

# Proposal for Govt to issue bonds for spending needs

**\$20b raised a year for 5 years can be used to benefit future generations: IPS researchers**

**Grace Ho**  
Senior Political Correspondent

Two researchers from the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) have proposed that the Government issue 30-year bonds to borrow \$20 billion each year for the next five years to finance public spending that benefits future generations.

This will not only create extra fiscal space, but the debt can also be spent and paid back in a manner that is equitable across generations, as the Covid-19 pandemic strains state coffers and social spending rises with an ageing population, they said.

The researchers noted \$20 billion is roughly equivalent to projected development expenditures in last year's annual Budget. The Singapore Government Securities bonds issued will pay a fixed coupon of 1.875 per cent, "for which there is strong demand in the market".

Their proposed debt issuance framework is the subject of a working paper on public debt and inter-generational equity in Singapore released yesterday.

The paper, written by IPS' head of governance and economy Christopher Gee and research associate Kunal Pawa, suggests that public debt be raised exclusively for development expenditures.

These are typically capital investments under each ministry's budget that are not large-scale or long-term investments such as infrastructure. An example the paper cited is the new building for the National Cancer Centre Singapore.

Such non-infrastructure capital expenditures can generate positive social returns, said the paper. "Fur-

ther, with long useful lives, these investments can have direct and indirect benefits to future generations."

The Government is required by the Constitution to keep a balanced budget over each term of office. It does not borrow to fund recurrent spending but to finance large-scale public infrastructure.

In Budget 2019, Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Heng Swee Keat said the Government will partly fund major infrastructure projects such as the Cross Island Line through borrowing.

"For these large and lumpy expenditures where the benefits span many generations of Singaporeans, paying for them through some borrowing is fairer and more efficient," he noted, adding that recurrent expenditures in areas such as healthcare, pre-school education and security will be funded by recurrent revenues such as the goods and services tax (GST).

Mr Gee and Mr Pawa said the debt issued may be serviced with a combination of user fees and taxes. This ensures that those who most directly benefit from the developments contribute to debt repayment, and the debt does not roll over and unfairly burden future generations, they added.

They observed that the resulting tax burden – between \$3.5 billion and \$4.5 billion each year – would be smaller than having development expenditures financed by current tax revenues.

"This gives the Government additional fiscal space to continue to invest and pursue expansionary policy for the country as it recovers from the pandemic."

They gave several reasons why the Government can – and should –

adopt a more holistic approach towards public debt and overall fiscal management – one which takes into account not only inter-generational benefits, but also values such as equality, welfare and reciprocity.

First, given Singapore's unique position of fiscal strength, it can issue and manage public debt while being responsible to future generations.

Second, it is difficult to accurately determine the benefit or welfare improvement to each generation, and across different types of expenditure.

Different generations also have different preferences, they said.

Third, public expenditure can be expected to go up, given rising healthcare costs and efforts to secure jobs and prepare Singaporeans for digital transformation. The 2 percentage point hike in GST is also not slated to take place until between 2022 and 2025.

Fourth, sustained low interest rates mean the inter-generational costs of public debt can be kept low.

"There may be no inter-generational welfare costs if public investment funded by public debt earns a greater social return than its opportunity cost," they explained.

In a media briefing yesterday, Mr Gee and Mr Pawa stressed that their proposal seeks to ensure debt does not accumulate.

Mr Gee said: "It is founded on the principle of inter-generational equity – a disciplined framework for issuing debt, so that we don't end up in a situation where we accumulate tonnes of debt."

Added Mr Pawa: "What it does show is that considerable fiscal space can be created by issuing debt. Funding is only for development expenditures that have long-term inter-generational benefits, so that we retain this very strong foundation of fiscal prudence."

graceho@sph.com.sg

## Debt issuance and repayment example

Government raises **\$20 billion** each year for FY2021-2025 development expenditures

\$20 billion is equivalent to **development expenditure in 2020**



30-year bonds at **1.875%**

GDP growth of **2% per annum** from 2021 - 2055

User fees start contributing after development period of 10 years, and increase by **0.05% of development value** per year



Source: INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES PHOTO: BLOOMBERG STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS