

Ministry of Finance - Treasury

Government of Nauru
Budget Utilization Report
Quarter 1, September 30, 2017

Atunaisa Baleimatuku

Release Date: 25 October 2017

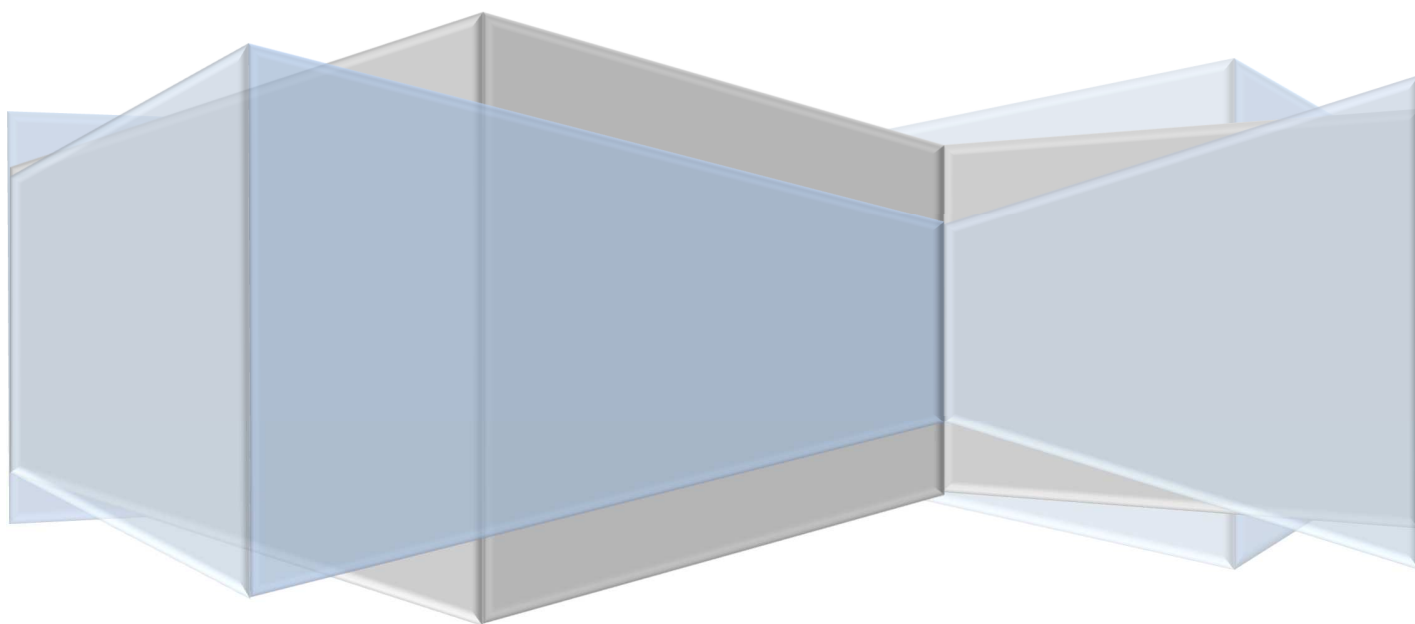


Table of Contents

Overview	2
Key Highlights.....	2
Original Budget Estimates.....	2
Supplementary.....	2-3
Inter-Sub Head Transfer	3
Aggregate Actual Revenue Collection and Expenditure Utilization	3-4
Operating Revenue Analysis	4-5
Custom Duties.....	5
Fishing Revenue	6
Taxation	6
Visa	6-7
Other Government Revenue.....	7-8
Operating Expenditure Analysis.....	9
Personnel Spending.....	9-10
Government Travel.....	10
Subsidy and Donation.....	10-11
Welfare Payment	11
Government Operations.....	11-12
Capital Injection	12
Other Government Expenditure	13-14
Cash Flow Position.....	14-15
Procurement	15
Order by Departments.....	16
Status of Orders	17

Overview

This report provides an update on the Republic of Nauru Budget Out-turn as of Quarter 1, 30 September 2017. The statements have been prepared on modified cash basis reflecting Government revenue and expenses.

The statements contained herewith give information on how, where and how much of Government resources are being used and the available capacity. The statements also provide how much Government has collected from its various revenue streams with reference to annual estimates set out in the Appropriation. Where necessary, tables and charts are being used to demonstrate level or trend of utilization and collections for clarity.

The report only encompasses receipts and payments for the Treasury bank accounts. Flows or movements to/from Development partners are excluded. Budget refers to revised estimates taking into account reallocations as a result of supplementary and inter-sub head transfers.

Maintaining aggregate fiscal discipline through effective revenue collections is crucial in ensuring that key services are provided and delivered as initially planned. If there is insufficient revenue to fund government activities, then it would be prudent for Government cut back on some of its key programs.

Similarly, containing the aggregate level of expenditure below the approved budget is also critical for measuring government's ability to achieving value for money and therefore long term sustainability.

