



Moments in Prosperity

A Photographic Journey Into Singapore's Economic Success

by ChristinesArtVentures

22–25 November 2024

UltraSuperNew Gallery Singapore



Exhibition Catalogue

Cover page:

A glimpse of Robinson Centre through the skyscrapers (SBF building and Fraser Tower) of the Central Business District (the picture is flipped).

Content

FOREWORD	5
MOMENTS IN PROSPERITY: INTRODUCTION TO THE EXHIBITION	6
ABOUT CHRISTINE NAGEL	9
THE EXHIBITS	
- Section I: Moments in Prosperity - Trade	10
- Section II: Moments in Prosperity - Manufacturing	15
- Section III: Moments in Prosperity - Financial Services	25
EXHIBITIONS & AWARDS	31
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, IMPRINT	34

Foreword

“Moments in Prosperity - A Photographic Journey into Singapore’s Economic Success” is Christine’s seventh major solo photography exhibition in Singapore, and it is the fourth exhibition of the "My Singapore" series, after "Moments in My Neighbourhood", “Moments in My Favourite Parks, and “Moments in Multicultural Singapore”.

The pictures featured in the exhibition will form part of the fourth volume of the book series "My Singapore".

Christine’s earlier exhibitions focused on her passion for travel, nature, and landscape photography. The photographs for the exhibitions during and after the pandemic are all taken in Singapore, in the neighbourhood of Christine’s home and in the parks, gardens and nature reserves, and in the different areas of Singapore.

As with all her art-related sales, Christine will donate 50% of the proceeds of this exhibition, including the sales of this catalogue, to the Singapore Cancer Society.



Introduction to the exhibition

During the Covid-19 pandemic years – as I was not able to follow my passion for landscape, travel, and nature photography – I began to explore my current hometown, Singapore, and started to create memories of the Singapore that I saw – “My Singapore”. This led to the idea of publishing my photographs of Singapore in a series of books. Each of the books would be preceded by an exhibition.

“Moments in Prosperity” follows “Moments in Multicultural Singapore” (2023), “Moments in My Favourite Parks” (2022), and “Moments in my Neighbourhood” (2021).

The pictures shown in in this year’s exhibition will be published in the fourth book of the “My Singapore” series.

General introduction

Since gaining independence, Singapore has transformed into the wealthiest nation in its region, with a GDP per capita of about \$88,000 in 2023—double what it was 20 years ago. The median wage for full-time Singaporean workers has risen by 43% in real terms over the past two decades, now surpassing the United Kingdom.

Singapore’s state-owned entities have played a significant role in its growth. In 2023, Temasek Holdings was managing \$287 billion in assets. The Government of Singapore Investment Corporation (GIC), with estimated assets of \$769 billion, is one of the world’s largest sovereign wealth funds.

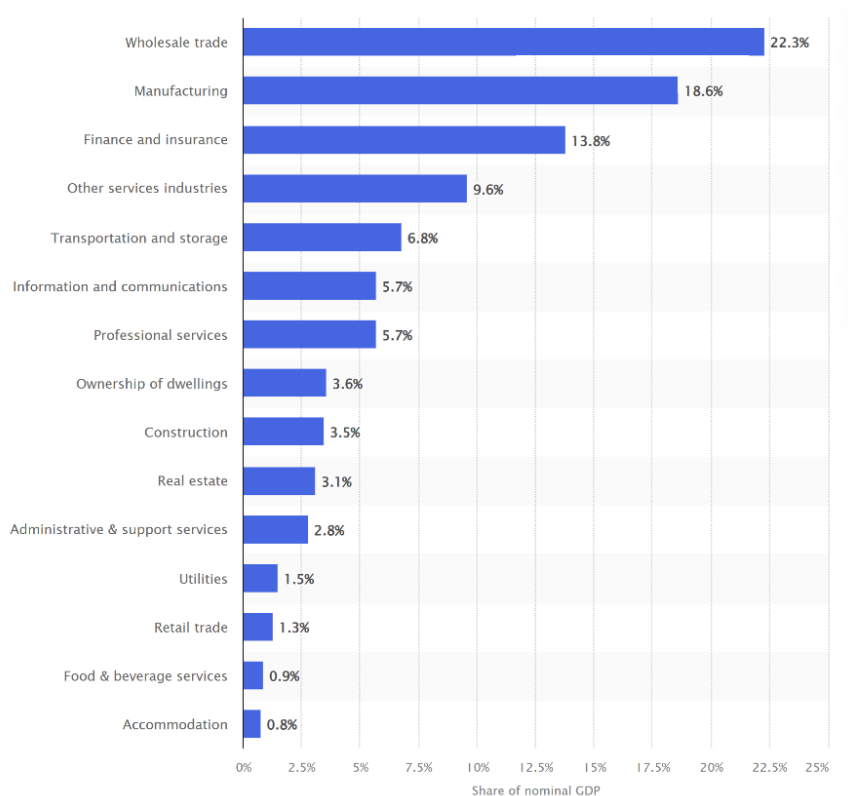
Singapore’s rise began under Lee Kuan Yew, who is credited with fostering foreign investment and building strong institutions that ensured stability and the rule of law. This stability helped Singapore evolve from a manufacturing powerhouse in the 1970s and 80s to a leading service-based economy today. While various global challenges pose risks, Singapore continues to adapt by diversifying its markets and focusing on innovation.

The country’s economic success is rooted in several key factors:

- **Strategic location:** Serving as a gateway between East and West.
- **Human capital development:** Strong focus on education, resulting in a highly skilled workforce.
- **Open, free-market economy:** Business-friendly environment including support for startups and Small and Medium Enterprises.

- **Public housing:** Significant state investment in public housing.
- **Rule of law:** Robust legal framework, intellectual property protection, minimal red tape, and low corruption.
- **Diversified, mixed-market economy:** Transition from manufacturing to finance, technology, and services, with state involvement in strategic sectors like telecommunications, defence, and infrastructure.
- **Government policies:** Singapore's government has implemented policies to attract foreign investment and promote economic growth, including a low corporate tax rate, tax incentives, and the Global Investor Program (GIP), which offers permanent residency for substantial investments.

