ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Financial Year 2018

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This document summarises and provides relevant highlights of the FY2018 Revenue and Expenditure Estimates presented to Parliament on 19 February 2018.

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1 Update on Financial Year 2017

1.1 Expected Budget Outturn for FY2017

The revised basic deficit is estimated at $1.0 billion (or 0.2% of GDP), which excludes Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, and the Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC). After factoring in NIRC of $14.6 billion and Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds of $4.0 billion, the overall budget balance for FY2017 is estimated to be a surplus of $9.6 billion (or 2.1% of GDP).

The revised FY2017 fiscal position is shown in Table 1.1.

1.2 Operating Revenue

FY2017 Operating Revenue has been revised upwards by $5.7 billion (or 8.2%) to $75.2 billion, compared to budgeted FY2017 estimates. This increase is mainly due to higher collections from Statutory Boards' Contributions, Stamp Duty and Corporate Income Tax, partially offset by decreases in Vehicle Quota Premiums, Goods and Services Tax, Motor Vehicle Taxes and Other Taxes.

Statutory Boards' Contributions are estimated to increase, by $4.6 billion, to $4.9 billion mainly due to one exceptional contribution from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)[1]. This is not expected to be sustained in FY2018. Stamp Duty collections are estimated to increase, by $2.0 billion (or 73.3%), to $4.7 billion mainly due to higher-than-expected transaction volume. Corporate Income Tax collections are estimated to increase, by $0.7 billion (or 5.3%), to $14.4 billion due to stronger-than-expected economic growth.

Revenue from Vehicle Quota Premiums is estimated to decrease, by $0.5 billion (or 8.2%), to $6.0 billion mainly due to lower-than-projected Certificate of Entitlement (COE) quota and higher-than-expected 5-year renewals. Goods and Services Tax collections are estimated to decrease, by $0.5 billion (or 4.3%), to $10.8 billion due to lower-than-expected growth in consumption. Motor Vehicle Taxes are estimated to decrease, by $0.4 billion (or 14.4%), to $2.3 billion due to lower-than-projected COE quota and higher-than-expected disbursement of Carbon Emissions-Based Vehicle Scheme (CEVS) rebates. Other Taxes are estimated to decrease, by $0.4 billion (or 5.5%), to $6.1 billion.

The breakdown of Operating Revenue in FY2017 by its components is shown in Chart 1.1.

[1] Revised FY2017 contribution from MAS (based on MAS's actual net profit for FY2016), was higher than projected as global equity and bond markets rallied in the later half of FY2016, contrary to earlier expectations.

1.3 Total Expenditure

FY2017 Total Expenditure has been revised downwards, by $1.2 billion (or 1.5%), to $73.9 billion. The revised FY2017 expenditure is higher than actual FY2016 expenditure by $2.9 billion (or 4.0%). The breakdown of government spending by sector is shown in Chart 1.2.

Revised Operating Expenditure is estimated to be $56.1 billion, slightly lower than budgeted FY2017 expenditure by $0.2 billion (or 0.4%). This is mainly due to lower-than-expected growth in expenditure for healthcare, national development and education. Revised FY2017 Operating Expenditure is higher than actual FY2016 operating expenditure by $4.0 billion (or 7.6%).

Revised Development Expenditure is estimated to be $17.8 billion, lower than budgeted FY2017 expenditure by $0.9 billion (or 5.1%). This is mainly due to downward revision of cashflows needed in FY2017 for HDB's upgrading programmes, Thomson-East Coast Line, North South Corridor, and the Rail Financing Transition. Development expenditure is expected to pick up in FY2018 as infrastructure projects progress.

1.4 Special Transfers

Special Transfers, including Top-ups to Endowment Funds and Trust Funds, are expected to total $6.2 billion in FY2017, a $0.3 billion (or 5.3%) decrease from the budgeted figure. This is mainly due to lower-than-expected Productivity and Innovation Credit (PIC) payouts. Table 1.2 shows a summary of the revised Special Transfers, including Top-ups to Endowment Funds and Trust Funds, for Budget 2017.

1.5 Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC)

NIRC for FY2017 is projected to be $14.6 billion, which is higher than budgeted by $0.5 billion (or 3.5%).

1.6 Spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds

The total spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds is estimated to be $3.7 billion (or about 0.8% GDP) in FY2017. Table 1.3 shows the spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds.