Key Highlights

Total Original Budget Estimates

The Republic of Nauru 2017-2018 Appropriation Bill provides for revenue totaling 129,703,646 and expenditure of \$129,640,377, hence a small surplus of \$63,269.

Supplementary

On 1st August 2017, Parliament approved a supplementary budget due to the need for government to provide a loan to Eigigu Holdings together with several other expenditures that were deemed not foreseeable during budget preparation.

The supplementary budget which in total comprises of a 1.267m outlay was fully financed through re-apportioning of an amount under Head 16 consultancy budget. In effect the original budget surplus remained at 63,269 as the supplementary budget was only made possible through a re-allocation.

The impact of the supplementary on each relevant heads is shown in the table below:

Table 1 – Supplementary Budget (000s)

Head	Allocation	Increases
Head 11 - Finance Secretariat	2495 - Plant and Equipment	35
Head 16 - Finance Other	2616 - Subsidies to SoEs	500
Head 17 - Nauru Customs Office	2495 - Plant and Equipment	35
Head 31 - Fisheries	2020 - Salary Expatriate	180

Head 51 - Health	2585 - Rations	362
Head 81 - Home Affairs	2495 - Building and Structures	120
Head 82 - Women Affairs	2495 - Plant and Equipment	35
Total		1,267

Inter-Sub Head Transfers (ISHT)

During the first quarter, Cabinet in pursuant to the power vested upon them under Section 8, subsection 5 of the Public Finances (Control and Management Act) 1997 direct for the transfers of funds totaling \$12,860 between the below subheads

Table 2 - ISHT Summary

Natural Account	Description	Increase	Decrease
Head 17 – 2075	Business travel	1,500	
Head 17 – 2070	Staff travel		1,500
Head 43 – 2135	Stores	10,000	
Head 43 – 2075	Travel business		10,000
Head 11, Division 1102 – 2100	Entertainment	1,360	
Head 11, Division 1102 – 2495	Plant and Equipment		1,360
Total		12,860	12,860

Aggregate Actual Revenue Collection and Expenditure Utilization (by category)

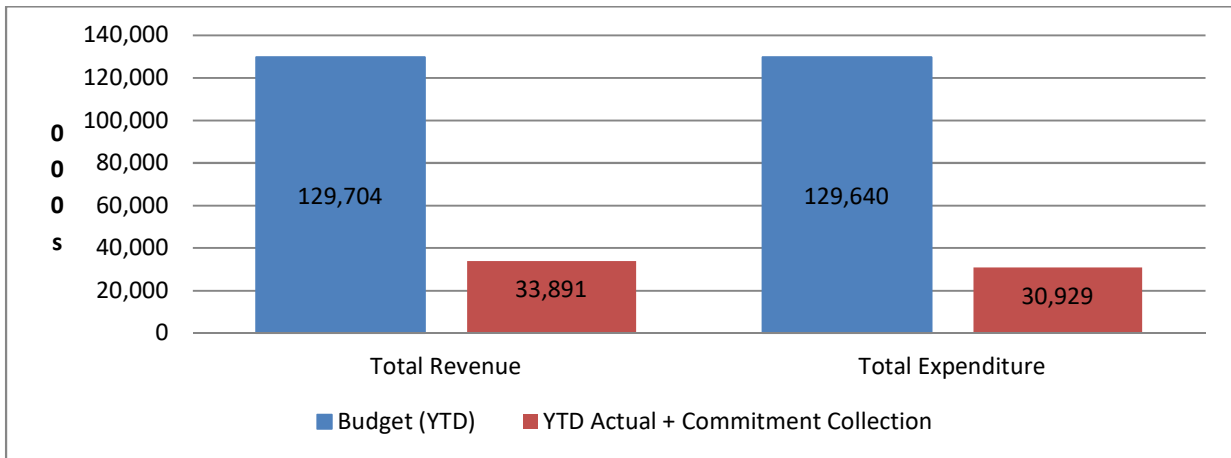
By the end of Quarter 1, 2017, Government total operating balance was a surplus \$2,956,682:

Table 3 – Annual Budget versus YTD Actual

	Budget (YTD)	YTD Actual	Utilisation (%)	
			2017/18	2016/17
Total Revenue	129,703,646	33,890,505	26.13%	30.15%
Expenditure	129,640,377	30,933,822	23.86%	26.88%
Surplus/(Deficit)	63,269	2,956,682	2.27%	

Total revenue collected for Quarter 1 represents **26.13%** of total revenue earmarked for whole year budget. Of the total revenue(\$33,900,653) collected for the September quarter, 80% comprises of fishing licenses (\$10.0m), other government revenues (\$8.47m) and visa fees (\$6.96m). The remaining 20% represents custom duties (\$4.74m) and taxation (\$3.65m) collections.

