



## Quarterly Debt Bulletin | Q1 2022

### Overview of Current Debt Profile

As at the end of March 2022, the total Government and Government guaranteed debt amounted to SCR 17.5bn, representing about 63% of GDP<sup>1</sup>. As illustrated in Table 1 below, the total stock of domestic debt amounted to SCR 9.7bn, or 55.4% of the total debt stock, whilst the external debt stock amounted to about SCR 7.8bn, equivalent to 44.6% of the total debt stock. In comparison to the end of 2021, domestic and external debt has decreased by SCR 578m and SCR 418m respectively.

**Table 1: Total Debt by residency of creditors**

Description	Q4 2021 (SCR' M)	Q1 2022 (SCR' M)	% Diff	Q1 2022 % of GDP
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>9,710</b>	-5.6	<b>34.9</b>
o.w. Government	9,474	8,932	-5.7	32.1
o.w. Guarantees	814	778	-4.4	2.8
<b>External</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>7,817</b>	-5.1	<b>28.1</b>
o.w. Government	8,102	7,688	-5.1	27.6
o.w. Guarantees	133	129	-3.0	0.5
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>18,523</b>	<b>17,527</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>63.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

Table 2 below provides the nature of total public debt. The Central Government debt accounts for the majority of the total debt, representing about 94.8% of the total debt stock. By the end of the first quarter of 2022, the Central Government and Government guaranteed debt decreased by 5.4% and 4.2% respectively compared to the fourth quarter of 2021.

**Table 2: Comparison of Total Debt by Guarantee Status**

Description	Q4 2021 (SCR' M)	Q1 2022 (SCR' M)	% Diff
Government	17,576	16,620	-5.4
Guarantees	947	907	-4.2
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>18,523</b>	<b>17,527</b>	<b>-5.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

<sup>1</sup> The amount excludes the SDR Allocation provided by the IMF to CBS

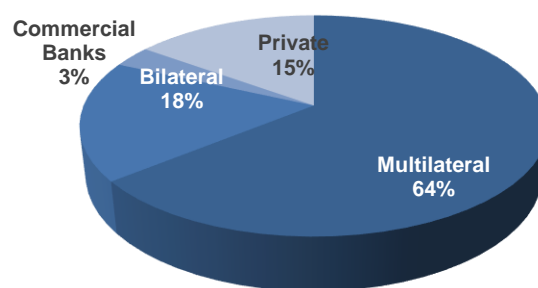
## External Debt Profile

As at the end of March 2022, the total external debt stock amounted to SCR 7.8bn, equivalent to 28.1% of GDP. This represents a decrease of SCR 418m, or 5.1% in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2021. The decrease is mainly attributed to the fulfilment of debt repayment obligations and favorable exchange rate compared with the previous quarter. As depicted in Figure 1, outstanding debt to multilateral creditors accounts for the largest share of the total external debt stock, representing about 64%. Private and Bilateral debt make up for 15% and 18% of the total external debt stock respectively. Debt owed to Commercial Banks accounts for the smallest share of the total external debt at only 3%.

**Table 3: Total debt by Creditor Category**

Description	Q4 2021 (SCR' M)	Q1 2022 (SCR' M)	% Diff
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
<b>Bilateral o.w.</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
<i>Paris Club</i>	751	706	-6.0
<i>Non-Paris Club</i>	707	667	-5.7
<b>Commercial Banks</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>Private</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>-11.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

**Figure 1: Percentage distribution by Creditor Category**



Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

Table 4 below shows the external debt by instrument type. The majority of the external debt stock remains in the form of loans.

**Table 4: External Debt by Instrument Type**

Description	Q4 2021 (SCR' M)	Q1 2022 (SCR' M)	% Diff
Loans	6,829	6,572	-3.8
Securities	1,405	1,244	-11.5
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>-5.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

## Domestic Debt Profile

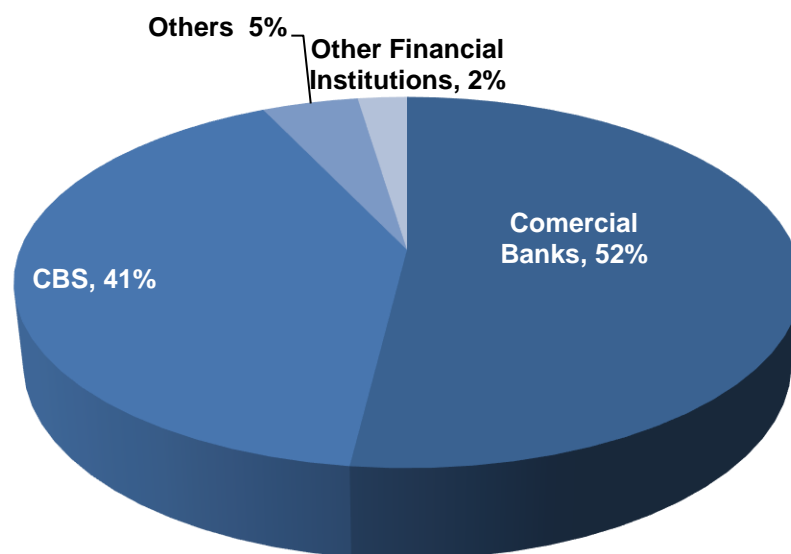
As at end of the first quarter of 2022, the total domestic debt amounted to SCR 9.6bn, representing a SCR 628m, or 6.1% decrease compared to the domestic debt stock of the fourth quarter of 2021. Despite the issuance of two new T-bonds amounting to SCR 271.1m, domestic debt still decreased reflecting the settlement of domestic debt as it matured. Securities and loans are the main components of domestic debt, accounting for 86.7% and 11.3% of the domestic debt stock respectively. The securities category is mostly made up of T-Bills and T-Bonds, which accounts for around 30.2% and 53.8% of the total domestic debt respectively.

