships, 21 shipping companies and one individual for aiding North Korea in its effort to evade sanctions.

The measures were proposed by the US last month as part of a crackdown on the maritime smuggling of North Korean commodities such as oil and coal.

Sanctioned oil tankers and cargo vessels are banned from ports worldwide and businesses face an asset freeze.

It is the UN's largest ever package of designated penalties against Pyongyang.

North Korea is already under a range of international and US sanctions over its nuclear programme and missile tests.

The move is aimed at restricting the smuggling of commodities such as oil and coal



SEAN GALLUP / GETTY IMAGES

Multinational corporations play key role in Qatar labor abuses

Solution requires promotion of corporate responsibility and enforcement of labor laws

May 14, 2014 12:30AM ET

by [Arezo Yazd](#)

Last week a United Nations Human Rights Council panel reviewed Qatar's human rights record since 2010. Delegates expressed concern over alleged labor rights abuses in the country, primarily in light of construction for World Cup 2022. While many commentators have cited the Qatari government's responsibility for labor-related abuses — which, according to a [Guardian report](#), has resulted in over 500 deaths of Indian migrant workers since 2012 — few media outlets mention the importance of corporate responsibility.

Shell implicates former oil executive in Nigeria corruption scandal



Royal Dutch Shell has filed a criminal complaint against a former executive in its Africa oil exploration business over bribery allegations. CREDIT: GEORGE OSODI/AP

By [Jillian Ambrose](#), ENERGY EDITOR

28 MARCH 2018 • 1:39PM

Royal Dutch Shell has filed a criminal complaint against a former executive in its Africa oil exploration business over bribery allegations, which have dogged Shell's work in oil-rich Nigeria in recent years.

Isis-backed militants struggle for control in the southern Philippines

The death toll in Marawi city, where martial law has been imposed, stands at 85, with Islamic State claiming responsibility

Simon Tisdall

Mon 29 May 2017 01.39 BST



1,439

72



▲ Philippine marines advancing on a militant base in the city of Marawi in the Philippines. Martial law has been declared in the area. Photograph: Ted Aljibe/AFP/Getty Images

Fears are growing that a violent attempt by local militants to seize a city in the island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines, marks the beginning of a wider attempt by [Islamic State](#) to open a new south-east Asian front in its campaign of global jihad.



SINGAPORE

Human Rights Watch calls on Singapore to relax free speech, assembly laws



13 Dec 2017 11:25AM

(Updated: 13 Dec 2017 11:40AM)

Singapore

Human Rights Watch calls on Singapore to relax free speech, assembly laws

2,023 shares



Bookmark



SINGAPORE: The Singapore Government's laws limiting critical speech and peaceful assembly are overly broad and make the country a repressive place severely restricting what can be said and published, Human Rights Watch said on Wednesday (Dec 13).

In its first wide-ranging report on Singapore in 12 years, the group called on the Government to amend or repeal laws and rules that restrict speech and assembly and drop charges against individuals for peaceful speech and assembly.

Singapore's Ministry of Communications and Information did not immediately have a comment on the report. The Government has held the position that Singapore's laws and regulations were needed to maintain social order and harmony.

Q12. How Globalisation Limits Govt. Power

- Transnational organisations—IIGOs like the World Bank, INGOs like Human Rights Watch, and MNCs—can influence govt. policymaking and shape public opinion
- International events (blockage of Suez Canal, pandemic) and global trends (#metoo, BLM, nationalism) prompt govt. responses
- People's perceptions of globalisation having an impact on domestic politics can have political impact e.g. economic disruption and contributing to events like UK's Brexit and Trump's election

Facing international criticism, Singapore defends Malaysian's execution

Singapore authorities late on Wednesday defended a decision to execute a Malaysian drug trafficker, in response to international criticism over their use of the death penalty.

Nagaenthran Dharmalingam, 34, had been convicted of smuggling at least 42 grams (1.48 oz) of heroin into Singapore, which has among the world's harshest narcotics laws. He was hanged on Wednesday morning, after multiple legal challenges and appeals for clemency on the grounds that he had an intellectual disability, failed.

