



MID-YEAR REPORT 2021

CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

**TWELFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA
UNDER THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE
CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA**

FIRST SESSION 2020-2021

MID-YEAR REPORT

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List of Abbreviations

ADE	Associate Degree in Education
BPD	Barrel(s) per day
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CHPA	Central Housing and Planning Authority
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPCE	Cyril Potter College of Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLDA	Guyana Livestock Development Authority
GMC	Guyana Marketing Corporation
GPHC	Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation
GRDB	Guyana Rice Development Board
GUSUCO	Guyana Sugar Corporation Incorporated
HEOC	Health Emergency Operations Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
km	Kilometre
LED	Light-emitted diode
M2	Money and Quasi Money
MW	Megawatt
NAREI	National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAHO	Pan American Health Organisation
PPG	Public and Publicly Guaranteed
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
PV	Photovoltaic
SARS-CoV-2	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

VAT	Value-added Tax
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIIN	Women's Innovation and Investment Network

1. Introduction

1.1 Following the emergency Budget of 2020, the 2021 Budget was crafted in the context of the persisting COVID-19 pandemic while aiming to catalyse rapid economic growth in the near and medium term. Presented under the theme *A Path to Recovery, Economic Dynamism and Resilience*, Budget 2021 aimed to ensure that our country continues to navigate the COVID-19 pandemic as safely as possible, stimulate a resuscitation of economic activity in the months and years immediately ahead, and lay the foundation for strong but sustainable growth into the longer term.

1.2 Since the presentation of Budget 2021, Guyana has continued to grapple with the ongoing challenges of COVID-19, including the emergence of new variants which pose unanticipated threats that are even more severe than those faced previously. Significant progress has been made in securing and administering vaccines countrywide, thereby helping to reinforce resilience to the virus. Despite this, persistent vaccine hesitancy in some communities continues to threaten the timely achievement of herd immunity and forestalls the prospect of a full reopening of the economy.

1.3 Additionally, Guyana's acute vulnerability to climate change and to extreme weather events was severely illustrated by unprecedented flooding which left none of our ten Administrative Regions unscathed. During the first half of 2021, Guyana experienced the second highest rainfall since 1981, at 1,739.4 millimeters compared to 992.1 millimeters in 2020. Of note, the month of May recorded the second highest monthly rainfall in the country since 1981 at 607.7 millimeters, compared to 474.5 millimeters in May 2020.

1.4 The deluge resulted in a National Disaster being declared and wreaked havoc across our productive sectors, particularly the agriculture sector. This resulted in an urgent need for financial resources to be reprogrammed and supplemented to address the impacts of the flood across the country, ensure a timely recovery, and support some measure of restoration of the livelihoods of those affected.

1.5 Government responded with immediate action to support removal of the flood waters from the land and repair damaged infrastructure. Immediate response measures included the deployment

of mobile pumps and heavy earth-moving equipment, distribution of food and medical hampers to households, and the setting up of emergency shelters where practicable. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture led a nationwide compilation of data on the farmers and households affected, which has since informed a national flood relief programme that is currently in implementation and will provide some \$7.3 billion of direct cash transfers to those who suffered losses.

1.6 Looking ahead, these most recent floods reiterated the acute fragility of our infrastructure and, by extension, our communities and our productive sectors, when faced with extreme climatic shocks. The devastation caused by the 2021 floods served as an important reminder of the urgency with which more resilient infrastructure is needed. In particular, the floods highlighted the role played by the Hope Canal in helping to protect the East Coast of Demerara as well as Georgetown, and made a compelling case for similar solutions to be considered for other vulnerable regions as part of a more lasting solution.

1.7 Despite the ongoing economic spillovers of the COVID-19 pandemic, and notwithstanding the severity of the shock of the floods, the Guyanese economy recorded positive growth in the first half of 2021, driven by developments in both the oil and non-oil sectors of productive activity, and the outlook remains very favorable. This Mid-Year Report 2021 provides an update on implementation of the 2021 Budget as well as on the current macroeconomic and fiscal situation, and it also presents a revised economic outlook for the remainder of the fiscal year along with major risks to that outlook.

2. Global and Regional Economic Developments

2.1 Over one year after the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared it a pandemic, COVID-19 has altered almost all aspects of daily life and has caused an unprecedented contraction in economic activity. However, with containment measures beginning to work in some places, the global economy is expected to recover in 2021 and grow by 6 percent – significantly higher than the estimated 3.2 percent contraction recorded in 2020, as well as above the 5.5 percent global growth projected at the time of Budget 2021 presentation. However, there remains much uncertainty around global prospects as rising death tolls, uneven access to vaccines, and virus mutations emerge. Recoveries are expected to vary across countries and across sectors, as there are dissimilarities in pandemic-induced disruptions and policy support.

2.2 In advanced economies, growth is projected to increase to 5.6 percent in 2021, up from the 4.6 percent decline recorded in 2020, and 1.3 percentage points higher than the forecast presented at the time of Budget 2021 preparation. The improved outlook for 2021 is largely due to additional aggressive fiscal support, alongside increased normalisation in the second half of the year as vaccine rollout continues and as the reopening of economies advances.

2.3 Emerging market and developing economies are also projected to expand this year. The projected growth for 2021 is steady at 6.3 percent, compared with an estimated decline of 2.1 percent recorded in 2020. The growth forecast for Latin America and the Caribbean has been upgraded to 5.8 percent for 2021. This reflects a 1.7 percentage points increase over the 4.1 percent growth projection presented in the 2021 Budget Speech, and a significant improvement from the estimated 7 percent contraction recorded in 2020, largely supported by better first quarter outturns.

2.4 The average world market prices of Guyana's major traded commodities were higher in the first half of this year when compared with the average prices during the first half of 2020. Notably, the prices of many commodities have recovered to surpass their pre-pandemic levels. The average world market price of rice was 3.1 percent higher at US\$514 per metric tonne, attributed to robust demand from Asian and African buyers, coupled with higher freight cost. Similarly, the average world price of sugar was 32.1 percent higher at US\$0.36 per kilogramme compared with an average of US\$0.27 per

kilogramme recorded for the first half of 2020. Moreover, sugar prices hit a 4-year high of US\$0.38 in May 2021, as prices remain well supported by increasing oil prices and robust global import demand amid a decline in production in key producing countries.

2.5 Average metal prices in the first half of 2021 were also higher when compared with average prices in the first half of last year. The average world market price of gold was 9.7 percent above the 2020 first-half average of US\$1,647, reaching US\$1,806 per troy ounce in the first half of 2021. The average world market price of aluminium was a staggering 40.8 percent higher, averaging US\$2,245 per metric tonne at the end of the first half of 2021, US\$651 above the 2020 first half average.

2.6 At the end of the first half of 2021, the average international price of Brent crude oil was 57.6 percent higher than the average price recorded in the first half of last year, reaching US\$65 per barrel. The improvement of oil prices in the first half is in response to increasing global demand due to the accelerated rollout of COVID-19 vaccines, the gradual easing of lockdown measures worldwide, and production cuts from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC members.

2.7 On average, prices for rice, sugar, aluminium and oil are now expected to increase by 2.7 percent, 20.1 percent, 29.1 percent and 35.7 percent, respectively, while the price for gold is expected to fall by 4 percent.

3. Developments in the Domestic Economy

A. Real Gross Domestic Product

3.1 Guyana's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 14.5 percent and non-oil GDP by 4.8 percent in the first half of 2021, despite the evolving repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the floods of May and June. The latter impacted particularly the agriculture, forestry, and mining sectors, and its effects will spill over well into the second half of 2021 and possibly beyond. Against this background, the revised full-year forecast for real GDP growth in 2021 is now 19.5 percent overall and for non-oil GDP 3.7 percent.

B. Sector Performance

a. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

3.2 In the first half of the year, it is estimated that the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries contracted by 2.4 percent, compared with a decline of 4.1 percent during the same period last year. The 2021 mid-year contraction is driven by lower output from the other crops, sugar growing, forestry and fishing industries.

3.3 At the end of the first half of the year, the Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO) produced 29,650 tonnes of sugar. This performance reflects the record high levels of rainfall, which resulted in waterlogged soils, particularly at the Albion Estate, and strike action that resulted in over 5,600 man-days being lost. It is estimated that the industry declined by 22.4 percent when compared with the 2020 half-year performance. As a result of the floods, the industry has estimated 30 percent mortality of mature cane at Albion estate, 10 percent at Uitvlugt, and 5 percent at Blairmont, and, at this time, is set to lose almost 15,000 tonnes of sugar in the second crop. As such, the production estimate for the second crop has been revised downward. The industry is now projected to contract by 10.4 percent in 2021. Notably, this forecast is subject to further downside risk depending on the outcome of a comprehensive assessment of the situation at Albion which can only be undertaken when flood waters recede.

3.4 The rice industry grew by an estimated 7.8 percent in the first half of the year and rice production reached 353,289 tonnes despite the impact of the floods on the first crop, but marginally lower than the target set for the period. The shortfall resulted from all sown acreage not being harvested because of bad land conditions following the record high rainfall which rendered many fields inaccessible – approximately 1,900 hectares were lost at harvesting. During the first half, yield fell to 5.9 tonnes per hectare, below the target of 6.1 tonnes per hectare set for the period, but above the 5.8 yield at last half year. However, due to bad land conditions as a result of the floods, the sowing target has been lowered to 74,264 hectares, down from an original target of 93,670 hectares, and the production target for the second crop has been revised down to 289,858 tonnes of rice, from an initial target of over 371,000 tonnes. As a result, the industry is now forecasted to contract by 6.2 percent in 2021, reflecting the severe impact the flood is likely to have on this sector, especially the second crop.

3.5 The other crops subsector is estimated to have declined by 7.3 percent in the first half of the year, driven mainly by declines in the production of vegetables and fruits as a result of flooding in the second quarter. Although there were reported increases in the cultivation of crops such as eddo, cassava, lemon, celery and eschalot, significant declines in the production of crops such as papaw, pumpkin, plantain, boulangier, bora and ochro in the second quarter led to the overall decline in the subsector. Given the subsector's mid-year performance, a contraction of 4.9 percent is now forecasted for 2021.

3.6 The livestock industry is estimated to have grown by 10.6 percent when compared with the first half of 2020. Growth was observed in the production of poultry meat, mutton, beef, pork and table eggs, while the production of milk fell by 15.2 percent, when compared with the same period last year. The higher poultry meat production was the result of an increase in the importation of hatching eggs, along with several small producers re-entering the industry to capitalise on higher prices. Additionally, the reopening of food-related enterprises helped poultry production return to pre-pandemic levels. There was also an increase in the demand for meat by the extractive sector, as well as improvements in the productivity of cattle as a result of the Guyana Livestock Development Authority's (GLDA) genetic improvement programme. The contraction in the production of milk was mainly the result of limited access to cattle due to flooding in the Mahaica, Mahaicony and Abary areas. The industry is now

projected to grow by 6.4 percent in 2021, reflecting primarily an upward adjustment to the forecast for poultry meat production.

3.7 In contrast, at the end of the first half of the year, the fishing industry contracted by an estimated 6.6 percent when compared with the same period in 2020. Over the review period, the production of whitebelly shrimp and finfish fell significantly, by 75.5 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively. These contractions resulted from lower catch rates for finfish and lower whitebelly shrimp stock, the latter of which was affected by a change in salinity of coastal waters. This outweighed growth recorded in the production of seabob shrimp, tuna, prawns and red snapper. Total fish and shrimp production fell by 22.1 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Based on the industry's half-year performance, it is now expected to contract by 0.5 percent in 2021.

3.8 The forestry industry is estimated to have contracted by 7.1 percent when compared with the first half of 2020, with timber production – comprising logs, sawnwood, roundwood, splitwood and fuelwood – falling short of last half-year's production by 6.7 percent. This decline was largely the product of the record high levels of rainfall in the second quarter, which obstructed access to forest operations. The production of fuelwood, roundwood and sawnwood fell by 33.5 percent, 25.9 percent, and 14 percent, respectively. These declines outweighed the marginal growth of 0.5 percent observed for log production in the first half. Notably, within the logs and sawnwood categories, lower production was observed for both greenheart and purpleheart. As a result of the May/June record rainfall, and the resulting poor conditions of roads and other infrastructure to access operations, the industry is now expected to contract by 3.3 percent.

b. Extractive Industries

3.9 In the first half of the year, the mining and quarrying industries are estimated to have grown by 23.1 percent. The 2021 mid-year growth was largely the result of higher output from the petroleum and other mining industries, given that unexpected contractions were recorded for gold and bauxite.

3.10 In the oil and gas subsector, at the time of Budget 2021, it was anticipated that the average production rate for the first half of the year would be approximately 114,100 barrels per day (BPD). As

the technical challenges with the flash gas compressor continued during this period, the achieved rate of production was approximately 111,767 BPD, as efforts were made to limit the flaring of excess gas. Though below the targeted rate of production, this rate compared favorably against approximately 67,205 BPD during the first half of last year. Total output from the petroleum sector increased by 65.4 percent when compared with the same period in 2020. As a result, the subsector grew by 32.3 percent in the first half of 2021. With the repaired compressor re-installed, the average production rate for the second half, excluding December, is projected at approximately 119,500 BPD. With downtime planned for December, total second half production is expected to average around 109,000 BPD, taking the annual average marginally above what was forecasted at the time of budget preparation. The subsector is now projected to grow by 47 percent in 2021.

3.11 At the end of June, the bauxite industry recorded a contraction of 18.4 percent when compared with the position at the end of June 2020. This is largely due to underperformance by one of the large operators whose operations were affected by technical problems – taking their half-year production 37.2 percent below target. Even with the technical issue resolved, output for the year is projected to fall below the target set at the time of budget preparation. The other large operator also fell short of its target, with actual output 13.1 percent below the half-year target set at the time of Budget 2021 preparation. Despite these developments, the industry is expected to overcome the challenges encountered in the first half and grow by 11.7 percent in 2021.

3.12 Over the review period, the gold mining industry is estimated to have contracted by 20.9 percent when compared with the same period in 2020. This decline was largely the result of the temporary halting of operations at one large scale mine following multiple operational challenges in the first half – including deferred waste stripping, poor condition of existing equipment and the more-than-average first half rainfall. This, combined with lower declarations from licenced dealerships, outweighed increases in Guyana Gold Board purchases and declarations from the other large-scale operator. At the end of June, gold declarations totalled 240,318 ounces, with the highest year-on-year variance recorded in the month of June. With operations expected to recommence at once flood-affected mines, improved access is expected to result in increased declarations in the second half of the year. Despite some expected recovery in the second half, given the first half decline in production, the gold mining industry is now forecasted to contract by 12.2 percent in 2021.

3.13 On the upside, half-year growth in the other mining and quarrying industries, which comprise diamond, sand and stone, are estimated at 63.3 percent. Quarry stone output grew by 141 percent relative to last year, and sand declarations by 119.3 percent, both as a result of greater activity in the construction sector. Additionally, diamond declarations improved in the first half of 2021, growing by 166.3 percent year-on-year, to 18,432 metric carats. Looking ahead, the other mining industries are now projected to grow by a very strong 74.5 percent in 2021.

c. Manufacturing

3.14 The manufacturing sector is estimated to have grown by 13.1 percent when compared with the same period in 2020. This expansion was mainly the result of growth of 23.1 percent in other manufacturing. Within other manufacturing, growth was recorded in the manufacturing of non-metallic products, which includes the making of blocks and other cement products; chemical products, which includes oxygen, paint and detergents; and beverages. The manufacturing of non-metallic products, chemical products, and beverages grew by approximately 17.3 percent, 20.6 percent and 24.4 percent, respectively. Growth in the overall manufacturing sector is now projected at 1.9 percent, reflecting downward revisions to the forecasts for sugar and rice manufacturing which weigh against growth in other manufacturing.

d. Services and Construction

3.15 In the first half of the year, the services industries are estimated to have expanded by 9.4 percent when compared with the first half of last year. In 2020, the measures to curtail the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic severely hindered activities across most services. However, the gradual relaxation of some measures contributed to growth in the services sector. The 2021 half-year growth was largely driven by increases in wholesale and retail trade, administrative and support services, transport and storage, and financial and insurance activities. These industries grew by 34.3 percent, 9.1 percent, 16.2 percent, and 7.3 percent, respectively. An increase in the importation of consumption goods, along with the relaxed COVID-19 measures, contributed to growth in wholesale and retail trade. In the transport and storage industry, growth could be attributed to increases in the freight services, and cargo handling and support sub-industries. Looking forward, with the continued relaxation of

COVID-19 measures and the gradual reopening of the economy, increased activity across many services industries is anticipated. As such, the 2021 growth rate for services has been upgraded to 8.6 percent.

3.16 The construction sector is estimated to have grown very substantially by 25.5 percent when compared with last year. This strong performance was driven by increased construction activity in both the public and private sectors. On the public sector side, the Budgets for 2020 and 2021 both placed a heavy emphasis on investment in infrastructure both to rehabilitate the deterioration that had accumulated over recent years as well as to expand the public capital stock. Additionally, greater emphasis was placed on timely execution of the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). On the private sector side, renewed private sector confidence in the economy and renewed optimism regarding the economic prospects translated into increased private construction activity. These factors resulted in higher imports of construction materials and increased production of sand and stone. Consequently, notwithstanding the impact of anticipated rainfall until August and beyond, the construction sector is now projected to grow by 19 percent.

C. Balance of Payments

3.17 At the end of the first half of the year, the overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$67.4 million, compared with a deficit of US\$2.8 million at the end of June 2020.

3.18 At the end of this June, the current account registered a deficit of US\$39.1 million, compared with a deficit of US\$396.5 million at the end of June last year. This improvement was mainly due to a significant increase in the merchandise trade surplus, which moved from US\$72.7 million, to US\$813.3 million.

3.19 The merchandise trade account improved as a result of export receipts expanding by US\$786.9 million, outweighing the US\$46.2 million increase in imports. At the end of the first half of 2021, crude oil export earnings amounted to US\$1,296.6 million – or 64 percent of total export earnings – compared with US\$438.4 million for the corresponding period in 2020. This outturn was attributed to both an increase in the volume and average export price of crude oil over the review period.

3.20 In the first half of the year, export earnings from sugar amounted to US\$10.7 million, an increase of US\$2.8 million when compared with last half-year, on account of higher average prices during the review period. Export earnings from rice and paddy grew by 1.2 percent at the end of the first half, to US\$123.6 million. This was the result of a higher average export price when compared with the first half of 2020. In contrast, export earnings from gold, bauxite and timber fell by US\$86.4 million, US\$1.2 million, and US\$1.1 million, respectively.

3.21 Imports amounted to US\$1,211 million, US\$46.2 million higher than the end-June 2020 level, resulting mainly from increased payments for fuel and lubricants and consumption goods, which outweighed the decline in import payments for capital goods. With respect to consumption goods, year-on-year increases were observed across all subcategories, with other non-durables and food for final consumption contributing to over 47 percent of the growth. Payments for fuel and lubricants totalled US\$345.6 million, US\$98.8 million higher than the end-June 2020 level.

3.22 Net payment for services increased by US\$514.7 million, reaching US\$1,306.6 million, supported by increased payments for both factor and non-factor services which were higher by US\$2.7 million and US\$512 million, respectively. This resulted largely from increased payments related to construction services for the oil and gas sector, combined with higher payments for transportation, travel, insurance and financial services.

3.23 The capital account registered a deficit of US\$19.6 million, compared with a surplus of US\$419.7 million recorded at the end of June last year. This was on account of outflows of US\$1,173 million from private enterprises in the oil and gas sector, along with outflows of US\$123.6 million in revenue from the petroleum sector to the Natural Resource Fund. Notably, foreign direct investment in the first half of this year was 41.6 percent higher than the US\$940.6 million recorded at the end of last June. The negative net non-financial public sector capital improved by US\$7.6 million, to US\$91.5 million and net short-term private capital recorded a higher outflow of US\$86 million from US\$48.7 million one year ago.

3.24 The overall balance of payments deficit of US\$67.4 million was financed by a drawdown on the Bank of Guyana foreign reserves, which stood at US\$613.2 million, equivalent to 1.4 months of import cover at the end of June 2021, and up from US\$573.1 million at the end of June 2020.

D. Monetary Developments

3.25 Broad money supply, consisting of narrow and quasi money (M2), grew by 3.8 percent to \$540.9 billion during the first half of 2021, up from \$521 billion at the end of last year. This was driven mainly by higher narrow money, which grew by 3.3 percent to \$309 billion on account of 9.5 percent growth in demand deposits, which more than offset the lower level of currency in circulation. Demand deposits held by business enterprises and by individual customers, increased by 13.7 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. The lower currency in circulation resulted from currency issuance falling by 2.1 percent, which outweighed the 4.4 percent decline observed for holdings of commercial banks. Quasi money also recorded growth in the first half of this year, moving from \$221.8 billion at the end of 2020, to reach \$231.9 billion at the end of June this year. Time and savings deposits were higher by 2.9 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively.

3.26 Over the review period, total credit to the private sector grew by 3.3 percent, to \$268.4 billion. The overall growth in private sector credit was primarily attributed to an expansion of credit to business enterprises in the services industries, business enterprises in the manufacturing sector, and for real estate mortgages, which were higher by 4.6 percent, 16 percent, and 1.4 percent, respectively. Growth in credit to the services industries was driven by increased lending to other services, distribution, professional services, and telecommunications. In the manufacturing sector, higher lending was observed within the other construction and engineering, other manufacturing and beverages, food and tobacco sub-categories. Real estate mortgages expanded on account of growth in mortgages for private dwellings, which increased by \$2.4 billion, when compared with the level at the end of last year. On the contrary, lending to the mining and quarrying industries declined by 12.4 percent, when compared with the position at the end of 2020, driven by lower lending to both the "other" sub-category, and bauxite.

3.27 Over the first six months of the year, lending to households grew by 0.5 percent, totaling \$34.3 billion. This expansion could be attributed to higher lending for motor cars, other purposes and other durable goods, which grew by 9.7 percent, 4.9 percent, and 3 percent, respectively. These increases outweighed the contractions observed for lending for housing, education, and travel.

3.28 At the end of the first half of 2021, net credit to the public sector fell by 146.5 percent when compared with the position at the end of December 2020 – moving the public sector to a net depositors’ position of \$59.1 billion. Credit to the Central Government fell from \$188.2 billion at the end of last year to \$11.3 billion this mid-year on account of the securitisation of the government overdraft with debentures. Further, public enterprises and the other public sector moved to higher net depositors’ positions of \$46 billion and \$24.5 billion, respectively. Notably, the position at the end of this half-year marks the first time since October 2016 that the public sector has been in a net depositors’ position.

3.29 Reflecting these developments, net domestic credit of the banking system amounted to \$153.5 billion at the end of the first half of the year, 54.5 percent lower when compared with the position at the end of last year.

E. Prices

a. Inflation

3.30 At the end of the first half of the year, consumer prices were 5.6 percent higher than the levels recorded at the end of 2020. This increase was due largely to higher food prices, as a result of the inclement weather and shortages experienced due to extensive flooding across our Administrative Regions. The food category, which contributed 5.3 percentage points to the inflation rate, grew by 12.5 percent over the first half of the year, driven mainly by higher prices across the vegetables and vegetable products, fruits and fruit products, pulses and pulse products, and meat, fish and eggs sub-categories. These grew by 54.6 percent, 33 percent, 11.3 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively. Additionally, bottlenecks in the global supply chain resulted in some emergent measure of imported

inflationary pressures, transmitted primarily through escalated costs and delays in international shipping.

3.31 Considering that significant elements of the movement in the consumer price index are transitory, they are unlikely to have lasting long-term impact on inflation. Notwithstanding that the rainy season can continue beyond August, food prices are expected to revert in the latter part of the year, including as a result of relief measures aimed at supporting production. Inflation is now projected to be in the order of 3.8 percent for 2021.

b. Interest Rates

3.32 When compared with treasury bill rates at the end of 2020, the 364-day rate fell by 1 basis point to 1 percent, while the 182-day rate remained unchanged at 1 percent. The 91-day treasury bill yield rate also remained unchanged at 1.54 percent. Meanwhile, the commercial bank weighted average lending rate rose by 32 basis points to 9.27 percent when compared to December 2020, while the small savings rate declined by 8 basis points to 0.83 percent. This resulted in a widening of the interest rate spread by 0.4 of a percentage point to 8.4 percent.

c. Exchange Rates

3.33 The official exchange rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar stood at \$208.5 in June 2021, unchanged from the rate in December 2020. Further, the market mid-rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar was \$208.6 in June 2021, appreciating by 3.3 percent from the corresponding rate observed in December 2020.

