

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Financial Year 2022

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This document summarises and provides relevant highlights of the FY2022 Revenue and Expenditure Estimates presented to Parliament on 18 February 2022.

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ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

- ◆ **UPDATE ON FY2021**
- ◆ **OUTLOOK FOR FY2022**

1 Update on Financial Year 2021

1.1 Expected Overall Fiscal Position for FY2021

The revised basic deficit is estimated at \$25.9 billion (or 4.8% of GDP), after taking into account Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, and before the Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC), Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and the Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure. After factoring in the NIRC of \$20.3 billion, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses of \$0.1 million, and Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure of \$0.7 billion, the revised overall fiscal position (OFP) for FY2021 is estimated to be a deficit of \$5.0 billion (or 0.9% of GDP). The revised FY2021 fiscal position is shown in [Table 1.1](#).

1.2 Operating Revenue

FY2021 Operating Revenue has been revised to \$80.4 billion, which is \$3.7 billion (or 4.9%) higher than budgeted FY2021 estimates. This increase is mainly due to higher collections from Stamp Duty, Personal Income Tax, Vehicle Quota Premiums, and Goods and Services Tax, partially offset by lower collections from Other Taxes and Corporate Income Tax.

Stamp Duty collections are estimated to be \$6.5 billion, which is \$2.2 billion (or 51.8%) higher than the budgeted estimate as the property market has been more buoyant than expected. Personal Income Tax collections are estimated to be \$13.8 billion, which is \$1.5 billion (or 11.8%) higher than the budgeted estimate due to higher-than-expected wage growth. Vehicle Quota Premiums collections are estimated to be \$3.2 billion, which is \$0.9 billion (or 41.4%) higher than the budgeted estimate due to (i) higher-than-expected Certificate of Entitlement (COE) prices that more than offset lower-than-projected COE quotas, and (ii) lower-than-projected COE rebates from fewer deregistrations. Goods and Services Tax collections are estimated to be \$12.0 billion, which is \$0.7 billion (or 5.9%) higher than the budgeted estimate due to higher-than-expected growth in consumption.

Other Taxes, which include the Foreign Worker Levy (FWL), Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax, are estimated to be \$5.5 billion, which is \$1.0 billion (or 15.1%) lower than the budgeted estimate. This is mainly due to lower FWL collections from continued contraction of non-resident employment. Corporate Income Tax collections are estimated to be \$17.5 billion, which is \$0.5 billion (or 2.5%) lower than the budgeted estimate due to lower-than-expected tax deferrals from FY2020 to FY2021, partially offset by a strong economic rebound.

The breakdown of Operating Revenue in FY2021 by its components is shown in [Chart 1.1](#).

1.3 Total Expenditure

FY2021 Total Expenditure, which excludes Special Transfers, has been revised downwards by \$3.9 billion (or 3.8%) to \$98.4 billion. The revised FY2021 expenditure is \$12.0 billion higher (or 13.9%) than FY2020 actual expenditure. The breakdown of government spending by sector is shown in [Chart 1.2](#).

Operating Expenditure is estimated to be \$81.5 billion, which is lower than budgeted FY2021 expenditure by \$0.9 billion (or 1.1%). The lower expenditure is mainly driven by (i) MOF due to unutilised COVID-19 related loan loss provision to support access to credit for firms, and (ii) MOM due to lower utilisation for the Jobs Growth Incentive. These decreases in expenditure are partly offset by higher expenditure for MND mainly due to higher operating grants provided to HDB, partially offset by lower projected COVID-19 related spending.

Development Expenditure is estimated to be \$16.9 billion, which is lower than budgeted FY2021 expenditure by \$3.0 billion (or 15.1%). The lower expenditure is mainly driven by (i) MTI mainly due to tapering of requirements for financing schemes and other enterprise support measures in relation to COVID-19 and reduced requirements for projects with changing needs, and (ii) MOT due to slower-than-expected development work progress due to COVID-19.

1.4 Special Transfers

Special Transfers, including Top-ups to Endowment Funds and Trust Funds, are expected to total \$7.9 billion in FY2021, a \$3.0 billion (or 62.4%) increase from the budgeted figure. This is driven mainly by higher transfers via the Jobs Support Scheme and Rental Support Scheme, to support businesses amid the COVID-19 pandemic during the Heightened Alert Phases and Stabilisation Phases. [Table 1.2](#) provides a summary of the Revised Special Transfers.

1.5 Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC)

NIRC for FY2021 is projected to be \$20.3 billion, which is higher than budgeted by \$0.8 billion (or 4.0%).

1.6 Spending from the Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds

The total spending from the Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds is estimated to be \$5.2 billion in FY2021. [Table 1.3](#) shows the spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

1.7 Interest Costs and Loan Expenses and Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure

The borrowing proceeds under the Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act (SINGA) will only be used to finance nationally significant infrastructure. Interest Costs and Loan Expenses to facilitate borrowing under the SINGA is projected to be \$0.1 million. There is no budgeted estimate as the SINGA only commenced in August 2021.

Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure is estimated to be \$0.7 billion. For FY2021, the expenditure on the North South Corridor and the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System will be capitalised.

Table 1.1: Fiscal Position in FY2020 and FY2021

	Actual	Estimated	Revised	Revised FY2021 Compared to	
	FY2020	FY2021	FY2021	Actual FY2020	Estimated FY2021
	\$billion	\$billion	\$billion	% change	% change
OPERATING REVENUE	67.38	76.64	80.37	19.3	4.9
Corporate Income Tax	16.11	17.97	17.51	8.7	(2.5)
Personal Income Tax	12.75	12.37	13.83	8.5	11.8
Withholding Tax	1.62	1.65	1.73	6.6	4.7
Statutory Boards' Contributions ¹	2.52	2.51	2.86	13.5	14.1
Assets Taxes	3.13	4.74	4.60	47.1	(3.0)
Customs, Excise, and Carbon Taxes	3.58	3.77	3.63	1.5	(3.7)
Goods and Services Tax	10.35	11.34	12.01	16.1	5.9
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.13	2.52	2.39	12.2	(4.9)
Vehicle Quota Premiums	2.30	2.28	3.22	40.1	41.4
Betting Taxes	1.72	2.41	2.32	34.7	(3.7)
Stamp Duty	3.90	4.25	6.45	65.7	51.8
Other Taxes ²	3.61	6.43	5.46	51.5	(15.1)
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	3.18	3.91	3.44	8.3	(11.9)
Others	0.49	0.49	0.90	84.8	85.6
Less:					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	86.37	102.34	98.41	13.9	(3.8)
Operating Expenditure	72.94	82.46	81.54	11.8	(1.1)
Development Expenditure	13.43	19.87	16.87	25.6	(15.1)
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT³	(18.99)	(25.70)	(18.04)		
Less:					
SPECIAL TRANSFERS⁴	50.82	4.86	7.90	(84.5)	62.4
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	33.50	4.86	7.90		
Jobs Support Scheme	24.68	2.89	4.66		
Other Transfers ⁵	8.82	1.97	3.23		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT⁶	(52.49)	(30.57)	(25.94)		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	17.32	-	-		
GST Voucher Fund	6.00	-	-		
Coastal and Flood Protection Fund	5.00	-	-		
National Research Fund	2.00	-	-		
Skills Development Fund	2.00	-	-		
Other Funds ⁷	2.32	-	-		
Add:					
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	18.24	19.56	20.33	11.4	4.0
Less:					
INTEREST COSTS AND LOAN EXPENSES⁸	-	-	0.00⁹	n.a.	n.a.
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(51.57)	(11.01)	(5.61)		
Add:					
CAPITALISATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	0.66	n.a.	n.a.
Less:					
DEPRECIATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	-	-	-
OVERALL FISCAL POSITION	(51.57)	(11.01)	(4.95)		

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹ To reduce annual volatility, Statutory Boards' Contributions (SBC) from MAS in a given financial year are calculated as the average of "Contribution to Consolidated Fund" reported in MAS' financial statements for the preceding three years.

² Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax.

³ Surplus / Deficit before Special Transfers (including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds), Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.

⁴ Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

⁵ Includes Wage Credit Scheme, Workfare Special Bonus, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Service and Conservancy Charges Rebates, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts, Top-up to self-help groups, CPF MediSave Top-up scheme, CPF Top-up scheme, Top-ups to Edusave Accounts and Post-Secondary Education Accounts, SME Cash Grant, Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, Rebate for School Buses, SG Bonus, Merdeka Generation Package, Care and Support Package - Cash Payout, PAssion Card Top-up, Grocery Vouchers, GST Voucher Special Payment, CPF Transition Offset, Self-Employed Person Income Relief Scheme, Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs, Rental Support Scheme, and Solidarity Utilities Credit.

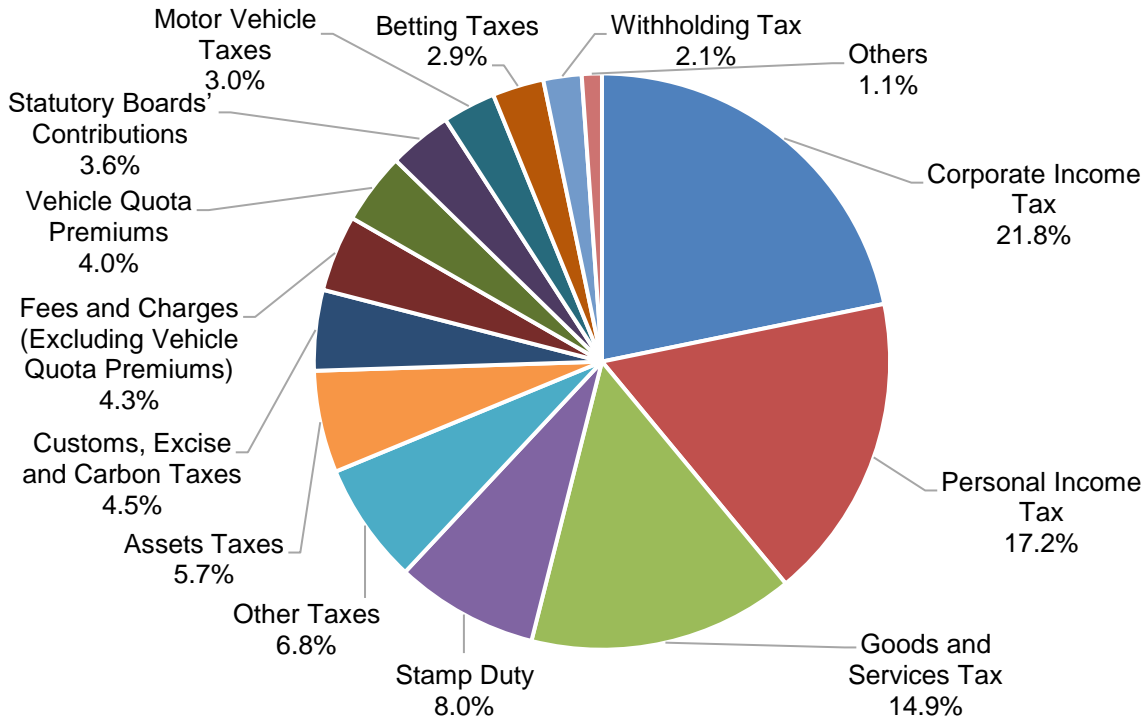
⁶ Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.

⁷ Consists of ElderCare Fund, Special Employment Credit Fund, Community Care Endowment Fund, MediFund, Community Capability Trust, and Public Transport Fund.

⁸ Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest cost (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund. It is different from the Debt Servicing and Related Costs presented in the Expenditure Estimates and Annex to Expenditure Estimates for Head Y.

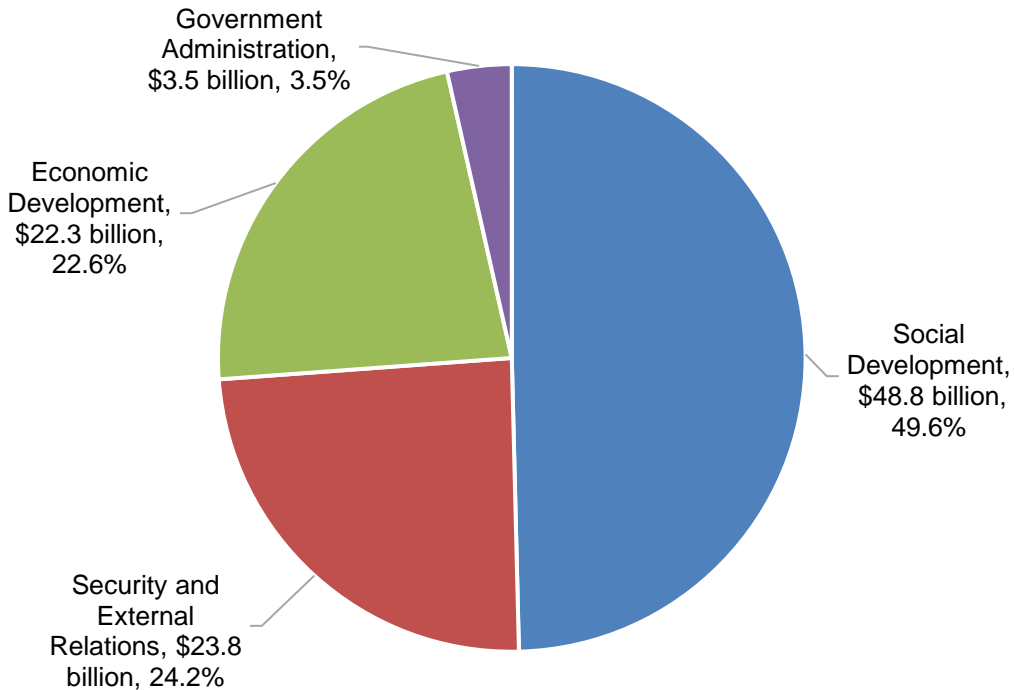
⁹ Interest Costs and Loan Expenses for Revised FY2021 is estimated to be \$0.11 million.

Chart 1.1: Breakdown of Government Operating Revenue in FY2021¹



¹The Government's Overall Revenue comprises the Government's Operating Revenue and Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC). The Government's Operating Revenue, which includes tax and non-tax revenues (shown above) contributes to 79.8% of the Government's Overall Revenue in FY2021. NIRC, which is itemised in Section 1.5, contributes to the remaining 20.2% of Overall Revenue in FY2021.

Chart 1.2: Breakdown of Government Spending by Sector in FY2021²



²Government spending here does not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

Table 1.2: Summary of Revised FY2021 Special Transfers¹

Measures	Total Cost in FY2021 (\$ million)
Special Transfers:	7,897
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	
Jobs Support Scheme	4,664
Rental Support Scheme	1,520
Other Transfers ²	1,713

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

¹ There were no Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds in FY2021.

² Consists of Wage Credit Scheme, GST Voucher Special Payment, Service and Conservancy Charges Rebates, Edusave Accounts, Post-Secondary Education Accounts, Additional assistance to self-help groups, Child Development Accounts, Workfare Special Bonus, Merdeka Generation Package, Care and Support Package – Cash Payout, PAssion Card Top-up, Grocery Vouchers, Self-Employed Person Income Relief Scheme, Solidarity Utilities Credit, MediSave top-up scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit, SME Cash Grant, Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, Rebate for School Buses, CPF Transition Offset, and Cash Grant to mitigate Rental Costs.

Table 1.3: Spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds

	Revised FY2021 (\$ million)
Total Spending from Endowment Funds and Trust Funds:	5,167
Endowment Funds	
• Edusave Endowment Fund	220
• Medical Endowment Fund	169
• Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund	142
• ElderCare Endowment Fund	96
• Community Care Endowment Fund	73
Sub-Total	701
Trust Funds	
• GST Voucher Fund	859
• National Research Fund	766
• Skills Development Fund	596
• Pioneer Generation Fund	478
• Changi Airport Development Fund	339
• Trust Fund for the Employment Credit Schemes	333
• Merdeka Generation Fund	277
• National Productivity Fund	237
• Long-Term Care Support Fund	222
• Coastal and Flood Protection Fund	111
• Community Silver Trust	109
• Singapore Universities Trust	103
• Other Trust Funds ¹	39
Sub-Total	4,467

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

¹ Consists of Bus Service Enhancement Fund, Cultural Matching Fund, National Youth Fund, Public Transport Fund, and SG Eco Fund.

2 Outlook for Financial Year 2022

2.1 Budget for FY2022

A basic deficit of \$22.8 billion (or 4.0% of GDP) is expected for FY2022. After factoring in NIRC of \$21.6 billion, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses of \$0.1 billion, and Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure of \$2.4 billion, the projected OFP for FY2022 is a deficit of \$3.0 billion (or 0.5% of GDP).

The FY2022 Budget is summarised in [Table 2.1](#).

2.2 Operating Revenue

Operating Revenue for FY2022 is projected at \$81.8 billion (or 14.3% of GDP). This is an increase of \$1.4 billion (or 1.7%) over revised FY2021 estimates.

The increase relative to FY2021 is mainly based on higher revenues expected from Goods and Services Tax, Vehicle Quota Premiums and Corporate Income Tax, and is partially offset by expected decreases in collections for Stamp Duty.

Goods and Services Tax collections are estimated to increase by \$0.8 billion (or 6.6%) to \$12.8 billion, due to expected growth in consumption and the gradual recovery of tourism. Vehicle Quota Premiums collections are estimated to increase by \$0.7 billion (or 22.1%) to \$3.9 billion as prices are expected to remain firm with small change to overall quota supply. Corporate Income Tax collections are estimated to increase by \$0.7 billion (or 3.9%) to \$18.2 billion, in line with expected economic growth.

Stamp Duty collections are estimated to decrease by \$1.2 billion (or 18.8%) to \$5.2 billion, due to the effects of the property cooling measures announced in December 2021.

Historical data for the various revenue items is provided in [Tables 3.2a](#) and [3.2b](#) in the Statistical Annex.

2.3 Total Expenditure

FY2022 Total Expenditure is estimated to be \$102.4 billion (or 17.9% of GDP). This is an increase of \$4.0 billion (or 4.1%) from the revised FY2021 expenditure of \$98.4 billion. The main increases over FY2021 are for MOM, MINDEF, and MOH (see [Chart 2.1](#)).

MOM expenditure is expected to increase by \$2.1 billion (or 31.0%), mainly due to extended qualifying window of Jobs Growth Incentive to support hiring, and other COVID-19 related spending.

MINDEF expenditure is expected to increase by \$1.0 billion (or 6.5%), mainly due to resumption of activities (e.g. training, exercises) that were previously affected by COVID-19.

MOH expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.9 billion (or 4.7%), mainly due to higher subvention to public healthcare institutions, community hospitals and Voluntary Welfare Organisations in the aged care and long-term care sectors, and expected ramp-up in progress for development projects such as Woodlands Health Campus, SGH Emergency Medicine Building and SGH Elective Care Centre. There will also be continued spending to maintain COVID-19 public health measures.

A detailed breakdown of government expenditure by sector is provided in [Tables 3.3](#) to [3.6b](#) in the Statistical Annex.

2.4 Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC)

The NIRC for FY2022 is projected to be \$21.6 billion, which is \$1.2 billion or 6.0% higher than the revised FY2021 NIRC.

2.5 Interest Costs and Loan Expenses and Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure

The borrowing proceeds under the Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act (SINGA) will only be used to finance nationally significant infrastructure. Interest Costs and Loan Expenses to facilitate borrowing under the SINGA is projected to be \$0.1 billion, which is \$0.1 billion higher than the Revised FY2021 estimate.

Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure is projected to be \$2.4 billion, which is \$1.7 billion or 265.4% higher than the Revised FY2021 estimate. In FY2022, the Government expects to capitalise expenditure on the North South Corridor, the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System, the Cross Island Line, and the Jurong Region Line.

