



# MID-YEAR REPORT 2022





Ministry of Finance  
Main and Urquhart Streets, Georgetown  
Co-operative Republic of Guyana

**Original Title:** Mid-Year Report 2022

**Presented by:** The Honourable Dr. Ashni K. Singh, M.P.

Senior Minister in the Office of the President with Responsibility for Finance.

**Publisher:** Ministry of Finance.

**Cover:** The cover shows the Coat of Arms, the theme Mid-Year Report 2022, and images depicting three key sectors (Housing; Agriculture; Drainage and Irrigation) of Guyana.

**Production Services:** Printed in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana.

© Ministry of Finance 2022

**ISBN** 978-976-8254-59-7 (Paperback)

**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 2020-2022

**MID-YEAR REPORT 2022**

---

**Honourable Dr. Ashni K. Singh, M.P.  
Senior Minister in the Office of the President  
with Responsibility for Finance**

---

**August 29, 2022**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

	Page
<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Global and Regional Economic Developments</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Developments in the Domestic Economy</b>	<b>6</b>
A. Real Gross Domestic Product	6
B. Sector Performance	6
C. Balance of Payments	10
D. Monetary Developments	12
E. Prices	13
F. Fiscal Sector	15
G. Debt Management	18
H. Natural Resource Fund	19
I. Key Sector Highlights	21
a. Education	21
b. Health	25
c. Housing	26
d. Water and Sanitation	28
e. Agriculture and Food Security	29
f. Infrastructure	36
g. Energy	39
h. Tourism	40
i. Information and Communications Technology	41
j. Public Safety and Security	42
k. Human Services and Social Security	44
l. Culture, Youth and Sports	48
<b>4. Economic and Fiscal Risks and Proposed Policy Responses</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>5. Conclusion</b>	<b>56</b>

## Boxes

1	Outlook for the Petroleum Sector	20
2	Leading on Food Security in CARICOM	32
3	Impact of Exogenous Shocks on Guyana's Economy	50

## Appendices

A1	Real GDP Growth Rates by Sector	57
A2	Real Sector Share of GDP	58
B	Balance of Payments Analytical Summary	59
C	Monetary Survey	60
D	Consumer Price Index	61
E1	Central Government Financial Operations	62
E2	Financial Operations of the Non-Financial Public Sector	63
E3	Public Enterprises Cash Flow	64
E4	Central Government Abstract of Non-Interest Current Expenditure by Chart of Account	65
E5	Non-Interest Current Expenditure by Agency	67
E6	Non-Interest Current Expenditure by Sector	70
E7	Central Government Summary of Capital Expenditure by Sector and Type of Financing	72
E8	Details of Expenditure: General Summary by Programme	74
E9	Central Government Abstract of Revenue by Head	80
E10	Central Government Tax Remissions by Category	81
E11	Central Government Summary of Expenditures (Economic Classification)	82
E12	Actual and Projected Natural Resource Fund Inflows and Withdrawals	83
F	Total Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt Stock Summary	84
G	Expenditure of Key Sectors	85
H	Contracts Signed Between Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and International Development Partners	86

## **List of Abbreviations**

---

BIT	Board of Industrial Training
BPD	Barrel(s) per day
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CHPA	Central Housing and Planning Authority
CJIA	Cheddi Jagan International Airport
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPCE	Cyril Potter College of Education
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPL	Caribbean Premier League
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FPSO	Floating Production Storage and Offloading
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRDB	Guyana Rice Development Board
GRIF	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund
GPL	Guyana Power and Light Incorporated
GUYOIL	Guyana Oil Company Limited
GuySuCo	Guyana Sugar Corporation Incorporated
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
LAC	Latin American and the Caribbean
LED	Light-emitting diode
M1	Narrow Money
MW	Megawatt
NIS	National Insurance Scheme
NRF	Natural Resource Fund
PPG	Public and Publicly Guaranteed
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme
SEN	Special Education Needs
TSU	Tactical Services Unit

US	United States
VAT	Value-added Tax
WIIN	Women's Innovation and Investment Network



## **1. Introduction**

1.1 Under the theme *"Steadfast Against All Challenges, Resolute in Building Our One Guyana"*, Budget 2022 provides for massive investment in critical infrastructure and improved social services, as Government continues to advance the work built on the foundation of the previous two budgets. Striving for national unity and prosperity, Budget 2022 was guided by His Excellency's vision of One Guyana and launched a historic period of rapid transformation and modernisation in our country, drawing down on resources from our new, emerging and rapidly expanding oil sector for the first time.

1.2 Government, however, is not unaware of the challenging context in which this transformation is being undertaken. In the first six months of the year, new and emerging geopolitical tensions, protraction of COVID-19 and soaring energy prices posed significant external threats to macroeconomic stability and economic performance. Internally, inclement weather and technical challenges affected production in some of our key industries, with many of them still on the path of recovering from the aftermath of the floods of 2021.

1.3 On the heels of COVID-19, the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February introduced additional, and exacerbated existing, global pressures. Combined with the enormous humanitarian consequences, the war obstructed the flow of goods globally, triggering significant cost increases and shortages worldwide. Russia and Ukraine are producers and exporters of key commodities, such as crude oil, steel, aluminium, wheat, and corn. Consequently, commodity prices the world over have skyrocketed. The price of crude oil, for example, jumped from US\$74.3 per barrel at the end of last year, to approximately US\$120.1 per barrel in June of this year. Further, US freight rates rose by 28 percent in June 2022, year-on-year, while the price of wheat increased by 44.2 percent to US\$379.9 per metric tonne.

1.4 Despite the removal of COVID-19 measures, the incidence of positive cases has declined recently, falling from 13.6 percent at the end of January, to 10.7 percent at the end of July. Moreover, approximately 86.7 percent of our adult population received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine at the end of July, and 67.2 percent have been fully vaccinated. This is compared with 82.1 percent, and 60.3 percent, respectively, reported at the time of

budget presentation earlier this year. Globally, however, we saw the resurgence of COVID-19 in China, and the reinstitution of measures to curb transmission. This resurgence underscores the importance of continued precaution to lessen the uncertainty and disruptions to the economy that the virus brings.

1.5 Recognising the detrimental consequences of the global shortages and resultant inflationary pressures, Government responded with a series of measures to ease the burden on citizens and businesses countrywide. It would be recalled that during the Budget 2022 presentation at the end of January, one of the key measures was the reduction of excise tax on petroleum from 20 percent to 10 percent. In March, in response to the soaring oil prices, Government, with immediate effect, cut this tax from 10 percent to zero. Government also removed VAT on cement, to lower the cost of construction, and announced the reduction of the final tax applied on miners' incomes from 3.5 percent to 2.5 percent, and the removal of the 10 percent tributors tax. Further, as part of the \$5 billion allocated in Budget 2022 for measures to ease the cost of living, Government utilised \$1 billion for the purchase and distribution of fertiliser to farmers across the country, and \$800 million to provide one-off cash grants to households in the hinterland and riverain communities. We remain resolute in our commitment to putting measures in place to ease the burden of external shocks on the citizenry.

1.6 Notwithstanding the external and domestic challenges, our economy grew in the first half of the year, with notable expansions in the oil and non-oil economy. This Mid-Year Report 2022 provides detailed updates on the performance of the macroeconomy, updates on the status of projects and programmes captured in the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) and recurrent expenditure portfolio, as well as a revised macrofiscal outlook for the remainder of the fiscal year, and risks to that revised outlook.

## **2. Global and Regional Economic Developments**

2.1 Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February, and the resultant shockwaves sent throughout the global economy, global growth prospects have been revised downwards. Spillovers emanating from the war added to existing supply disruptions, creating shortages of key traded commodities, and further exacerbating already high commodity prices and soaring levels of inflation. Within this context, global growth for 2022 is now projected at 3.2 percent, significantly lower than the estimated 6.1 percent growth recorded in 2021, and 1.2 percentage points lower than the growth projected at the time of Budget 2022. This projection is, however, subject to a large degree of uncertainty amid the ever-present threat of COVID-19, and a worsening of the war between Russia and Ukraine.

2.2 Advanced economies, after expanding by an estimated 5.2 percent in 2021, are now projected to grow by 2.5 percent in 2022, below the earlier forecast by 1.4 percentage points as presented in Budget 2022. The downward revision reflects declines in projected output from major economies, particularly the United States (US) and the Euro area. The former is reflective of weaker-than-projected growth in the first two quarters of the year, while the latter is due to an expected tightening of monetary policies, with the European Central Bank raising interest rates for the first time since 2011.

2.3 Also downgraded is expected growth in the emerging markets and developing economies. Growth in these economies is now forecasted to be 1.2 percentage points lower than the projection made at the time of preparing Budget 2022, growing 3.6 percent overall, and below the estimated 2021 growth of 6.8 percent. This revision is mainly attributed to a slowdown in China, and a moderation of growth in India. The downward revision to China's growth is the result of new COVID-19 outbreaks and lockdowns, while in India there is more rapid policy tightening.

2.4 The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region is now anticipated to grow 0.6 percentage points above the forecast presented in Budget 2022, to 3 percent overall. This is, however, still weaker than the 6.9 percent estimated growth recorded in 2021. The upgrade to the 2022 growth projection could be attributed to a more robust recovery in the large

economies, Brazil, Colombia and Chile. Further, within the LAC region, the most recent estimates show that tourism-dependent Caribbean nations are expected to continue their slow recovery with a projected growth of 3.2 percent in 2022, higher than the estimated 2.8 percent growth in 2021 and a continued reversal of the 9.4 percent decline in 2020. Commodity dependent Caribbean nations are expected to face a significant growth of 20.2 percent this year led by strong output levels in Guyana.

2.5 The war in Ukraine has exacerbated supply disruptions to commodity markets, resulting in surging commodity prices, particularly in the food and energy markets. The outlook for global inflation is more pessimistic than earlier in the year, revised up to 8.3 percent for 2022. Already, we've seen soaring inflation in major economies around the world. In the US, for example, the consumer price index (CPI) rose 9.1 percent in June from a year earlier, the largest yearly increase since 1981. Similarly, in the United Kingdom, the 12-month inflation at the end of June was 9.4 percent, the highest in 40 years. In the eurozone, the inflation rate was 8.6 percent in June.

