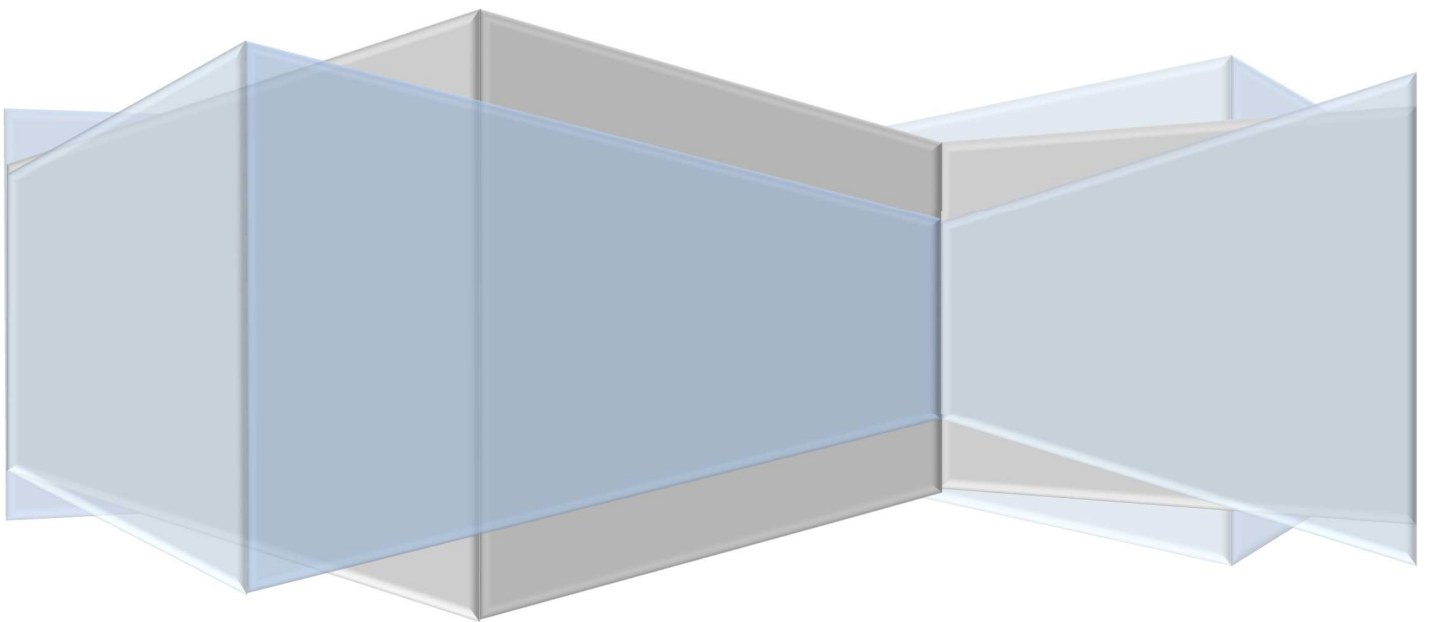


**Ministry of Finance - Treasury**



**Government of Nauru**  
**Quarterly Budget Performance Report**  
**Quarter 3, FY 17-18**  
**Release Date: 24<sup>th</sup> May 2018**



## Contents

Overview.....	2
Total Budget Aggregates.....	2
Operating Revenue Analysis .....	3
Customs Duties.....	4
Fishing license.....	5
Taxation.....	5
Visa revenue.....	7
Other government revenue .....	7
Operating Expenditure Analysis .....	9
Operating Expenditure Composition .....	10
Personnel Spending .....	10
Government Travel.....	11
Subsidy and donation .....	11
Government Operations .....	11
Capital Spending.....	13
Welfare Payment.....	14
Other Government Expenses .....	14
Not Applicable .....	15
Cash Flow Position.....	16

## Overview

The third quarter budget utilization report aims to provide an update on the Republic of Nauru FY 18-19 budget utilization as of 31 March 2018, highlighting both the year to date spending and revenue collections in comparison to budget.

At the outset, the national budget of Nauru had undergone dramatic changes from the estimates originally set by Parliament at the beginning of the year. This obviously was a result of three supplementary budgets or reallocations that Parliament approved at various times of the year affecting both revenue and expenditure. The overall impact of these reallocations resulted in the final budget (revised estimate) exceeding original by twenty percent (20%). Past experiences have revealed that this variance is sure to increase as more requests for supplementary budgets are proposed in the last quarter.

Supplemental appropriations are necessary as there were instances where the original budget did not adequately envisage expenditure requirements arising from increased costs. In addition, there were cases where there is a shortfall in budgeted revenues during the period and internal transfers between budget heads or line items to accommodate changes in funding priorities during the fiscal period. Consequently, the funds allotted to an entity or activity need to be cut back from the amount originally appropriated for the period in order to maintain fiscal discipline.

For the purpose of benchmarking, the third quarter utilization, ideally using a straight line basis of estimation should be sitting somewhere around the 75% mark at the end of quarter 3. As detailed in this report, revenue collections and expenditure utilization for the Government of Nauru recorded 71% and 70% respectively by the end of Quarter 3 leaving balance of around 30% collections or utilization to be realized in the last quarter.