Singapore's Central Narcotics Bureau said in a statement his actions were "a deliberate, purposeful and calculated decision", and reiterated court findings that "he knew what he was doing".

The Attorney General's Chambers said in a separate statement Nagaenthran was given a fair trial and had "exhausted his rights of appeal and almost every other recourse under the law over some 11 years".

The case attracted international attention, with a group of United Nations experts and British billionaire Richard Branson joining human rights activists to urge Singapore to commute his death sentence.

IMF recommends Indonesia central bank limit direct bond purchases in 2022



26 Jan 2022 02:21PM

(Updated: 26 Jan 2022 02:41PM)

JAKARTA: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has recommended Bank Indonesia (BI) limit its 2022 direct purchases of government bonds to periods of market dysfunction, as Southeast Asia's largest economy begins to unwind pandemic-era economic stimulus.

In a report published on Wednesday (Jan 26), the fund also recommended BI allow greater flexibility in the rupiah exchange rate if the economy is faced with adverse spillovers from global monetary tightening.

Brexit is a rejection of globalisation

Larry Elliott

Sun 26 Jun 2016



The age of globalisation began on the day the [Berlin Wall came down](#). From that moment in 1989, the trends evident in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s accelerated: the free movement of capital, people and goods; trickle-down economics; a much diminished role for nation states; and a belief that market forces, now unleashed, were unstoppable.

There has been push back against globalisation over the years. The violent protests seen in [Seattle](#) during the World Trade Organisation meeting in December 1999 were the first sign that not everyone saw the move towards untrammelled freedom in a positive light. One conclusion from the [9/11](#) attacks on New York and Washington in September 2001 was that it was not only trade and financial markets that had gone global. The [collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers](#) seven years later put paid to the idea that the best thing governments could do when confronted with the power of global capital was to get out of the way and let the banks supervise themselves.

Now we have [Britain's rejection of the EU](#). This was more than a protest against the career opportunities that never knock and the affordable homes that never get built. It was a protest against the economic model that has been in place for the past three decades.

h: Matt

Q13. How Globalisation Empowers Govts.

- Govts work together in IGOs (the UN and its agencies, EU, ASEAN, etc.) to **amplify their influence** and **address global problems**
- Govts can work with IGOs, INGOs and MNCs to **address domestic issues** like economic development, protection of culture, disaster response, etc.

Singapore offers Changi facility as ASEAN disaster response centre

Published April 5, 2014

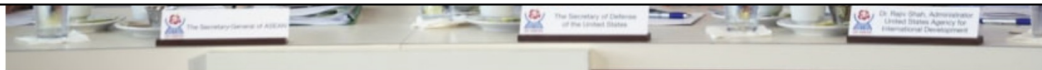
Updated April 6, 2014



The Republic has offered its Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners the use of its command and control centre in Changi to help coordinate responses to natural disasters, given the number of catastrophic events in the region over the past decade or so.

The offer, which was made yesterday at an informal ASEAN-United States Defence Ministers' meeting, received support from the various countries, Singapore's Ministry of Defence (MINDEF) said in a statement.

MINDEF also said the ministers noted that a regional humanitarian assistance and disaster relief coordination centre, modelled after the Information Fusion Centre (IFC) in the Changi facility, would allow the militaries to respond speedily and effectively to a disaster.



About Us

Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP)

Singapore has provided technical assistance to other developing countries since the 1960s. As a country whose only resource is its people, Singapore believes that human resource development is vital for economic and social progress. Singapore itself has benefited from training provided by other countries and international organisations.

In 1992, the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) was established to bring together under one framework the various technical assistance programmes offered by Singapore. Through the SCP, the range and number of training programmes were increased to share Singapore's development experience with other developing countries. Working with more than 50 local and international [partners](#), we have shared our development experiences with over 137,000 government officials from 180 countries, territories and intergovernmental organisations. The SCP is managed by the Technical Cooperation Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore.

Please visit our facebook page at www.facebook.com/SCPFriends for more information.