F. Fiscal Sector

3.34 The non-financial public sector for the first half of 2021, recorded a deficit of \$13 billion, in comparison to the \$5.1 billion deficit for the corresponding period in 2020, attributed to higher Central Government and Public Enterprises expenditure, which outweighed the expansion in revenue collections. At the end of 2021, the overall balance for the non-financial public sector is projected at

\$108.8 billion, equivalent to 10.3 percent of GDP, marginally above the 9.8 percent projected at the time of budget preparation.

3.35 The Central Government overall balance for the first half of 2021 was a deficit of \$9.5 billion compared to a \$4.2 billion deficit in the same period in 2020. This was due to combined higher levels of current and capital expenditure of \$29.6 billion, outweighing the \$23.7 billion increase in revenue collections.

3.36 Reflecting the significantly stronger economic performance in the first half of 2021 relative to 2020, Central Government current revenue collection (net of the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund inflows) totalled \$135.1 billion, 21.2 percent above the corresponding 2020 level. Underlying this, were improved performances across several revenue categories. Tax revenue collections grew by \$22.2 billion to \$129 billion, representing 95.4 percent of total revenue collections. Non-tax revenue collections increased by \$1.4 billion to \$6.1 billion, mainly due to higher Bank of Guyana profits.

3.37 Internal revenue collections totalled \$66.6 billion, an increase of 19.1 percent over the same period for 2020. This was mainly due to a \$5.1 billion increase in corporation tax collections from private companies in the mining and quarrying, retail trade, and telecommunications sectors. In addition, personal income taxes collections increased by \$2.9 billion or 16.4 percent, primarily due to higher payment from companies within the oil and gas sector. In the first half of the year, net property taxes also grew by \$1.6 billion or 56.5 percent to \$4.5 billion, reflecting higher payments of \$1.3 billion by private companies, including those within the manufacture of beverages and telecommunications industries. Further, withholding tax collections rose by \$1.3 billion, or 8.6 percent above the \$15.1 billion collected during the same period in 2020, mainly due to higher remittances from the mining sector.

3.38 Customs and trade tax collections grew by \$2.7 billion, to \$12.3 billion, when compared with the same period in 2020. Import duties which represented 87.5 percent of total customs and trade collections increased by \$2.4 billion above the corresponding period in 2020, consistent with the higher import levels reflected in the balance of payments.

3.39 Value-added tax (VAT) and excise tax collections grew by \$8.9 billion, or 21.5 percent, when compared with the level at the end of June 2020. Within this, VAT increased by \$1.2 billion to \$27.4 billion, when compared with the same period in 2020. This was primarily due to a \$1.8 billion increase in VAT collections from imported goods and services, outweighing the \$0.6 billion contraction in VAT collections from domestic supplies.

3.40 Non-interest recurrent expenditure totalled \$110.9 billion, an increase of \$15.7 billion or 16.5 percent over the same period in 2020. Expenditure on personal emoluments amounted to \$36 billion, an increase of 2.6 percent or \$897.5 million over the corresponding period in 2020. Under the other goods and services category, \$27.8 billion was expended, an increase of 48.7 percent compared to 2020, largely as a result of the COVID-19 treatment programme as well as the vaccination programme rolled out countrywide. Further, transfer payments amounted to \$47.2 billion, an increase of \$5.7 billion or 13.7 percent. This reflects the impact of measures introduced by Budgets for 2020 and 2021, such as the increase in national old age pension from \$20,500 to \$25,000, and public assistance from \$9,000 to \$12,000.

3.41 The unprecedented flooding experienced across all regions led to Central Government immediately having to reprogramme resources and supplement budget allocations for flood relief interventions targeting repairs to infrastructure and support to the productive and household sectors affected by the floods. Total non-interest current expenditure is now projected at \$270.3 billion, revised upwards from \$256.7 billion including supplementary provision of \$13.6 billion, of which \$10 billion relates to flood recovery.

3.42 Notwithstanding challenges of record high rainfall which affected the pace of execution, Government expended \$31.5 billion under its PSIP, 82.2 percent higher than the amount expended in the first half of 2020. This outturn was aided by strong execution of the domestically financed programme, which accounted for 86.3 percent of the amount implemented during the first six months of the year. This period saw the completion and advancement of key projects including expansion of the housing programme, access to improved water supply, investments in agriculture infrastructure, schools, health facilities and expansion of road infrastructure. At the end of the year, the PSIP is projected to increase to \$105.1 billion.

3.43 The Central Government overall balance is now estimated at \$99.9 billion by the end of December 2021 or 9.4 percent of GDP, 0.7 percentage points above the balance projected at the time of Budget 2021 preparation.

3.44 The overall performance of the Public Enterprises at the end of the first half of 2021 recorded a deficit of \$3.6 billion compared to a deficit of \$940.9 million during the same period of 2020. Total receipts were \$68.6 billion, an increase of \$13.5 billion or 24.5 percent compared to the same period in 2020. Operating expenses were \$65.8 billion, \$16.6 billion or 33.7 percent above the corresponding period in 2020. Public enterprises anticipate ending the year with a cash deficit of \$7.2 billion compared to budgeted cash deficit of \$10.7 billion.

G. Debt Management

3.45 At the end of June 2021, Guyana's total stock of public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt amounted to US\$2,907.8 million, with total public debt accounting for US\$2,905.4 million, and total publicly guaranteed debt for the remaining US\$2.4 million. Total PPG debt increased by 12.2 percent when compared to the end-2020 figure of US\$2,592.2 million.

3.46 External PPG debt grew by 2.6 percent, from US\$1,320.8 million at the end of 2020, to US\$1,355.3 million at end-June 2021. This increase was largely due to positive net flows (disbursements less principal repayments) from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), driven by disbursements under two loans geared at combatting the COVID-19 pandemic. At end-June 2021, multilateral creditors held 64.2 percent of external PPG debt, bilateral creditors 33.4 percent, and private creditors 2.4 percent. The external PPG debt stock is projected to increase by 3.9 percent from its mid-year position, to US\$1,407.5 million at the end of 2021, mainly driven by disbursements under several IDB-funded projects.

3.47 In the first half of 2021, disbursements from external creditors amounted to US\$61.6 million, more than three times that in the first half of 2020. This increase reflects higher disbursements from multilateral creditors, moving from US\$10.3 million in the first half of 2020, to US\$60.8 million in the first half of this year. Disbursements from the IDB increased ten-fold, from US\$5.2 million in the first

half of 2020, to about US\$55.5 million for the corresponding period in 2021. About 75.2 percent of the latter amount was allocated to combatting the economic and social ramifications of the pandemic. Meanwhile, as key projects approached completion, bilateral disbursements totalled US\$0.8 million in the first half of the year, 89.1 percent lower than US\$7.3 million during the same period of 2020.

3.48 Domestic PPG debt amounted to US\$1,552.6 million at end-June 2021, a 22.1 percent increase from the end-2020 figure of US\$1,271.4 million. In June 2021, government securitised the inherited overdraft at the BOG using 85 variable-rate debentures, with tenors ranging from 1 to 20 years, totalling G\$200 billion (about US\$959.2 million). Consequently, the first half of 2021 ended with the Consolidated Fund, as well as public deposits, reflecting a positive balance. These moves were intended to bolster transparency and accountability in public debt management, and to restore the integrity of Guyana’s fiscal accounts. The growth in domestic PPG debt was also influenced by a 29.6 percent expansion in the stock of treasury bills (T-bills), from US\$388.2 million at end 2020, to US\$503.2 million at end-June 2021. This was largely driven by increased issuance of fiscal T-bills. The domestic PPG debt stock is projected to grow by 19.1 percent from its mid-year 2021 position, to US\$1,849.3 million at end-December 2021, due to anticipated new T-bill issuances in the second half of 2021.

3.49 In the first half of the year, total PPG debt service payments (principal and interest) amounted to US\$54.7 million, representing an increase of 5 percent when compared with the first half of the 2020. This is mainly due to higher external PPG debt service payments, which accounted for 75.3 percent of all PPG debt service payments. External PPG debt service payments amounted to US\$41.1 million at the end of June 2021, 6 percent higher than in the first half of 2020. This reflects 10 percent higher principal repayments across the two periods, from US\$26.8 million to US\$29.5 million, which more than offset a 3 percent decrease in interest payments. Domestic PPG debt service payments totalled US\$13.5 million, representing a 2 percent increase when compared to the first half of 2020.

H. Key Sector Highlights

a. Education

3.50 Government continues to intensify efforts towards the implementation of delivering quality education across all levels, and engendering lifelong learning opportunities to elevate the sector to a world-class level. To this end, over \$24.5 billion was expended during the first half of 2021, representing 40.4 percent of the \$60.7 billion allocated to this sector.

3.51 During the review period, the use of blended modalities continued with the expansion of the Guyana Learning Channel Trust, reaching 13 additional villages – Moraikobai, Abary Creek, Kaikan, Paruima, Kamarang, Kumu, Aishalton, Awarewaunau, Maruranau, Shea, Annai, Karaudarnau, and Moco Moco. The Learning Channel has a YouTube reach of 164,886 views and 293,609 persons utilise its FaceBook page engaging in posting comments and watching videos. In addition, 184 videos were produced and aired, across levels and grades in a more structured way. Teachers' capacity to utilise Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to engage the students virtually was supported through the Profuturo initiative. During the first half of the year, 4,077 teachers were trained in either the ICT or innovation platform accounting for 799 nursery, 1,819 primary and 1,459 secondary teachers. Students with limited or no access to digital engagement were supported through the distribution of 556,511 worksheets across levels: 58,890 at nursery; 248,132 at primary; and 259,489 at secondary. Additionally, 165,958 textbooks were procured and distributed to approximately 13,450 Grade Six students at the primary level. To this end, approximately \$980.5 million was spent on worksheets and textbooks during the half year period.

3.52 To modernise our teacher training system, the Cyril Potter College of Education (CPCE), while maintaining some level of face to face training, has made significant strides in transforming to virtual instruction. CPCE has registered 2,521 first year students for the Associate Degree in Education (ADE) and 39 students for the Trained Teachers Certificate Programme using their online platform. Of note, for the first time, the ADE programmes were offered in Regions 1, 7, 8, and 9, with a total of 243 students registered, having access to training online along with a flash drive for every subject. Each month these students will visit the various centres to facilitate readiness assessment. Further, a total of

606 continuing students for the ADE programme are currently engaged online and are expected to complete the programme in August 2021.

3.53 In the area of post-secondary and tertiary education, all Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions' programmes have transitioned to online training, of which 2,847 students are engaged. Students are also exposed to face to face sessions for some practical components. In the first half, contracts were awarded to expand and rehabilitate practical instructional centres at Hopetown, Fellowship and Beterverwagting and to upgrade the Northwest Secondary School practical instructional department. These projects will create an alternative pathway for approximately 400 students with qualifications that will make them employable. In addition, tools and equipment for the TVET institutions have been procured at the cost of \$292.2 million.

3.54 The University of Guyana has expended \$1.5 billion on the maintenance and operations of its two campuses. Of note, all programmes are now being delivered using an online platform, and for programmes that require laboratory sessions, a blended approach is being administered. A total of 8,610 students at the Turkeyen campus and 686 at the Tain campus are benefitting from online classes accessing over 1,558 courses.

3.55 In keeping with Government's commitment to grant 20,000 online scholarships (2021-2025), the Guyana Online Academy of Learning was established in March 2021. Government entered into agreements with five universities: JAIN "Deemed-to-be" University, University of Southern Caribbean, University of the West Indies Open Campus Barbados, International University of Applied Science, and Indira Gandhi National Open University. At the five universities, students will be able to pursue various programmes with qualification levels: 4-6 months' certificate courses, 1-year diplomas, 3-years bachelor's degrees, 1-year post-graduate diplomas, and 2 years master's degrees. The application portal was opened in May 2021, and a review of 7,619 applications commenced on June 4, 2021, of which 7,124 applicants were qualified for either their first or second choice. It is expected that over 6,000 scholarships will be awarded, with the first batch of students commencing classes on July 26, 2021 at the University of the West Indies Open Campus, Barbados.

3.56 In addition to ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation of schools, several new construction activities during the period served to expand the range of facilities and improve access in the sector. To this end, the sum of \$1.8 billion was expended. In the first half, works advanced on the construction of a nursery school at Martyrs' Ville; contracts were signed and works commenced on the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of nursery, primary and secondary schools in areas including Yarakita, Vryheid's Lust, Abram Zuil, Kurukabaru, Rukumuta, and Hururu. Further, bids were received for the completion of Yarrowkabra Secondary School. Also, a comprehensive school mapping exercise will commence to improve access to education facilities, especially in remote areas, including Orealla and Karasabai.

b. Health

3.57 Given the multi-dimensional threat that the pandemic poses to all facets of life, Government expanded the allocation to the health sector in 2021 and, as at the mid-year, of the \$53.5 billion budgeted, \$26.7 billion was expended, of which \$8 billion was for drugs and medical supplies.

3.58 Most notably, Government began the roll-out of an aggressive COVID-19 vaccination programme in order to protect the population. At the half year, just over 112,000 persons have been fully vaccinated and just over another 230,000 have received their first dose. Once the latter group receives their second dose, taken together, about 48.1 percent of the adult population would be fully vaccinated. Overall, at the mid-year, Government expended \$2.2 billion on the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines. During the latter half of 2021, subject to vaccine availability, Government intends to offer vaccines to at least 80 percent of the population before the end of the year.

3.59 Expanded testing for COVID-19 was supported by the acquisition of seven additional GeneXpert machines for seven sites in Regions 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10. This is being added to the complement of testing facilities during the first quarter of 2021, improving the daily capacity to 2,000 PCR tests from 1,200 tests at the end of 2020. Further, the Infectious Disease Centre at Liliendaal has been outfitted with a capacity of 28 and 174 in the intensive care unit and the general wards, respectively. During the second half, Government intends to undertake and complete the installation

of a medical gas transmission system in the Centre which will result in 170 beds being outfitted with individual gas outlets to allow for oxygen support to patients.

3.60 As at June, nearly 60 percent of all COVID-19 deaths were persons who had complications arising from arterial hypertension and type II diabetes. While the limited health workforce has been dispersed to respond to COVID-19, having screened nearly 9,000 persons for non-communicable/chronic diseases during the first half of 2021, Government anticipates being able to redeploy human resources to screen a further 21,000 persons during the second half. Of note, the screenings to date have resulted in 19,346 persons newly diagnosed for chronic diseases and will allow for early treatment, where necessary, and active case management.

3.61 With specific regard to the diabetic prevention and rehabilitation clinic, Government anticipates commencing construction in the third quarter with completion anticipated for the first quarter of 2022. Government has also made progress with modernising and expanding health infrastructure, with \$702 million expended as at the half year and a total of \$2.2 billion anticipated to be expended by the end of the year.

3.62 In the area of communicable diseases, Government has expended \$593.3 million of the budgeted \$900 million for the procurement of HIV-related testing and treatment, including for anti-retroviral, medication. This should ensure that the country has a stock of 14 months of treatment for the 8,952 patients.

3.63 With regard to malaria, Government has commenced the distribution of the long-lasting insecticidal nets to over 36,000 persons as at the half year in Regions 1 and 9. Though challenged by the limited human resources due to the demands of the COVID-19 response, it is anticipated that this programme will accelerate during the second half of this year with 28,500 nets anticipated to be distributed in Regions 7, 8 and 10. The health authorities intend to bolster malaria surveillance and, by extension, reports of incidence of this vector-borne disease – there have been 8,118 cases of malaria reported during the first half of 2021, compared to 7,508 during the corresponding period in 2020.

3.64 Government has also successfully completed the initial draft of the new Mental Health Act which will replace the previous one of 1930. The draft Act will address areas such as procedures of mental health care not requiring consent by individuals, psychosurgery, electroconvulsive therapy, establishment of a community mental health service model, among others and is presently under review by experts and stakeholders. In terms of integration of mental health services across health centres, the community health model will be used. Additionally, Government has advanced the process of establishing a mental health ward at the Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC); a consultant has been contracted to design the ward for which construction is expected to commence in the last quarter of 2021.

3.65 In the area of family and primary health care services, Government has also expended \$18.2 million on the financing of maternal waiting homes and facilities at Moruca, Kato and Enmore. The environmental and social assessments for the Enmore home commenced in June and the Moruca assessment is expected to commence in September. The Moruca and Kato homes are expected to be completed by the end of 2021, while the Enmore home is slated for completion in 2022.

3.66 To ensure health workers are able to deliver the required services, Government has expended \$217 million of the budgeted \$1.8 billion to procure medical equipment. Equipping of the National Ophthalmology Hospital is expected to be completed by the end of the year. Of note, Government has successfully completed a standardization exercise which is intended to result in the improved efficacy and sustainability of medical equipment acquisition. Government will also be procuring an emergency medical vehicle and other equipment to enhance the efficiency of the Emergency Medical Services.

Box 1 – The Impact of COVID-19 in Guyana

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana recorded its first case of COVID-19 on March 11, 2020, the same day that the WHO declared the virus a global pandemic. As at June 24, 2021, there have been 19,565 confirmed cases and 458 deaths. Over the first two weeks in May 2021, the average number of new cases per day amounted to just over 100 and number of deaths per day about 2 – a clear indication of a surge being experienced in Guyana. On May 16, 2021, the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) confirmed that the more infectious, Brazilian, P.1 variant of SARS-CoV-2, is indeed present in Guyana.

Government has maintained mandatory COVID-19 Emergency Measures implemented pursuant to the Public Health Ordinance Act, which include restrictions on travel and business operations, curfew, physical distancing rules, among others. The Ministry of Health also activated a Health Emergency Operations Centre (HEOC) which is responsible for coordinating pandemic preparedness and response. The HEOC also is responsible for contact tracing, testing, quarantine/isolation management, and operates a COVID-19 hotline where persons can seek guidance regarding symptoms and testing. A multi-stakeholder National COVID-19 Task Force was also created, chaired by the Prime Minister, which provides a high-level feedback mechanism and policy advice, and supports the implementation of the COVID-19 emergency measures.

The pandemic has caused Government to reprioritise domestic funding and secure international funding in the form of loans and grants. Government has reprioritized, as demonstrated by the increased allocation given to the health sector, growing from 12.3 percent of the total budget in 2019 to 15.9 percent in 2021, while not compromising nominal allocations to the rest of the health sector or any other key sector. It is noteworthy that Guyana has implemented its COVID-19 response in an integrated manner within the existing annual budget process, even going so far as to institute a pandemic code in the Government accounting software in order to track pandemic-related expenditure.

In 2020, Government expended \$16.7 billion on COVID-19 response, of which \$7.1 billion related to the health sector, representing 13.9 percent of the total health sector spending. This included outfitting the annex to the GPHC, in Liliendaal, to adequately receive and treat moderate to severe COVID-19 cases. Further, \$7 billion was expended on the COVID-19 cash grant programme which saw the commencement of distribution of \$25,000 to every household across the country as a form of livelihood support. Additional sums were expended to procure sanitizing agents, personal protective equipment, ventilators, and other necessary equipment and supplies. Government also received external in-kind support from bilateral partners including China, India, and Colombia in the form of personal protective equipment, ventilators, and vaccines, among others.

In 2021, Government rolled out an aggressive vaccination campaign given the gradual improvements in the global vaccine supply chain. At the end of the first half, over \$2 billion had already been expended, through the national budget, on the COVID-19 vaccination programme and, barring further supply-chain challenges, an additional \$2.1 billion could become required to facilitate achieving high levels of immunity within the adult population. This vaccination programme alone is anticipated to place an additional call on the Treasury by approximately 0.3 percent of GDP, even as Government received, through the COVAX facility, 62,400 vaccines to support national vaccination efforts, as at the half year. It is anticipated that the balance of the Guyana COVAX allocation of 38,400 will be received in the second half.

The arrival of the pandemic continues to place a strain on public health systems. The sector has attempted to adapt having, in 2020, developed a costed pandemic preparedness and response plan with the support of PAHO. To address the challenge of limited human resources the health authorities endeavoured to reassign healthcare workers to support an aggressive COVID-19 response in order to prevent the loss of life, though this has created challenges in delivering regular healthcare services which were further compounded by the restrictions on movement imposed by the COVID-19 Emergency Measures.

The GPHC has also afforded the COVID frontline healthcare workers a risk allowance while eligible workers continue to receive their on-call allowance. To supplement the human resource needs, Government has pursued the temporary employment of retired healthcare workers. To address the challenge of inadequate drugs and medical supplies, Government has also undertaken to procure sufficient quantities of same to ensure stock availability into 2022, at minimum.

The expenditure pressure to respond to COVID-19 is further complicated by the fact that those who suffer from chronic diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, are more likely to develop severe symptoms should they contract the coronavirus. The data thus far shows that COVID-19 related deaths are more prevalent in persons who already suffer from hypertension (over 30 percent) and type-II diabetes (over 28 percent). As a pre-emptive strategy to attempt to minimise deaths, Government has prioritized intensifying its Non-Communicable Diseases Programme in order to increase screening and treatment of persons with co-morbidities and to promote healthier lifestyles. This will serve to improve the immune responses of citizens to better protect against severe symptoms of COVID-19 and complications arising from comorbidities, should they contract the disease, in addition to the protection offered by the vaccines. Continued physical distancing, good hygiene practices, vaccine promotion, healthy lifestyle promotion and improved prevention and management of chronic diseases, are all part of the holistic approach being taken in order to manage the effects of the pandemic on the population and save lives, not just for this disease outbreak, but in future instances as well.

Given the unpredictability of the disease progression, the scale and menu of responses and related costs become highly unpredictable. As such, the fiscal deficit of the Central Government is anticipated to deteriorate as additional outlays become required to preserve and protect the lives of all in Guyana. As a result of the recent surge in COVID-19 in the country, it is not anticipated that the COVID-19 Emergency Measures would be relaxed in the immediate future.

c. Housing

3.67 During the first half of 2021, Government spent \$4.8 billion of the \$8.8 billion budgeted for housing development. Through the Dream Realised Initiative, the Central Housing and Planning Authority (CHPA) allocated 2,046 house lots in Regions 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10, and distributed 652 land titles in the first half of the year. It is expected that over 7,000 house lots will be allocated across Regions 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10. Works commenced on the construction of 300 homes for low income earners and young professionals in Region 4 at Cummings Lodge and Prospect, with the preparation of lands to build 100 homes in Region 3 at Edinburg, Anna Catherina, Cornelia Ida, Meten-Meer-Zorg, and Stewartville. The CHPA is in the process of acquiring lands for the construction of 100 homes at Amelia's Ward in Region 10. Further, the single window approval system for construction permits is expected to be completed in the second half of the year.

3.68 Of the \$6 billion budgeted to advance infrastructure and utility works in new and existing areas, the sum of \$3.4 billion was expended in the first half of 2021. The CHPA commenced works on the construction of roads, bridges, water distribution networks, drainage systems and the preparation of land in 19 housing areas across Regions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. These areas include Onderneeming, Edinburg, Anna Catherina, Cornelia Ida, Meten-Meer-Zorg, Stewartville, Little and Great Diamond, Providence, Cummings Lodge, Prospect, Annandale, Mon Repos, La Bonne Intention, Vigilance, Bladen Hall, Strathspey, Experiment, Nos. 75 and 79 villages, Ordnance Fort Lands, Williamsburg and Hampshire to benefit approximately 9,780 households. Infrastructure works are ongoing under the Adequate Housing and Urban Accessibility Programme for the construction of drains and sidewalks, and the upgrade of roads in the Sophia housing area to benefit over 1,000 households. Similar works are also anticipated to commence in the second half of the year across the communities of La Parfaite Harmonie, Westminster, Onderneeming, Recht-Door-Zee and Lust-en-Rust to benefit more than 1,500 households. Moreover, preliminary works are in progress for the extension of the programme boundaries to include La Bonne Intention housing areas, for the installation of LED street lamps and the upgrade of recreational facilities.