2.6 Guyana is not spared from the effects of these global disruptions. The impact on prices for our major exported commodities was mixed in the first half of the year. Sugar prices for the first half of the year have been supported by high global oil prices which have created concerns over the possible reallocation of sugarcane towards ethanol production in Brazil. These factors resulted in sugar prices averaging US\$0.42 per kilogramme for the first half of the year, up from its average of US\$0.36 per kilogramme over the same period last year. Conversely, rice prices are trending below 2021 but above pre-pandemic levels averaging US\$435.8 per metric tonne in the first half of 2022.

2.7 Aluminium prices have been on an upward trend since the onset of the pandemic and soared at the beginning of the year driven by depleted inventories, disruptions to key inputs and rising energy prices. The price of aluminium averaged US\$3,064.7 per metric tonne at the end of June, 36.5 percent higher when compared with the same period in 2021. Gold prices have also fared better in 2022 thus far, averaging US\$1,873.7 per troy ounce in the first half of the year, 3.7 percent above the 2021 half-year average, on account of higher levels of inflation and rising geopolitical tensions supporting its appeal as a safe haven asset.

2.8 Like aluminium, crude oil prices also soared in the first half of the year amid supply disruptions from Russia, which produces approximately 10 percent of the world's oil. Prices for Brent crude oil at the end of the first half of 2022 were 63.9 percent higher when compared with the same period last year, averaging US\$105.9 per barrel, the highest half-year average since the first half of 2014. Despite overall rallies in the price of oil, reduced demand amid lockdowns in China and fears of a recession in major advanced economies exerted downward pressure on prices preventing further gains.

2.9 Some of the upward trends observed in commodity prices in the first half of the year are expected to continue to year-end. Prices for crude oil for 2022 are expected to average US\$100 per barrel, above the 2021 annual average by 42 percent. Similarly, prices for aluminium and gold are also expected to trend above 2021 levels by 37.5 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, prices for rice and logs are anticipated to face an annual decline of 7.2 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively, while sugar prices are expected to match 2021 levels, averaging US\$0.39 per kilogramme.

### **3. Developments in the Domestic Economy**

#### **A. Real Gross Domestic Product**

3.1 Guyana's real economy is estimated to have grown by 36.4 percent in the first half of this year, driven by the petroleum, other crops, and services sectors. Additionally, despite the lingering effects of the 2021 floods limiting performance in some industries during the first half of this year, the non-oil economy grew by an estimated 8.3 percent. With supportive measures in place to continue increasing economic activity, overall GDP growth for 2022 is now projected at 56 percent, and non-oil growth at 9.6 percent.

#### **B. Sector Performance**

##### **a. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

3.2 The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is estimated to have expanded by 10.9 percent in the first half of the year, driven by higher output from the other crops, forestry and livestock industries. Growth in these subsectors outweighed the somewhat weaker performances in sugar and rice growing, and fisheries.

3.3 The sugar growing industry is estimated to have contracted by 55.9 percent when compared with the first half of 2021. The Guyana Sugar Corporation (GuySuCo) produced 13,089 tonnes of sugar in their first crop of 2022. This performance is attributed to the continued fallout from the 2021 floods, erratic weather conditions, mechanical issues and labour challenges faced by the producing estates. Based on the performance in the first half of 2022, the industry is now expected to contract by 29.5 percent this year.

3.4 Similarly, it is estimated that the rice industry contracted by 22.4 percent in the first half of the year, with total production of 290,780 tonnes of rice. This reflects the continued impacts of the 2021 floods being felt in the first half of this year. It was reported that farmers could not re-plant their lands due to bad land conditions resulting from excessive rain in

December 2021. As a result, the 2022 production target has been revised to 615,486 tonnes, and the industry is now anticipated to grow at 7.8 percent this year.

3.5 On the upside, the other crops subsector is estimated to have expanded significantly by 27.7 percent in the first half of the year. This growth is attributed to increased production across all crop categories with reported increases in cultivation. Given the magnitude of the recovery in the first half of the year, the subsector's growth projection has been upgraded to 17.9 percent for 2022.

3.6 The livestock industry is estimated to have grown by 4.2 percent when compared with the first half of 2021. The production of poultry meat, beef, pork and mutton grew by 9.2 percent, 6.9 percent, 18.2 percent and 28 percent, respectively. On the downside, the production of eggs and milk fell by 37.4 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively. The increased poultry meat production can be attributed to increased production of black giant chicks and the importation of black giant hatching eggs. The production of eggs was severely hampered by the increased incidence of bird flu in the US. Farms were unable to restock, resulting in lower hatchability. The subsector is now projected to grow by 5.1 percent this year.

3.7 The fishing industry is estimated to have contracted by 19 percent in the first half of the year on account of lower marine production. When compared with the first half of 2021, fish and shrimp production fell by 11.8 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively. These declines outweighed the 444.1 percent increase in aquaculture production, which was driven by increased brackish water shrimp production. Notably, Government's investment in aquaculture infrastructure, and drainage and irrigations systems yielded an almost 300 percent increase in the production of brackish water shrimp in the first half of the year. This, however, was not sufficient to increase overall value added from the industry. In light of the first half performance, the fishing industry is now expected to contract by 29.8 percent in 2022.

3.8 The forestry sector grew by an estimated 47.1 percent in the first half of the year, largely on account of significant growth in log production. At the end of June, 203,220 cubic metres of timber products were produced, compared with 137,040 cubic metres at the end of June last year, driven by higher-than-anticipated production of logs. Log production is up 59.8

percent when compared with the position at the end of the first six months of 2021, following a substantive increase in production from large concessions. Also on a positive note, the local demand for primary lumber has also increased year-on-year, driven by ramped up construction activity countrywide. With log production slowing as concessionaires' quotas are used up, the expected growth rate for the sector is maintained at 13.5 percent for 2022.

b. Extractive Industries

3.9 In the first half of the year, the mining and quarrying sector is estimated to have expanded by 64.6 percent, as a result of increased output from the petroleum, bauxite and other mining industries.

3.10 It is estimated that the oil and gas subsector expanded by 73.5 percent when compared with the first half of 2021. In the first half of the year, 34.6 million barrels of oil were produced, compared with 20.2 million barrels during the same period last year. Given the outturn in the first half of the year, total production is expected to reach 93.6 million barrels by year-end, and with elevated prices supporting the sector, annual growth for 2022 is now targeted at 113 percent.

3.11 The bauxite industry is estimated to have expanded by 31.9 percent in the first half of the year. At the end of June, production stood at 343,922 tonnes, compared with 291,560 tonnes in the first half of last year. Given this first half performance, and notwithstanding existing technical challenges facing operators, output is expected to continue to surpass 2021 levels in the second half of the year. As such, the projected growth rate for the industry has been upgraded to 37.5 percent this year.

3.12 The gold mining industry declined by an estimated 1.5 percent in the first half of this year, on account of lower declarations from the small and medium scale miners. Declarations totalled 236,728 ounces at the end of June, compared with 240,318 ounces last year. The small and medium scale operators output fell 6.5 percent, to 188,956 ounces. This resulted mainly from lower declarations from dealerships, which declined by 9.9 percent year-on-year. On the positive side, declarations from the single producing foreign operator exceeded last year's



half-year output by 111.1 percent, to reach 47,772 ounces. Unfortunately, however, this was insufficient to offset the contraction from the small and medium scale operators. The industry is now expected to grow by 7.4 percent this year.

3.13 The other mining and quarrying industries are estimated to have expanded by 36.3 percent in the first half of the year. While quarry stone output is estimated to have fallen by 4 percent when compared with the same period last year, sand output, based on surveys, is estimated to have expanded by 19.8 percent, on account of increased demand from the construction industry. Stone output was affected largely by two factors, inclement weather in the second quarter, and stone imports increasing year-on-year at a lower value. Diamond declarations, like sand, also recorded significant improvement over last year, increasing from 18,432 metric carats in the first half of 2021, to 49,016 metric carats this year. Also boosting growth in the other mining sector is the production of manganese for the first time in decades. At the end of the first half, 193,665 tonnes of manganese were produced, with a total of 378,000 tonnes expected by year-end. Given the notable improvements across subsectors, the other mining and quarrying industries is now projected to grow by 11 percent this year.

c. Manufacturing

3.14 The manufacturing sector is estimated to have contracted by 11.4 percent during the first half this year. Sugar, rice and other manufacturing are estimated to have declined by 55.9 percent, 17.3 percent, and 4.5 percent, respectively. With respect to other manufacturing, the first half performance was largely the result of significant increases in the price of inputs, alongside a decline in the production of pharmaceutical and chemical products, including the manufacturing of medical oxygen. The manufacturing sector is now anticipated to grow at 7.5 percent in 2022.

d. Services and Construction

3.15 It is estimated that services expanded by 7.6 percent in the first half of the year. The services industries commenced their recovery last year and continue to be supported by ramped up public and private sector activity this year. Expansion in the sector was mainly

driven by the wholesale and retail trade, and transport and storage industries, which grew by 17.2 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively, during the first half of the year. Increased wholesale and retail trade activity was largely driven by the expansion in the construction industry and the corresponding growth in demand for building materials. Growth in the transport and storage sector was mainly attributed to increased demand for haulage and warehousing for the oil and gas sector. Services are now expected to grow by 6.3 percent this year.

3.16 Intensified activity in the public and private sector also led to an estimated 20.4 percent increase in the construction sector in the first half of this year. Given the pace and magnitude of these activities, the construction sector is now anticipated to grow by 19 percent in 2022.

### **C. Balance of Payments**

3.17 The overall balance of payments recorded a deficit of US\$100 million at the end of the first half of the year.

3.18 At the end of June, the current account balance improved from a deficit of US\$259 million to a surplus of US\$780.4 million on account of a significant improvement in export earnings.

3.19 The merchandise trade balance improved upon its surplus in the first half of 2021 by US\$1,823.6 million, growing to US\$2,616.3 million at the end of June. This substantial increase is a reflection of growth in export earnings in the first half of 2022. Notably, total export earnings more than doubled over the review period, growing by US\$2,330.2 million to US\$4,352.3 million, and outweighed the 41.2 percent growth in import payments. This is largely attributed to a robust performance from the oil and gas sector, as well as a marginal increase in non-oil exports.

3.20 Export earnings from crude oil amounted to US\$3,612.3 million at the end of the first half of the year, compared with US\$1,296.6 million over the same period last year. This is the result of an increase in the average export price of oil, combined with the introduction of the

Liza Unity FPSO to local oil production. Non-oil export earnings increased by 2 percent amid improvements from the 'others', bauxite and the timber categories, which grew by US\$31.3 million, US\$7.2 million, and US\$3.1 million, respectively. Within the 'others' category, notable outturns were recorded for commodities such as shrimp and prawns, diamonds, and fish and by-products. Timber exports grew amid an increase in the volume of logs and sawnwood, and bauxite exports were supported by greater performance from both operators within the sector. These improvements offset reductions in earnings received from rice, sugar, and gold exports, which fell year-on-year by US\$19.5 million, US\$4.1 million, and US\$3.5 million, respectively.