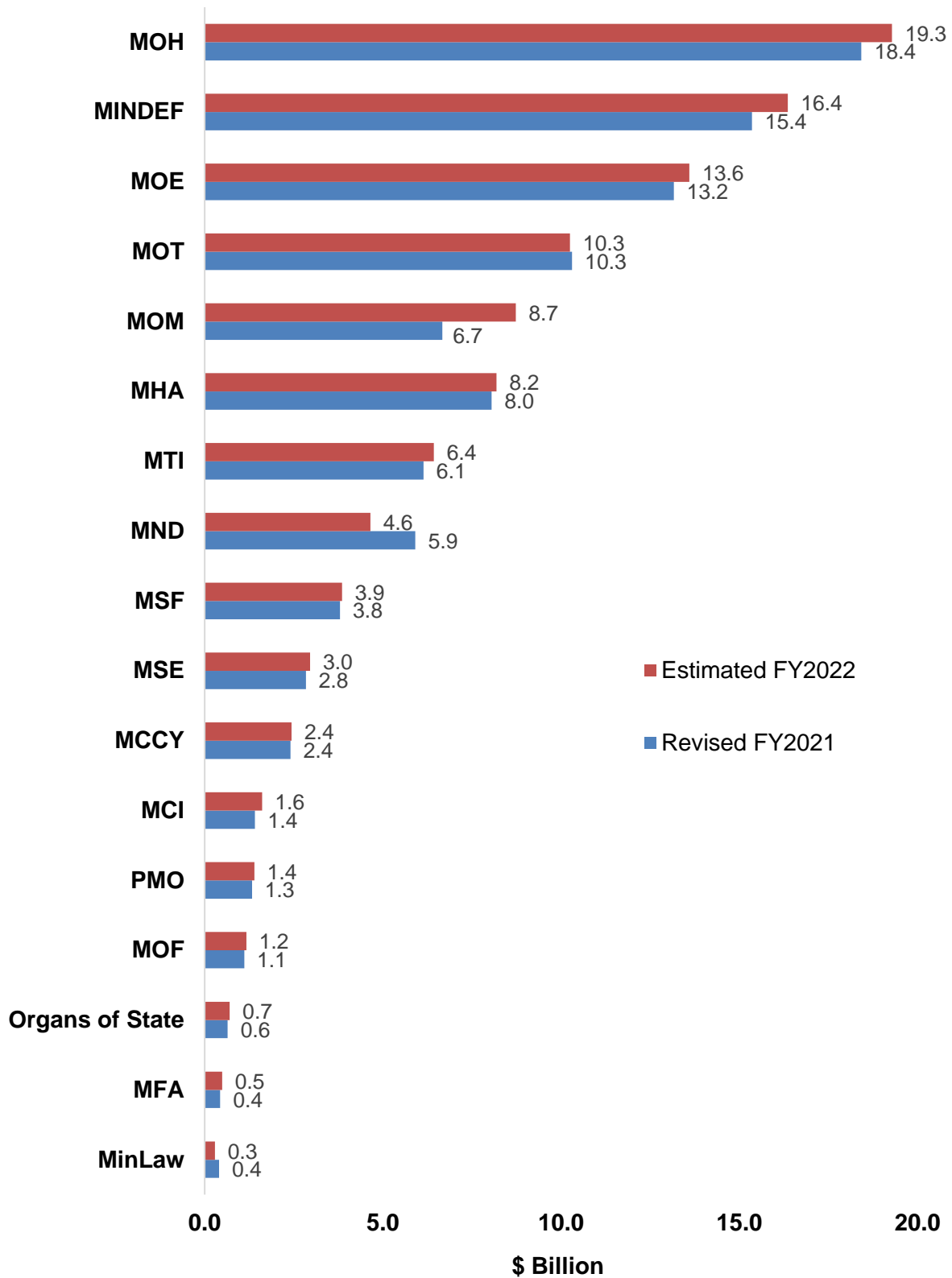
Table 2.1: Fiscal Position in FY2022

	Revised FY2021	Estimated FY2022	Change Over Revised FY2021	
	\$billion	\$billion	\$billion	% change
OPERATING REVENUE	80.37	81.75	1.39	1.7
Corporate Income Tax	17.51	18.19	0.68	3.9
Personal Income Tax	13.83	13.98	0.16	1.1
Withholding Tax	1.73	1.83	0.10	6.0
Statutory Boards' Contributions ¹	2.86	2.03	(0.83)	(28.9)
Assets Taxes	4.60	4.61	0.01	0.3
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	3.63	3.71	0.07	2.0
Goods and Services Tax	12.01	12.80	0.79	6.6
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.39	2.53	0.13	5.5
Vehicle Quota Premiums	3.22	3.93	0.71	22.1
Betting Taxes	2.32	2.74	0.42	18.0
Stamp Duty	6.45	5.24	(1.21)	(18.8)
Other Taxes ²	5.46	6.05	0.58	10.7
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	3.44	3.55	0.10	3.0
Others	0.90	0.57	(0.34)	(37.4)
Less:				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	98.41	102.41	4.00	4.1
Operating Expenditure	81.54	85.06	3.52	4.3
Development Expenditure	16.87	17.35	0.48	2.8
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT³	(18.04)	(20.65)		
Less:				
SPECIAL TRANSFERS⁴	7.90	6.24	(1.66)	(21.0)
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	7.90	2.19		
Jobs Support Scheme	4.66	1.60		
Other Transfers ⁵	3.23	0.59		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT⁶	(25.94)	(22.84)		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	-	4.05		
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund ⁷	-	2.00		
GST Voucher Fund	-	1.00		
National Research Fund	-	0.90		
Cultural Matching Fund	-	0.15		
Add:				
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	20.33	21.56	1.23	6.0
Less:				
INTEREST COSTS AND LOAN EXPENSES⁸	0.00⁹	0.10	0.10	n.a.
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(5.61)	(5.43)		
Add:				
CAPITALISATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	0.66	2.40	1.74	265.4
Less:				
DEPRECIATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	-	-
OVERALL FISCAL POSITION	(4.95)	(3.04)		

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

- ¹ To reduce annual volatility, Statutory Boards' Contributions (SBC) from MAS in a given financial year are calculated as the average of "Contribution to Consolidated Fund" reported in MAS' financial statements for the preceding three years.
- ² Prior to FY2022, Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax. From FY2022 onwards, Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax.
- ³ Surplus / Deficit before Special Transfers (including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds), Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.
- ⁴ Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.
- ⁵ Includes Wage Credit Scheme, Workfare Special Bonus, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Service and Conservancy Charges Rebates, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts, Top-up to self-help groups, CPF MediSave Top-up scheme, Top-ups to Edusave Accounts and Post-Secondary Education Accounts, SME Cash Grant, Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, Rebate for School Buses, Merdeka Generation Package, Care and Support Package - Cash Payout, PAssion Card Top-up, Grocery Vouchers, GST Voucher Special Payment, CPF Transition Offset, Self-Employed Person Income Relief Scheme, Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs, Rental Support Scheme, and Solidarity Utilities Credit.
- ⁶ Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.
- ⁷ The Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund will be set up in FY2022. The Progressive Wage Credit Scheme will co-fund wage increases of lower-wage workers to provide transitional support for employers for the Progressive Wage moves.
- ⁸ Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest cost (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund. It is different from the Debt Servicing and Related Costs presented in the Expenditure Estimates and Annex to Expenditure Estimates for Head Y.
- ⁹ Interest Costs and Loan Expenses for Revised FY2021 is estimated to be \$0.11 million.

Chart 2.1: Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Ministry (FY2021 and FY2022)¹



¹ The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

2.5 Special Transfers¹

Special Transfers to Households (\$0.5 billion)

In addition to transfers from the Government's operating expenditure and spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds, households will receive special transfers amounting to \$0.5 billion in Budget 2022. These include \$252 million for GST Voucher Special Payment and \$241 million for Others, including some components of the Household Support Package (see [Table 2.2](#)).

Special Transfers to Businesses (\$1.7 billion)

In total, special transfers to businesses will amount to \$1.7 billion, comprising an estimated \$1,600 million under the Jobs Support Scheme (JSS) and \$99 million for other transfers (see [Table 2.3](#)).

Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds (\$4.1 billion)

In Budget 2022, the Government will top up the new Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund by \$2,000 million, to co-fund wage increases of lower-wage workers to provide transitional support for employers for the Progressive Wage moves. We will also inject \$1,000 million into the GST Voucher Fund to fund additional measures to cushion impact of a GST rate increase. Other fund top-ups are to the National Research Fund (\$900 million), and the Cultural Matching Fund (\$150 million).

In total, \$4.1 billion will be committed to fund top-ups (see [Table 2.4](#)).

¹ Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

Table 2.2: Special Transfers to Households in FY2022

Measures	Total Cost (\$ million)
GST Voucher Special Payment	252
Others ¹	241
Total	493

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

¹ Consists of Top-ups to Edusave Accounts, Top-ups to Post-Secondary Education Accounts, Top-ups to CPF MediSave, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts, Top-up to self-help groups, Workfare Special Bonus, Merdeka Generation Package, Cash and Support – Cash Payout, PAssion Card Top-up, Grocery Vouchers, and Self-Employed Person Income Relief Scheme.