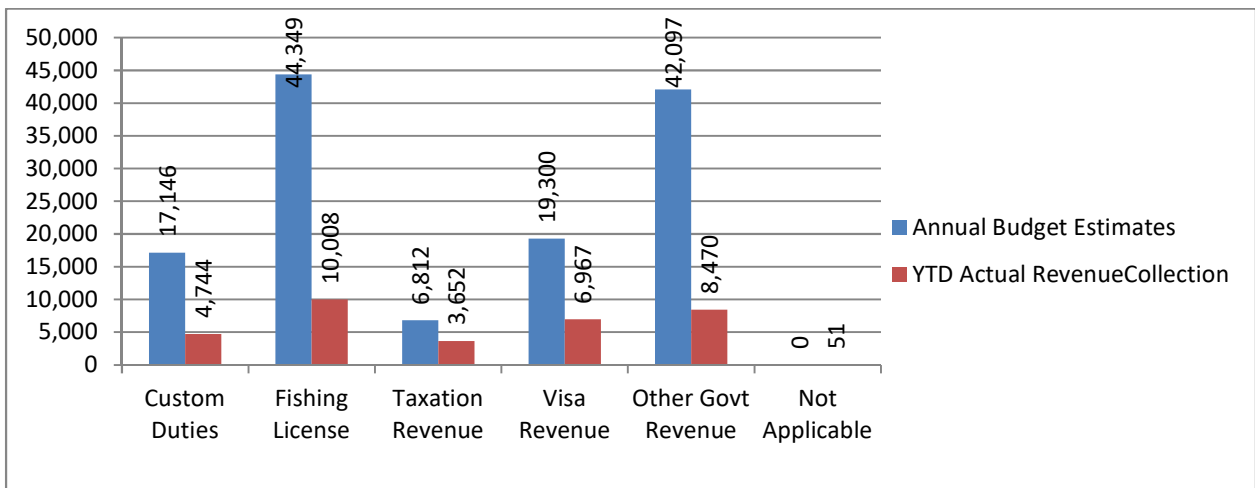
Chart 1 – Annual Budget verses YTD Actual



In relation to expenditures, total expenditure for Quarter 1 amounted to **23.86%** utilization of the government annual budget compared to 26.88% for the same period last year. Despite the first quarter spending of current financial year is below than last year quarter spending, past experiences revealed that spending will pick up in the later periods. Further discussions for individual expenditure utilizations are provided for later in this report.

Operating Revenue Analysis

Chart 1 – Operating Revenue (\$000s)



In terms of Quarter 1 revenue out-turn as a percentage of estimates, taxation revenues performed outstandingly smashing half (53.59%) of its annual targets. This is followed by visa fees (36.10%) and customs duties (27.67%) revenues.

Table 4 – Operating Revenue (000s)

Description	Annual Budget Estimates	YTD Actual	Utilisation (%)
Custom Duties	17,146	4,744	27.67%
Fishing License	44,349	10,008	22.57%
Taxation Revenue	6,812	3,652	53.60%
Visa Revenue	19,300	6,967	36.10%
Other Govt Revenue	42,097	8,470	20.12%
Not Applicable	0	51	#DIV/0!
Total	129,704	33,891	26.13%

Customs Duties

Due to the early arrival of the cargo vessels, around 60% and 63.82% of total custom duties collected for quarter 1 were from tobacco and machinery/vehicle/equipment respectively. However, it is expected that there will only be two more vessels till December and therefore this early bump is expected to even out in the later quarters.

The spike in tobacco collections was attributed to the fact that a lot of individual and small businesses are bringing tobacco into the country. This trend was found to be on the upswing recently.

In view of the closure of Canstruct, Customs Office is currently exploring other potential duty avenues in order to boost duty collections. Further discussions with Customs reveal that they are looking at the possibility of proposing new duty regimes for items such as over proof alcohol, aged second hand imported vehicles and sugary products.

Fewer collections were noticed for all of Vital's products especially petrol, diesel and this basically due to several direct bank deposits totaling \$758,866 remaining un-posted at 30 September. These deposits need to be supported with proper documentations to allow NRO to make booking accordingly to the correct FMIS revenue accounts. Consequently, collections recorded from petrol, diesel and JetA1 overall are understated for the quarter but will be updated in the next quarter.

Table 5 – Custom Duties (000s)

Description	Budget	Actual	% Utilization
Customs and Excise Duty - Tobacco	3,997	2,398	60.0%
Customs and Excise Duty - Alcohol	1,769	445	25.2%
Customs and Excise Duty - Sugar	643	163	25.4%
Customs and Excise - Machinery/Vehicle/Equip	512	327	63.8%
Customs and Excise Duty - Other	2,603	748	28.7%
Customs and Excise Duty - Petrol Sales	2,686	193	7.2%
Customs and Excise Duty - Diesel Sales	4,919	461	9.4%
Customs and Excise Duty - JetA1	18	9	47.4%
Total	17,146	4,744	27.67%

Fishing Revenue

Collections from fishing licenses were below average level at 22.6% but are expected to peak around the December 2017 - January 2018 periods.

Table 6 - Fishing Revenue (000s)

Description	Budget	Actual	% Utilization
Purse Seine Revenue Licensing	918	201	21.9%
Purse Seine Revenue Fishing Days	43,431	9,807	22.6%
Total	44,349	10,008	22.6%

Taxation revenue

Non-resident withholding tax has had a major upside on total government revenue collections ever since its introduction in 2014-2015. Good collections were also noticed for quarter 1 and this trend is likely to be sustained going forward.

