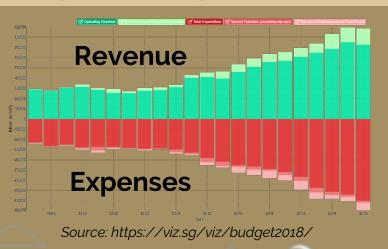




Understanding SG Budget

Prepared for each Financial Year ended 31st March

Singapore has only run a budget deficit 7 times in the last 20 years



Looking back to 2018: Revenue

others,

2018 Est Revenue

Net Investment Return, 17.9%

> Corporate Income Tax, 17.1%

Stamp Duty, 4.2%

Source: Ministry of Finance

Income Tax, 12.9%

Personal

GST, 12.8%

Where the

went to?

Government Administration,

3.9%

Economic Development, 24.0%

2018 Est Expenses

Social development, 45.0%

Security & External Relations, 27.2%

Singapore BUDGET 2019



"Economic Restructuring"

Our Wishlist for SG 2019 Budget

FEB :::

Mark your Calendar!

"Infrastructure Development"

"Security, taking care of social needs, especially in education, and healthcare"

> **Finance Minister** Mr. Heng Swee Keat



Double **Deduction** Tax Internationalisation increased to S\$250k

Additional S\$145m set aside for TeSA funding over next 3 years EDG to provide 70% of cofunding to firms

Set R&D spending at 1% of GDP

annually

2019 Wishlist

- Fintech tax incentives
- Support to get new critical technologies
- R&D cash payout for SMEs
- Top up to SkillsFuture credit





- GST hike of 2ppt to 9% between 2021 & 2025
- 10% increase in tobacco excise duties

2019 Wishlist

- Lower compliance costs & regulatory fees
- More favourable financing mechanisms
- Income tax rebates, enhancements to GST Voucher scheme
- Distribution of past accumulated budget surplus

2019 Wishlis

- S\$300m top up to Community Silver Trust
- S\$100m top up to Senior's Mobility & Engagement
- Full funding for Merdeka Generation Package
- Sugar tax; and using revenue to subsidise healthier food options

2018

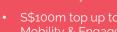
- Buyers' Stamp Duty for residential properties (values
- **Enhanced Proximity Housing** Grant - up from S\$20k to S\$30k

2019 Wishlist

Tax reliefs for those who pay Medishield life premiums for elderly and dependent children

Childcare or infant-care relief for both working parents





















There are 4 ways Brexit can happen

No deal Brexit:

UK and EU unable to reach an agreement

- Prices of goods will increase as goods imported from the EU will have to be tariff bound
- British-made products
 may be rejected by EU
 due to new authorisation
 and certification
- Government would not have to pay annual 13 billion pound contribution to the EU budget
- Some fund managers in the UK would have to move to the US as Europe has cooperation agreements with US regulators

Hard Brexit:

UK giving up full access to the single market and full access of the customs union

- WTO Rules
- British goods and servces subject to tariffs
- certain sectors lose protection against cheap imports
- Likely to cause economic disruption, negative for the pound





(or any other) deal:

A deal prepared by the British government to outline the terms for Brexit. Originally coined the Chequers deal, it was rejected in September 2018.

The British Government is now trying to draft amendments of alternative agreements would be accepted by the El and The House of Commons, Ir this scenario, the government is trying to carve out the bes possible conditions for the UK's withdrawal from the EU.



Hard or soft, deal or no deal, the clock is ticking till the 29th of March. The world is awaiting the conditions that the UK will be leaving the EU in. Theresa May has promised that her Government will do everything in their power to avoid a no deal situation, but she still has to convince the EU, and the majority of the House of Commons from every side. Nothing is set in stone, but what we can be certain about is the magnitude of this issue, and that the whole world is watching