The industries contributing today to Singapore’s economy, listed by share of nominal gross value added in Singapore in 2023, are:



Source: Singapore: nominal GVA breakdown by sector 2023 | Statista

One photo exhibition cannot do justice to the multitude of aspects of Singapore’s economic success. Therefore, I have decided to concentrate on the largest sectors:

1. Trade
2. Manufacturing
3. Financial Services (Finance and Insurance)

Sources, all chapters, in addition to specifically named sources in the respective sections:

Singapore Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

Asia's Economic Powerhouse | Singapore GDP Growth | Singapore EDB

"An Economic History of Singapore: 1965-2065" - Keynote Address by Mr Ravi Menon, Managing Director, Monetary Authority of Singapore, at the Singapore Economic Review Conference 2015 on 5 August 2015 (mas.gov.sg)*

Avoiding the 'resource curse' is the key to Singapore's sustained (nus.edu.sg)

1959-1965: Early Economic Strategies (sg101.gov.sg)

Singapore has achieved astounding economic success (economist.com)

Economy of Singapore - Wikipedia

Industrial Parks in Singapore (opencompanysingapore.com)

What lies behind Singapore's economic success? — Nova SBE Role to Play

Navigating The Singapore Economy: A Comprehensive Overview (bbcincorp.com)

DOS | SingStat Website - Singapore Economy

Microsoft Word - ISOCARP paper - Evolution of Industrial Landscape in Singapore_Email

About Christine Nagel

Christine grew up in Metzingen, a small town, nestled at the foot of the Swabian Alb, near Stuttgart, South-Western Germany. While growing up in the countryside kindled Christine's love for nature and the outdoors, her father's business travels early on started a keen interest for the world beyond the Swabian Alb, particularly China.

An economist by background, Christine also studied Chinese and spent a year at Fudan University, Shanghai, to attend Chinese language courses and lectures in Economics as part of a postgraduate scholarship. As the experiences made during the year in China were very captivating and fascinating, Christine decided to come back one day.

This happened in May 1997, when Christine was sent by her company – she meanwhile had started a career in the insurance industry – to Shanghai to help set up their life insurance company and later to head their Shanghai Representative Office. Christine and her husband, Boris, stayed four and a half years in Shanghai before being posted to Singapore in October 2001. Initially this was meant to be for a year or two.

Christine and Boris are still in Singapore. Both liked Singapore very much so they decided to stay. They have put down their roots in Singapore also to give their two children some stability during their schooling.

After 25 years in the financial industry, Christine decided to try out something else and spend more time pursuing her other passions: photography, sports, travelling, food, and gardening. This resulted in several projects, one of which is this exhibition.

The exhibits – Section I

Moments in Prosperity – Trade

Already in 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles established a trading post in Singapore. He sought a new settlement to replace Malacca, which had been ceded to the Dutch under the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, aiming to gain an economic edge over the Dutch Empire. Singapore's location near the Straits of Malacca, and its natural resources like timber, fresh water, and most importantly, a deep-water harbour, made it an ideal choice for the British.

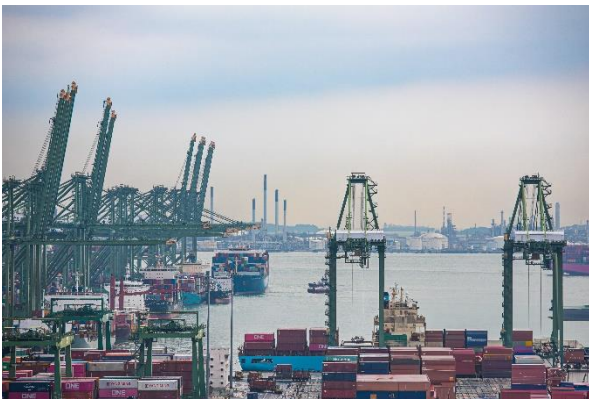
The opening of the Suez Canal on November 17, 1869, connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, significantly reduced travel time, and further boosted trade volumes.

Currently, Singapore operates five container terminals—Tanjong Pagar, Keppel, Brani, Pasir Panjang Terminal 1, and Pasir Panjang Terminal 2. However, the need to transport containers between terminals for transshipment often results in additional time and costs due to road congestion. To address this, all city terminals will eventually be consolidated at the new Tuas Terminal by 2027. The Pasir Panjang Terminal will be consolidated at Tuas Port in the 2040s. By then, Tuas Terminal will be the largest container terminal in the world. This mega-terminal, with a capacity of up to 65 million twenty-foot equivalent units, will streamline operations by eliminating inter-terminal transport and will be able to accommodate mega-vessels.

Singapore's remarkable economic growth can be attributed, in part, to the strategic and advantageous location of its port, which has made it a key hub for global trade and commerce. Today, Singapore leverages a broad concept of intermediary trade known as *entrepôt* trade, where it imports raw materials, refines them, and then re-exports them. This process supports its export-driven industrial sectors, such as wafer fabrication and oil refining. The Port of Singapore ranks as the second busiest in the world by cargo tonnage and is the leading transshipment port worldwide.