The spike in business profits collection (quarter actuals exceeding annual estimates by 1.68 times) is attributable to NRO taking a very conservative approach in the projections of businesses' profits. Keeping a low level of business profit was deemed prudent to avoid the possibility of government having to make huge refunds at the end of the tax period. Should this trend continue in the remaining quarters and it is very highly probable that it will, Government should easily have a consolidated annual collection of more than \$5.0m for business profits. In addition, good collections were also noticed for telecom tax.

Overall, tax related revenues have been on high recently compared to previous financial year periods collection. This was mainly attributed to NRO's effort in raising awareness programs, enforcing tax collections through improved collection strategies.

Table 7 - Taxation Revenue (000s)

Description	Budget	Actual	% Utilization
Telecom Tax	1,512	628	41.5%
Employment Non Resident Withholding tax	3,900	1,681	43.1%
Business Profit Tax	800	1,343	167.9%
DCA Departure taxes	600	0	0.0%
Total	6,812	3,652	53.6%

Visa revenue

Boarder Control achieved 36.10% revenue collection from other businesses by end of first quarter 2017 as a result of the visa correction drive initiative currently underway at the Department of Justice and Border Control.

Nonetheless, given that this is a one off exercise, this spike will likely be return to normal within the remaining quarters when the exercise is expected to come to an end.

MCA budgeted \$0.312m under its miscellaneous revenue for the rent of its office space. While the department's office space has been rented out for the past nine (9) months including the first quarter of current financial year, the department have yet to collect any revenues as the tenancy agreement is still awaiting endorsement by higher authorities. The only collections made so far by MCA is through the hiring out of the department's conference room and its facilities.

Following the departure of the twenty nine (29) refugees who left the country in late September 2017, it is apparent that there will be a reduction in total visa fees for Government. Such impact will lead to a loss of approximately \$0.058m visa revenue per month. This will only magnify further in the coming months as more refugees leave the country.

Table 8 – Visa Fees (000s)

Description	Budget	Actual	% Utilization
RPC Resettlement - Head 42	15,000	5,460	36.4%
Other Businesses - Head 45	2,600	998	38.4%
Visa check up - Head 61	20	1	7.3%
Visa Fees RPC - Head 42	1,680	507	30.2%
Total	19,300	6,967	36.1%

Other government revenue

The collection out turn for other government revenue contains both overwhelming collections for some components and no collections at all in others, a mixed bag so to speak.

The General Budget Support pledged to by the government of Taiwan has not yet been received for the quarter. Fifty-percent (50%) of general budget support money will be expected to receive in the second quarter while the balance will be expected in the final quarter of the year. With regards to RPC reimbursable, a number of the invoices will be fully executed and realize in the remaining quarters. Port fees collections from port fees are subject to the number of vessels berthing at the Nauru Port.

All licensing related revenue on the other hand recorded above average collections with liquor licensing topping the group at 68%.

Table 9 - Other Government Revenue (000s)

Description	Budget	Actual	% Utilization
Support Vessel Charges	126	0	0.0%
Curator fees	0	30	#DIV/0!
D.C.A-Pax Levy	729	0	0.0%
Licenses-Drivers etc.	50	16	32.0%

Corporation Fees and Licenses	0	1	#DIV/0!
Licenses-Trading	170	59	34.9%
Liquor Licensing Board	30	20	67.5%
Gaming / Bingo Licenses	300	126	42.2%
Birth Certificate	10	5	46.2%
Death Certificate	0	0	42.9%
Marriage Certificate	2	1	27.5%
Registration Fees-Motor Cars	308	7	2.2%
Registration Fees-Motorcycles	72	0	0.5%
Vehicle/Insurance Fees	0	20	#DIV/0!
Passport Fees and Photographs	190	39	20.3%
Police Clearance	45	14	31.9%
D.C.A.-Air Navigation Fees	576	117	20.4%
D.C.A.-Landing Fees	729	12	1.6%
D.C.A.-Rental Fees	212	0	0.0%
Port Fees	2,624	331	12.6%
Overtime Recoveries	0	2	#DIV/0!
Warehouse sales	152	0	0.3%
Jet A1 Sales	0	0	#DIV/0!
Miscellaneous Revenue	19,868	6,116	30.8%
Bus Services	0	0	#DIV/0!
Quarantine Fees	60	9	14.5%
Court Fines and Fees	102	3	3.0%
Service Fees	12	3	25.8%
Sale of Maps	0	2	#DIV/0!
Tent Hire	1	0	0.0%
Food Handler Check up	13	0	1.9%
PO Box Rentals	3	0	0.0%
Philatelic Bureau Sales	4	0	0.0%
Advertising Revenue	30	4	12.4%
Canteen Fees	2	0	20.0%
Spectacles, Drugs etc.	5	0	8.4%
International Settlement-Comms Traffic	12	0	0.0%
Medical Services	8	1	9.6%
DJBC - Operations	4,060	377	9.3%
DJBC - Reimbursable Costs	4,530	1,204	26.6%
General Budget Support	7,063	0	0.0%
Repayment of Business loans(CIE)	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	42,097	8,521	20.2%

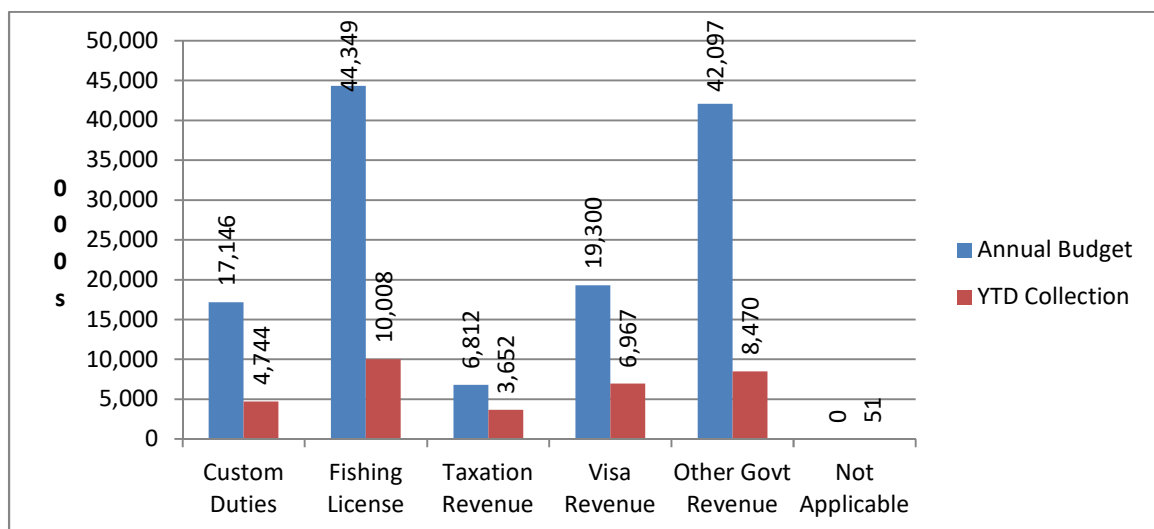
Operating Expenditure Analysis

Table 10 - Operating Expenditure Utilization (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	(%) Utilization
Personnel Spending	53,558,892	13,353,077	24.9%
Government Travel	4,405,492	1,059,215	24.0%
Subsidy and Donation	4,689,310	1,492,533	31.8%
Government Operations	39,373,766	10,107,381	25.7%
Capital Injection	1,201,046	140,781	11.7%
Welfare Payment	3,236,654	684,544	21.1%
Other Government Expense	15,687,880	3,085,136	19.7%
Not Applicable	7,487,337	1,005,995	13.4%
Total	129,640,377	30,928,661	23.9%

Apart from subsidy and donation, all other government expenditure outturns were either at the average or below average level which is healthy. However, whilst this is happening at the aggregate level, few departments are found to have overstretched spending in some of their allocations.

Chart 2 - Operating Expenditure (000s)



Personnel Spending

Personnel spending which comprises of salaries and wages had an overall average utilization level of 25.02%. Director's fees utilization rate of 39.12% is due largely in part to huge payouts for both Fisheries and Maritime fees amounting to 54% and 30% respectively. Moreover, Health (34%) and Fisheries (30%) were big spenders for Allowances-Staff contract budgets.

It is also worth noting that Nauru Customs, Maritime Transport and Ministerial have all utilized approximately 40% of their annual salary expatriate provisions in quarter 1. This could turn out to be very detrimental in the coming months especially if this level of commitment continued at the current rate.

Table 11 – Personnel spending (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
Salaries & Allowances - (MP's)	1,109	237	21.4%
HE Salary & Allowances	100	23	23.1%
Salary - Local	15,859	3,181	20.1%
Salary Expatriate	7,835	1,715	21.9%
Allowances - Staff Contract	1,867	545	29.2%
Directors Fees	32	12	39.1%
Salaries Other contracts - Expatriate	25,967	7,485	28.8%
Overtime - local	609	154	25.3%
Total	53,379	13,353	25.0%

Government Travel

Government overall travel expenses was operated at an expected average level. However, it is worth highlighting that a number of line agencies especially the overseas missions recorded the highest spenders in terms of their travel budget. Of their annual travel budgets, Taiwan office has utilized 99%, Suva 43% and Foreign Affairs headquarter has expended 43% in just the first quarter. Further to it, GON Warehouse and Audit have also utilized most of their travelling vote at the rate of 58% and 47% respectively.

Table 12 – Government Travel (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilization
Deportee Removal	100	0	0.0%
Travel - Business	4,305	1,059	24.6%
Total	4,405	1,059	24.0%

Subsidy and donation

Other subsidies and donations comprise of a loan to Eigigu of \$0.5m, electricity tariff fuels to Nauru Utilities Corporation of \$283,334 and \$75,000 towards Buada road project.

Scholarships – School and Trade comprises of monthly allowances paid to recipients of the Nauru Public Service scholarship who are currently studying abroad. This is a recurring cost to government and therefore this same level of expenditure will be maintained till the last quarter.

Around 31.7% of the total annual membership fees allocations has been expended in the first quarter. This is relatively a high percentage. However, it was believed the high out-turn in this quarter was merely to do with the

fact that most of the annual membership fees contributions for Nauru are normally due within the first quarter of any financial year, hence the high utilization rate.

Table 13 – Subsidy and Donation (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
Other Subsidies & Donations	2,477	866	35.0%
Scholarships - School & Trade	1,281	333	26.0%
Membership Fees & Subscriptions	921	292	31.7%
Family Court Expenses	10	2	16.0%
Total	4,689	1,493	31.8%

Welfare Payment

So far, welfare payment utilization is operating at the expected average level for quarter 1. The expectation is that it will continue in this rate until there are new additions to the existing list.

Table 14 – Welfare Payment (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
Social Welfare - Birth Claims	30	8	27.3%
Social Welfare - Death Claims	160	20	12.5%
Social Services - Aged Pensions	1,924	422	22.0%
Social Services - Super Contributors	91	19	21.4%
Social Services - Super Ex MP's	200	27	13.6%
Social Services - Unemployment	0	0	#DIV/0!
Social Services - Disability Payments	832	187	22.5%
Total	3,237	685	21.1%

Government Operations

Utilization for government operations were at acceptable levels except for the Department of Health Overseas Medical and Safe House spending's where their utilization rates were 80.6% and 45.8% respectively.

Table 15 – Government Operations (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
Staff Training	1,272	193	15.2%
Recruitment	84	13	15.9%
Uniforms & Protective Clothing	213	9	4.2%
Consultants fees	1,448	472	32.6%
Legal Fees - External	1,150	185	16.1%
Travel - Staff	679	67	9.9%

Entertainment	471	98	20.9%
Official Celebrations	300	14	4.8%
Protocol	64	10	15.1%
Printing & Stationery	454	89	19.7%
TVET Supplies	196	16	8.0%
Stores	748	50	6.7%
House Rental	4,983	1,325	26.6%
Land Rental	6,963	1,972	28.3%
Office Rental	524	99	18.9%
R&M - Buildings	2,229	395	17.7%
R&M - Office Equipment	168	11	6.7%
R&M - Office Premises	76	14	18.1%
R&M - Motor Vehicles	528	115	21.8%
R&M - Plant	459	52	11.4%
R&M - Aerodrome	78	11	14.0%
Purchase of Petrol	388	119	30.6%
Purchase of Diesel	600	178	29.6%
Purchase of Fuel - Other	11	0	0.6%
Electricity	3,031	699	23.1%
Telephone / Internet	1,990	327	16.4%
Freight	600	407	67.8%
Medical Expenses	16	1	9.0%
Overseas Medical Treatment	2,000	1,612	80.6%
Educational Expenses - Special	80	12	14.4%
Insurance	418	38	9.1%
Bank Charges	29	4	11.9%
Local Transport	2,221	359	16.2%
Public Works	17	2	12.9%
Rations	2,626	708	26.9%
Correctional Services Supplies	7	1	11.8%
Postage	12	0	2.5%
Lease & Charter Payments	57	10	17.7%
Safe House	131	60	45.8%
50th Anniversary Independence	1,500	358	23.8%
Carriage of Mail	5	0	0.0%
Library/Periodicals	2	0	0.0%
Survey Supplies	5	0	0.0%
Contingency fund	500	0	0.0%
Foreign exchange gains/losses	17	0	0.0%
Agricultural Supplies	24	0	0.0%
Total	39,374	10,107	25.7%

Capital Injection

In terms of capital expenditures, quarter 1 recorded a utilization rate of 11.7% which is well below the normal quarterly rate. Nevertheless, it is expected that the spending on these capital items will surely accelerate in the remaining quarters of the financial year.

Table 16 - Capital Injection (000s)

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
Plant & Equipment Purchases	999	141	14.1%
Warehouse Procurement	202	0	0.0%
Total	1,201	141	11.7%

Other Government Expenditure

Health purchases of drugs and medicines, laboratory supplies and medical consumables make up the majority of items expended thus far under this category - other expenditure. These purchases were expected to be made within quarter 1. It is worth noting that these spending's were deemed necessary to be made in quarter 1 to ensure that hospital keep a good stock level of medications. With that, the expectation is that the spending on these items will be dropped significantly in the last quarters.