3.69 Under the Core Home Support and Home Improvement Subsidy Initiative, applications for core home support were approved for 97 persons, with construction expected to commence in the second

half of 2021 in La Parfaite Harmonie and Sophia housing areas. There were also 100 successful applicants for home improvement subsidies in the first half of the year. It is anticipated that 100 households will benefit from core home support and 500 households will obtain home improvement subsidies to the value of \$260.6 million by the end of the year. Additionally, Government has started reviewing proposals for housing development from 10 companies within the diaspora, and for remigrant homeownership.

3.70 To address the issues of squatting and informal settlements, the CHPA launched the Guyana Strategy for Informal Settlements Upgrading and Prevention Programme for sustainable housing. In the first half of 2021, regularised house lots were allocated to 100 persons in the communities of Cummings Lodge, Vryheid's Lust South, Mon Repos, Edinburg, Golden Grove, Kaneville, Section 'C' Turkeyen and Anna Catherina. It is anticipated that regularised lots will be distributed to a minimum of 100 persons across the country in the second half of the year.

d. Water and Sanitation

3.71 In the first half of 2021, Government expended \$1.6 billion of the \$4 billion allocated to improve the access to and quality of potable water across the country. To reduce losses in the distribution systems, works commenced to install 20,000 meters for residential and business areas which will reduce non-revenue water by increasing the billed volume from 2,600,000 cubic meters to approximately 3,300,000 cubic meters per month by the end of the year.

3.72 The upgrade of Sophia and Eccles water treatment plants will be completed in the second half of the year, to benefit approximately 20,000 residents. Water production facilities will be rehabilitated at Eccles and a new storage tank will be activated at Sophia to increase the storage capacity from 2,500 cubic meters to 5,100 cubic meters. Works on a new raw water main at Bartica was completed, benefiting 8,000 residents and improving production capacity. Further, the expansion of Covent Garden, Grove, Friendship and Vergenoegen water treatment plants will commence in the third quarter to benefit approximately 30,000 residents. Works on the transmission and distribution networks at Vlissengen Road and Newtown Kitty will be completed in the second half of the year to benefit approximately 2,500 residents.

3.73 For hinterland communities, an amount of \$148 million was expended during the first half of the year, to complete expansion works on water springs at Mabaruma, Barabina and Wainaina, as well as the installation of electrical motor driven pumps at Mabaruma and Barabina. The residents are now benefiting from approximately nine hours of potable water compared to the four hours per day previously.

3.74 The first half of the year saw the completion of new wells at Port Kaituma and Oronoque in Region 1, increasing the supply of water to 400 residents. The Guyana Water Inc. in-house team completed the drilling of new wells in Region 9 at Katoonarib, Toka, Potarinau and Parikarwarinau, and the installation of water supply networks will be completed in the second half of the year by engaging the respective communities. Moreover, new wells will be drilled at Baramita, Arakaka, Matthew's Ridge, Khan's Hill, Wauna, Kwebanna, Huradiah, Waramuri and Manawarin in Region 1 during the second half of the year using the same model as Region 9.

3.75 Additionally, in the second half of the year, works will commence on the upgrading of water supply systems at Jawalla and Kamarang in Region 7; Monkey Mountain, Taruka and Kaibarupai in Region 8; and Annai and St. Ignatius in Region 9.

3.76 Of the \$1.1 billion allocated for sanitation, the sum of \$352 million was expended in the first half of 2021 to improve sanitary conditions and strengthen the solid waste management programme at the local level for appropriate disposal of garbage. The construction of Cell II at the Haags Bosch Sanitary Landfill site was completed, and it is expected that 1.4 kilometres (km) of internal access road to the site will be rehabilitated in the second half of the year to serve residents and businesses of Georgetown, East Bank of Demerara and Region 3. Contracts were awarded for the upgrading of existing disposal sites at Rose Hall and Lusignan, with works expected to commence early in the third quarter. Additionally, the upgrading of the disposal sites at Lima, Belle Vue, Charity, D'Edward, Port Kaituma and Lethem will commence in the second half of the year.

e. Agriculture

3.77 During the first half of 2021, \$10.7 billion was spent, representing 47.1 percent of the budgeted \$22.6 billion, and compared to the \$6 billion expended in the first half of 2020. In addition to the pandemic protocols, the sector was beset by the heavy rains and flooding across the country in May and June. This affected thousands of farmers, damaged thousands of hectares of food crops and assessments have shown that over 790,000 livestock perished. In this regard, efforts to address management of the sector amid flood conditions prevailed in the second quarter and are expected to extend into the third quarter.

3.78 Notwithstanding the negative effects of the flood, Government has progressed on several commitments targeting the development of the sector, including the preparation of the sector plans, implementation of the diversification initiatives, building the infrastructure, supporting the livelihoods of farmers and enhancing human resource capacity to deliver services in the sector.

3.79 Noteworthy, Government is committed to strengthening Guyana's position on the regional market and has taken steps to implement the plan for the CARICOM Agri-Food System Strategy. The primary focus of second half will be addressing the transportation and logistics issues of intra-regional trade.

i. Sugar

3.80 In the first half of 2021, GUYSUCO commenced major rehabilitation works at Albion, Rose Hall, Blairmont and Uitvlugt to improve cane cultivation. These works included the repairs and upgrade of the machinery and equipment, rehabilitation of the drainage and irrigation infrastructure, improvement of the land preparation and replanting of the cane fields. During the review period, 18 percent of the ratoons or 269 hectares were replaced to contribute to increasing cane yield and sucrose content. However, the entire replacement at Albion of 175 hectares was damaged due to the floods.

3.81 Approximately \$381 million was earmarked for the expansion of the packaging plant and storage bond, and provision of equipment at Blairmont. The related equipment in the sum of \$200

million is expected to arrive in December 2021. This building will be constructed in two parts: the eastern section is expected to commence in November 2021, for a period of four months; and the western section will be done in 2022. The packaging plant expansion project is expected to be completed in the second half of 2022. A feasibility study has commenced to inform decisions on the expansion of the Enmore Packaging Plant and possibly one at Albion. Further studies are being conducted for viable operation of Enmore and Skeldon factories.

ii. Rice

3.82 Several key initiatives for the development of the industry, including strengthened support to the farmers, were completed during the first half of the year. Among them were the designs of the soil and value-added laboratories, a national monitoring program for paddy bug and red rice management demonstrations, along with the re-introduction of farmer’s field day and soil testing. Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB) is providing technical advice on crop management to low-yielding farmers to increase their productivity of paddy cultivation.

3.83 Construction of the drying floor commenced in Wakenaam with others in Riverstown, Cane Grove, De Hoop, Adventure and No. 63 Village expected to be completed in the third quarter. The new five long reach sprayers will be available for use by September to combat paddy bug infestation in Region 2.

3.84 The strengthening of the post-harvest and value-added capabilities of the rice industry is underway. The laboratory for experimental trials on value-added rice products is expected to be completed in October. In addition, research is being conducted on the storage duration of the GRDB 13 (Aromatic) which is expected to produce a variety of paddy with longer shelf life. Further, the Burma Rice Research Station is continuing research on biofortification for zinc in rice to produce paddy with improved nutrients to curb nutrients deficiency.

3.85 During the first half of 2021, two new international markets were established: the British Virgin Islands and Slovenia, with exports of 12 metric tonnes and 250 metric tonnes of rice, respectively. This has brought the total number of foreign markets to 37.

iii. Other Crops

3.86 Of the \$1.2 billion allocated to National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI), \$602.8 million was expended at the end of June 2021. The Government progressed on the development of other crops cultivation prior to the floods. NAREI provided technical assistance, knowledge sharing, as well as designs to the farmers for the construction of 97 shade houses in all the regions. Five shade houses were constructed for demonstration purpose: one at Hosororo, Region 1, one at Paramakatoi, Region 8 and three at Mon Repos. The expansion of fruits cultivation continued to be supported through the availability of low-cost seedlings at all NAREI nurseries, with 54,915 plants, equivalent to \$13.7 million sold and technical support provided to 16,284 farmers during the review period. The acreage of fruits under cultivation increased by 50 acres. Prolonged extreme rainfall, however, resulted in waterlogging and emergency harvesting. Further, over 100 training sessions were conducted for 1,357 farmers in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 in pest and disease management (black sigatoka, fruit scarring beetle, scarlet tip, red palm mite), climate smart agriculture, good agriculture practices, crop husbandry systems, among other topics.

3.87 The construction of the coconut nurseries in Wakenaam, Leguan, Canal No. 2 Polder and No. 63 Village Corentyne started in April and are expected to be completed in the second half. Of the targeted 1,000 acres of new coconut cultivation for the year, there were 766 acres that came into cultivation, which brings the national coconut acreage to 29,802 acres. Trials for intercropping in the coconut industry commenced on the coastal soil with bora and hot peppers and on the sandy soil with peanuts and red beans, with a view to expanding intercropping cultivation in the coconut fields.

3.88 During the review period, 0.7 tonnes of fresh ginger roots were processed and dried at Hosororo which was sent to manufacturers for assessment of the quality. In March, 655 cuttings of black pepper were distributed to the farmers of Regions 1 and 10 for cultivation. To date, there are 575 black pepper cuttings at Mon Repos and 3,654 at Hosororo. There are 45 nutmeg trees in Hosororo amongst five farmers, with an expected yield of 1,000 nutmeg per tree per crop. In the second half of 2021, 222 nutmeg seedlings will be planted at the Hosororo demonstration field.

iv. Agro-processing

3.89 The New Guyana Marketing Corporation (GMC) expended \$158.5 million of the budgeted \$293 million, during the review period. The initiatives earmarked for the agro-processing industry were advanced and agro-processors started to receive additional support to improve the viability of their businesses. The one-stop agri-business incubator was completed at GMC and agro-processors, especially small operators, now have access to the required tools to generate product information for their products to be placed on shelves in supermarkets, such as nutrition facts, labels and barcodes. The processing facility at NAREI is expected to be completed and available for use by the agro-processors by October 2021. In addition, one 7-ton freezer truck and one 40-foot refrigerated container are expected to be available for use by the agro-processors in the third quarter. On building human resource capacity, GMC and the Guyana School of Agriculture trained 251 and 46 agro-processors and potential agro-processors, respectively, in the fundamentals of agro-processing.

v. Livestock

3.90 During the review period, \$407.2 million was spent of the budgeted \$806 million. The livestock industry saw some advancement on the initiatives identified for 2021. The GLDA provided support to new producers and small-scale farmers through technical assistance and the distribution of 1,000 broilers, 300 black giant chicks, 430 ducklings and 71 bags of feed before the May/June rains. In addition, GLDA distributed a total of 186 breeding stocks which included pigs, sheep and cattle, and conducted 18 training sessions to 300 farmers on animal care, animal husbandry, feeding and sanitation and animal health. In Region 9, nine pastures were established in three communities, namely Karasabai, Nappi and Parishara.

vi. Fisheries

3.91 Of the \$292.4 million budgeted for the fisheries subsector, \$121.7 million was expended during the review period. A strategic plan (2021-2026) for the development of inland fisheries and aquaculture was completed, and amendments to the Fisheries Act 2002 to incorporate inland fisheries and an aquaculture legislative framework are being drafted. An aquaculture committee was established in

March 2021 to provide strategic direction for the commercialisation of the aquaculture industry and the preparation of the aquaculture master plan. Further, a breeding programme is being developed for indigenous species at the Satyadeow Sawh Aquaculture Station to provide Patwa, Lukanani and Hassar fingerlings, and snail hatchlings at a subsidised cost to farmers.

3.92 In addition, the National Fisherfolk Organisation was relaunched in 2021, along with the Parika and Meadow Bank Fisherman Cooperatives. Training in organisational management and monitoring of financial transactions and other records was conducted. Further, the channels were desilted at No. 66 Village and the Albion landing sites to facilitate movement of the fishing vessels.

vii. Intermediate Savannah Development Initiative

3.93 Government continues to provide an enabling environment for the development of agriculture in the intermediate savannahs to improve livelihood opportunities for the residents. At the end of the review period, negotiations commenced with a consortium of seven private sector companies for the cultivation of corn and soya. Site visits were conducted, and preparatory work is in progress with investors targeting 25,000 acres of cultivation by 2025. A trial commenced with 115 acres of soya and 55 acres of corn, and harvesting is scheduled for October 2021, and it is expected that 125 acres of corn and soya will be cultivated in November 2021. In addition, Government completed the infrastructure designs for access roads in the first half of the year, and works are expected to start in the second half, which will facilitate the transportation of corn and soya produce.

viii. Drainage and Irrigation

3.94 In the first six months of the year, Government expended \$5.4 billion, or 44 percent of the budget, to provide drainage and irrigation services, and improved structures and infrastructure to communities and farms across the country. To this end, the design of the new pump station at Cottage was completed and stations at Adventure and Black Bush Polder are expected to be completed in the second half. The supply of two excavators and a pontoon to desilt channels in the Pomeroon river is expected by the end of the year. In the South Central Rupununi, a water harvesting reservoir was

completed in Quiko, and the Sawariwau reservoir was partially completed due to delays caused by the floods.

f. Infrastructure

i. Roads and Bridges

3.95 During the first half of the year, of the budgeted \$25.6 billion, the sum of \$8 billion was spent on improving our roads and bridges infrastructure. Within this, the sum of \$6.8 billion was spent on roads and \$1.2 billion on bridges.

3.96 The sum of \$1 billion was expended on the Sheriff Street – Mandela Road Network and Expansion Project. To date, works include:

- asphaltic paving of Sheriff Street from Rupert Craig Highway to Durey Lane,
- the roundabout at the intersection of Sheriff and David Streets and the Railway Embankment,
- the widening and construction of drains on both sides of Sheriff Street and Mandela Avenue,
- the placing of a median which commenced at the intersection of Mandela Avenue and Homestretch Avenue,
- preparatory works for the over laying of asphaltic concrete on Sheriff Street and Mandela Avenue.

3.97 Works on the bypass road parallel to the East Bank Demerara Public Road connecting Mandela Avenue to Diamond is moving apace. Already, the section between Diamond and Mocha has been completed, while the section between Eccles and Mandela Avenue commenced during the first half of this year. The prevailing rainy weather, however, has caused some delays in the progress of work.

3.98 In addition, the unprecedented level of rainfall in the first half, has also resulted in delays in commencing most of our transformational road projects, as communities were inundated. Notwithstanding, preparatory works began for the Schoonord to Parika four lane highway as well as the Parika to Goshen route.

3.99 A sum of \$90 million was spent on sectional rehabilitation of the Linden – Soesdyke Highway and with a further \$60 million to be spent to complete the project in the second half of this year.

3.100 To restore the many dilapidated and damaged community roads across the country, a total of \$4.1 billion was spent to construct, rehabilitate, and maintain approximately 53.2 km of roads during the first half of the year. A sum of \$783 million was spent on our hinterland roads in Regions 1, 7 and 9 to provide better road networks for our hinterland communities.

3.101 The procurement process is ongoing for securing an award for the bridging of the new Demerara River Bridge crossing, with nine firms shortlisted and invited to tender. Further, the governments of Guyana and Suriname continue to forge ahead with their commitments of bridging the Corentyne River, and preparatory works have commenced. In addition, reconstruction, and maintenance of bridges across the regions commenced, though hampered by delays due to higher-than-expected levels of rainfall. Notwithstanding, these works are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

ii. Air Transport

3.102 To improve our air transport infrastructure, the sum of \$692 million was expended during the first half of the year. The modernisation of the Cheddi Jagan International Airport continues to be a priority on Government’s infrastructure agenda, but there has been some setback in the progress of works as a result of delays in the delivery of imported materials due to the ongoing pandemic. The procurement process has commenced for the construction of a new administration block at Timehri, and the Safety Data Collection and Processing System. The rehabilitation of the Timehri Control Tower will be done in the second half of the year. In the hinterland, the Lethem Aerodrome Runway has been completed which would continue to allow for the landing of planes to support the increase of traffic and trade, and rehabilitation works were completed on the Port Kaituma and Phillipai airstrips. Additionally, rehabilitation works for the Paramakatoi and Baramita airstrips are expected to start in the second half of this year.

iii. River and Maritime Transport

3.103 The construction of the ocean-going passenger and cargo vessel which will ply the North-West District route has been delayed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Also, the docking and rehabilitation of the MV Malali, MV Makouria and Kimbia will be done during the second half of the year.

3.104 The rehabilitation of the Leguan, Wakenaam, Parika and Supenaam stellingings will commence in the third quarter of this year, while Fort Island stelling is expected to commence in the fourth quarter. The designs for the rehabilitation of the Morawhanna, Kumaka, and Port Kaituma stellingings are anticipated to be completed in the second half of the year.

iv. Sea and River Defence

3.105 During the first six months of the year, a total of \$2.2 billion of the budgeted \$5.1 billion was expended to further strengthen our sea and river defence infrastructure. This expenditure covers the construction of rip rap sea defence works in areas including: Suddie; Cane Garden, Leguan Island; Mosquito Hall, Mahaica; Fairfield/Zeelandia/Content, Mahaicony; and, Nos. 61 and 63 Beaches, Corentyne. In the second half of the year, works will begin on the construction of rip rap sea defence in areas including: Manila and Bygeval; Fairfield and Zeelandia; Better Hope, Essequibo Coast; Amsterdam, and Leguan Island. The construction of 100 meters of geotextile tube groyne at Non Pariel is also slated for the second half.

3.106 With regards to the planting of mangroves, Colombia/Aberdeen, Essequibo Coast was targeted, and during the first half of 2021 community seedling nurseries were established to produce 40,000 seedlings. In the second half, the replanting process will commence. Government will continue to utilise sea defence rangers and drones to improve the monitoring of our low-lying sea defence shoreline.

g. Energy

3.107 In the first half of 2021, \$2.5 billion was spent to advance works on interventions including the installation of the 1.5 megawatts (MW) and 1 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) mini grid systems for Bartica and Lethem, respectively. Works have recommenced on the 400 kilowatt solar PV power generation system for the CARICOM secretariat building and the upgrade of substation, but distribution equipment after works were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, the environmental assessment for the 0.65 MW solar farm at Mahdia is ongoing and expected to be completed in the third quarter. Having completed the geotechnical surveys in the first half of the year, construction and rehabilitation of hydropower plants at Kumu and Moco Moco are expected to commence in the last half.

3.108 During the period January to June 2021, 76.8 km of the medium/low voltage distribution network was rehabilitated and 7,059 meters installed within areas on the West Coast Demerara, East Bank Demerara and East Berbice. During the third quarter of this year, 2.2 km will be rehabilitated to complete the programmed works of 79 km, thereby contributing to the loss reduction efforts. Works have progressed with the testing of the 46.5 MW power generation plant which is expected to be fully operational by the end of the year. This will provide reliable electricity and will greatly enhance the consistency of electric power in the Demerara – Berbice Interconnected System.

3.109 Further, in the first half, Government launched an expression of interest that will be evaluated during the third quarter to advance the National Gas-to-Power Project to enable associated gas from the Stabroek Block to be delivered initially to the domestic market. This project will generate a cheaper and cleaner source of energy to catalyse industrial expansion. These developments will be concentrated within an Industrial Park in the Wales Development Zone. The objective is to grow the industrial zone into one of the most advanced facilities in the Caribbean which will make Guyana the energy hub of the region.

h. Tourism

3.110 After more than a year of varying degrees of travel restrictions, there is finally a glimmer of hope with the COVID-19 vaccine which signals that countries might slowly return to some semblance of normalcy. For the period January to June of this year, Guyana recorded a total of 62,374 visitor arrivals, representing an increase of 0.2 percent over the same period in 2020, recalling that the lockdown on world travel started to affect Guyana only towards the second quarter of 2020.

3.111 As the world slowly recovers from the devastating impacts of COVID-19, Guyana, through the Guyana Tourism Authority, has directed its focus on supporting tourism businesses to reopen safely within the guidelines stipulated by the Ministry of Health and the National COVID-19 Taskforce, and on marketing Destination Guyana as safe for travel. This involved the development of training programmes, technical support to refine standard operating procedures and inspection activities geared towards assuring and improving strict health and safety protocols, and improving the quality of tourism services. To this end, a total of 190 persons received training under the Hygiene and Sanitation Programme, and 11 communities received donations of safety equipment and sanitising supplies at a value of \$6.5 million. Additionally, a total of 28 tourism businesses were licensed, and a total of 636 persons received training in the delivery of quality service at the end of the first half of the year.

3.112 As Guyana continues to resuscitate its tourism sector, through regional and international travel, the country remains at the top of the mind of travelers and the travel trade as a result of increased marketing, and this is evident based on the recent international recognition by Forbes which listed Guyana as “1 of top 50 Best Places to visit post pandemic”. Additionally, this administration has received five applications from airlines to serve the Guyana route.

3.113 In keeping with the domestic tourism thrust, the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce hosted a ‘Snap n Share 55’ photography competition which was geared towards creating greater awareness of various locations across Guyana and to spark wider interest in visits to local destinations. Approximately 190,000 persons participated in this event, over 250 submissions were made of which 55 were shortlisted for public voting.

3.114 Finally, the hotel industry is also expected to receive a major boost with construction commencing for 20 new hotels in 2021 which is expected to add an estimated 3,450 rooms, more than doubling the existing country-wide capacity. This has surpassed the initial target of six new hotels and an additional 1,000 rooms. Further, construction has commenced for five of these hotels during the first half of the year, while eight hotels should commence construction during the third quarter, and seven are anticipated in the fourth quarter. It is also expected that there will be eight new tourism products developed and launched by the end of the second half of the year. These include: Warapoka Community Tourism Experience, Santa Aratak Community Tourism Experience, St. Cuthbert's Mission/Pakuri Community Tourism Experience, Buxton Historical Tour/Cook-up Tour, Lake Capoey Community Tourism Experience, Paruima Community Tourism Experience and Karasabai Community Tourism Experience.

i. Information and Communications Technology

3.115 ICT continues to play a pivotal role in social and economic development as we move towards more knowledge intensive industries. To facilitate the strategic development of ICT in Guyana, a National ICT Strategic Plan is currently being developed which will provide a multi-sectoral blueprint that Guyana will utilize to ensure the successful development and deployment of ICT for the betterment of all Guyanese. It will be based on two fundamental pillars; the growth of ICT as an independent dynamic sector and the application of ICT as a cross cutting component in all other sectors to achieve rapid and sustained development. As such, approximately \$1.2 billion of the \$2.3 billion allocated was expended during the first half of the year to provide continuous connectivity services to government entities, support for the development and maintenance of ICT infrastructure and for the promotion of ICT literacy.

3.116 In efforts to advance liberalisation of the ICT sector, an order was issued exempting small internet service providers from the licensing regime, thus making it easier for such operators to establish businesses. Additionally, proposed amendments to the frequency authorisations of the three main telecommunications operators were gazetted which would grant additional spectrum to the operators to allow for the provision of modern (4G and 5G) services.

3.117 In the first half, approximately \$67 million was expended for the rehabilitation of the Linden Call Centre which is expected to be completed in September, and operationalised before the end of the year. This will involve a Public-Private Partnership with the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector which will see the employment of over 200 persons, and will form part of Government's broader strategy of promoting the growth of the BPO sector as a major source of job creation.

3.118 Digital connectivity is no longer an option but is a requirement for the efficient production of public goods and services. Initiatives to increase internet connectivity continues with 149 additional connections made for government agencies and eight schools transferred from wireless to fiber connections through the e-government National Broadband project. To date, 204 government agencies, including 371 schools, 45 health facilities and 5 prisons, are being provided with internet access. Moreover, eight schools were equipped with smart classrooms, bringing the total to nine classrooms. The main smart classroom is located at Queens College while satellite classrooms are now located at Leonora Secondary, New Amsterdam Multilateral School, Christianburg Secondary, East Ruimveldt Secondary, Brickdam Secondary, Line-Path Secondary, President's College and Saint Stanislaus College. Charity and Bush Lot Secondary schools will be completed by the end of the third quarter this year.

3.119 In addition, under the 5-year ICT Access and e-Services for Hinterland, Poor and Remote Communities project, a very small aperture terminal (VSAT) site was established, bringing it to a total of 91 VSAT sites, 90 of which provide internet access to over 50,000 persons in 99 hinterland communities. ICT hotspots were also established in two public areas in Regions 5 and 6. An assessment of the infrastructural needs of the additional proposed locations/communities for the installation of further ICT hubs is currently ongoing. This will see the establishment of 200 additional hotspots within 20 communities across Regions 1 to 10. Furthermore, a Universal Service Plan will be drafted to establish a Universality Fund through which Government will provide access to modern telecommunications services to poor and vulnerable communities.

3.120 Furthermore, ICT plays an integral role in the transfer of modern technologies, knowledge, and skills. To promote ICT literacy, training and capacity building, initiatives were undertaken where approximately 85 students completed basic ICT training from communities within Region 6. Several

other initiatives to spread ICT literacy will continue for the remainder of the year. These range from a Code Camp targeting 100 persons; an Advanced Programming and Coding course for 35 female students under the title 'Girls in ICT'; an ICT quiz for schools around Region 4 and a Code Fest. Additionally, Government will coordinate training activities under the Hinterland Poor and Remote Communities Project, which will focus on training personnel to manage and operate the 200 additional ICT hubs to be installed throughout Regions 1 to 10.

j. Security

3.121 During the first half of 2021, a sum of \$16.1 billion was expended of the \$38.1 billion which was allocated to this sector in 2021 to advance Government's efforts of ensuring that every citizen is living and working in a safe, orderly, and peaceful environment.

3.122 Critical to the administration's approach to crime, is the strengthening of the Force's crime fighting and investigative capabilities. To this end, a sum of \$22.6 million was expended towards the training of 1,049 ranks in 47 courses during the first half and it is projected that an additional 1,654 ranks will be trained both locally and regionally during the second half of the year. These efforts, coupled with increased number of prosecutions, cordon and search operations and enhanced vehicular and foot patrols have led to a 22.7 percent reduction in serious crimes country-wide during the first half of this year when compared to the same half year period in 2020.

3.123 As of June 2021, 21 motorcycles were added to support the Guyana Police Force's anti-crime patrols. In the second half of 2021, land and water transport capacity will be strengthened with the delivery of programmed vehicles, motorcycles and boat to allow for better response to crime, in fulfilment of Government's manifesto promise.

3.124 In keeping with the Budget 2021 promise of resuscitating Community Policing Groups, a sum of \$11.4 million was expended towards supporting plans and programmes through community involvement in 225 policing groups nationwide. This period also saw the formation of 139 new groups in areas such as Moruca, Orealla, Santa Mission, Siparuta, Mabaruma and communities along the coastal regions.

3.125 During the first half of the year, \$567 million was spent on the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of police infrastructure. Works are nearing completion at Whim, Albion and Cove and John police stations while works will commence in the second half at Ruimveldt, Providence, Kamarang and Acquero police stations.

3.126 Over the reporting period, Government continued to invest in the construction of prison facilities countrywide. To date, two dormitories to house approximately 200 prisoners at the Lusignan prison are completed, while works will commence in the second half for three additional buildings to house approximately a further 1,000 prisoners. At the Mazaruni prison, testing is being done and ranks are being trained to operate the new building which will become operational in the third quarter of the year. Furthermore, 450 ranks were trained in two out of ten components of Prison Management, for the first half of the year and training will continue in the second half of the year. Additionally, 249 inmates have benefited from training in areas such as block making, agriculture, culinary arts, carpentry and joinery, arts and craft, textiles, family reconciliation, literacy and numeracy, tailoring and electrical installation at a sum of \$3.2 million to prepare them for societal re-integration. It is anticipated that in the second half of the year, 751 additional inmates will undergo training in these areas. Further, as part of continuous efforts to prepare prisoners for a life after incarceration, 30 incarcerated youths from the New Amsterdam Prison successfully completed the digital skills training programme in the first half of 2021.

3.127 To expand service coverage, works have commenced in the first half on the Eccles Fire Station while the relocation of the Central Fire Station will commence in the second half of 2021 which will improve response time of the fire service. Further, in the second half, the supply of four water tenders and one rural intervention vehicle will be added to the fleet.

k. Human Services and Social Security

i. Senior Citizens

3.128 During the first half of 2021, Government continued to improve the delivery of services to our senior citizens, despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the flood.

3.129 Alternate payment options were introduced via money transfer agencies, allowing 7,061 pensioners to encash their coupons at 47 additional facilities countrywide. Further, the Ministry intensified its awareness campaigns which saw pensioners utilising the banking option with 302 persons utilising this system as at the end of the reporting period. Over 3,000 pensioners benefitted from direct payments which are made to shut-in pensioners and to those in remote offices who do not have access to post offices.

3.130 Government continues to improve the services and residential facilities provided to the elderly, which includes the remodeling of the bath and dormitory areas at the Palms Elderly Care Facility, scheduled to be completed by the end of this year to benefit 167 persons currently in the facility. Additionally, over 26,000 pensioners received water subsidies during the review period.

ii. Persons with Disabilities

3.131 As part of Government's plans to improve services and opportunities for persons with disabilities, consultations commenced with stakeholders to formulate a training plan to equip persons living with disabilities with the skills to make them employable. The skills training will be carried out in the second half of the year and will provide training for persons with disabilities across the country in areas such as computer skills, functional literacy and numeracy, leadership development, and mobility. In addition, consultations commenced with the University of Guyana to develop ICT training for persons with disabilities. The construction of a training complex at Mahaica for persons with disabilities is scheduled to commence in the second half of 2021.

3.132 The national household survey for persons with disabilities was completed for Regions 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10, and the final report is expected in October 2021. The survey for Region 4 is expected to commence before the end of the year.

3.133 In pursuing Government's commitment to improve the quality of rehabilitation services in all regions, physiotherapists were assigned in Regions 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10 during the review period. A physiotherapist will be placed in Region 8 as soon as suitable accommodation could be obtained. In

the second half of the year, physiotherapists and assistants will receive skills training to provide improved services.

iii. Victims of Domestic Violence

3.134 Government has implemented interventions to support victims of domestic violence. To this end, there were 17 operators manning the telephone lines at the 914-hotline centre, which received a total of 1,407 calls during the review period. The process to engage 35 survivor advocates commenced and will allow for these officers to be in all regions to assist victims from the time of reporting to the end of the case. For the period under review, the Ministry continued its awareness programmes targeting the elimination of sexual, domestic and gender-based violence, and gender equality. The Spotlight Programme also continues to support interventions in the fight against various social ills.

iv. Skills Training for Vulnerable Persons

3.135 The Ministry of Human Services, through the Guyana Women’s Leadership Institute, launched its Women’s Innovation and Investment Network (WIIN) programme in Baramita in May. This programme is expected to provide women and girls with economic benefits, as they are given the opportunity to be trained and receive accredited certificates in garment construction, ICT, graphic designing, video editing, photography, and professional care. WIIN also includes training and awareness in business literacy and micro-enterprise development, gender-based and domestic violence, depression and suicide, conflict resolution and mediation, anger management, the law, and knowing your rights, as well as information on support systems from the Ministry. Over 2,000 persons are expected to be trained before the end of this year. In addition, the construction of a culinary training facility at the Guyana Women’s Leadership Institute is expected to commence in the second half of the year.

v. Children

3.136 Government continues to put our children as priority and will work tirelessly to ensure that they remain safe. Government embarked on a drive to encourage more persons to become foster

parents and for the period, January to May, there were 118 girls, 104 boys, and 128 parents in foster care. A total of 79 children were placed in non-biological families and 143 are in kinship care. Over the reporting period, a total of 52 children were reintegrated with their families and will continue to receive counselling and monitoring from the Child Protection Officers.

3.137 Government also continued its childcare subsidy for essential workers which allowed for qualified persons to receive a \$15,000 grant paid directly to the care facility monthly, for up to three months per child. Further, Government collaborated with childcare facilities across the country so that they can be equipped to provide care in a safe environment. Homebased care services are also recognised, and steps are being made to regularise and strengthen this type of service. The preparation of a homebased day care policy commenced to guide homecare practitioners, who will also receive training for the provision of services that meet the required standards.

I. Youth and Sports

3.138 Government continues to advance the initiatives outlined in the Budget 2021 Speech towards improving the lives of young people. In order to operationalise the Youth Advisory Council, Government is in the process of setting up a secretariat and facilitating the hiring of a youth empowerment coordinator along with the regional representatives. Additionally, the disbursement of grants under the Youth Innovation Programme of Guyana is anticipated to commence in the second half of 2021 with preparatory work already advanced. Of the budgeted \$820 million for the Youth Entrepreneurship and Apprenticeship Programme, \$303.4 million was spent in the first half of 2021, and by the end of the year, 614 Community Service Officers will benefit from capacity building including in solar panel installation, maintenance of tractors and vehicles, and information technology.

3.139 Additional training is also being offered by the Department of Youth in areas of robotics, financial literacy and small business training, job readiness, substance abuse and life skills, and renewable energy, across the coastal regions where 978 youths benefitted during the first half of the year with \$31.2 million expended of the \$85 million budgeted. Of note, an inter-ministerial engagement has sought to improve coordination and minimize redundancy across the various government training programmes, including those offered by the Department of Youth. Government

has engaged the private sector, including an educational institution, to standardise the training programmes being offered.

3.140 To support trained youth in gaining meaningful employment, the national job bank website is currently being upgraded and is anticipated to go live by the end of the year. Government has also undertaken preparatory work for the reform and re-launch of the Voluntary Support Platform, planned for the second half, which will seek to facilitate opportunities for work-study attachments and the formation of community development youth groups across the country.

3.141 During the first half of 2021, \$0.8 billion, of the \$1.5 billion budgeted for sports development, was expended. Of the amount spent, \$447.5 million was utilised to commence the upgrade of 25 community grounds across nearly all regions, and to procure synthetic materials. Further, US\$1,000 grants were provided to each athlete representing Guyana at the Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan. With regard to the operationalisation of the Sports Academy, during the first half of 2021, 12 sports disciplines (Cricket, Football, Basketball, Rugby, Tennis, Table Tennis, Hockey, Squash, Swimming, Volleyball, Badminton, Track and Field) were identified as core sports and training of athletes is expected to commence in the fourth quarter. Maintenance of sport facilities have continued across the country with particular emphasis placed on the National Stadium which is being prepared to host three matches of the T20 International cricket series in the second half.

4. Economic and Fiscal Risks

4.1 Notwithstanding the updated macroeconomic and fiscal outlook projected for 2021, the attainment of revised targets could be undermined by a variety of risks. These include external and domestic shocks to the real sector with unavoidable fiscal consequences, as well as multiple other factors that could undermine fiscal outcomes.

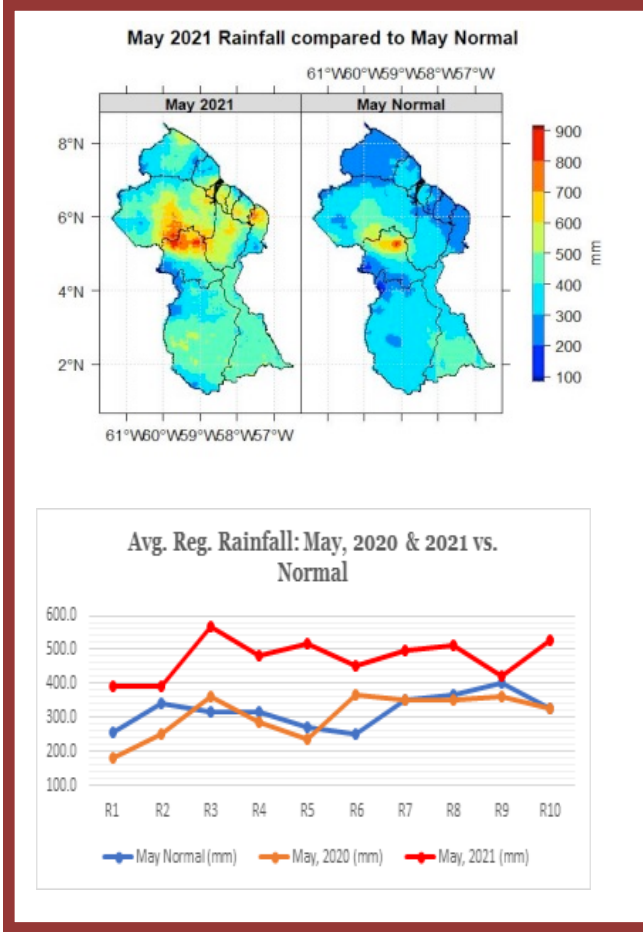
4.2 The first and most obvious current source of economic and fiscal risks, both domestically and worldwide, is the protracted COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding initial signs of a recovery, the ongoing global public health threat has created a persistent threat to economic growth around the world. A surge in COVID-19 cases poses both an internal and an external risk as a rise in cases locally, regionally, or internationally, could result in the closure of cargo ports – as recently observed in China – and airports, thereby affecting merchandise trade, tourism and a wide number of service industries. Additionally, the disruption to the global supply chain has already emerged as a significant source of inflationary pressure worldwide, transmitting through both the underlying availability and cost of goods, as well as through the cost of freight and conveyance.

4.3 The pandemic has already evolved to several new variants which poses a risk to uninterrupted economic and social activities. A pickup in economic activity with the reopening of businesses and schools will require adherence to guidelines on mask wearing, social distancing, ventilation, sanitizing and vaccination to ensure the effective weathering of this pandemic. Non-compliance of all of these prevention measures will result in higher transmission, compromised health outcomes and interrupted labour supplies for effective production and service delivery across all sectors.

4.4 Beyond the impact of COVID-19 on the productive sector, an extended path to herd immunity will also imply continued direct fiscal costs associated with managing the pandemic. Despite the progress made with vaccination, there remains a significant degree of vaccine hesitancy in some communities, and the vaccination campaign is fast approaching the hard-to-reach populations. Continued vaccine hesitancy and the absence of herd immunity will imply elevated risk of infection and increased numbers of cases which will in turn bring with it the costs of managing and treating those infected.

4.5 The other major source of economic and fiscal risks currently is the recent flood which continues to affect several communities to date and whose full impact on the productive sector is still to be fully understood and quantified. The floods have had a direct impact on aggregate output, especially in such sectors as agriculture, forestry, and mining. This impact was not confined to the first half of the year and, in some sectors such as rice and other crops, will manifest itself more fully in the second half of the year and beyond. The full fiscal cost of removing the flood waters from affected areas, repairing the damaged infrastructure, and supporting the recovery in the affected productive sector, is still subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

Box 2 – The 2021 Flooding



The national Hydrometeorological Services reported May 2021 as having the second highest recorded rainfall since 1981 at a level of 607.7mm. The intensity of the rainfall in May 2021 coupled with preexisting soil saturation conditions that resulted from above normal rainfall for the period January to April 2021 led to extreme conditions in many regions. Notably, in May 2020 Regions 3 and 6 recorded above normal rainfall; however, in 2021 all regions recorded above normal rainfall for the month.

Further, an increasing presence of communities along the riverain areas contributed to the expanded scale of impact.

The above normal rains resulted in flooding across all Administrative Regions of Guyana with some areas experiencing flood water levels that covered homes, businesses and farmlands.

His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali declared the floods a disaster on June 9, 2021 and Government moved swiftly to secure a supplemental budget allocation of \$10 billion which was approved by the National Assembly on June 14, 2021. As at June 18, 2021 hundreds of persons were housed in shelters with an undetermined number of displaced people housed at friends and families. To date, it is estimated that almost 52,000 households have been directly affected. Preliminary estimates have recorded over 33,000 farmers and over 90,000 acres of farm and farmlands affected. Almost 4,000 livestock farms and over 17,000 acres of commercial crops were lost, the latter substantially higher than the 4,440 acres lost in the 2005 floods.



Government took immediate action to support the affected communities by delivering food hampers and sanitising supplies and other flood relief interventions. On July 31, His Excellency announced that financial grants will be disbursed to affected households.

President Ali noted that “government is making several direct transfers to allow farmers to “return to some level of normalcy in their homes” while supporting the agriculture sector to return to productive capacity, so as to mitigate against potential food shortages.” Grants will be distributed to homestead farmers, kitchen garden owners and households without homesteads or kitchen gardens. Large scale farmers, particularly of rice and poultry, will receive assistance of no more than \$10 million each, while small, medium and large-scale livestock farmers also stand to benefit from assistance in excess of \$600 million.

The 2021 growth forecast was revised downwards, attributed partly to the above normal rainfall that affected the achievement of production targets in several key sectors including agriculture, forestry, and mining and quarrying sectors. Notably, the floods in 2005 contributed to 2 percent decline in GDP and damages estimated at 60 percent of GDP. A preliminary damage assessment conducted by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency will feed into a comprehensive damage and loss assessment currently underway with support from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean which is anticipated to provide a more definitive impact assessment in the coming months.

Already Government is assessing the infrastructural works needed with the likelihood that there will be need for engineering solutions to mitigate future flood risks with possible expanded number of outfall channels being considered to reduce the flow of water on to lands. Expanded expenditure outlays will also be allocated towards drainage and irrigation, technical support, extension services and genetic improvements to support the agriculture sector, in particular.

4.6 The macroeconomic and fiscal outlook is also subject to risks arising from fluctuation in commodity prices, exchange rates, interest rates, and other prices. So far in 2021, global commodity prices are projected to be largely in our favour. However, a prolonged pandemic due to any resurgence of COVID-19 infections, amended OPEC+ agreements, or withdrawal of stimulus measures by countries could pose risks to the outlook, which would affect both production and trade, and prices by extension. Moreover, as highlighted previously, disruptions in the global supply chain persist, resulting in pressure on freight rates and shortage of containers and vessels globally. To mitigate the effects that this could have on the cost of imports, Government has put in place systems to limit the pass through of the increased freight costs on the taxes charged on imported items.

4.7 At the end of June 2021, the share of external PPG debt in total PPG debt declined by 4.4 percentage points to 46.6 percent from the end of December 2020. However, Guyana’s external PPG debt stock grew by 2.6 percent during the same time. The entire external PPG debt portfolio is denominated in foreign currencies. As such, exchange rate fluctuations may have a considerable impact on the value of the external debt stock in Guyana dollar terms, as well as debt service costs.

4.8 The US dollar remained the most dominant currency in the external PPG debt portfolio, comprising 72.3 percent as at June 30, 2021. Furthermore, all of Guyana’s external debt service payments require the use of the US dollar, either for direct payments, or indirectly to purchase the other foreign currencies in which debt service payments are made. Consequently, this currency represents the greatest source of exchange rate risk in Guyana’s debt portfolio.

4.9 The share of variable rate debt increased by 33.1 percentage points from end-2020, to 41.7 percent at the end of June this year. This significant increase in the share of variable interest rate debt stemmed mainly from appreciable growth in variable interest rate domestic PPG debt. This is as a result of the issuance of the 85 variable interest rate debentures in May 2021. Domestic PPG debt accounted for 80.7 percent of variable rate debt while external PPG debt accounted for the remaining 19.3 percent.

4.10 The impact of the exchange rate and interest rate risks on the existing debt portfolio may result in higher debt service cost to be borne by Government. However, exchange rates are closely monitored

by the Bank of Guyana and, as necessary, monetary policy actions and administrative measures are instituted to maintain exchange rate stability.

4.11 The interest risk on the domestic debt portfolio stems mainly from the issuance of T-Bills, given that the interest rates of other instruments (debentures) on this portfolio are tied to the 364-day T-Bills discount rate. However, monetary policy and open market operations are executed with the aim of maintaining interest rate stability and reducing fluctuations in debt service costs.

4.12 On the external side, the IDB has the largest share of Guyana's external debt, of which about 30 percent is subject to variable interest rates. To alleviate the interest risk, interest rate conversion options are continuously being explored with the IDB for consideration where appropriate.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged electoral events of 2020, and coming as it did after the emergency budget of 2020, Budget 2021 sought to gradually reopen the economy, stimulate an economic recovery, and lay the foundation for strong economic growth. The achievement of these objectives was tested in the first half of 2021 as we saw the continued evolution of the pandemic along with record floods. Efforts to safely reopen the economy and manage the fallout from the floods placed significant pressures on existing systems and resources. Notwithstanding, Government's response has been proactive, with injections of significant allocations into affected sectors and vulnerable segments of the population. The result was positive real economic growth both overall and in the non-oil economy, despite the shocks experienced.

5.2 The favorable economic performance at the end of the first half of 2021 in the non-oil economy bodes well for the upcoming second half of 2021 and beyond. It is expected that advances in key investments, both in the public and the private sector, will buttress the second half performance of the economy. Nevertheless, the outlook is subject to significant risk, including the consequences of a protraction of the pandemic, as well as the fallout of a flood that is still to be brought fully under control. Despite these vulnerabilities, continued efforts to implement preventative measures, including vaccines, are expected to support the realisation of continued growth and delivery of expanded services to all our people as we chart our path to recovery, economic dynamism and resilience.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1

MID-YEAR REAL GDP GROWTH RATES BY SECTOR

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	4.1	5.6	-4.1	-2.4	-4.0
Growing of Sugar Cane	-3.7	9.6	10.4	-22.4	-10.4
Growing of Rice	4.8	3.5	1.3	7.8	-6.2
Growing of Other Crops	6.6	5.0	-4.7	-7.3	-4.9
Raising of Livestock	5.0	5.0	-2.3	10.6	6.4
Forestry	-8.1	18.5	-20.8	-7.1	-3.3
Fishing	-17.1	11.1	-12.1	-6.6	-0.5
Mining and Quarrying	303.7	39.1	343.7	23.1	37.4
Bauxite	-41.2	18.4	-42.3	-18.4	11.7
Gold	-7.8	4.2	2.1	-20.9	-12.2
Other Mining and Quarrying	-42.7	19.8	-56.8	63.3	74.5
Petroleum and Gas; and Support Services	2,603.3	46.7	4,712.9	32.3	47.0
Manufacturing	-8.6	7.3	-0.2	13.1	1.9
Sugar	-3.7	9.6	14.2	-17.2	-10.4
Rice	-5.7	8.7	7.2	3.1	-7.1
Other Manufacturing	-10.8	6.2	-5.7	23.1	9.0
Electricity Supply	1.2	18.0	1.2	2.2	4.5
Water Supply and Sewerage	8.0	6.1	11.6	-2.1	2.0
Construction	-6.3	9.1	-5.6	25.5	19.0
Services	-9.4	5.0	-3.8	9.4	8.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	-28.3	10.0	-14.7	34.3	27.7
Transport and Storage	-30.2	9.9	-25.0	16.2	14.0
Accommodation and Food Services	-42.8	6.0	-32.9	14.5	10.0
Information and Communication	5.5	1.4	0.0	10.1	2.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.7	7.0	10.5	7.3	7.5
Real Estate Activities	0.3	2.0	0.6	4.2	4.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	-22.4	8.0	-20.7	11.3	8.0
Administrative and Support Services	-2.9	4.0	-5.3	9.1	4.0
Public Administration	1.2	2.3	3.7	1.7	2.3
Education	-9.9	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.5
Human Health and Social Work	3.4	4.0	5.6	4.0	4.0
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	-41.6	5.0	-45.8	19.1	13.6
Other Service Activities	-32.0	2.0	-51.2	6.9	14.9
GDP Growth Rate	43.5	20.9	45.6	14.5	19.5
Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate	-7.3	6.1	-4.9	4.8	3.7

Note: FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
 In the old series, Electricity Supply and Water Supply and Sewerage were grouped as Electricity and Water

APPENDIX A2

MID-YEAR REAL SECTOR SHARE OF GDP

ITEM	2018	2019	2020	2021
	HY	HY	HY	HY
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	27.3	25.0	16.4	14.0
Sugar	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rice	7.2	5.3	3.7	3.5
Other Crops	14.7	14.5	9.5	7.7
Livestock	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6
Fishing	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.6
Forestry	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Mining and Quarrying	14.2	14.3	43.7	46.9
Bauxite	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.3
Gold	10.8	10.5	7.4	5.1
Other Mining and Quarrying	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.7
Petroleum and Gas; and Support Services	0.7	1.1	35.4	40.8
Manufacturing	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.5
Sugar	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rice	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.1
Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.2
Electricity Supply	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Water Supply and Sewerage	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Construction	7.5	7.3	4.8	5.2
Services	41.0	42.3	28.0	26.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	7.3	5.2	3.0	3.5
Transportation and Storage	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.0
Accommodation and Food Services	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Information and Communication	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.1
Real Estate Activities	8.5	7.4	5.1	4.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
Administrative and Support Services	6.0	6.0	3.9	3.7
Public Administration	2.8	7.0	5.0	4.4
Education	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.0
Human Health and Social Work	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other Service Activities	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures: Percent

Source: Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX B

**MID-YEAR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
ANALYTICAL SUMMARY**

ITEM		2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
A	Current Account	(746.1)	65.7	(396.5)	(39.1)	532.3
1.0	Merchandise (Net)	416.6	1,193.2	72.7	813.3	1,659.8
	1.1 Exports (f.o.b.)	2,587.4	3,788.8	1,237.5	2,024.3	4,435.4
	1.1.1 Bauxite	73.3	90.1	42.2	41.0	83.1
	1.1.2 Sugar	24.1	30.5	7.8	10.7	30.5
	1.1.3 Rice	243.2	257.3	122.1	123.6	257.3
	1.1.4 Gold	979.2	1,030.0	524.5	438.1	1,030.0
	1.1.5 Timber	27.7	30.0	13.0	11.9	30.0
	1.1.6 Crude Oil	1,064.1	2,102.7	438.4	1,296.6	2,756.4
	1.1.7 Other	144.7	195.0	79.4	87.4	195.0
	1.1.8 Re - exports	31.1	53.2	10.1	15.0	53.2
	1.2 Imports (c.i.f.)	(2,170.8)	(2,595.6)	(1,164.8)	(1,211.0)	(2,775.6)
	1.2.1 Fuel & Lubricants	(493.3)	(427.0)	(246.8)	(345.6)	(707.0)
	1.2.2 Other	(1,677.4)	(2,168.6)	(918.0)	(865.4)	(2,068.6)
2.0	Services (Net)	(1,820.9)	(1,723.5)	(791.9)	(1,306.6)	(1,723.5)
	2.1 Factor	(33.1)	(45.0)	(29.8)	(32.5)	(45.0)
	2.2 Non Factor (Net)	(1,787.8)	(1,678.5)	(762.1)	(1,274.1)	(1,678.5)
3.0	Transfers	658.1	596.0	322.8	454.1	596.0
	3.1 Official	26.9	57.1	-	9.3	57.1
	3.2 Private	631.2	538.9	322.8	444.8	538.9
B	Capital Account	832.0	(5.8)	419.7	(19.6)	(516.9)
1.0	Capital Transfers	48.7	69.8	-	20.7	41.7
2.0	Medium and Long Term Capital (Net)	845.0	(14.7)	468.4	45.8	(468.6)
	2.1 Non - Financial Public Sector Capital (Net)	(190.3)	(228.7)	(99.2)	(91.5)	(284.4)
	2.1.1 Disbursements	47.6	95.3	17.7	61.6	95.3
	2.1.2 Amortization	(52.5)	(60.5)	(26.8)	(29.5)	(58.0)
	2.1.3 Other	(185.4)	(263.5)	(90.0)	(123.6)	(321.7)
	2.1.3.1 Natural Resource Fund	(185.4)	(263.5)	(90.0)	(123.6)	(321.7)
	2.2 Private Sector (Net)	1,035.3	214.0	567.5	137.3	(184.2)
	2.2.1 Foreign Direct Investment (Net)	1,972.7	2,085.3	940.6	1,332.2	2,282.6
	2.2.2 Portfolio Investment (Net)	(21.4)	(32.1)	(16.8)	(21.9)	(32.1)
	2.2.3 Private Enterprises	(916.0)	(1,839.2)	(356.3)	(1,173.0)	(2,434.7)
3.0	Short Term Capital	(61.7)	(60.9)	(48.7)	(86.0)	(90.0)
C	Errors and Omissions	18.8	0.0	(26.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)
D	OVERALL BALANCE	104.7	59.9	(2.8)	(67.4)	15.4
E	Financing	(104.7)	(59.9)	2.8	67.4	(15.4)
1.0	Bank of Guyana net foreign assets	(104.7)	(90.0)	2.8	67.4	(15.4)
2.0	Change in Non-Financial Public Sector Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
3.0	Exceptional Financing	-	30.0	-	-	-
	3.1 Debt Relief	-	2.4	-	-	-
	3.2 Balance of Payments Support	-	-	-	-	-
	3.3 Debt Forgiveness	-	27.6	-	-	-
	3.4 Debt Stock Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-

Figures: US\$M

Source: Bank of Guyana

APPENDIX C

MONETARY SURVEY

ITEM		2020 DECEMBER	2020 HY	2021 HY
1.0	Total Money & Quasi Money	521,015.4	477,671.3	540,883.8
	1.1 Money ¹	299,186.0	265,997.5	309,031.3
	1.1.1 Currency	152,533.4	133,485.9	149,582.8
	1.1.2 Demand Deposits ²	142,494.9	128,880.2	156,037.5
	1.1.3 Cashiers' Cheques & Acceptances	4,157.7	3,631.4	3,411.0
	1.2 Quasi Money	221,829.4	211,673.9	231,852.6
	1.2.1 Time Deposits ²	22,933.5	21,777.1	23,594.4
	1.2.2 Savings Deposits ²	198,895.9	189,896.8	208,258.2
2.0	Domestic Credit (Net)	337,315.7	310,256.4	153,519.3
	2.1 Public Sector (Net)	127,174.8	97,324.2	(59,088.8)
	2.1.1 Central Govt (Net)	188,200.7	149,117.1	11,337.0
	2.1.2 Public Enterprises (Net)	(40,899.7)	(31,439.2)	(45,952.0)
	2.1.3 Other Public Sector (Net)	(20,126.3)	(20,353.6)	(24,473.7)
	2.2 Private Sector Credit Balance ³	259,795.8	255,987.3	268,417.1
	2.2.1 Agriculture	13,832.5	12,490.5	14,538.3
	2.2.2 Mining & Quarrying	4,756.2	4,170.5	4,168.2
	2.2.3 Manufacturing	21,275.7	25,675.8	24,683.5
	2.2.4 Services	87,554.9	86,968.5	91,597.4
	2.2.5 Households ⁴	34,104.0	30,868.4	34,261.6
	2.2.6 Credit Card Amount ⁴	2,739.3	2,826.0	2,397.0
	2.2.7 Real Estate Mortgage Loans	90,639.0	88,659.7	91,938.1
	2.2.8 Other	4,894.2	4,328.0	4,833.0
	2.3 Financial Institutions (Net)	(49,654.8)	(43,055.2)	(55,809.1)
3.0	Foreign Assets (Net)	223,826.9	200,569.2	227,696.8
	3.1 Assets	254,798.0	224,895.0	253,966.3
	3.2 Liabilities	(30,971.1)	(24,325.8)	(26,269.5)
4.0	Other Items (Net)	(40,127.2)	(33,154.3)	159,667.7

NB. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

Notes:

- 1) Narrow money is further disaggregated to show cashiers' cheques & acceptances.
- 2) Deposits in this table, refer to private sector deposits.
- 3) Private sector credit categories were aggregated to reflect the economic sectors in the real sector.
- 4) The credit card amount was excluded from the household/personal loans figure and shown as a separate amount.

APPENDIX D

MID-YEAR CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	2020 Dec.	2020 June	2021 June
ALL ITEMS	120.6	119.1	127.4
FOOD	152.5	149.0	171.5
CLOTHING	89.0	88.6	88.0
FOOTWEAR AND REPAIRS	80.7	80.8	80.6
HOUSING	97.3	97.2	96.2
FURNITURE	90.5	90.4	92.0
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	117.9	116.3	120.0
MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH SERVICES	136.6	135.3	137.0
EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES	96.7	97.0	96.5
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	122.6	122.5	124.9

APPENDIX E1

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Total Revenue	227,741.5	266,024.9	111,504.0	135,181.9	272,496.5
Revenue	227,739.5	257,937.9	111,502.2	135,115.2	270,709.5
Tax	218,330.1	242,090.8	106,787.1	129,007.5	254,963.6
Income taxes	104,703.0	113,470.7	50,632.7	59,383.1	116,041.1
Value-Added and Excise taxes	83,829.9	93,700.8	41,259.0	50,113.0	103,130.9
Trade taxes	19,641.0	23,357.0	9,030.9	11,454.7	24,353.1
Other	10,156.2	11,562.3	5,864.6	8,056.7	11,438.4
Non-tax	9,409.4	15,847.1	4,715.1	6,107.7	15,745.9
Private sector	7,229.2	7,947.1	3,234.9	3,357.7	7,895.9
Public enterprise & BOG	2,180.2	7,900.0	1,480.2	2,750.0	7,850.0
GRIF Inflows	-	8,085.0	-	66.7	1,785.0
Total expenditure	325,471.5	366,897.2	116,150.3	145,712.3	382,192.0
Current expenditure	249,356.7	263,649.4	98,873.4	114,233.7	277,122.2
Non-interest expenditure	241,595.1	256,685.3	95,237.0	110,914.5	270,307.2
Personal emoluments	71,852.2	79,563.4	35,101.0	35,998.6	79,563.4
Other goods and services	72,477.3	70,724.4	18,662.3	27,752.1	84,346.3
Transfer Payments	97,265.6	106,397.5	41,473.7	47,163.9	106,397.5
Interest	7,761.6	6,964.1	3,636.5	3,319.2	6,815.0
External	6,442.7	5,370.4	3,140.6	2,523.4	5,221.2
Domestic	1,318.9	1,593.8	495.8	795.8	1,593.8
Primary balance	(13,855.6)	1,252.7	16,265.3	24,200.7	402.3
Current balance	(21,617.2)	(5,711.5)	12,628.8	20,881.5	(6,412.7)
Capital Revenue	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	2.0
Capital Expenditure	76,114.7	103,247.8	17,276.9	31,478.6	105,069.8
Overall Balance before Grants	(97,729.9)	(100,872.3)	(4,646.3)	(10,530.4)	(109,695.5)
Grants	7,579.8	10,587.7	476.5	1,043.3	9,829.4
HIPC relief	953.0	183.3	476.5	91.1	182.8
Original	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced	953.0	183.3	476.5	91.1	182.8
CMCF	-	-	-	-	-
MDRI	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,626.8	10,404.4	-	952.1	9,646.6
Projects	4,610.1	8,250.4	-	952.1	7,492.7
Non-projects	2,016.7	2,153.9	-	-	2,153.9
Overall Balance after Grants	(90,150.2)	(90,284.6)	(4,169.8)	(9,487.1)	(99,866.0)
Financing	90,150.2	90,284.6	4,169.8	9,487.1	99,866.0
Net External Borrowing	2,322.8	18,254.9	(5,284.8)	4,432.5	17,631.8
Disbursements of Loans	13,976.5	30,604.9	-	10,416.1	29,702.7
Debt Repayments	11,653.6	12,350.1	5,284.8	5,983.7	12,070.9
Rescheduling	-	-	-	-	-
Guysuco - Escrow A/C	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Net Domestic Borrowing	87,827.3	72,029.7	9,454.6	5,054.6	82,234.2

NB: Actual 2020 Non-tax revenue excludes closure of bank accounts valued at \$2.6 billion.

APPENDIX E2

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

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Non-Financial Public Sector Revenues	240,822.2	281,513.1	117,360.0	137,962.6	279,086.4
Central Government	227,741.5	266,024.9	111,504.0	135,181.9	270,709.5
Public Enterprises	13,080.6	15,488.1	5,856.0	2,780.6	8,376.9
Total Expenditure	339,823.7	393,044.7	122,947.3	152,044.6	397,740.7
Current Expenditure	249,356.7	263,649.4	98,873.4	114,233.7	277,122.2
Non-Interest Expenditure	241,595.1	256,685.3	95,237.0	110,914.5	270,307.2
Personal Emoluments	71,852.2	79,563.4	35,101.0	35,998.6	79,563.4
Other Goods and Services	72,477.3	70,724.4	18,662.3	27,752.1	84,346.3
Transfer Payments	97,265.6	106,397.5	41,473.7	47,163.9	106,397.5
Transfers to the Private Sector	97,265.6	106,397.5	41,473.7	47,163.9	106,397.5
Transfers to the public sector					
Interest	7,761.6	6,964.1	3,636.5	3,319.2	6,815.0
External	6,442.7	5,370.4	3,140.6	2,523.4	5,221.2
Domestic	1,318.9	1,593.8	495.8	795.8	1,593.8
Current Balance	(8,534.6)	17,863.6	18,486.6	23,728.8	1,964.2
Capital Expenditure	90,467.0	129,395.3	24,073.8	37,810.8	120,618.5
Central Government	76,114.7	103,247.8	17,276.9	31,478.6	105,069.8
Public Enterprises	14,352.3	26,147.5	6,796.9	6,332.3	15,548.7
Overall Balance before Grants	(99,001.6)	(111,531.7)	(5,587.2)	(14,082.0)	(118,652.3)
Grants	7,579.8	10,587.7	476.5	1,043.3	9,829.4
HIPC Relief	953.0	183.3	476.5	91.1	182.8
Other	6,626.8	10,404.4	-	952.1	9,646.6
Overall Balance after Grants	(91,421.8)	(100,943.9)	(5,110.7)	(13,038.7)	(108,822.9)
Financing	91,421.8	100,943.9	5,110.7	13,038.7	108,822.9
Net External Borrowing	2,322.8	18,254.9	(5,284.8)	4,432.5	17,631.8
Net Domestic Borrowing	89,099.0	82,689.1	10,395.5	8,606.3	91,191.1
Net Divestment Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E3

**PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
CASH FLOW**

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 H1	2021 H1	2021 REVISED
Receipts	116,782.5	146,843.2	55,092.3	68,574.7	148,710.2
Enterprises	91,582.3	118,916.0	42,860.5	55,451.6	119,928.0
NIS	25,200.2	27,927.1	12,231.8	13,123.1	28,782.1
Contributions	24,705.7	27,059.9	12,083.2	12,927.9	27,929.8
Investment Income	494.6	867.2	148.6	195.2	852.3
Total Expenditure	118,054.2	157,502.5	56,033.2	72,126.4	155,882.0
Total non-interest expenditure	103,654.4	131,207.9	49,227.2	65,792.2	140,233.3
Non-financial public enterprise	74,675.5	97,904.9	35,572.4	50,268.6	107,143.9
Wages and Salaries	16,136.5	20,414.5	7,471.3	8,637.4	19,211.5
Goods and Services	58,463.8	77,352.6	28,052.1	41,600.7	87,832.1
Local taxes	75.2	137.9	49.0	30.6	100.2
The NIS	26,997.6	29,722.6	12,632.4	14,956.8	30,099.8
Taxes to Central Government	1,481.2	1,577.9	1,022.4	566.7	987.2
Dividends and transfers	500.0	2,002.5	-	-	2,002.5
Primary surplus or deficit (-)	13,128.2	15,635.3	5,865.1	2,782.6	8,476.9
Interest	47.5	147.1	9.1	1.9	100.0
External	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	47.5	147.1	9.1	1.9	100.0
Current surplus or deficit (-)	13,080.6	15,488.1	5,856.0	2,780.6	8,376.9
Capital expenditure	14,352.3	26,147.5	6,796.9	6,332.3	15,548.7
Enterprises	14,314.0	25,500.0	6,796.9	6,318.2	14,901.2
NIS	38.3	647.5	-	14.0	647.5
less Government transfers					
Overall surplus or deficit before special transfers(-)	(1,271.6)	(10,659.3)	(940.9)	(3,551.6)	(7,171.8)
Special transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfer from CG for interest capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer residual from (+) / to (-) CG	-	-	-	-	-
Overall surplus or deficit after special transfers	(1,271.6)	(10,659.3)	(940.9)	(3,551.6)	(7,171.8)
Financing	1,271.6	10,659.3	940.9	3,551.6	7,171.8
External	1,073.3	1,848.1	(23.7)	713.0	1,956.5
Domestic	198.3	8,811.3	964.7	2,838.6	5,215.3
Divestment proceeds	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E4

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

Acct Cod	CHART OF ACCOUNT	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Total Statutory Expenditure		5,824,035,928	6,099,478,000	2,456,180,141	2,823,010,745	6,099,478,000
601	Total Statutory Employment Expenditure	5,554,035,928	5,829,478,000	2,413,971,119	2,769,207,250	5,829,478,000
6011	Statutory Wages and Salaries	45,557,814	46,027,000	22,806,528	21,540,096	46,027,000
6012	Statutory Benefits and Allowances	9,142,309	9,148,000	2,124,828	3,967,033	9,148,000
6013	Statutory Pensions and Gratuities	5,499,335,805	5,774,303,000	2,389,039,763	2,743,700,121	5,774,303,000
602	Statutory Payment to Dependants Pension Funds	270,000,000	270,000,000	42,209,022	53,803,495	270,000,000
6021	Statutory Payments to Dependants Pension Funds	270,000,000	270,000,000	42,209,022	53,803,495	270,000,000
Total Appropriation Expenditure		235,771,078,782	250,585,789,726	92,780,779,097	108,091,530,619	264,207,724,511
601	Total Employment Costs	72,676,932,629	80,398,646,231	35,511,993,171	36,416,692,440	80,398,646,231
611	Total Wages and Salaries	55,781,228,298	57,941,351,433	28,285,167,148	28,215,067,166	57,941,351,433
6111	Administrative	8,906,097,204	9,145,731,845	4,447,118,360	4,666,549,034	9,145,731,845
6112	Senior Technical	12,697,063,517	12,811,337,316	6,257,268,144	6,530,465,645	12,811,337,316
6113	Other Technical and Craft Skilled	8,176,238,774	8,633,195,720	4,187,168,618	4,328,154,443	8,633,195,720
6114	Clerical and Office Support	9,495,162,248	9,734,092,864	4,725,528,281	4,843,795,465	9,734,092,864
6115	Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled	6,411,152,995	6,981,331,640	3,289,722,564	3,151,931,177	6,981,331,640
6116	Contracted Employees	8,835,194,446	9,050,755,001	4,635,893,543	4,077,372,537	9,050,755,001
6117	Temporary Employees	1,260,319,114	1,584,907,047	742,467,638	616,798,865	1,584,907,047
613	Overhead Expenditure	10,785,731,230	12,362,405,798	6,083,604,327	6,774,792,204	12,362,405,798
6131	Other Direct Labour Costs	1,118,569,901	1,216,742,807	569,379,718	605,609,134	1,216,742,807
6132	Incentives	12,000,000	12,000,000	-	3,000,000	12,000,000
6133	Benefits and Allowances	5,063,262,225	6,407,566,367	3,216,213,918	3,810,748,365	6,407,566,367
6134	National Insurance	3,712,457,873	3,835,696,624	1,862,095,902	1,911,789,738	3,835,696,624
6135	Pensions	879,441,231	890,400,000	435,914,789	443,644,967	890,400,000
614	Other Employment Costs	6,109,973,101	10,094,889,000	1,143,221,696	1,426,833,070	10,094,889,000
6141	Other Employment Costs	6,109,973,101	10,094,889,000	1,143,221,696	1,426,833,070	10,094,889,000
620	Total Other Charges	163,094,146,153	170,187,143,495	57,268,785,926	71,674,838,179	183,809,078,280
621	Expenses Specific to the Agency	462,542,187	586,452,000	169,962,834	240,730,659	586,452,000
6211	Expenses Specific to the Agency	462,542,187	586,452,000	169,962,834	240,730,659	586,452,000
622	Materials, Equipment and Supplies	16,540,800,408	16,420,215,461	3,069,957,771	10,242,878,088	19,897,725,846
6221	Drugs and Medical Supplies	12,166,068,268	11,783,916,000	1,848,171,551	8,128,723,732	15,011,458,862
6222	Field Materials and Supplies	1,878,039,857	1,946,410,000	638,764,227	497,911,614	2,196,377,523
6223	Office Materials and Supplies	744,292,770	836,339,838	197,462,536	333,219,411	836,339,838
6224	Print and Non-Print Materials	1,752,399,513	1,853,549,623	385,559,457	1,283,023,331	1,853,549,623
623	Fuel and Lubricants	2,483,020,540	2,848,134,096	1,057,001,976	1,076,284,447	2,848,134,096
6231	Fuel and Lubricants	2,483,020,540	2,848,134,096	1,057,001,976	1,076,284,447	2,848,134,096
624	Rental and Maintenance of Buildings	6,181,803,270	6,948,284,100	1,660,888,132	2,053,144,269	6,952,384,100
6241	Rental of Buildings	1,753,824,623	1,686,134,600	731,560,349	646,437,912	1,688,234,600
6242	Maintenance of Buildings	3,310,563,593	3,685,807,500	689,101,390	967,966,053	3,687,807,500
6243	Janitorial and Cleaning Supplies	1,117,415,054	1,576,342,000	240,226,393	438,740,304	1,576,342,000
625	Maintenance of Infrastructure	6,977,204,390	7,589,757,000	2,023,073,526	2,453,733,481	7,589,757,000
6251	Maintenance of Roads	2,505,458,905	2,720,460,000	712,446,333	1,032,379,834	2,720,460,000
6252	Maintenance of Bridges	492,941,462	538,210,000	139,363,488	113,072,341	538,210,000
6253	Maintenance of Drainage and Irrigation Works	1,291,089,825	1,352,799,000	473,582,308	493,593,758	1,352,799,000
6254	Maintenance of Sea and River Defences	730,219,976	771,785,000	308,382,307	251,871,454	771,785,000
6255	Maintenance of Other Infrastructure	1,957,494,222	2,206,503,000	389,299,090	562,816,094	2,206,503,000
626	Transport, Travel & Postage	5,734,507,042	6,247,597,950	2,008,091,021	2,072,693,627	6,247,597,950
6261	Local Travel and Subsistence	2,966,670,684	3,119,755,600	1,175,952,410	963,513,899	3,119,755,600
6262	Overseas Conferences and Official Visits	45,321,959	117,500,000	20,118,686	11,130,063	117,500,000
6263	Postage, Telex and Cablegrams	61,242,568	70,757,350	18,894,136	14,696,346	70,757,350
6264	Vehicle Spares and Service	1,450,848,660	1,593,531,500	396,400,073	528,785,362	1,593,531,500
6265	Other Transport, Travel and Postage	1,210,423,171	1,346,053,500	396,725,716	554,567,957	1,346,053,500

APPENDIX E4

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

Acct Cod	CHART OF ACCOUNT	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
627	Utility Charges	11,334,787,532	6,910,401,352	1,145,893,820	1,580,890,429	6,910,401,352
6271	Telephone Charges	835,224,464	932,043,000	245,446,080	298,306,773	932,043,000
6272	Electricity Charges	8,406,898,650	4,607,383,512	551,637,970	907,882,071	4,607,383,512
6273	Water Charges	2,092,664,418	1,370,974,840	348,809,770	374,701,585	1,370,974,840
628	Other Goods and Services Purchases	12,404,372,569	13,985,053,195	4,291,862,537	4,803,677,881	13,985,053,195
6281	Security Services	5,446,863,923	5,882,868,432	2,185,123,693	2,474,825,780	5,882,868,432
6282	Equipment Maintenance	1,844,167,283	2,031,063,000	394,230,714	321,513,973	2,031,063,000
6283	Cleaning and Extermination Services	861,029,575	1,100,397,040	265,593,040	266,786,933	1,100,397,040
6284	Other	4,252,311,788	4,970,724,723	1,446,915,090	1,740,551,195	4,970,724,723
629	Other Operational Expenses	10,358,281,345	9,188,481,497	3,235,567,580	3,228,066,431	19,328,805,897
6291	National and Other Events	686,342,033	919,483,818	346,616,079	229,217,083	919,483,818
6292	Dietary	4,630,840,840	4,595,763,889	1,833,849,809	1,639,491,644	4,651,729,889
6293	Refreshment and Meals	331,615,321	371,698,000	121,897,587	143,677,089	371,698,000
6294	Other	4,709,483,151	3,301,535,790	933,204,105	1,215,680,615	13,385,894,190
630	Education Subvention and Training	7,950,995,655	12,780,903,000	2,636,124,371	2,994,227,326	12,780,903,000
6301	Education Subventions and Grants	4,984,276,962	7,988,238,000	1,956,339,863	2,246,812,556	7,988,238,000
6302	Training (Including Scholarships)	2,966,718,693	4,792,665,000	679,784,508	747,414,770	4,792,665,000
631	Authorities	1,239,908,745	670,019,044	315,514,403	152,645,868	670,019,044
6311	Rates and Taxes	463,713,705	496,035,044	20,005,335	62,908,575	496,035,044
6312	Subventions to Local Authorities	776,195,040	173,984,000	295,509,068	89,737,293	173,984,000
632	Subsidies and Contributions to Local & Int Org	54,507,026,826	57,637,743,800	25,839,577,541	27,247,985,194	57,637,743,800
6321	Subsidies and Contributions to Local Organisations	44,061,158,969	46,046,477,800	20,543,425,961	22,864,348,479	46,046,477,800
6322	Organisations	1,188,379,446	1,275,650,000	323,463,318	941,576,582	1,275,650,000
6323	Constitutional Agencies	9,257,488,411	10,315,616,000	4,972,688,262	3,442,060,133	10,315,616,000
633	Refunds of Revenue	5,033,469	15,500,000	1,174,106	2,849,741	15,500,000
6331	Refunds of Revenue	5,033,469	15,500,000	1,174,106	2,849,741	15,500,000
634	Pensions	26,913,862,175	28,358,601,000	9,814,096,308	13,525,030,738	28,358,601,000
6341	Non-Pensionable Employees	334,813,544	351,555,000	143,786,376	183,564,314	351,555,000
6342	Pension Increases	4,154,606,709	4,362,337,000	1,967,022,512	1,878,417,311	4,362,337,000
6343	Old Age Pensions and Social Assistance	22,424,441,922	23,644,709,000	7,703,287,420	11,463,049,113	23,644,709,000
635	Other Public Debt	-	0	-	-	-
6351	Other Public Debt	-	0	-	-	-
Grand Total		241,595,114,710	256,685,267,726	95,236,959,238	110,914,541,364	270,307,202,511

APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Ministry of the Presidency	5,182,722	-	3,197,069	-	-
Office of the President	1,141,231	4,255,294	-	1,905,895	4,255,294
Office of the Prime Minister	5,135,101	7,152,607	346,076	3,240,378	17,152,607
Ministry of Finance	31,750,954	33,264,769	9,829,759	10,645,287	33,264,769
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,658,369	-	2,365,860	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	1,484,013	5,341,453	-	2,607,956	5,341,453
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs & Governance	31,050	134,872	-	40,742	134,872
Parliament Office	1,338,504	1,802,411	526,520	726,645	1,802,411
Audit Office of Guyana	890,586	1,016,347	427,835	508,610	1,016,347
Public and Police Service Commissions	129,653	151,505	57,110	66,070	151,505
Teaching Service Commission	110,007	113,822	42,659	43,989	113,822
Guyana Elections Commission	4,000,460	4,041,996	2,636,668	799,122	4,041,996
Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	635,326	1,850,879	-	715,127	1,850,879
Ministry of Public Service	1,060,400	3,052,235	-	385,224	3,052,235
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs	498,328	-	306,507	-	-
Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	445,532	1,120,408	-	288,504	1,120,408
Ministry of Agriculture	10,511,426	11,313,123	4,599,776	5,363,771	11,313,123

APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Ministry of Business	1,173,740	-	737,369	-	-
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	458,611	1,823,910	-	877,373	1,823,910
Ministry of Natural Resources	722,893	1,278,361	292,471	469,218	1,278,361
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	9,552,807	-	6,225,785	-	-
Ministry of Public Works	1,973,587	6,665,261	-	2,647,539	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Telecommunications	1,728,796	-	1,183,269	-	-
Ministry of Social Protection	13,338,785	-	9,009,677	-	-
Ministry of Labour	250,723	818,613	-	369,378	818,613
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	11,817,066	26,217,688	-	12,541,438	26,217,688
Ministry of Education	16,300,221	19,789,275	6,760,329	7,254,561	19,789,275
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	878,159	2,728,076	-	1,188,926	2,728,076
Ministry of Communities	1,978,065	-	1,191,931	-	-
Ministry of Housing & Water	1,371,712	3,862,672	-	2,063,432	3,862,672
Ministry of Public Health	17,727,272	-	11,664,474	-	-
Ministry of Health	13,283,568	33,796,678	-	17,592,168	37,024,221
Ministry of Public Security	13,322,628	-	8,631,700	-	-
Ministry of Home Affairs	5,779,068	20,320,712	-	8,418,778	20,320,712
Ministry of Legal Affairs	786,912	540,645	337,829	249,570	540,645
Guyana Defence Force	13,184,701	13,683,779	6,079,188	5,698,692	14,078,171

APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Supreme Court	1,974,432	2,233,937	895,781	924,977	2,233,937
Public Prosecutions	193,725	220,859	87,290	87,538	220,859
Office of the Ombudsman	53,041	73,920	17,584	22,313	73,920
Public Service Appellate Tribunal	40,865	62,141	25,447	34,242	62,141
Ethnic Relations Commission	207,669	227,526	100,084	113,763	227,526
Judicial Service Commission	10,019	10,020	1,830	1,830	10,020
Rights Commission of Guyana	122,372	164,689	49,115	51,269	164,689
Public Procurement Commission	186,156	196,443	104,766	61,691	196,443
Region 1: Barima / Waini	3,218,242	3,595,049	1,018,653	1,449,659	3,595,049
Region 2: Pomeroon / Supenaam	4,283,578	4,693,555	1,838,358	2,368,039	4,693,555
Region 3: Essequibo Islands / West Demerara	6,810,667	6,962,428	2,753,532	3,657,911	6,962,428
Region 4: Demerara / Mahaica	8,166,789	8,174,796	3,094,610	4,218,155	8,174,796
Region 5: Mahaica / Berbice	3,596,776	3,715,261	1,321,481	1,750,867	3,715,261
Region 6: East Berbice / Corentyne	8,217,604	8,356,084	3,379,687	4,227,668	8,356,084
Region 7: Cuyuni / Mazaruni	2,730,704	2,899,866	1,031,260	1,292,577	2,899,866
Region 8: Potaro / Siparuni	1,742,858	1,908,548	600,701	683,686	1,908,548
Region 9: Upper Takutu / Upper Essequibo	2,746,681	2,957,314	944,563	1,300,324	2,957,314
Region 10: Upper Demerara / Upper Berbice	3,659,963	4,095,441	1,522,356	1,959,636	4,095,441
GRAND TOTAL	241,595,115	256,685,268	95,236,959	110,914,541	270,307,203

APPENDIX E6

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTOR	57,492,236	63,298,598	19,736,062	21,973,550	73,298,598
Ministry of the Presidency	5,182,722	-	3,197,069	-	-
Office of the President	1,141,231	4,255,294	-	1,905,895	4,255,294
Office of the Prime Minister	5,135,101	7,152,607	346,076	3,240,378	17,152,607
Ministry of Finance	31,750,954	33,264,769	9,829,759	10,645,287	33,264,769
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,658,369	-	2,365,860	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	1,484,013	5,341,453	-	2,607,956	5,341,453
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs & Governance	31,050	134,872	-	40,742	134,872
Parliament Office	1,338,504	1,802,411	526,520	726,645	1,802,411
Audit Office of Guyana	890,586	1,016,347	427,835	508,610	1,016,347
Public and Police Service Commissions	129,653	151,505	57,110	66,070	151,505
Teaching Service Commission	110,007	113,822	42,659	43,989	113,822
Guyana Elections Commission	4,000,460	4,041,996	2,636,668	799,122	4,041,996
Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	635,326	1,850,879	-	715,127	1,850,879
Ministry of Public Service	1,060,400	3,052,235	-	385,224	3,052,235
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs	498,328	-	306,507	-	-
Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	445,532	1,120,408	-	288,504	1,120,408
ECONOMIC SERVICES SECTOR	12,866,670	14,415,394	5,629,617	6,710,362	14,415,394
Ministry of Agriculture	10,511,426	11,313,123	4,599,776	5,363,771	11,313,123
Ministry of Business	1,173,740	-	737,369	-	-
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	458,611	1,823,910	-	877,373	1,823,910
Ministry of Natural Resources	722,893	1,278,361	292,471	469,218	1,278,361
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	13,255,190	6,665,261	7,409,054	2,647,539	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	9,552,807	-	6,225,785	-	-
Ministry of Public Works	1,973,587	6,665,261	-	2,647,539	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Telecommunications	1,728,796	-	1,183,269	-	-
SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR	76,945,570	87,213,002	28,626,411	41,009,904	90,440,545
Ministry of Social Protection	13,338,785	-	9,009,677	-	-
Ministry of Labour	250,723	818,613	-	369,378	818,613
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	11,817,066	26,217,688	-	12,541,438	26,217,688
Ministry of Education	16,300,221	19,789,275	6,760,329	7,254,561	19,789,275

APPENDIX E6

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	878,159	2,728,076	-	1,188,926	2,728,076
Ministry of Communities	1,978,065	-	1,191,931	-	-
Ministry of Housing & Water	1,371,712	3,862,672	-	2,063,432	3,862,672
Ministry of Public Health	17,727,272	-	11,664,474	-	-
Ministry of Health	13,283,568	33,796,678	-	17,592,168	37,024,221
PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR	35,861,588	37,734,672	16,330,615	15,664,663	38,129,064
Ministry of Public Security	13,322,628	-	8,631,700	-	-
Ministry of Home Affairs	5,779,068	20,320,712	-	8,418,778	20,320,712
Ministry of Legal Affairs	786,912	540,645	337,829	249,570	540,645
Guyana Defence Force	13,184,701	13,683,779	6,079,188	5,698,692	14,078,171
Supreme Court	1,974,432	2,233,937	895,781	924,977	2,233,937
Public Prosecutions	193,725	220,859	87,290	87,538	220,859
Office of the Ombudsman	53,041	73,920	17,584	22,313	73,920
Public Service Appellate Tribunal	40,865	62,141	25,447	34,242	62,141
Ethnic Relations Commission	207,669	227,526	100,084	113,763	227,526
Judicial Service Commission	10,019	10,020	1,830	1,830	10,020
Rights Commission of Guyana	122,372	164,689	49,115	51,269	164,689
Public Procurement Commission	186,156	196,443	104,766	61,691	196,443
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	45,173,861	47,358,342	17,505,201	22,908,524	47,358,342
Region 1: Barima / Waini	3,218,242	3,595,049	1,018,653	1,449,659	3,595,049
Region 2: Pomeroon / Supenaam	4,283,578	4,693,555	1,838,358	2,368,039	4,693,555
Region 3: Essequibo Islands / West Demerara	6,810,667	6,962,428	2,753,532	3,657,911	6,962,428
Region 4: Demerara / Mahaica	8,166,789	8,174,796	3,094,610	4,218,155	8,174,796
Region 5: Mahaica / Berbice	3,596,776	3,715,261	1,321,481	1,750,867	3,715,261
Region 6: East Berbice / Corentyne	8,217,604	8,356,084	3,379,687	4,227,668	8,356,084
Region 7: Cuyuni / Mazaruni	2,730,704	2,899,866	1,031,260	1,292,577	2,899,866
Region 8: Potaro / Siparuni	1,742,858	1,908,548	600,701	683,686	1,908,548
Region 9: Upper Takutu / Upper Essequibo	2,746,681	2,957,314	944,563	1,300,324	2,957,314
Region 10: Upper Demerara / Upper Berbice	3,659,963	4,095,441	1,522,356	1,959,636	4,095,441
GRAND TOTAL	241,595,115	256,685,268	95,236,959	110,914,541	270,307,203

APPENDIX E7

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

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
1.0	Agriculture	9,488.777	9,006.116	282.301	4,190.466	10,491.609
	1.1 Specific	704.171	1,424.624	0.000	277.851	1,410.117
	1.2 Non-Specific	8,784.606	7,581.492	282.301	3,912.615	9,081.492
3.0	Fishing	41.204	62.412	0.000	7.573	62.412
	3.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3.2 Non-Specific	41.204	62.412	0.000	7.573	62.412
5.0	Power Generation	12,682.177	9,949.000	0.000	986.973	3,038.000
	5.1 Specific	1,878.452	2,665.000	0.000	901.892	2,054.000
	5.2 Non-Specific	10,803.725	7,284.000	0.000	85.081	984.000
6.0	Manufacturing	89.041	551.725	15.605	126.979	551.725
	6.1 Specific	0.000	335.000	0.000	33.388	335.000
	6.2 Non-Specific	89.041	216.725	15.605	93.590	216.725
7.0	Construction	18,865.028	34,054.041	3,169.912	11,215.437	35,367.808
	7.1 Specific	6,683.043	9,202.606	0.000	1,040.511	8,946.164
	7.2 Non-Specific	12,181.985	24,851.435	3,169.912	10,174.927	26,421.644
8.0	Transport & Communication	4,906.156	5,711.076	32.932	932.705	6,759.081
	8.1 Specific	3,976.731	1,477.965	0.000	61.300	1,472.970
	8.2 Non-Specific	929.425	4,233.111	32.932	871.405	5,286.111
9.0	Housing	4,252.841	7,579.940	0.000	3,861.490	10,417.940
	9.1 Specific	498.472	1,500.000	0.000	393.766	1,500.000
	9.2 Non-Specific	3,754.369	6,079.940	0.000	3,467.724	8,917.940
10.0	Environment and Pure Water	2,424.672	2,599.484	157.157	870.918	3,661.984
	10.1 Specific	1,577.832	250.000	0.000	150.000	356.000
	10.2 Non-Specific	846.840	2,349.484	157.157	720.918	3,305.984
11.0	Education	3,497.822	7,392.945	375.804	2,159.595	7,049.945
	11.1 Specific	1,029.740	2,875.903	0.000	542.121	2,532.903
	11.2 Non-Specific	2,468.082	4,517.042	375.804	1,617.474	4,517.042
12.0	Health	7,183.443	7,012.704	1,403.955	1,717.490	7,499.608
	12.1 Specific	612.929	1,620.000	0.000	172.166	1,415.000
	12.2 Non-Specific	6,570.514	5,392.704	1,403.955	1,545.323	6,084.608
13.0	Culture/Youth	309.182	1,213.628	42.058	580.260	1,089.228
	13.1 Specific	0.000	200.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13.2 Non-Specific	309.182	1,013.628	42.058	580.260	1,089.228
14.0	National Security and Defence	2,743.807	1,334.000	84.943	701.717	2,150.788
	14.1 Specific	1.208	250.000	0.000	3.853	130.000
	14.2 Non-Specific	2,742.599	1,084.000	84.943	697.864	2,020.788

APPENDIX E7

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

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
15.0	Public Safety	4,275.377	4,413.815	612.678	1,074.987	4,785.829
	15.1 Specific	585.324	737.500	0.000	300.209	1,086.289
	15.2 Non-Specific	3,690.053	3,676.315	612.678	774.777	3,699.540
16.0	Tourist Development	1.999	183.000	0.000	2.296	183.000
	16.1 Specific	0.000	150.000	0.000	0.000	150.000
	16.2 Non-Specific	1.999	33.000	0.000	2.296	33.000
17.0	Administration	3,038.821	4,856.103	326.352	1,254.519	4,842.461
	17.1 Specific	558.494	89.093	0.000	4.988	75.451
	17.2 Non-Specific	2,480.327	4,767.010	326.352	1,249.531	4,767.010
18.0	Financial Transfers	813.367	937.139	10,773.203	655.437	913.139
	17.1 Specific	160.646	360.000	0.000	104.719	336.000
	17.2 Non-Specific	652.721	577.139	10,773.203	550.718	577.139
19.0	Social Welfare	1,501.027	6,390.694	0.000	1,139.722	6,205.239
	19.1 Specific	319.495	3,845.694	0.000	310.237	3,660.239
	19.2 Non-Specific	1,181.532	2,545.000	0.000	829.485	2,545.000
20.0	Overall Total	76,114.743	103,247.822	17,276.901	31,478.563	105,069.796
	20.1 Specific	18,586.537	26,983.385	0.000	4,297.003	25,460.133
	20.2 Non-Specific	57,528.206	76,264.437	17,276.901	27,181.560	79,609.663

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
01 Office of the President	152,146	977,055	1,129,201	12,030	328,261	1,469,492	621,516	3,587,574	4,209,090	46,204	864,722	5,120,016	291,886	1,591,914	1,883,800	22,095	189,568	2,095,463
011 Administration	47,303	216,297	263,600	5,512	240,682	509,794	219,685	899,510	1,119,195	24,063	427,600	1,570,858	105,401	415,450	520,851	11,025	114,221	646,097
012 National Policy Development Presidential Advisory Services	90,344	204,577	294,921		49,041	343,961	331,100	764,859	1,095,959		68,000	1,163,959	158,329	319,253	477,583		41,507	519,089
013 Defence and National Security	4,566	32,625	37,191			37,191	13,022	176,620	189,642		40,000	229,642	6,212	53,835	60,047		-	60,047
014 Public Policy & Planning		77,130	77,130		4,955	82,085		316,750	316,750		10,000	326,750		119,254	119,254		-	119,254
015 Environmental Management & Compliance	5,536	438,758	444,293		32,585	476,878	42,388	1,411,975	1,454,363		313,622	1,767,985	13,325	681,598	694,923		33,841	728,764
016 Police Complaints Authority	4,398	7,668	12,066	6,518	999	19,582	15,321	17,860	33,181	22,141	5,500	60,822	8,619	2,524	11,142	11,070	-	22,213
05 Ministry of Presidency	1,604,011	3,560,634	5,164,644	18,078	357,351	5,540,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
051 Policy Development and Administration	585,913	861,114	1,447,027	18,078	4,986	1,470,092												
052 Defence and National Security	16,666	53,617	70,283			70,283												
053 Public Service Management	233,525	578,111	811,636			811,636												
055 Citizenship and Immigration Services	157,412	108,729	266,142		14,675	280,817												
056 Social Cohesion	135,700	89,046	224,745		6,210	230,955												
057 Environmental Management and Compliance	40,924	894,798	935,722		12,462	948,184												
058 Cultural Preservation & Conservation	136,947	431,983	568,930		14,999	583,930												
059 Youth	170,360	238,060	408,420		6,132	414,552												
05A Sports	42,911	265,343	308,254		30,443	338,697												
05B Petroleum and Energy Management	83,652	39,832	123,485		267,444	390,929												
02 Office of the Prime Minister	103,080	5,032,021	5,135,101	-	1,228,478	6,363,579	282,300	6,870,307	7,152,607	-	5,690,307	12,842,914	117,924	3,122,454	3,240,378	-	1,218,966	4,459,344
021 Prime Minister's Secretariat	84,187	515,701	599,888		37,758	637,647	119,605	260,748	380,353		211,030	591,383	58,009	75,821	133,830		23,466	157,297
022 Disaster Preparedness Response and Management	13,865	2,831,848	2,845,713		16,225	2,861,937	68,635	414,410	483,045		80,000	563,045	21,973	108,883	130,857		15,921	146,778
023 Power Generation		1,017,660	1,017,660		1,132,428	2,150,088		3,472,617	3,472,617		4,934,800	8,407,417		1,541,103	1,541,103		950,940	2,492,043
024 Telecommunications and Innovation	5,028	471,952	476,980		15,500	492,480	30,920	2,001,555	2,032,475		287,277	2,319,752	13,034	1,085,749	1,098,783		145,471	1,244,255
025 Government Information and Communication Services		194,861	194,861		26,566	221,427	63,140	720,977	784,117		177,200	961,317	24,907	310,898	335,805		83,167	418,972
03 Ministry of Finance	6,865,593	19,116,025	25,981,618	5,769,336	13,876,112	45,627,066	10,819,440	16,401,026	27,220,466	6,044,303	11,677,089	44,941,858	1,745,917	6,101,867	7,847,784	2,797,504	1,630,636	12,275,924
031 Policy and Administration	6,284,946	13,942,150	20,227,096		13,790,232	34,017,329	10,248,366	10,813,194	21,061,560		11,586,139	32,647,699	1,502,338	3,832,333	5,334,871		1,589,870	6,924,741
032 Public Financial Management Policies and Services	580,647	5,173,875	5,754,522	5,769,336	85,880	11,609,737	571,074	5,587,832	6,158,906	6,044,303	90,950	12,294,159	243,579	2,269,334	2,512,913	2,797,504	40,766	5,351,183
04 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,684,153	1,974,216	3,658,369	-	30,517	3,688,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
041 Development of Foreign Policy	243,389	992,561	1,235,950		16,821	1,252,771												
042 Foreign Policy Promotion	1,406,522	978,434	2,384,956		13,696	2,398,652												
043 Development of Foreign Trade Policy	34,241	3,221	37,462			37,462												

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE: GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
12 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation																		
121 Development of Foreign Policy	507,601	976,412	1,484,013	-	81,028	1,565,041	2,161,257	3,180,196	5,341,453	-	478,539	5,819,992	1,023,399	1,584,557	2,607,956	-	346,329	2,954,284
122 Foreign Policy Promotion	76,192	535,064	611,256	-	12,423	623,679	354,943	1,468,728	1,823,671	-	8,000	1,831,671	179,061	918,627	1,097,688	-	5,266	1,102,954
123 Development of Foreign Trade Policy	421,479	437,719	859,198	-	67,865	927,062	1,761,206	1,701,498	3,462,704	-	470,139	3,932,843	821,638	663,829	1,485,467	-	340,811	1,826,278
	9,931	3,629	13,560	-	741	14,301	45,108	9,970	55,078	-	400	55,478	22,700	2,101	24,801	-	251	25,052
06 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance																		
061 Policy Development and Administration	1,896	29,154	31,050	-	10,839	41,889	14,819	120,053	134,872	-	34,103	168,975	7,526	33,217	40,742	-	15,512	56,255
062 Parliamentary Affairs	1,896	3,887	5,783	-	6,843	12,626	14,819	35,202	50,021	-	29,403	79,424	7,526	4,768	12,294	-	12,466	24,760
063 Governance	-	75	75	-	997	1,072	-	4,000	4,000	-	900	4,900	-	27	27	-	60	87
	-	25,192	25,192	-	2,999	28,191	-	80,851	80,851	-	3,800	84,651	-	28,421	28,421	-	2,986	31,407
07 Parliament Office																		
071 National Assembly	-	1,338,504	1,338,504	-	61,736	1,400,240	-	1,802,411	1,802,411	-	65,000	1,867,411	-	726,645	726,645	-	3,405	730,050
	-	1,338,504	1,338,504	-	61,736	1,400,240	-	1,802,411	1,802,411	-	65,000	1,867,411	-	726,645	726,645	-	3,405	730,050
08 Audit Office of Guyana																		
081 Audit Office	-	890,586	890,586	-	18,050	908,636	-	1,016,347	1,016,347	-	20,000	1,036,347	-	508,610	508,610	-	8,100	516,710
	-	890,586	890,586	-	18,050	908,636	-	1,016,347	1,016,347	-	20,000	1,036,347	-	508,610	508,610	-	8,100	516,710
09 Public and Police Service Commissions																		
091 Public and Police Service Commissions	-	129,653	129,653	-	5,466	135,118	-	151,505	151,505	-	4,000	155,505	-	66,070	66,070	-	272	66,342
	-	129,653	129,653	-	5,466	135,118	-	151,505	151,505	-	4,000	155,505	-	66,070	66,070	-	272	66,342
10 Teaching Service Commission																		
101 Teaching Service Commission	-	110,007	110,007	-	3,508	113,515	-	113,822	113,822	-	4,000	117,822	-	43,989	43,989	-	629	44,618
	-	110,007	110,007	-	3,508	113,515	-	113,822	113,822	-	4,000	117,822	-	43,989	43,989	-	629	44,618
11 Guyana Elections Commission																		
111 Elections Commission	-	4,000,460	4,000,460	-	67,682	4,068,142	-	4,041,996	4,041,996	-	120,000	4,161,996	-	799,122	799,122	-	-	799,122
	-	4,000,460	4,000,460	-	67,682	4,068,142	-	4,041,996	4,041,996	-	120,000	4,161,996	-	799,122	799,122	-	-	799,122
13 Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development																		
131 Policy Development and Administration	63,863	571,463	635,326	-	735,385	1,370,711	361,183	1,489,696	1,850,879	-	2,680,166	4,531,045	156,418	558,709	715,127	-	1,213,335	1,928,462
133 Regional Development	48,579	52,586	101,166	-	7,658	108,824	213,247	180,294	393,541	-	58,393	451,934	83,107	70,385	153,492	-	16,892	170,384
134 Local Government Development	1,203	22,561	23,763	-	106,090	129,853	56,154	50,836	106,990	-	101,919	208,909	27,818	4,883	32,701	-	-	32,701
	14,081	496,316	510,397	-	621,637	1,132,034	91,782	1,258,566	1,350,348	-	2,519,854	3,870,202	45,492	483,442	528,934	-	1,196,443	1,725,377
14 Ministry of Public Service																		
141 Policy Development and Administration	65,664	994,736	1,060,400	-	4,726	1,065,126	260,210	2,792,025	3,052,235	-	13,500	3,065,735	100,379	284,844	385,224	-	5,577	390,801
142 Human Resource Development	18,097	28,642	46,738	-	1,800	48,538	89,626	78,717	168,343	-	4,000	172,343	39,376	35,830	75,206	-	3,800	79,006
143 Human Resource Management	36,155	965,573	1,001,728	-	938	1,002,667	126,377	2,710,808	2,837,185	-	6,000	2,843,185	38,260	247,873	286,133	-	1,079	287,212
	11,413	521	11,934	-	1,988	13,921	44,207	2,500	46,707	-	3,500	50,207	22,744	1,142	23,885	-	697	24,583
16 Ministry of Amerindian Affairs																		
161 Policy Development and Administration	40,247	405,284	445,532	-	975,741	1,421,273	173,291	947,117	1,120,408	-	1,576,566	2,696,974	92,823	195,681	288,504	-	607,633	896,137
162 Community Development and Empowerment	28,670	162,806	191,476	-	20,547	212,023	125,518	479,838	605,356	-	33,816	639,172	67,898	106,850	174,748	-	13,493	188,241
	11,577	242,478	254,056	-	955,195	1,209,250	47,773	467,279	515,052	-	1,542,750	2,057,802	24,925	88,831	113,756	-	594,140	707,896

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
17 Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs	178,020	320,308	498,328	-	14,017	512,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171 Policy Development and Administration	178,020	320,308	498,328	-	14,017	512,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Ministry of Agriculture	757,509	9,753,917	10,511,426	-	9,280,613	19,792,040	843,730	10,469,393	11,313,123	-	8,177,036	19,490,159	451,945	4,911,826	5,363,771	-	3,996,859	9,360,630
211 Ministry Administration	485,132	321,009	806,140	-	634,671	1,440,811	538,890	378,147	917,037	-	674,624	1,591,661	289,072	169,068	458,140	-	145,353	603,493
212 Agriculture Development and Support Services	-	9,050,627	9,050,627	-	8,554,702	17,605,329	-	9,677,117	9,677,117	-	7,374,000	17,051,117	-	4,628,961	4,628,961	-	3,812,966	8,441,926
213 Fisheries	126,138	61,551	187,690	-	41,204	228,894	153,557	76,411	229,968	-	62,412	292,380	76,673	37,490	114,162	-	7,573	121,735
214 Hydrometeorological Services	146,239	320,730	466,970	-	50,036	517,005	151,283	337,718	489,001	-	66,000	555,001	86,201	76,307	162,508	-	30,968	193,475
23 Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	43,437	415,174	458,611	-	443,879	902,490	242,390	1,581,520	1,823,910	-	920,225	2,744,135	120,794	756,580	877,373	-	380,380	1,257,754
231 Policy Development and Administration	20,006	61,585	81,591	-	61,261	142,852	117,778	192,395	310,173	-	22,000	332,173	60,155	57,057	117,213	-	7,367	124,580
232 Business Development, Support & Promotion	10,970	182,709	193,678	-	373,953	567,632	50,325	744,677	795,002	-	882,725	1,677,727	23,800	366,589	390,389	-	367,835	758,224
233 Consumer Protection	2,138	36,786	38,925	-	2,174	41,098	10,318	119,872	130,190	-	1,000	131,190	5,289	59,888	65,177	-	960	66,137
234 Tourism Development and Promotion	10,323	134,094	144,417	-	6,491	150,908	63,969	524,576	588,545	-	14,500	603,045	31,549	273,045	304,595	-	4,219	308,814
25 Ministry of Business	147,763	1,025,977	1,173,740	-	157,130	1,330,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251 Policy Development and Administration	79,856	71,584	151,440	-	12,148	163,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252 Business Development, Support and Promotion	44,560	609,365	653,925	-	144,982	798,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
253 Consumer Protection	7,141	75,397	82,538	-	-	82,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
254 Tourism Development and Promotion	16,205	269,631	285,837	-	-	285,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Ministry of Natural Resources	465,575	257,318	722,893	-	178,127	901,020	569,438	708,923	1,278,361	-	187,463	1,465,824	270,460	198,758	469,218	-	168,171	637,388
261 Policy Development and Administration	163,631	123,424	287,054	-	64,409	351,463	171,784	149,845	321,629	-	15,920	337,549	82,741	57,367	140,108	-	10,696	150,803
262 Natural Resource Management	255,266	53,679	308,945	-	30,204	339,149	199,366	322,005	521,371	-	17,543	538,914	108,569	124,695	233,264	-	3,975	237,239
264 Petroleum Management	46,678	80,216	126,894	-	83,514	210,408	198,288	237,073	435,361	-	154,000	589,361	79,150	16,697	95,846	-	153,500	249,346
31 Ministry of Public Works	349,479	1,624,108	1,973,587	-	6,223,923	8,197,510	1,290,192	5,375,069	6,665,261	-	32,999,121	39,664,382	648,987	1,998,552	2,647,539	-	9,553,857	12,201,395
311 Policy Development and Administration	18,462	534,226	552,688	-	71,923	624,610	94,902	1,502,841	1,597,743	-	117,500	1,715,243	49,316	564,751	614,068	-	46,178	660,245
312 Public Works	330,319	1,065,608	1,395,927	-	5,707,347	7,103,275	1,191,956	3,788,275	4,980,231	-	28,261,987	33,242,218	597,962	1,408,020	2,005,982	-	8,835,741	10,841,723
313 Transport	698	24,273	24,971	-	444,653	469,625	3,334	83,953	87,287	-	4,619,634	4,706,921	1,708	25,781	27,489	-	671,937	699,426
32 Ministry of Public Infrastructure	900,652	8,652,156	9,552,807	-	13,067,362	22,620,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
321 Policy Development and Administration	66,336	6,070,457	6,136,793	-	2,934,923	9,071,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
322 Public Works	832,057	2,545,085	3,377,142	-	9,339,879	12,717,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
323 Transport	2,259	36,614	38,873	-	792,559	831,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
33 Ministry of Public Telecommunication	102,716	1,626,080	1,728,796	-	3,134,273	4,863,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
331 Policy Development and Administration	85,039	94,740	179,778	-	3,500	183,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
332 Public Telecommunications	-	1,511,992	1,511,992	-	3,130,773	4,642,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
334 Industry Innovations	17,677	19,348	37,025	-	-	37,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport	139,632	738,527	878,159	-	257,608	1,135,767	621,302	2,106,773	2,728,076	-	1,216,628	3,944,704	312,622	876,304	1,188,926	-	582,560	1,771,487
441 Policy Development and Administration	43,975	68,034	112,009	-	14,526	126,535	135,726	158,217	293,943	-	33,442	327,385	74,643	60,630	135,273	-	18,801	154,075
442 Culture	28,029	241,315	269,344	-	43,678	313,023	183,939	812,458	996,396	-	194,608	1,191,004	95,450	373,010	468,459	-	83,504	551,964
443 Youth	54,187	191,510	245,696	-	17,094	262,791	241,646	578,282	819,928	-	73,078	893,006	113,293	158,463	271,756	-	32,803	304,560
444 Sport	13,441	237,668	251,109	-	182,309	433,418	59,990	557,817	617,807	-	915,500	1,533,307	29,236	284,201	313,437	-	447,451	760,888
40 Ministry of Education	5,794,353	10,505,867	16,300,221	-	2,394,337	18,694,558	5,935,538	13,853,737	19,789,275	-	5,455,953	25,245,228	3,055,873	4,198,688	7,254,561	-	1,104,041	8,358,602
401 Policy Development and Administration	600,432	1,016,350	1,616,783	-	426,442	2,043,225	638,681	987,188	1,625,869	-	1,775,921	3,401,790	318,870	460,034	778,903	-	344,834	1,123,738
402 Training and Development	402,699	952,285	1,354,985	-	360,058	1,715,042	394,391	1,027,447	1,421,838	-	765,517	2,187,355	216,302	319,409	535,711	-	117,147	652,858
403 Nursery Education	551,152	1,108,419	1,659,571	-	55,477	1,715,042	578,428	1,389,802	1,968,230	-	196,740	2,164,970	284,339	146,691	431,030	-	67,906	498,936
404 Primary Education	1,392,727	1,593,963	2,986,690	-	104,829	3,091,519	1,411,675	3,180,677	4,592,352	-	140,000	4,732,352	724,065	542,943	1,267,008	-	27,677	1,294,684
405 Secondary Education and post-Secondary/Tertiary Education	2,392,771	1,813,094	4,205,865	-	913,686	5,119,551	2,427,716	2,919,002	5,346,718	-	1,292,719	6,639,437	1,259,036	779,443	2,038,479	-	289,146	2,327,625
406 Post-Secondary/Tertiary Education	454,572	4,021,756	4,476,328	-	533,845	5,010,173	484,647	4,349,621	4,834,268	-	1,285,056	6,119,324	253,261	1,950,169	2,203,430	-	257,331	2,460,761
45 Ministry Housing and Water	13,927	1,357,785	1,371,712	-	4,439,089	5,810,801	58,035	3,804,637	3,862,672	-	8,917,930	12,780,602	23,620	2,039,812	2,063,432	-	4,368,615	6,432,047
451 Policy Development and Administration	9,720	41,186	50,906	-	4,997	55,903	53,935	119,000	172,935	-	14,500	187,435	22,135	34,876	57,011	-	7,314	64,325
452 Housing Development and Management	1,950	712,350	714,300	-	3,801,098	4,515,398	-	1,274,537	1,274,537	-	7,500,000	8,774,537	-	1,002,400	1,002,400	-	3,834,124	4,836,525
453 Water Services Expansion and Management	2,257	604,249	606,506	-	632,994	1,239,500	4,100	2,411,100	2,415,200	-	1,403,430	3,818,630	1,485	1,002,536	1,004,021	-	527,177	1,531,198
42 Ministry of Communities	361,361	1,616,704	1,978,065	-	1,537,093	3,515,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
421 Sustainable Communities Management	214,349	883,362	1,097,710	-	-	1,097,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
422 Sustainable Communities Development	147,012	733,342	880,354	-	1,537,093	2,417,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 Ministry of Health	1,959,752	11,323,816	13,283,568	-	4,070,936	17,354,504	9,254,235	24,542,443	33,796,678	-	5,291,034	39,087,712	4,484,537	13,107,631	17,592,168	-	1,072,409	18,664,577
471 Policy Development and Administration	158,025	477,516	635,541	-	48,028	683,569	695,744	1,115,963	1,811,707	-	329,500	2,141,207	318,007	592,665	910,671	-	133,023	1,043,695
472 Communicable Diseases	119,008	3,774,383	3,893,391	-	3,513,368	7,406,759	597,667	5,022,986	5,620,653	-	2,127,696	7,748,349	290,566	1,834,263	2,124,829	-	358,647	2,483,476
473 Family and Primary Health Care Services	83,993	709,837	793,831	-	83,121	876,952	379,104	1,751,579	2,130,683	-	420,848	2,551,531	198,017	2,589,011	2,787,028	-	135,686	2,922,715
474 Regional and Clinical Services	1,445,519	5,012,427	6,457,946	-	414,370	6,872,316	6,798,558	14,231,901	21,030,459	-	1,877,500	22,907,959	3,285,692	7,683,085	10,968,777	-	381,689	11,350,466
475 Health Sciences Education	38,813	133,094	171,907	-	6,205	178,113	201,464	536,515	737,979	-	132,800	870,779	93,167	119,399	212,566	-	11,722	224,288
476 Standards and Technical Services	53,048	1,119,320	1,172,368	-	2,531	1,174,900	225,339	1,317,464	1,542,803	-	322,500	1,865,303	131,928	144,361	276,289	-	39,215	315,504
477 Disability and Rehabilitation Services	61,346	97,238	158,584	-	3,312	161,896	286,479	267,212	553,691	-	27,090	580,781	151,079	91,858	242,937	-	355	243,292
478 Disease Control - Non-Communicable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,879	298,823	368,702	-	53,100	421,802	16,082	52,989	69,071	-	12,071	81,141

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
43 Ministry of Public Health	5,999,384	11,727,888	17,727,272	-	2,114,563	19,841,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
431 Policy Development and Administration	497,661	640,462	1,138,123	-	17,356	1,155,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
432 Diseases Control	391,519	1,159,198	1,550,717	-	88,063	1,638,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
433 Family Health Care Services	250,910	577,728	828,638	-	408,425	1,237,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
434 Regional and Clinical Services	4,352,205	8,359,935	12,712,140	-	1,587,191	14,299,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
435 Health Sciences Education	142,622	209,066	351,688	-	773	352,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
436 Standards and Technical Services	165,289	642,561	807,850	-	-	807,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
437 Disability and Rehabilitation Services	199,178	138,938	338,116	-	12,753	350,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49 Ministry of Social Protection	919,985	12,418,800	13,338,785	-	17,930	13,356,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
491 Policy Development and Administration	153,040	89,304	242,344	-	17,930	260,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
492 Social Services	425,679	11,809,020	12,234,699	-	-	12,234,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
493 Labour Administration	111,008	305,579	416,587	-	-	416,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
494 Child Care and Protection	230,257	214,898	445,155	-	-	445,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 Ministry of Labour	31,840	218,883	250,723	-	27,083	277,806	159,699	658,914	818,613	-	54,845	873,458	82,896	286,482	369,378	-	5,341	374,718
381 Policy Development and Administration	4,125	162,327	166,452	-	19,990	186,442	58,494	533,108	591,602	-	38,325	629,927	24,045	276,245	300,290	-	5,341	305,631
382 Labour Administration Services	27,715	56,557	84,272	-	7,093	91,364	101,205	125,806	227,011	-	16,520	243,531	58,851	10,236	69,087	-	-	69,087
39 Ministry of Human Services and Social Security	245,463	11,571,603	11,817,066	-	46,636	11,863,701	1,059,553	25,158,135	26,217,688	-	3,307,194	29,524,882	557,953	11,983,486	12,541,438	-	28,573	12,570,011
391 Policy Development and Administration	45,886	40,042	85,927	-	6,160	92,087	186,582	133,451	320,033	-	3,171,194	3,491,227	97,736	54,272	152,008	-	16,189	168,197
392 Social Services	130,497	11,362,574	11,493,070	-	11,982	11,505,052	543,836	24,523,166	25,067,002	-	74,000	25,141,002	294,485	11,773,140	12,067,624	-	5,232	12,072,856
393 Child Care and Protection	69,080	168,988	238,068	-	28,494	266,562	329,135	501,518	830,653	-	62,000	892,653	165,732	156,073	321,806	-	7,152	328,958
51 Ministry of Home Affairs	3,174,921	2,602,064	5,776,984	2,084	2,628,300	8,407,368	13,552,907	6,758,834	20,311,741	8,971	4,093,315	24,414,027	6,596,524	1,818,842	8,415,366	3,412	907,687	9,326,465
511 Policy Development and Administration	124,324	103,846	228,170	-	185,334	413,504	486,636	478,402	965,038	-	487,500	1,452,538	240,431	190,542	430,973	-	150,092	581,065
512 Guyana Police Force	2,460,160	1,823,174	4,283,334	2,084	785,037	5,070,455	10,403,555	3,972,372	14,375,927	8,971	935,000	15,319,898	5,069,522	868,882	5,938,404	3,412	210,256	6,152,072
513 Guyana Prison Service	230,498	494,584	725,081	-	1,575,835	2,300,916	1,106,047	1,653,161	2,759,208	-	2,273,030	5,032,238	542,999	605,093	1,148,092	-	456,342	1,604,434
515 Guyana Fire Service	251,905	109,961	361,866	-	61,200	423,066	1,111,021	449,255	1,560,276	-	376,100	1,936,376	555,650	98,019	653,669	-	86,997	740,666
516 General Register Offices	33,535	24,859	58,394	-	695	59,089	135,486	80,337	215,823	-	5,000	220,823	50,675	21,193	71,868	-	177	72,045
517 Customs Anti Narcotics	74,499	45,641	120,140	-	20,199	140,339	310,162	125,307	435,469	-	16,685	452,154	137,247	35,113	172,360	-	3,822	176,182
54 Ministry of Public Security	9,305,466	3,994,654	13,300,120	22,508	1,470,931	14,793,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
541 Policy Development and Administration	377,484	228,283	605,767	-	245,958	851,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
542 Police Force	7,208,662	2,425,547	9,634,209	6,883	740,046	10,381,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
543 Prison Service	737,360	983,691	1,721,051	-	484,927	2,205,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
544 Police Complaints Authority	9,756	3,309	13,065	15,625	-	28,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
545 Fire Service	776,132	285,832	1,061,963	-	-	1,061,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE: GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
546 Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit	196,073	67,993	264,066			264,066												
52 Ministry of Legal Affairs	309,452	477,460	786,912	-	204,341	991,253	339,204	201,441	540,645	-	368,480	909,125	174,055	75,515	249,570	-	198,318	447,888
521 Policy Development and Administration	32,772	322,580	355,352		202,341	557,694	66,328	49,692	116,020		359,382	475,402	34,263	28,127	62,390		190,629	253,020
522 Ministry Administration	30,420	20,495	50,915			50,915	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
523 Attorney General Chambers	236,851	131,205	368,056		1,999	370,055	243,673	145,213	388,886		8,500	397,386	125,940	45,522	171,462		7,358	178,820
524 State Solicitor	9,410	3,180	12,589			12,589	29,204	6,536	35,740		598	36,338	13,851	1,866	15,717		331	16,048
53 Guyana Defence Force	7,259,655	5,925,046	13,184,701	-	2,744,931	15,929,632	7,836,348	5,847,431	13,683,779	-	1,105,000	14,788,779	3,896,368	1,802,324	5,698,692	-	702,056	6,400,748
531 Defence and Security Support	7,259,655	5,925,046	13,184,701		2,744,931	15,929,632	7,836,348	5,847,431	13,683,779		1,105,000	14,788,779	3,896,368	1,802,324	5,698,692		702,056	6,400,748
55 Supreme Court	-	1,974,432	1,974,432	-	430,303	2,404,735	-	2,233,937	2,233,937	-	1,200,000	3,433,937	-	924,977	924,977	-	83,937	1,008,914
551 Supreme Court of Judicature		1,974,432	1,974,432		430,303	2,404,735		2,233,937	2,233,937		1,200,000	3,433,937		924,977	924,977		83,937	1,008,914
56 Public Prosecutions	-	193,725	193,725	-	17,067	210,791	-	220,859	220,859	-	28,000	248,859	-	87,538	87,538	-	968	88,506
561 Public Prosecutions		193,725	193,725		17,067	210,791		220,859	220,859		28,000	248,859		87,538	87,538		968	88,506
57 Office of the Ombudsman	-	53,041	53,041	-	-	53,041	-	73,920	73,920	-	1,625	75,545	-	22,313	22,313	-	675	22,988
571 Ombudsman		53,041	53,041			53,041		73,920	73,920		1,625	75,545		22,313	22,313		675	22,988
58 Public Service Appellate Tribunal	-	40,865	40,865	-	-	40,865	-	62,141	62,141	-	-	62,141	-	34,242	34,242	-	-	34,242
581 Public Service Appellate Tribunal		40,865	40,865			40,865		62,141	62,141			62,141		34,242	34,242			34,242
59 Ethnic Relations Commission	-	207,669	207,669	-	13,123	220,792	-	227,526	227,526	-	10,000	237,526	-	113,763	113,763	-	324	114,087
591 Ethnic Relations Commission		207,669	207,669		13,123	220,792		227,526	227,526		10,000	237,526		113,763	113,763		324	114,087
60 Judicial Service Commission	-	10,019	10,019	-	-	10,019	-	10,020	10,020	-	-	10,020	-	1,830	1,830	-	-	1,830
601 Judicial Service Commission		10,019	10,019			10,019		10,020	10,020			10,020		1,830	1,830			1,830
61 Rights Commissions of Guyana	-	122,372	122,372	-	9,196	131,567	-	164,689	164,689	-	6,712	171,401	-	51,269	51,269	-	208	51,477
611 Rights Commissions of Guyana		122,372	122,372		9,196	131,567		164,689	164,689		6,712	171,401		51,269	51,269		208	51,477
62 Public Procurement Commission	-	186,156	186,156	-	6,770	192,926	-	196,443	196,443	-	3,500	199,943	-	61,691	61,691	-	-	61,691
621 Public Procurement Commission		186,156	186,156		6,770	192,926		196,443	196,443		3,500	199,943		61,691	61,691			61,691
71 Region 1: Barima/Waini	1,405,448	1,812,794	3,218,242	-	409,306	3,627,548	1,541,453	2,053,596	3,595,049	-	738,578	4,333,627	716,682	732,977	1,449,659	-	197,085	1,646,744
711 Regional Administration and Finance	61,492	179,493	240,985		25,086	266,071	61,001	193,343	254,344		26,993	281,337	30,365	80,529	110,894		13,513	124,406
712 Public Works	42,237	314,840	357,077		90,787	447,865	42,856	345,706	388,562		197,667	586,229	20,299	92,401	112,700		60,422	173,123
713 Education Delivery	1,015,996	531,384	1,547,381		93,748	1,641,129	1,080,533	614,775	1,695,308		190,794	1,886,102	487,581	110,629	598,210		50,966	649,175
714 Health Services	285,723	787,076	1,072,799		195,029	1,267,828	357,063	878,008	1,235,071		307,880	1,542,951	178,438	448,797	627,235		68,764	695,999
715 Agriculture					4,656	4,656		21,764	21,764		15,244	37,008		621	621		3,420	4,041