Whilst this may look promising at the aggregate level, some revenue lines are showing under-collections and on the flip-side other expenditure items judging by the current level of spending are on the verge of being exhausted prior year end.

Where necessary, tables and charts are being used to demonstrate level or trend of utilization or collections for clarity. It should be noted that the report only encompasses receipts and payments for the Treasury bank accounts and does not include flows or movements to/from Development partners.

## Total Budget Aggregates

By the end of Quarter 3, 2018, Government total operating balance was a surplus \$2,071,246. Utilization rate for revenue and expenditure as mentioned in the overview section were recorded around the same level, 71% and 70% respectively few percentage less than 75% or the three-quarter mark.

Revised budget is the original budget for all supplemental appropriations, inter-sub head transfers processed during the period. Revised revenue and expenditure budget had both been revised upwards by around \$25.6m and \$25.7m respectively causing variance of 20% from the original budget.

Table 1 Treasury Budget Aggregates

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Variance to Budget	Variance to Budget (%)	YTD Actual + Commitment	Utilisation (%)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	129,703,646	155,348,665	25,645,019	20%	110,283,605	71%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	129,640,377	155,348,626	25,708,249	20%	108,212,360	70%
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	63,269	39	63,230		2,071,246	

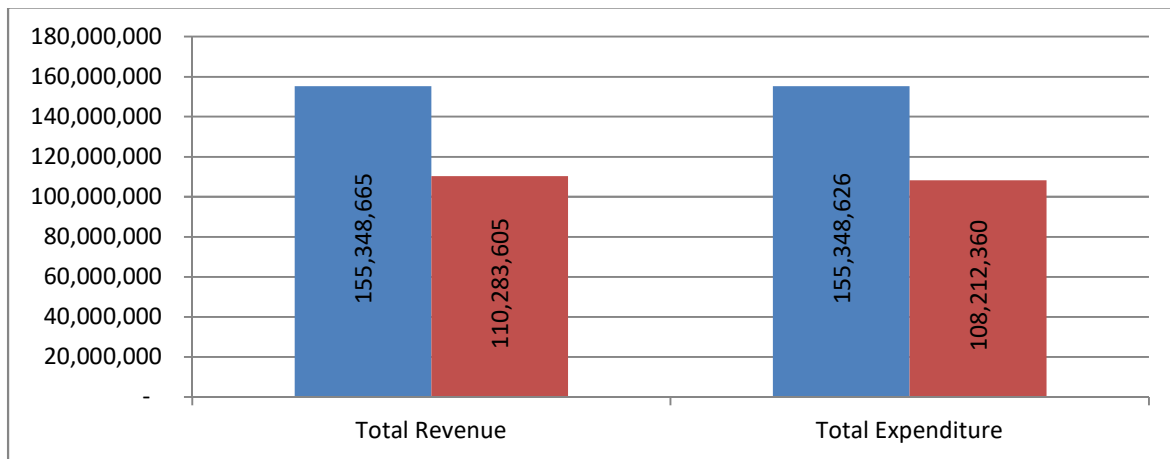


Figure 1—Revised Budget versus YTD Actual

### Operating Revenue Analysis

Total revenue collected for Quarter 1 represents 71% of total revised annual revenue estimates. Of this amount, 37.4m (34%) relate to fishing licenses, other government revenues \$26.2m (24%), Taxation revenue \$19.26m (17%), Visa fees \$13.9m (13%) and Duties \$13.4m (12%).

Government revenue collections have been on a increasing over the last three quarters with averaging 24% percent collections with respect the revised estimate for the period.

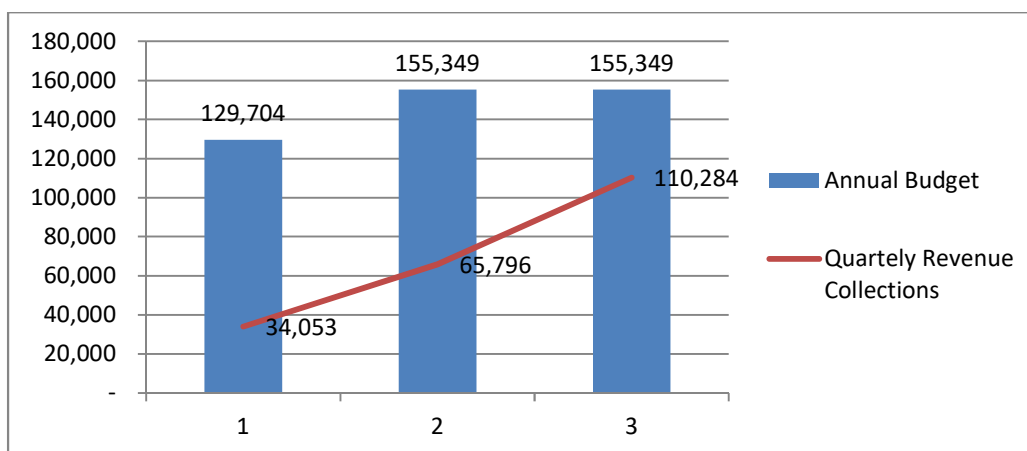


Figure 2— Revenue Quarterly Collection Trend (000s)

Except for other government revenue, all revenue items namely customs duties, fishing licenses and taxation revenue are well on track to achieving their annual targets by the end of the year. This is clearly evident in most revenue recording collections around the 75% at the end of Quarter 3. Visa revenue was lower due to 160 invoices worth \$12m unposted on the FMIS. This has been updated and actual revenue from this source should surpass budget estimates by year end.

