**CB(1)1180/13-14(03)** 

### **Working Group on Long-Term Fiscal Planning**

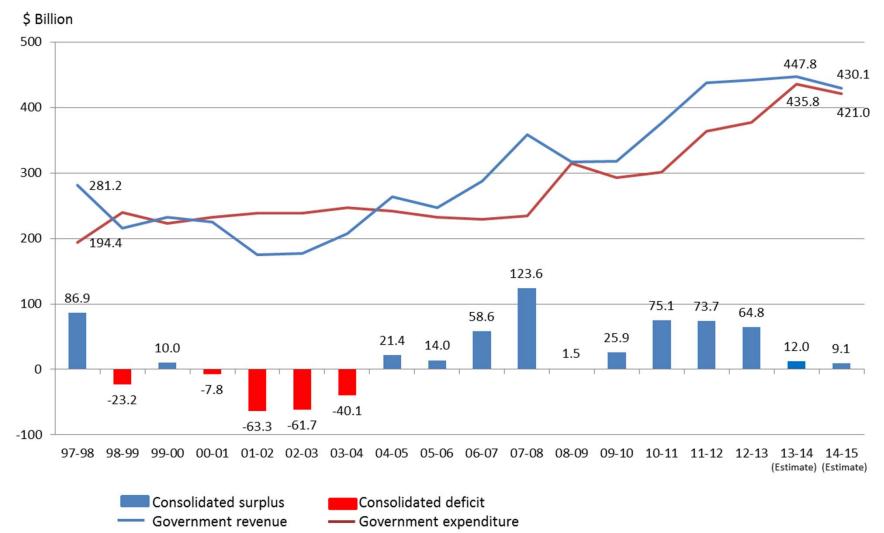
**April 2014** 

## Our Tasks

- Projections up to 2041
  - Economic growth
  - Government revenue
  - Government expenditure
- Overseas reference
- Fiscal measures

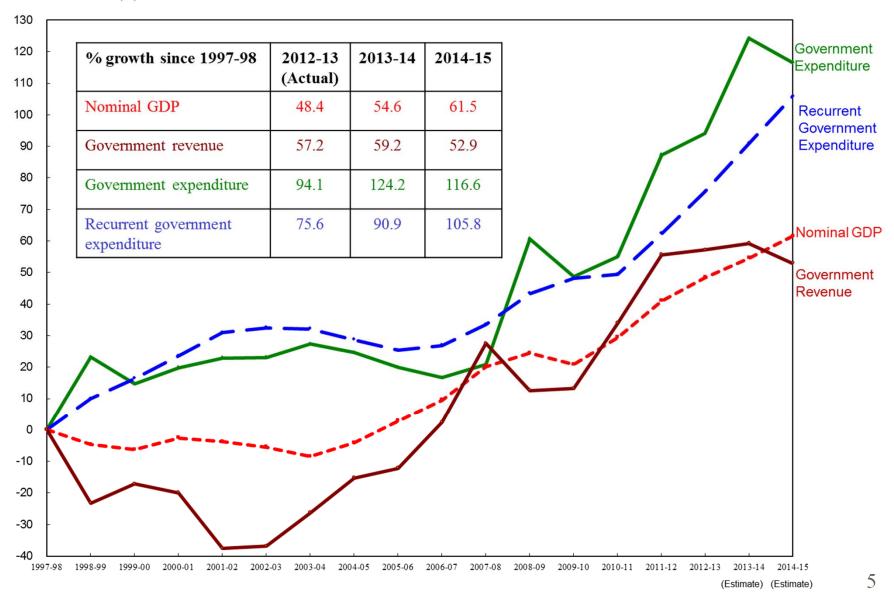
## **Fiscal Health Check**

#### **Fiscal Performance**



## Growth since 1997-98

#### Cumulative Growth (%)



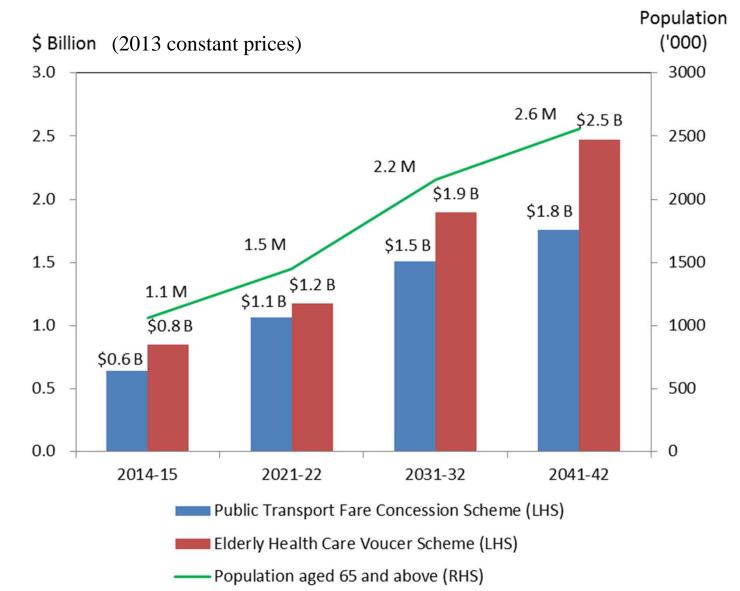
### **Government Revenue and Expenditure**

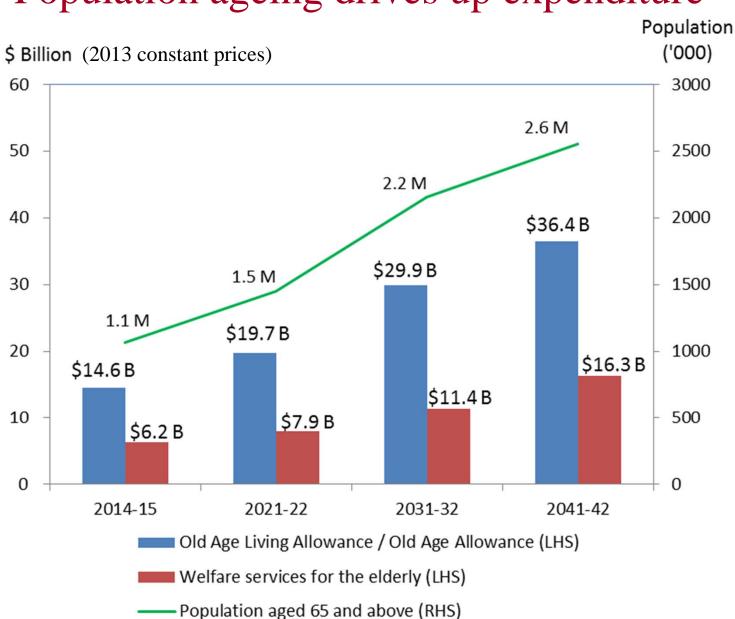
% of Nominal GDP 25 22.6% Revenue 21.1% Average from 20.5% 20.5% 19.4% 19.7% 1997-98 to 20 19.0% 2012-13 (18.6%) Expenditure Average from 1997-98 to 15 2012-13 14.2% 14.2 (17.4%)13.3% 10 5 0 97-98 98-99 99-00 00-01 01-02 02-03 03-04 04-05 05-06 06-07 07-08 08-09 09-10 10-11 11-12 12-13 13-14 14-15 (Estimate) (Estimate) Expenditure