**Table 5: Domestic Debt by Instrument Type**

Description	Q4 2021 (SCR' M)	Q1 2022 (SCR' M)	% Diff
<b>Loans</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Securities of which;</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<i>Treasury Bills</i>	3,710	2,933	-20.9
<i>Treasury Bonds</i>	4,956	5,226	5.4
<i>Deposits</i>	47	45	-4.3
<i>Others</i>	158	216	36.7
<b>Other Debt Liabilities</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>-20.1</b>
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>9,710</b>	<b>-5.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

Figure 2 overleaf shows the breakdown of the distribution of Government securities. Commercial banks holds the majority with a share of about 52%, followed by CBS which holds 41% and the 'Others' category, which includes private individuals and others, holds 5% of the securities.

**Figure 2: Percentage distribution of Government Securities**

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

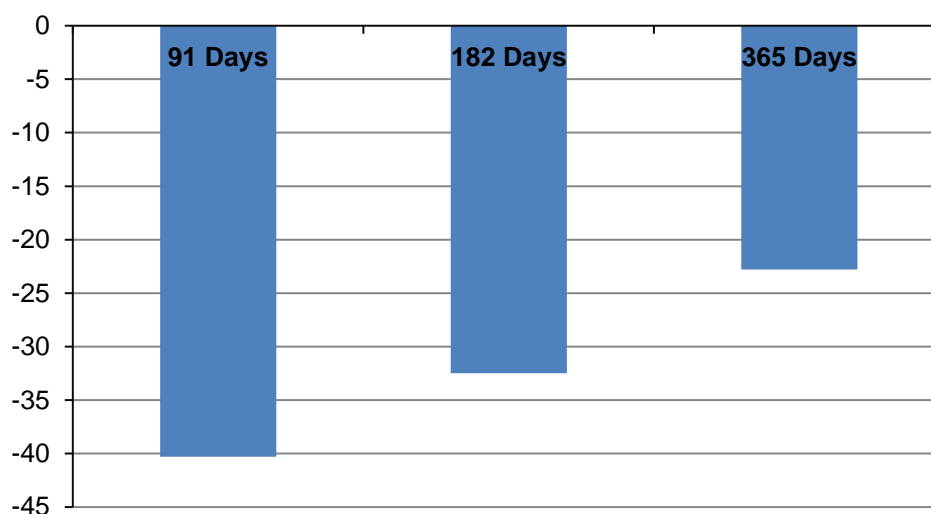
### Interest Rates on Treasury Bills

In the first quarter in 2022, the average interest rates for the 91, 182 and 365 Days T-Bills were lower in comparison to the last quarter of 2021. As depicted in Table 6 and Figure 3 below, the interest rates decreased by 27 basis points on both the 91 and 182 Days Bills, and by 34 basis points on the 365 Days Bills. This is attributed to the reduction in the volume of T-bills issued.

**Table 6: Interest Rates on Treasury Bills**

Treasury Bills	Interest Rates (%)		% Change
	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	
91 Days	0.67	0.40	-40.3
182 Days	0.83	0.56	-32.5
365 Days	1.49	1.15	-22.8

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning & Trade

**Figure 3: % change in average T-Bills Rate (Q1 2022 vs Q4 2021)**

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning &amp; Trade

## New Debt in Q1

The table below summarizes the new Debt accumulated in the first quarter of 2022.<sup>2</sup> As mentioned above, two new T-Bonds were issued at the beginning of the year as part of Government's strategy to increase the frequency of T-Bonds issuance to help lengthen the maturity of the domestic debt profile. A total of SCR 271.1m was subscribed. In parallel, Government guaranteed DBS on a 5-year Bond worth SCR 200m. However, the Bond was under-subscribed and only SCR 57.2m was raised. DBS issued a new Bond in the second quarter to compensate for the shortfall.

**Table 7: New Debt accumulated in Q1**

Description	Amount (SCR' M)	Coupon Rate (%)
3-yr T-Bond	128.5	2.50
5-yr DBS Guaranteed Bond	57.2	3.75
7-yr T-Bond	142.6	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>328.3</b>	

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Planning &amp; Trade

<sup>2</sup> The figure excludes new T-Bills issued over the period as well as the guarantees under the Private Sector Credit Line Facility.