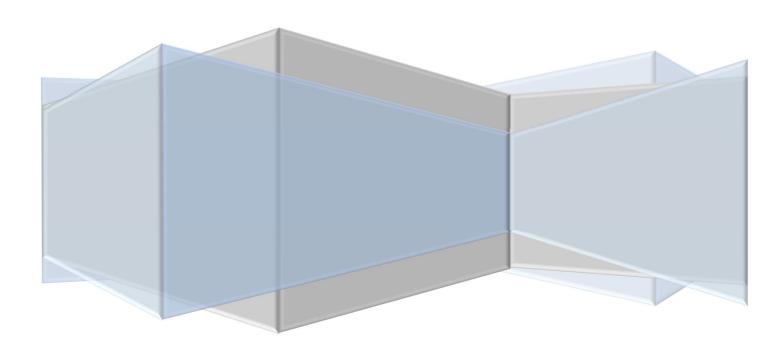
Ministry of Finance - Treasury



Government of Nauru Quarterly Budget Performance Report Quarter 4 Year End, FY 17-18

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Overview

This is the fourth quarter and year-end budget utilization report aims to provide a preliminary out-turn of the 2017-18 budget. The 2017-18 preliminary budget outturn covers the full twelve months of the 2017-18 Government of Nauru financial year, commencing July 1st, 2017 and ending June 30th, 2018. It is based on all available information to Treasury from the Government's accounts and departmental sources.

In the fourth quarter a further two Supplementary Appropriations were passed by Parliament. Supplementary Appropriation No.4 was passed by Parliament on the 4th of May. Supplementary Appropriation No.5 was passed on the 5th of June.

It is important to note that the report only covers general Government operations. Donor expenditures and the operations of State-owned enterprises (SoE's) are not included in this report apart from where transfers from the Government have been made to donor projects or as subsidies/loans to SoE's. Likewise receipts from direct budget support donor funding have been included.

Key Highlights

Macroeconomic Assumptions

As reported in the mid-year budget review, based on actual revenue receipts the projected reduction in the Nauruan economy during the financial year is not evident. Most customs revenues are above revised estimates and revenues from visa fees associated with refugee resettlement on the island was significantly above revised budget estimates. No GDP figures are available yet for the year to verify these observations.

No domestic inflation figures have been produced since July 2017 therefore it is not possible to comment on the assumed rate of 2% in the original estimates.

Total Original Budget Estimates

The Republic of Nauru 2017-2018 Appropriation Bill provides for revenue totaling approx. \$129.70 mil and expenditure of \$129.64 mil, hence a small surplus of \$63k.

Supplementary

Supplementary No.4 recognised a further \$11.8 mil in revenue from business profit tax returns and reimbursable costs from the Australian Government and business visas. It funded an \$11.7 mil increase in a range of Government outlays in health, infrastructure, community housing, debt and the building of the cash buffer. Supplementary No.5 recognised a further \$0.5 mil in revenue and a reallocation of expenditure. Therefore, for the year there were a total of five (5) Supplementary Appropriations passed by Parliament that collectively increased revenues by \$37.9 mil, bringing total revised budget revenue to \$167.6 mil. This revised budget estimated was exceeded by \$3.9 mil resulting in actual collections for the year of \$171.5 mil.

Expenditure was also increased collectively by the passage of the five Supplementary Appropriations by \$37.9 mil to a revised budget total of \$167.5 mil. Actual expenditure for the year was recorded as \$158.6 mil (\$9.0 mil below the revised budget estimate). Overall actual revenue exceeded expenditures resulting in a preliminary budget surplus of \$12.9 mil.

Total Budget Aggregates

The total budget aggregates for the year are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Aggregate results 2017-18

	Approved Budget	Supplimentary Budget	Revised Budget		Total Commitment	Variance	Var %
Revenue	129,703,646	37,904,551	167,608,197	171,510,845	0	3,902,648	2%
Expenditure	129,640,377	37,905,749	167,546,126	158,581,240	(332)	(8,964,887)	-5%
<u>Outturn</u>	63,269	(1,198)	<u>62,071</u>	12,929,605	332	12,867,535	

In aggregate actual revenue collections were 2% over the revised budget estimates whilst expenditure was 5% below the revised appropriations.