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHANGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
72 Region 2:																		
Poomeroon/Supernaam	2,442,047	1,841,530	4,283,578	-	297,382	4,580,960	2,662,960	2,030,595	4,693,555	-	653,579	5,347,134	1,275,757	1,092,283	2,368,039	-	431,083	2,799,123
721 Regional Administration and Finance	116,147	121,218	237,364		2,994	240,358	118,384	133,279	251,663		14,000	265,663	56,420	65,935	122,354		13,117	135,471
722 Agriculture	94,597	293,444	388,040		43,043	431,084	100,194	302,028	402,222		81,200	483,422	48,174	177,047	225,221		39,590	264,810
723 Public Works	50,409	78,586	128,994		52,529	181,524	57,953	85,709	143,662		103,230	246,892	27,179	40,598	67,777		77,269	145,046
724 Education Delivery	1,708,450	696,144	2,404,594		110,760	2,515,353	1,898,790	780,602	2,679,392		278,329	2,957,721	891,302	403,548	1,294,850		180,019	1,474,869
725 Health Services	472,446	652,139	1,124,585		88,057	1,212,642	487,639	728,977	1,216,616		176,820	1,393,436	252,681	405,155	657,837		121,089	778,926
73 Region 3: Essequibo Islands/ West Demerara	3,606,573	3,204,094	6,810,667	-	312,844	7,123,510	3,675,408	3,287,020	6,962,428	-	782,950	7,745,378	1,881,837	1,776,074	3,657,911	-	313,181	3,971,092
731 Regional Administration and Finance	133,974	83,067	217,042		13,963	231,005	131,220	94,872	226,092		33,450	259,542	69,283	38,702	107,985		18,381	126,366
732 Agriculture	89,384	300,973	390,357		57,000	447,357	82,320	320,596	402,916		123,000	525,916	43,104	100,408	143,511		51,237	194,748
733 Public Works	19,204	133,225	152,429		68,609	221,038	18,064	185,319	203,383		229,000	432,383	7,828	41,115	48,942		118,276	167,218
734 Education Delivery	2,832,641	1,239,181	4,071,822		92,751	4,164,573	2,923,309	1,150,166	4,073,475		201,000	4,274,475	1,474,529	539,730	2,014,259		83,373	2,097,632
735 Health Services	531,370	1,447,647	1,979,017		80,521	2,059,539	520,495	1,536,067	2,056,562		196,500	2,253,062	287,094	1,056,120	1,343,214		41,914	1,385,128
74 Region 4: Demerara/Mahaica	4,400,045	3,766,744	8,166,789	-	455,563	8,622,352	4,380,832	3,793,964	8,174,796	-	736,498	8,911,294	2,292,708	1,925,448	4,218,155	-	427,066	4,645,221
741 Regional Administration and Finance	106,271	149,916	256,187		9,999	266,186	104,147	148,567	252,714		19,603	272,317	54,435	55,614	110,049		13,685	123,735
742 Agriculture	120,430	257,019	377,449		28,980	406,429	110,679	270,307	380,986		27,600	408,586	59,440	72,783	132,222		21,740	153,963
743 Public Works	25,948	132,238	158,186		87,648	245,834	23,910	144,243	168,153		156,000	324,153	13,324	46,641	59,965		129,265	189,229
744 Education Delivery	3,879,884	1,931,725	5,811,609		183,791	5,995,400	3,881,349	1,782,802	5,664,151		336,000	6,000,151	2,018,603	734,714	2,753,317		180,173	2,933,490
745 Health Services	267,511	1,295,846	1,563,358		145,146	1,708,503	260,747	1,448,045	1,708,792		197,295	1,906,087	146,907	1,015,695	1,162,602		82,203	1,244,804
75 Region 5: Mahaica/Berbice	1,999,700	1,597,076	3,596,776	-	371,881	3,968,657	2,058,424	1,656,837	3,715,261	-	545,816	4,261,077	1,053,978	696,889	1,750,867	-	223,027	1,973,894
751 Regional Administration and Finance	72,399	124,584	196,983		8,482	205,465	84,530	132,778	217,308		16,000	233,308	43,888	53,588	97,476		3,761	101,237
752 Agriculture	28,929	179,155	208,084		42,868	250,952	27,737	183,469	211,206		75,500	286,706	14,722	20,273	34,995		4,388	39,383
753 Public Works	55,176	118,062	173,238		103,103	276,341	51,742	132,865	184,607		122,816	307,423	25,928	14,569	40,497		56,246	96,743
754 Education Delivery	1,465,486	624,809	2,090,295		51,787	2,142,082	1,499,081	609,105	2,108,184		136,000	2,244,186	767,866	211,447	979,314		95,678	1,074,991
755 Health Services	377,710	550,467	928,177		165,640	1,093,816	395,334	598,620	993,954		195,500	1,189,454	201,574	397,012	598,585		62,955	661,540
76 Region 6: East Berbice/ Corentyne	4,097,336	4,120,267	8,217,604	-	437,042	8,654,646	4,084,460	4,271,624	8,356,084	-	864,654	9,220,738	2,176,031	2,051,637	4,227,668	-	471,721	4,699,389
761 Regional Administration and Finance	70,953	110,184	181,137		18,800	199,937	68,136	120,849	188,985		32,500	221,485	34,402	65,103	99,505		20,500	120,005
762 Agriculture	94,973	868,866	963,839		50,000	1,013,839	96,175	939,227	1,035,402		66,000	1,101,402	50,766	396,310	447,075		39,130	486,205
763 Public Works	56,596	270,221	326,817		107,000	433,817	59,639	338,084	397,723		293,500	691,223	31,026	76,718	107,745		166,972	274,717
764 Education Delivery	3,092,289	1,408,328	4,500,617		129,600	4,630,217	3,104,973	1,346,111	4,451,084		237,654	4,688,738	1,651,136	618,014	2,269,150		155,759	2,424,909
765 Health Services	782,525	1,462,669	2,245,194		131,642	2,376,836	755,536	1,527,353	2,282,889		235,000	2,517,889	408,701	895,492	1,304,193		89,360	1,393,553
77 Region 7: Cuyuni/Mazaruni	1,164,311	1,566,392	2,730,704	-	319,440	3,050,144	1,201,462	1,698,404	2,899,866	-	516,019	3,415,885	594,311	698,266	1,292,577	-	265,908	1,558,485
771 Regional Administration and Finance	72,803	260,925	333,728		4,368	338,096	70,214	282,060	352,274		35,500	387,774	36,367	83,233	119,601		26,862	146,463
772 Public Works	9,881	171,885	181,766		79,518	261,284	10,050	187,379	197,429		95,174	292,603	5,005	59,012	64,017		44,236	108,253
773 Education Delivery	754,904	650,035	1,404,939		119,855	1,524,794	785,578	702,200	1,487,779		212,000	1,699,779	380,828	280,658	661,486		100,812	762,298
774 Health Services	326,723	483,547	810,270		110,700	920,970	335,619	526,765	862,385		168,845	1,031,230	172,110	275,363	447,473		91,816	539,289
775 Agriculture	-	-	-		4,999	4,999	-	-	-		4,500	4,500	-	-	-		2,182	2,182

APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
78 Region 8: Potaro/Siparuni	543,991	1,198,867	1,742,858	-	160,887	1,903,745	601,887	1,306,661	1,908,548	-	469,425	2,377,973	304,567	379,119	683,686	-	214,221	897,908
781 Regional Administration and Finance	41,029	132,073	173,103		688	173,791	44,566	126,322	170,888		11,000	181,888	20,981	42,448	63,429		6,863	70,292
782 Public Works	20,644	160,459	181,103		24,039	205,142	22,321	160,990	183,311		79,925	263,236	10,797	19,124	29,921		16,750	46,671
783 Education Delivery	349,949	651,399	1,001,348		96,378	1,097,725	384,713	750,396	1,135,109		201,500	1,336,609	187,743	261,072	448,814		80,666	529,480
784 Health Services	132,369	233,274	365,643		35,788	401,431	150,287	244,642	394,929		172,000	566,929	85,047	53,846	138,893		108,618	247,510
785 Agriculture		21,662	21,662		3,994	25,656		24,311	24,311		5,000	29,311		2,629	2,629		1,325	3,954
79 Region 9: Upper Takatu/Upper Essequibo	1,282,246	1,464,435	2,746,681	-	314,124	3,060,805	1,406,570	1,550,744	2,957,314	-	683,000	3,640,314	733,449	566,875	1,300,324	-	372,321	1,672,645
791 Regional Administration and Finance	77,304	159,859	237,164		33,859	271,023	84,249	169,895	254,144		56,200	310,344	38,610	58,772	97,382		26,133	123,515
792 Agriculture	14,537	51,649	66,187		36,500	102,686	16,717	53,765	70,482		40,800	111,282	8,554	29,497	38,052		37,649	75,701
793 Public Works	22,766	207,158	229,924		69,082	299,006	32,622	209,248	241,870		209,500	451,370	16,967	80,238	97,205		95,266	192,471
794 Education Delivery	910,722	562,753	1,473,476		95,050	1,568,526	990,975	579,900	1,570,875		210,500	1,781,375	525,775	268,172	793,947		115,878	909,825
795 Health Services	256,916	483,015	739,931		79,633	819,564	282,007	537,936	819,943		166,000	985,943	143,543	130,195	273,738		97,396	371,134
80 Region 10: Upper Demerara/Upper Berbice	2,186,642	1,473,320	3,659,963	-	321,835	3,981,798	2,328,603	1,766,838	4,095,441	-	685,250	4,780,691	1,174,468	785,168	1,959,636	-	168,188	2,127,824
801 Regional Administration and Finance	100,270	130,351	230,621		17,218	247,839	102,735	146,435	249,170		15,600	264,770	50,547	66,513	117,060		4,075	121,134
802 Public Works	19,057	138,183	157,240		42,459	199,698	22,528	182,649	205,177		156,940	362,117	11,019	58,764	69,783		42,340	112,122
803 Education Delivery	1,762,386	736,211	2,498,597		165,565	2,664,162	1,831,816	902,947	2,734,763		312,762	3,047,525	927,867	375,199	1,303,067		83,837	1,386,904
804 Health Services	303,411	447,864	751,275		65,687	816,962	365,257	510,231	875,488		161,600	1,037,088	181,723	274,279	456,002		32,822	488,825
805 Agriculture	1,519	20,711	22,230		30,906	53,136	6,267	24,576	30,843		38,348	69,191	3,312	10,414	13,725		5,114	18,839
Grand Total	72,676,933	163,094,146	235,771,079	5,824,036	76,114,743	317,709,858	80,398,646	170,187,143	250,585,790	6,099,478	103,247,822	359,933,090	36,416,692	71,674,838	108,091,531	2,823,011	31,478,743	142,393,284

APPENDIX E9

**MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
ABSTRACT OF REVENUE BY HEAD**

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
TOTAL REVENUE	250,988,487	307,034,254	111,504,002	146,550,193	311,845,840
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS	230,383,207	266,022,919	111,502,212	135,181,912	272,494,480
<i>CURRENT RECEIPTS TAXES</i>					
I CUSTOMS AND TRADE TAXES	21,339,674	24,632,937	9,596,541	12,291,812	25,899,645
II VALUE-ADDED AND EXCISE TAXES	83,829,896	93,700,810	41,259,001	50,113,011	103,130,901
III INTERNAL REVENUE	113,160,526	123,757,085	55,931,606	66,602,685	125,933,031
IV STAMP DUTIES	460,292	501,395	219,115	269,970	501,395
V OTHER TAX REVENUE	-	167	12	-	167
<i>FEES, FINES, ETC.</i>					
XI FINES, FEES, ETC.	1,061,233	1,218,337	490,577	737,138	1,225,098
<i>REVENUE FROM PROPERTY AND ENTERPRISE</i>					
XII INTEREST	21,493	21,936	20,699	1,281	22,003
XIII RENTS, ROYALTIES, ETC.	2,758,997	3,233,439	1,690,198	543,519	2,411,575
XV DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS	2,180,176	7,900,000	1,480,176	2,750,003	7,850,003
<i>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS</i>					
XVI MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	5,570,920	11,056,813	814,289	1,872,493	5,520,663
TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS	20,605,280	41,011,335	1,790	11,368,280	39,351,361
<i>CAPITAL RECEIPTS</i>					
XXI MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL REVENUE	2,015	2,030	1,790	-	2,030
XXII EXTERNAL GRANTS	6,626,801	10,404,368	-	952,135	9,646,626
XXIV EXTERNAL LOANS	13,976,464	30,604,937	-	10,416,146	29,702,705

APPENDIX E10

**MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
TAX REMISSIONS BY CATEGORY**

ITEM	2019 ACTUAL	2020 ACTUAL	2020 HY	2021 HY
TOTAL TAX REMISSIONS	181,252,870	131,802,191	61,203,161	117,571,165
I HOSPITALS	152,311	100,262	49,740	183,283
II COMPANIES/BUSINESSES	172,319,707	124,238,934	56,141,951	112,366,540
III CHURCHES/CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS	2,158,377	2,410,899	2,019,007	378,451
IV PUBLIC OFFICIALS/OFFICERS	2,178,994	1,272,482	647,533	1,403,683
V MINISTRIES OR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	2,337,330	2,437,246	1,726,576	1,989,591
VI REMIGRANTS	439,565	354,933	201,586	354,426
VII DIPLOMATS	700,317	823,425	335,026	805,833
VIII FOREIGN FUNDED PROJECTS	966,213	164,010	81,741	89,360
IX NATURAL DISASTERS	55	0	0	0

APPENDIX E11

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
(Economic Classification)**

	ACTUAL 2020	BUDGET 2021	HY 2020	HY 2021	REVISED 2021
1.0 TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	323,953,824	366,662,006	115,502,315	145,600,630	381,968,500
2.0 Current Expenditure	247,839,080	263,414,184	98,225,414	114,122,067	276,898,705
2.1 Goods and Services	144,329,511	150,287,798	53,763,309	63,750,654	163,909,733
2.1.1 Personal Emoluments	71,852,192	79,563,421	35,101,010	35,998,555	79,563,421
2.1.1.1 Wages and Salaries	61,936,759	68,082,267	29,451,195	29,663,440	68,082,267
2.1.1.2 Allowances and Contributions	9,915,432	11,481,154	5,649,814	6,335,114	11,481,154
2.1.2 Other Goods and Services	72,477,319	70,724,377	18,662,299	27,752,099	84,346,311
2.2 Interest Expenditure	6,243,966	6,728,917	2,988,455	3,207,526	6,591,502
2.2.1 External (Cash)	4,925,097	5,135,157	2,492,612	2,411,770	4,997,743
2.2.2 Internal	1,318,869	1,593,760	495,843	795,755	1,593,760
2.2.2.1 Treasury Bills	852,579	919,671	398,191	406,274	919,671
2.2.2.2 Debentures	122,364	118,869	92,264	88,565	118,869
2.2.2.3 Advances and Miscellaneous	343,925	555,219	5,388	300,917	555,219
2.3 Transfers	97,260,570	106,381,970	41,472,476	47,161,038	106,381,970
2.3.1 Pensions and Gratuities	33,562,639	35,293,304	12,681,260	16,766,179	35,293,304
2.3.2 Education Grants	7,950,996	12,780,903	2,636,124	2,994,227	12,780,903
2.3.3 Local Authorities	1,239,909	670,019	315,514	152,646	670,019
2.3.4 Local and International Organisations	54,507,027	57,637,744	25,839,578	27,247,985	57,637,744
2.4 Refunds of Revenue	5,033	15,500	1,174	2,850	15,500
3.0 Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	76,114,744	103,247,822	17,276,901	31,478,563	105,069,795
3.1 Capital Formation	56,039,166	98,870,683	6,503,698	28,151,880	99,192,656
3.2 Acquisition of Financial Assets	619,566	552,139	-	550,718	552,139
3.3 Transfers and Loans	19,456,012	3,825,000	10,773,203	2,775,966	5,325,000
3.3.1 Public Enterprises	19,422,857	3,800,000	10,762,500	2,775,966	5,300,000
3.3.2 Financial Institutions	33,155	25,000	10,703	-	25,000
3.3.3 Private Sector	-	-	-	-	-
4.0 Memorandum Items¹					
4.1.1 Current Transfers to GPL	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Current Transfers to GRDB	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.3 Current Transfers to GUYUSUCO	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4 Other	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4.1 Capital Contributions (GUYUSUCO)	7,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
4.2 Principal Repayments	13,080,376	16,419,350	5,908,231	8,233,020	16,095,797
4.2.1 External (Cash)	11,040,432	12,619,143	5,646,198	6,210,987	12,295,590
4.2.2 Internal	2,039,944	3,800,207	262,033	2,022,033	3,800,207

¹ Memorandum items serve as disclosed additional information and are not included in table summation.

APPENDIX F

MID-YEAR TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT STOCK SUMMARY

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 PROJECTED	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT (A+B)	2,592.20	3,140.31	1,750.16	2,907.83	3,256.79
A. TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT	2,589.81	3,137.91	1,679.70	2,905.43	3,254.39
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	1,320.79	1,410.56	1,291.94	1,355.27	1,407.47
1.0 Multilateral	825.30	924.46	812.02	869.81	924.69
CDB	149.47	148.78	149.16	145.59	149.14
CDF	9.85	10.45	10.20	9.49	10.45
EEC	5.17	4.65	4.98	4.76	4.65
IDB	552.05	639.59	543.74	598.71	640.13
IDA	90.26	102.02	85.18	93.56	101.36
IFAD	8.56	9.42	8.32	8.25	9.42
OFID	9.83	8.84	10.32	9.33	8.84
IsDB	0.12	0.71	0.12	0.12	0.71
2.0 Bilateral	462.61	454.11	446.81	452.99	450.78
2.1 Paris Club Creditors:	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.82	2.74
Italy	2.56	2.35	2.45	2.38	2.35
T&T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.43	0.39	0.48	0.43	0.39
2.2 Non-Paris Club Creditors:	459.61	451.37	443.88	450.17	448.05
Argentina	16.24	16.57	16.06	16.40	16.57
China (Eximbank)	245.98	234.16	228.54	241.50	234.16
India (Eximbank)	14.59	22.65	14.64	14.15	19.32
Kuwait	22.85	20.85	22.85	20.85	20.85
Libya	45.19	46.60	45.04	45.33	46.60
Serbia	1.43	1.55	1.42	1.44	1.55
UAE	8.40	9.05	8.34	8.48	9.05
Venezuela (PDVSA)	104.92	99.93	106.98	102.02	99.93
3.0 Private Creditors	32.88	32.00	33.12	32.48	32.00
3.1 Commerical Banks	20.22	19.33	20.46	19.81	19.33
Barclays Bank	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Lloyds Bank (O/Draft)	1.78	1.77	1.61	1.80	1.77
Republic Bank Limited (T & T)	15.00	14.13	15.41	14.57	14.13
3.2 Others 1/	12.66	12.66	12.65	12.67	12.66
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT	1,269.02	1,727.35	387.76	1,550.16	1,846.92
4.0 Domestic Securities	1,268.16	1,726.67	386.82	1,549.39	1,846.24
4.1 Treasury Bills	388.22	808.52	349.37	503.23	808.52
91-Days 2/	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78
182-Days	25.67	26.15	1.69	25.67	26.15
364-Days	357.77	777.59	342.90	472.78	777.59
4.2 Debentures	37.43	36.26	37.43	995.49	995.49
BOG Variable Interest Rate Debentures 3/	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70
NIS Debenture (GOG/NIS No. 1/2016) 4/	18.73	17.56	18.73	17.56	17.56
GOG/BOG Debentures (Series A to T) 5/	0.00	0.00	0.00	959.23	959.23
4.3 Bonds	59.10	42.22	0.02	50.66	42.22
Defence Bonds	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
NICIL Fixed Rate Bond 6/	59.09	42.21	0.00	50.65	42.21
4.4 Other	783.41	839.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overdraft 7/	783.41	839.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.0 Domestic Loan	0.85	0.68	0.94	0.77	0.68
NIS Loan (CARICOM Building Project)	0.85	0.68	0.94	0.77	0.68
B. TOTAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	2.40	2.40	70.46	2.40	2.40
TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DOMESTIC PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	2.40	2.40	70.46	2.40	2.40
NICIL \$30 Billion Fixed Rate Bond 8/	0.00	0.00	68.06	0.00	0.00
Deposit Insurance Corporation 9/	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40

Notes:

- 1/ Includes Ruston Bucyrus Bond, Guyana Perpetual Railway Stock and External Payments Deposit Scheme (EPDS) debts.
- 2/ Includes K-Series.
- 3/ Excludes Bank of Guyana Non-Interest Bearing Debentures.
- 4/ Payment to NIS to assist in recovering from losses due to their investment in CLICO (Guyana) as per Debenture Agreement dated September 16, 2016.
- 5/ Represents overdraft amount that was securitised through the issuance of Debenture Certificates to the Bank of Guyana.
- 6/ In keeping with Cabinet's Decision dated November 23, 2020, the Government Guaranteed NICIL Fixed Rate Bond was transferred to the books of Central Government.
- 7/ Includes Central Government gross overdraft with the Bank of Guyana.
- 8/ On May 24, 2018, the Government of Guyana provided a sovereign guarantee for a five year syndicated Bond, not exceeding \$30 billion, raised by the National Industrial and Commercial Investment Limited (NICIL) for the purpose of restructuring Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYUSUCO). Government had undertaken the restructuring of GUYUSUCO following continued losses and it was expected that the proceeds from GUYUSUCO's privatization would be used to repay the Bond.
- 9/ On June 13, 2019, the Government of Guyana, in accordance with Section 28 (1) of the Deposit Insurance Act, guaranteed the Deposit Insurance Corporation's financial obligation to BoG for the Bank's contribution of GY\$500,000,000 to the Deposit Insurance Fund.

APPENDIX G

MID-YEAR EXPENDITURE OF KEY SECTORS

SECTOR	2020 Actual	2021 Budget	2020 HY	2021 HY
Education	51,380,380,578	60,687,703,219	19,688,177,065	24,504,915,999
Health	51,318,220,039	53,511,781,069	17,112,235,628	26,682,631,957
Agriculture	22,779,277,945	22,618,482,772	5,970,896,277	10,659,676,714
Infrastructure	33,790,794,374	43,622,010,258	9,962,271,134	13,719,054,624
Security	38,828,183,805	38,103,306,195	15,718,415,141	16,126,937,231
GRAND TOTAL	198,096,856,741	218,543,283,513	68,451,995,245	91,693,216,525

NOTES:

Education Sector is comprised of the Ministry of Education, Education Delivery Programme for each Region, Teaching Service Commission and 6302-Training (including scholarships) of Ministry of Public Service and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.

Health Sector is comprised of the Ministry of Health and the Health Delivery Programme for each Region and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.

Agriculture is comprised of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Programme for each Region and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.

Public Security is comprised of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Guyana Defence Force and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.

APPENDIX H

CONTRACTS SIGNED BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN- JUN 2021	
Social Services Sector	US\$30,400,000
1. Project Title	Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Guyana
Executing Agency	Ministry of Human Services and Social Security and Ministry of Education
Development Partner	Inter-American Development Bank
Date of Signature	March 9, 2021
Investment (US\$)	\$30,400,000
Type of Investment	Loan
Details	The general objective of the Project is to contribute to ensuring minimum levels of quality of life for vulnerable persons amid the crisis caused by COVID-19. The specific objectives are to: (i) support minimum income levels for those affected by COVID-19 in the immediate period; and (ii) preserve the human capital of those affected by the COVID-19 crisis.
Education Sector	US\$25,156,000
1. Project Title	Guyana Secondary Education Improvement Project (Additional Financing)
Executing Agency	Ministry of Education
Development Partner	International Development Association (World Bank)
Date of Signature	March 10, 2021
Investment (US\$)	\$13,500,000
Type of Investment	Loan
Details	The objectives of the project are to strengthen the capacity of secondary school mathematics teachers nationwide; and increase enrolment in General Secondary School in targeted regions.
2. Project Title	Hospitality and Tourism Training Institute
Executing Agency	Ministry of Education
Development Partner	Caribbean Development Bank
Date of Signature	February 24, 2021
Investment (US\$)	\$11,656,000
Type of Investment	Loan
Details	The objective of this project is to enhance access, quality and equitable learning opportunities for Hospitality and Tourism Studies at the post-secondary level in Guyana.
Infrastructural Development Sector	US\$190,265,000
1. Project Title	Linden to Mabura Hill Road Upgrade Project
Executing Agency	Ministry of Public Works
Development Partner	Caribbean Development Bank
Date of Signature	February 24, 2021
Investment (US\$)	\$190,265,000
Type of Investment	Loan
Details	The objective of this project is to upgrade approximately 121 km of gravel road extending from Linden to Mabura Hill to an asphaltic concrete road. The works will improve the connectivity between Guyana's hinterland and coastal regions.

APPENDIX H

CONTRACTS SIGNED BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN- JUN 2021	
Administration Sector	US\$34,000,000
1. Project Title	Program to Strengthen Public Policy and Fiscal Management in Response to the Health and Economic Crisis Caused by COVID-19 in Guyana
Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance
Development Partner	Inter-American Development Bank
Date of Signature	January 22, 2021
Investment (US\$)	\$34,000,000
Type of Investment	Policy Based Loan
Details	The loan aims to support the execution of a policy-based reform program which has a general objective to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of public policy and fiscal management in response to the health and economic crisis caused by COVID-19, through the design and implementation of effective and fiscally responsible policy measures. The specific objectives are to (i) promote the availability and timely execution of public resources to respond to the health crisis caused by COVID-19; (ii) strengthen the countercyclical effect of fiscal policy through the temporary introduction of measures to protect the income of vulnerable households and increase liquidity for businesses during the health and economic crisis; (iii) support the effective and continuous provision of essential good and services through public policy and management measures; and (iv) promote economic and fiscal recovery in the post-pandemic period.