Table 1.1: Fiscal Position in FY2016 and FY2017

	Actual FY2016	Estimated FY2017	Revised FY2017	Revised FY2017 Compared to Actual FY2016	Revised FY2017 Compared to Estimated FY2017
	$billion	$billion	$billion	% change	% change
OPERATING REVENUE	**68.96**	**69.45**	**75.15**	**9.0**	**8.2**
Corporate Income Tax	13.60	13.63	14.36	5.6	5.3
Personal Income Tax	10.53	10.74	10.70	1.7	(0.4)
Withholding Tax	1.47	1.30	1.34	(9.2)	3.2
Statutory Boards' Contributions	0.78	0.25	4.87	527.5	1823.2
Assets Taxes	4.36	4.41	4.39	0.7	(0.4)
Customs and Excise Taxes	2.73	3.13	3.20	17.3	2.2
Goods and Services Tax	11.08	11.25	10.77	(2.8)	(4.3)
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.15	2.73	2.34	8.8	(14.4)
Vehicle Quota Premiums	6.55	6.52	5.98	(8.7)	(8.2)
Betting Taxes	2.68	2.72	2.69	0.2	(1.0)
Stamp Duty	3.28	2.73	4.73	44.3	73.3
Other Taxes[1]	6.04	6.48	6.13	1.4	(5.5)
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	3.21	3.26	3.31	3.2	1.7
Others	0.51	0.30	0.35	(30.8)	16.7
Less:					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**71.04**	**75.07**	**73.92**	**4.0**	**(1.5)**
Operating Expenditure	52.13	56.30	56.10	7.6	(0.4)
Development Expenditure	18.92	18.77	17.82	(5.8)	(5.1)
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT[2]	**(2.08)**	**(5.62)**	**1.24**		
Less:					
SPECIAL TRANSFERS[3]	**6.37**	**6.58**	**6.23**	**(2.2)**	**(5.3)**
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	**2.77**	**2.57**	**2.22**		
CPF Medisave Top-ups	0.09	0.10	0.10		
GST Voucher Special Payment[4]	0.26	0.28	0.28		
Productivity and Innovation Credit	0.85	0.76	0.48		
Service & Conservancy Charges Rebates	0.08	0.12	0.12		
Temporary Employment Credit	0.76	0.39	0.41		
Wage Credit Scheme	0.70	0.91	0.83		
Other Transfers[5]	0.02	0.02	0.01		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT[6]	**(4.85)**	**(8.19)**	**(0.99)**		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	**3.60**	**4.01**	**4.01**		
Changi Airport Development Fund	1.00	-	-		
Cultural Matching Fund	-	0.15	0.15		
GST Voucher Fund	-	1.50	1.50		
National Productivity Fund	-	1.00	1.00		
National Research Fund	1.50	0.50	0.50		
Special Employment Credit Fund	1.10	0.16	0.16		
Top-up to Endowment Funds[7]	-	0.70	0.70		
Add:					
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	**14.58**	**14.11**	**14.61**	**0.2**	**3.5**
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	**6.12**	**1.91**	**9.61**		

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

[1] Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.
[2] Surplus / Deficit before Special Transfers (including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds) and Net Investment Returns Contribution.
[3] Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.
[4] The GST Voucher Special Payment committed in Budget 2016 and Budget 2017 comprises the GST Voucher – Cash Special Payment.
[5] Consists of Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, SME Cash Grant, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts, and funding for Self-Help Groups in FY2016. Consists of Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, Rebate for School Buses, SME Cash Grant, and funding for Self-Help Groups in FY2017.
[6] Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, and Net Investment Returns Contribution.
[7] Consists of the Community Care Endowment Fund and Medical Endowment Fund.

Chart 1.1: Breakdown of Government Operating Revenue in FY2017

Chart 1.2: Breakdown of Government Spending by Sector in FY2017[1]

[1] The Government spending here do not include Special Transfers and spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds.

Table 1.2: Summary of Revised FY2017 Special Transfers[1]

Measures	Revised FY2017 Cost ($ million)
Special Transfers:	**6,234**
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	
Wage Credit Scheme	830
Productivity and Innovation Credit	480
Temporary Employment Credit	408
GST Voucher Special Payment	280
Service & Conservancy Charges Rebates	120
Medisave Top-up Scheme	95
Other Transfers[2]	11
Sub-Total	**2,224**
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	
GST Voucher Fund	1,500
National Productivity Fund	1,000
Top-up to Endowment Funds[3]	700
National Research Fund	500
Special Employment Credit Fund	160
Cultural Matching Fund	150
Sub-Total	**4,010**

[1] Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.
[2] Consists of Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, SME Cash Grant, Rebate for School Buses and funding for Self-Help Groups.
[3] Consists of the Community Care Endowment Fund and Medical Endowment Fund.

Table 1.3: Spending from Government Endowment Funds and Trust Funds

Total Spending from Endowment Funds and Trust Funds:	**$3,661 million**
Endowment Funds	
• Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund	$221 million
• Edusave Endowment Fund	$203 million
• Medical Endowment Fund	$193 million
• ElderCare Endowment Fund	$119 million
• Community Care Endowment Fund	$75 million
Sub-Total	**$811 million**
Trust Funds	
• National Research Fund	$834 million
• GST Voucher Fund	$791 million
• Pioneer Generation Fund	$456 million
• Special Employment Credit Fund	$374 million
• National Productivity Fund	$202 million
• Community Silver Trust	$101 million
• Singapore Universities Trust	$83 million
• Other Trust Funds[1]	$9 million
Sub-Total	**$2,850 million**

[1] Consists of Bus Service Enhancement Fund, Cultural Matching Fund, National Youth Fund and Workfare Special Bonus Fund

2 Outlook for Financial Year 2018

2.1 Budget for FY2018

A basic deficit of $9.2 billion (or 2.0% of GDP) is expected for FY2018. After factoring in Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds of $7.3 billion and NIRC of $15.9 billion, the overall budget balance for FY2018 is expected to be a deficit of $0.6 billion (or 0.1% of GDP).

The FY2018 Budget is summarised in Table 2.1.

2.2 Operating Revenue

Operating Revenue for FY2018 is projected at $72.7 billion (or 15.5% of GDP). This is a decrease of $2.5 billion (or 3.3%) over the revised FY2017 estimates. The FY2018 operating revenue is higher than FY2016 operating revenue by $3.7 billion (or 5.4%).

This decrease relative to FY2017 is mainly due to significantly lower revenue expected from Statutory Boards' Contributions, Stamp Duty and Vehicle Quota Premiums, partially offset by increases in collections for Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax and Motor Vehicle Taxes.

Statutory Boards' Contributions are estimated to decrease, by $4.4 billion (or 90.6%), to $0.5 billion mainly because exceptional contributions from MAS in FY2017 are not expected to be sustained in FY2018. Stamp Duty collections are expected to decrease, by $1.0 billion (or 20.5%), to $3.8 billion as the property market softens. Collections from Vehicle Quota Premiums are expected to decrease by $0.4 billion (or 6.6%) to $5.6 billion as the total number of COE quotas and renewals are expected to be lower.

Corporate Income Tax collections are estimated to increase by $0.8 billion (or 5.2%) to $15.1 billion due to expected positive economic growth. Personal Income Tax collections are estimated to increase, by $0.7 billion (or 6.8%), to $11.4 billion due to expected wage growth, expiry of PIT rebate[1] and the personal income tax relief cap coming into effect from YA2018. Goods and Services Tax collections are estimated to increase, by $0.6 billion (or 5.5%), to $11.4 billion, driven by continued growth in consumption. Motor Vehicle Taxes are estimated to increase, by $0.5 billion (or 20.2%), to $2.8 billion mainly because lower rebates are expected as we move from the Carbon Emissions-Based Vehicle Scheme (CEVS) to the Vehicle Emission Scheme (VES).

Historical data for the various operating revenue items are provided in Tables 3.2a and 3.2b in the Statistical Annex.

[1] A one-off PIT rebate was given in YA2017.

Table 2.1: Fiscal Position in FY2018

	Revised FY2017	Estimated FY2018	Change over Revised FY2017	
	$billion	$billion	$billion	% change
OPERATING REVENUE	**75.15**	**72.68**	**(2.48)**	**(3.3)**
Corporate Income Tax	14.36	15.11	0.75	5.2
Personal Income Tax	10.70	11.43	0.72	6.8
Withholding Tax	1.34	1.35	0.01	1.0
Statutory Boards' Contributions	4.87	0.46	(4.41)	(90.6)
Assets Taxes	4.39	4.45	0.05	1.2
Customs and Excise Taxes	3.20	3.37	0.17	5.3
Goods and Services Tax	10.77	11.36	0.59	5.5
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.34	2.81	0.47	20.2
Vehicle Quota Premiums	5.98	5.59	(0.40)	(6.6)
Betting Taxes	2.69	2.75	0.06	2.4
Stamp Duty	4.73	3.76	(0.97)	(20.5)
Other Taxes[1]	6.13	6.43	0.30	5.0
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	3.31	3.45	0.14	4.2
Others	0.35	0.36	0.01	3.7
Less:				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**73.92**	**80.02**	**6.10**	**8.3**
Operating Expenditure	56.10	57.67	1.57	2.8
Development Expenditure	17.82	22.35	4.53	25.4
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT[2]	**1.24**	**(7.34)**		
Less:				
SPECIAL TRANSFERS[3]	**6.23**	**9.11**	**2.88**	**46.2**
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	**2.22**	**1.81**		
CPF Medisave Top-ups	0.10	0.09		
GST Voucher Special Payment[4]	0.28	0.00		
Productivity and Innovation Credit	0.48	0.25		
Service & Conservancy Charges Rebates	0.12	0.13		
SG Bonus	-	0.70		
Temporary Employment Credit	0.41	-		
Wage Credit Scheme	0.83	0.63		
Other Transfers[5]	0.01	0.01		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT[6]	**(0.99)**	**(9.16)**		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	**4.01**	**7.30**		
Community Silver Trust	-	0.30		
Cultural Matching Fund	0.15	-		
GST Voucher Fund	1.50	2.00		
National Productivity Fund	1.00	-		
National Research Fund	0.50	-		
Rail Infrastructure Fund	-	5.00		
Special Employment Credit Fund	0.16	-		
Top-up to Endowment Funds[7]	0.70	-		
Add:				
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	**14.61**	**15.85**	**1.24**	**8.5**
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	**9.61**	**(0.60)**		

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

[1] Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.
[2] Surplus / Deficit before Special Transfers (including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds) and Net Investment Returns Contribution.
[3] Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.
[4] The GST Voucher Special Payment committed in Budget 2017 comprises the GST Voucher – Cash Special Payment. The GST Voucher Special Payment committed in Budget 2018 comprises the additional GST Voucher – U-Save with payments starting in late FY2018.
[5] Consists of Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus, Rebate for School Buses, SME Cash Grant, and funding for Self-Help Groups in FY2017 and FY2018.
[6] Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, and Net Investment Returns Contribution.
[7] Consists of the Community Care Endowment Fund and Medical Endowment Fund.

