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1. Introduction

1.1 The presentation of Budget 2009 on February 9th to the National Assembly under the theme *Working Together – Reinforcing Resilience* was reflective of our Government being ever cognisant of the threats posed by the existing global environment and the need for strong and collective efforts at the national and individual levels to ensure that we are able to weather the global economic storm. It is in this context that the mid-year report for 2009 presents a review of the performance of the economy for the first half of the year and a revised economic outlook for the remainder of the year.

1.2 Our Government continued to emphasise that maintaining macroeconomic stability is critical to a successful development path and continued reduction of poverty. Despite the global economic recession the budget continued to give priority to the preservation and expansion of social services and the development of critical infrastructure across the country.

1.3 The outlook for the global environment was then described as a recession with slowed and negative growth in developed countries and the probability of the recession having an even greater impact on developing countries. While stabilisation efforts were being outlined, the timing and scope of the impact of these interventions on developed and developing countries were still uncertain. What was clear was that the crisis would have wide ranging and differential impacts on most countries with a likelihood of poor countries facing a disproportionate share of its direct and indirect effects.

1.4 The Guyanese economy displayed striking resilience in the first half of 2009, despite depressed external demand and lower prices for certain key exports. Sustained efforts to diversify our productive and export bases, and prudent management of our external and fiscal balances over the years, combined to enable the economy to withstand the pressure of recent external developments. Larger amounts of resources have also been allocated to investing in critical infrastructure as well as to advancing work on restructuring the economy for greater diversification, in order to lay the foundation for sustained growth into the medium term.

1.5 The launching of the national policy on avoided deforestation and the initiation of a model for low carbon development provided an innovative new direction for accelerated development in our country. The low carbon development strategy is based on the principle that environmental responsibility through the protection of standing forests is not incompatible with an accelerated national development agenda, and that the two can exist and be pursued in parallel.

1.6 These actions, supported by ongoing institutional reforms in several sectors, form the basis on which the budget was presented and is being implemented. The challenges continue to be significant on the global front and some domestic production constraints linger in a few sectors. Nevertheless, our Government's unwavering commitment to macroeconomic stability is expected to see our economy continuing on a path of positive growth in the immediate future.

2. Global Economic Developments

2.1 At the time of budget presentation global growth was projected at 0.5 percent. Developments during the first half of the year have led to a projected contraction in global growth of 1.4 percent. This is as a result of the projected growth of 1.5 percent in emerging and developing economies not being able to compensate for the projected contraction in output of 3.8 percent in advanced economies. Notably for the emerging and developing economies, China and India are projected to continue to lead with positive growth of 7.5 percent and 5.4 percent respectively, while all of the major advanced economies are projected to end 2009 with higher negative growth than originally envisaged. World trade volumes are projected to further decline to 12.2 percent brought on by several factors including the general decline in global demand, a shortage of trade finance and an increase in protectionist measures.

2.2 The Caribbean which was projected to grow at 1.4 percent in 2009 at the time of budget presentation is now projected to contract by 1.2 percent. This resulted from the fall-off in global demand which led to declines in both value and volume of exports, reduced activity in critical service sectors such as tourism, along with declines in remittances and foreign direct investment in the region.

2.3 The recessionary conditions in the global economy have served to temper upward pressures on inflation which remain low at the half year. Commodity prices have begun to recover reflecting some improvement in market outlook, depreciation in the US dollar as well as a number of commodity-specific factors. Oil prices have started to increase due to upward movements in demand along with OPEC's vigilance in maintaining lower production quotas and containing perceptions of oversupply on the market.

2.4 While there has been some improvement in financial conditions as a result of the bailouts and other stimulus measures which are now recorded in the trillions of US dollars, the global recession is not yet over and generally global recovery is expected to be slow and uneven. While some banks in the US have repaid their bailout funds given under the US Troubled Asset Relief Programme the situation in Europe appears less favourable. Globally the pace of announcements of crisis-related discretionary spending has declined and energies have been focused on the

development of medium term fiscal adjustment strategies to ensure fiscal sustainability going forward. In contrast with the gloomy outlook earlier in the year there is at the half year some cautious optimism going forward for the remainder of 2009.

2.5 The global policy imperatives remain the restoration of the health of the financial sector as well as public confidence in the global systems and institutions. The need for urgent reform of the international financial institutions is an issue that Guyana has highlighted at every available forum both regionally and internationally and will continue to advocate strongly at future meetings, including the upcoming annual meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to be held in October this year.

3. Domestic Economic Developments

A. Real Economic Growth

3.1 Budget 2009 projected real growth of the non-sugar gross domestic product at 1.8 percent while overall growth was projected at 4.7 percent influenced strongly by the expected recovery of sugar. At the half year, non-sugar gross domestic product grew by 1.1 percent. However, as a result of sugar returning the lowest first crop in over a decade, overall real output contracted by 1.4 percent. Based on these developments, the projections for the end of year have been revised to a modest 1.5 percent non-sugar growth and 2.5 percent for overall growth.

3.2 At 83,357 tonnes, the first half sugar production was 19.3 percent down from the first-half 2008 production of 103,280 tonnes. Higher than expected rainfall has been cited as a factor hindering the harvesting of canes. In some fields, this caused an overflowing drainage system, which encroached upon planted canes, either destroying or rendering them difficult to harvest. The excessive rainfall also interrupted and delayed land preparation. This development together with the lower sugar cane yields experienced throughout the year will have direct implications for both the second crop, where expected production levels have been scaled back by some 20,000 tonnes to approximately 166,164 tonnes, as well as the annual production target which has been likewise scaled back to 249,521 tonnes down from the Budget 2009 projection of 290,000 tonnes. This revision now results in a 10.3 percent projected growth in sugar instead of the budgeted 28.2 percent that had been forecast.

3.3 In contrast to sugar, rice was budgeted to decline by 7.1 percent with reduced production levels of 306,156 tonnes due to an anticipated turnaround in weather conditions and adverse changes in market conditions with prices expected to moderate compared to 2008 levels. In Region 5 and some other areas of the Black Bush Polder that were flooded by the rains in late December, flood waters receded much earlier than expected thereby permitting planting and the resultant higher level of acreage sown than initially estimated by the industry. As a consequence, the first crop production at end June of 160,868 tonnes resulted in the sector recording a more moderate shortfall of 6.7 percent relative to the 2008 first crop of 172,497 tonnes. The reduction in the average price for paddy was offset by significant decreases in fuel and fertiliser prices. Based on the experiences of

the first crop performance, the annual target is being conservatively maintained at 306,156 tonnes reflecting a decline of 7.1 percent, although the sector has signalled some possibility of higher production.

3.4 A growth rate of 3 percent had been projected for the livestock sector for 2009 primarily based on the facts that the industry was now poised to benefit from the improved breeds of cattle and the number of swine distributed in 2008, increased production of poultry meat and reduced levels of grain prices. At the end of June poultry meat, beef and pork production had all increased over the previous year levels for the same period. As a result, livestock production grew by 4.4 percent growth in the first half of 2009 and the budget target of 3 percent has been revised to 4 percent.

3.5 The other crops sector is estimated to have grown significantly above the path that was required for an annualised 2 percent growth, recording a 5 percent growth for the half-year. The continued impact of the 'Grow More Food' campaign and the improved access of produce from Region 6 to Georgetown markets with the opening of the Berbice Bridge at the end of 2008 all converged to ensure a boost in supply of vegetables and fruits to households. The production performance is projected to be sustained throughout the second half, with overall output for the year being revised upwards to 5 percent.

3.6 The fisheries sector was not projected to grow in 2009. During the first half, the sector experienced an overall decline in global market share and to the Caribbean in particular, because of the decrease in number of tourists to the region as a result of the global recession as well as the continued impact of depleted fishing grounds which resulted in declines in the production of fish. This was reflected in the contraction of the fisheries sector by 0.7 percent at the half year and as a result the budgeted position is being maintained.

3.7 The priority requirements in the new enforcement and management mechanisms by the Guyana Forestry Commission necessitated the concessionaires submitting to the Commission for approval, their annual plans for forest operations, as well as their forestry inventory data as prerequisites for consideration for the granting of permits for their continued harvesting. This year improvements in the compliance by harvesters as well as better weather conditions for harvesting

contributed to the marginal growth of 0.3 percent in the forestry sector in the first half. While the positive growth is expected to continue in the second half the budget target of 0.3 percent is being maintained.

3.8 The contrast between the mining and quarrying sector's performance in 2008 and the expectations for 2009 was reflected in the strong positive growth in 2008 and a budgeted contraction in 2009 of 1.4 percent. At the half-year, the sector recorded a decline of 4 percent as a result of weak performance in the bauxite subsector which outweighed the strong performance of gold and improved performance of diamond. This has led to a contraction of 9.3 percent as the end of year projection.

3.9 Production of bauxite declined by 31.8 percent for the period reflecting declines in all grades of bauxite. To date aluminium prices remain drastically below 2008 levels as a result of oversupply on the global market and declines in global demand for industrial metals. Bauxite is now projected to turn in a much weaker performance and production is now projected to fall by 22.1 percent relative to 2008 levels, in contrast to the original budget projection of a 7.1 percent decline.

3.10 Gold declarations stood at 131,550 ounces by the end of June 2009, registering a 7.7 percent increase over the revised 122,106 ounces in the first half of 2008. The dip in monthly average prices that was seen between August 2008 and February 2009 has ended, with the March 2009 average price almost the highest monthly average price in the London Gold Market since 2006. The declaration of diamonds rose for the first time in 2 years by 5.9 percent to a record 87,346 metric carats. Despite the market signals of price recovery for gold and the realisation of a better first-half production for diamonds, the price volatility associated with these products has led to maintaining the budgeted annual production for both resulting in declines of 1.5 percent for gold and 2.3 percent for diamonds, respectively.