Table 2– Operating Revenue (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Custom Duties</b>	17,146	17,146	13,456	78.5%
<b>Fishing License</b>	44,349	42,694	37,403	87.6%
<b>Taxation Revenue</b>	6,812	20,112	19,266	95.8%
<b>Visa Revenue</b>	19,300	19,300	13,951	72.3%
<b>Other Govt Revenue</b>	42,097	56,097	26,207	46.7%
<b>Total</b>	129,704	155,349	110,284	71.0%

Fishing related revenues continue to be government highest revenue earner consolidating 33.9% of the total revenue collections for the quarter, followed by other government revenue at 22.8%. Tax related revenue at 17.5% is quickly stamping its mark as one of government firm revenue earner since its introduction in 2013-14. Proceeds from Visa and Custom duties make up the remaining 25 percent at 12.7 and 12.2 percent respectively.

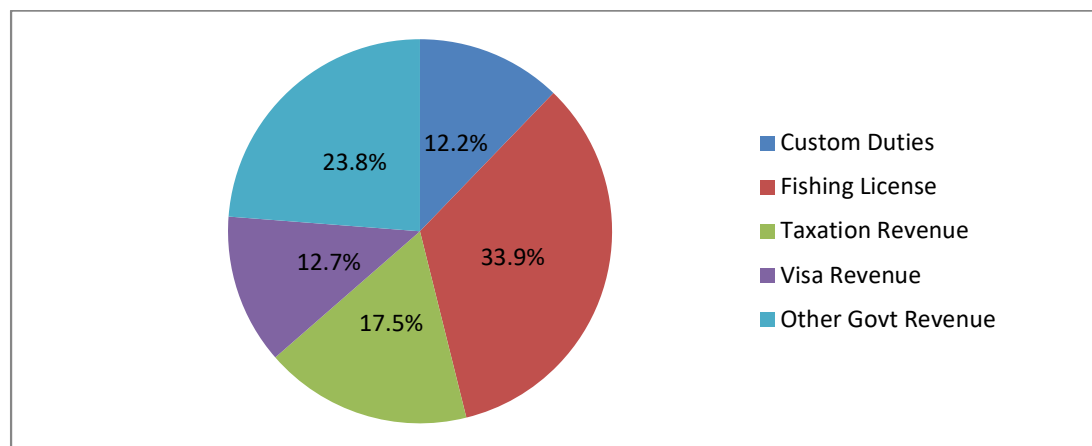


Figure 3 – Operating Revenue Composition

### Customs Duties

Tobacco alongside machinery/vehicle/equipment have already surpassed their annual estimates at the end of Quarter 3. Tobacco is expected to continue in this trend in the last quarter, however duty from machinery/vehicles/equipment is expected to moderate due to the low number of vehicles expected to be imported in the last quarter.

Collections for fuel related products have been lower for the past 3 quarters with both petrol and diesel recording 65% and 50% collection respectively. It's highly likely that the turnover estimated for these two items might not be achieved by year end.

Table 3– Custom Duties (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Tobacco</b>	3,997	3,997	4,260	107%
<b>Alcohol</b>	1,769	1,769	1,350	76%
<b>Sugar</b>	643	643	494	77%
<b>Machinery/Vehicle/Equip.</b>	512	512	623	122%
<b>Other</b>	2,603	2,603	2,428	93%
<b>Petrol Sales</b>	2,686	2,686	1,756	65%
<b>Diesel Sales</b>	4,919	4,919	2,463	50%
<b>JetA1</b>	18	18	81	443%
<b>Total</b>	17,146	17,146	13,456	78%

### Fishing license

Collection from fishing revenue looks good with the total of licensing and fishing days rounding up to around 90% level at end of the quarter. But it must be noted still that fishing day's original estimate was downgraded by \$1.65m late last year, around November 2017 (Q2) via Supplementary Budget No 2, following a reduction to the daily rate to accurately reflect the current sales to date. The original estimate of \$43,431 was based on a rate that was much higher compared to that which fishing days are currently being traded hence the need to revise downwards.

Table 4 - Fishing Revenue (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Purse Seine Revenue - Licensing</b>	918	918	819	89%
<b>Purse Seine Revenue - Fishing Days</b>	43,431	41,776	36,584	88%
<b>Total</b>	44,349	42,694	37,403	88%

### Taxation

Taxation stream on a general note has been on the upswing this year, so far contributing \$19m or 17.5% of the country's total earnings, surpassing 2016-17 annual collection of \$13.3m.

Original estimates for business profits and employment non-resident withholding taxes were quickly surpassed by the first and second quarter of the year due to higher than expected assessment returns. This triggered upward revisions of both of these revenue lines estimates through the November 2017 Supplementary Budget 2 to more accurately reflect more revenue coming into government coffers during the second half of the financial year.

