



Background Information

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- One of the richest countries in the world
- High political stability
- Little foreign debt





Source: CNN Travel https://www.cnn.com/travel/article/singapore-travel-covid-19/index.html

- High savings rate from the government and from households
- Very stable, and low inflation rate, within 0.5%



Fiscal Policy

2

"Ensure Fiscal Sustainability"

- Singapore values long-term economic growth. Government spending is planned far in advance to deliver the most affordable and efficient long-term outcomes.
- Spending priorities include :
- Healthcare
- Education
- Sustainability (Climate Change)
- Infrastructure

"Support Growth"

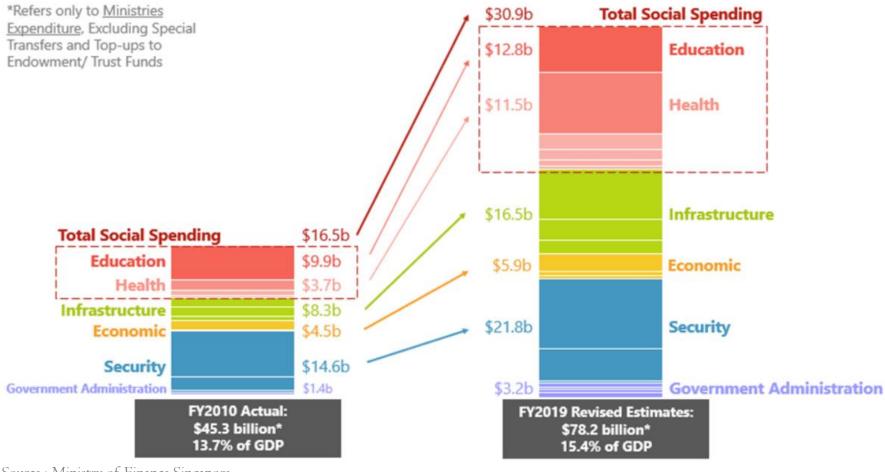
- Singapore supports development and investing. They believe that a successful and flourishing economy is achieved through inclusion within a society and bringing businesses together to move forward.
- They also start investing in people early on, to create opportunities for people and "standard of living".

"Promote Equity"

- Singapore has a fair system for their taxes and transfers. Higher income individuals contribute more with less benefits, and lower-income or middleclass individuals receive more benefits than the taxes that they pay.
- Benefits include :
- Government transfer payments
- Government subsidies
- Government rebates



Government Expenditures







Singapore's Monetary Policy

- Also known as the "Exchange Rate Policy"
- Targets the exchange rate
- Let's their currency rise or fall with respect to their trading partners' currencies
- Formally adopted in I98I



Source: The Telegram

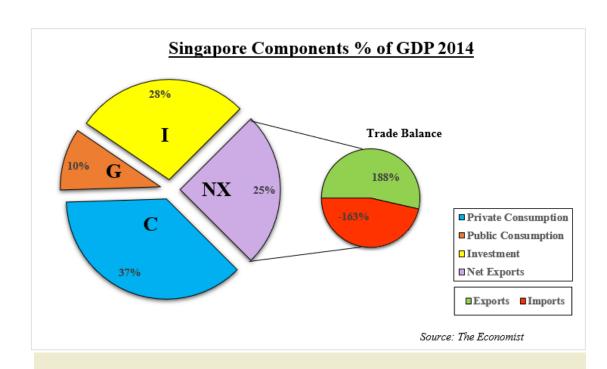
(https://www.thetelegram.com/business/singapore-central-bank-stands-pat-on-monetary-policy-as-growth-slows-300885/)



History

- In 1971, there was a global oil crisis, which affected Singapore
- Inflation rose to 20% post-oil shock in 1973
- In 1979, there was a second oil shock
- Singapore targeted the exchange rate during this oil shock and found success with this strategy
- Inflation was 8.5% (global inflation was 10% even in developed countries)
- Formally adopted the new exchange-rate policy in 1981, that is still used today

How does the monetary policy affect inflation?