Revenue

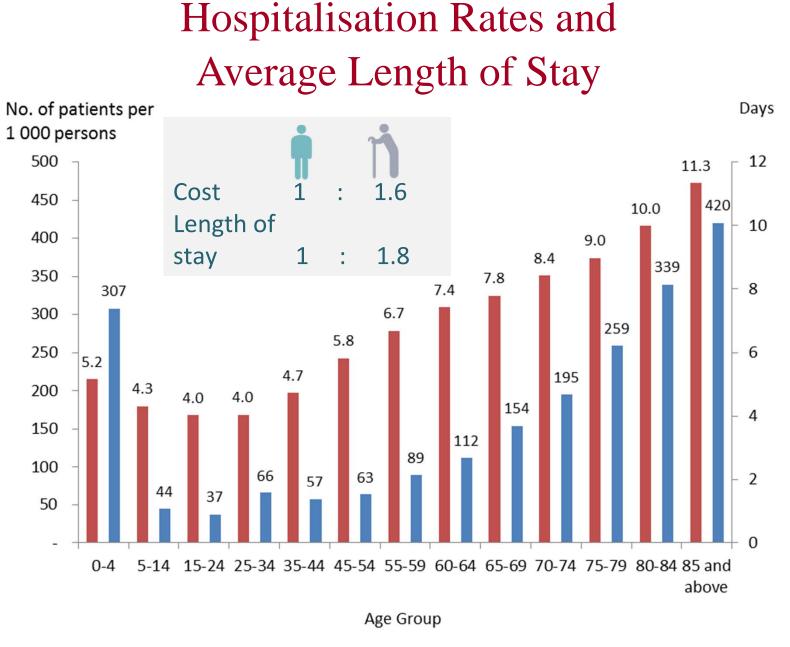
**Population Ageing** 

### Population ageing drives up expenditure



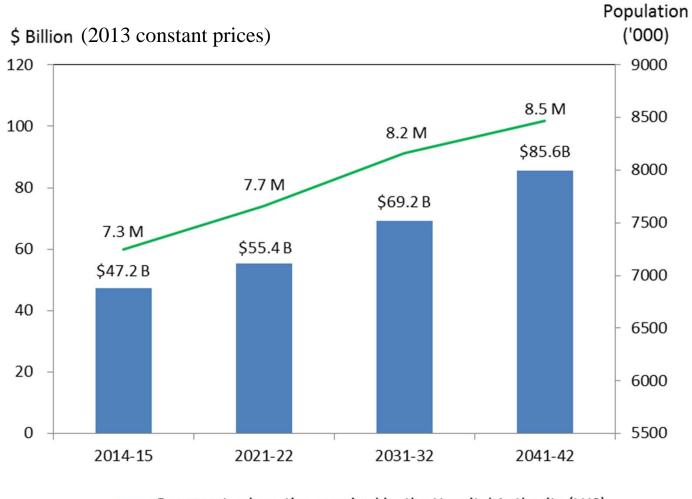


## Population ageing drives up expenditure



Hospitalisation rates (LHS)
Average length of stay (RHS)

## **Recurrent Subvention to Hospital Authority**



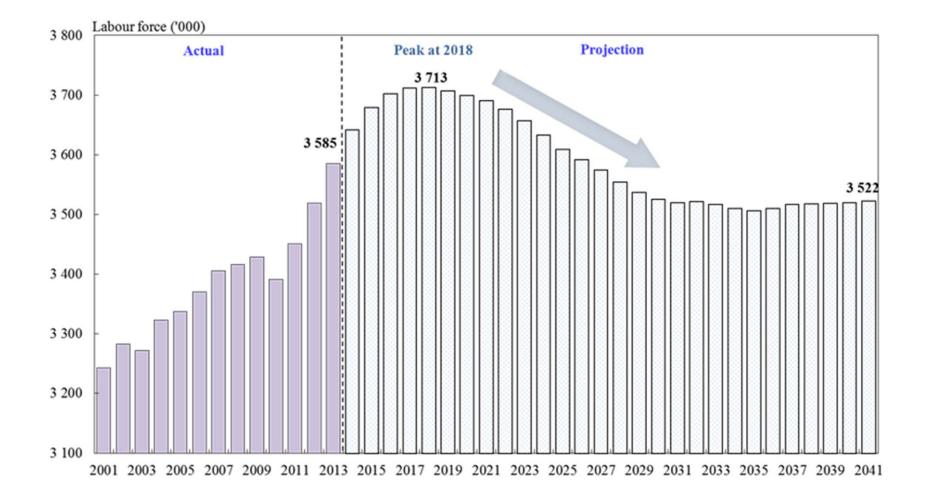
Recurrent subvention required by the Hospital Authority (LHS)
 Total population (RHS)

## **Macroeconomic Assumptions**

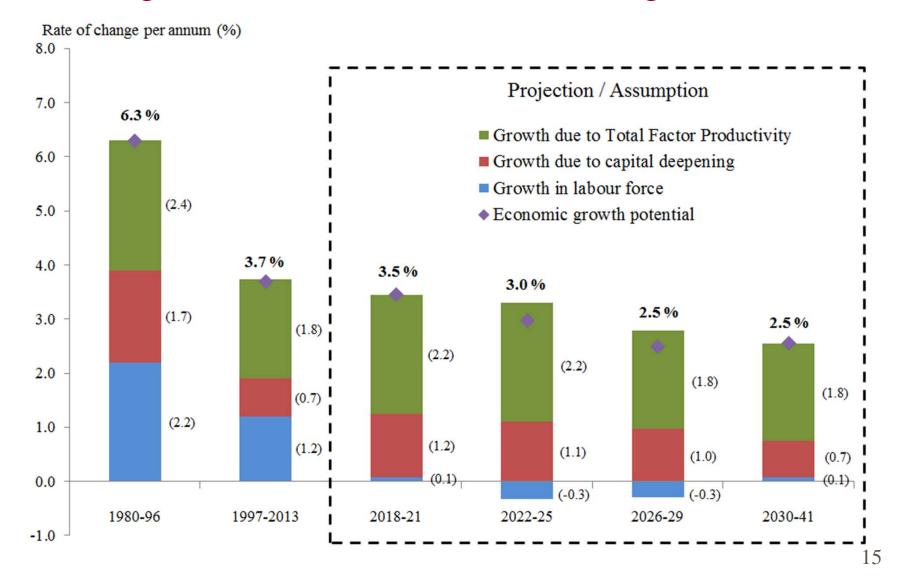
## Economic growth is expected to settle at a slower pace