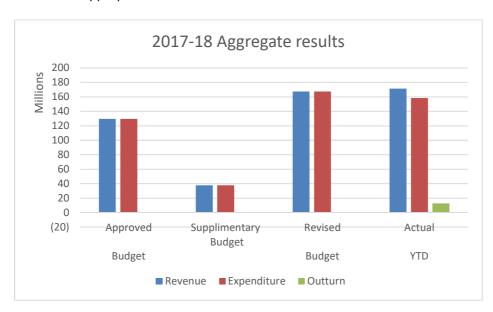


Figure 1 Aggregate budget results 2017-18l

Operating Revenue Analysis

Budgeted revenue increased significantly from the original estimates and was updated with the passage of the five Supplementary Appropriations during the year. The revised total budgeted revenue estimates (\$167.6 mil) were exceeded by 2% and \$171.5 mil was collected. This is slightly lower than forecast.

Revenues from Fishing licensing, Customs duties and Visa fees were close to the original budget estimates. The major increases in revenue were from tax collections and non-tax revenues. Tax had the budget revised upwards from \$6.2 mil to \$28.4 mil due to higher than expected levels of expatriate employment and company business profit tax returns. Increased non-tax revenues grew from \$7.0 mil in the original budget to \$21.0 mil due to management fees collections associated with service providers to the RPC. Actual collections of tax revenue (\$29.4 mil) and non-tax revenue (\$22.4 mil) were slightly above the revised budget targets.

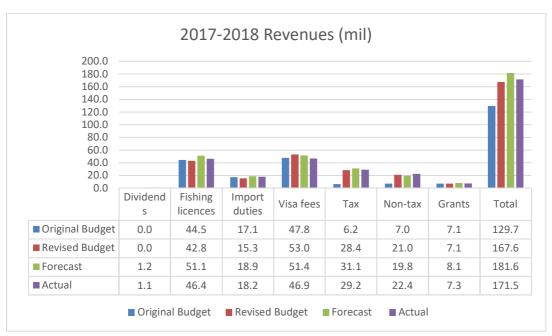


Figure 2 Operating Revenues

The Government is required under the MOU to allocate a minimum of 10.25% of the previous years non-RPC pass-through revenues as its following year contribution to the Nauru Trust Fund. This calculation is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Non-RPC revenue

	Actual
Revenue	171,510,845
Less Pass-Through Revenue (Actual)	
RPC Security Payments 16-1475	(14,211,681)
MCA Operations 42-1577	(2,697,399)
MCA Reimbursable costs 42-1578	(5,370,392)
	(22,279,471)
Government Revenue for NTF 2017-18	149,231,374
Trust Fund contribution 2018-19	15,072,369

Visa Fees

This area collects most direct revenue to Government from the operation of the RPC on the island. As reported at the mid-year visa fee revenues for refugees resettled in the community continued to perform better than budget expectations. At the end of the year revenues from this source were 37% more than expectations. Expected Miscellaneous revenue from the reimbursement of providing security to the RPC sites was below budgeted amounts. Similarly, DJBC operational costs and reimbursable cost returns were also significantly below budget expectations. Overall collections were only 89% of the revised budget estimates.

Table 3 Visa Revenues

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1330 - Visa Check up	(20,000)	(20,000)	(14,674)	73%
1335 - Visa Fees - RPC	(1,680,000)	(1,680,000)	(1,101,000)	66%
1475 - Miscellaneous Revenue	(19,868,498)	(22,868,498)	(14,719,709)	64%
1575 - Visa Fees (Other Business)	(2,600,000)	(3,684,910)	(3,644,990)	99%
1577 - DJBC - Operations	(4,060,000)	(4,060,000)	(2,218,762)	55%
1578 - DJBC - Reimbursable Costs	(4,530,000)	(5,642,773)	(4,685,634)	83%
1580 - Visa Fees - RPC Resettlement	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(20,556,000)	137%
	(47,758,498)	<u>(52,956,181)</u>	(46,940,769)	89%

Fishing Revenues

The selling of Purse-Seine fishing days continues to be the main source of fisheries revenues and it performed better than expected in the revised estimates returning 9% more than budgeted. Revenues from the licensing of boats was significantly (41%) below budgeted amounts. Overall fisheries were 8% ahead of revised budget estimates.

Table 4 Fishing revenues

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1055 - Support Vessel Charges	(126,056)	(126,056)	(185,546)	147%
1071 - Purse Seine Revenue - Licensing	(917,688)	(917,688)	(536,980)	59%
1072 - Purse Seine Revenue - Fishing Days	(43,431,032)	(41,776,051)	(45,640,517)	109%
	(44,474,776)	(42,819,795)	(46,363,043)	<u>108%</u>

Taxation revenue

As reported in the mid-year the first full year of Business profit tax returns have required several updates increasing the final budget estimate to \$18.5 mil. This revised figure was exceeded by about 1%. Similarly, the returns from the Employment/Withholding tax were considerably higher than the original estimates. This was due to higher than expected numbers of expatriate employees being retained in the changeover in the RPC contract.

Table 5 Taxation revenue

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1590 - Employment/Non-resident Withholding Tax	(3,900,000)	(8,260,000)	(8,657,054)	105%
1591 - Business Profit Tax	(800,000)	(18,527,464)	(18,662,944)	101%
1190 - Telecom Tax	(1,512,000)	(1,652,000)	(1,865,505)	113%
	(6,212,000)	(28,439,464)	(29,185,503)	103%

Non-tax

The major increase in non-tax-revenue has arisen from the inclusion of the NRPCC Service fee (1495) associated with the operation of *Canstruct*. The estimate included on the revised budget for this item was \$14.0 mil for the year and \$15.6 mil was collected (12% increase). The increase is attributed to the timing of the payments in which a 2018-19 payment was made in June.

DCA revenues associated with navigation and landing fees have met or exceeded budgeted revenue. However, revenues, collected by the airline, associated with departure taxes and passenger levies are well below budget. Port fees were also about half of the expected returns.

Court fees and fines (1490) also show a large increase due to fines being imposed for illegal fishing being recorded against this item.

Table 6 Non-tax revenues

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1121 - Curator fees	0	0	(142,940)	
1215 - License Drivers etc.	(50,000)	(50,000)	(104,851)	210%
1220 - Corporation Fees and Licenses	0	0	(38,273)	
1225 - Licenses-Trading	(170,000)	(170,000)	(232,952)	137%
1230 - Liquor Licensing Board	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,992)	103%
1235 - Gaming / Bingo Licenses	(300,000)	(300,000)	(383,616)	128%
1260 - Birth Certificate	(10,000)	(10,000)	(21,950)	220%
1265 - Death Certificate	(350)	(350)	(530)	151%
1270 - Marriage Certificate	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,390)	120%
1300 - Registration Fees-Motor Cars	(308,000)	(308,000)	(83,725)	27%
1305 - Registration Fees-Motorcycles	(72,000)	(72,000)	(10,965)	15%
1310 - Vehicle/Insurance Fees	0	0	(181,335)	
1325 - Passport Fees and Photographs	(189,840)	(189,840)	(215,513)	114%
1340 - Police Clearance	(45,000)	(45,000)	(70,155)	156%
1360 - D.C.A-Pax Levy	(728,700)	(728,700)	(289,225)	40%
1365 - D.C.ADeparture Taxes	(600,000)	(600,000)	(258,800)	43%
1370 - D.C.AAir Navigation Fees	(576,000)	(576,000)	(608,796)	106%
1375 - D.C.ALanding Fees	(728,688)	(728,688)	(1,115,768)	153%
1380 - D.C.ARental Fees	(211,800)	(211,800)	(139,285)	66%
1400 - Port Fees	(2,623,758)	(2,623,758)	(1,475,174)	56%
1405 - Overtime Recoveries	0	0	(1,600)	
1420 - Warehouse sales	(152,230)	(152,230)	(62,610)	41%
1450 - Jet A1 Sales	0	0	(48)	
1480 - Bus Services	0	0	(974)	
1485 - Quarantine Fees	(60,000)	(60,000)	(49,990)	83%
1490 - Court Fines and Fees	(102,250)	(102,250)	(1,255,855)	1228%
1495 - Service Fees	(11,900)	(14,011,900)	(15,631,879)	112%
1500 - Sale of Maps	0	0	(5,360)	
1515 - Tent Hire	(1,000)	(1,000)	0	0%
1520 - Food Handler Check up	(12,650)	(12,650)	(4,880)	39%
1525 - PO Box Rentals	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,040)	82%
1530 - Philatelic Bureau Sales	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,049)	85%

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1540 - Advertising Revenue	(30,000)	(30,000)	(7,069)	24%
1550 - Canteen Fees	(2,000)	(2,000)	(1,850)	93%
1555 - Spectacles, Drugs etc.	(5,000)	(5,000)	(2,655)	53%
1560 - International Settlement-Comms Traffic	(12,000)	(12,000)	(5,437)	45%
1565 - Medical Services	(8,000)	(8,000)	(3,115)	39%
	(7,049,266)	(21,049,266)	(22,445,644)	107%

Import Duties

Estimates for Tobacco duties were upgraded during the second half of the year and those for Petrol and Diesel were downgraded. At year end most revenue targets had been met or exceeded. The exception being for the sale of diesel which was slightly below revised estimates. Overall Customs duties were 19% above the final budget estimates.

Table 7 Import duties

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
1140 - Customs and Excise Duty - Tobacco	(3,996,691)	(4,611,842)	(5,713,593)	124%
1145 - Customs and Excise Duty - Alcohol	(1,768,758)	(1,768,758)	(1,995,818)	113%
1150 - Customs and Excise Duty - Sugar	(642,870)	(642,870)	(739,696)	115%
1155 Customs and Excise - Machinery/Vehicle/Equip.	(512,056)	(512,056)	(818,079)	160%
1160 - Customs and Excise Duty - Other	(2,602,544)	(2,602,544)	(3,605,819)	139%
1165 - Customs and Excise Duty - Petrol Sales	(2,685,706)	(2,156,417)	(2,306,834)	107%
1170 - Customs and Excise Duty - Diesel Sales	(4,919,472)	(2,967,995)	(2,881,130)	97%
1175 - Customs and Excise Duty - JetA1	(18,260)	(18,260)	(111,143)	609%
	(17,146,357)	(15,280,742)	(18,172,114)	119%

Operating Expenditure Analysis

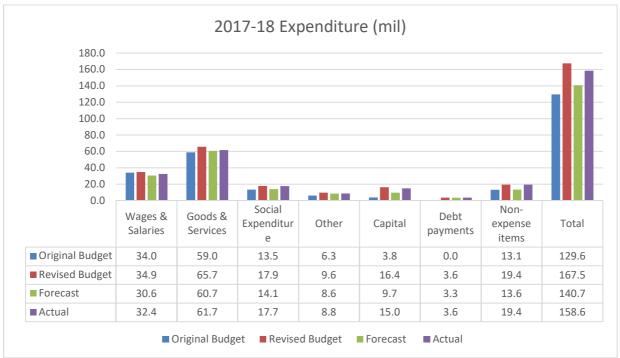


Figure 3 Expenditure by major groups

In this year-end review of the budget the grouping of expenditures has been aligned with those used in the preparation of the budget document and the Government's Fiscal Management Model (FMM). This has been done to improve reporting consistency across in-year budget reporting and to allow easier comparison between documents. Differences in the groupings can be determined from comparison of the spending tables.

Expenditure on Goods and Services is the largest area of Government outlays (39% of actual expenditure). Wages and Salaries being the next largest (20.4%) and Social expenditures third (11.2%). Capital spending represented 9.5% of outlays and spending on other items and debt representing 5.5% and 2.3% of outlays respectively. Non-expense items such as contributions to the Nauru Trust Fund and the Fiscal Cash Buffer represent 12.2% of outlays.

Aggregate spending was controlled during the year and with the exceptions noted later most items were within revised budget estimates. With respect to wages and salaries spending this was 92.3% of the revised budget. Goods and services spending were 93.9% of the revised budget and Social expenditures were 98.8% of estimates. Spending on other items and Capital had the lowest utilisation at 91.6% and 91.4% respectively. As expected, spending on capital items increased in the second half of the year.

Salaries and Wages

Overspending in salaries and wages associated with the President and MP's (2%) occurred, likewise expatriate salaries across Government were overspent by 6%. It is understood that this overspending resulted from the introduction of the HR module to the FMIS, which in its initial configuration was not subject to funds control. All other items associated with personnel costs were utilized below revised budget expectations.

Table 8 Salaries and Wages expenditure

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2005 - Salaries & Allowances - (MP's)	1,109,050	989,050	1,008,281	102%
2010 - HE Salary & Allowances	100,032	95,032	96,984	102%
2015 - Salary - Local	15,859,393	16,909,307	14,998,012	89%
2020 - Salary Expatriate	7,835,314	7,458,345	7,869,360	106%
2025 - Allowances - Staff Contract	1,867,172	2,078,952	1,893,079	91%
2026 - Directors Fees	31,500	31,500	22,965	73%
2035 - Overtime - local	609,080	717,380	566,031	79%
2040 - Staff Training	1,272,104	858,947	676,862	79%
2045 - Recruitment	84,000	282,380	125,411	44%
2050 - Uniforms & Protective Clothing	213,055	202,386	175,054	86%
2070 - Travel - Staff	678,742	579,401	510,848	88%
2075 - Travel - Business	4,313,992	4,730,559	4,479,440	95%
	33,973,433	34,933,239	32,422,327	<u>93%</u>

Goods and Services

With respect to spending on goods and services the largest item of expenditure is in relation to providing security costs to the RPC sites (item 2030). The original budget provision was increased from approx. \$26 mil to \$30 mil during the year and this was 96% utilized. Most other spending on goods and services had utilisation rates from the mid eighty percent to the high ninety percent range. The exception is spending on repairs and maintenance on plant and motor vehicles.

Table 9 Goods and Services expenditure

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2030 - Salaries Other contracts	25,967,352	30,288,435	29,173,313	96%
2055 - Consultants fees	2,715,266	2,169,974	1,753,659	81%
2060 - Legal Fees - External	1,150,000	1,109,695	1,049,912	95%
2130 - Printing & Stationery	454,259	516,089	442,812	86%
2132 - TVET Supplies	196,132	196,132	177,666	91%
2135 - Stores	738,257	499,328	409,299	82%
2155 - House Rental	4,982,687	5,074,759	5,020,762	99%
2160 - Land Rental	6,963,421	6,963,421	6,713,071	96%
2165 - Office Rental	524,045	718,469	678,889	94%
2185 - R&M - Buildings	2,229,435	2,933,145	2,712,214	92%
2190 - R&M - Office Equipment	168,285	153,974	102,497	67%
2191 - R&M Medical Equipment	125,000	125,000	108,385	87%
2195 - R&M - Office Premises	76,198	95,228	93,951	99%
2200 - R&M - Motor Vehicles	527,753	509,297	376,134	74%
2205 - R&M - Plant	458,777	459,279	335,730	73%
2210 - R&M - Aerodrome	77,900	76,825	76,825	100%