Table 17 – Other Government Expenditure

Description	Budget	YTD Actual	% Utilisation
R&M Medical Equipment	125	22	17.5%
Nauru Radio Supplies	3	0	0.0%
Media TV Supplies	2	0	0.0%
ICT Supplies	76	5	6.2%
Primary Health Care Services	140	7	4.7%
NCD Control & Health Promotion	75	3	3.9%
Environmental Health and Food safety	100	0	0.0%
Drugs and Medicines	240	216	90.1%
Dental Supplies	16	0	0.0%
Dialysis Supplies	350	7	2.0%
Medical Consumable	200	79	39.5%
Laboratory supplies	140	123	87.6%
Radiology Supplies	20	0	0.0%
Clinical Education Supplies	25	0	0.0%
Medical Equipment	113	1	1.0%
Building & Structures	221	133	60.3%
GON Contributions	2,541	409	16.1%
Fiscal Cash Buffer	3,000	0	0.0%
NEAT Scheme	100	2	1.7%

Total	7,487,337	1,005,995	13.4%
-------	-----------	-----------	-------

Cash flow Position

The below table reflects the Government of Nauru cash position at end of quarter 1 (30th September 2017). In general, Government has a healthy cash position at end of first quarter with a total cash balance of \$34,068,080.43. The amount is derived from cash on hand held with the Nauru Revenue office, bank deposits with Bendigo bank and also cash account held by GoN missions abroad. The \$34.06m is inclusive of development partners funds for projects which have been agreed to between GoN and the different donor partner.

Table 18 - Statement of Cash Position as at 30th September 2017

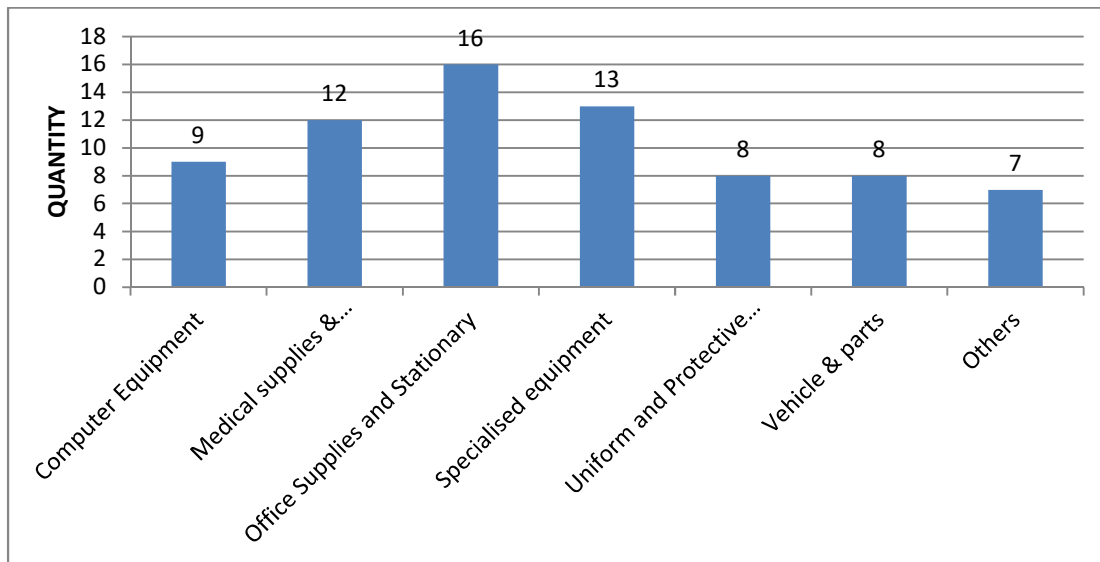
Consolidate Fund Account	Bal as at Sept	Cash Available for GoN Operation
NRO Cash Holdings		
RoN Treasury Account	349,853.48	349,853.48
Cash Holding Reserve	3,698,015.00	3,698,015.00
Total NRO Cash Holding	4,047,868.48	4,047,868.48
Bendigo Bank		
Treasury Operating Account	2,098,750.31	2,098,750.31
Agent Operating Account	967,790.69	-
Agent Cash Float Account	500,000.00	-
DFAT Account	8,982,409.30	-
NZAID Account	1,020,380.21	-
Development Fund Account	1,100,849.99	-
Nauru Rehabilitation Fund	448.77	-
NPGA Account	476,186.00	-
NTF	0.59	0.59
Receipting Account	12,792,358.22	12,792,358.22
GoN TT Account	800,181.18	800,181.18
Total Bendigo Bank	28,739 355.26	15,691,290.30
Mission Imprests Account		
Brisbane Consulate Account	408,428.01	408,428.01
Suva Office	378,549.72	378,549.72
New York Office	450,082.52	450,082.52
Taiwan Office	47,033.22	47,033.22
Procurement Imprest A/c (Consul)	43,796.44	43,796.44
Total Missions Imprest Account	1,327,889.89	1,327,889.89
TOTAL CASH	34,115,113.63	21,067,048.70

In reference to above table, approximately 62% of total cash at end of quarter 1 is readily available for Government operations. The balance is represented by funds which are held by Government on behalf of its development partners for certain agreed projects. Furthermore, the analysis also revealed that round 84% of total cash are deposited with Bendigo. The dramatic increased in funds with the receipting account was much to do with

reimbursable costs of RPC security related payments from the previous financial year being received in quarter 1 of this financial year.