Annual rate of change (%) 20% Actual Projection 8.9% 15% 7.4% 4.2% 10% 3.6% 3.5%\* 3.0% 5% 2.5% 0% 1975 2005 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2015 2030 2040 2041 1970 2010 2020 2025 2035 -5% For 2014, mid-point of the range forecast of 3% - 4% in the 2014-15 Budget is used. Note: \* For 2015 to 2018, the assumed growth rates are taken direct from the 2014-15 Budget. 13 -10%

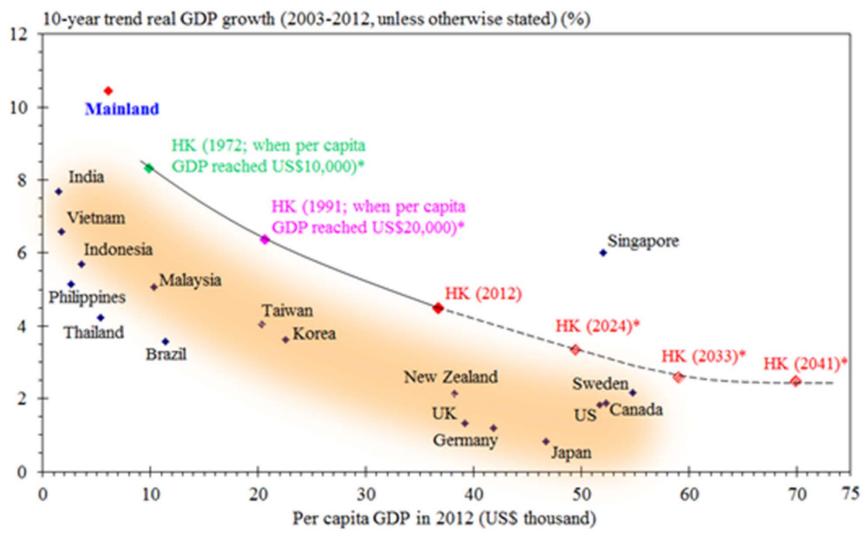
## Labour force is expected to decline after 2018, only to stabilise in the 2030s



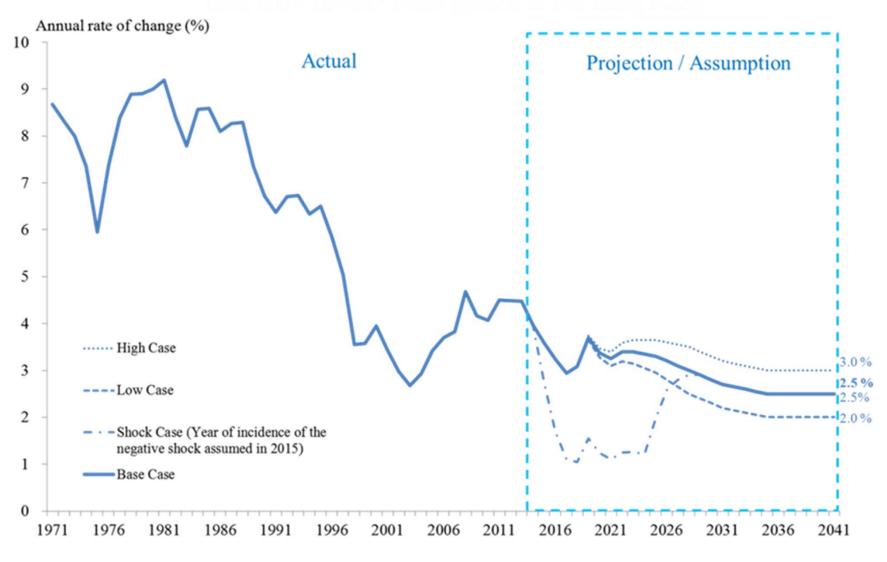
#### Economic growth potential looks set to decelerate over the long term as labour force starts to stagnate



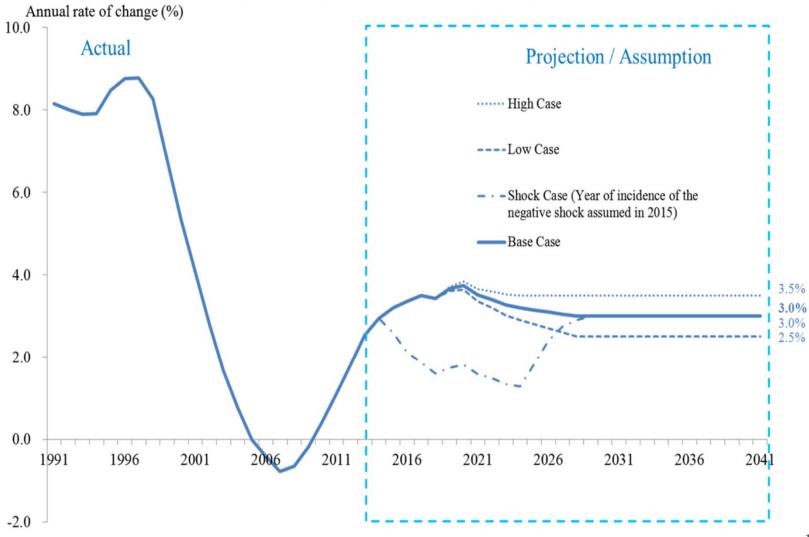
# Economic growth bound to go lower as the economy becomes more mature