3.11 Faced with the prospect of limited expansion in demand for this year and the sector's mixed performance last year, the manufacturing sector was projected to record zero growth for 2009. The sector continued to show a mixed performance for the first half of this year with increased production of margarine, liquid pharmaceuticals, aerated beverages, mineral and distilled water alongside declines in production for selected beverages, laundry soap, paint, oxygen and acetylene

and corrugated cartons. The combined effect of this mixed performance is that the sector remained flat at the half-year and is expected to continue on the same trend and record the overall zero growth, as projected, at the end of the year.

3.12 The distribution sector recorded 3 percent growth at the first half reflecting increased imports of consumer goods and fuel and increased agricultural produce which served to bolster distributive activities. The sector at the half-year therefore has the platform to remain on its growth path, is expected to exceed the projected annual growth target of 3.5 percent, and is estimated to grow by 4 percent by the end of the year.

3.13 The transportation and communication sector was projected to grow by 4 percent in 2009 reflecting the greater level of activities between the coastland and interior areas. In the transportation sub-sector, the opening of the Berbice Bridge last December reflected in a definitive shift from the use of the ferry service to speed-boat service and road travel via the Berbice Bridge. At the half-year it is estimated that the sector has achieved a 3.3 percent growth and will directly benefit from the predicted higher level of economic activity in the second half, which will put the sector on the path to achieve a growth rate of 6 percent.

3.14 The engineering and construction sector was targeted to grow by 3.8 percent based on the construction of low-income homes in new emerging housing areas and the expansion of the public sector investment programme during the year. The estimate for the first half is that the sector grew by 2.5 percent with some public sector investment projects not commencing as early as originally anticipated. The continuation of private construction activities and the anticipated acceleration of the public sector investment programme in the second half are expected to lead to 3 percent growth in the sector for the full year.

3.15 The financial services sector was projected to grow by 4 percent. The commercial banking sector has established three new branches since August 2008 in Regions 2, 4 and 6, and the construction of three new branches are already underway in the Diamond area, clearly demonstrating the sector's confidence in the economy. On the other hand, the regional difficulties being encountered by the CL Financial Group resulted in Clico (Guyana) coming under stress. Government's timely intervention and the placing of the company under judicial management

helped to contain the impact of the company's difficulties. This matter is currently engaging the attention of the Courts, and Government looks forward to a timely resolution. On the whole, the financial sector remains sound, ably managed, and well regulated. The estimated growth of the financial services sector at the first half is 1.2 percent, reflecting more moderate expansion in private sector credit than anticipated and the sector is now projected to grow by 2 percent.

3.16 Rental of dwellings recorded 1 percent growth and is expected to maintain its target of 1.5 percent for the year while other services recorded growth of 2 percent at the half year and consequently has been revised upwards to end the year at 2.4 percent.

B. Balance of Payments

3.17 The overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of US\$57.3 million at end June 2009 compared to a surplus of US\$47.6 million for the corresponding period in 2008. This is attributed to a contraction of the current account deficit by 34.7 percent or US\$55.4 million primarily due to reduced imports from lower fuel prices which outweighed the US\$33.2 million or 17.7 percent contraction in the capital account due to a decline in official grants and foreign direct investment.

3.18 The merchandise trade deficit improved to US\$184 million, compared to the US\$256.5 million deficit in the corresponding period in 2008. This outturn is attributed to a significant contraction in imports by US\$104.3 million to US\$538.5 million on account of the average price of oil being lower than last year.

3.19 Export earnings of sugar recorded a 17.2 percent or US\$10 million decline to US\$47.8 million compared to US\$57.8 million earned at end June 2008. This outturn was attributed to a 13.7 percent decline in export volume to 75,361 tonnes due to lower production levels. In addition, the average export price declined by 4.1 percent to US\$634.8 per tonne largely on account of the impact of the second price cut of 9 percent under the Sugar Protocol from 496 euros to 448 euros per tonne which became effective October 1, 2008.

3.20 Rice exports earnings amounted to US\$59.4 million, 17.6 percent above the US\$50.5 million earned in the corresponding period in 2008. This reflected a significant increase of 37.6 percent in export quantity of rice to 124,277 tonnes from 90,337 tonnes due to higher carry over stock levels, which outweighed the 14.5 percent decline in the average export price.

3.21 Gold exports earned US\$119.8 million, some US\$17.4 million or 17 percent above the level for the corresponding period in 2008. This was primarily as a result of a 16.9 percent increase in export volume to 142,633 ounces compared to 121,975 ounces a year ago, as the scale of mining activities by small and medium classed miners increased to take advantage of the favourable world market price developments. On the other hand, bauxite export earnings declined by US\$26.1 million or 37.5 percent to US\$43.5 million. This was due to a decline in export volume by 39.1 percent or 474,749 tonnes during the review period to 740,142 tonnes from 1,214,891 tonnes at end June 2008. This is attributed to a decline in output at both bauxite companies due to lower world market demand.

3.22 The value of timber exports totalled US\$16.5 million, 30.9 percent below the level for the corresponding period in 2008, due to a decline in both plywood and other timber exports. This reflected lower demand for timber and related products on the world market. Other exports including re-exports declined by US\$14.7 million or 17.9 percent to US\$67.5 million primarily due to lower exports of diamonds, fish and shrimp.

3.23 Net payment for services amounted to US\$40.8 million, a 16.2 percent or US\$7.9 million decline from the US\$48.7 million registered at end half year 2008. This contraction is primarily attributed to the decline in payment for non-factor services from US\$41.9 million to US\$35.5 million reflecting lower freight costs. Net payment for factor services declined by 21.9 percent to US\$5.3 million attributed to higher inflows of investment income.

3.24 Merchandise imports declined by 16.2 percent or US\$104.3 million to US\$538.5 million. This outturn is primarily attributed to a 26.6 percent or US\$94.9 million decline in imports of intermediate goods due to declining fuel and food prices. In addition, imports of capital goods declined by 16.1 percent or US\$21 million reflecting lower imports of almost all categories of

machinery. On the other hand, imports of consumption goods expanded by 7.6 percent or \$11.6 million primarily due to increases in other non-durables and motor cars subcategories.

3.25 Net current transfers declined by 17.2 percent to US\$120.5 million. While worker remittances received increased from US\$145 million to US\$159.5 million, outward transfers increased to US\$54.4 million compared to US\$29.7 million a year ago.

3.26 The capital account banked a lower surplus of US\$154.3 million compared with US\$187.6 million a year ago. This is primarily on account of lower disbursements, a decline in foreign direct investment and lower capital transfers.

3.27 The significant improvement in the current account outweighed the deterioration in the capital account which resulted in an overall surplus of US\$57.3 million compared to a surplus of US\$47.6 million for the corresponding period in 2008. Consistent with these developments, gross international reserves of the Bank of Guyana increased from US\$380.9 million or 2.7 months of imports at end June 2008 to US\$431.7 million or 3.5 months of imports of goods and services at end June 2009.

C. Monetary Developments

3.28 The stock of broad money grew by 2.2 percent underpinned by the growth in net foreign assets of the banking system.

3.29 Total resident deposits increased by 5.3 percent to \$197.7 billion. Private sector deposits, which accounted for 74.9 percent of total deposits, grew by 5.3 percent compared with a 9.7 growth in the corresponding period in 2008.

3.30 Net domestic credit by the banking system contracted by 11.4 percent to \$53 billion at end June 2009, compared with a decrease of 5.6 percent at end June 2008. This outturn is attributed to a significant increase in public sector deposits.

3.31 Total private sector credit in the form of loans and advances remained relatively unchanged and amounted to \$89.4 billion at the end of the half year. Credit to the manufacturing sector increased by 13.1 percent and real estate mortgages and agriculture increased by 11.2 and 5.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, loans and advances to rice milling, distribution, other services, personal, mining and quarrying and other sector declined by 22, 15.6, 3.5, 2.2, 2 and 1.5 percent respectively. At end June 2009, the commercial banks' major exposure to the private sector were 27 percent to real estate, 21 percent to personal, 14 percent to distribution, 11 percent to other manufacturing, 10 percent to other services, 8 percent to other, 5 percent to agriculture, and 2 percent to both rice milling and mining and quarrying.

3.32 The public sector continued to be a net depositor of funds with the banking system at end June 2009, with deposits increasing by 33.2 percent to \$24.6 billion. Net credit to the Central Government decreased by 77.3 percent to \$1.3 billion, while public enterprises net deposits increased by 43.5 percent to \$16.1 billion. The other category, which includes local government and National Insurance Scheme, recorded a decrease of 24.9 percent in net deposits to \$9.9 billion.

3.33 The non-bank financial institutions recorded a 6.3 percent increase in net deposits to \$11.8 billion attributed to an 8.4 percent and 6 percent respective increase in deposits of the public and private non-bank financial institutions.

3.34 The net foreign assets of the banking system grew by 10.4 percent to US\$506.7 million while the net foreign assets of the commercial banks contracted by 14.2 percent to US\$167.1 million reflecting lower levels of foreign securities being held by banks. Net foreign assets of the Bank of Guyana increased 28.5 percent to US\$339.6 million, with foreign assets increasing by US\$75.8 million and foreign liabilities by US\$0.5 million during the review period.

3.35 The prime lending rate remained constant at 14.54 percent during the review period, while the small savings rate declined from 3.04 percent to 2.78 percent. The commercial banks' interest rate spread between the savings rate and the prime lending rate at end June 2009 was 11.8 percent compared to 11.5 percent at end December 2008. The spread between the 91-day Treasury bill and the small savings rate expanded from 115 basis points to 140 basis points at end June 2009.

3.36 Total liquid assets of the commercial banks amounted to \$75.5 billion, a 12 percent increase over December 2008 level. The banks excess liquidity amounted to \$31.2 billion. Total reserves deposited with the Bank of Guyana amounted to \$29.8 billion, 19.5 percent above the level at end December 2008. The required statutory reserves of the banks amounted to \$25 billion, 4.8 percent above the end December 2008 level. Reserves in excess of the minimum requirement totalled \$4.8 billion at end June 2009.

D. Inflation

3.37 With the expected effects from the global meltdown and moderating of demand on the domestic front an inflation target of 5.2 percent was set at budget. To date inflationary pressures have remained low. Supporting the respite in fuel prices, the abundance of vegetables on the market with lower prices for the greater part of the first half have directly restrained the increases in overall food prices. Consequently, the movement of the consumer price index at the half-year is estimated to be 1.3 percent.

3.38 The caution and prudence demonstrated thus far by consumers are expected to continue into the second half. Based on the inflation trend in the first half and the stated anticipation in consumer behaviour for the rest of the year, the inflation target has been scaled back from the budgeted 5.2 percent to a revised 3.2 percent.

E. Fiscal Position

3.39 In the first half of 2009, the non financial public sector generated a surplus of \$5.1 billion compared to \$1.9 billion for the same period of the previous year. This performance is in keeping with the budgeted reduction in the deficit to GDP ratio to 6.5 percent for 2009 from 7.9 percent achieved in 2008.

3.40 During the first half of 2009 central government revenues amounted to \$48.4 billion or \$6.1 billion over that of 2008. Value added and excise taxes amounted to \$21.3 billion as compared to

\$17.6 billion at the first half of 2008, with total excise taxes moving to \$10.4 billion from \$6.7 billion. This increase in excise tax resulted from Government reinstating taxes on petroleum as a result of lower world market prices as compared to 2008 when these taxes were significantly reduced to assist in minimising the impact of the then steadily increasing fuel prices. The adjustments to the excise tax rate on petroleum led to a net increase of some \$2.9 billion in 2009, while the contribution of motor vehicle excise amounted to \$0.7 billion as a result of a 22.7 percent increase in motor vehicle imports. On the other hand collections from the value added tax declined from \$11 billion to \$10.9 billion.

3.41 First half 2009 internal revenue collections amounted to \$20.2 billion or \$1.2 billion in excess of collections for the same period in 2008. With respect to personal income taxes, PAYE generated a 5 percent or a \$300 million increase which could be attributed to increased income levels. Taxes collected from the self employed generated an increase of 19.3 percent above the 2008 level with a collection of \$1.1 billion, while company taxes from the private sector exceeded their 2008 collections by 3.7 percent.

3.42 Customs and trade taxes totalled \$3.4 billion representing a 9.3 percent increase over 2008. The major contributor continues to be import duties which generated \$3 billion or 11.1 percent more than that of 2008, resulting from an increase in the value of consumption goods and selected categories of non-durables and motor vehicles.

3.43 Collections from the non-tax category during the first half of 2009 exceeded 2008 by 46.8 percent with a collection of \$3.5 billion, which mainly resulted from the receipt of \$2.3 billion in Bank of Guyana profits as against \$1.1 billion in 2008.

3.44 In light of the first half performance total projected revenue for the year has been revised to \$91.9 billion.

3.45 During the first half of 2009, total expenditure amounted to \$45.8 billion or 2.1 percent less than expenditure in 2008. Current expenditure amounted to \$34.6 billion, 1 percent or \$300 million more than 2008.

3.46 Personal emoluments increased by 10.2 percent to \$12.1 billion as a result of a combination of salary increases awarded in 2008 and annualised in 2009 and the integration of the Temporary Cost of Living Adjustment (TCLA) with effect from January 2009 into the salaries of all persons earning less than \$50,000 during 2008. Additionally, expenditure for transfer payments which amounted to \$9.4 billion reflected a 6 percent increase during the period January to June 2009, and was accounted for mainly by increases in education grants and pension increases.

3.47 Expenditure on goods and services recorded a decrease for which the main contributor was the significant reduction in the international price of fuel as reflected in the 22.5 percent reduction in expenditure on fuel and lubricants from \$711.8 million in 2008 to \$551.7 million during the same period in 2009. Increases in expenditure were recorded in the areas of materials and supplies largely as a result of the costs associated with the operationalisation of the four new diagnostic centres from January 1, 2009 giving the citizens of Guyana widespread options regarding health facilities and services.

3.48 Capital expenditure totalled \$11.2 billion during the first half of 2009, a decrease of 10.5 percent relative to 2008. While there were several areas of increased expenditure namely health, housing, water, transport and communication, there were also some delays as a result of logistical and other issues in the area of energy and other infrastructure.

3.49 As a result of the aforementioned developments total expenditure has been revised downward to \$126.4 billion or 1.1 percent less than the budgeted \$127.8 billion.

3.50 Some \$3.1 billion was received in grants reflecting \$7 billion less than what was received during the same period in 2008. The revised projection for grants is \$15.2 billion.

3.51 At the end of the first half of 2009, the overall performance of public enterprises reflected a deficit of \$0.7 billion as against a deficit of \$3.8 billion for the same period of 2008. Guyana Power and Light Inc. recorded a surplus of \$1.5 billion in first half of 2009 as compared to a deficit of \$91.0 million recorded for the same period in 2008, while Guyana Oil Company Ltd. realised a surplus of \$1.3 billion during the period under review in 2009 as compared to \$517.2 million for 2008. The main contributor to this improved performance was the reduced cost of fuel. Guyana Sugar Corporation Inc. (Guysuco) recorded a deficit of \$2.1 billion, compared with \$2 billion in

2008, as a direct result of a shortfall in its production target which impacted directly on export volumes. Taxes paid to Central Government during the first half of 2009 were \$168.1 million more than that of 2008 as a result of higher payments by Guyana Oil Company Ltd.

3.52 The 2009 overall deficit of the non-financial public sector was projected to improve to \$16.7 billion as against the actual deficit of \$18.5 billion in 2008. Against this background of the fiscal developments reported, the overall fiscal balance is now projected at a deficit of \$18.5 billion.

F. Debt

3.53 Guyana's total external public debt rose by US\$27.2 million from December 2008 to US\$861.5 million at end-June 2009 with the IDB and Venezuela accounting for a gross increase of US\$31 million of the total debt stock.

3.54 In the first half of 2009, total actual external debt service payments amounted to US\$6.8 million, declining by 22.5 percent below the total actual debt service payments of US\$8.8 million for the same period in 2008. The overall decline in total actual debt service was due to a drop in central government principal repayments by about 39.8 percent. This reduction can be attributed mainly to savings from debt relief obtained from IDB and World Bank (IDA) under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

G. Key Sector Highlights

a. Education

3.55 An allocation of \$20.4 billion was budgeted for the education sector, of which \$8.2 billion, approximately the same level as the previous year, was expended during the first half of 2009 towards the continued implementation of the updated 5 year National Education Strategic Plan. The period saw extensive collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the ten Administrative Regions towards the production of action plans intended to foster synergies among the education

districts in relation to priority areas identified in the Strategic Plan. The Ministry of Education, in its effort to ensure that the plan is efficiently and effectively executed, is establishing an internal web-based monitoring system which will set out indicators and time frames for each activity to be measured.

3.56 Additionally, the continued commitment to the monitoring of schools by the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Development Unit has resulted in 56 schools being visited in the first half of 2009, assessing areas such as punctuality and attendance, inventory of staff, classroom management, teaching-learning processes and child friendliness. This complements the national policy on increased frequency of supervisory visits made by the District Education Officers to schools throughout the country.

3.57 During the first half of the year \$62 million was spent on the ongoing implementation of the literacy initiative, with 36 literacy educators being added to the system, bringing the total number of literacy educators to 323, spread across 151 centres countrywide. The first Literacy Educator Basic Course designed to prepare Literacy Educators for their responsibilities was delivered and consisted of 80 participants across the country. Further, suitable persons from within 30 neighbourhood democratic councils (NDCs) and community development councils (CDCs) are expected to be identified to be trained as Literacy Volunteers who will in turn train adults within their communities.

3.58 In keeping with the objective of achieving universal secondary education, revisions to the curriculum guides are currently being finalised, and teacher training has commenced in 25 schools in Regions 1, 3, 4, 5 and Georgetown aimed at achieving the introduction of the 6 year programme into 40 schools over the 5 year period. This is expected to positively impact the number of students and their performance in the core subjects of Mathematics and English, reduce repetition, and ultimately lead to significant improvement in performance at the upper levels in secondary and regional examinations.

3.59 Over \$238 million has been expended during the first half of the year on the hinterland school feeding programme to maintain the programme in the 60 schools within the hinterland regions. Our Government is now expanding this programme to 24 new schools. To this end, these schools have been allocated investment funds to commence the rehabilitation of their kitchens.

3.60 In keeping with the National Policy objective of increasing the proportion of trained teachers in the system to 70 percent by 2013, the Cyril Potter College of Education continues to provide the education system with academically and professionally trained teachers at the Nursery, Primary and Secondary levels, with over 500 students being admitted into the current academic year. Additionally, modules for the commencement of the Distant Education Programme have been written and will be distributed during the second half of the year.

3.61 The construction, upgrading and maintenance of educational facilities remains a priority, and our Government has spent \$429 million in the first half of the year on nursery, primary, secondary schools, and tertiary institutions countrywide, of which \$106.7 million was expended towards the construction of Hope Secondary school. The remaining \$2.1 billion is expected to be spent in the second half of the year, with the majority of maintenance taking place during the July/August term break to minimise disruption of classes. Additionally, construction of 2 nursery schools at Bath and Cumberland is expected to commence in the second half of the year, along with works at primary schools in Semoni, Parfaite Harmonie and Belle West, whilst secondary schools at Hope and No. 8 Village are projected to be completed in the second half of 2009.

b. Health

3.62 The health sector was budgeted to spend \$12.8 billion, of which \$6.2 billion was expended at the half year reflecting a \$1.4 billion increase over the same period last year. This increased investment has achieved significant healthcare benefits including the operationalisation of the four new diagnostic centres.

3.63 Government's investment in the construction, expansion, rehabilitation and maintenance of health facilities across the country has borne fruit. At mid year \$327 million was expended on the completion of the Linden Hospital Complex while construction commenced on the new in-patient facility at Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC). Final construction and installation of equipment for the Lethem and Mabaruma Hospitals were completed and these hospitals are now functional in their new buildings. To date \$10.4 million was expended towards the National

Psychiatric Hospital to provide a more habitable and patient friendly environment for more than 150 patients. The National Ophthalmology Hospital is completed and staffed, and is expected to be fully operational by the third quarter. During the first half of the year preliminary screening of over 6,000 patients was conducted of which 525 were identified for surgery. This 50 bed facility is equipped with two refraction rooms, an optical laboratory, 6 ophthalmic consultation rooms and three operating theatres which include a state of the art laser surgical theatre.

3.64 The National Referral Hospital or GPHC has improved its emergency care services and response system with an increased fleet of 5 ambulances and is now able to offer 24 hours service 7 days a week. GPHC is currently embarking on the sterilisation of hospital infectious waste and the safe management of biomedical waste. Construction and installation of equipment have started and the facility is expected to be completed by December. The development of this new state of the art processing facility will allow hospitals and other health facilities the most advanced technology in medical waste disposal and is expected to be operational before end of year.

3.65 In an effort to further expand and consolidate the human resource skills of the sector, another batch of 66 Cuban trained medical doctors will graduate after completing their internships and will be placed at various hospitals and health centres, while another contingent will begin their one year internship in September. This will provide a tremendous boost to the regional health system. In addition, 726 Nurse Trainees and 38 Clinical Technical Trainees are currently in training and the division intends to commence training in the second half of the year of another 325 Nurses and 211 in Clinical and Technical categories. At mid-year 39 community health workers, 7 community dental therapists and 18 dentex graduated and were appointed across the country, while 11 others will complete the dentex diploma programme in November. By the end of the year 54 Professional Nurses, 62 Nursing Assistants, 38 Midwives and 18 medical laboratory technicians will graduate.

3.66 Under the Basic Nutrition Programme \$140 million was expended. This resulted in the distribution of 1,557,560 sachets of infant sprinkles to 10,892 beneficiaries and 630,000 sachets of antenatal sprinkles to 3,500 beneficiaries and 65,352 coupons to 10,892 beneficiaries. In addition mothers were educated in the Knowledge, Attributes and Practices of complementary feeding of children ages 2-24 months.

3.67 In an effort to reduce drug demand and promote awareness of mental health issues workshops were held to educate persons from NGOs, faith-based organisations and health care workers from both the private and public sectors in the areas of substance abuse, anxiety and depression. Consultations with key stakeholders were completed and the establishment of a working group to assist with drafting of the mental health legislation for Guyana is currently ongoing.

3.68 In light of the current global influenza pandemic the Ministry has implemented the National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan with emphasis on swine flu and emerging H1N1 virus and established a National Outbreak Investigation Team to deal with suspected cases. To date over 30,000 doses of seasonal influenza vaccines have been administered to frontline persons at ports of entry, medical personnel, members of the disciplined services, and the elderly.

c. Agriculture

3.69 Under the agriculture diversification programme, implementation of a number of initiatives geared towards the expansion and development of the non-traditional subsectors commenced during the first half of the year. Preparatory work has begun for the rehabilitation of the germplasm laboratory and seed facilities at National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) and the construction of the genetic bank at National Dairy Development Programme (NDDP). In addition, the Rural Enterprise and Agriculture Development (READ) programme focused on capacity building amongst small farmers, households, women and indigenous people through the hosting of seminars and awareness campaigns in Regions 2, 3 and 5, informing over 1,000 small farmers on the opportunities available for them to get involved in agriculture diversification and livestock farming. Business facilitation centres were also identified to provide market opportunities for approximately 28,000 residents in regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.

3.70 The swine multiplication programme saw the distribution of 118 swine during the first half of 2009, benefiting 118 farmers in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10. During the second quarter, 247 swine are expected to be distributed to farmers countrywide. In addition, training will be done in all

communities which are in receipt of breeding materials. Since the implementation in 2008, 411 swine have been distributed for breeding purposes.

d. Infrastructure

3.71 In 2009, an allocation of \$7 billion was made towards improving our country's roads and bridges network of which \$5 billion was allocated for roads and \$2 billion for bridges. At the end of the first half of the year expenditure of \$1.9 billion and \$353 million was expended on roads and bridges respectively as compared to \$1.3 billion and \$204.6 million in 2008.

3.72 An allocation of \$1.8 billion was made towards the completion of the New Amsterdam to Moleson Creek Highway, of this amount \$720.7 million was expended in the first half of the year towards the completion of 25 kilometers of roadway which represents more than half of the 40 kilometers expected to be completed by the end of the year. Further, the approach access roads to the Berbice Bridge have been completed reflecting \$603 million expended at the half year solidifying a critical link to the key coastal highway which provides the only land transport link to Suriname. Once completed, this will improve access to an important agricultural zone and facilitate regional integration between Guyana and Suriname.

3.73 The rehabilitation and maintenance of urban, rural and hinterland roads continued with \$374 million expended during the first half of the year. Additionally, 215 of the 239 road projects identified this year have begun and works are ongoing in all the regions including areas such as Hague Road, De Hoop Branch Road, Mahaicony Branch Road and Friendship South Middle Road.

3.74 In its efforts to promote safety on our roadways Government continues to invest in street lighting infrastructure. The Budget 2009 catered for the installation of street lights along the East Bank of Demerara Public Road, at the end of the first half of the year street lights had been installed from Farm to Friendship and Soesdyke to Timehri.

3.75 Of the \$2.2 billion budgeted for the continued construction, rehabilitation, restoration and maintenance of the sea and river defence structures, \$265 million was spent at the half year to effect works in Regions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10.

3.76 In the first half of 2009, \$1.3 billion was spent on the rehabilitation of drainage and irrigation structures. Special emphasis was placed on the northern embankment of the East Demerara Water Conservancy (EDWC) where eight miles of buttress and structural strengthening were completed between Flag staff and Nabaclis and internal water ways were rehabilitated between Annandale and Lama main creek. Under the Agriculture Support Services Programme (ASSP) and Agriculture Export Diversification Programme (AEDP), 146 miles of canals and drains were rehabilitated. These works have benefited Vergenoegen/Bonasika and Den Amstel/Fellowship, Vreed en Hoop/La Jalousie, Golden Grove/Victoria and Canals Polder 1 and 2. In addition, two excavators and two bull dozers were purchased and deployed to areas in Regions 3, 4 and 5. Rehabilitation of Stanleytown pump station was completed while works at Liliendaal, and Kitty pump stations have commenced.

3.77 Geotechnical and hydrological studies have commenced for the Hope outfall channel to determine the most suitable option in allowing the discharging path of the new canal's outlet.

3.78 With respect to electricity, the Government in 2008 signed a US\$31.4 million agreement with GPL which allows for improved generating capacity and transmission and distribution upgrade. One of the components of the agreement is the construction of a power plant at Kingston which will use a modern Wartsila engine and will result in increased generation capacity by 20.7 megawatts. The Kingston plant will be interconnected to a 69 KV substation in Sophia via transmission lines that will be run along the Lamaha railway embankment. Other components of the agreement are the rehabilitation of the Canefield station and the completion of the 69 KV link between Skeldon and No 53 Village. During the first half expenditure of US\$2 million was made towards foundation works, the supply and installation of a 35 MVA transformer for the Kingston plant, works on the Kingston to Sophia and the Skeldon to No 53 Village transmission lines in addition to commencement works on the rehabilitation of the Canefield station.

3.79 Under the Unserved Areas Electrification Programme \$750 million was allocated in 2009 of which \$276.5 million was spent in the first half of the year. Under this Programme GPL continued its project to ascertain the accuracy of billings, metering and service connections with the aim of reducing non- technical losses through corrective action. To this end, 1,435 defective meters were changed in the first half of the year. During the same period the electrification of Orealla and Siparuta has been completed. Presently, 138 households are connected and receiving electricity for 5-6 hours per day in the two communities. The other households will be connected by the end of the year and when completed some 2,000 households are expected to benefit.

e. Housing and Water

3.80 The housing and water sectors received an allocation of \$5.4 billion in the 2009 budget to accelerate our Government's programme of providing access to affordable housing and ensuring increased coverage of water supply. At the end of June approximately \$1.9 billion dollars was expended, representing a 29.6 percent increase on the 2008 mid year expenditure. This increased expenditure is attributed to earlier completion of designs and more timely approval of projects.