Table 2.3: Special Transfers to Businesses in FY2022

Measures	Total Cost (\$ million)
Jobs Support Scheme	1,600
Others ¹	99
Total	1,698

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add up.

¹ Consists of CPF Transition Offset, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Wage Credit Scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus and Rebate for School Buses.

Table 2.4: Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds in FY2022

Measures	Total Cost (\$ million)
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund	2,000
GST Voucher Fund	1,000
National Research Fund	900
Cultural Matching Fund	150
Total	4,050

Fiscal Impulse

In its January 2022 update, the IMF projected that global growth would pick up to 5.9% in 2021, following the 3.1% contraction in 2020. The strength of the recovery is projected to vary across countries. In the US, economic growth should be supported by the continued recovery of the labour market as the public health situation improves. In the Eurozone, growth is expected to pick up over the course of the year as the health situation improves. In China, the zero-COVID strategy and property market downturn present downsides to growth this year.

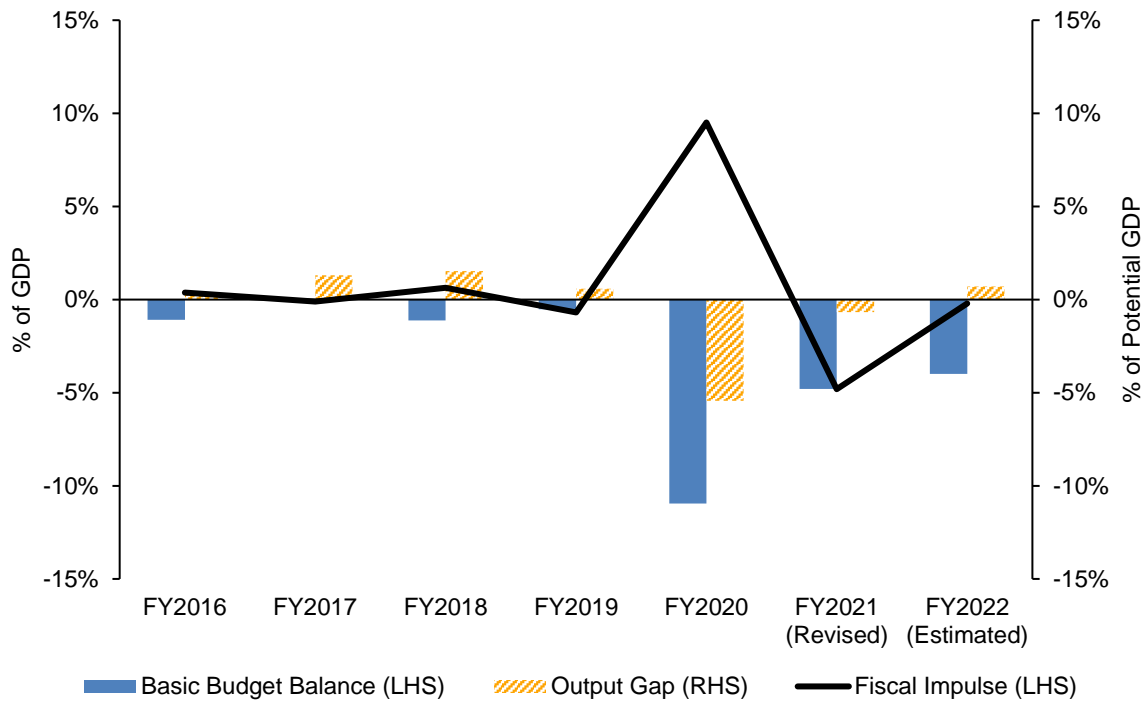
Risks to global economic growth remain. First, uncertainties remain around the course of the COVID-19 pandemic and the trajectory of global economic recovery. A key risk is the potential emergence of more virulent strains of the virus. Second, inflation fuelled by supply-demand mismatches arising from pandemic-related disruptions may persist, leading to tighter monetary conditions. Third, ongoing geopolitical tensions could result in higher energy prices.

The Singapore economy grew by 7.6% in 2021 and is projected to grow by 3.0% to 5.0% in 2022. Consequently, we project the output gap will turn positive in 2022.

To support the Singapore economy through the uncertain global economic environment, the Government will continue to adopt an expansionary fiscal stance in FY2022, with Budget 2022 projected to deliver a basic budget balance of -4.0% of GDP. The fiscal impulse is expected to be -0.2% of GDP in FY2022, with the net fiscal injection in FY2022 forecast to be almost unchanged from FY2021 (see [Chart 2.2](#))¹. In FY2022, the Government will continue to provide targeted short-term relief to help businesses and households cope with rising costs, including those arising from the macroeconomic environment, and make longer-term supply-side investments to press on with economic restructuring and transformation.

¹ As the fiscal impulse measures the change in net fiscal injection compared with the previous year, the FY2022 fiscal impulse is close to 0% notwithstanding an expansionary fiscal stance.

Chart 2.2: Projected Fiscal Impulse, Basic Budget Balance, and Output Gap



Note: Output gap estimated as at 24 January 2022.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 3.1a: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Operating Revenue	68,964	75,816	73,738	74,274	67,376	80,365	81,754
Tax Revenue	58,699	66,363	66,203	67,645	61,408	72,798	73,709
Fees and Charges	9,760	9,075	7,106	6,275	5,479	6,663	7,479
Others	506	378	430	354	489	904	566
Total Expenditure	71,045	73,556	77,824	75,337	86,366	98,406	102,406
Operating Expenditure	52,129	55,581	57,561	58,667	72,936	81,536	85,059
Development Expenditure ¹	18,916	17,975	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,870	17,347
Primary Surplus / Deficit	(2,080)	2,259	(4,086)	(1,063)	(18,989)	(18,040)	(20,652)
Special Transfers²	6,372	6,122	8,989	15,129	50,822	7,897	6,242
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	2,772	2,112	1,689	1,561	33,502	7,897	2,192
Basic Surplus / Deficit³	(4,853)	147	(5,774)	(2,625)	(52,491)	(25,937)	(22,844)
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	3,600	4,010	7,300	13,568	17,320	-	4,050
Net Investment Returns Contribution⁴	14,577	14,724	16,413	17,038	18,244	20,329	21,558
Less:							
Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0	97
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	6,125	10,861	3,339	845	(51,567)	(5,609)	(5,433)
Add:							
Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	656	2,395
Less:							
Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overall Fiscal Position	6,125	10,861	3,339	845	(51,567)	(4,953)	(3,037)

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹ Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure.

² Special Transfers include Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

³ Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.

⁴ Net Investment Returns Contribution is the sum of: (1) up to 50% of the expected long-term real return on the relevant assets specified in the Constitution; and (2) up to 50% of the net investment income on the remaining assets.