#### Real GDP 10-year trend growth rates

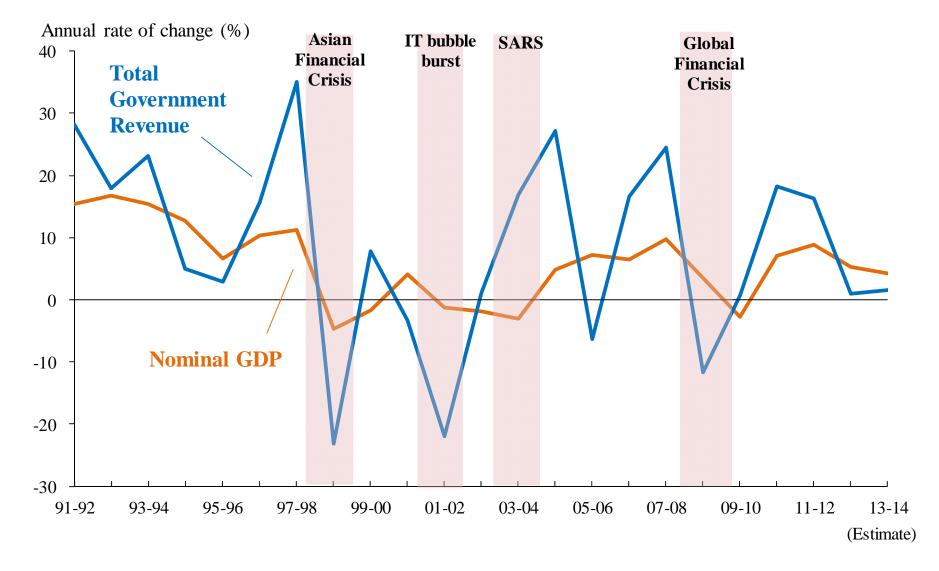


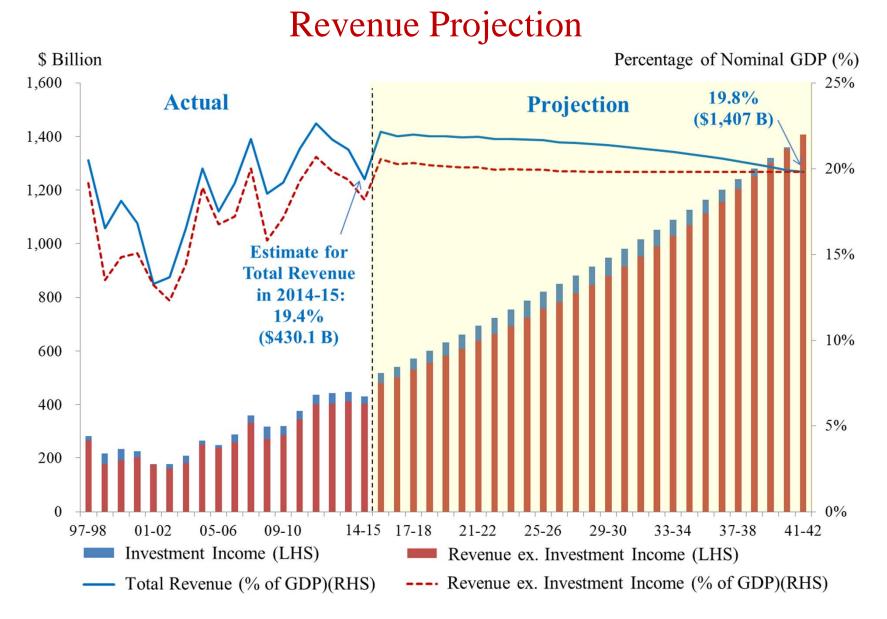
#### Consumer price inflation 10-year trend rates of change



## **Revenue Projections**

#### Government Revenue



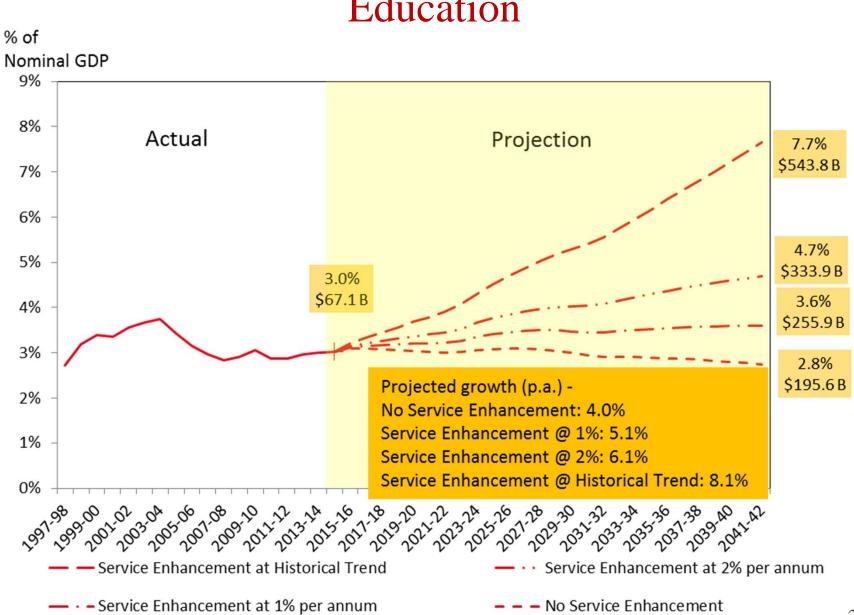


(Base Case, No Service Enhancement)