14 Apr 2021

Dyson looking to hire 250 engineers and scientists in Singapore over next 5 years

SINGAPORE - Global tech company Dyson will be hiring 250 engineers and scientists in Singapore over the next five years as part of its £2.75 billion (\$5.1 billion) global investment in future technology.

The hirings will support its ambitions to enter new fields, and develop a new generation of high-performing technology products with increasing intelligence, Dyson said in a press statement on Tuesday (April 13).

This investment illustrates "the central role Singapore plays in Dyson's ambitious plans in the fields of software, electronics, robotics, next generation motor technology, intelligent products, machine learning, connectivity, and cyber security", the company added.

17 Dec 2020

Singapore's hawker culture added to Unesco list of intangible cultural heritage

Hawker culture in Singapore has been officially added to the Unesco Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.





The successful nomination means Singapore now has its first item on the intangible cultural heritage list, which currently has 463 entries including yoga in India and Belgian beer.

It is also the country's second entry to any Unesco list. The first came in 2015 when the Singapore Botanic Gardens was designated as a Unesco World Heritage Site.



Unesco's 24-member committee unanimously accepted Singapore's application. PHOTO: ST FILE

MSF responds to the latest Ebola outbreak in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo

October 25, 2021 • Share    

This week, Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) launched [Ebola](#) virus disease management activities in the Beni health zone of [Democratic Republic of Congo](#) (DRC), supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Health. In the Butsili and Kanzulinzuli health centers, MSF's response focuses on triage, detection, and isolation of people with suspected cases of Ebola. Our teams, alongside those of the Ministry of Health, conduct outpatient consultations for patients of all ages admitted to the isolation unit.

Q14. Globalisation Impacts on SG

- Security benefits
 - IGOs provide **collective security** e.g. ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting
 - Also allows for **dispute resolution** e.g. 2008 ICJ ruling on Pedra Branca & Middle Rocks



SINGAPORE - Asean defence ministers on Wednesday (Dec 9) pledged to work together to support public health efforts, and to strengthen defence cooperation with partners like China and the United States amid the ongoing pandemic.

At the 14th Asean Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) - the first to take place virtually - Asean defence ministers expressed support for the continued defence cooperation among Asean members, especially amid the Covid-19 pandemic, said the Ministry of Defence (Mindef).

The Asean defence ministers reaffirmed their commitment to work closely together to support public health efforts. PHOTO: EPA-EFE



Lim Min Zhang

Collective Security

- First articulated by Woodrow Wilson at conception of League of Nations (1919-46)
- Primary motivation: preventing war
- Doctrine of **joint response** by all states to aggression committed by any one state
- Threat of **collective retaliation** makes initiating aggression irrational
- Limited effectiveness, but laid foundation for UN peace enforcement and **R2P** (Responsibility to Protect)

(D'Aneiri, 2012)

In June 2019, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad outlined that Putrajaya has accepted the ICJ ruling over Pedra Branca, citing it as an example of how the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states have worked together based on mutual respect.

"(ASEAN) member states do not need to agree on everything to work well together. What counts is that we share basic principles of mutual respect, cooperation, sovereign equality and common regional prosperity and well-being," Dr Mahathir had said.

"When there is a dispute, we go to the table and discuss and negotiate. If we fail we resort to arbitration or go to the International Court of Justice. We abide by the decisions," he added.

At the meeting on Tuesday, both countries agreed that the ninth MSJTC Meeting between them will be held in Singapore before the next Singapore-Malaysia Leaders' Retreat.

International law is 'sword and shield' to

SINGAPORE - Singapore has sought to use international law as both a sword to advance aggressive interests, and a shield to protect defensive interests, veteran diplomat Tommy Koh said on Thursday (Oct 8).

Even then, its belief in international law is "not based on blind faith", he added.

"We know that the International Rule of Law is weak and cannot deter an aggressive big power, such as Russia, from using its superior military force to secure its strategic objectives," said Professor Koh, who chairs the Centre for International Law at the National University of Singapore.

"We accept the reality that when there is a collision between law and military power, the latter usually prevails. At least, in the short-term," he added.

This is why, in spite of Singapore's attachment to international law within those limits, the "first principle" of its foreign policy has always been to be strong economically and militarily, so that it can defend its independence and territorial integrity, he said.