3.21 Total import payments grew significantly over the review period to reach US\$1,736 million, increasing by 41.2 percent. This is largely owed to rising oil prices globally, which resulted in the import cost of fuel and lubricants increasing by 62.9 percent over the level at the end of the first half of 2021, to a total of US\$593 million this year. The overall increase in import payments was also attributed to significant growth in payments for capital goods, which expanded primarily on account of mining machinery imports rising by US\$184.8 million to US\$244.5 million at the end of June.

3.22 Over the review period, net payments for services increased by US\$865.2 million, totalling US\$2,371.1 million. Payments for non-factor services expanded by 38.2 percent to US\$1,757.1 million at the end of June. This was mainly attributed to increased imports payments for 'other business services', which was largely driven by payments for construction services expanding by US\$358.3 million. Net payments for factor services grew 161.6 percent year-on-year, reflecting higher repatriation of the Stabroek Block operator's share of profit oil, as a result of increased oil production and prices.

3.23 The capital account moved from a surplus of US\$158.6 million in the first half of 2021, to a deficit of US\$897.6 million at the end of June 2022, primarily due to larger cost recovery associated with higher prices and production. The non-financial public sector expanded on its deficit by 31.6 percent to US\$149.7 million. Captured within this category are transfers to the Natural Resource Fund (NRF), which increased by US\$198.3 million, to US\$344.2 million this first-half. Notably, the first withdrawal from the Fund was also recorded in the first half of the year at US\$200 million. Net foreign direct investment, over the review period, declined from a

surplus of US\$359.8 million to a deficit of US\$751.7 million amid larger cost recovery in the oil and gas sector, again associated with higher prices and production.

3.24 The overall balance of payments deficit was financed by a drawdown on the Bank of Guyana foreign reserves, which stood at US\$710.9 million at the end of June, equivalent to 1.2 months of import cover.

#### **D. Monetary Developments**

3.25 The supply of money expanded by 4.7 percent to \$616.1 billion at the end of June 2022, when compared with the stock of money at the end of December 2021. This was supported by narrow (M1) and broad money increasing by 3.6 percent and 6.2 percent to \$354.9 billion and \$261.1 billion, respectively.

3.26 Growth in M1 was driven by demand deposits and currency in circulation rising by 5.9 percent and 1.7 percent to \$176 billion and \$174.4 billion, respectively. The increase in the former was due to business enterprises and individual customers deposits expanding by 5.1 percent and 7.1 percent to \$104.9 billion and \$71.1 billion, respectively. Growth in currency in circulation was supported by holdings of commercial banks decreasing by 17.4 percent to \$10.3 billion, and currency issuance expanding by 0.4 percent to \$184.7 billion. In contrast, cashiers' cheques and acceptance fell by 4.8 percent to \$4.6 billion. On broad money, growth was driven by an increase in savings deposits of 7.7 percent to \$237.5 billion, which offset time deposits declining by 6.4 percent to \$23.6 billion.

3.27 At the end of the first half of this year, net domestic credit accumulated to \$257.8 billion, of which the public sector accounted for \$7.3 billion.

3.28 Consistent with the expansion in the non-oil productive sector, credit to the private sector rose by 7.5 percent to \$308.3 billion. This primarily reflects expanding credit to the services sector, manufacturing sector, for real estate mortgage loans, and to households. These increased by 8.2 percent, 26.7 percent, 3.2 percent, and 5.1 percent, to \$110.3 billion, \$34.2 billion, \$98.6 billion, and \$38.5 billion, respectively.

3.29 Growth in credit to the services sector was principally due to rises in lending for distribution, “other services”, and for professional services, while the outturn in the manufacturing sector primarily resulted from increased credit for other construction and engineering, beverage, food, and tobacco, and “other manufacturing”. Though credit to the agriculture sector also grew by 5.4 percent to \$17.4 billion, lending to the mining and quarrying sector declined by 0.3 percent to \$4.2 billion.

3.30 The increase in credit to households was driven mainly by lending for housing, “other purposes”, and motor cars, while the growth in real estate mortgage loans was supported by increased mortgages granted for both private dwellings, and industrial and commercial properties.

3.31 In addition, total reserves deposited with the Bank of Guyana decreased from \$117.4 billion to \$91.2 billion over the review period. Of the latter amount, excess reserves accounted for \$30.8 billion, almost 50 percent below the \$60.2 billion at the end of 2021. This is consistent with increased deployment by banks of loanable funds amid improved business and consumer confidence. As it relates to the required reserves, these rose by 5.4 percent to \$60.3 billion.

3.32 Still on commercial banks, total liquid assets declined by 0.8 percent to \$255.6 billion at the end of June 2022. This was principally on account of a contraction of 48.8 percent and 11.9 percent in excess reserves and balances due from banks abroad, respectively, offsetting holdings of treasury bills growing by 23.2 percent to \$164.2 billion.

## **E. Prices**

### **a. Inflation**

3.33 The CPI increased by 4.9 percent at the end of June 2022, when compared with the index at the end of 2021. Noteworthy is that this was lower than the 5.6 percent increase recorded at the end of half-year 2021.

3.34 The 2022 rise was primarily underpinned by high food and energy prices, with the former increasing by 8.1 percent and contributing 3.6 percentage points to the inflation rate. The main drivers within the food category of the CPI basket were meat, fish and eggs, vegetables and vegetable products, and cereals and cereal products, which accounted for 1.5 percentage points, and 0.6 of a percentage point for each of the latter two, respectively. Regarding the elevated energy cost, the major contributors were operation and personal transport rising by 27.1 percent and contributing 0.6 of a percentage point as well as fuel and power rising by 9 percent and accounting for 0.4 of a percentage point.

3.35 The 12-month rate across the first 6 months of 2022 averaged 6.2 percent, consistent with the record high inflation seen globally. As highlighted previously, the US, for example, recorded 12-month inflation of 9.1 percent in June 2022, the highest rate since 1981. Domestically, the end-2022 12-month inflation rate is now forecasted to be 5.8 percent. This revision aligns with the average above and the 5.7 percent end-2021 rate, with similar conditions seen in 2021 and the first half of 2022 anticipated to continue into the second half of this year. These include the floods potentially affecting food prices, and the Russian-Ukraine war and the pandemic impacting energy prices.

3.36 As highlighted previously, Government responded with a series of measures to ease the burden of growing commodity prices on citizens. During the Budget 2022 presentation, one of the key measures announced was the reduction of excise tax on petroleum from 20 percent to 10 percent. In March, Government cut this tax further from 10 percent to zero. Additionally, Government removed VAT on cement to lower the cost of construction, and announced the reduction of the final tax applied on miners' incomes from 3.5 percent to 2.5 percent, and the removal of the 10 percent tributors tax. Moreover, as part of the \$5 billion allocated in Budget 2022 for measures to ease the cost of living, Government utilised \$1 billion for the purchase and distribution of fertiliser to farmers across the country and \$800 million for cash grants to households in riverain and hinterland communities. Government is committed to the continued monitoring of cost of living throughout the rest of the year and to responding proactively with actions to reduce the burden on all Guyanese.

b. Interest Rates

3.37 Treasury bill yields remained largely stable during the review period. The 91-day and 182-day treasury bills remained unchanged at 1.54 percent and 1.00 percent, respectively, while the 364-day treasury bill yield rose from 0.99 percent to 1.09 percent.

3.38 As it relates to the commercial bank rates, the weighted average lending rate and the small savings rate fell from 8.88 percent and 0.83 percent to 8.59 percent and 0.81 percent, respectively.

c. Exchange Rates

3.39 Over the review period, the official exchange rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar remained stable at \$208.5. However, the market mid-rate of the Guyana dollar to the US dollar appreciated marginally from \$208.8 to \$206.9.

**F. Fiscal Sector**

3.40 At the end of the first half of 2022, the non-financial public sector recorded a surplus of \$10.4 billion, in comparison with the \$13 billion deficit for the corresponding period in 2021. This was due to higher revenue from the Central Government which resulted from higher tax collections, and a lower deficit for the public enterprises, along with the first-time withdrawal from the NRF. At the end of 2022, the overall balance for the non-financial public sector is expected to reach a deficit of \$132.1 billion, equivalent to 9.9 percent of GDP.

3.41 The overall balance for Central Government (after grants) for the first half of 2022 reported a surplus of \$13.8 billion, compared with a deficit of \$9.5 billion for the same period in 2021. This improvement was largely driven by the first withdrawal from the NRF of \$41.7 billion, an increase of \$16.2 billion in non-oil current revenue and an increase of \$3 billion from grants. These surpassed the growth in current and capital expenditures of \$22.5 billion and \$15.3 billion, respectively. Central Government overall balance after grants is now anticipated to record a deficit of \$115 billion by end-December 2022 or 8.7 percent of GDP.

a. Revenue

3.42 In the first half of 2022, Central Government current revenue collections, net of the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF) and the NRF withdrawal, totalled \$151.3 billion, 12 percent above the 2021 collections in the same period. This performance can be attributed to increases within several revenue categories. Tax revenue collections grew by 12.5 percent, reflecting underlying growth in the economy, and non-tax revenue collections grew marginally on account of higher profits from the Bank of Guyana.

3.43 Internal revenue collections amounted to \$88.6 billion. Growth in this category was mainly on account of higher collections of corporation tax from private companies within the oil and gas sector, financial institutions, retail sale, beverages, and telecommunications sector. Additionally, both withholding and personal income tax collections increased mainly on account of the oil and gas sector. The withholding tax collections were \$22.8 billion, while personal income taxes collections amounted to \$26.8 billion.

3.44 In the first half of 2022, customs and trade collections increased by \$1.1 billion to \$13.4 billion. The higher collections were primarily attributed to an increase of import duties of \$807.6 million and environmental levy of \$154.3 million, consistent with higher level of imports reflected in the balance of payments.

3.45 Value-added tax (VAT) and excise tax collections declined by \$6.9 billion to \$43.2 billion, when compared with the same period in 2021. Over the review period, VAT from imported goods and services reduced by \$1.4 billion, reflecting the impact of implemented budget measures, while VAT from domestic supply grew by \$2.2 billion. Excise tax collections declined by \$7.8 billion to \$15 billion during the first half of 2022. This was primarily from reduced collections of \$7.4 billion from imported petroleum products, which resulted from the policy measure to further reduce the excise tax rate to zero. This was implemented in an effort to cushion the effects of the rising fuel price due to the war in Ukraine and related geopolitical tensions.



b. Expenditure

3.46 Non-interest recurrent expenditure amounted to \$133.4 billion, which increased by \$22.5 billion, or 20.3 percent, when compared with outlays in the first half of 2021. This is the result of higher expenditure across all three categories - personal emoluments, other goods and services and transfer payments. Personal emoluments reached \$38.4 billion, up by \$2.4 billion or 6.6 percent, from the same period in 2021, on account of the 7 percent full-year retroactive salary increase which was granted in December 2021. In the category of other goods and services, outlays increased by 38.2 percent to \$38.4 billion, and transfer payments by \$9.5 billion to \$56.6 billion in the first half of the year, both on account of support measures to cushion the impact of cost-of-living pressures.

3.47 Total non-interest current expenditure is now anticipated to reach \$308.4 billion, up from the budgeted \$302.2 billion, reflecting additional expenditure requirements, which include \$2 billion for the 2022 Population and Housing Census, and \$1.3 billion for expanded drainage and irrigation works.

3.48 During the period under review, \$46.8 billion was expended under the PSIP, 48.5 percent higher when compared to the same period in 2021. This favourable performance was on account of mobilisation advances for two catalytic developmental projects: the Linden to Mabura Road and the East Bank-East Coast Road Linkage projects. Also, the advancement of key initiatives financed on the domestic portfolio saw \$37.8 billion injected into the local economy, \$10.6 billion more than the same period in 2021. During the first half of 2022, in addition to the projects mentioned above, Government's programmes on health facilities, housing and water, agriculture and expansion of public infrastructure were advanced.

3.49 The overall performance of the Public Enterprises at the end of the first half of 2022 recorded a deficit of \$3.4 billion compared with a deficit of \$3.6 billion during the same period in 2021. Total receipts were \$82.8 billion, an increase of \$14.2 billion or 20.7 percent above 2021, of which the Guyana Oil Company (GUYOIL) accounted for \$9.2 billion. Operating expenses were \$84.3 billion, \$18.5 billion or 28.1 percent above the same period in 2021. Public enterprises anticipate ending the year with a cash deficit of \$17.2 billion, associated with

significant increases in fuel prices for Guyana Power and Light Inc., and lower production by GuySuCo.

## **G. Debt Management**

3.50 Guyana's total stock of public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt amounted to US\$3,248.8 million at the end of June 2022, of which total public debt comprised US\$3,246.4 million, with total publicly guaranteed debt comprising the remaining US\$2.4 million. Total PPG debt rose by 3.9 percent when compared with the end-December 2021 figure of US\$3,126.7 million. This increase was driven by growth in the domestic PPG debt stock, which more than offset a decline in external PPG debt. The end-2022 total PPG debt stock is projected at US\$3,520.5 million, an 8.4 percent increase relative to the mid-2022 position, driven by anticipated expansions in both domestic and external debt.

3.51 External PPG debt contracted by 1.6 percent, from US\$1,392.8 million at the end of last year, to US\$1,370.8 million at end-June 2022. This reduction stemmed mainly from negative net flows (disbursements less principal repayments) from the Eximbank of China, coupled with depreciation of the Renminbi Yuan against the US dollar. At mid-year 2022, multilateral creditors held 66.6 percent of the external PPG debt portfolio, with bilateral creditors holding 31.1 percent. The remaining 2.3 percent was held by private creditors. External PPG debt is projected to increase by 10.7 percent from its mid-2022 position, to US\$1,518 million at end-2022, on account of anticipated positive net flows from both multilateral and bilateral creditors.

3.52 In the first half of 2022, external disbursements amounted to US\$25.6 million, representing a 58.5 percent decline when compared with the first half of 2021. This year-on-year contraction reflects lower disbursements from multilateral creditors, which also totalled US\$25.6 million in the first half of 2022, down from US\$60.8 million in the first half of 2021. The relatively high level of multilateral disbursements in the first half of 2021 was mainly due to substantial inflows under two COVID-19 related loans from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Meanwhile, there were no bilateral disbursements in the first half of 2022, due to the completion of several key projects at the end of 2021. However, this is

expected to change in the second half of the year, as activity ramps up on several bilateral-funded projects.

3.53 At the end of June, domestic PPG debt totalled US\$1,878 million, up 8.3 percent from the end-2021 figure of US\$1,733.9 million. This increase was driven by a 21.8 percent expansion in the stock of treasury bills to US\$856 million, reflecting the issuance of new fiscal instruments in the first half of 2022. The end-2022 domestic PPG debt stock is projected at US\$2,002.6 million, 6.6 percent above its mid-2022 position, due to anticipated further issuances of new fiscal treasury bills.

3.54 Total PPG debt service payments amounted to approximately US\$56 million in the first half of 2022, 2.4 percent higher than in the first half of 2021. This increase was fueled by external debt service payments, which grew by 4.4 percent, from US\$41.2 million in the first half of 2021 to US\$43 million in the first half of 2022. Conversely, domestic debt service payments contracted by 3.7 percent to US\$13 million in the first half of 2022, when compared to the first half of last year. The determining factor behind this contraction was a 5.4 percent decline in domestic principal repayments, from US\$9.7 million to US\$9.2 million.

## **H. Natural Resource Fund**

3.55 During the period January to June 2022, Government had five lifts of profit oil from the two producing FPSOs, Liza Destiny (3) and Liza Unity (2). In the first half of the year, Government received US\$307 million as revenue from their share of profit oil and US\$37.1 million in royalties. The cumulative balance, inclusive of interest income, at the end of June was US\$753.3 million, after a withdrawal of US\$200 million in the month of May.

3.56 At the beginning of the year, it was anticipated that Government would have 13 lifts of profit oil from the Stabroek Block. This is unchanged. However, with the price of crude oil ballooning after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, NRF deposits are now projected to be 32.5 percent higher than the US\$957.6 million projected in a the time of preparing Budget 2022. Government is now projected to earn US\$1.1 billion as revenue from the sale of our share of

profit oil, and US\$147.7 million in royalties in 2022, subject to the evolution of world market prices.

### **BOX 1 – Outlook for the Petroleum Sector**

From May 2015 to present, 38 discoveries were made offshore Guyana, with 33 of those discoveries occurring in the prolific Stabroek Block. Since the first Liza discovery in 2015, Guyana's recoverable resource now stands at approximately 11 billion oil equivalent barrels. This exponential increase places Guyana at number 17 for the largest reserves in the world.

When the Liza Destiny FPSO began crude oil production in December 2019, it was estimated that the Liza Phase 1 well would produce at a rate of 120,000 barrels per day (BPD) at peak oil extraction. At the end of June, that well was performing at an average rate of 137,000 BPD, notwithstanding technical challenges over the years. At the end of June 2022, Guyana's cumulative profit oil earnings from the Liza Phase 1 well stood at US\$747.1 million<sup>1</sup>.

On February 11, 2022, first oil flowed from the second FPSO – Liza Unity. The addition of this FPSO – which has the capacity to produce at a rate of approximately 220,000 BPD – brings Guyana's productive capacity to over 350,000 BPD. The Liza Unity FPSO continues to ramp up to its peak production rate, and at the end of the first half-of the year, brought in US\$102.5 million in profit oil revenues for the Government<sup>2</sup>.

In the medium-term, the four approved projects are expected to produce over 820,000 BPD by the first quarter of 2026. The third and fourth projects, Payara and Yellowtail, are approved and projected to produce 220,000 BPD and 250,000 BPD, respectively. Plans for the fifth project, Uaru, are expected to be submitted later this year for review by Government. Current projections show that by 2029, Guyana will have the capacity to produce over 1 million barrels of crude oil per day.

Guyana's current estimated recoverable gas stands at over 17 trillion standard cubic feet. Under the Yellowtail Petroleum Production Licence (PPL), the Licensee is required to do a Gas Utilization study which would aid in determining the most beneficial use of the country's gas reserves. The Liza Phase 1 and 2

projects will be exporting a total of 50 million standard cubic feet of gas per day through a 12-inch pipeline that will run for 225 kilometres from the two offshore fields. This gas will be utilised at the Integrated Gas Fired Power Plant and Natural Gas Liquids in the Wales Development Zone. These facilities will provide low cost, reliable and cleaner power for Guyana, as well as enable the advancement of heavy manufacturing and industrialization in our economy.

Government remains cognisant of the need to take preventative and mitigating actions to guard against the Dutch Disease and the resource curse syndrome. The updated Natural Resource Fund Act 2021 lays the basis for strengthened governance in relation to the management of the sector, and for improved transparency. Further, Government in December 2021 passed the Local Content Bill and has since established a Local Content Secretariat (LCS) under the Ministry of Natural Resources to monitor compliance and promote business growth as the petroleum industry expands.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Natural Resource Fund Quarterly Report April 1 – June 30, 2022*, Bank of Guyana, 2022, [https://bankofguyana.org.gy/bog/images/accounts\\_budgeting/natural\\_resource\\_fund/quarterly/nrf-june2022-quarterly.pdf](https://bankofguyana.org.gy/bog/images/accounts_budgeting/natural_resource_fund/quarterly/nrf-june2022-quarterly.pdf)  
<sup>2</sup> *Natural Resource Fund Quarterly Report April 1 – June 30, 2022*, Bank of Guyana, 2022, [https://bankofguyana.org.gy/bog/images/accounts\\_budgeting/natural\\_resource\\_fund/quarterly/nrf-june2022-quarterly.pdf](https://bankofguyana.org.gy/bog/images/accounts_budgeting/natural_resource_fund/quarterly/nrf-june2022-quarterly.pdf)

## **I. Key Sector Highlights**

### **a. Education**

3.57 Government prioritised investment in this sector towards the achievement of a world class education system, delivering better human capital, hence the allocation of \$74.4 billion in 2022. At the half year, the sum of \$32.2 billion was expended towards the realisation of this goal.