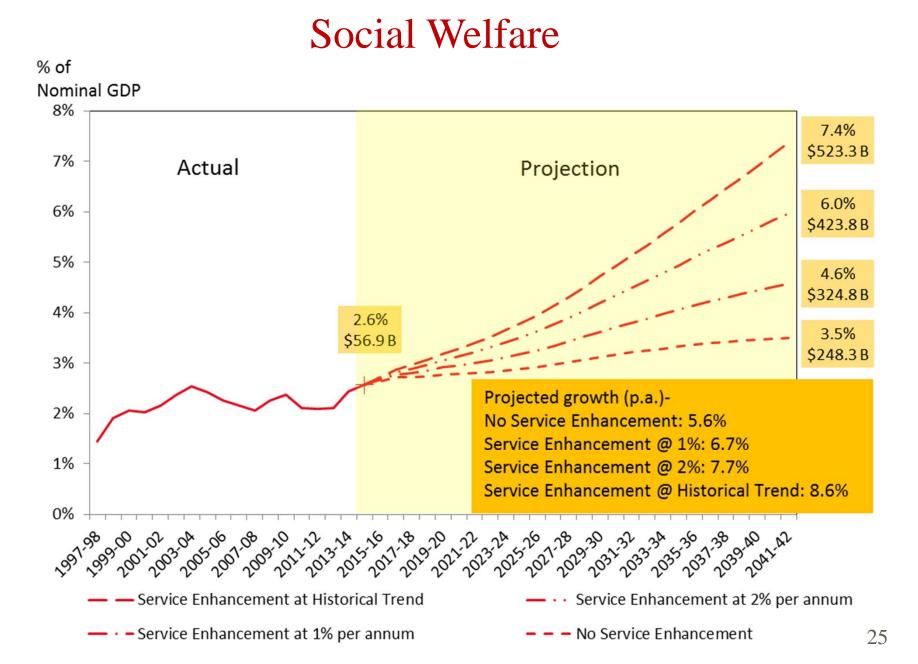
## **Expenditure Projections**

Projection for recurrent expenditure on Education, Social Welfare and Health

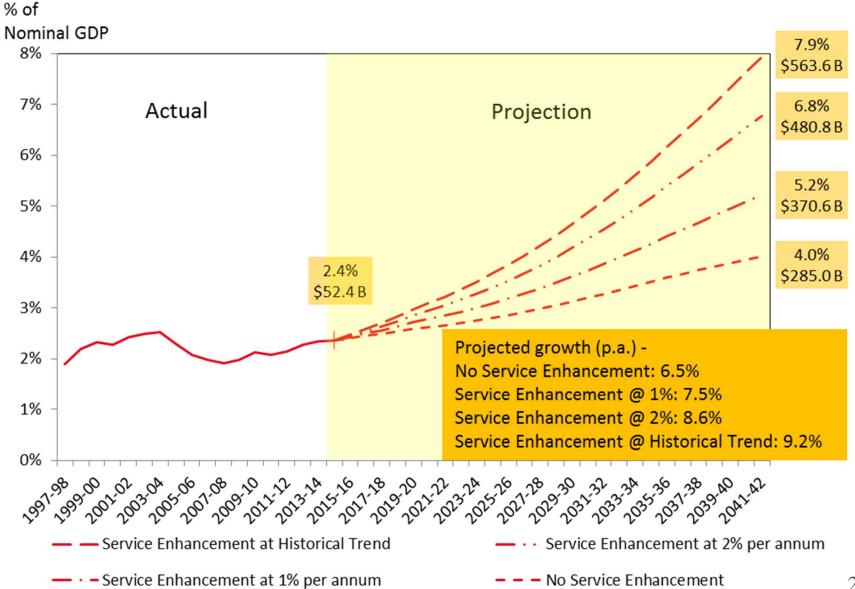
- No Service Enhancement
- Service Enhancement at
  - > 1%
  - > 2%
  - Historical Trend Education – 3.86% Social Welfare – 2.8% Health – 2.63%
     on average – 3%

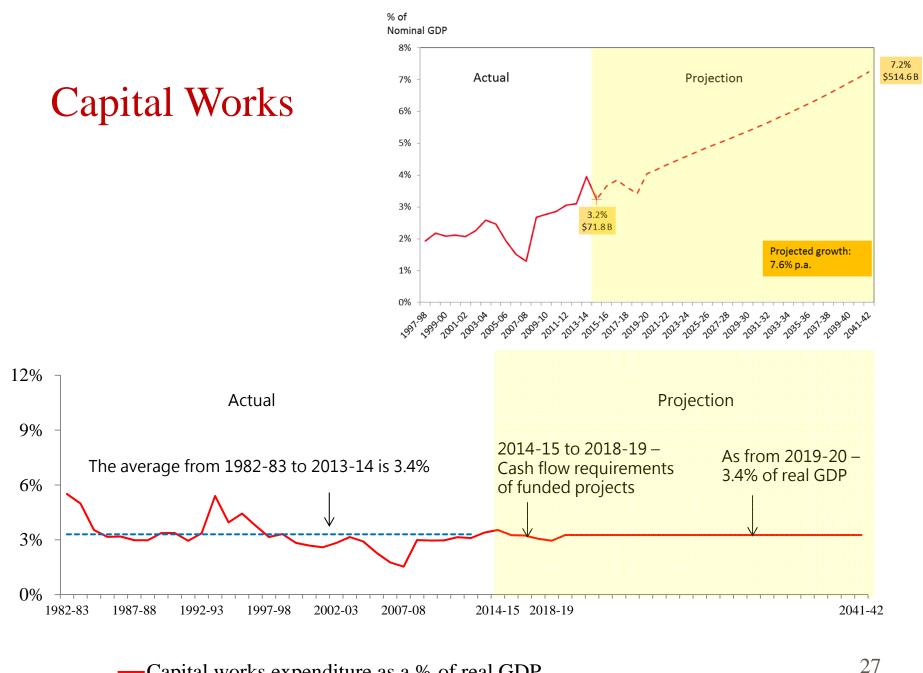


## Education



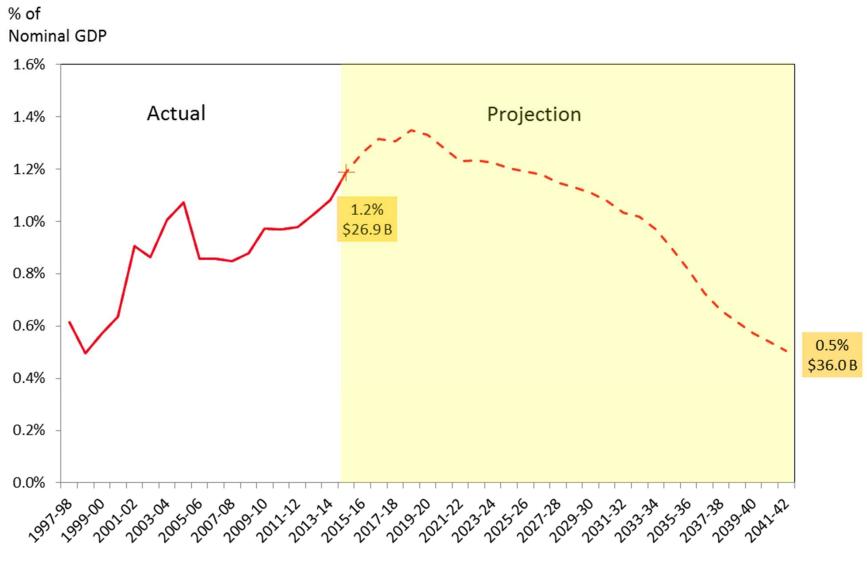
### Health





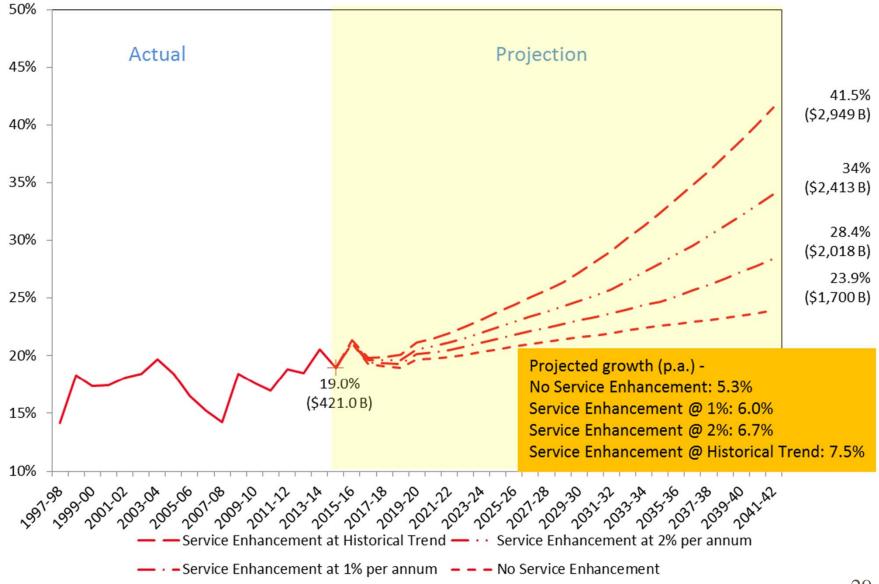
Capital works expenditure as a % of real GDP