Source : daily fx

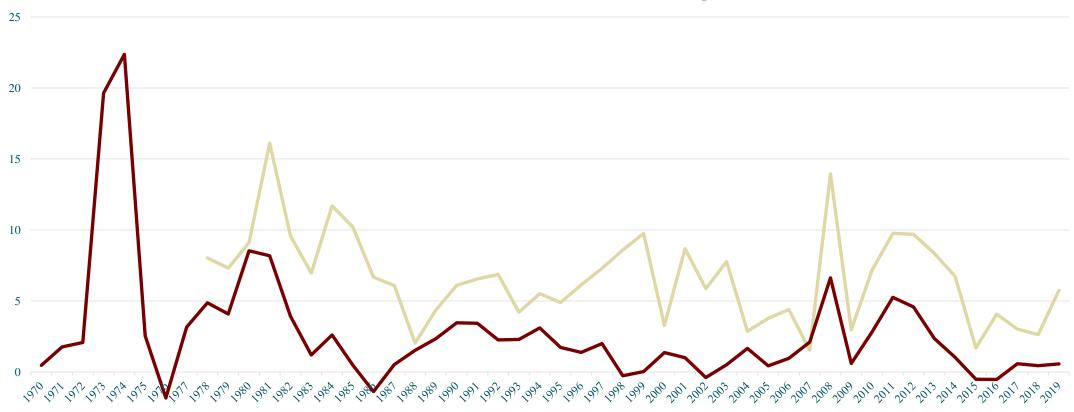
https://www.dailyfx.com/forex/fundamental/article/special_report/2019/09/03/The-Singapore-Dollar-and-MAS-What-is-SGD-and-How-to-Trade-it.html

Singapore can match the international interest rate

- A strong Singapore dollar brings down prices of imported goods, slow down exports
- Relieves pressure on costs for domestic production
- Keeps domestic inflation low
- Exchange rate is easily manageable
- Government can control CPI inflation

Inflation Trend

Inflation Rate and Nominal Interest Rate in Percentage from 1970-2019



How the monetary policy influences inflation

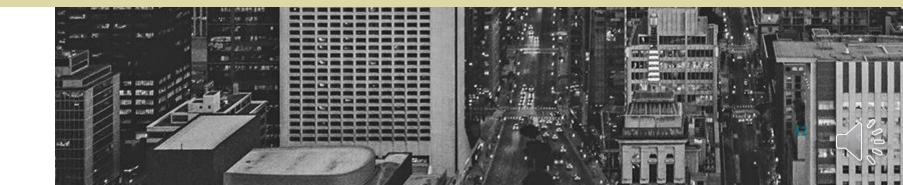
- Nominal interest rate and inflation move together
- Stable inflation means stable change in nominal interest rates
- Stable change in nominal interest rates leads to predictable demand for money
- Stable prices creates a predictable environment for consumption
- Consumption should be stable overtime due to stable economic conditions (Random Walk Hypothesis)
- In reality, the exchange rate policy was effective in keeping inflation lower during the second oil shock

Good strategy?

- Singapore has very little resources
- They are dependent and imports and exports
- Exchange-rate based monetary policy creates predictable price target
- Stable inflation and stable economy
- Easily manageable by the government



Should Singapore Increase Savings?