Table 3.1b: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2016 to FY2022 (% of GDP)¹

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Operating Revenue	15.3%	15.8%	14.4%	14.5%	14.0%	14.9%	14.3%
Tax Revenue	13.1%	13.8%	12.9%	13.2%	12.8%	13.5%	12.9%
Fees and Charges	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Total Expenditure	15.8%	15.3%	15.2%	14.7%	18.0%	18.2%	17.9%
Operating Expenditure	11.6%	11.6%	11.2%	11.5%	15.2%	15.1%	14.9%
Development Expenditure ²	4.2%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%
Primary Surplus / Deficit	(0.5%)	0.5%	(0.8%)	(0.2%)	(4.0%)	(3.3%)	(3.6%)
Special Transfers³	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	3.0%	10.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	7.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Basic Surplus / Deficit⁴	(1.1%)	0.0%	(1.1%)	(0.5%)	(10.9%)	(4.8%)	(4.0%)
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	2.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Net Investment Returns Contribution⁵	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Less:							
Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	1.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.2%	(10.8%)	(1.0%)	(0.9%)
Add:							
Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Less:							
Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall Fiscal Position	1.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.2%	(10.8%)	(0.9%)	(0.5%)

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹ Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

² Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure.

³ Special Transfers include Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

⁴ Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, Net Investment Returns Contribution, Interest Costs and Loan Expenses, and Capitalisation and Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure.

⁵ Net Investment Returns Contribution is the sum of: (1) up to 50% of the expected long-term real return on the relevant assets specified in the Constitution; and (2) up to 50% of the net investment income on the remaining assets.

Table 3.2a: Revenue Collections for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Operating Revenue	68,964	75,816	73,738	74,274	67,376	80,365	81,754
Corporate Income Tax	13,602	14,944	16,032	16,732	16,112	17,511	18,193
Personal Income Tax	10,526	10,724	11,706	12,368	12,748	13,827	13,983
Withholding Tax	1,474	1,532	1,590	1,637	1,618	1,725	1,829
Statutory Boards' Contributions ¹	775	4,866	1,490	1,798	2,519	2,860	2,034
Assets Taxes	4,360	4,440	4,649	4,762	3,128	4,601	4,613
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	2,730	3,133	3,075	3,264	3,582	3,634	3,706
Goods and Services Tax	11,078	10,960	11,137	11,164	10,346	12,010	12,797
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2,148	2,153	2,623	2,419	2,133	2,394	2,527
Vehicle Quota Premium	6,551	5,796	3,616	2,865	2,297	3,219	3,930
Betting Taxes	2,682	2,688	2,664	2,620	1,722	2,320	2,737
Stamp Duty	3,278	4,905	4,607	4,199	3,896	6,454	5,241
Other Taxes ²	6,045	6,019	6,629	6,683	3,606	5,464	6,049
Other Fees and Charges ³	3,209	3,279	3,490	3,409	3,181	3,445	3,549
Others	506	378	430	354	489	904	566

Table 3.2b: Revenue Collections for FY2016 to FY2022 (% of GDP)⁴

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Operating Revenue	15.3%	15.8%	14.4%	14.5%	14.0%	14.9%	14.3%
Corporate Income Tax	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Personal Income Tax	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%
Withholding Tax	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Statutory Boards' Contributions ¹	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Assets Taxes	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
Goods and Services Tax	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Motor Vehicle Taxes	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Vehicle Quota Premium	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Betting Taxes	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Stamp Duty	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%
Other Taxes ²	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Other Fees and Charges ³	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ To reduce annual volatility, Statutory Boards' Contributions (SBC) from MAS in a given financial year are calculated as the average of "Contribution to Consolidated Fund" reported in MAS' financial statements for the preceding three years.

² Prior to FY2022, Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax. From FY2022 onwards, Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax.

³ Includes revenue from Licenses, Permits, Service Fees, Sales of Goods, Rental of Premises, Fines and Forfeitures, and Reimbursements.

⁴ Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

Table 3.3: Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2021 and FY2022 (\$ million)

	FY2021 (Revised)			FY2022 (Budgeted)		
	<u>Total Expenditure¹</u>	<u>Operating Expenditure</u>	<u>Development Expenditure²</u>	<u>Total Expenditure¹</u>	<u>Operating Expenditure</u>	<u>Development Expenditure²</u>
Total¹	98,406	81,536	16,870	102,406	85,059	17,347
Social Development	48,820	44,911	3,909	49,245	44,690	4,555
Education	13,165	12,790	375	13,600	13,207	393
National Development	5,912	4,777	1,134	4,647	3,426	1,221
Health	18,427	17,355	1,072	19,287	17,840	1,448
Sustainability and the Environment	2,839	1,907	932	2,958	1,989	969
Culture, Community and Youth	2,410	2,128	282	2,438	2,034	404
Social and Family Development	3,798	3,711	88	3,857	3,770	87
Communications and Information	648	628	20	788	756	32
Manpower (Financial Security)	1,621	1,616	6	1,668	1,668	0
Security and External Relations	23,842	21,940	1,902	25,041	23,118	1,923
Defence	15,360	14,803	558	16,362	15,761	601
Home Affairs	8,048	6,716	1,332	8,191	6,884	1,306
Foreign Affairs	434	421	13	489	473	16
Economic Development	22,256	11,871	10,385	24,570	14,277	10,294
Transport	10,306	3,764	6,541	10,253	3,704	6,549
Trade and Industry	6,142	2,413	3,728	6,431	2,805	3,627
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	5,044	4,959	86	7,064	6,974	90
Info-Communications and Media Development	764	734	30	822	794	29
Government Administration	3,487	2,813	674	3,550	2,975	576
Finance	1,110	977	132	1,168	1,026	142
Law	404	212	193	287	229	58
Organs of State	645	581	64	704	631	72
Prime Minister's Office	1,328	1,043	285	1,392	1,089	303

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

² Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure.

Table 3.4: Operating Expenditure by Sector for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021 (Revised)	FY2022 (Budgeted)
Total¹	52,129	55,581	57,561	58,667	72,936	81,536	85,059
Social Development	28,939	30,849	31,400	32,047	40,853	44,911	44,690
Education	11,812	12,080	12,429	11,932	11,767	12,790	13,207
National Development	2,284	3,218	2,941	2,606	4,626	4,777	3,426
Health	8,199	8,734	8,937	9,915	14,311	17,355	17,840
Sustainability and the Environment ²	1,201	1,248	1,295	1,540	1,646	1,907	1,989
Culture, Community and Youth	1,444	1,586	1,668	1,674	1,927	2,128	2,034
Social and Family Development	2,389	2,459	2,608	2,835	3,673	3,711	3,770
Communications and Information	456	496	494	517	611	628	756
Manpower (Financial Security)	1,154	1,028	1,027	1,029	2,291	1,616	1,668
Security and External Relations	18,372	19,013	19,774	19,807	19,437	21,940	23,118
Defence	13,281	13,582	13,825	13,669	13,027	14,803	15,761
Home Affairs	4,652	4,996	5,505	5,703	6,013	6,716	6,884
Foreign Affairs	439	435	444	436	398	421	473
Economic Development	2,998	3,574	4,207	4,488	10,352	11,871	14,277
Transport	953	1,607	1,900	1,945	2,945	3,764	3,704
Trade and Industry	921	943	993	1,116	2,509	2,413	2,805
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	634	645	697	892	4,166	4,959	6,974
Info-Communications and Media Development ^{3,4}	490	378	617	535	731	734	794
Government Administration	1,819	2,144	2,179	2,324	2,295	2,813	2,975
Finance ⁴	824	833	828	852	904	977	1,026
Law	181	185	185	218	196	212	229
Organs of State	440	473	496	508	502	581	631
Prime Minister's Office ⁴	374	653	670	746	692	1,043	1,089

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

² With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

³ Info-Communications and Media Development expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore and Media Development Authority prior to 1 October 2016. Thereafter, it refers to that of the Info-communications Media Development Authority, the Government Technology Agency of Singapore (for FY2016 only), and the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (from FY2018 onwards).