#### Pensions



## **Total Government Expenditure**

% of Nominal GDP



## Trend Growth

	Projected Trend Growth (Base Case, No Service Enhancement)	Trend Growth in recent years	
	2014-15	1997-98	2009-10
(Annual rate of change)	to 2041-42	to 2014-15	to 2014-15
Real GDP	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%
Nominal GDP	4.4%	2.9%	6.0%
Government revenue	4.5%	2.5%	6.2%
Government expenditure	5.3%	4.7%	7.5%

## Housing Authority

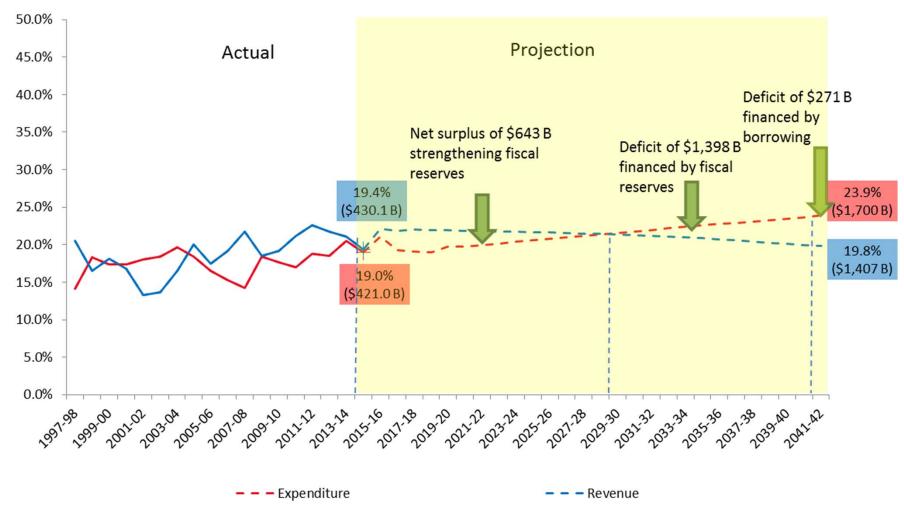
- Flats production
   ▶ PRH 20 000 p.a. (unit cost : \$0.54 M<sup>#</sup>)
   ▶ HOS 5 000\* p.a. (unit cost: \$0.99 M<sup>#</sup>)
- Cash shortfall
  - > \$490 B (rent increase @ 5% biennially)
  - > \$130 B (rent increase @ 10% biennially)

- \* 8 000 p.a. announced in 2014 Policy Address
- # Figures provided to FC of LegCo in April 2013 based on HA's June 2012 Construction Cost Yardstick

## **Fiscal Sustainability**

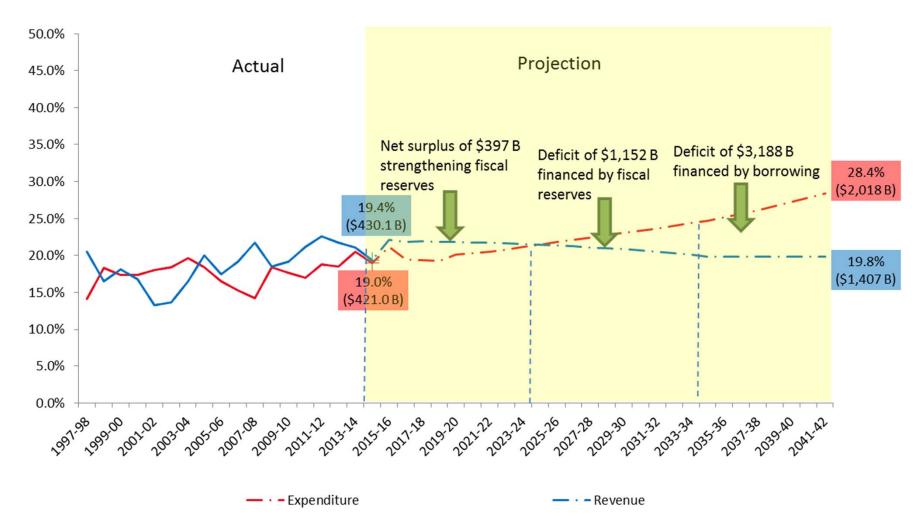
## Fiscal Outlook (Base Case, No Service Enhancement)