/ear	compensation	Delta	Capital Stock	Real GDP	GDP growth	MPK	MPK-delta
1960	0.4021	0.0269	33458.7656		8	0.1517	0.1249
1961	0.4021	0.0269	34720.2344		0.0798		
1962	0.4021	0.0269	36107.6992		0.0697	0.1624	0.1356
1963	0.4021	0.0269	38855.8672	10782.2363	0.0994	0.1659	
1964	0.4021	0.0270		10367.8623	-0.0384	0.1512	0.1242
1965	0.4021	0.0270		11143.8506	0.0748		
1966	0.4021	0.0271	47011.5625	12343.7041	0.1077	0.1570	
1967	0.4021	0.0273	51273.4688	13852.5352	0.1222	0.1615	
1968	0.4021	0.0280	56221.8906	15730.8271	0.1356	0.1673	0.1393
1969	0.4021	0.0296	63288.2227	17866.8535	0.1358	0.1688	0.1392
1970	0.4021	0.0315	73192.4297	20317.0449	0.1371	0.1660	0.1345
1971	0.4021	0.0341	85163.0859	22839.1543	0.1241	0.1604	0.1263
1972	0.4021	0.0367	98052.2188	25880.3105	0.1332	0.1578	0.1212
1973	0.4021	0.0391	110741.4688	28624.3047	0.1060	0.1546	0.1155
1974	0.4021	0.0417	123930.7188	30375.4238	0.0612	0.1466	0.1049
1975	0.4021	0.0430	135873.6250	31584.8770	0.0398	0.1390	0.0960
1976	0.4021	0.0436	147986.4063	33933.9023	0.0744	0.1371	0.0936
1977	0.4021	0.0443	159497.4688	36259.2891	0.0685	0.1359	0.0917
1978	0.4021	0.0453	172754.6406	39079.2813	0.0778		0.0900
1979	0.4021	0.0467		42812.9844	0.0955		
1980	0.4021	0.0483		47142.7500	0.1011	0.1363	
1981	0.4141	0.0492		52241.7734	0.1082		
1982	0.4517	0.0491		55952.0469	0.0710		
1983	0.4659	0.0475	287848.8750	60738.5234			
1984	0.4779	0.0450		66078.8906			
1985	0.4910	0.0430			-0.0062		
1986	0.4484	0.0415		66549.1406			
1987	0.4242	0.0407			0.1080		
1988	0.4159	0.0405		82040.2969	0.1126		
1989	0.4257	0.0410					
1990	0.4293	0.0422		99250.1563			
1991	0.4382	0.0436					
1992	0.4471	0.0447		112919.1719	0.0664		
1993	0.4359		568371.7500				
1994	0.4393	0.0460			0.1110		
1995	0.4402	0.0463		149899.7344	0.0720		
1996	0.4417	0.0470		161099.3125	0.0747	0.1238	
1997	0.4373	0.0477		174502.6563			
1998	0.4620	0.0475		170671.6563	-0.0220		
1999	0.4558	0.0470	912462.6875	180440.9063	0.0572	0.1076	0.0606

Share of labour

Increase Savings? Or increase spending?

2000	0.4576	0.0467	973203.0625	196751.2344	0.0904	0.	1097	0.0630
2001	0.4893	0.0464	1023760.1250	194647.9219	-0.0107	0.	0971	0.0507
2002	0.4731	0.0461	1060822.1250	202267.6563	0.0391	0.	1005	0.0544
2003	0.4645	0.0457	1090466.6250	211442.0625	0.0454	0.	1038	0.0581
2004	0.4263	0.0458	1127256.5000	232204.7813	0.0982	0.	1182	0.0724
2005	0.4218	0.0462	1164091.7500	249292.8281	0.0736	0.	1238	0.0776
2006	0.4198	0.0470	1206594.8750	271742.0000	0.0901	0.	1307	0.0837
2007	0.4238	0.0479	1260674.3750	296258.9375	0.0902	0.	1354	0.0876
2008	0.4476	0.0486	1322366.1250	301793.7813	0.0187	0.	1261	0.0775
2009	0.4574	0.0490	1387394.1250	302158.8750	0.0012	0.	1182	0.0692
2010	0.4395	0.0495	1456960.8750	346049.4063	0.1453	0.	1331	0.0837
2011	0.4395	0.0503	1529518.2500	367981.5625	0.0634	0.	1349	0.0845
2012	0.4395	0.0510	1609567.3750	384399.4688	0.0446	0.	1339	0.0829
2013	0.4395	0.0515	1694113.7500	402994.0313	0.0484	0.	1333	0.0818
2014	0.4395		1780328.6250			0.	1319	0.0797
2015	0.4395	0.0526	186449 Chart Area	431381.7813	0.0299	0.	1297	0.0770
2016	0.4395	0.0533	1945892.8750	445373.5000	0.0324	0.	1283	0.0750
2017	0.4395	0.0548	2027497.7500	464687.6250	0.0434	0.	1285	0.0737
2018	0.4395	0.0564	2094537.6250	480664.0625	0.0344	0.	1286	0.0722
2019	0.4395	0.0574	2155262.2500	484188.8125	0.0073	0.	1259	0.0685



Formulas used

GDP growth

$$GDP_{growth} = \frac{GDP_{year2} - GDP_{year1}}{GDP_{year1}}$$

MPK

$$MPK = \frac{\alpha Y}{K}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \text{share of labour compensation})GDP}{\text{Capital Stock}}$$

	Share of labour						
/ear	compensation	Delta	Capital Stock		GDP growth	MPK	MPK-delta
1960	0.4021	0.0269	33458.7656	8490.962		0.151	0.1249
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1982	0.4517	0.0491	256696.7813	55952.0469	0.0710	0.1195	0.0704
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2019	0.4395	0.0574	2155262.2500	484188.8125	0.0073	0.12	59 0.0685



Increase Savings? Or increase spending?

GDP growth rate and MPK-delta over time

0.2000 0.1500 0.1000 0.0500 0.0000 -0.0500

Increase savings? Or Spend more?

1960-1968

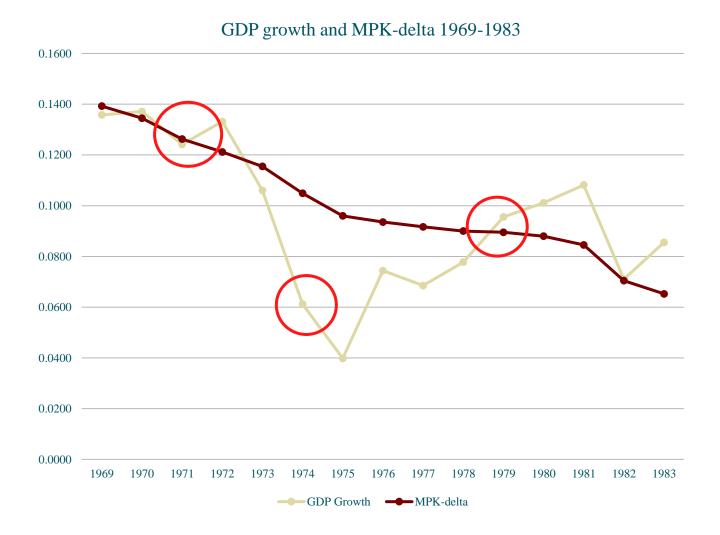
- Singapore must increase savings
- Singapore adopted their own currency and broke linkage with the Malaysian Federation in 1968
- Country's savings rate started moving closer to the equilibrium rate



Increase savings? Or Spend more?

1969-1983

- Savings rate had been optimal, until the oil shock in 1971, and post-oil shock effects seen from 1973
- Savings rate returned closer to the equilibrium rate even during the second oil shock, which was around the time the exchangerate policy was introduced

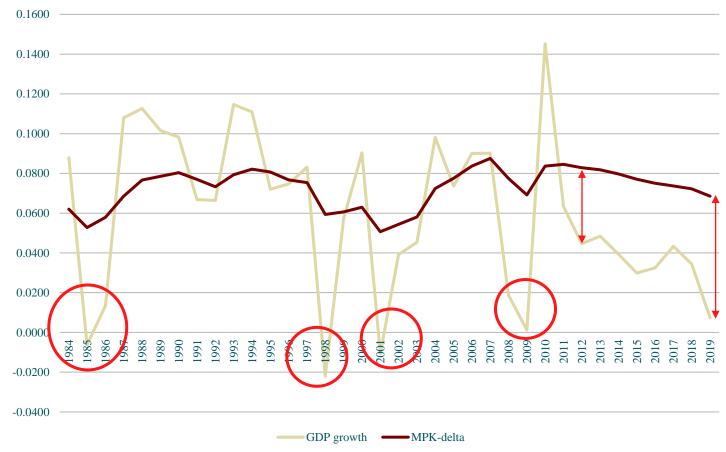


Increase savings? Or Spend more?

1984-2019

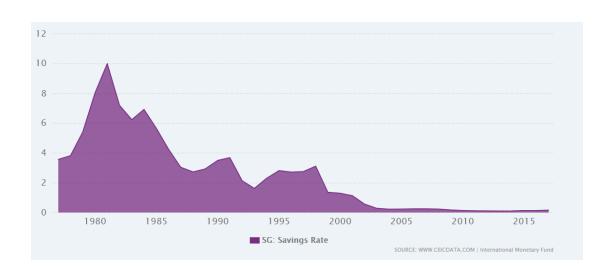
- <u>1985-1986, 2001</u>: were years of recession
- <u>1997-1998</u>: worst period during the financial crisis in Asia
- <u>2008-2009</u>: were the years of a global recession
- 2011 and further, Singapore has been consuming more than saving → should increase savings





What can we gather from this information?

Singapore should increase savings, based on recent trends



- Overall, the savings rate for Singapore has been high, on average, if we ignore global financial events
- From 2011 and further, there has been a large gap between GDP growth and MPK – delta
- GDP growth has also been slower
- If the trend does continue, Singapore should increase savings
- The results are accurate with data from the Monetary Authority of Singapore. It is true that Singapore's Savings rate has dropped





Sources

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