Procurement

Chart 3 – Procurement Orders – By Classes



The Treasury procurement unit received a total of 73 procurements for the September quarter. Of this amount, sixteen (16) orders received were for office supplies and stationeries, fourteen (14) for specialized equipment's, twelve (12) were for medical supplies and consumables, nine (9) were for computer equipment's, eight (8) orders were for uniform and protective clothing, eight (8) for vehicles and seven (7) orders were for other items.

Table 19 – Classes of Items Purchased (Qty & Amount)

Classes of Purchased items	Qty	Amount
Computer Equipment	9	\$ 12,308.41
Medical supplies & consumables	12	\$ 192,752.82
Office Supplies and Stationary	16	\$ 25,969.43
Specialized equipment	13	\$ 86,053.70
Uniform and Protective clothing	8	\$ 59,939.32
Vehicle & parts	8	\$ 16,114.65
Others	7	\$ 10,774.64
Total	73	\$ 403,912.97

Order by Departments

Table 20 – Order by Departments

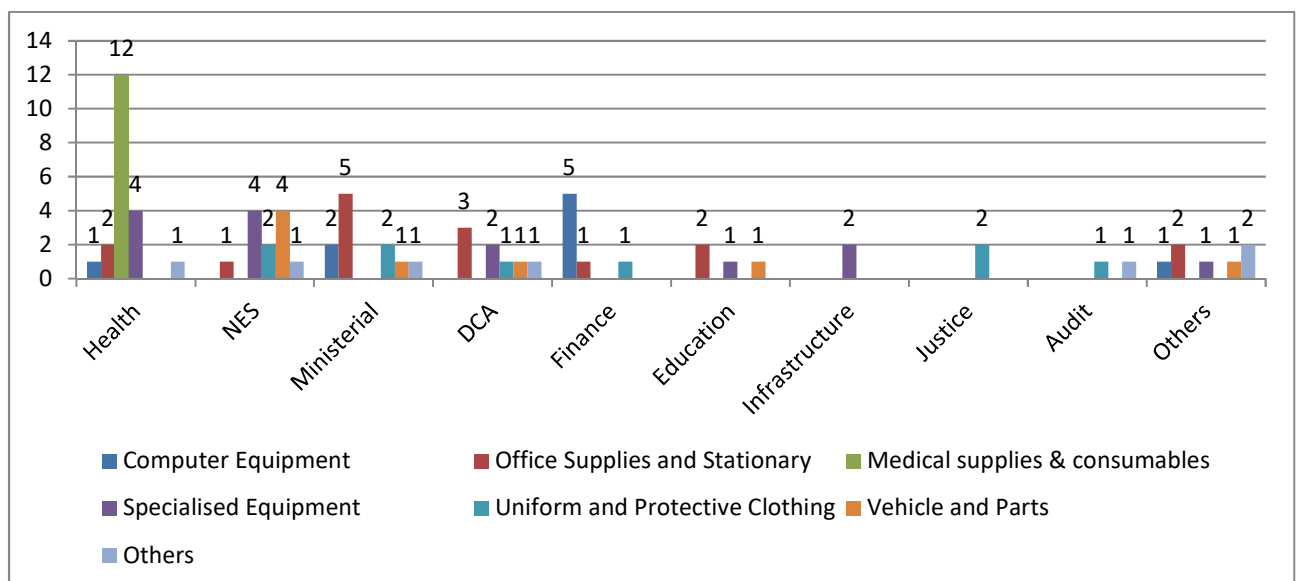
Items	MoH	NES	Ministerial	DCA	Finance	Education	Infrastructure	Justice	Audit	Others
CE	1		2		5					1
OSS	2	1	5	3	1	2				2
MSC	12									
SE	4	4		2		1	2			1
UPC		2	2	1	1			2	1	
V&P		4	1	1		1				1
Others	1	1	1	1					1	2
	20	12	11	8	7	4	2	2	2	7

The majority of the procurement orders for the first quarter relate to the Department of Health orders. Out of their twenty (20) orders, 60% were for medical supplies and consumables. Furthermore, Health also made orders for specialized health equipment for lab and dialysis machines.

National Emergency Services was the second highest ordering department registering 12 for the quarter. Bulk of their purchases were for handheld radios, rescue boards and Jet Ski parts to be used for the department's rescue missions. Other bulk purchases by the department were orders of vehicle, fire truck and motor bike spare parts.

In relation to office supplies and stationeries, Ministerial department have five (5) different orders in quarter 1 followed by DCA with three (3) different orders. Finance on the other hand made seven (7) orders in which five (5) are related to desktop computers and projectors for office use.

Chart 4 – Orders by Departments



Status of Orders

Seventy-six (76%) of the total procurement orders for Quarter 1 have been approved for payment by Treasury and have been delivered successfully to the ordering departments via the Brisbane procurement Office.

Out of the remaining seventeen (17), 11 have been provided with quotations and 6 are still awaiting quotation from vendors.