% of Nominal GDP



## Fiscal Outlook (Base Case, Service Enhancement @ 1%)

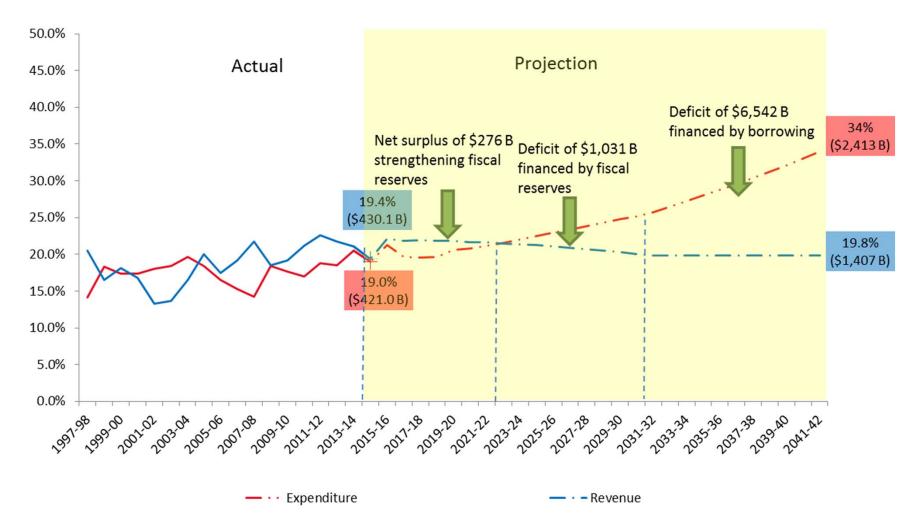
% of Nominal GDP



## Fiscal Outlook

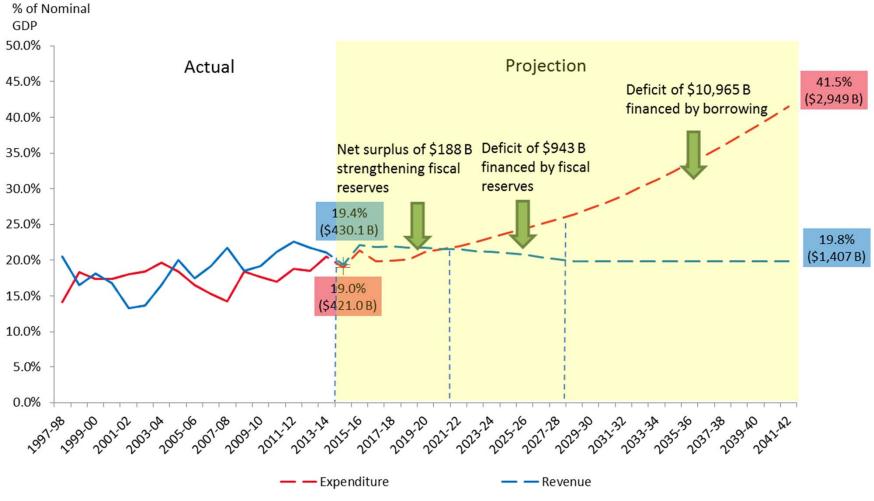
#### (Base Case, Service Enhancement @ 2%)

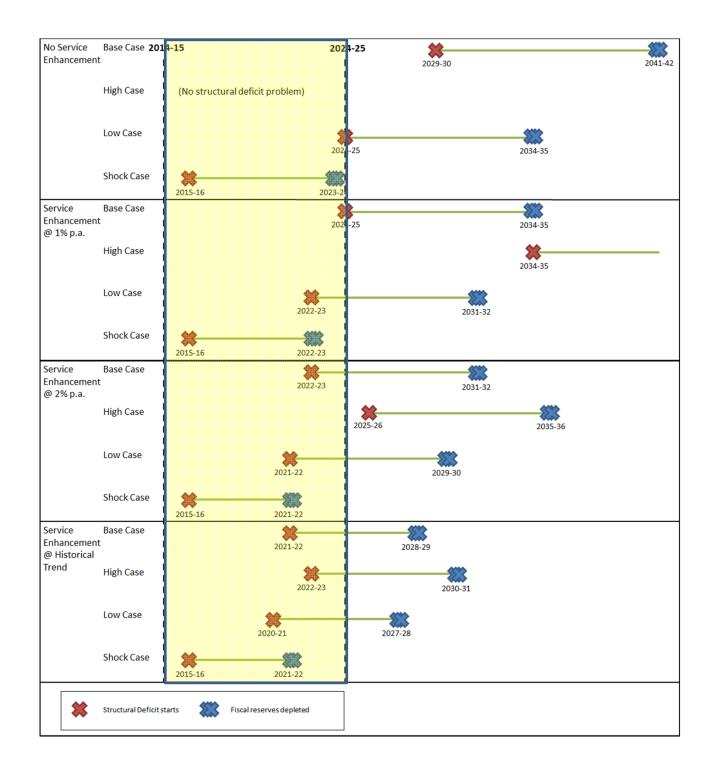
% of Nominal GDP



## Fiscal Outlook

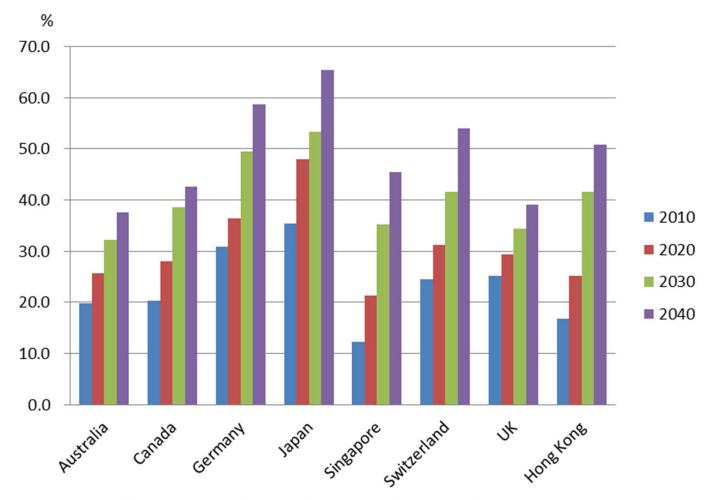
#### (Base Case, Service Enhancement @ Historical Trend)





# **Other Economies**

#### **Elderly Dependency Ratio**



Source: Other economies - United Nations Probabilistic Population Projections Singapore - Department of Statistics, Singapore Government

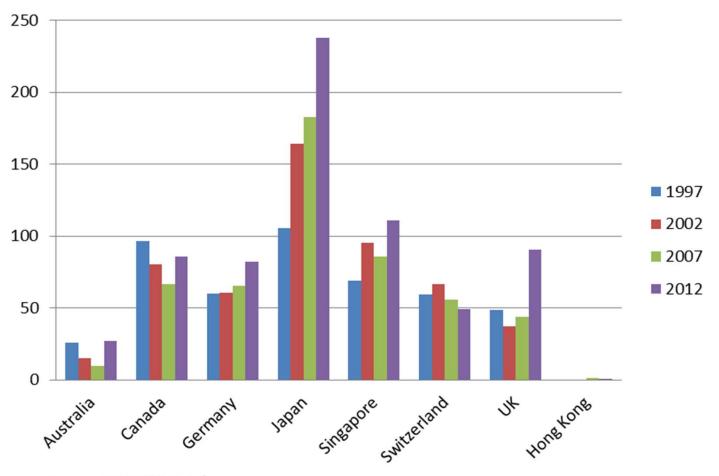
# Revenue of selected economies

% of nominal GDP 45 Non-tax revenue 40 Other tax 35 Goods and services tax 30 Income and profits tax 25 20 15 10 5 0 Canada Germany Australia UN HONE KONE Japan Singapore Switzerland

Sources: Other countries - OECD (for 2010) Singapore - Singapore 2013 Budget Hong Kong - Government's figures for 2012-13

#### Debt level of selected economies

% of Nominal GDP



Source: IMF WEO Database

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# Fiscal measures adopted in other economies