2.3 Total Expenditure

FY2018 Total Expenditure by ministries is estimated to be $80.0 billion (or 17.1% of GDP). This is an increase of $6.1 billion (or 8.3%) from the revised FY2017 expenditure of $73.9 billion. The main increases over FY2017 are in Transport, Trade and Industry, Home Affairs, Defence, and Social and Family Development, offset by decreases in Environment and Water Resources (see Chart 2.1).

Transport expenditure is expected to increase by $4.7 billion (or 52.6%) mainly due to higher expenditure for projects such as the Kuala Lumpur-Singapore High Speed Rail, Johor Bahru-Singapore Rapid Transit System Link, funding for the renewal of domestic rail operating assets, as well as funding for public bus services contracts.

Trade and Industry expenditure is expected to increase by $0.7 billion (or 18.2%) mainly due to higher requirements for the Economic Development Board's Economic Development Assistance Scheme.

Expenditure for Home Affairs is expected to increase by $0.6 billion (or 11.0%). This is mainly due to the expansion of the Singapore Police Force's existing capabilities such as Emergency Response Teams and its development of new capabilities such as In-situ Response Teams, to deal with the rise in terrorist threats. Development expenditure is also expected to increase due to investment in new capabilities, systems and infrastructure to enhance operational effectiveness as part of the Home Team transformation plan.

Defence expenditure is expected to increase by $0.6 billion (or 3.9%) due to higher military expenditure.

Expenditure for Social and Family Development is expected to increase by $0.4 billion (or 16.6%), mainly due to the expansion of the number of centres under the Anchor Operator Scheme and Partner Operator Scheme, and transformation of the early childhood profession.

Expenditure for Environment and Water Resources is expected to decrease by $0.6 billion (or -21.2%). This is mainly due to lumpy development cashflows in FY2017 for waste management projects and the redevelopment of Mandai, partially offset by higher FY2018 development expenditure for the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System Phase 2.

A detailed breakdown of government ministry expenditure by sector is provided in Tables 3.3 to 3.6b in the Statistical Annex.

2.4 Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC)

NIRC for FY2018 is projected to be $15.9 billion, which is higher than revised FY2017 by $1.2 billion (or 8.5%).

Chart 2.1: Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Sector (FY2018 and FY2017)[1]

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

[2] MOH expenditure is lower mainly due to lower development expenditure, which can be lumpy. The decrease is due to construction projects entering a lower-expenditure phase as they are nearing completion (e.g. National Centre for Infectious Diseases, Integrated Development of Sengkang General and Community Hospital). Development requirements will pick up again as new projects such as Woodlands Healthcare Campus progress. The longer term trend of increasing demand for health and aged care services will continue as Singapore's population ages.

2.5 Special Transfers[1]

Special Transfers to Households ($0.9 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 $0.9 billion in Budget 2018. This comprises an estimated $700 million for SG Bonus, $126 million for Service and Conservancy Charges Rebates, $94 million for CPF Medisave Top-Ups, $4 million for Additional GST Voucher – U-Save, and $3 million for funding of Self-Help Groups (see Table 2.2).

Special Transfers to Businesses ($0.9 billion)

In total, special transfers to businesses in Budget 2018 will amount to $0.9 billion, comprising an estimated $625 million under the extended Wage Credit Scheme (WCS), $250 million under the Productivity and Innovation Credit (PIC) scheme, $10 million for Rebate for School Buses, and $1 million under others (see Table 2.3).

Top-ups to Funds to Support Longer-term Commitments ($7.3 billion)

In Budget 2018, the Government will inject $5.0 billion into a new Rail Infrastructure Fund to support the development of future MRT infrastructure projects. We will top up the GST Voucher Fund by $2.0 billion to support payouts under the current GST Voucher scheme. We will also top up the Community Silver Trust by $300 million.

In total, $7.3 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 FY2018

Measures	Total Cost ($ million)
SG Bonus	700
Service and Conservancy Charges Rebates	126
CPF Medisave Top-ups	94
Additional GST Voucher – U-Save	4
Funding for Self-Help Groups	3
Total	**927**

Table 2.3: Special Transfers to Businesses in FY2018

Measures	Total Cost ($ million)
Wage Credit Scheme	625
Productivity and Innovation Credit	250
Rebate for School Buses	10
Others[1]	1
Total	**886**

Table 2.4: Top-ups to Funds in FY2018 to Support Key Commitments

Measures	Top-up Amount ($ million)
Rail Infrastructure Fund	5,000
GST Voucher Fund	2,000
Community Silver Trust	300
Total	**7,300**

[1] Consists of Productivity and Innovation Credit Bonus and SME Cash Grant.

2.6 Fiscal Impulse

Global economic growth is expected to pick up slightly in 2018 (3.9%) compared to 2017 (3.7%), supported by higher growth in the US, emerging markets and developing economies[1]. In the US, growth is projected to be faster in 2018, supported by private consumption and investment expenditure. Meanwhile, growth in the Eurozone is expected to ease in 2018 but will be supported by domestic demand due to gradual improvements in labour market conditions and largely accommodative monetary policies. In China, growth is expected to moderate as government's policy focus shifts towards high-quality and sustainable growth, which could lead to a slowdown in investments.

However, uncertainties and downside risks in the global economy remain. A more protectionist stance on trade could impose a drag on growth. There is also a risk that an upside surprise in inflation could cause monetary policy in the US to normalise faster than expected, thereby causing global financial conditions to tighten more than anticipated.

The Singapore economy grew 3.6% in 2017, and is projected to grow by 1.5 – 3.5% for 2018. The output gap is expected to remain slightly positive, decreasing marginally from last year's.

With Budget 2018, the fiscal impulse is expected to remain positive in FY2018 (see Chart 2.2). This is mainly due to investment in transport infrastructure and economic development, as well as higher expenditure on security and social development in FY2018 compared to FY2017. The higher spending is a continuation of the longer-term supply-side investments that aim to support ongoing economic restructuring and address the challenges of demographic and technology shifts.

Chart 2.2: Fiscal Impulse and Output Gap

[1] IMF World Economic Outlook Update, January 2018.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 3.1a: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Operating Revenue	**55,814**	**57,020**	**60,838**	**64,823**	**68,964**	**75,154**	**72,677**
Tax Revenue	50,119	51,146	54,110	55,647	58,699	65,512	63,281
Fees and Charges	5,280	5,625	6,405	8,674	9,760	9,292	9,033
Others	416	250	324	502	506	350	363
Total Expenditure	**49,004**	**51,728**	**56,648**	**67,447**	**71,045**	**73,918**	**80,019**
Operating Expenditure	36,421	39,725	42,685	48,090	52,129	56,098	57,667
Development Expenditure[1]	12,583	12,003	13,963	19,357	18,916	17,820	22,351
Primary Surplus / Deficit	**6,811**	**5,292**	**4,190**	**(2,624)**	**(2,080)**	**1,236**	**(7,342)**
Special Transfers[2]	**8,860**	**8,584**	**12,356**	**10,369**	**6,372**	**6,234**	**9,114**
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	1,458	2,990	3,856	4,369	2,772	2,224	1,814
Basic Surplus / Deficit[3]	**5,353**	**2,303**	**334**	**(6,993)**	**(4,853)**	**(988)**	**(9,155)**
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	7,402	5,594	8,500	6,000	3,600	4,010	7,300
Net Investment Returns Contribution[4]	**7,870**	**8,289**	**8,738**	**8,943**	**14,577**	**14,607**	**15,850**
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	**5,821**	**4,998**	**571**	**(4,050)**	**6,125**	**9,608**	**(605)**

Table 3.1b: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2012 to FY2018 (% of GDP)[5]

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Operating Revenue	**15.2%**	**14.8%**	**15.2%**	**15.5%**	**15.9%**	**16.6%**	**15.5%**
Tax Revenue	13.7%	13.3%	13.5%	13.3%	13.5%	14.5%	13.5%
Fees and Charges	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Expenditure	**13.4%**	**13.4%**	**14.1%**	**16.1%**	**16.4%**	**16.3%**	**17.1%**
Operating Expenditure	9.9%	10.3%	10.7%	11.5%	12.0%	12.4%	12.3%
Development Expenditure[1]	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%	4.6%	4.4%	3.9%	4.8%
Primary Surplus / Deficit	**1.9%**	**1.4%**	**1.0%**	**(0.6%)**	**(0.5%)**	**0.3%**	**(1.6%)**
Special Transfers[2]	**2.4%**	**2.2%**	**3.1%**	**2.5%**	**1.5%**	**1.4%**	**1.9%**
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Basic Surplus / Deficit[3]	**1.5%**	**0.6%**	**0.1%**	**(1.7%)**	**(1.1%)**	**(0.2%)**	**(2.0%)**
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	2.0%	1.5%	2.1%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%
Net Investment Returns Contribution[4]	**2.1%**	**2.2%**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**	**3.4%**	**3.2%**	**3.4%**
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	**1.6%**	**1.3%**	**0.1%**	**(1.0%)**	**1.4%**	**2.1%**	**(0.1%)**

Note: Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

[1] Development Expenditure excludes land-related expenditure.
[2] Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.
[3] Surplus / Deficit before Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds and Net Investment Returns Contribution.
[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.
[5] Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

Table 3.2a: Revenue Collections for FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Operating Revenue	**55,814**	**57,020**	**60,838**	**64,823**	**68,964**	**75,154**	**72,677**
Corporate Income Tax	12,821	12,680	13,371	13,815	13,602	14,359	15,112
Personal Income Tax	7,714	7,688	8,927	9,235	10,526	10,701	11,425
Withholding Tax	1,337	1,152	1,126	1,402	1,474	1,338	1,351
Statutory Boards' Contributions	539	530	516	438	775	4,866	458
Assets Taxes	3,768	4,182	4,341	4,455	4,360	4,392	4,445
Customs and Excise Taxes	2,142	2,189	2,540	2,833	2,730	3,202	3,372
Goods and Services Tax	9,038	9,513	10,215	10,345	11,078	10,770	11,364
Motor Vehicle Taxes	1,803	1,655	1,603	1,760	2,148	2,337	2,808
Vehicle Quota Premiums	2,572	2,722	3,394	5,425	6,551	5,982	5,585
Betting Taxes	2,305	2,379	2,591	2,719	2,682	2,687	2,752
Stamp Duty	4,309	3,930	2,784	2,769	3,278	4,732	3,763
Other Taxes[1]	4,342	5,248	6,097	5,876	6,045	6,128	6,432
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)[2]	2,708	2,903	3,010	3,249	3,209	3,310	3,448
Others	416	250	324	502	506	350	363