3.81 In the first half of the year, \$657.9 million was expended to increase occupancy and construction rates in existing and new housing areas, to improve infrastructure in housing schemes and squatter settlements and to provide security of tenure in several areas including Parfaite Harmonie, Block 8 Mon Repos and No. 77 Village. The first half of 2009 saw the revival and expansion of the One Stop Shop outreach to communities in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10. The One Stop Shop outreaches are aimed at bringing housing services offered directly to communities and are intended to drastically reduce transaction time between housing applications and allocations. It also provides the opportunity for customers to query water bills, settle complaints and make leak reports in relation to water. The seven One Stop Shop outreaches conducted contributed greatly to the achievement of 1,773 house lots allocated reflecting 88.6 percent of the 2,000 lots targeted and 3,260 land titles granted reflecting 130 percent of the 2,500 land titles targeted for processing and distribution thereby surpassing the latter target.

3.82 In the water sector, progress continued towards ensuring increased coverage and improved quality of water supply, improved efficiency and the reduction of losses in the production and distribution of potable water. To this end approximately \$1.2 billion was expended at the half year.

3.83 Under the Linden Water Programme (LWP) and the Hinterland Water Programme (HWP) - with allocations of \$50 million each, approximately \$7.9 million and \$8.3 million were disbursed for the procurement of leak repair materials, and the construction of concrete trestles for the LWP and the HWP respectively. The Linden Programme is expected to benefit 7,000 residents in Wismar Housing Scheme, Amelia's Ward and Blue Berry Hill, while the Hinterland Programme is expected to benefit approximately 8,000 residents in areas such as Mabaruma, Port Kaituma, Ituni, Orealla and Siparuta.

4. Conclusion

4.1 Budget 2009 was prepared in a global context that was characterised by projected slow global growth in real output and, indeed, contraction in the advanced economies and the emergence of a recession in the developed world. Even at that time, the implications of the crisis for the Caribbean Region were recognised, with key sectors such as tourism reflecting immediate transmission of the external conditions. This adverse external outlook manifested itself in the first half of 2009, notwithstanding that the prospect of global recovery appeared nearer and less uncertain at the mid-year than at the start of the year. On the other hand, the impact on the Caribbean Region was more severe than anticipated, and certain structural weaknesses in some of the Region's domestic economies were exacerbated. Despite the cautiously optimistic outlook for the remainder of the year, key risks remain. The domestic economy remains vulnerable to external developments, and performance at the end of the year will be subject to global economic conditions.

4.2 Despite these external conditions and local challenges such as those known to be confronting the sugar industry, the domestic economy was projected to continue to grow. At the end of the first half of the year, the non-sugar economy recorded positive growth, with expansion in output reflected across a broad base of sectors. This result undoubtedly demonstrated early returns to Government's efforts at diversification, with the strongest rates of growth achieved in non-traditional agriculture sub-sectors. That notwithstanding, difficulties were encountered in some traditional sectors. In particular, the bauxite industry responded to depressed global market conditions and low prices with reduced production while the sugar industry continued the search for solutions to overcome its domestic challenges, foremost amongst these being the productive output of the sector and the financial performance of Guysuco. On balance, the economy is still projected to achieve positive growth at the end of the year and continued macroeconomic stability is expected to be maintained.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1

MID-YEAR GDP GROWTH RATES BY SECTOR

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
SUGAR	-15.1	28.2	2.3	-19.3	10.3
RICE	10.5	-7.1	2.1	-6.7	-7.1
LIVESTOCK	7.4	3.0	9.6	4.4	4.0
OTHER CROPS	7.7	2.0	9.5	5.0	5.0
FISHING	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0
FORESTRY	-15.2	0.3	-23.0	0.3	0.3
MINING & QUARRYING	6.1	-1.4	15.2	-4.0	-9.3
MANUFACTURING	-2.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0
DISTRIBUTION	11.8	3.5	11.0	3.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION	9.9	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.0
ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION	8.5	3.8	4.6	2.5	3.0
RENT OF DWELLINGS	4.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.5
FINANCIAL	12.0	4.0	8.5	1.2	2.0
OTHER	7.0	2.0	8.4	2.0	2.4
GOVERNMENT	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	3.1	4.7	3.8	-1.4	2.5
Non-Sugar GDP Growth Rate	5.9	1.8	4.0	1.1	1.5

APPENDIX B1

MID-YEAR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
A Current Account	(299.1)	(288.7)	(159.6)	(104.2)	(281.7)
1.0 Merchandise (Net)	(501.8)	(420.5)	(256.5)	(184.0)	(423.7)
1.1 Exports (f.o.b.)	798.4	763.5	386.4	354.6	686.3
1.1.1 Bauxite	131.1	114.7	69.6	43.5	90.0
1.1.2 Sugar	133.4	153.2	57.8	47.8	95.0
1.1.3 Rice	118.0	113.6	50.5	59.4	110.0
1.1.4 Gold	203.7	165.5	102.4	119.8	204.0
1.1.5 Timber	53.8	54.5	23.9	16.5	44.6
1.1.6 Other	149.2	145.0	77.6	60.6	125.0
1.1.7 Re - exports	9.2	17.0	4.6	6.9	17.7
1.2 Imports (c.i.f.)	(1,300.2)	(1,184.0)	(642.9)	(538.5)	(1,110.0)
1.2.1 Fuel & Lubricants	(406.8)	(314.6)	(207.1)	(130.4)	(300.0)
1.2.2 Other	(893.5)	(869.4)	(435.8)	(408.2)	(810.0)
2.0 Services (Net)	(126.1)	(128.2)	(48.7)	(40.8)	(108.0)
2.1 Factor	(14.8)	(23.6)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(18.0)
2.2 Non Factor (Net)	(111.3)	(104.6)	(41.9)	(35.5)	(90.0)
3.0 Transfers	328.8	260.0	145.6	120.5	250.0
3.1 Official	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Private	328.8	260.0	145.6	120.5	250.0
B Capital Account	305.7	274.8	187.6	154.3	263.2
1.0 Capital Transfers	38.7	36.8	21.7	9.2	34.9
2.0 Medium and Long Term Capital (Net)	272.8	270.0	171.4	117.8	216.3
2.1 Non - Financial Public Sector Capital (Net)	93.7	108.0	44.6	2.7	84.3
2.1.1 Disbursements	186.6	198.6	90.0	32.7	158.1
2.1.2 Amortization	(45.6)	(42.7)	(21.9)	(20.3)	(42.7)
2.1.3 Other	(47.2)	(47.9)	(23.5)	(9.7)	(31.1)
2.2 Private Sector (Net)	179.1	162.0	126.8	115.1	132.0
3.0 Short Term Capital	(5.8)	(32.0)	(5.6)	27.4	12.0
C Errors and Omissions	0.4	0.0	19.6	7.2	4.6
D OVERALL BALANCE	7.0	(13.9)	47.6	57.3	(13.9)
E Financing	(7.0)	13.9	(47.6)	(57.3)	13.9
1.0 Bank of Guyana net foreign assets	(44.8)	(30.0)	(66.4)	(75.4)	(30.0)
2.0 Change in Non-Financial Public Sector Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
3.0 Exceptional Financing	37.8	43.9	18.8	18.1	43.9
3.1 Debt Relief	4.7	11.7	2.3	2.3	11.7
3.2 Balance of Payments Support	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Debt Forgiveness	33.7	32.8	16.8	16.1	32.9
3.4 Debt Stock Restructuring	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)

Figures: US \$m
Source: Bank of Guyana

APPENDIX C1

MID-YEAR MONETARY SURVEY

	2008 December	2008 H1	2009 H1
1.0 Total Money & Quasi Money	184,153.0	174,210.3	188,227.0
1.1 Money	61,035.3	55,302.8	60,432.8
1.1.1 <i>Currency</i>	34,552.4	28,916.7	31,937.8
1.1.2 <i>Demand Deposits</i>	26,482.9	26,386.2	28,495.0
1.2 Quasi Money	123,117.7	118,907.4	127,794.2
1.2.1 <i>Time Deposits</i>	15,645.9	16,872.3	18,326.0
1.2.2 <i>Savings Deposits</i>	107,471.8	102,035.2	109,468.2
2.0 Domestic Credit (Net)	59,831.9	42,479.3	53,016.2
2.1 Public Sector (Net)	(18,490.0)	(24,385.7)	(24,620.1)
2.1.1 <i>Central Govt. (Net)</i>	5,843.6	(1,708.9)	1,325.4
2.1.2 <i>Public Enterprises (Net)</i>	(11,205.3)	(10,433.2)	(16,082.2)
2.1.3 <i>Other Public Sector (Net)</i>	(13,128.3)	(12,243.6)	(9,863.2)
2.2 Private Sector	89,334.6	77,537.2	89,351.6
2.2.1 <i>Agriculture</i>	3,934.1	3,518.3	4,135.2
2.2.2 <i>Other Manu. & Process.</i>	8,806.1	8,450.5	9,959.7
2.2.3 <i>Rice Milling</i>	2,852.4	1,711.9	2,224.4
2.2.4 <i>Distribution</i>	14,605.7	11,681.5	12,327.1
2.2.5 <i>Personal</i>	19,238.2	17,610.4	18,817.0
2.2.6 <i>Mining & Quarrying</i>	1,674.3	1,568.3	1,640.0
2.2.7 <i>Other Services</i>	9,275.0	7,620.1	8,945.7
2.2.8 <i>Real Est. Mortg. loans</i>	21,910.3	18,585.8	24,373.0
2.2.9 <i>Other</i>	7,038.5	6,790.3	6,929.5
2.3 Financial Insts.	(11,012.6)	(10,672.2)	(11,715.3)
3.0 Foreign Assets (Net)	94,201.0	97,967.0	103,615.4
3.1 Assets	122,611.4	128,196.5	133,295.1
3.2 Liabilities	(28,410.4)	(30,229.4)	(29,679.7)
4.0 Other Items (Net)	30,120.0	33,764.0	31,595.4