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2225 - Agricultural Supplies	24,000	24,000	12,149	51%
2255 - Warehouse Procurement	202,000	207,000	202,203	98%
2275 - Purchase of Petrol	388,354	536,264	498,443	93%
2280 - Purchase of Diesel	599,609	748,839	720,392	96%
2290 - Purchase of Fuel - Other	10,793	6,372	6,372	100%
2315 - Electricity	3,031,212	3,931,659	3,743,047	95%
2330 - Telephone / Internet	1,990,049	2,012,449	1,855,701	92%
2350 - Freight	600,000	1,249,500	873,521	70%
2372 - Nauru Radio Supplies	3,000	3,000	2,999	100%
2373 - Media TV Supplies	2,000	1,870	1,870	100%
2375 - ICT Supplies	76,145	48,745	44,754	92%
2575 - Local Transport	2,221,298	1,853,798	1,451,765	78%
2585 - Rations	2,264,193	3,006,263	2,958,379	98%
2590 - Correctional Services Supplies	7,040	3,448	3,420	99%
2595 - Carriage of Mail	5,238	5,186	5,186	100%
2600 - Postage	11,658	9,819	2,801	29%
2605 - Library/Periodicals	1,500	971	242	25%
2610 - Survey Supplies	5,000	1,800	0	0%
2620 - Lease & Charter Payments	56,675	57,638	44,604	77%
2625 - Family Court Expenses	10,000	5,400	4,800	89%
2700 - Deportee Removal	100,000	100,000	0	0%
	<u>58,964,531</u>	65,703,071	61,657,767	94%

Social Expenditure

The two largest areas of social expenditure were associate with the on-going Nauru Community Housing scheme (\$5.6 mil) and Overseas Medical Referrals (OMR) (\$5.5 mil). The original budget for OMR was increased from \$2.0 mil to \$5.5 mil during the year and this figure was slightly overspent (Table 10). Several of the items relating to social expenditure in health (e.g. NCD Control & Health promotion, Clinical Education Supplies) showed low levels of utilisation.

Table 10 Social Expenditures

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2220 - Nauru Community Housing	5,550,000	5,534,680	5,560,805	100%
2390 - Social Welfare - Birth Claims	30,000	30,000	28,500	95%
2395 - Social Welfare - Death Claims	160,000	140,000	134,000	96%
2400 - Social Services - Aged Pensions	1,924,000	1,994,000	1,989,510	100%
2405 - Social Services - Super Contributors	90,654	106,241	103,983	98%
2410 - Social Services - Super Ex MP's	200,000	134,413	116,857	87%
2420 - Social Services - Disability Payments	832,000	832,000	826,880	99%
2440 - Scholarships - School & Trade	1,281,283	1,617,983	1,603,450	99%
2460 - Medical Expenses	15,571	15,571	5,263	34%

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2461 - Primary Health Care Services	140,000	110,000	88,692	81%
2462 - NCD Control & Health Promotion	75,000	53,000	31,495	59%
2463 - Environmental Health and Food safety	100,000	83,857	83,857	100%
2467 - Drugs and Medicines	240,000	754,513	754,513	100%
2468 - Dental Supplies	15,864	19,999	10,440	52%
2469 - Dialysis Supplies	350,000	242,000	219,481	91%
2471 - Medical Consumable	200,000	315,580	313,656	99%
2472 - Laboratory supplies	140,000	200,000	184,465	92%
2473 - Radiology Supplies	20,000	20,000	15,630	78%
2474 - Clinical Education Supplies	25,000	25,000	1,698	7%
2475 - Overseas Medical Treatment	2,000,000	5,455,834	5,472,574	100%
2630 - Safe House	10,850	130,850	125,267	96%
2705 - NEAT Scheme	100,000	40,000	18,020	45%
	13,500,222	<u>17,855,521</u>	<u>17,689,035</u>	99%

Capital spending

Spending on capital items was lower than budgeted for Medical Equipment; Building & Structures and Public Works. All capital spending items had large increases in appropriations during the year and the lower than expected utilisation of budget reflects the lead times associated with most capital projects and procurement.