Table 3.2b: Revenue Collections for FY2012 to FY2018 (% of GDP)[3]

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Operating Revenue	**15.2%**	**14.8%**	**15.2%**	**15.5%**	**15.9%**	**16.6%**	**15.5%**
Corporate Income Tax	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Personal Income Tax	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Withholding Tax	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Statutory Boards' Contributions	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%
Assets Taxes	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Customs and Excise Taxes	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Goods and Services Tax	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Motor Vehicle Taxes	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Vehicle Quota Premiums	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Betting Taxes	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Stamp Duty	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
Other Taxes[1]	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)[2]	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

[1] Includes Foreign Worker Levy, Development Charge, Annual Tonnage Tax and Water Conservation Tax.
[2] Includes revenue from Licences, Permits, Service Fees, Sales of Goods, Rental of Premises, Fines and Forfeitures and Reimbursements.
[3] Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

Table 3.3: Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2017 and FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2017 (Revised)			FY2018 (Budgeted)		
	Total Expenditure[1]	Operating Expenditure	Development Expenditure[2]	Total Expenditure[1]	Operating Expenditure	Development Expenditure[2]
Total[1]	**73,918**	**56,098**	**17,820**	**80,019**	**57,667**	**22,351**
Social Development	**36,866**	**31,249**	**5,617**	**36,001**	**31,424**	**4,577**
Education	12,680	12,022	658	12,840	12,270	570
National Development	4,368	3,169	1,199	4,046	2,666	1,380
Health	10,482	9,021	1,461	10,232	8,952	1,280
Environment and Water Resources	2,813	1,260	1,553	2,217	1,304	912
Culture, Community and Youth[3]	2,092	1,596	496	1,939	1,669	270
Social and Family Development[3]	2,648	2,560	88	3,088	2,972	116
Communications and Information[3]	659	498	161	543	495	48
Manpower (Financial Security)	1,124	1,124	0	1,096	1,096	0
Security and External Relations	**20,524**	**19,070**	**1,455**	**21,740**	**20,056**	**1,684**
Defence	14,207	13,613	594	14,762	14,238	524
Home Affairs	5,833	5,002	831	6,476	5,341	1,134
Foreign Affairs	484	454	30	503	477	26
Economic Development	**13,744**	**3,592**	**10,151**	**19,194**	**3,878**	**15,316**
Transport	8,982	1,611	7,372	13,708	1,809	11,899
Trade and Industry	3,698	955	2,743	4,370	978	3,392
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	684	649	34	612	588	24
Info-Communications and Media Development[3,4,5]	379	377	3	504	503	1
Government Administration	**2,784**	**2,188**	**596**	**3,084**	**2,309**	**774**
Finance[5]	905	840	65	1,038	857	181
Law	508	188	320	411	193	218
Organs of State	561	483	78	698	510	188
Prime Minister's Office[5]	810	676	134	936	750	187

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.

[3] With effect from 1 November 2012, the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS) and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA) were restructured to form three Ministries: (i) MCYS was re-named as the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF), (ii) MICA was re-named as the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) and (iii) the new Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) was formed to undertake functions transferred from MCYS and MICA.

[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 Info-communications Media Development Authority and Government Technology Agency of Singapore (FY2016 only).

[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 3.4: Operating Expenditure by Sector for FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Total[1]	**36,421**	**39,725**	**42,685**	**48,090**	**52,129**	**56,098**	**57,667**
Social Development	**18,496**	**20,943**	**22,612**	**26,258**	**28,939**	**31,249**	**31,424**
Education	9,637	10,665	10,712	11,236	11,812	12,022	12,270
National Development	949	673	858	1,332	2,284	3,169	2,666
Health	4,066	5,044	5,872	7,520	8,199	9,021	8,952
Environment and Water Resources	813	958	1,049	1,125	1,201	1,260	1,304
Culture, Community and Youth[2]	364	1,003	1,335	1,795	1,444	1,596	1,669
Social and Family Development[2]	1,739	1,598	1,722	2,121	2,389	2,560	2,972
Communications and Information[2]	430	336	354	424	456	498	495
Manpower (Financial Security)	497	666	709	706	1,154	1,124	1,096
Security and External Relations	**14,678**	**15,233**	**16,290**	**17,495**	**18,372**	**19,070**	**20,056**
Defence	11,056	11,329	11,867	12,672	13,281	13,613	14,238
Home Affairs	3,266	3,522	4,029	4,377	4,652	5,002	5,341
Foreign Affairs	355	382	394	447	439	454	477
Economic Development	**1,870**	**2,027**	**2,224**	**2,632**	**2,998**	**3,592**	**3,878**
Transport	502	555	598	783	953	1,611	1,809
Trade and Industry	685	710	729	783	921	955	978
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	456	496	520	611	634	649	588
Info-Communications and Media Development[2, 3, 4]	227	267	378	454	490	377	503
Government Administration	**1,378**	**1,521**	**1,560**	**1,705**	**1,819**	**2,188**	**2,309**
Finance[4]	631	711	682	740	824	840	857
Law	163	167	177	174	181	188	193
Organs of State	326	352	384	410	440	483	510
Prime Minister's Office[4]	259	290	318	381	374	676	750