Figures: G \$m

Source: Bank of Guyana

APPENDIX D1

MID-YEAR CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	2008	2008	2009
	DEC	JUNE	JUNE
ALL ITEMS	265.9	264.4	269.4
FOOD	285.9	279.0	274.1
CLOTHING	84.7	85.1	86.6
FOOTWEAR AND REPAIRS	78.9	72.8	79.0
HOUSING	296.5	288.2	328.9
FURNITURE	168.9	161.4	169.3
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	282.3	319.2	284.6
MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE	292.5	292.4	289.9
EDUC., RECR. AND CULTL. SERVICE	273.6	273.4	275.7
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	215.6	214.5	221.8

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
Total Revenue	82,963.1	90,285.1	42,316.0	48,417.3	91,853.8
Revenue	82,484.1	90,285.1	42,287.0	48,417.3	91,853.8
<i>Tax</i>	79,133.9	86,387.3	39,900.4	44,914.9	86,663.9
Income taxes	31,241.6	33,750.6	16,968.4	18,037.2	32,792.1
Consumption taxes	37,109.3	41,266.6	17,759.2	21,318.7	42,713.1
Trade taxes	7,754.6	7,931.6	3,298.2	3,635.5	8,114.9
Other	3,028.4	3,438.5	1,874.6	1,923.5	3,043.8
<i>Non-tax</i>	3,350.2	3,897.8	2,386.6	3,502.4	5,189.9
Private sector	2,121.4	2,192.8	1,282.8	1,201.1	2,733.6
Public enterprise & BOG	1,228.8	1,705.0	1,103.8	2,301.3	2,456.3
Total expenditure	114,475.7	127,766.7	46,771.3	45,776.3	126,354.2
Current expenditure	78,086.1	81,264.2	34,245.6	34,571.4	81,484.3
<i>Non-interest expenditure</i>	71,538.5	74,494.6	30,998.6	30,922.8	74,828.7
Personal emoluments	23,911.4	26,623.2	11,008.3	12,135.8	26,639.3
Other goods and services	24,256.3	26,759.1	11,147.0	9,408.8	27,008.5
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	23,370.9	21,112.3	8,843.3	9,378.2	21,180.9
Transfers to the private sector	20,071.7	21,112.3	8,843.3	9,378.2	21,180.9
Transfers to the public sector	3,299.1	-	-	-	-
Interest	6,547.6	6,769.6	3,247.1	3,648.6	6,655.6
External	3,571.8	3,384.9	1,589.9	1,632.8	3,345.1
Domestic	2,975.8	3,384.7	1,657.1	2,015.7	3,310.5
Primary balance	10,945.6	15,790.5	11,288.4	17,494.5	17,025.2
Current balance	4,398.0	9,020.9	8,041.4	13,845.9	10,369.6
Capital Revenue	479.0	-	29.0	-	-
Capital Expenditure	36,389.6	46,502.6	12,525.6	11,205.0	44,869.9
Overall Balance before Grants	(31,512.6)	(37,481.6)	(4,455.3)	2,641.0	(34,500.3)
Grants	16,550.0	18,831.1	10,149.6	3,143.2	15,232.5
<i>HIPC relief</i>	2,938.4	2,751.0	1,464.2	1,240.6	2,754.4
Original	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced	596.8	1,107.1	293.9	293.5	587.2
CMCF	513.9	257.0	257.0	257.0	783.6
MDRI	1,827.7	1,386.9	913.4	690.2	1,383.6
<i>Other</i>	13,611.6	16,080.1	8,685.4	1,902.5	12,478.1
Projects	5,335.0	7,916.0	2,289.6	1,902.5	7,473.1
Non-projects	8,276.6	8,164.1	6,395.8	-	5,005.1
Overall Balance after Grants	(14,962.6)	(18,650.5)	5,694.3	5,784.2	(19,267.8)
Financing	14,962.6	18,650.5	(5,694.3)	(5,784.2)	19,267.8
<i>Net External Borrowing</i>	15,026.2	21,338.2	5,156.7	3,867.0	18,734.8
Disbursements of Loans	27,375.3	33,509.4	11,764.7	6,487.2	26,450.9
Debt Repayments	3,017.4	2,320.5	1,338.1	1,141.0	2,319.8
Rescheduling	956.7	922.1	479.2	459.4	919.8
Guysuco - Escrow A/C	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposit	(10,288.5)	(10,772.8)	(5,749.1)	(1,938.6)	(6,316.0)
Net Domestic Borrowing	(63.5)	(2,687.7)	(10,851.0)	(9,651.1)	533.0
Net Divestment Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-

Figures: G \$m

Source: Ministry of Finance

Mid-Year Report 2009

Central Government Financial Operations

APPENDIX E2

MID-YEAR FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE NON - FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
Non-Financial Public Sector Revenues	84,835.6	97,793.9	41,169.0	50,101.3	100,814.8
Central Government	82,963.1	90,285.1	42,316.0	48,417.3	91,853.8
Public Enterprises	1,872.5	7,508.8	-1,147.0	1,684.0	8,961.0
Total Expenditure	119,916.4	133,347.2	49,381.6	48,181.3	134,508.5
Current Expenditure	78,086.1	81,264.2	34,245.6	34,571.4	81,484.3
<i>Non-Interest Expenditure</i>	<i>71,538.5</i>	<i>74,494.6</i>	<i>30,998.6</i>	<i>30,922.8</i>	<i>74,828.7</i>
Personal Emoluments	23,911.4	26,623.2	11,008.3	12,135.8	26,639.3
Other Goods and Services	24,256.3	26,759.1	11,147.0	9,408.8	27,008.5
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	<i>23,370.9</i>	<i>21,112.3</i>	<i>8,843.3</i>	<i>9,378.2</i>	<i>21,180.9</i>
Transfers to the Private Sector	20,071.7	21,112.3	8,843.3	9,378.2	21,180.9
Transfers to the public sector	3,299.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest	6,547.6	6,769.6	3,247.1	3,648.6	6,655.6
External	3,571.8	3,384.9	1,589.9	1,632.8	3,345.1
Domestic	2,975.8	3,384.7	1,657.1	2,015.7	3,310.5
Current Balance	6,749.5	16,529.7	6,923.3	15,529.9	19,330.6
Capital Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Expenditure	41,830.3	52,083.1	15,135.9	13,610.0	53,024.2
Central Government	36,389.6	46,502.6	12,525.6	11,205.0	44,869.9
Public Enterprises	5,440.7	5,580.5	2,610.3	2,405.0	8,155.3
Overall Balance before Grants	-35,080.8	-35,553.3	-8,212.6	1,920.0	-33,693.6
Grants	16,550.0	18,831.1	10,149.6	3,143.2	15,232.5
HIPC Relief	2,938.4	2,751.0	1,464.2	1,240.6	2,754.4
Other	13,611.6	16,080.1	8,685.4	1,902.5	12,478.1
Overall Balance after Grants	-18,530.8	-16,722.2	1,937.0	5,063.2	-18,461.1
Financing	18,530.8	16,722.2	-1,937.0	-5,063.2	18,461.1
Net External Borrowing	16,504.7	21,132.8	8,210.7	8,463.1	20,292.4
Net Domestic Borrowing	1,824.6	-4,410.6	-10,147.7	-13,526.2	-1,861.8
Net Divestment Proceeds	201.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5

Figures: G \$m

Source: Ministry of Finance

MID-YEAR PUBLIC ENTERPRISE

CASH FLOW

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
Receipts	101,819.0	110,701.4	46,072.8	39,207.7	95,041.5
Enterprises	91,334.9	99,467.0	41,414.8	34,464.6	84,137.1
NIS	10,484.1	11,234.4	4,658.0	4,743.1	10,904.4
Contributions	8,836.3	9,547.9	4,332.0	4,453.2	9,547.9
Investment Revenue	1,647.8	1,686.5	326.0	289.9	1,356.5
Total Expenditure	105,357.5	108,773.1	49,801.2	39,928.7	94,235.8
Total non-interest expenditure	99,488.7	102,596.7	47,054.4	37,383.4	85,260.3
Non-financial public enterprise	89,393.4	91,100.5	42,402.6	32,455.7	73,740.3
Wages and Salaries	20,541.2	21,213.5	9,934.0	8,401.4	18,848.3
Goods and Services	68,436.9	69,605.9	32,274.7	23,963.4	54,633.9
Local taxes	415.3	281.1	193.9	90.9	258.1
The NIS	9,142.3	10,383.3	4,212.6	4,320.4	10,382.8
Taxes to central government	828.0	957.9	439.2	607.3	982.2
Dividends and transfers	125.0	155.0	0.0	0.0	155.0
Primary surplus or deficit (-)	2,330.3	8,104.7	(981.5)	1,824.3	9,781.2
Interest	428.1	595.9	136.5	140.3	820.2
External	149.5	245.8	38.6	24.6	584.9
Internal	278.6	350.1	97.9	115.7	235.3
Current surplus or deficit (-)	1,902.2	7,508.8	(1,118.0)	1,684.0	8,961.0
Capital Expenditure	5,440.7	5,580.5	2,610.3	2,405.0	8,155.3
Enterprises	5,397.6	5,391.0	2,604.5	2,381.1	7,965.8
NIS	43.1	189.5	5.8	23.9	189.5
Less Government transfers					
Overall surplus or deficit before special transfers (-)	(3,538.5)	1,928.3	(3,728.3)	(721.0)	805.7
Special Transfers	(29.0)	0.0	(29.0)	0.0	0.0
Overall surplus or deficit after special transfers	(3,567.5)	1,928.3	(3,757.3)	(721.0)	805.7
Financing	3,567.5	(1,928.3)	3,757.3	721.0	(805.7)
External	1,478.5	(205.4)	3,054.0	4,596.1	1,557.6
Domestic	1,887.4	(1,722.9)	703.3	(3,875.1)	(2,393.8)
Divestment Proceeds	201.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5