Prof Koh, who is also an Ambassador-at-Large at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was giving a lecture titled "Singapore & International Law: A 50-Year Retrospective" to members of the Law Society of Singapore.

Singapore, he said, should also work assiduously to strengthen the International Rule of Law because "we want to live in a world which is ruled by law rather than by force".

Q14. Globalisation Impacts on SG

- Security vulnerabilities
 - **Cybersecurity threats** in the form of **cybercrime**: scams, malware, and hacking attacks
 - **New terrorism threats** from regional groups (e.g. JI) and **self-radicalised** “lone wolves” via the Internet
 - **Foreign influence operations** via social media/the Internet

Singapore

02 Feb 2021 09:40PM

(Updated: 08 Feb 2021 12:01AM)

Singapore's crime rate up in 2020 amid rise in scam cases



Bookmark



In an overview of Singapore's safety and security situation in 2020, MHA said online scams saw a "significant increase".

It attributed the increase to more Singaporeans staying home because of the COVID-19 situation and carrying out more activities and transactions online.

E-commerce scams continued to rank first among the scam types in Singapore, with a "significant number" of cases reported during the "circuit breaker" period.

Social media impersonation scams and **phishing scams** also saw significant increases, while loan scam cases also rose.



By Matthew Mohan
@MatthewMohanCNA

Singapore's Home Team agencies on 'heightened alert' after terrorist attacks in Europe

24 Nov 2020 04:01PM

(Updated: 20 Mar 2021 02:44PM)

SINGAPORE: Singapore's security agencies have been on heightened alert since early September following terrorist attacks in Europe and in other parts of the world, said the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on Tuesday (Nov 24).

As part of the "heightened security posture", investigations into 37 people have been initiated by the Internal Security Department (ISD). Some of the investigations were undertaken jointly with the Singapore Police Force (SPF).



SINGAPORE

16-year-old Singaporean detained under ISA after planning to attack Muslims at 2 mosques



By Aqil Haziq Mahmud
@AqilHaziqCNA

Singapore

16-year-old Singaporean detained under ISA after planning to attack Muslims at 2 mosques

27 Jan 2021 05:00PM

(Updated: 28 Jan 2021 08:32AM)



SINGAPORE: A 16-year-old Singaporean boy was detained in December under Singapore's Internal Security Act (ISA) after making "detailed plans and preparations to conduct terrorist attacks" against Muslims, authorities said on Wednesday (Jan 27).

He planned to use a machete to attack Muslims at two mosques in the Woodlands area on Mar 15, the second anniversary of New Zealand's Christchurch attacks.

A 16-year-old Singaporean boy was detained in December under Singapore's Internal Security Act (ISA) after planning to use a machete to attack Muslims at two mosques in the Woodlands area in March, on the anniversary of New Zealand's Christchurch attacks.



LKY School professor Huang Jing banned, has PR cancelled, for being agent of influence for foreign country

- Huang Jing engaged prominent S'poreans and gave them what he said was “privileged information” to influence their opinions in favour of that country
- He gave privileged information to LKYSPP senior member, who conveyed this to very senior public officials in position to direct Singapore’s foreign policy



Royston Sim

Deputy News Editor



Foreign influence ops are a reality, but Singaporeans shouldn't overreact

Muhammad Faizal Abdul Rahman

PUBLISHED JUL 25, 2019, 5:00 AM SGT



The threat of foreign influence infiltrating Singapore came into the limelight following the publication of the report "[A Preliminary Survey of CCP Influence Operations in Singapore](#)" by the [Jamestown Foundation](#), which is a Washington-based research institute. The report finds that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) exploits cultural and business associations, media, and all people of Chinese ethnicity in Singapore as proxies to influence Singapore's society and politics.

This expose came five months after the Singapore Government highlighted the need to bolster the nation's defences against foreign influence. Other nations are doing the same. For example, Australia passed the Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme Act last December. The United States has the Foreign Agents Registration Act (Fara), which was enacted in 1938 to counter pro-Nazi influence in the lead-up to World War II; recently, Washington has stepped up Fara enforcement.