Following this revision, revised nonresident withholding taxes now sit at \$7.9m (up by \$4m) and business profit taxes at \$10.1m (up by \$9.3m). At the end of Quarter 3, Business Profit Taxes had already exceeded this revised estimate

and employment taxes already realizing 75%. Collections are expected to continue on this upward trend in the last quarter.

On the other hand, it must be noted also that since bulk of those paying taxes are foreign companies in the case of business profit taxes and foreigners in the case of non-resident withholding taxes the long term sustainability of these revenue is contingent on the existence of the RPC in Nauru.

*Table 5- Taxation Revenue (000s)*

<b>Description</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget (YTD)</b>	<b>Actual + Comm (YTD)</b>	<b>Utilisation (%)</b>
<b>Telecom Tax</b>	1,512	1,512	1,563	103%
<b>D.C.A.-Departure Taxes</b>	600	600	-	0%
<b>Employment/Non-resident Withholding Tax</b>	3,900	7,900	5,936	75%
<b>Business Profit Tax</b>	800	10,100	11,767	117%
<b>Total</b>	6,812	20,112	19,266	96%

### Visa revenue

Visa revenue though a bit behind by 2.7% should be higher due to 160 invoices worth \$12m still unposted on the FMIS at the close of the quarter. This has been updated and the actual should exceed revised budget estimates.

The estimates for both asylum seekers and refugees visa revenue were both reduced to lower levels on the expectation of the resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers to the USA taking place within this financial year.

Table 6– Visa Fees (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
Visa Check up	20	20	10	51%
Visa Fees – Asylum Seekers	1,680	1,680	678	40%
Visa Fees (Other Business)	2,600	2,600	2,931	113%
Visa Fees - RPC Resettlement	15,000	15,000	10,332	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>13,951</b>	<b>72%</b>

### Other government revenue

Miscellaneous revenue which account for the biggest items under other government revenue generated \$13.4m or 68% of its estimate by the end of Quarter 3.

Service fee was upgraded upwards by \$14m during the year via Supplementary No.2 to recognize additional revenue that NRPCC will be receiving until end of the financial year for the licensing of the “Canstruct” contract to operate the RPC. The turnout from this revenue line is underreported by around \$12m due to NRO delaying the posting of this item into the system. This should be reflected in Quarter 4.

With regards the DJBC reimbursable costs and DJBC Operations, a number of invoices are expected to be executed in the last quarter culminating in more revenue by year end. The General Budget Support pledged to by the government of Taiwan has not yet been received.

Port fees are subject to the number of vessels berthing at the Nauru Port and have only managed to collect 34% of the revenue estimate by the end of Quarter 3.

Table 7- Other Government Revenue (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
Miscellaneous Revenue	19,868	19,868	13,477	68%
Service Fees	12	14,012	4,327	31%
General Budget Support	7,063	7,063	-	0%
DJBC - Reimbursable Costs	4,530	4,530	2,322	51%
DJBC - Operations	4,060	4,060	824	20%
Port Fees	2,624	2,624	879	34%
D.C.A-Pax Levy	729	729	41	6%
D.C.A.-Landing Fees	729	729	779	107%



Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
D.C.A.-Air Navigation Fees	576	576	443	77%
Registration Fees-Motor Cars	308	308	62	20%
Gaming / Bingo Licenses	300	300	288	96%
D.C.A.-Rental Fees	212	212	22	10%
Passport Fees and Photographs	190	190	156	82%
Licenses-Trading	170	170	184	108%
Warehouse sales	152	152	0	0%
Support Vessel Charges	126	126	186	147%
Court Fines and Fees	102	102	628	615%
Registration Fees-Motorcycles	72	72	9	12%
Quarantine Fees	60	60	36	60%
Licenses-Drivers etc	50	50	85	171%
Police Clearance	45	45	50	110%
Liquor Licensing Board	30	30	27	89%
Advertising Revenue	30	30	7	22%
Food Handler Check up	13	13	4	33%
International Settlement-Comms Traffic	12	12	5	45%
Birth Certificate	10	10	16	158%
Medical Services	8	8	2	26%
Spectacles, Drugs etc.	5	5	2	35%
Philatelic Bureau Sales	4	4	2	62%
PO Box Rentals	3	3	2	82%
Marriage Certificate	2	2	2	78%
Canteen Fees	2	2	2	83%
Tent Hire	1	1	-	0%
Death Certificate	0	0	0	131%
Curator fees	-	-	134	#DIV/0!
Corporation Fees and Licenses	-	-	17	#DIV/0!
Vehicle/Insurance Fees	-	-	123	#DIV/0!
Overtime Recoveries	-	-	2	#DIV/0!
Jet A1 Sales	-	-	0	#DIV/0!
Bus Services	-	-	1	#DIV/0!
Sale of Maps	-	-	3	#DIV/0!
Repayment of Business loans(CIE)	-	-	1	#DIV/0!
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,097</b>	<b>56,097</b>	<b>25,148</b>	<b>45%</b>

## Operating Expenditure Analysis

Operating expenditure utilization has maintained an upward movement through the past three quarters, averaging 23% per quarter.

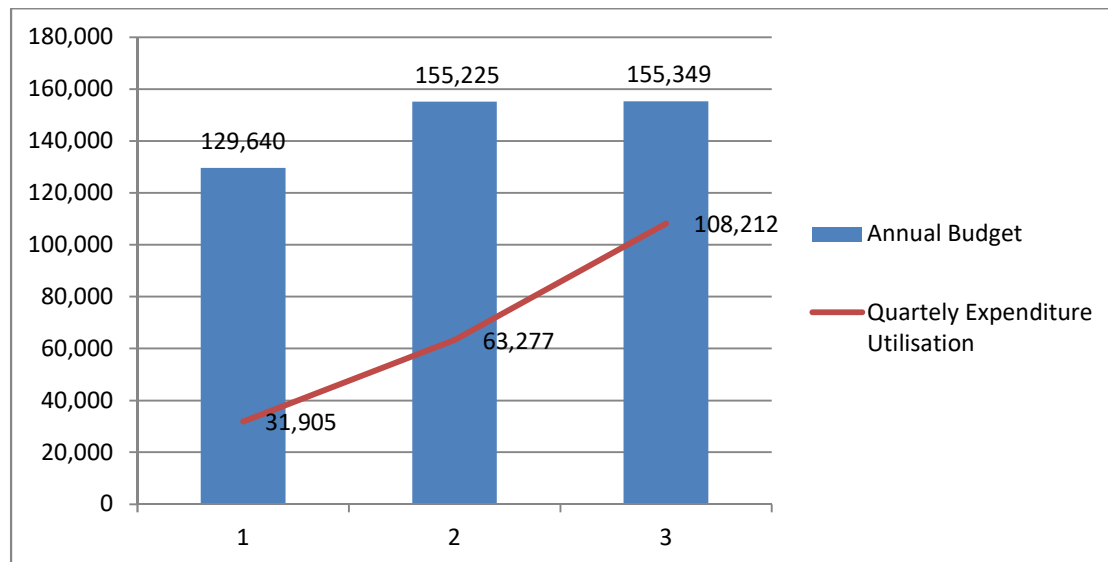


Figure 4- Expenditure Quarterly Utilization Trend (000s)

Other Government Expenditure accounted for the highest level of expenditure at 92%. Government Travel utilization as explained in the relevant section below is unrealistically low. The slow utilization in Capital spending is due largely to government orders not forthcoming from our procurement agent. Spending under Not Applicable should pick up from the remaining quarter as departments look to exhaust their budget before closing of the annual accounts. Other sub heads spending namely Personnel spending, Subsidy and Donation, Government Operations and Welfare Payment are around the average mark.

Table 8- Operating Expenditure (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Personnel Spending</b>	53,379	57,314	40,465	71%
<b>Government Travel</b>	4,414	4,871	2,917	60%
<b>Subsidy and Donation</b>	4,189	5,069	3,925	77%
<b>Government Operations</b>	40,149	47,029	33,461	71%
<b>Capital Spending</b>	1,097	1,576	715	45%
<b>Welfare Payment</b>	3,237	3,237	2,499	77%
<b>Other Government Expense</b>	15,688	18,275	16,773	92%
<b>Not Applicable</b>	7,487	17,978	7,458	41%
<b>Total</b>	129,640	155,349	108,212	70%

## Operating Expenditure Composition

Personnel's spending encompasses 37% of total government spending for the quarter, followed by government operations at 31%. Other government expense recorded 16% whereas the remaining 17% comprises of Not Applicable (7%), Subsidy and Donation (4%), Welfare payment (2%) and Capital Injection a very low 1%.

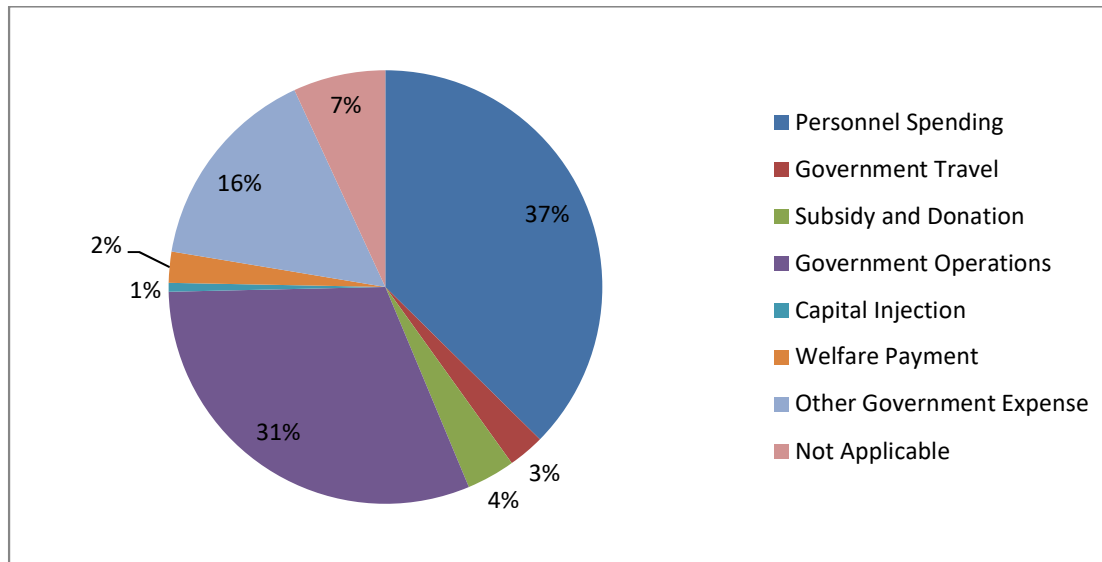


Figure 5 Operating Expenditure Composition

## Personnel Spending

There is currently underspending of Local salaries mostly due to the delay in the processing of vacant positions by HR. There is no expectation of this improving in quarter 4. Overtime local, Directors fees and salaries & allowances for MPs also recorded utilization lesser than the average mark. On the flipside, salaries other contracts is showing an alarming rate of overspending with payments to date already exhausting 83% of the provided appropriation. Overspending in this natural code is due to the RPC security payments being above the contracted amount. If this trend continues, government salaries other contracts will surely be exhausted prior year-end.

Table 9 – Personnel spending (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
Salaries & Allowances - (MP's)	1,109	1,109	729	66%
HE Salary & Allowances	100	100	70	70%
Salary - Local	15,859	17,608	10,755	68%
Salary Expatriate	7,835	7,885	5,548	71%
Allowances - Staff Contract	1,867	2,119	1,412	76%
Directors Fees	32	32	19	62%
Salaries Other contracts - Expatriate	25,967	27,548	21,563	83%
Overtime - local	609	734	370	61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,379</b>	<b>57,134</b>	<b>40,465</b>	<b>71%</b>

### Government Travel

Government overall travelling turnout is well below average level and may not be a proper reflection of the actual official travelling for the period. Treasury suspected that this trend is due to most departments not updating their travel PVs into the FMIS. Treasury department will be working on reconciling this account prior end of year.

Table 10 – Government Travel (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
Travel - Business	4,314	4,913	2,917	59%
Deportee Removal	100	100	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>58%</b>

### Subsidy and donation

Other subsidies and donations includes monthly electricity production subsidy that government pays to NUC totaling \$1.275m for the past 9 months (\$141,667 per month). The remaining comprises of a loan to *Eigigu Procurement* of \$0.5m, government contribution to various capital projects around the island of \$1.407m including Buada road project and demolition work at Civic Centre, \$0.1m to the Tongan government for tropical cyclone Gita relief assistance, and \$24 thousand as part of government annual donations to local churches.

Scholarships – School and Trade encompasses a budget line item under Department of Education that provides for monthly allowances to recipients of the Nauru Public Service scholarship currently studying abroad. Given this is a fixed amount charged every month, the level of expenditure should be right at the 75% level but the Department is spending way above. Discussion with the department revealed that this line was under budgeted and there are plans to top it up by way of Inter-sub head transfers.

Table 11 – Subsidy and Donation (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
Membership Fees & Subscriptions	921	1,135	585	52%
Scholarships - School & Trade	1,281	1,431	1,182	83%
Other Subsidies & Donations	1,977	3,742	2,154	58%
Family Court Expenses	10	10	4	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>62%</b>

### Government Operations

Land rental provisions which comprises of \$2.46m under Multicultural Affairs and \$4.49m under Department of Lands Survey is at 96% utilization by end of Quarter 3 following complete distribution of land rentals to landowners.

Significant drawdown in the freight budget was due to massive last-minute rush orders that Ministerial arranged directly with the Brisbane procurement agent during Dec 17 and Jan 18. This was mainly for items for the 50<sup>th</sup> year Independence celebrations.

Government have not been able to absorb all these costs due to budget constraints under Finance centralized Freight budget, as such all government orders are currently put on hold by the government air freighter agent, pending clearance of outstanding bills. As a result, this is adversely impacting service delivery with hospital and medical related orders namely drugs and consumables being affected.

Ministry of Health Overseas Medical Treatment is close to exhausting its revised appropriation at the close of quarter 3 and there is a need to provide additional funding to meet further overseas referrals cases until end of the year.

Department of Infrastructure was given an additional \$1.5m in November 2017 (via supplementary No.2) for the construction of a new fence around the airport and for walling of various land pit areas around the island. At the close of Quarter 3, the department has fully exhausted this provision with utilization at 98%. More funds will be required in this line to meet additional demands for capital works in the remaining quarter.

The 50<sup>th</sup> year anniversary budget under Head 02 Ministerial is at 86% utilization following completion of the celebration in January and the balance would be used to pay off remaining bills that have yet to be processed by the department.