⁴ With effect from 1 May 2017, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG) was formed under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), comprising the Digital Government Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Government Technology Policy department and Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI), and the Smart Nation Programme Office (SNPO) of the PMO.

Table 3.5: Development Expenditure by Sector for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Total¹	18,916	17,975	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,870	17,347
Social Development	4,900	5,619	4,419	4,560	3,664	3,909	4,555
Education	657	611	447	791	493	375	393
National Development	1,248	1,257	1,191	926	1,191	1,134	1,221
Health	1,619	1,465	1,490	1,404	949	1,072	1,448
Sustainability and the Environment ²	684	1,549	839	1,076	708	932	969
Culture, Community and Youth	507	489	300	210	207	282	404
Social and Family Development	98	87	115	111	93	88	87
Communications and Information	88	160	36	41	20	20	32
Manpower (Financial Security)	0	0	2	2	3	6	0
Security and External Relations	1,169	1,449	1,637	1,469	1,087	1,902	1,923
Defence	543	594	482	481	278	558	601
Home Affairs	573	831	1,129	972	800	1,332	1,306
Foreign Affairs	53	24	26	16	9	13	16
Economic Development	12,303	10,297	13,574	9,886	8,369	10,385	10,294
Transport	9,319	7,572	9,877	6,617	5,327	6,541	6,549
Trade and Industry	2,858	2,688	3,656	3,176	2,910	3,728	3,627
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	21	34	34	65	79	86	90
Info-Communications and Media Development ^{3,4}	105	4	8	29	53	30	29
Government Administration	545	610	633	756	310	674	576
Finance ⁴	72	62	74	56	46	132	142
Law	377	320	217	311	21	193	58
Organs of State	55	105	184	217	59	64	72
Prime Minister's Office ⁴	40	123	159	172	184	285	303

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure. These expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

² With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

³ Info-Communications and Media Development expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore and Media Development Authority prior to 1 October 2016. Thereafter, it refers to that of the Info-communications Media Development Authority, the Government Technology Agency of Singapore (for FY2016 only), and the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (from FY2018 onwards).

⁴ With effect from 1 May 2017, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG) was formed under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), comprising the Digital Government Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Government Technology Policy department and Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI), and the Smart Nation Programme Office (SNPO) of the PMO.

Table 3.6a: Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Total¹	71,045	73,556	77,824	75,337	86,366	98,406	102,406
Social Development	33,839	36,468	35,820	36,607	44,516	48,820	49,245
Education	12,469	12,691	12,876	12,723	12,260	13,165	13,600
National Development	3,532	4,475	4,132	3,532	5,818	5,912	4,647
Health	9,819	10,200	10,427	11,319	15,260	18,427	19,287
Sustainability and the Environment ²	1,884	2,797	2,134	2,616	2,354	2,839	2,958
Culture, Community and Youth	1,951	2,076	1,968	1,883	2,134	2,410	2,438
Social and Family Development	2,486	2,545	2,722	2,945	3,766	3,798	3,857
Communications and Information	544	656	530	558	631	648	788
Manpower (Financial Security)	1,154	1,028	1,029	1,031	2,294	1,621	1,668
Security and External Relations	19,541	20,462	21,411	21,276	20,524	23,842	25,041
Defence	13,824	14,176	14,307	14,150	13,305	15,360	16,362
Home Affairs	5,225	5,827	6,634	6,675	6,812	8,048	8,191
Foreign Affairs	492	460	470	451	406	434	489
Economic Development	15,301	13,872	17,781	14,374	18,721	22,256	24,570
Transport	10,272	9,179	11,776	8,561	8,272	10,306	10,253
Trade and Industry	3,778	3,632	4,649	4,292	5,419	6,142	6,431
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	655	679	731	957	4,245	5,044	7,064
Info-Communications and Media Development ^{3,4}	595	382	625	564	784	764	822
Government Administration	2,364	2,754	2,813	3,079	2,605	3,487	3,550
Finance ⁴	896	896	902	907	950	1,110	1,168
Law	558	505	401	528	218	404	287
Organs of State	496	578	680	725	561	645	704
Prime Minister's Office ⁴	414	775	829	919	876	1,328	1,392

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

² With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

³ Info-Communications and Media Development expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore and Media Development Authority prior to 1 October 2016. Thereafter, it refers to that of the Info-communications Media Development Authority, the Government Technology Agency of Singapore (for FY2016 only), and the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (from FY2018 onwards).

⁴ With effect from 1 May 2017, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG) was formed under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), comprising the Digital Government Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Government Technology Policy department and Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI), and the Smart Nation Programme Office (SNPO) of the PMO.

Table 3.6b: Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2016 to FY2022 (% of GDP)¹

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021 (Revised)	FY2022 (Budgeted)
Total²	15.8%	15.3%	15.2%	14.7%	18.0%	18.2%	17.9%
Social Development	7.5%	7.6%	7.0%	7.2%	9.3%	9.0%	8.6%
Education	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
National Development	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%
Health	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%
Sustainability and the Environment ³	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Culture, Community and Youth	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Social and Family Development	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Communications and Information	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Manpower (Financial Security)	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Security and External Relations	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
Defence	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%
Home Affairs	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Foreign Affairs	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Economic Development	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%	2.8%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%
Transport	2.3%	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Trade and Industry	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Info-Communications and Media Development ^{4,5}	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Government Administration	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Finance ⁵	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Law	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Organs of State	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Prime Minister's Office ⁵	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

² The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

³ With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

⁴ Info-Communications and Media Development expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore and Media Development Authority prior to 1 October 2016. Thereafter, it refers to that of the Info-communications Media Development Authority, the Government Technology Agency of Singapore (for FY2016 only), and the Cyber Security Agency of Singapore (from FY2018 onwards).

⁵ With effect from 1 May 2017, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG) was formed under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) comprising the Digital Government Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Government Technology Policy department and Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI), and the Smart Nation Programme Office (SNPO) of the PMO.

Table 3.7: Total Expenditure by Expenditure Type for FY2016 to FY2022 (\$ million)

	<u>FY2016</u>	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021 (Revised)</u>	<u>FY2022 (Budgeted)</u>
Total Expenditure¹	71,045	73,556	77,824	75,337	86,366	98,406	102,406
Operating Expenditure	52,129	55,581	57,561	58,667	72,936	81,536	85,059
Running Costs	37,291	40,322	41,885	42,656	51,192	58,230	59,455
Expenditure on Manpower	8,345	8,865	9,227	8,946	8,804	9,887	10,604
Other Operating Expenditure	18,389	18,897	19,615	20,264	24,875	26,174	27,364
Grants, Subventions & Capital Injections to Organisations	10,558	12,560	13,042	13,447	17,514	22,169	21,487
Transfers	14,837	15,259	15,676	16,010	21,744	23,306	25,604
Social Transfers to Individuals	4,124	4,046	3,916	3,972	6,395	5,835	5,452
Transfers to Institutions & Organisations	10,509	10,988	11,584	11,876	15,142	17,261	19,969
International Organisations & Overseas Development Assistance	205	226	175	163	206	209	184
Development Expenditure²	18,916	17,975	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,870	17,347
Government Development	6,268	6,105	5,852	6,191	4,696	6,405	7,741
Grants & Capital Injections to Organisations	12,648	11,870	14,411	10,480	8,733	10,466	9,606

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ The expenditure estimates do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

² Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure.