[Sources – refer to page 7 and:

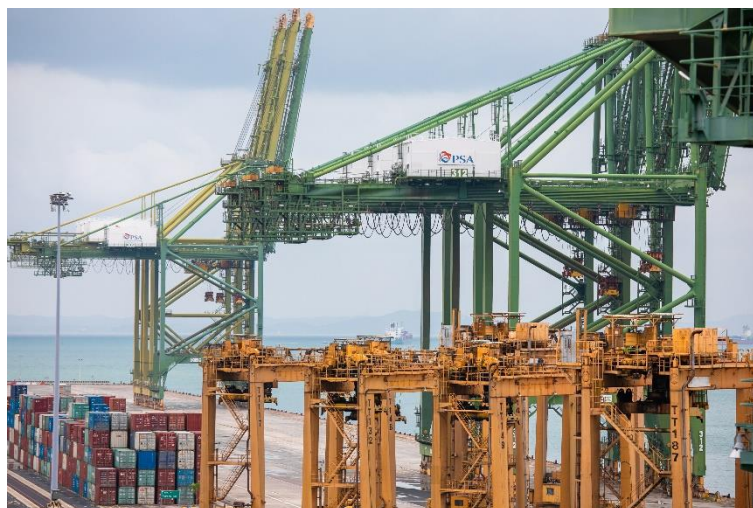
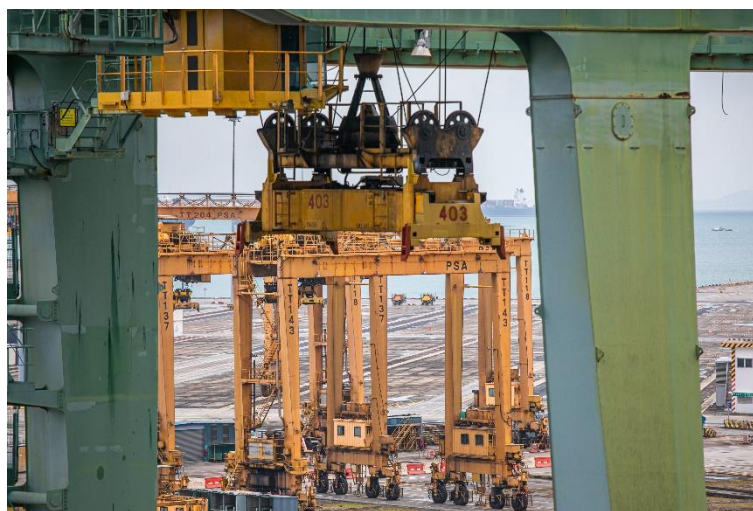
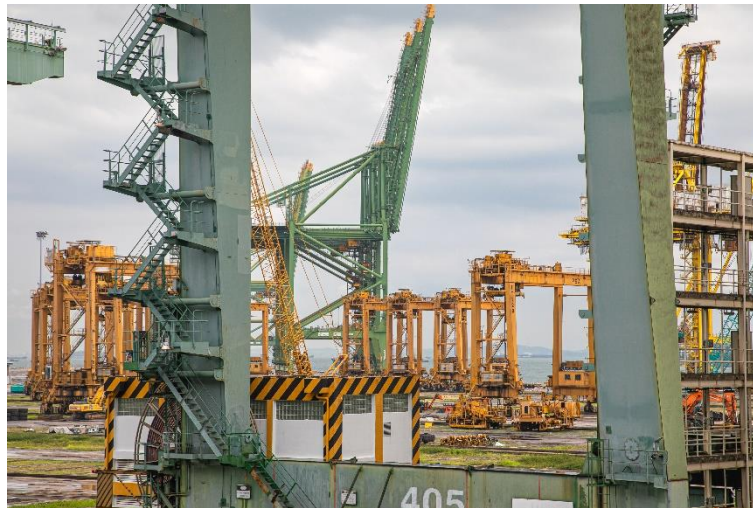
Singapore Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank]



- (1) Top: Aerial view over Tanjung Pagar and Brani Terminals (2019)
- (2) Middle left: Ship docking at Brani Terminal
- (3) Middle right: Ships docking at Pasir Panjang Terminal
- (4) Bottom left: Aerial view of Pasir Panjang Terminal
- (5) Bottom right: Ships docking at Pasir Panjang Terminal

Technical details:

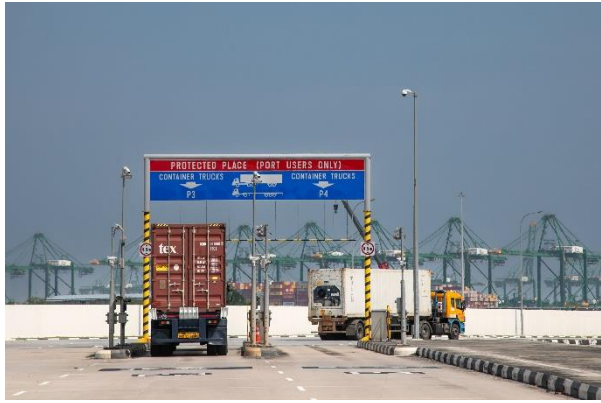
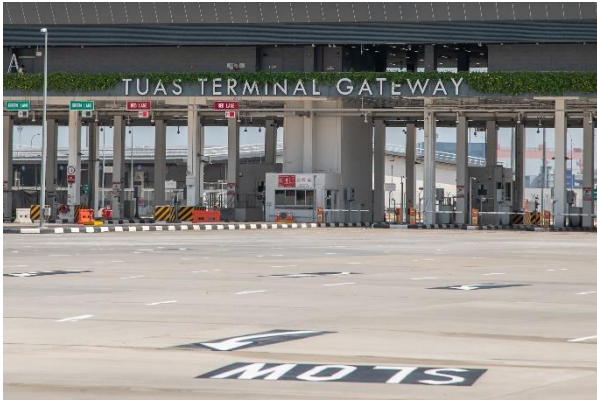
- (1) Canon EOS 70D; 1/250 s; 50 mm, ISO 100
- (2) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320 s; 200 mm, ISO 100
- (3) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500 s; 200 mm, ISO 100
- (4) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/400 s; 173 mm, ISO 100
- (5) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320 s; 105 mm, ISO 100



- (6) } Container cranes and rubber tyre gantry cranes for loading/unloading
- (7) } container ships and moving containers around the terminal.
- (8) } All taken at Keppel Terminal

Technical details:

- (6) Top: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250 s; 84 mm, ISO 100
- (7) Middle: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250 s; 200 mm, ISO 100
- (8) Bottom: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250 s; 155 mm, ISO 100



- (9) } Entrance (Tuas Terminal Gateway) to the new mega-terminal at Tuas; The Tuas Terminal officially opened on September 1, 2022, with 5 of the planned 21 deep water berths of Tuas Port Phase 1
- (10) }