*Table 12 – Government Operations (000s)*

<b>Description</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget (YTD)</b>	<b>Actual + Comm (YTD)</b>	<b>Utilisation (%)</b>
<b>Staff Training</b>	1,272	1,242	373	30%
<b>Recruitment</b>	84	282	30	11%
<b>Uniforms &amp; Protective Clothing</b>	213	209	110	52%
<b>Consultants fees</b>	2,715	2,144	1,157	54%
<b>Legal Fees - External</b>	1,150	1,150	724	63%
<b>Travel - Staff</b>	679	721	270	37%
<b>Entertainment</b>	471	569	370	65%
<b>Official Celebrations</b>	300	364	217	60%
<b>Protocol</b>	64	64	47	74%
<b>Printing &amp; Stationery</b>	454	464	161	35%
<b>TVET Supplies</b>	196	196	16	8%
<b>Stores</b>	738	494	212	43%
<b>House Rental</b>	4,983	5,060	3,799	75%
<b>Land Rental</b>	6,963	6,963	6,655	96%
<b>Office Rental</b>	524	716	288	40%
<b>R&amp;M - Buildings</b>	2,229	3,115	1,967	63%
<b>R&amp;M - Office Equipment</b>	168	183	68	37%

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
R&M - Office Premises	76	113	23	20%
R&M - Motor Vehicles	528	484	238	49%
R&M - Plant	459	451	130	29%
R&M - Aerodrome	78	78	49	63%
Agricultural Supplies	24	24	0	2%
Purchase of Petrol	388	500	331	66%
Purchase of Diesel	600	688	499	73%
Purchase of Fuel - Other	11	11	5	48%
Electricity	3,031	3,818	2,784	73%
Telephone / Internet	1,990	2,009	1,405	70%
Freight	600	1,100	1,072	97%
Medical Expenses	16	16	4	24%
Overseas Medical Treatment	2,000	3,804	3,568	94%
Educational Expenses - Special	80	80	30	38%
Insurance	418	418	135	32%
Bank Charges	29	29	12	41%
Local Transport	2,221	1,734	955	55%
Public Works	17	1,537	1,509	98%
Rations	2,264	2,706	1,950	72%
Correctional Services Supplies	7	3	2	80%
Carriage of Mail	5	5	5	100%
Postage	12	12	1	7%
Library/Periodicals	2	2	0	16%
Survey Supplies	5	3	1	17%
Lease & Charter Payments	57	58	21	37%
Safe House	11	131	121	92%
Foreign exchange gains/losses	17	17	1	7%
50th Anniversary Independence	1,500	2,490	2,145	86%
Contingency fund	500	500	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,149</b>	<b>46,757</b>	<b>33,461</b>	<b>72%</b>

### Capital Spending

The issue of delayed orders was one of the main problems that came up during our meetings with the departments. Nearly all of them highlighted that they still haven't received orders they placed through our sole procurement agent

and this is causing large underspending in Plant and equipment purchases. 96% of warehouse procurement is still in the RFQ or commitment stage meaning the goods haven't been received. If this continues, most of these commitments will spill over to next year's budget.

Table 13 Capital Spending (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Warehouse Procurement</b>	202	207	202	98%
<b>Plant &amp; Equipment Purchases</b>	895	1,555	513	33%
<b>Total</b>	1,097	1,762	715	41%

### Welfare Payment

Aged Pensions and Disable were given a two fortnight's advance payment during Christmas last year as announced by the President and this explained the high utilization in the two sub heads. Recoveries for the advance payout advances are currently underway for ten fortnights starting from February 18 to 30 June 2018.

Table 14 – Welfare Payment (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Social Welfare - Birth Claims</b>	30	30	22	73%
<b>Social Welfare - Death Claims</b>	160	160	112	70%
<b>Social Services - Aged Pensions</b>	1,924	1,924	1,545	80%
<b>Social Services - Super Contributors</b>	91	91	85	94%
<b>Social Services - Super Ex MP's</b>	200	200	85	42%
<b>Social Services - Disability Payments</b>	832	832	646	78%
<b>Total</b>	3,237	3,237	2,495	77%

### Other Government Expenses

The Government of Nauru originally set aside \$10.1m in this year's budget as part of its commitment towards the Nauru Trust Fund Account. An additional \$2.1m was allocated following Supplementary No.2 budget and by the end of Quarter 3, government had fully paid the contribution to the Trustee *Mercer Investments* in line with the agreed settlement timelines.

Government through Supplementary No.2 also allocated a further \$2.32m to pay off outstanding debt with Ronphos (\$1.5m), NUC (\$.5m) and QML (\$320k). \$2m booked under actual comprises of payments to NUC and Ronphos and the remainder will be paid over to QML in Quarter 4.

Table 15 Other Government Expenses (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>Nauru Community Housing</b>	5,550	3,675	2,473	67%
<b>Debt Repayments - Other</b>	-	2,310	2,010	87%
<b>Trust Fund</b>	10,138	12,290	12,290	100%
<b>Total</b>	15,688	18,275	16,773	92%

### Not Applicable

GON contributions has only been utilized to the half way mark with \$2.5m towards the *Meneng Hotel* renovations.