Table 3.8: Headcount by Ministry for FY2016 to FY2022

	<u>FY2016</u> ¹	<u>FY2017</u>	<u>FY2018</u>	<u>FY2019</u>	<u>FY2020</u>	<u>FY2021</u> <u>(Revised)</u> ²	<u>FY2022</u> <u>(Budgeted)</u> ³
Civil List	51	53	56	59	58	74	74
Attorney-General's Chambers	565	580	607	634	653	677	685
Auditor-General's Office	188	185	186	190	194	206	206
Cabinet Office	11	11	11	10	10	10	12
Judicature	907	975	1,014	1,006	1,071	1,149	1,179
Parliament	47	47	52	51	50	66	66
Presidential Councils	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Public Service Commission	13	13	13	13	11	12	12
Social and Family Development	1,756	1,730	1,804	1,875	2,073	2,609	2,609
Defence	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Education	57,117	56,646	54,529	53,734	53,928	55,551	55,081
Sustainability and the Environment ⁴	4,495	4,537	4,459	5,363	5,715	6,020	5,804
Finance ⁵	3,798	3,777	3,719	3,779	3,869	4,273	4,285
Foreign Affairs	1,425	1,427	1,430	1,430	1,452	1,644	1,658
Health	1,483	1,512	1,619	1,618	1,680	2,466	3,275
Home Affairs	27,402	27,633	27,757	27,993	28,481	30,249	30,716
Communications and Information ⁵	4,459	2,473	2,460	2,588	2,746	3,243	3,261
Law	1,086	1,022	1,024	1,050	1,096	1,153	1,172
Manpower	2,690	2,204	2,223	2,186	2,624	4,718	4,774
National Development	9,087	9,046	8,895	8,218	8,125	8,460	8,194
Prime Minister's Office ⁵	1,098	2,930	3,106	3,541	3,658	5,308	5,376
Trade and Industry	3,019	3,069	3,134	3,137	3,565	4,067	3,547
Transport	6,243	6,556	6,997	6,988	6,981	7,329	7,285
Culture, Community and Youth	4,712	4,879	4,910	4,667	4,816	5,177	5,254
Total	131,937	131,590	130,290	130,415	133,140	144,749	144,813

Note: For FY2021 and FY2022, these are establishment figures. Establishments reflect the number of officers that Ministries can hire, but are not reflective of actual headcount, as establishments may not be filled by Ministries even though they may be kept in anticipation of a future need.

¹ Figures for FY2016 to FY2020 refer to actual headcount.

² Figures for FY2021 are revised establishment estimates.

³ Figures for FY2022 are budgeted establishment estimates.

⁴ With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

⁵ With effect from 1 May 2017, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG) was formed under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), comprising the Digital Government Directorate of the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Government Technology Policy department and Government Technology Agency (GovTech) of the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI), and the Smart Nation Programme Office (SNPO) of the PMO.

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Terms

Assets Taxes

Assets Taxes refer to Property Tax and Estate Duty. Property Tax is a tax on the ownership of property and is payable by all property owners on the properties owned by them. Estate Duty is a tax on the total market value of a person's assets (cash and non-cash) at the date of his or her death. Estate Duty does not apply to a person who dies after 15 February 2008.

Customs Duties

Taxes on goods imported into Singapore. In Singapore, Customs Duties are principally imposed on alcoholic beverages.

Development Expenditure

Expenses that represent a longer-term investment or result in the formation of a capitalisable asset of the Government. Examples of such spending areas include the acquisition of heavy equipment, as well as capitalisable assets, e.g. buildings and roads.

Excise Duties

Taxes on goods, whether manufactured in Singapore or elsewhere. In Singapore, Excise Duties are imposed principally on tobacco, petroleum products, motor vehicles and liquor.

Fiscal Impulse

The fiscal impulse provides a measure of the macroeconomic impact of the Budget; a positive impulse indicates a more expansionary fiscal stance than the previous year while a negative impulse indicates a less expansionary (or more contractionary) stance.

Financial Year (FY)

The Singapore Government's Financial Year 2022 is from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

Government Endowment Fund

A fund established with an injection of government monies as principal on which the income generated will be used to finance specific programmes on an ongoing basis. Examples of government endowment funds include the Community Care Endowment Fund, Edusave Endowment Fund, ElderCare Fund, Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund and Medical Endowment Fund.

Interest Costs and Loan Expenses

Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest cost (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund.

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Motor Vehicle Taxes comprise additional registration fees, road tax, special tax on heavy-oil engines, passenger vehicle seating fees and non-motor vehicle licences, but exclude excise duties on motor vehicles which are classified under Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes.

Net Investment Returns Contribution

Contributions from the investment returns on our reserves, where Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC) is the sum of: (1) up to 50% of the expected long-term real return on the relevant assets specified in the Constitution; and (2) up to 50% of the net investment income on the remaining assets.

Operating Revenue

Government receipts credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account and Development Fund Account, excluding investment and interest income, and capital receipts (lumpy and less regular in timing). The main components are Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, and Goods and Services Tax.

Operating Expenditure

Expenses incurred to maintain the operations and other regular activities of the Government. Components include expenditure on manpower, other operating expenditure and operating grants to Statutory Boards and other institutions.

Other Taxes

Other Taxes comprise the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax. From FY2022 onwards, Other Taxes comprise the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax.

Output Gap

The difference between the actual level of activity in an economy (as measured by GDP) versus the sustainable amount of activity given the capacity of the economy (i.e. the level of GDP that the economy could potentially achieve without creating inflationary pressures). It measures the degree of resource utilisation of the economy. The output gap is typically reported as a percentage of GDP to give a sense of the proportion to which the economy is over or under capacity. Where the output gap is negative, the economy is not operating at full capacity, with higher levels of unemployment. Where the output gap is positive, it indicates that the economy is operating at over-capacity, resources are stretched and inflation pressures are stronger.

Past Reserves

The reserves not accumulated by the Government during its current term of office, with reserves being the excess of assets over liabilities.

Primary Budget Position

The Primary Budget Position is defined as Operating Revenue less Total Expenditure.

Stamp Duty

A tax imposed on commercial and legal documents relating to unlisted stocks and shares and immovable property.

Statutory Boards' Contributions

Statutory Boards are required under the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act to provide revenues not allocated to specific purposes by any written law into the Government Consolidated Fund.

Total Expenditure

Sum of Ministries' Operating and Development Expenditure. It excludes Special Transfers unless otherwise mentioned.

Trust Fund

A fund established with an injection of government monies as principal, which is drawn down to finance specific programmes on an ongoing basis. Examples of government trust funds include the National Research Fund and the GST Voucher Fund.

Withholding Tax

A non-resident is liable to pay income tax on Singapore-sourced income. Under the law, when a person makes payment of a specified nature to a non-resident, he has to withhold a percentage of that payment and pay the amount withheld to IRAS. The amount withheld is called the Withholding Tax.

Year of Assessment (YA)

Year in which tax on the income earned in the preceding year is assessed.