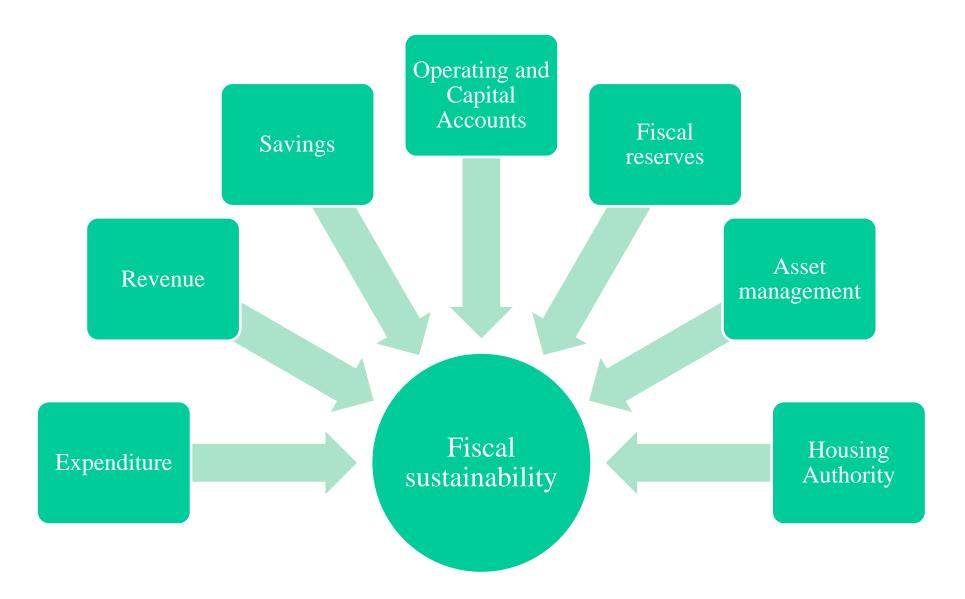
#### **Major measures found**

- Savings
- Enforce fiscal disciplines
- Contain expenditure
- Review operational efficiency
- Set limits on debt
- Preserve revenue base
- Increase GST
- Cut direct taxes

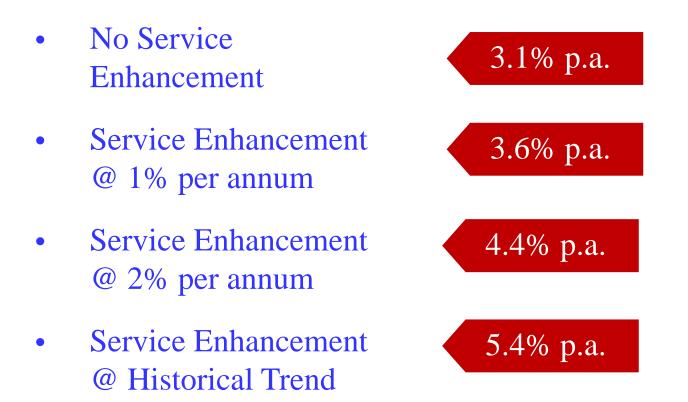
# **Proposed Fiscal Measures**

# Multi-pronged approach

- Promoting economic growth
- Policy formulation
- Fiscal measures



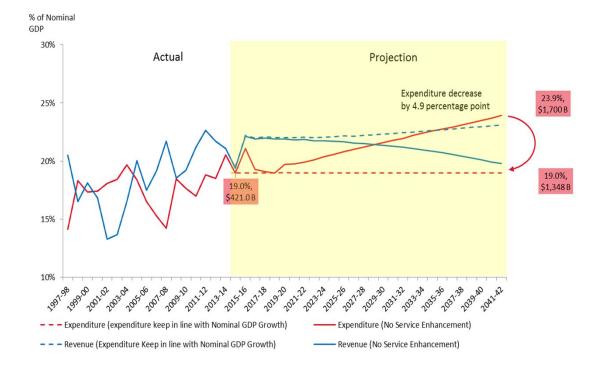
#### Economic growth needed to avoid structural deficit



# Recommendations

# (A) Containing expenditure growth

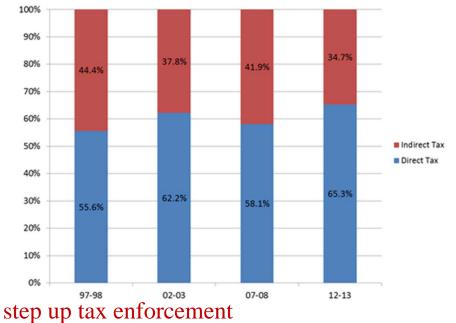
• contain expenditure growth within nominal GDP growth



- keep public expenditure at 20% of GDP
- assess fiscal sustainability of new initiatives

# (B) Preserving, stabilising and broadening the revenue base

• avoid excessive reliance on direct taxation



• reinforce user pays principles

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• if : profits tax and salaries tax rates doubled theoretically 8% of GDP

#### (C) Saving for the future

- "freeze" the Land Fund
- not account for as fiscal reserves
- endowment, withdrawal and operation
- consult stakeholders
- if : Land Fund (\$220 billion) + one-third of surplus + investment return (5% p.a.)
  - after 10 years  $\implies$  \$510 billion

# (D) Segregating and balancing the Operating and Capital Accounts

(\$ Billion)	2013-14 Estimate	2014-15 Estimate	2015-16 Forecast
Operating Account	LStillate	LStimate	rorcease
Operating revenue	347.9	348.9	392.3
Less: Operating expenditure	(338.8)	(325.0)	(388.8)
Operating surplus	9.1	23.9	3.5
Capital Account			
Capital revenue	99.9	81.2	70.0
Less: Capital expenditure	(97.0)	(86.2)	(101.7)
Capital surplus/(deficit)	2.9	(5.0)	(31.7)
Bond repayment		(9.8)	-
Consolidated surplus/(deficit)	12.0	9.1	(28.2)
Fiscal reserves at 31 March	745.9	755.0	726.8
Represented by:			
<b>Operating Account balance</b>			
Opening balance		394.2	413.1
Operating surplus		23.9	3.5
Transfer to Capital Account		(5.0)	-
Closing balance	394.2	413.1	416.6
Capital Account balance			
Opening balance		351.7	341.9
Capital deficit		(5.0)	(31.7)
Bond repayment		(9.8)	-
Transfer from Operating Account		5.0	-
Closing balance	351.7	341.9	310.2

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#### (E) Making clear what the fiscal reserves cover

	2013–14
(\$ million)	<b>Revised</b> Estimate
<b>General Revenue Account</b>	394,241
Funds with designated use	131,957
Capital Works Reserve Fund	78,679
Capital Investment Fund	1,992
<b>Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund</b>	27,029
Disaster Relief Fund	29
Innovation and Technology Fund	1,801
Loan Fund	1,357
Lotteries Fund	21,070
Land Fund	219,730
Total	745,928

- (F) Stepping up the management of the Government's assets
  - disposal or securitization
  - operational and management cost effectiveness

- (G) Sustaining the financial health of the Housing Authority
  - review the business mode



Keep the expenditure within the limits of revenue.... strive to achieve a fiscal balance, avoid deficits and keep the budget commensurate with the growth rate of its gross domestic product

Expenditure

Revenue

# End