Figures: G \$m

Source: Ministry of Finance

Mid-Year Report 2009

Public Enterprise Cashflow

APPENDIX E4

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ABSTRACT OF
NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY CHART OF ACCOUNT

Acct Cod	Chart of Account	2008 Actual	2009 Budget	H1 2008	H1 2009	2009 Revised
Total Statutory Expenditure		2,392,558,000	2,513,404,000	1,084,337,488	1,283,117,975	2,531,007,315
601	Total Statutory Employment Expenditure	2,360,258,000	2,478,804,000	1,084,337,488	1,283,117,975	2,496,407,315
6011	Statutory Wages and Salaries	445,977,000	466,764,000	215,217,763	221,974,716	470,547,350
6012	Statutory Benefits and Allowances	175,870,000	183,294,000	79,428,598	72,130,795	197,113,965
6013	Statutory Pensions and Gratuities	1,738,411,000	1,828,746,000	789,691,127	989,012,464	1,828,746,000
602	Statutory Payment to Dependants Pension Funds	32,300,000	34,600,000	-	-	34,600,000
6021	Statutory Payments to Dependants Pension Funds	32,300,000	34,600,000			34,600,000
Total Appropriation Expenditure		69,609,718,000	71,981,196,000	29,914,239,084	29,639,693,291	72,297,660,001
601	Total Employment Costs	23,578,729,000	26,282,742,000	10,880,278,062	12,004,089,963	26,281,204,140
611	Total Wages and Salaries	17,037,915,000	19,424,035,000	8,647,095,013	9,718,218,221	19,405,777,442
6111	Administrative	2,564,675,000	2,848,083,000	1,307,932,869	1,471,599,594	2,844,211,672
6112	Senior Technical	3,697,974,000	4,144,616,000	1,846,315,080	2,080,084,406	4,141,925,292
6113	Other Technical and Craft Skilled	2,594,527,000	2,899,657,000	1,324,304,221	1,424,664,059	2,871,768,328
6114	Clerical and Office Support	2,754,136,000	2,912,081,000	1,376,639,382	1,442,145,723	2,910,940,280
6115	Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled	2,482,857,000	2,786,036,000	1,261,976,618	1,364,920,948	2,778,236,000
6116	Contracted Employees	2,469,045,000	3,256,247,000	1,336,509,656	1,690,010,087	3,282,062,735
6117	Temporary Employees	474,701,000	577,315,000	193,417,187	244,793,404	576,633,135
613	Overhead Expenditure	4,213,602,000	4,502,489,000	2,219,937,843	2,281,892,692	4,519,208,698
6131	Other Direct Labour Costs	788,325,000	848,035,000	401,024,762	386,981,827	860,580,098
6132	Incentives	10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000
6133	Benefits and Allowances	2,082,152,000	2,195,945,000	1,119,680,145	1,141,336,365	2,200,519,600
6134	National Insurance	1,043,926,000	1,138,909,000	532,593,905	591,190,168	1,138,509,000
6135	Pensions	289,199,000	309,600,000	166,639,031	162,384,332	309,600,000
614	Revision of Wages and Salaries	2,327,212,000	2,356,218,000	13,245,206	3,979,050	2,356,218,000
6141	Revision of Wages and Salaries	2,327,212,000	2,356,218,000	13,245,206	3,979,050	2,356,218,000
620	Total Other Charges	46,030,989,000	45,698,454,000	19,033,961,022	17,635,603,328	46,016,455,861
621	Expenses Specific to the Agency	182,909,000	196,375,000	87,675,758	90,006,734	196,375,000
6211	Expenses Specific to the Agency	182,909,000	196,375,000	87,675,758	90,006,734	196,375,000
622	Materials, Equipment and Supplies	3,826,221,000	5,064,065,000	1,686,407,131	2,250,604,536	4,911,513,000
6221	Drugs and Medical Supplies	2,110,944,000	2,528,075,000	1,116,241,051	1,680,058,453	2,528,075,000
6222	Field Materials and Supplies	665,492,000	938,751,000	197,929,953	168,224,322	851,730,000
6223	Office Materials and Supplies	481,709,000	538,200,000	155,809,862	174,563,867	522,119,000
6224	Print and Non-Print Materials	568,076,000	1,059,039,000	216,426,265	227,757,894	1,009,589,000
623	Fuel and Lubricants	1,843,101,000	1,333,704,000	711,772,325	551,721,555	1,342,424,315
6231	Fuel and Lubricants	1,843,101,000	1,333,704,000	711,772,325	551,721,555	1,342,424,315
624	Rental and Maintenance of Buildings	2,258,341,000	2,633,814,000	664,764,397	583,205,720	2,636,334,000
6241	Rental of Buildings	534,534,000	602,408,000	261,643,229	246,416,772	604,928,000
6242	Maintenance of Buildings	1,470,422,000	1,746,133,000	304,893,421	229,438,293	1,746,133,000
6243	Janitorial and Cleaning Supplies	253,385,000	285,273,000	98,227,747	107,350,655	285,273,000
625	Maintenance of Infrastructure	1,392,761,000	1,827,784,000	347,019,285	441,539,476	1,827,484,000
6251	Maintenance of Roads	334,165,000	405,400,000	83,760,282	151,977,700	411,100,000
6252	Maintenance of Bridges	101,167,000	147,448,000	27,468,773	21,153,482	148,034,000
6253	Maintenance of Drainage and Irrigation Works	417,083,000	504,801,000	111,051,678	180,179,359	498,801,000
6254	Maintenance of Sea and River Defenses	67,279,000	178,809,000	14,769,881	18,310,561	178,809,000
6255	Maintenance of Other Infrastructure	473,067,000	591,326,000	109,968,671	69,918,374	590,740,000

Mid-Year Report 2009

Central Government Abstract of Non-Interest
Current Expenditure by Chart of Account

Figures: G \$

Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX E4

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ABSTRACT OF
NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY CHART OF ACCOUNT

Acct Cod	Chart of Account	2008 Actual	2009 Budget	H1 2008	H1 2009	2009 Revised
626	Transport, Travel & postage	2,241,585,000	2,549,210,000	826,911,146	737,192,040	2,463,816,000
6261	Local Travel and Subsistence	1,019,140,000	1,125,966,000	426,447,993	357,859,060	1,097,286,000
6262	Overseas Conferences and Official Visits	195,938,000	199,650,000	53,475,579	58,644,578	199,650,000
6263	Postage, Telex and Cablegrams	21,211,000	36,146,000	8,321,562	7,555,684	36,146,000
6264	Vehicle Spares and Service	445,026,000	562,202,000	163,546,546	159,550,695	562,942,000
6265	Other Transport, Travel and Postage	560,270,000	625,246,000	175,119,466	153,582,023	567,792,000
627	Utility Charges	4,882,590,000	5,224,600,000	3,275,371,509	1,899,510,185	5,224,950,000
6271	Telephone Charges	397,240,000	410,400,000	161,757,763	154,118,834	410,400,000
6272	Electricity Charges	3,940,386,000	4,094,400,000	2,914,929,716	1,551,971,400	4,094,750,000
6273	Water Charges	544,964,000	719,800,000	198,684,030	193,419,951	719,800,000
628	Other Goods and Services Purchases	3,084,039,000	3,607,126,000	1,280,107,795	1,510,718,471	3,849,852,860
6281	Security Services	1,413,420,000	1,661,331,000	675,522,878	633,194,165	1,659,219,000
6282	Equipment Maintenance	629,376,000	715,337,000	171,749,508	221,276,148	715,737,000
6283	Cleaning and Extermination Services	189,892,000	221,329,000	68,580,520	72,736,155	221,329,000
6284	Other	851,351,000	1,009,129,000	364,254,889	583,512,003	1,253,567,860
629	Other Operational Expenses	4,544,703,000	4,322,422,000	2,266,994,621	1,344,342,011	4,555,720,000
6291	National and Other Events	534,929,000	281,119,000	171,654,521	114,956,204	281,156,000
6292	Dietary	1,503,465,000	2,003,815,000	569,082,942	629,173,707	2,023,543,000
6293	Refreshment and Meals	141,970,000	190,161,000	49,730,864	59,212,129	190,236,000
6294	Other	2,364,339,000	1,847,327,000	1,476,526,294	540,999,971	2,060,785,000
630	Education Subvention and Training	2,113,729,000	2,778,585,000	902,619,750	1,170,900,699	2,847,217,686
6301	Education Subventions and Grants	1,173,311,000	1,230,517,000	595,479,421	635,896,031	1,230,517,000
6302	Training (Including Scholarships)	940,418,000	1,548,068,000	307,140,329	535,004,668	1,616,700,686
631	Rates and Taxes and Subventions to Local Authorities	127,723,000	247,100,000	14,025,446	85,643,556	247,100,000
6311	Rates and Taxes	110,069,000	229,565,000	6,928,991	80,774,946	229,565,000
6312	Subventions to Local Authorities	17,654,000	1,7535,000	7,096,455	4,868,610	17,535,000
632	Subsidies and Contributions to Local & Int Org	14,484,235,000	10,261,915,000	4,854,958,062	4,629,548,250	10,261,915,000
6321	Subsidies and Contributions to Local Organisations	1,3742,967,000	9,422,827,000	4,438,524,692	4,222,032,816	9,422,827,000
6322	Subsidies and Contributions to International Organisations	741,268,000	839,088,000	416,433,370	407,515,434	839,088,000
633	Refunds of Revenue	8,249,000	8,200,000	2,592,188	1,633,603	8,200,000
6331	Refunds of Revenue	8,249,000	8,200,000	2,592,188	1,633,603	8,200,000
634	Pensions	5,040,803,000	5,643,554,000	2,112,741,609	2,339,036,492	5,643,554,000
6341	Non-Pensionable Employees	139,564,000	164,800,000	37,426,505	59,430,918	164,800,000
6342	Pension Increases	1,352,327,000	1,447,600,000	543,262,414	740,362,774	1,447,600,000
6343	Old Age Pensions and Social Assistance	3,548,912,000	4,031,154,000	1,532,052,690	1,539,242,800	4,031,154,000
635	Other Public Debt	-	-	-	-	-
6351	Other Public Debt					
Grand Total		72,002,276,000	74,494,600,000	30,998,576,572	30,922,811,266	74,828,667,316