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 1 November 2012, the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS) and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA) were restructured to form three Ministries: (i) MCYS was re-named as the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF), (ii) MICA was re-named as the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) and (iii) the new Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) was formed to undertake functions transferred from MCYS and MICA.
[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 Info-communications Media Development Authority and Government Technology Agency of Singapore (FY2016 only).
[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 FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Total[1]	**12,583**	**12,003**	**13,963**	**19,357**	**18,916**	**17,820**	**22,351**
Social Development	**3,382**	**3,236**	**4,595**	**5,034**	**4,900**	**5,617**	**4,577**
Education	860	973	886	699	657	658	570
National Development	1,354	901	1,308	1,321	1,248	1,199	1,380
Health	605	723	1,147	1,413	1,619	1,461	1,280
Environment and Water Resources	352	325	427	567	684	1,553	912
Culture, Community and Youth[2]	95	212	617	779	507	496	270
Social and Family Development[2]	37	41	62	111	98	88	116
Communications and Information[2]	79	61	148	144	88	161	48
Manpower (Financial Security)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security and External Relations	**720**	**860**	**906**	**956**	**1,169**	**1,455**	**1,684**
Defence	468	422	429	431	543	594	524
Home Affairs	207	379	438	506	573	831	1,134
Foreign Affairs	45	59	40	19	53	30	26
Economic Development	**7,955**	**7,547**	**7,923**	**12,909**	**12,303**	**10,151**	**15,316**
Transport	5,414	5,504	5,489	10,332	9,319	7,372	11,899
Trade and Industry	2,387	1,947	2,102	2,398	2,858	2,743	3,392
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	28	28	37	25	21	34	24
Info-Communications and Media Development[2,3,4]	126	68	296	153	105	3	1
Government Administration	**527**	**360**	**539**	**457**	**545**	**596**	**774**
Finance[4]	24	25	44	53	72	65	181
Law	316	273	434	319	377	320	218
Organs of State	163	22	23	47	55	78	188
Prime Minister's Office[4]	23	40	38	38	40	134	187

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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

[2] With effect from 1 November 2012, the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS) and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA) were restructured to form three Ministries: (i) MCYS was re-named as the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF), (ii) MICA was re-named as the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) and (iii) the new Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) was formed to undertake functions transferred from MCYS and MICA.

[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 Info-communications Media Development Authority and Government Technology Agency of Singapore (FY2016 only).

[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 FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Total[1]	**49,004**	**51,728**	**56,648**	**67,447**	**71,045**	**73,918**	**80,019**
Social Development	**21,877**	**24,179**	**27,207**	**31,293**	**33,839**	**36,866**	**36,001**
Education	10,497	11,638	11,598	11,935	12,469	12,680	12,840
National Development	2,303	1,574	2,166	2,653	3,532	4,368	4,046
Health	4,671	5,767	7,019	8,933	9,819	10,482	10,232
Environment and Water Resources	1,165	1,283	1,476	1,692	1,884	2,813	2,217
Culture, Community and Youth[2]	460	1,215	1,952	2,573	1,951	2,092	1,939
Social and Family Development[2]	1,776	1,639	1,784	2,232	2,486	2,648	3,088
Communications and Information[2]	508	397	503	569	544	659	543
Manpower (Financial Security)	497	666	709	706	1,154	1,124	1,096
Security and External Relations	**15,397**	**16,094**	**17,196**	**18,452**	**19,541**	**20,524**	**21,740**
Defence	11,524	11,751	12,295	13,103	13,824	14,207	14,762
Home Affairs	3,473	3,901	4,467	4,883	5,225	5,833	6,476
Foreign Affairs	400	441	434	466	492	484	503
Economic Development	**9,825**	**9,574**	**10,147**	**15,541**	**15,301**	**13,744**	**19,194**
Transport	5,916	6,059	6,086	11,115	10,272	8,982	13,708
Trade and Industry	3,073	2,656	2,830	3,181	3,778	3,698	4,370
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	484	524	557	637	655	684	612
Info-Communications and Media Development[2,3,4]	353	335	674	608	595	379	504
Government Administration	**1,904**	**1,881**	**2,099**	**2,162**	**2,364**	**2,784**	**3,084**
Finance[4]	655	737	726	793	896	905	1,038
Law	479	440	611	493	558	508	411
Organs of State	489	374	406	458	496	561	698
Prime Minister's Office[4]	282	330	355	419	414	810	936

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 1 November 2012, the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS) and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA) were restructured to form three Ministries: (i) MCYS was re-named as the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF), (ii) MICA was re-named as the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) and (iii) the new Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) was formed to undertake functions transferred from MCYS and MICA.

[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 Info-communications Media Development Authority and Government Technology Agency of Singapore (FY2016 only).