3.58 Of the \$6.6 billion allocated for improving infrastructure of education facilities, the sum of \$2.3 billion was spent during the first half of the year. The construction of primary schools commenced at Karabairu and Bamia/Amelia's Ward and are expected to be completed by the end of 2022 and 2023, respectively. Further, works are ongoing to construct nursery schools

at Haslington and Vryheid Lust, and primary schools at Kaikan and Oronoque. It is also anticipated that the construction of the Linden Technical Institute dormitory that will house 75 male and 75 female students will be completed by the end of the year. Additionally, contracts were awarded for the construction of a primary school at Zeelugt and a nursery school at Hydronie, which will commence in the second half of the year. The construction of the North Ruimveldt and Northwest secondary schools is expected to commence in the second half of 2022, while the evaluation of designs to construct Prospect Secondary school will be completed in the third quarter of the year.

3.59 During the review period, 1,151 teachers were trained on the use of the renewed curriculum at the primary level which aims to promote greater inclusivity by considering the unique qualities and varied abilities of each child. It is expected that the curricula for Grades one through four will be expanded to all schools in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and Georgetown in the first phase of the national roll-out slated for the 2022-2023 academic year, while the second phase will occur during the 2023-2024 academic year for Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

3.60 In keeping with Government's aim of improving attendance and reducing school drop-out rates, financial support to families of school children in the form of the Because We Care cash grant increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and the school uniform supplies grant from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in 2022. This will see each child across the public and private schools, receiving a cash grant totalling \$30,000. It is expected that more than 184,000 public school students will benefit from this initiative at a cost of \$5.5 billion, while over 18,000 private school students will benefit at a cost of over \$540 million.

3.61 During the period January to June 2022, a total of \$701.9 million of the budgeted \$2 billion was expended for the national school feeding programme to provide juice and biscuits to 41,886 pupils and hot meals to 27,379 pupils across the country. With effect from September 2022, 10,025 Grade six pupils from 245 primary schools will also benefit from breakfast for the first time, at a cost of \$190.7 million. Additionally, the Carnegie School of Home Economics was engaged to compile a culinary book of recipes to support the piloted home-grown school feeding programme in Regions 5 and 9. The recipes developed are based on the current food

basket in each region and aim to improve the nutrition of school-aged children while adding value to the disposable income of farmers.

3.62 Efforts to incorporate Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in the education sector resulted in the procurement of 3,750 tablets for delivery by September 2022, and an additional 7,250 tablets are expected to be delivered by the last quarter, which will achieve the target of providing 11,000 tablets loaded with teaching materials for students by the end of the year. Over 425 laptops and computing devices for teachers will also be distributed in the second half of the year, to facilitate the roll-out of the Education Management Information System (EMIS). The ICT and EMIS implementation will provide real-time information and statistics for more effective planning, monitoring, and supervision of schools.

3.63 As Government seeks to increase access to learning resources for improved student performance, by the end of 2022, every student from Grades 7 through 13 will have the required Mathematics, English Literature and English Language textbooks. Additionally, 108 primary schools will also benefit from 3,000 micro-science kits which will realise 100 percent primary coverage.

3.64 Initiatives to increase the number of trained teachers included the screening of more than 4,000 applicants to commence studies at the Cyril Potter College of Education (CPCE) during the review period. Of the \$200 million budgeted to provide stipends to trainee teachers, \$70.9 million was paid to 928 pre-service students for the first half of the year, while the remainder will be paid in the second half of the year to the continuing and prospective students. Further, after two years of being closed due to the pandemic, the dormitories at the CPCE Turkeyen Campus were opened in June 2022 to accommodate 102 hinterland students for face-to-face interaction that complements the online training platform.

3.65 In the first half of 2022, the University of Guyana expended \$1.7 billion of the \$3.5 billion allocated for its operations and additional courses offered. Currently, majority of the courses offered by the facility are online, with 60 percent fully virtual, 20 percent face-to-face, and 20 percent with hybrid options.

3.66 Within the \$1.3 billion allocated to provide an additional 4,500 online scholarships under the GOAL programme, resources were utilised in the first half the year to finance the 2,002 continuing students, as well as the granting of 4,250 scholarships for 2022. Additionally, A Get Ready for Opportunity to Work (GROW) project was also launched to distribute 4,000 scholarships to persons who did not complete their secondary education. These persons will have the opportunity to obtain a General Educational Development diploma or a Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework diploma in order to secure a job. At the end of the training, Government will implement tracer studies to assess whether entry into the labour force.

3.67 In first half of 2022, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training programme, expended the sum of \$744.5 million of the \$2.5 billion allocated, to benefit approximately 4,183 persons. A total of 119 students from nine secondary schools were also identified to complete four Level One Caribbean Vocational Qualification programmes in the third quarter of this year, in the areas of commercial food preparation, crops and soils, fabric decoration, and furniture making. These programmes will be extended to additional students in secondary schools from September 2022. Further, the design of the Guyana Technical Training College commenced and will include the GuySuCo Training School at Port Mourant, that will provide additional facilities for training programmes in collaboration with the private sector. The location for this college has been identified and construction will commence in the second half of the year.

3.68 In the review period, the Board of Industrial Training (BIT) spent \$187.9 million of its \$448.5 million allocation to provide skills training to a total of 2,166 persons in 34 skills areas and another 2,847 persons are expected to be trained in the second half. Additionally, the Carnegie School of Home Economics trained 61 males and 910 females in areas of general cosmetology, interior decoration, and commercial food preparation among others and anticipate training of 650 persons in the second half of the year.

3.69 Further, 285 persons graduated under the Women Innovation and Investment Network initiative in the first half of the year, and 2,715 women and girls are expected to start courses in the second half of the year. It is also anticipated that 1,175 persons will be trained under the



National Youth Programme in areas of carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical installation, welding, and fabrication works at the Kuru Kuru, Sophia, and Vryman's Erven Training Centres, while 70 persons will be trained in block-making under the Ministry of Housing and Water's community-based Employment Stimulation Project in the second half of the year.

b. Health

3.70 Government has set in motion key actions towards ensuring that our aspiration of a world class healthcare system can be realised. These include establishing new, modern specialty facilities, and ensuring that the essential healthcare needs of all citizens are met. To this end, Government has expended \$26.5 billion as of the first half of 2022, out of the \$73.2 billion budgeted for the year.

3.71 COVID-19 continues to affect Guyana, with over 27,000 confirmed cases reported over the 14,000 in 2021 and 200 deaths recorded, less than the 319 in 2021, at the half year period. Hospitalisations have also decreased over the same period, falling from 1,007 in 2021 to 892 in 2022. It must be stated, however, that there were also over 10,000 additional tests in 2022 over the 63,073 for the corresponding period in 2021, reported by the testing unit. Hospitalisations and deaths from COVID-19 in the first half of 2022 were concentrated in the months of January and February, post the 2021 festive season.

3.72 The acquisition of over 132,000 COVID-19 vaccines to date, including 52,000 paediatric doses, demonstrates Government's unrelenting efforts to further curb the spread of the coronavirus. As of half-year, the total percentage of Guyana's adult population who have received their first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine is 86.5 percent compared to 29 percent at the same period in 2021. The percentage of adults who received their second dose of vaccination also increased significantly, rising to 67 percent of the adult population compared to 15 percent in the first half of last year. With respect to the 12 to 17 age group, 4,635 adolescents have received their first dose of the vaccine, of which 3,894 received their second dose. Efforts will continue in second half of 2022 to vaccinate more persons, with an estimated 40,000 booster shots for the adults, 25,000 doses to the adolescent age group, and 50,000 doses for children between the ages of 5 to 11 years.

3.73 Over the review period, \$3.5 billion was spent to equip health facilities with adequate drugs and medical supplies, while 25 medical personnel were deployed across eight of the ten Regions to support effective treatment and improved service delivery. These medical personnel included: medical officers, obstetrics and gynaecology specialists, general surgeons, paediatricians, anaesthesiologists, and neonatologists among others.

3.74 Additionally, Government plans to shorten the period of training for pharmacy assistants to approximately nine months and deliver it in a decentralised manner within the regions, in order to address the existing shortage. Government, through the National Pharmacy Services is also examining accrediting private pharmacy assistant courses, through the Pharmacy Council of Guyana, to further increase the availability of pharmacy assistants.

3.75 On the matter of medical equipment maintenance, 41 biomedical technicians have completed online and hands-on training courses in the repair and maintenance of autoclave machines and oxygen plants. This will ensure that critical medical equipment is operational, with reduced downtime and longer lifespan. To continue the fight against chronic diseases, the construction of a diabetic clinic at Lusignan is expected to be completed within the third quarter, and operational by the end of the year. Additionally, Government has screened over 22,000 persons and will continue to ensure early detection and treatment, especially for diabetes and ailments of the heart, including hypertension.

c. Housing

3.76 In the first half of 2022, Government expended \$8.1 billion of the \$12.4 billion allocated to further develop the housing sector. The Central Housing and Planning Authority (CHPA) distributed 1,843 house lots during the first six months of the year, taking the total allocation to 11,680 lots since Government took office in August 2020. It is expected that a further 8,000 lots will be distributed by the end of the year. A total of 449 land titles and transports were issued in the first half of 2022, and an additional 5,600 are scheduled for the second half of the year, bringing the projected total to 6,049, exceeding the 6,000 land titles and transports targeted for issue in 2022.

3.77 Of the \$11 billion allocated to continue infrastructure works in CHPA housing areas, the sum of \$7.4 billion was spent during the review period. To this end, infrastructural works are ongoing in housing areas in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10. Approximately 10 kilometres of roads were upgraded in existing housing areas at Uitvlugt, Belle West, La Parfaite Harmonie, Herstelling, Ordinance Fortlands, Bath, Balthyock, Good Hope, Mon Repos, Section D Non Pariel, Tuschen and Onderneeming. Additionally, 750 LED streetlamps were installed across the country during the first half of the year. The installation of electricity and distribution networks were completed at 12 housing areas in Regions 3, 4 and 6, with similar works in 14 new housing areas slated for the second half of the year.

3.78 Works were completed on 25 core homes at La Parfaite Harmonie, while another 25 are slated for construction by the end of the year. In the Sophia Housing Area, 25 core homes are currently being constructed, while construction of a further 25 is expected to commence by year-end. Additionally, the construction of another 21 core homes is expected to commence by the end of the year, along the East Bank and East Coast of Demerara. Also, construction was completed for 100 low-income homes at Hampshire/Williamsburg, 150 moderate-income homes at Cummings Lodge, and 125 houses for young professionals at Providence and Prospect, in the first half of the year.