Figures: G \$
Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX E5

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
ABSTRACT OF REVENUE BY HEAD

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
TOTAL REVENUE	116,466,739	130,745,639	58,187,182	55,815,681	126,633,965
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS	82,947,789	90,285,100	42,286,825	48,417,370	91,853,832
<i>CURRENT RECEIPTS TAXES</i>					
I CUSTOMS AND TRADE TAXES	7,484,352	7,758,807	3,116,736	3,405,584	7,799,500
II VALUE ADDED AND EXCISE TAXES	37,101,714	41,266,555	17,758,339	21,305,165	42,699,581
II INTERNAL REVENUE	34,547,746	37,361,975	19,025,151	20,204,206	36,164,806
IV STAMP DUTIES	25,133	355,131	12,540	149,028	299,130
V OTHER TAX REVENUE	798,145	280,020	117,933	148,155	285,035
<i>FEES, FINES, ETC.</i>					
XI FINES, FEES, ETC.	814,803	827,110	413,904	448,635	888,307
<i>REVENUE FROM PROPERTY AND ENTERPRISE</i>					
XII INTEREST	16,676	2,550	15,348	1,137	2,550
XIII RENTS, ROYALTIES, ETC.	6,818	8,350	2,479	5,119	10,010
XIV LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES					
XV DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS	1,470,753	1,955,000	1,345,753	2,506,361	3,276,361
<i>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS</i>					
XVI MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	681,649	469,602	478,642	243,982	428,552
TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS	33,518,950	40,460,539	15,900,357	7,398,311	34,780,133
<i>CAPITAL RECEIPTS</i>					
XXI MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL REVENUE	2,820,618	1,643,874	1,199,377	947,141	2,167,182
XXII EXTERNAL GRANTS	13,611,630	16,080,100	8,685,371	1,902,545	12,478,133
XXIV EXTERNAL LOANS	17,086,702	22,736,565	6,015,609	4,548,625	20,134,818

Figures: G \$ '000
Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX E6

**MID YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY OF
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF FINANCING**

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1
1.0	Agriculture	2,769.642	7,548.993	863.466	997.488
	1.1 Specific	201.481	5,000.000	28.460	192.948
	1.2 Non- Specific	2,568.161	2,548.993	835.006	804.540
3.0	Fishing	13.361	2.300	3.749	0.000
	3.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Non- Specific	13.361	2.300	3.749	0.000
5.0	Power Generation	6,689.426	4,675.965	3,205.389	703.845
	5.1 Specific	6,617.471	4,564.065	3,194.006	691.558
	5.2 Non - Specific	71.955	111.900	11.383	12.287
6.0	Manufacturing	131.083	1,042.500	16.470	68.867
	6.1 Specific	93.005	500.000	0.000	64.867
	6.2 Non- Specific	38.078	542.500	16.470	4.000
7.0	Construction	6,586.512	7,874.342	1,926.254	1,570.498
	7.1 Specific	3,739.980	3,720.000	1,162.555	805.852
	7.2 Non- Specific	2,846.532	4,154.342	763.699	764.646
8.0	Transport & Communication	3,236.342	4,111.212	735.004	1,193.669
	8.1 Specific	1,005.919	1,650.000	452.340	570.293
	8.2 Non- Specific	2,230.423	2,461.212	282.664	623.376
9.0	Housing	1,167.208	1,424.875	260.044	592.925
	9.1 Specific	672.332	900.000	193.534	352.264
	9.2 Non- Specific	494.876	524.875	66.510	240.661
10.0	Environmental and Pure Water	2,294.066	4,186.935	927.543	1,167.467
	10.1 Specific	1,576.069	3,474.435	825.305	959.785
	10.2 Non- Specific	717.997	712.500	102.238	207.682
11.0	Education	2,948.502	3,173.703	1,262.185	976.522
	11.1 Specific	1,689.164	1,610.000	631.264	526.640
	11.2 Non- Specific	1,259.338	1,563.703	630.921	449.882
12.0	Health	2,609.184	2,973.565	789.390	1,280.247
	12.1 Specific	1,813.559	2,206.065	643.558	1060.952
	12.2 Non- Specific	795.625	767.500	145.832	219.295
13.0	Culture/Youth	402.706	363.745	222.280	56.915
	13.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13.2 Non -Specific	402.706	363.745	222.280	56.915
14.0	National Security and Defence	912.769	532.000	554.788	134.163
	14.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	14.2 Non -Specific	912.769	532.000	554.788	134.163

APPENDIX E6

MID YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY OF
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF FINANCING

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1
15.0	Public Safety	861.581	2,147.869	192.113	699.101
	15.1 Specific	162.257	1,063.000	70.811	334.380
	15.2 Non -Specific	699.324	1,084.869	121.302	364.721
16.0	Tourist Development	4.065	6.000	2.440	-
	16.1 Specific	-	-	-	-
	16.2 Non -Specific	4.065	6.000	2.440	-
17.0	Administration	2,609.936	2,241.031	651.688	278.432
	17.1 Specific	1,595.538	945.000	441.954	114.342
	17.2 Non -Specific	1,014.398	1,296.031	209.734	164.090
18.0	Financial Transfers	1,708.977	2,283.340	472.269	1,053.359
	18.1 Specific	1,260.000	585.000	378.000	607.000
	18.2 Non -Specific	448.977	1,698.340	94.269	446.359
19.0	Social Welfare	1,444.274	1,914.190	440.548	431.458
	19.1 Specific	568.718	950.000	283.398	170.287
	19.2 Non -Specific	875.556	964.190	157.150	261.171
20.0	Overall Total	36,389.634	46,502.565	12,525.620	11,204.956
	20.1 Specific	20,995.493	27,167.565	8,305.185	6,451.168
	20.2 Non -Specific	15,394.141	19,335.000	4,220.435	4,753.788

APPENDIX F1

MID-YEAR EXTERNAL DEBT STOCK SUMMARY

ITEM	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 H1	2009 H1	2009 REVISED
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	834.322	939.830	773.777	861.502	939.830
1.0 Multilateral	472.86	503.56	447.53	489.83	503.56
IBRD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDA	9.77	9.65	10.28	9.68	9.65
IADB	191.44	256.04	163.77	210.68	256.04
CMCF	130.80	135.09	127.32	131.49	135.09
IMF	31.10	0.00	31.10	31.10	0.00
Others 1/	60.18	56.23	60.54	57.53	56.23
	49.57	46.56	54.52	49.34	46.56
2.0 Bilateral	340.63	415.72	304.55	350.70	415.72
2.1 Paris Club Creditors:					
USA	56.91	53.58	58.51	55.87	53.58
-PL 480	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00
UK	1.01	0.96	1.06	1.01	0.96
Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
-KFW	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T&T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Russia	51.27	49.03	52.25	50.19	49.03
Italy	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Others 2/	4.35	3.31	4.93	4.39	3.305
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2 Non-Paris Club Creditors:	283.72	362.14	246.03	294.82	362.14
Venezuela					
Argentina	109.52	165.06	72.01	121.29	165.06
Kuwait	12.17	12.51	12.00	12.34	12.51
Libya	62.10	64.27	63.71	60.74	64.27
Cuba	38.24	48.77	38.17	38.56	48.77
Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others 3/	2.40	2.59	2.31	2.50	2.59
	59.28	68.94	57.83	59.40	68.944
3.0 Private Creditors	20.83	20.55	21.70	20.98	20.55
3.1 Suppliers 4/					
3.2 Financial Markets/Bonds 5/	13.42	13.44	13.41	13.43	13.44
	7.41	7.11	8.29	7.55	7.11

Notes:

1/ Includes EEC, EIB, IFAD, OPEC and IFC Loans.

2/ Includes CDC Loans.

3/ Includes DPRK, Brazil, China, UAE, India and Yugoslavia Loans.

4/ Includes ITT, Caterpillar Americas, Nissho Iwai/Komatsu, Boskalis, GPL (Banco de Credito, Panama) and EPDS debts.

5/ Includes Booker plc, Bonds, Bank of Nova Scotia, Lloyds Bank, GPL (NBIC/RBTT Debenture) and Barclays Bank debts.

APPENDIX G1

MID-YEAR EXPENDITURE OF KEY SECTORS

	2008 ACTUAL	2009 BUDGET	2008 HI	2009 HI
Education	18,458,913,064	20,473,546,000	8,164,057,880	8,163,874,578
Health	11,043,928,908	12,788,265,000	4,864,504,390	6,249,365,000
Agriculture	6,465,056,863	10,995,617,850	2,115,901,091	2,412,292,459
Infrastructure	11,062,692,000	12,849,865,000	2,787,020,607	2,825,879,117
Housing and Water	3,873,577,553	5,011,510,000	1,427,622,449	1,850,531,637
GRAND TOTAL	50,904,168,388	62,118,803,850	19,359,106,417	21,502,637,791