Technical details:

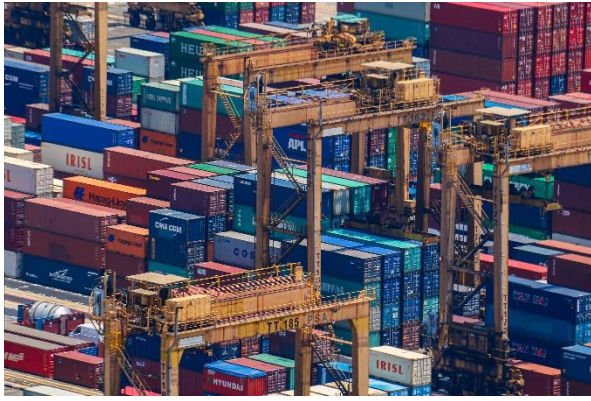
- (9) Left: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320 s; 105 mm, ISO 100
 (10) Right: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/400 s; 105 mm, ISO 100



- (11) A container ship near East Coast Park
- (12) RORO (roll-on-roll-off) vessels docking at Pasir Panjang Terminal

Technical details:

- (11) Left: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500 s; 200 mm, ISO 100
 (12) Right: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500 s; 200 mm, ISO 100



- (13) }
- (14) } Stacked containers, at various port terminals, across Singapore forming
- (15) } colourful patterns
- (16) }

Technical details:

- (13) *Top left: Canon EOS 70D; 1/400 s; 200 mm, ISO 100 (2019)*
- (14) *Top right: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200 s; 105 mm, ISO 100*
- (15) *Bottom left: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125 s; 55 mm, ISO 100*
- (16) *Bottom right: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/160 s; 58 mm, ISO 100*

The exhibits – Section II

Moments in Prosperity – Manufacturing

Singapore initially focused on labour-intensive manufacturing. Changes in the global economic environment prompted the Singaporean government to shift its industrial policies towards promoting higher value-added industries such as electronics, chemicals, biotechnology, and precision equipment. To support this transition, Singapore implemented initiatives to enhance technological capabilities in local firms, emphasizing the adoption of advanced technologies in collaboration with domestic and international companies and academic institutions.

Today, manufacturing contributes around 20% to the nation's GDP. Key sectors include electronics, chemicals, biomedical sciences, logistics, transport engineering, and refining and petrochemicals.

Singapore is also becoming a hub for emerging industries such as medical technology, aerospace engineering, clean energy, and content development.

Very early on in its industrialization drive, Singapore established industrial parks and estates focussing in specific industry sectors. One of the first developments was in Jurong, today known as “International Business Park”: Jurong, initially an undeveloped region of Singapore with villages, plantations, and primary forests, was transformed into a major industrial estate in the 1960s. This transformation was spearheaded by Dr. Goh Keng Swee, then Finance Minister, as part of Singapore's broader industrialization strategy. The push to industrialize Jurong began in 1961, with a vision to develop a 9,000-acre estate. The government flattened hills and reclaimed swamps to make way for factories and infrastructure. By 1976, the area housed 650 factories and provided residential facilities for workers. Managed initially by the Economic Development Board (EDB) and later by Jurong Town Corporation (JTC), the industrial estate diversified into several key industries. These included manufacturing, shipbuilding, petrochemicals, electronics, and, eventually, biomedical sciences. Infrastructure development, such as the Jurong Port and a network of roads, supported these industries, marking Jurong's transition from an agricultural hub to a pivotal industrial area in Singapore.

Other key large industrial estates today include: the Airport Logistics Park, the Changi Business Park, the Seletar Aerospace Park, the Singapore Science Park and the Tuas Medical Park. In addition to the large estates, Singapore is dotted with smaller “traditional” industrial estates: high-rise industrial buildings built to house light industries, often referred to as “flatted factories”.

[Sources – refer to page 9 and:

Category: *Industrial parks in Singapore* - Wikipedia

Industrial Property: *A Quick Look at Key Business and Industrial Parks in Singapore* (proptiely.com.sg)

Jurong New Town and Jurong Industrial Estate (roots.gov.sg)

Industrial Revolution (nlb.gov.sg) (about JTC)

Microsoft Word - ISOCARP paper - *Evolution of Industrial Landscape in Singapore*_Email

The anatomy of an industrial estate | *The Long and Winding Road* (wordpress.com)]

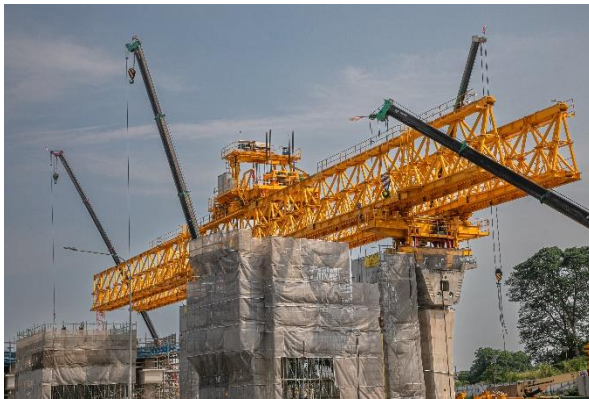


(17) Flowing where? Abstract of piping at a pharmaceutical company in Tuas

Technical details:

(17) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320s; 105 mm, ISO 100

Construction – preceding all economic activities



- (18) Top left: Construction site along Jurong Town Hall Road
- (19) Top right: Building the North-South Corridor at the junction Ang Mo Kio Avenues 5 & 6
- (20) Bottom left: Another skyscraper rises in the CBD
- (21) Bottom right: Construction site between Marina and Straits View with Tanjong Pagar / Keppel / Brani Terminals in the background

Technical details:

- (18) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 58 mm, ISO 100
- (19) Canon EOS 70D; 1/320s; 50 mm, ISO 100 (2021)
- (20) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 70 mm, ISO 100
- (21) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 82 mm, ISO 100

Next page (page 17):

