

processes of government are largely patterned on the British parliamentary model. The Constitution may be amended by a special Act of Parliament. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are appointed by the President, whose functions are largely ceremonial.

Party System:

The People's Action Party (PAP) completely dominates Singapore politics, to the extent that in the last four parliamentary elections it has won all the seats. Overall, PAP won 75.5% of the total votes in the 1980 elections, all 69 seats in the expanded parliament, against 72.4% in the previous general election in 1976. In a by-election in October 1981 a member of the Workers' Party was elected. He is the sole opposition member in Parliament.

5. ECONOMIC INDICATORS (1982 estimates and in US\$ billions unless otherwise indicated)

	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>Canada</u>
GNP:	12.0	*265
Per Capita Income:	US\$4,909	US\$10,776
Percentage Average GNP Growth (1971-1981):	8.0%	4%
(1982)	5%	-2.6%
As a percentage of GNP (Selective sectors for illustration)		
- Agriculture:	N/A	3.11%
- Industry:	34.1%	19.38%
- Defence (Official):	5.9%	1.73%
- Foreign Trade (Two-Way):	30.9%	61.00%
Unemployment Rate:	2.9% (1981) 3.8% (1982 est.)	12.2%
Consumer spending:	7.0%	166.1%
Inflation (CPI) in 1982:	8.2% (1981) 4-5% (1982 est.)	10%
Merchandise Exports:	18.7	69.7%
Merchandise Imports:	24.7	55.0
Percentage Energy Consumption Imported:	100%	-23%
Two-way trade volume with five major trading partners:		
	Japan 7.0	USA 87.5
	Malaysia 6.4	Japan 6.9
	USA 6.0	UK 4.6
	S. Arabia 5.4	FRG 2.3
	EEC 4.7	France 1.5
Total Government Expenditures:	3.6 (1981) 5.0 (1982 est.)	80
Total Government Revenue:	3.9	70
Foreign Reserves:	7.0	3.8
Outstanding Foreign Debt:	0.4	72.9
Debt Service Ratio:	1.8%	8%
Current Account:	1.4 surplus	4.76 surplus
Exchange Rate per US dollar:	2.2 S'pore\$	1.19

\* At 1981 Market Prices. 103.4 in Constant Dollars