



SUSTAINABLE
CITIES MOBILITY
INDEX 2017
**A FOCUS ON
SINGAPORE**

THE IMPORTANCE OF URBAN MOBILITY

Efficient urban mobility allows people to flow through a city; it connects workers, industries and ideas, and provides a foundation for economic growth. For visitors and locals alike, the transport and mobile infrastructure form fundamental parts of any city. Increasingly, cities face enormous pressures as they seek to meet today's mobility challenges.

The modern city must be proactive around rapid urbanization, climate change, pollution and asset performance while attracting commercial business and financing, and competing with other cities for investment. Today's policymakers must meet those immediate needs, without compromising the needs of tomorrow – their actions will be critical for shaping our urban future.

THE THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



People

Measures social and human implications of mobility systems including quality of life



Planet

Captures environmental impacts; "green" factors like energy, pollution and emissions



Profit

Assesses the efficiency and reliability of a mobility system to facilitate economic growth

ASIA REGIONAL PERFORMANCE

#1 HONG KONG People 81% Planet 55% Profit 60%	#4 SEOUL People 70% Planet 72% Profit 51%	#16 BEIJING People 69% Planet 53% Profit 53%	#20 SHENZHEN People 61% Planet 64% Profit 51%
#27 SHANGHAI People 61% Planet 53% Profit 51%	#30 TAIPEI People 60% Planet 60% Profit 43%	#34 GUANGZHOU People 41% Planet 59% Profit 47%	#95 KUALA LUMPUR People 34% Planet 59% Profit 47%



Overall

8th



People

9th



Planet

15th



Profit

13th



#8 SINGAPORE

Singapore continues to be a top ranked sustainable city in Asia, but the city-state is not resting on its laurels. With a population predicted to grow to more than six million people by 2030, the government has committed significant investment over the next decade to improve mobility and connectivity: two new underground lines, extensions to four MRT (metro) lines, a new terminal and runway at Changi Airport, a high-speed rail link between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, a cross-border MRT system which will connect Singapore and Johor Baru in Malaysia and the relocation of the container port.

66 percent of journeys in Singapore are via public transport, but the government wants to increase this to 75 percent during peak hours by 2030, and it is investing in developing a more efficient and integrated bus system.

The city is well-balanced across all three sub-indices; however, a number of other initiatives are underway which will help Singapore to evolve and remain competitive. These include the government's intention for Singapore to go 'car-lite', with a S\$1.5 billion 15-year plan which aims to reduce the country's reliance on petrol-fuelled cars. The government is also generally supportive of ride-sharing car and bicycle platforms though 'bike dumping' is an increasing problem. The small city-state is also the perfect testing ground for driverless vehicles and the government has signed deals with two self-driving technology companies to develop autonomous truck fleets for use on public roads. Singapore is also ahead of the game in using big data to study commuter flows and improve planning, which will help guide future investment.

Other significant infrastructure projects include the Kuala Lumpur-Singapore High Speed Rail link, which is expected to cut travel time between the two cities to 90 minutes, targeting completion in 2026. Investment is also being made at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, turning it into a 'cargo city', which will link national and international supply chains with global hubs.

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