[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 FY2012 to FY2018 (% of GDP)[1]

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Total[2]	**13.4%**	**13.4%**	**14.1%**	**16.1%**	**16.4%**	**16.3%**	**17.1%**
Social Development	**6.0%**	**6.3%**	**6.8%**	**7.5%**	**7.8%**	**8.2%**	**7.7%**
Education	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%
National Development	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Health	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Environment and Water Resources	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Culture, Community and Youth[3]	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Social and Family Development[3]	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Communications and Information[3]	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Manpower (Financial Security)	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Security and External Relations	**4.2%**	**4.2%**	**4.3%**	**4.4%**	**4.5%**	**4.5%**	**4.6%**
Defence	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Home Affairs	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Foreign Affairs	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Economic Development	**2.7%**	**2.5%**	**2.5%**	**3.7%**	**3.5%**	**3.0%**	**4.1%**
Transport	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%
Trade and Industry	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Manpower (excluding Financial Security)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Info-Communications and Media Development[3,4,5]	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Government Administration	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**	**0.7%**
Finance[5]	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Law	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	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%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	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 1 November 2012, the Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS) and the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts (MICA) were restructured to form three Ministries: (i) MCYS was re-named as the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF), (ii) MICA was re-named as the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) and (iii) the new Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth (MCCY) was formed to undertake functions transferred from MCYS and MICA.
[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 Info-communications Media Development Authority and Government Technology Agency of Singapore (FY2016 only).
[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 FY2012 to FY2018 ($ million)

	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)	FY2018 (Budgeted)
Total Expenditure[1]	**49,004**	**51,728**	**56,648**	**67,447**	**71,045**	**73,918**	**80,019**
Operating Expenditure	**36,421**	**39,725**	**42,685**	**48,090**	**52,129**	**56,098**	**57,667**
Running Costs	**27,530**	**29,126**	**31,423**	**34,934**	**37,291**	**40,511**	**41,884**
Expenditure on Manpower	6,231	6,844	7,409	8,010	8,345	8,891	9,157
Other Operating Expenditure	14,644	15,216	16,097	17,505	18,389	19,120	20,339
Grants, Subventions & Capital Injections to Organisations	6,654	7,066	7,916	9,419	10,558	12,501	12,388
Transfers	**8,891**	**10,599**	**11,262**	**13,156**	**14,837**	**15,587**	**15,783**
Social Transfers to Individuals	1,910	2,382	2,543	3,093	4,124	4,308	4,278
Transfers to Institutions & Organisations	6,871	8,046	8,596	9,889	10,509	11,035	11,329
International Organisations & Overseas Development Assistance	109	171	123	175	205	245	176
Development Expenditure[2]	**12,583**	**12,003**	**13,963**	**19,357**	**18,916**	**17,820**	**22,351**
Government Development	4,760	4,045	4,654	5,133	6,268	6,081	6,379
Grants & Capital Injections to Organisations	7,823	7,958	9,309	14,223	12,648	11,739	15,973

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 FY2012 to FY2018

	FY2012[1]	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017 (Revised)[2]	FY2018 (Budgeted)[3]
Civil List	51	52	52	54	51	67	67
Attorney-General's Chambers	478	534	550	558	565	594	597
Auditor-General's Office	172	169	171	181	188	206	206
Cabinet Office	10	10	11	10	11	11	12
Judicature	749	803	834	894	907	1,004	1,032
Parliament	47	48	47	47	47	62	62
Presidential Councils	4	4	3	3	3	6	6
Public Service Commission	13	13	13	13	13	14	15
Social and Family Development	1,117	1,571	1,581	1,700	1,756	1,879	1,879
Defence	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Education	56,106	56,841	56,707	56,883	57,117	62,811	62,983
Environment and Water Resources	4,508	4,522	4,400	4,478	4,495	4,575	4,702
Finance[4]	3,547	3,594	3,645	3,688	3,798	3,898	3,898
Foreign Affairs	1,343	1,383	1,430	1,398	1,425	1,616	1,674
Health	1,457	1,444	1,476	1,475	1,483	1,566	1,621
Home Affairs	24,460	25,231	25,904	26,670	27,402	27,871	28,198
Communications and Information[4]	3,361	3,488	3,605	3,525	4,459	2,582	2,716
Law	933	945	1,044	1,061	1,086	1,017	1,024
Manpower	2,477	2,531	2,584	2,629	2,690	2,215	2,279
National Development	7,337	8,187	8,804	8,955	9,087	9,173	9,073
Prime Minister's Office[4]	809	913	1,056	1,091	1,098	3,338	3,442
Trade and Industry	2,874	3,067	2,829	3,000	3,019	3,097	3,115
Transport	4,611	5,203	5,440	5,951	6,243	7,079	7,530
Culture, Community and Youth	4,624	4,586	4,545	4,743	4,712	5,137	5,341
Total	**121,370**	**125,421**	**127,013**	**129,289**	**131,937**	**140,100**	**141,754**

Note: For FY2017 and FY2018, 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 FY2012 to FY2016 refer to actual headcount.
[2] Figures for FY2017 are revised establishments estimates.
[3] Figures for FY2018 are budgeted establishments estimates.
[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.

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 2018 is from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

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.

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.

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 and Excise 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, Development Charge, Annual Tonnage Tax and Water Conservation 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.

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.