- (22) Large picture: Jurong Town Hall, completed in 1974, at the time the new head office of Jurong Town Corporation (JTC). It was JTC's main office until 2000.
- (23) Top left: Aerial view of the "old style", traditional Toa Payoh Industrial Park
- (24) Top right: } Workshops at the traditional industrial estates between Ubi
- (25) Bottom left: } Avenue 2 & 3
- (26) Bottom right: }

Technical details:

- (22) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 55mm, ISO 100
- (23) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 20 mm, ISO 100
- (24) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/60s; 98 mm, ISO 100
- (25) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/30s; 105 mm, ISO 100
- (26) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/40s; 105 mm, ISO 100

Industrial estates – the beginnings





- (27) Top: Aerial view of the “old style”, traditional Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 2
- (28) Bottom left: Aerial view of the “old style”, traditional industrial park between Ubi Avenue 2 & 3
- (29) Bottom right: Workshop at the traditional industrial estates between Ubi Avenue 2 & 3

Technical details:

- (27) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/100s; 17mm, ISO 100
- (28) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 32 mm, ISO 100
- (29) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/30s; 55 mm, ISO 100

Industrial estates – “flatted” factories

High-rise industrial estates are as much a part of the landscape as HDBs. These multi-storey industrial buildings, known as "flatted factories," were introduced in the 1960s during the Singapore's rapid industrialization. These factories were built to accommodate light industries like metalworking, textiles, and paper production. Previously, these industries operated out of low-rise units, including pre-war shophouses or makeshift wooden and zinc structures, some of which were on state land. Singapore's first flatted factory was built in 1966 as part of a pilot program by the Economic Development Board (EDB). Located at Commonwealth Drive and followed by developments in areas like Tanglin Halt, Kallang, and Kampong Ampat, these five-storey buildings quickly became popular. This success spurred further development, both by the Jurong Town Corporation (JTC) and private investors, leading to a rapid expansion of flatted factory spaces across the island. Over time, the buildings grew taller and were equipped with modern amenities like lifts, becoming a staple in light industrial estates across Singapore.

[Source: The anatomy of an industrial estate | The Long and Winding Road (wordpress.com)]





Previous page

- (30) Top: Inside view of one of the flatted factories along Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 2A
- (31) Bottom: Inside another flatted factory along Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 2

This page:

- (32) Top: Along Kallang Place
- (33) Bottom: View towards Ubi Avenue 2 and beyond

Technical details:

- (30) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200s; 17mm, ISO 100
- (31) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/100s; 24 mm, ISO 100
- (32) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/100s; 24 mm, ISO 100
- (33) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/400s; 105 mm, ISO 100

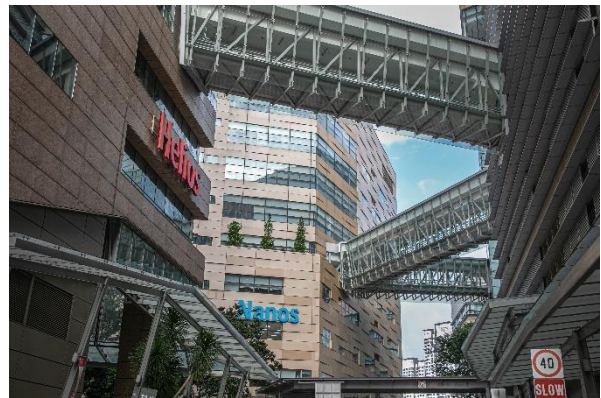
Industrial estates – Modern industrial estates



- (34) Top: Pharmaceutical company along Tuas South Avenue
- (35) Bottom left: A factory producing sensor solutions (Ang Mo Kio Avenue 5 & 6)
- (36) Bottom right: Microelectronics production in Ang Mo Kio (Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park 2, Ang Mo Kio Avenue 12)

Technical details:

- (34) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320s; 50mm, ISO 100
- (35) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 105 mm, ISO 100
- (36) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/100s; 65 mm, ISO 100

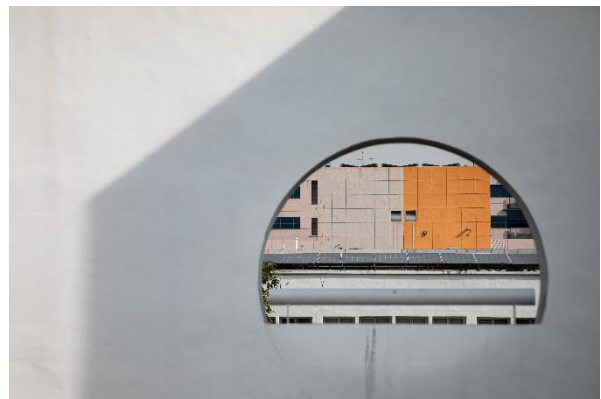
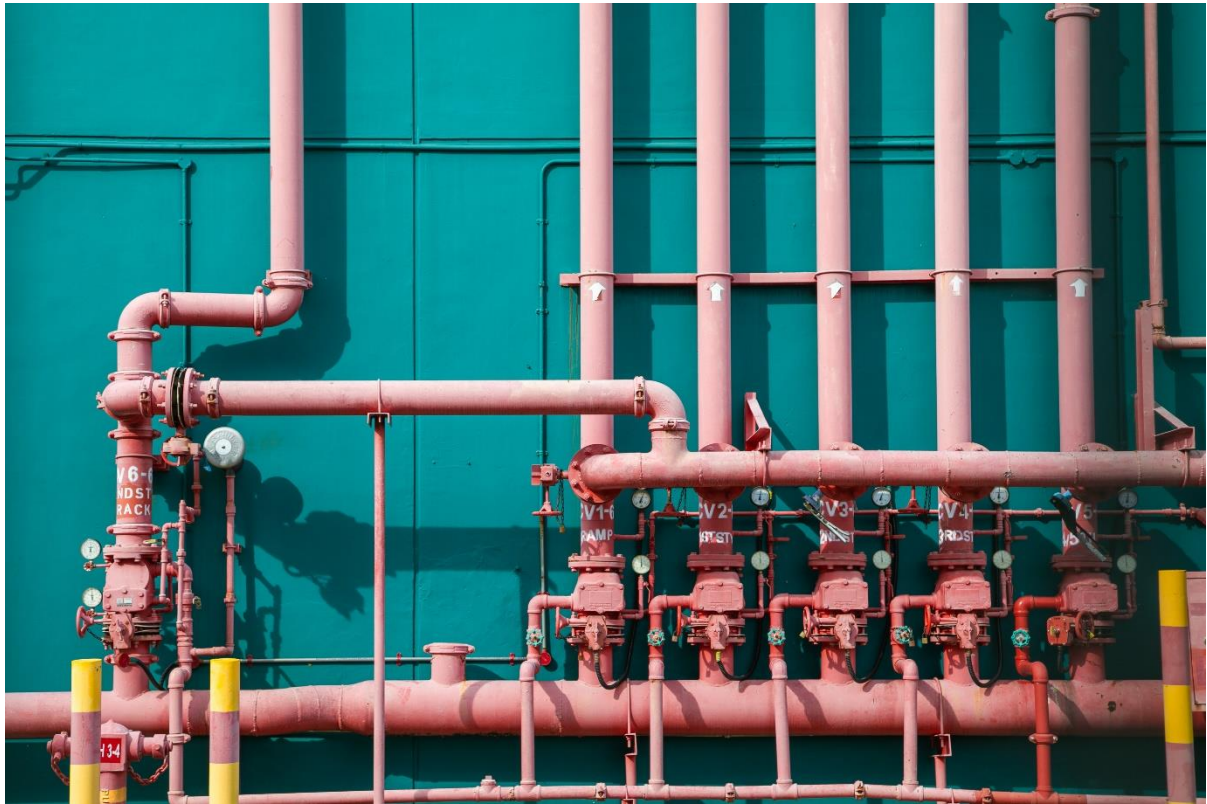