Table 11 Capital Expenditure

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2480 - Medical Equipment	113,400	168,400	112,451	67%
2495 - Plant & Equipment Purchases	895,406	2,399,900	2,245,952	94%
2496 - Building & Structures	220,700	3,591,700	3,007,925	84%
2580 - Public Works	17,400	3,204,900	2,595,607	81%
2651 - GON Contributions	2,541,228	7,047,649	7,046,720	100%
	3,788,134	<u>16,412,549</u>	<u>15,008,655</u>	91%

Other expenditure

Under Other expenditures the largest outlays related to Subsidies and Donations and 50th Anniversary Celebration costs. A subsidy of over \$1.0 mil was provided to EHC for renovation works to the Civic center and donations to various organizations were provided as part of the anniversary celebrations.

Table 12 Other Expenditures

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2100 - Entertainment	471,052	614,059	551,690	90%
2105 - Official Celebrations	299,516	365,101	351,009	96%
2110 - Protocol	63,500	65,000	64,720	100%
2370 - Membership Fees & Subscriptions	920,612	1,017,264	979,091	96%
2560 - Educational Expenses - Special	79,954	79,954	57,709	72%

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2565 - Insurance	418,188	388,576	337,724	87%
2570 - Bank Charges	29,356	29,356	22,190	76%
2615 - Other Subsidies & Donations	1,977,415	3,752,414	3,750,921	100%
2690 - Foreign exchange gains/losses	16,584	16,584	2,404	14%
2695 - 50th Anniversary Independence	1,500,000	2,790,000	2,665,564	96%
2999 - Contingency fund	500,000	500,000	0	0%
	6,276,177	<u>9,618,308</u>	<u>8,783,021</u>	91%

Debt payment

Provision was made during the year to pay domestic debts. A total of \$2.5 mil was paid to Ronphos for mooring debt and a further \$500k was paid to NUC associated with Government arrears.

Table 13 Debt payments

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2545 - Debt Repayments - Other	0	3,130,000	3,130,000	100%
2680 - BON Liquidation- Payment		500,000	499,994	100%
	<u>0</u>	3,630,000	<u>3,629,994</u>	<u>100%</u>

Non-expense items

Payments to the Nauru Trust Fund and into the Fiscal Cash Buffer were made totaling \$19.3 mil during the year.

Table 14 Non-expense item outlays

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	%
2650 - Trust Fund	10,137,880	14,790,441	14,790,441	100%
2652 - Fiscal Cash Buffer	3,000,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	100%
	13,137,880	19,390,441	19,390,441	100%

Cash Flow Position

From Figure 4 at the 25th of June the Treasury Available cash position was \$29.54 mil and Total Available Funds¹ of \$35.6 mil. Cash followed the expected decline in the last quarter of the year, but payments associated with business tax boosted cash in June. The Government has maintained the requirement to keep cash above two-months of non-RPC related spending since August 2017.

Table 15 Cash Buffer requirement

Expenditure		158,581,240
Less RPC related pass-through spending		
	16-2030 RPC Security costs	19,787,776
	Head 42 Multicultural Affairs co	sts 8,524,170
	NTF contribution 2018-19	15,072,369
		43,384,315
		115,196,925
Average Monthly		9,599,744
Two Month Cash Buffer		19,199,488

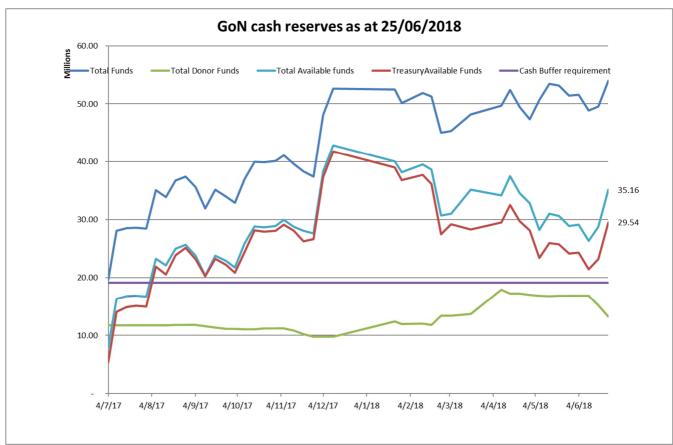


Figure 4 GoN Cash Flow 2017-18

¹ Total Available funds includes other GoN entity funds outside of Treasury.