3.79 To accelerate Government's "Dream Realised" housing drive, the CHPA launched a home construction assistance programme during the first half of the year in Regions 3, 4, 6 and 10 with the aim of providing access to financing for persons building their own homes, where 399 persons registered for assistance. This programme allows applicants to choose from three pre-designed units at a cost of \$7 million, \$9 million or \$12 million, and pre-qualify for loans with financial institutions such as Republic Bank and New Building Society to meet the cost of construction. Additionally, the distribution of 800 home improvement subsidies is planned for the second half of the year, with 121 home improvement subsidies, valued at \$60.5 million to be distributed in the third quarter, and a further 679 subsidies before the end of the fourth quarter.

3.80 Further, to promote Guyana's construction sector, an International Building Expo was held in July 2022, where over 150 local, regional, and international investors showcased new and improved affordable housing techniques for the construction of homes.

d. Water and Sanitation

3.81 Government expended \$2 billion of the \$4.9 billion budgeted to improve water supply networks across the country in the first half of 2022. A new well was completed at Parika Backdam to increase service from 8 to 24 hours for 15,000 residents, as well as the installation of transmission and distribution mains at Parika. Further, construction works are ongoing on a new artesian well at Chesney which is expected to be completed by the end of the year benefitting approximately 21,000 residents, while the upgrading of transmission mains on Church Street is also ongoing and will be completed by the end of the year.

3.82 Of the \$394.5 million allocated for hinterland communities, the sum of \$164.3 million was expended during the review period to improve water supply systems. It is expected that new wells and distribution networks will be completed by the end of the year at Phillipai, Isseneru, Waramadong and Tasserene in Region 7, Itabac, Sand Hill, Maikwak and Kaman in Region 8, and Yakarinta and Katoka in Region 9. Currently, 61 percent of the hinterland population have access to potable water, and once these works are completed the 2022 target of 70 percent will be met.

3.83 On the coast, works are ongoing for the expansion of the Sophia and Eccles water treatment plants to improve the quality of service for approximately 48,000 residents by the end of this year. At the end of June 2022, potable water coverage on the coastland stood at 97 percent compared to the coverage target of 98 percent for 2022.

3.84 Efforts to reduce non-revenue water were boosted by the installation of 9,500 water meters on service connections during the first six months of 2022, reducing water losses from 68.6 percent in 2021 to 67.2 percent in the first half of 2022, and this is expected to be reduced further to 64 percent in the second half, with the installation of an additional 10,500 meters.

3.85 Of the \$1.4 billion budgeted for solid waste management, the sum of \$246 million was expended in the first half of the year for the operation of eight landfill sites. The Government adopted a new policy to develop and upgrade small community landfill sites instead of regional sites, and selection of new sites for operations is underway. As a result, several projects planned for 2022 are being reviewed in accordance with the new policy direction. Works were completed on a new dumpsite at Enterprise, East Canje during the first half, while works on a new site at Blairmont is expected to be completed in the second half of the year.

e. Agriculture and Food Security

3.86 During the first half of 2022, \$15.8 billion of the \$32.6 billion budgeted was expended in the agriculture sector as Government sought to expand cultivation and production to reduce imports, increase exports, and foster diversification despite, the La Niña weather conditions that prevailed. As such, the construction of major infrastructure, the procurement of key equipment and machinery, and the establishment of necessary systems and partnerships were initiated.

i. Sugar

3.87 At the end of June 2022, Government contributed \$2 billion to GuySuCo to advance the projects slated for this year and support the smooth operation of the industry. Works were undertaken at the factories at Albion, Blairmont, Uitvlugt and Rose Hall. Improvement to the Albion Estate included upgrading of a knife turbine, replacement of mill rollers, and an overhaul of one of the main diesel generators. At Blairmont, the crushers and mill rollers are being replaced, and the sugar wharf is being rehabilitated. Works at Uitvlugt included the replacement of the feeder table and the rehabilitation of a boiler. At Rose Hall, a complete rehabilitation of the factory is being undertaken. Further, works were advanced for the conversion of the fields for machine harvesting and rehabilitation of the access dams at all four of the estates.

3.88 Works have also progressed on the packaging plants slated for Albion and Blairmont. Initial works for the establishment of the plant at Albion was advertised, and the tender

opening is scheduled for the third quarter of 2022 while at Blairmont, works progressed on phase 1 of the expansion of the sugar packaging plant. The tender process for phase 2 was underway, with an award expected in the third quarter 2022.

3.89 A total of 1,238 persons were employed by GuySuCo at Skeldon, Rose Hall and Enmore over the period August 2020 to June 2022. Of this amount, 922 were re-employed severed personnel and 316 were new hires. Additionally, around 1,400 employees of Uitvlugt Estate received cash grants to supplement their reduced income, which resulted from mechanical failure at the factory during the first crop of 2022. This support initiative is expected to total \$275.6 million.

3.90 As part of Government's efforts to continue partnering with private investors, the process commenced to lease 100 hectares of land to private cane farmers and is expected to conclude by the end of 2022. This will bring total acreage of sugar cane cultivated by private farmers to 2,157 hectares.

## ii. Rice

3.91 In the first half of 2022, the cultivation of paddy required expanded support from Government due to the adverse weather conditions and the increase in the prices for fertiliser. In this regard, Government's quick response to the drainage and irrigation challenges helped to contain the impact on rice production in the first crop. These interventions included clearing of canals and drains, heightening of the embankment of conservancy dams, canals and drains, and maintaining and constructing related structures. In the review period, 139 farmers benefitted from relief totalling \$58.4 million to assist in their recovery after the 2021 floods.

3.92 The Guyana Rice Development Board (GRDB) continued to support farmers in pest management and crop husbandry. Further the implementation of a new, variety GRDB 16 commenced in the first half of the year, as well as research on value-added products. At the end of June 2022, \$107.5 million of the \$300 million budgeted was expended to create a variability and breeding nursery and conduct experiments in harvesting, crop nutrition and soil fertility disease resistance screening as well as a study on paddy bug management.

3.93 At the end of the review period, 16,277 bags of seeds were produced and of this amount, 13,153 bags of quality seeds were produced at the Burma Rice Research Centre while the remaining 3,124 bags were by private seed growers from the No. 56 Seed Facility. Research and testing continued in the first half with 6 of the 8 aromatic lines, 10 of the 12 high yielding lines and 4 of the 16 biofortified zinc lines selected for further testing. Additionally, the Value-Added Laboratory became operational in March 2022 while research on rice and rice products progressed to working with bakeries to commercially produce bread and pastries from rice flour. Further, the completion of the Soil Laboratory was delayed due to the challenges with the supply of equipment for the laboratory owing to the global supply chain crisis. It is expected to be operational in February 2023. Once operational, the soil laboratory will improve accessibility to soil testing in the rice industry, so that the nutrients required for rice cultivation can be optimised to maximise production of paddy.

3.94 Other interventions, in the first half of the year, included the installation of a new mini testing mill (polisher) at the Region 6 Quality Control Laboratory. In addition, the construction of a drying floor at Sommerset Essequibo was advanced with another planned for Mahaica during the second half, complimenting the six drying floors completed in 2021 and now available for use by farmers in the first half of 2022.

### iii. Other Crops

3.95 In the first half of the year, Government expended \$651.9 million of the \$1.3 billion budgeted for the year. This allocation allowed for the completion of 109 shade houses, and the construction of four green houses as part of Guyana's implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices. In addition, preparation commenced for the expanded cultivation of turmeric, ginger, black pepper, nutmeg and onions, which will allow self-sufficiency in the production of spices. It is expected that by the end of 2022, 62 acres of turmeric and 633 acres of ginger will be in cultivation. Further, Government will continue to provide shade house materials to farmers at a reduced cost, and increase the distribution of farm equipment, seeds

## BOX 2 – Leading on Food Security in CARICOM

*“The agricultural plan, proposed by Guyana’s President Irfaan Ali to the CARICOM Heads of Government Conference in March 2022, should be fully implemented as swiftly as possible, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. In this regard, President Ali was requested to mandate the Ministerial Task Force on Food Security to propose an implementation schedule for urgent consideration by Heads of Government.”*

The importance of the development of our agriculture sector remains high on Government’s agenda to proactively strengthen our non-oil sector. Under this administration, Guyana’s leadership in driving the food security agenda in CARICOM has been firmly restored and the recent hosting of the flagship Agri-investment Forum and Expo, in Georgetown, on 19th – 21st May 2022, further cemented our role.



Images of the Agri-Investment Forum and Expo, Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Guyana

The three-day event saw 400 registered delegates from 26 countries participating in a high-level meeting of eight CARICOM Heads of Government and the Secretary General, 21 Ministers of Government from the Region and nine international partners (the Group) to address risks relating to the achievement of CARICOM’s vision “Twenty-five by 2025” given the Region’s vulnerability to food security and sustainability in recognition that food shortages and high food prices are persistent challenges facing the region.



The vision of reducing CARICOM's food import bill by 25 percent by 2025 targets the transformation of the Regional agricultural industry by creating value, with close participation of the private sector. The main tenets of this vision are the improvement of the efficiency of agri-food input and output markets, transport and logistics, energy access, and national and cross-border marketing and distribution. Transformative investments in these areas are required to create value along the value chain for economic and non-economic benefits. The risks confronting the achievement of the vision "25 percent by 2025" include transport and logistics, trade barriers, technology transfer, youth participation in agriculture, securing financing, acquiring crop insurance, market stability, and bureaucratic systems. Governments will be urged to plan for interventions to address these risks and it is anticipated that addressing these will provide a road map to regional food security.

The discussions resulted in the following four priority areas being identified for urgent interventions: food security, regional transportation, trade barriers, and women and youth participation in agriculture. These priority areas were slated to be recommended for adoption by all CARICOM Heads of Government.

and seedlings, chemicals, and fertilisers. Importantly, the delivery of extension services will be restructured, in order to provide improved services to farmers.

3.96 At the end of the review period, 953 farmers were trained in sustainable agricultural practices. Also, 83 farms were certified to produce wholesome foods and agricultural commodities for export. Another 3,602 cash crops farmers received \$431.7 million in relief grants to assist with their recovery from the 2021 floods.

#### Corn and Soya

3.97 The implementation of the project to expand the production of corn and soya progressed in the first half of the year. At the end of June, 250 acres of soya were cultivated while another 2,450 acres will be cultivated in the second half. Construction of the foundation and installation of the corn and soya bean processing plant will commence in the second half and is expected to be completed by February 2023. This will provide a drying and storage facility for the corn and soya farmers in the Tacama area.