- (37) Top left: along Ang Mo Kio Avenue 12
- (38) Top right: Detail of Singapore Lube Oil Park (Tuas South Boulevard)
- (39) Middle top left: Another detail of the Singapore Lube oil Park
- (40) Middle top right: Lubricant factory along Tuas South Avenue 14
- (41) Middle bottom left: Science Park (Science Park Drive)
- (42) Middle bottom right: At Biopolis
- (43) Bottom: International Business Park (Jurong East)

Technical details:

- (37) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200s; 45mm; ISO 100
- (38) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/320s; 55 mm; ISO 100
- (39) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500s; 105 mm; ISO 100
- (40) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500s; 85 mm; ISO 100
- (41) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/120s; 24 mm; ISO 100
- (42) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/80s; 35 mm; ISO 100
- (43) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/160s; 24 mm; ISO 100

Industrial estates – industrial abstracts



(44) Top: Outside detail of an industrial building along upper Changi Road and Bedok North Avenue 4

(45) Bottom left: Façade of a flatted factory on Ubi Road 1

(46) Bottom right: View through a wall opening from the rooftop of UbiPlex 1 building (Ubi Avenue 2)

Technical details:

(44) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/160s; 60mm, ISO 100

(45) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/500s; 105 mm, ISO 100

(46) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/400s; 105 mm, ISO 100

The exhibits – Section III

Moments in Prosperity – Financial Services

Singapore is a major financial hub in Asia, hosting numerous international banks, financial institutions, and asset management companies. The Monetary Authority of Singapore plays a vital role in regulating and promoting the financial sector, ensuring its stability and competitiveness.

Singapore's geography has significantly influenced the development of its financial sector. As a British trading post, Singapore's strategic location led to its growth as a major trade hub and this position facilitated the emergence of key financial services like currency exchange, maritime finance, and shipping insurance, which were essential for supporting the thriving trade and shipping activities in the region. Today, the connection between trade and finance is evident in the waterfront location of Singapore's central business district along the Singapore River, underscoring how its origins as a trading centre laid the foundation for its financial sector.

After gaining independence, Singapore systematically developed its financial sector, guided by economic adviser Dr. Albert Winsemius. He recognized that Singapore's time zone could fill a gap in global trading hours, leading to the establishment of the Asian Dollar Market (ADM) in 1968. As the financial industry expanded, the Monetary Authority of Singapore was formed in 1971 to act as both a central bank and financial regulator. This was followed by the creation of the Stock Exchange of Singapore in 1973, which later merged with the Singapore International Monetary Exchange to form the Singapore Exchange (SGX). The insurance sector also grew, especially after the Monetary Authority of Singapore liberalized it in 2000, establishing the city state as a top regional hub for insurance and reinsurance.

[Sources – refer to page 9 and:

Article - How Singapore became a Global Financial Center - FEP Finance Club entry-1516-singapores_transformation_into_a_global_financial_hub.pdf (nus.edu.sg)

Financial sector in Singapore (smu.edu.sg)

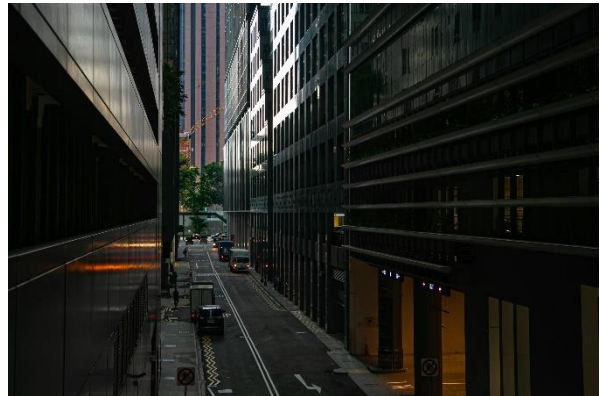
7. Singapore as a Regional Financial Centre.pdf

As Good As Gold: The Making of a Financial Centre (nlb.gov.sg)

"Singapore as a Global Insurance Marketplace" - Keynote Address by Mr Ravi Menon, Managing Director, Monetary Authority of Singapore, at 12th Singapore International Reinsurance Conference on 6 November 2013 (mas.gov.sg)]