Table 16 Not Applicable expenditure (000s)

Description	Original Budget	Revised Budget (YTD)	Actual + Comm (YTD)	Utilisation (%)
<b>R&amp;M Medical Equipment</b>	125	125	99	79%
<b>Nauru Radio Supplies</b>	3	3	3	93%
<b>Media TV Supplies</b>	2	2	2	93%
<b>ICT Supplies</b>	76	49	29	59%
<b>Primary Health Care Services</b>	140	140	37	27%
<b>NCD Control &amp; Health Promotion</b>	75	75	13	18%
<b>Environmental Health and Food safety</b>	100	100	85	85%
<b>Drugs and Medicines</b>	240	755	579	77%
<b>Dental Supplies</b>	16	20	-	0%
<b>Dialysis Supplies</b>	350	350	202	58%
<b>Medical Consumable</b>	200	280	164	59%
<b>Laboratory supplies</b>	140	200	139	70%
<b>Radiology Supplies</b>	20	20	14	71%
<b>Clinical Education Supplies</b>	25	25	1	4%
<b>Medical Equipment</b>	113	113	79	70%
<b>Building &amp; Structures</b>	221	3,847	2,142	56%
<b>GON Contributions</b>	2,541	7,048	3,851	55%
<b>Fiscal Cash Buffer</b>	3,000	3,600	-	0%
<b>NEAT Scheme</b>	100	100	18	18%
<b>Total</b>	7,487	16,851	7,458	44%



## Cash Flow Position

As at the 19<sup>th</sup> of March the overall cash position of treasury available funds of approximately \$28.3m. Available funds have declined during the quarter consistent with the annual pattern of cash flow for the Government. It has remained above the cash buffer requirement during the period and at the end of quarter 3 is approximately \$11m above the requirement. It is expected that available cash will decline further during the last quarter.

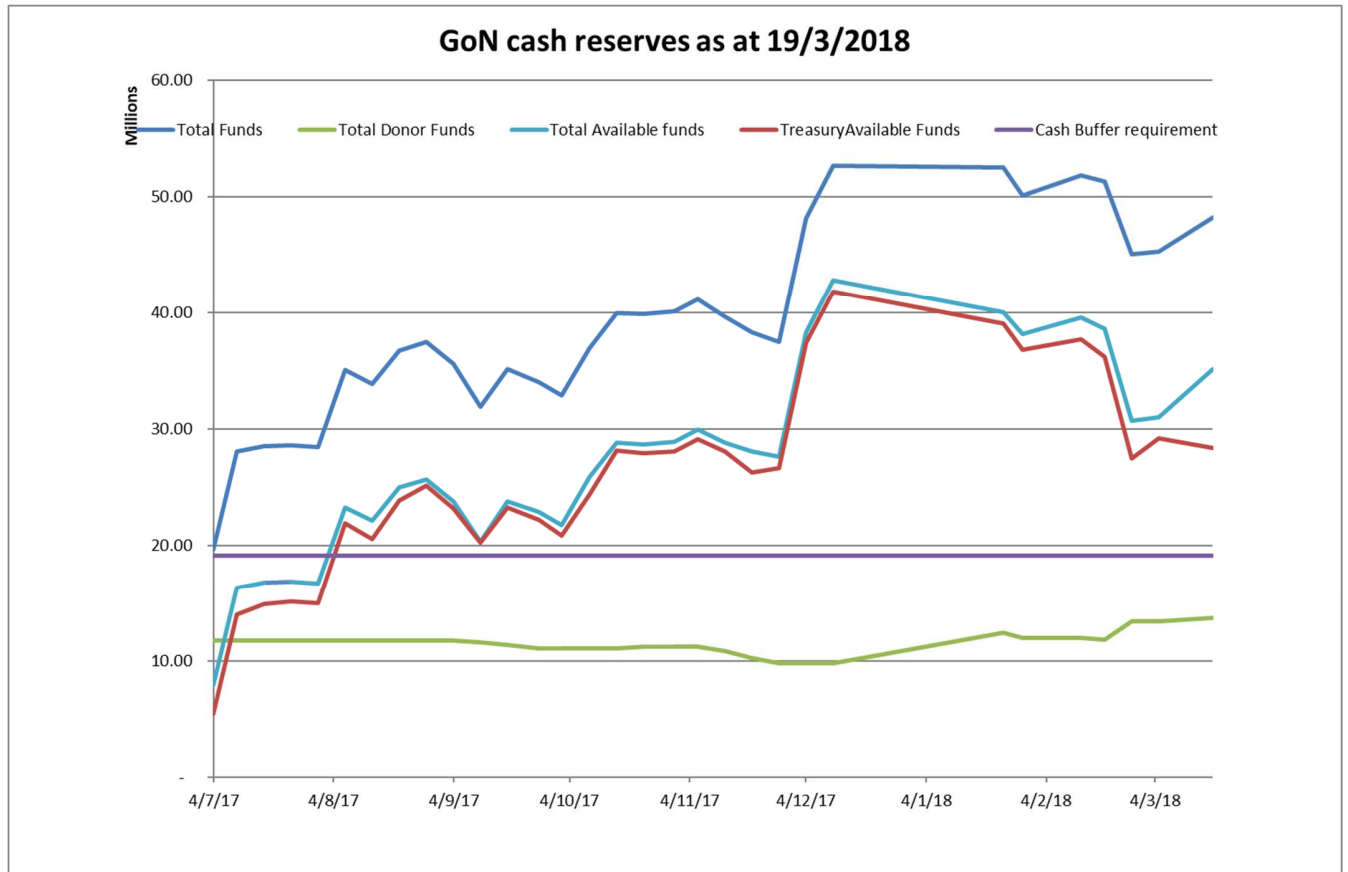


Figure 6 GoN Cash Flow as at Quarter 3