3.98 In addition, to increase farmers access to the Tacama area, a 47 kilometre road is being constructed from Ituni to Tacama. Under Phase 1 of the Ituni-Tacama road, construction of 18 kilometres is currently underway and expected to be completed in the second half of 2022. Phase 2 of the Ituni-Tacama road will see an additional 29 kilometres being completed, which is expected to commence in the second half of the year.

### Coconuts

3.99 At the end of June 2022, \$34.6 million of the budgeted \$66 million was expended to increase coconut cultivation and production. The national effort to expand the production of coconut water and coconut-based products has seen success with a 58 percent increase in the production of coconuts to 27,598 tonnes in the first half of 2022, compared with the first half of 2021. Government's National Coconut Decentralisation Programme was implemented across the country to provide technical support and low-cost access to coconut seedlings. In the first half of 2022, Government constructed a coconut nursery at Fort Wellington, Region 5, and will complete the construction of two coconut nurseries in Hosororo, Region 1 and Lethem, Region 9, by the end of the year. Together, these three new nurseries will bring the total number of decentralised nurseries to 10 with a production capacity of 206,000 seedlings annually. The coconut seedlings production for the first half of 2022 was 21,566 compared with 18,306 in the first half of 2021.

### High-Value Crops

3.100 In continuing the effort to provide employment opportunities to young people, at the half year, the Agriculture and Innovation Entrepreneurship Programme saw 50 agriculture graduands access the recently constructed shade houses, with another 50 graduands slated to benefit by the end of the year. This programme will transform the livelihoods of these youths while increasing the cultivation of high value-crops such as broccoli, cauliflower, bell peppers and carrots.

iv. Agro-Processing

3.101 In the first half of 2022, Government's goal of decentralising technical support to agro-processors was advanced with three agri-business incubators established at Fort Wellington, St. Ignatius, and Watooka. Another agri-business incubator is expected to be established at Parika in the third quarter. The small agro-processing businesses will benefit further from five agro-processing facilities in Parika, Sophia, Mabaruma, White Water Creek and Charity, which will be fully equipped by the end of the year.

v. Livestock

3.102 In the review period, the Guyana Livestock Development Authority expended \$406.6 million of the 2022 budgeted sum of \$842.3 million. Government completed preliminary works to support investments in a swine facility at Garden of Eden, which included construction of a fence, bridge and access road. Negotiations with a private investor are in progress for the management and operation of the facility. In addition, in the first half of 2022, Government distributed 1,050 broiler chicks, 1,150 black giant chicks and 595 ducklings and provided technical support to farmers. Also, to assist with the recovery after the 2021 floods, 1,050 farmers received \$57 million relief grants.

vi. Fisheries

3.103 The sum of \$142.7 million out of \$343.7 million was expended by the Fisheries Department during the review period. Government's continued interventions translated into increased aquaculture production of 444.1 percent in the first half compared with the same period in 2021. Additionally, at mid-year, brackish-water shrimp production increased by 292.6 percent which was a direct result of Government's expanded brackish-water shrimp production programme. This intervention has resulted in the rehabilitation of over 673 acres of shrimp farms, benefitting over 28 shrimp farmers, while contributing to the diversification of the fisheries industry. The upgrade of the Satyadeow Sawh Aquaculture Station and the establishment of cage culture in Region 2 for tambaqui production commenced in the first half of 2022 and are expected to be completed by year-end. Also, training of 15 staff was

completed to deliver technical support to farmers, while 54 farmers were trained in techniques to increase production. In the first half, 26,630 fingerlings were sold to farmers compared with 16,595 in the same period last year. Further, the draft Aquaculture Bill will be completed in the third quarter of 2022.

vii. Drainage and Irrigation

3.104 At the end of June 2022, \$7.7 billion was spent on drainage and irrigation works. During the review period, Government intervened to provide critical drainage and irrigation services required to reduce flooding in communities and farming areas, in response to the La Niña weather conditions. In this regard, 20,492 kilometres of drainage and irrigation channels were maintained, sluices were rehabilitated, lands empoldered, the construction and rehabilitation of three new pump stations commenced, and the dredging of the mouth of the Demerara River started. A total of 1,300 acres of new farmlands were cleared in Ithaca, Loo Creek, Long Creek and Yarowkabra areas and works commenced on the construction of farm-to-market roads at Onderneeming, Mahaicony Right Bank, and Hope.

f. Infrastructure

i. Roads and Bridges

3.105 In the first half of 2022, Government commenced the implementation of several key projects for the transformative infrastructure required for Guyana's industrial development and ease of commuting. Expenditure on roads was \$12.3 billion and on bridges a further \$1.8 billion out of the \$49.2 billion and \$27.6 billion budgeted, respectively.

3.106 Given the above, the following projects have progressed:

- The upgrade of the road network from Rupert Craig Highway to Cross Street, Alexander Village was completed during the first half of 2022 under the Sheriff Street to Mandela Road Network and Expansion Project.

- The clearing of the alignment for the new Four-Lane Superhighway from Schoonord to Parika was completed during the first half, and preparation of preliminary designs has commenced.
- The new four-lane highway linking Mandela Avenue to Haags Bosch project was completed and declared opened in the first half of 2022.
- Construction of the new four-lane highway from Eccles to Diamond commenced in the first quarter and will continue into the second half of the year.
- Preparatory works, procurement and mobilisation process for the rehabilitation of the Linden to Soesdyke Highway and Grove to Timehri East Bank Highway are expected to commence in the second half.
- The feasibility studies for the widening of the East Coast Highway from Annandale to Mahaica and upgrade of Railway Embankment from Sheriff Street to Orange Nassau are expected to be completed by the end of the third quarter and the expressions of interest are expected to be advertised by the end of 2022.
- Works are expected to commence in the third quarter on the upgrading of the Linden to Mabura Hill Road and the construction of East Coast Demerara Road Linkage between Ogle and Eccles.
- Preparatory works for the relocation of utilities are underway and construction is expected to commence in the third quarter for the rehabilitation and widening of the Corentyne Main Road from Palmyra to Crabwood Creek.

3.107 Additionally, the sum of \$3.1 billion was spent to advance the rehabilitation and construction of several community roads in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 under the Miscellaneous and Urban Roads Programme. The Hinterland Roads Programme also saw \$1.2 billion expended on projects including the rehabilitation of Moruca Main Access Road Phase 3, Mabaruma to Hosororo, Orealla to Kwakwani, 5 Mile Housing Scheme Road, Mahdia Main Access Road, Tabtinga Drive (internal roads), and Mabura to Mango Landing. It should be noted that the inclement weather has caused some delays in implementation of the Hinterland Roads Programme. However, it is expected that the works will be accelerated during the second half of the year, with anticipated dry weather.

3.108 In the second quarter of 2022, Government signed a US\$260 million contract for the construction of the long-awaited new Demerara River Bridge. The hybrid designed bridge will feature a modern four-lane structure (two carriageways), cycle lane, with a length of 2.65 kilometres or about 8,700 feet, driving surface of about 24 meters or 78 feet, with a lifespan of some 100 years. The works are expected to commence in the second half of the year.

3.109 With regard to the existing aged Demerara Harbour Bridge, a sum of \$320 million was expended during the first half of the year to rehabilitate two pontoons. Other related works to ensure that the bridge's safety is not compromised, will be executed during the second half of the year.

3.110 Further, during the first half, the sum of \$1.7 billion was expended on critical bridges across the country. Noteworthy, is the commencement of the rehabilitation of 32 bridges along the Kurupukari to Lethem Road corridor which are expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2022 and the completion of construction of the main bridges at Garden of Eden, Chateau Margot, Beterverwagting, and Cemetery Road, supporting the East Coast and East Bank road network.

## ii. Air Transport

3.111 Government has progressed with its plans to advance the modernisation of air transport. In this regard, the Cheddi Jagan International Airport (CJIA) will be closer to becoming a world class international port of entry by the end of the second half of the year. Works were underway on the commercial office building which will accommodate a conference facility, offices for the airlines and other supporting agencies, and a duty-free bond. Also, works progressed on the new office building for CJIA personnel.

3.112 Government expended \$207 million of the \$600 million investment allocated for the rehabilitation and maintenance of hinterland airstrips, during the first half of 2022. Works are also expected to commence on hinterland airstrips located at Eteringbang, Karisparu and Ekereku Bottom in the third quarter.

iii. River Transport

3.113 The construction of a new ocean-going passenger and cargo vessel that will ply the Northwest District route was commissioned in India in the first half of 2022, and it is expected that the vessel will arrive in Port Georgetown in the first quarter of 2023. Further, the rehabilitation of M.V Barima and M.V Kanawan was completed during the first half of 2022 while the M.V Makouria and M.V Sabanto will go into dry docks for rehabilitation by the end of the fourth quarter. With regard to the stellings, a sum of \$32 million was expended from an allocation of \$456 million which saw the rehabilitation of the Fort Island Stelling in the first half of 2022.

iv. Sea and River Defence

3.114 For the first half of 2022, \$1.8 billion was expended from an allocation of \$5 billion for the maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of sea and river defence. To date, all the projects under the 2022 programme have been awarded and works are underway. These works were expected to be completed during the second half of the year.

g. Energy

3.115 Government remains firmly committed to diversifying the country's energy sources and the expanded utilisation of clean energy. In the area of hydropower, the construction of a 1.5 MW Hydropower Plant at Kumu and the rehabilitation of the plant at Moco Moco will commence during the second half of the year. Works on the 150 kW Kato Hydropower Station continued and is expected to be completed in the final quarter of this year.

3.116 The hinterland and riverain areas will be the recipient of 30,000 photovoltaic home systems which will provide solar mini-grid and off-grid energy source alternatives, by the second quarter of 2023.

3.117 Government has completed the installation of the 1 MW solar farm at Lethem, which is now in its testing and commissioning stages, where technical and quality assessments will

be undertaken to ensure efficient servicing of the area. It is expected to benefit 1,120 households and 293 businesses. Another solar farm at Bartica is also expected to be commissioned and operationalised within the third quarter of the year, while yet another in Mahdia will commence before the end of the year.

3.118 Government's initiative to beautify the Lamaha embankment and to create a safe recreational space resulted in a change in the scope of the transmission line project designed to link the Kingston and Sophia substations, since the Lamaha embankment forms the majority of the transmission line route. Both transmission lines will now be built using 75ft single steel pole structures instead of two sperate wooden structures. This change resulted in the need to update and reissue the technical specification for the transmission line structures to the contractor and the project is expected to be completed in August 2022.