The Central Business District (CBD)





Previous page:

(47) Top:

(48) Middle left:

(49) Middle right:

(50) Bottom left:

(51) Bottom right:

} Various renditions of the CBD skyline

Technical details:

(47) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1s; 32 mm, ISO 100

(48) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 116 mm, ISO 100

(49) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 32 mm, ISO 100

(50) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/60s; 98 mm, ISO 100

(51) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200s; 70105 98 mm, ISO 100

This page:

(52) Top: Aiming high

(53) Bottom left:

(54) Bottom right:

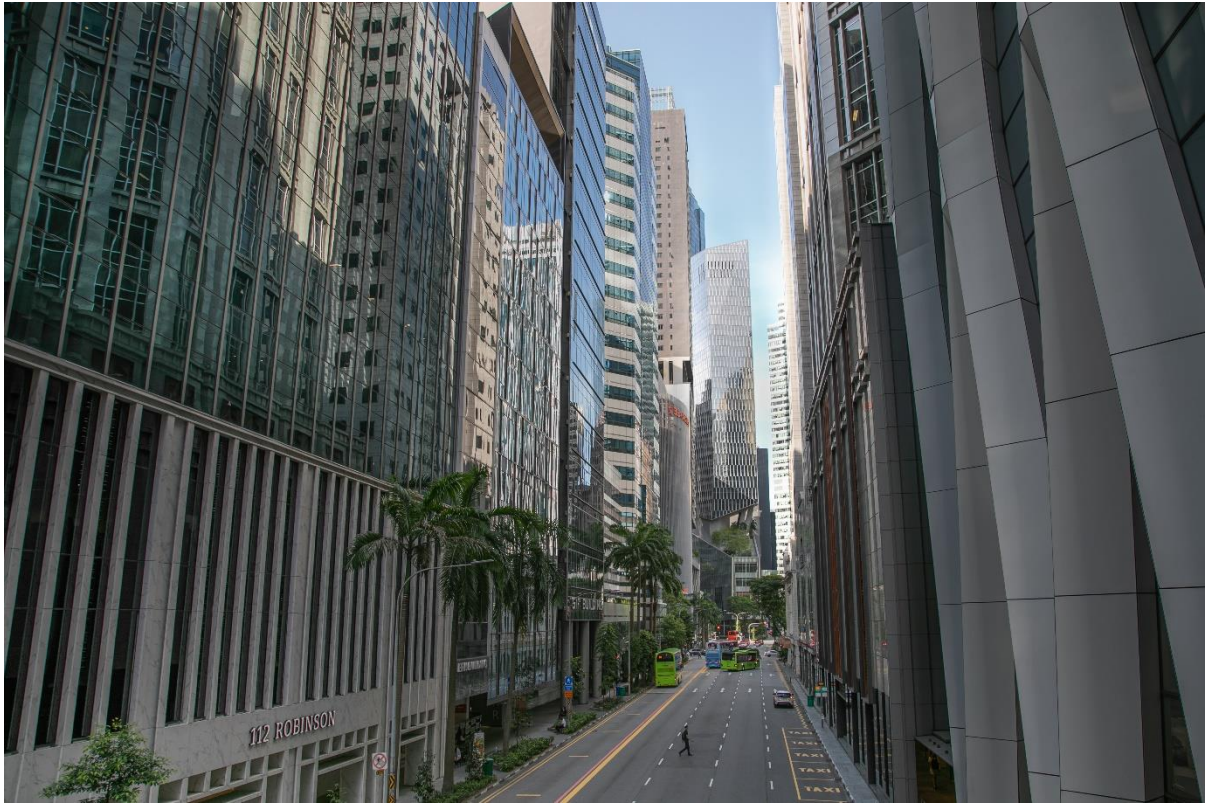
} In the street canyons of the CBD

Technical details:

(52) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 55mm, ISO 100

(53) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 20 mm, ISO 100

(54) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 20 mm, ISO 100

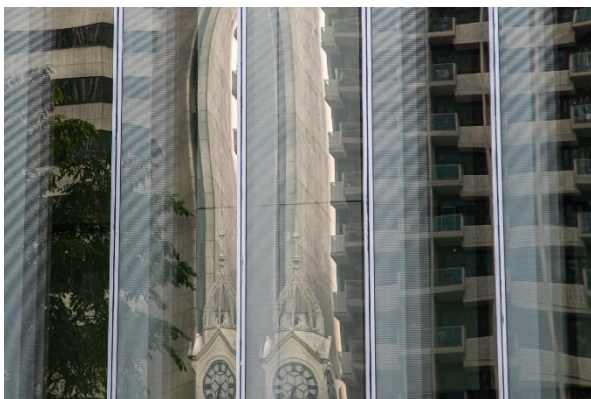
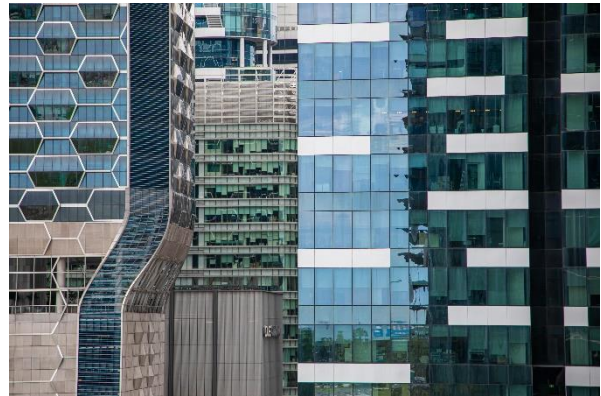
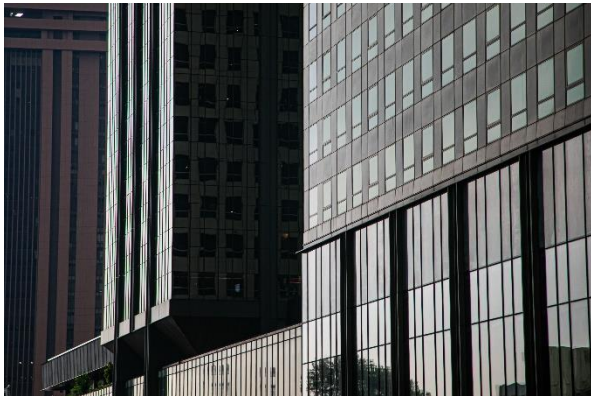


(55) Top: Glittering canyons
(56) Middle: } CBD skyline
(57) Bottom: } at night

Technical details:

- (55) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/80s; 24mm, ISO 100
- (56) Canon EOS 70D; 2s; 24 mm, ISO 100 (2020)
- (57) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 15s; 17 mm, ISO 100

CBD Abstracts



(58) Top left:

(59) Top right:

(60) Middle left:

(61) Middle right:

(62) Bottom left:

(63) Bottom right:

Reflections and other abstracts; various facades in the CBD

Technical details:

(58) Canon EOS 70D; 1/200s; 90mm, ISO 100 (2019)

(59) Canon EOS 70D; 1/100s; 35 mm, ISO 100 (2019)

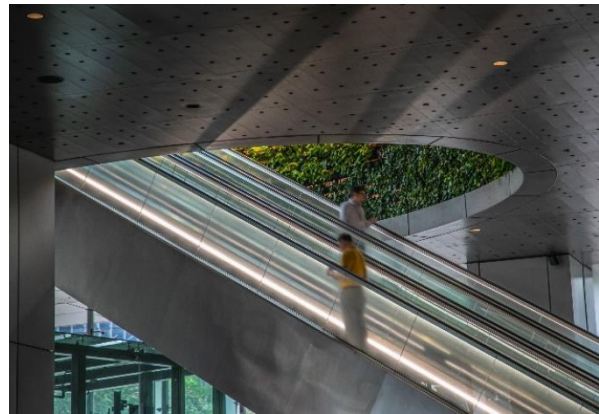
(60) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 105 mm, ISO 100

(61) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200s; 105 mm, ISO 100

(62) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 105 mm, ISO 100

(63) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/200s; 105 mm, ISO 100

Working in the CBD



- (64) Left: Going to work - ground level Capita Green
(65) Right top: } Ups and downs
(66) Right bottom: }

Technical details:

- (64) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/250s; 55mm, ISO 100
(65) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 20 mm, ISO 100
(66) Canon EOS 5D Mark IV; 1/125s; 20 mm, ISO 100

Exhibitions and Awards

Past Awards

- 2019 Monovision Awards, Honourable mention in several categories
- 2020 Monovision Awards, Honourable mention in several categories
- 2021 Monovision Awards, Honourable mention in the abstract category for “Void” (HDB void deck abstract series I / black and white)
- 2021 Neutral Density Awards, Honourable mention in the architecture category for “Void” (HDB void deck abstract series I / colour)
- 2022 Monovision Awards, Honourable mention in the nature and wildlife category for “Passage of Time – Leaves Textures”
- 2022 Dodho Magazine Colour Awards Finalist for “HDB Colour Coding_04”
- 2023 Monovisions Awards, Honourable mention in the street photography category for “In the alleyways of Singapore’s China Town”

Past Solo Exhibitions

- 2018 A Moment in Time, Trinity Art Space, Singapore: Retrospective of Christine’s work (1998-2018)
- 2019 Moments & More, The Substation, Singapore: Christine’s work 2017-2019
- 2020 Moments Suspended, The Substation, Singapore: Christine’s “pandemic” work 2020
- 2021 Moments in my Neighbourhood, UltraSuperNew Gallery, Singapore: Urban exploration of Christine’s neighbourhood
- 2022 Moments in my Favourite Parks, UltraSuperNew Gallery, Singapore: A photographic exploration of Singapore’s urban jungles
- 2023 Moments in Multicultural Singapore: A photographic exploration of Singapore’s ethnic areas.

Other Exhibitions

... and, in addition, individual pictures of Christine have been exhibited in galleries around the world: in America, Asia, Australia, Europe, and South Africa.

2024 and upcoming Exhibitions

<i>Jan</i>	Art of Black and White	Espacio El Dorado Gallery, Bogota , Colombia
<i>Feb</i>	Art of Black and White	Modeka Gallery, Manila , Philippines
<i>Mar</i>	Our Amazing Planet	Valid World Hall, Barcelona , Spain
<i>Mar-Apr</i>	Dramatic Lighting	Matca Gallery, Hanoi , Vietnam
<i>Apr</i>	Our Planet	FotoZA Gallery, Johannesburg , South Africa
<i>May</i>	Your Favourite Shot	PH21 Gallery, Budapest , Hungary
<i>Jun</i>	The Art of Photography	6x6 Centre for Photography, Limassol , Cyprus
<i>Jul-Sep</i>	Your Favorite Nature Shot	Bridgeport Art Center in Chicago , USA
<i>Aug</i>	The Beauty of the Earth	ALMANAQUE fotográfica, Mexico City , Mexico



Sep Our Amazing Planet Valid World Hall, **Barcelona**, Spain



Sep Best of Black & White Indian Habitat Centre, **Delhi**, India



Oct My exhibition Shot Blank Wall Gallery, **Athens**, Greece



Nov-Dec Powerful composition Modeka Gallery, **Manila**, Philippines



2025 Jan Your favourite nature shot Sparks Gallery, **San Diego**, USA



2025, Feb Our Amazing Planet FotoZA Gallery, **Johannesburg**, South Africa



2025, Mar Art of Photography Modeka Gallery, **Manila**, Philippines



Acknowledgements

Imprint

Editor-in-chief: Christine Nagel

Contributions: Boris Bangemann

Design: ChristinesArtVentures

Photography: Christine Nagel

Publisher: Christine Nagel
ChristinesArtVentures
14 Richards Avenue
Singapore
546485
christinesartventures@gmail.com

Printer: DanLim PrintLab
03-45, North Star @AMK
Singapore
569880
danlimprintlab.com