3.119 With respect to improving consumers' behaviour in relation to energy consumption, 2,500 LED bulbs have been procured by the Linden Electricity Company Incorporated and the free installation of these bulbs will commence in Linden in the third quarter of the year. By the start of the fourth quarter of 2022, an additional 22,000 LED bulbs will be installed in Wakenaam, Leguan and Bartica.

#### h. Tourism

3.120 For the first half of the year, \$312.8 million of the budgeted \$732.1 million was expended in the tourism sector. The tourism sector continues to be challenged by successive waves of COVID-19. Notwithstanding, there was a 103 percent increase in visitor arrivals from January to May 2022 from 48,626 to 105,905, when compared to the same period in 2021. This is primarily due to increased oil and gas activities as well as resumption of tourist activities such as the Bartica Regatta and Pakaraima Safaris. Further 158,223 additional arrivals are expected in the second half of 2022, coinciding with Guyana hosting of the finals of the Caribbean Premier League.

3.121 Room availability and conference facilities in the tourism sector was boosted by the opening of the US\$100 million Pegasus Suites and Corporate Centre in the first half of the



year. The 12- story glass tower provides an additional 100 rooms to the current stock, in addition to the 7-story office complex. Additionally, this sector will further benefit from the establishment of two luxury hotels, a 150 room Marriot Courtyard at Timehri which commenced construction in the first half of 2022 and the Pasha Global at Liliendaal which will commence construction in the second half of the year, boasting 200 rooms. Further, sod turning is expected in the second half of the year for the AC Marriot at Ogle and Four Points Sheraton in Providence, each offering 150 rooms.

3.122 Expansion of tour experiences, through collaboration with several tour operators, the private sector and communities across Guyana, has resulted in several new products such as the Kopinang Waterfall Experience in Region 8, Nappi Mountain Trekking in Region 9, Rainforest Retreat Experience in Region 4, and Gobin's Farm Experience in Region 3. Additionally, the return of the popular Rupununi Rodeo has boosted Region 9's local economy, enabling many small business owners to market and sell their products, including indigenous handmade crafts and cuisines.

3.123 During the first half of the year, other initiatives by the tourism sector included the training of 808 persons in business and social media marketing, first aid and CPR, and hygiene and sanitisation, and to improve the delivery of quality tourism experiences to customers. Additionally, financial support was provided for the First Catch Documentary to raise awareness and to market sports fishing. Also, Government initiated the "Good Travel Seal" certification process with the Green Sustainable Tourism Council to gain business certification for five businesses: Atta Lodge, Iwokrama River Lodge, Karanambu Lodge, Rewa Eco Lodge, and Caiman House Yupukari.

i. Information and Communications Technology

3.124 Government spent \$1.5 billion out of the \$3.3 billion budgeted in the first half of 2022, in the ICT sector. In an effort to strengthen ICT access and connectivity across public institutions, Government has expanded its delivery of service connections across institutions including 85 educational facilities, 7 health facilities, and 222 other government organisations. These will now benefit from either Fibre or LTE Wireless services, in addition to 57 WiFiGY

locations across Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, with expanded services to reach Region 1 by the beginning of September. These efforts will be supplemented by the expansion of 115 kilometres fibre optic cable network slated to deliver additional services to over 50 communities which will be undertaken in the second half of the year under the Safe Country initiative.

3.125 In order to ensure effective use of ICT services, and with the expansion of ICT accessibility and functionality, requisite training is being rolled out in select Regions. As such, 1,008 persons have been engaged directly in ICT training, of which 928 persons from Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6 accessed training at the community level, whilst 80 persons came on board the “Hinterland Train the Trainers” programme with a remit of creating a pool of ICT trainers to return to hinterland villages with the goal of reaching approximately 2,500 persons across 10 villages including Moruca and Annai.

3.126 Additionally, Government has conducted four risk assessments of key government entities to strengthen overall cyber security posture. Government continues to implement cybersecurity policies, with 13 policies, 18 standards and 3 guidelines under review. Further, Government has maintained its focus on monitoring and securing the national broadband network and services via the 24/7 security operations centre, as well as responding to cyber incidents of national importance through the Guyana National Computer Incident Response Team. In addition to the national broadband network, over 74 government hosted websites and 70 government email domains (hosted by the NDMA) were proactively monitored to facilitate the identification of cyber threats. Cybersecurity awareness and cyber crisis management training exercises were also conducted, with over 90 persons across public and private sectors benefitting from these training initiatives.

j. Public Safety and Security

3.127 Government continued its efforts towards ensuring the protection and safety of Guyanese, and to this end, \$20.4 billion of the allocated sum of \$47.9 billion was expended during the first half of 2022.

## Guyana Police Force

3.128 During the first half of 2022, \$99.3 million was expended towards the completion of police stations at Kato and Charity, as well as the Port Kaituma living quarters. Works also progressed on the construction of Regional Command Centres at Anna Regina, Leonora, Fort Wellington, Whim and Wismar. Additionally, in the second half of the year works are expected to commence on the construction of the Brickdam and Tuschen Police Stations as well as the floating ramp at the Ruimveldt and New Amsterdam Police Stations; upgrade of the Tactical Services Unit (TSU) Drill Square; rehabilitation of barracks at Brickdam, Baramita, Rosehall and Den Amstel; living quarters at TSU and the Criminal Investigation Department; and reconstruction of the Special Constabulary Headquarters.

3.129 Government took action towards improving the response time and crime fighting capabilities of the Force, with the addition of 24 vehicles to the fleet while another 26 will be delivered in the second half of this year. Further, a sum of \$21.4 million was expended towards the training of 1,972 ranks in over 65 courses, which were conducted both locally and internationally. It is anticipated that an additional 334 ranks will be trained in the second half of 2022.

3.130 In the first half of 2022, a sum of \$26.9 million was expended towards the operations of community policing groups countrywide. To date, a total of 74 new groups were formed in both the hinterland and mainland communities which led to an increased membership of 1,085 new members. Further, a total of 2,342 members participated in training sessions nationwide. It is anticipated that the formation of new groups and training sessions will continue in the second half of 2022.

## Guyana Prison Service

3.131 During the first half of 2022, a sum of \$574.9 million was expended towards enhancing the prison infrastructure countrywide. Ongoing works include the reconstruction of the prison infirmary, vocational school, and female prison at the Lusignan facility. Additionally, the Prison Headquarters and Command Centre are expected to start in the second half of the year.

3.132 At the end of June 2022, 250 ranks completed training in Prison Management, as well as in other areas that require technical skills. Further, the sum of \$6.5 million of the budgeted \$88.9 million was expended towards the training of 672 inmates in areas such as literacy and numeracy, tailoring, anger management among others.

#### Guyana Fire Service

3.133 As at half year of 2022, a sum of \$49.9 million of the \$100 million budgeted was expended for the installation of fire hydrants, and the procurement of 148 complete fire hydrants which are expected to be delivered by the second half of 2022. A total of \$158.3 million was expended to advance the procurement of a hydraulic platform, water bowsers and an all-terrain fire-fighting vehicle. A sum of \$114.8 million was also spent towards the advancement of works on the new Fire Service's Headquarters and the construction of fire stations at Wales and Ogle.

#### k. Human Services and Social Security

##### i. Senior Citizens

3.134 Government continued to support the improvement of the well-being of senior citizens. Old age pensioners continued to benefit from an increased monthly pension of \$28,000.

3.135 Looking ahead, training of persons to care for the elderly will commence in the second half of the year. To this end, 117 persons will be trained under the BIT programme which is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2022, while another 425 persons will be trained under the BIT and the Women's Investment and Innovation Network (WIIN) training programmes by the end of the year.

## ii. Women and Gender

3.136 At mid-year, the implementation of Government's initiatives for women and men's empowerment has gained momentum in the development of employable skills for the job market. A total of 1,277 persons graduated with a skill in the first half of 2022 through the WIIN Business Clinic (WIIN in Business) and the Board of Industrial Training, of which 980 were women and 297 were men. These courses included Child Care, Care for the Elderly, Garment Construction, Home Management and Patient Care Level 2. Another 5,657 applications are processed for the skills training scheduled to commence in the second half.

3.137 The WE LIFT programme, launched in 2021, supported several initiatives including two mini expos for women to promote and expand their businesses. The trainees under the WIIN in Business workshops received cash grants in the sum of \$50,000 to help 1,100 graduands to start a small business. Further, they were provided with linkages to financing organisation for access to micro-financing. Two additional WIIN in Business workshops, will commence in third quarter, in Regions 2 and 10.

3.138 Government's public assistance increased by 14.3 percent from \$12,000 to \$14,000 per month effective March 2022 and approximately 16,500 persons benefitted in the first half of 2022, at a cost of \$1.4 billion. In addition, the legal aid service aimed to reach more eligible persons in 2022, with a total of 1,330 cases facilitated in the first half. At the end of the first half of 2022, 174 alleged Trafficking-In-Persons victims were assisted with shelter, food, clothing psychological counselling, among others.

## iii. Persons with Disabilities

3.139 In May, His Excellency announced a cash grant of \$100,000 for each child with a disability as part of Government's commitment to support families of children with disability. This adds to progress made on the implementation of the interventions for the empowerment of persons with disabilities. In this regard, the survey to record all persons living with disabilities was completed in Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 and a hotline was set up to capture information on identified persons with disability, in order to expedite the recording of their data.

Additionally, the establishment of the national classroom for autistic children was completed in the first half of the year and classes will commence in the fourth quarter of 2022. There were 101 children identified for Special Education Needs (SEN) services through the continued assessment of the schools in Regions 1, 4 and 9. This will bring the total number of children receiving SEN services to 192. In addition, 706 persons commenced training in various areas to enhance SEN services.

3.140 With effect from the third quarter of 2022, the Public Assistance programme will be extended to benefit eligible persons living with disabilities. Further, by the end of 2022, 239 persons living with disabilities are expected to be trained in the employable skills, of which 39 were trained in the first half of 2022.

3.141 The construction of the Mahaica Disability Complex is scheduled to be completed by the end of the third quarter, while the construction of the Care Centre at Mahaica and a Production and Retail Centre at Canje, for persons with disabilities will commence later this year. The latter will be the first of several such centres across the country.

#### iv. Victims of Domestic Violence

3.142 In keeping with Government's support for the prevention of domestic violence, a decision was taken in early 2022 to overhaul the Domestic Violence Act (1996) and the Sexual Offences Act (2010) as part of the 2022 legislative agenda, with a view to address major social issues. In the first half of 2022, the number of recorded domestic violence cases received through the 914 hotline was 360 compared with 260 in same period of 2021. A total of 46 domestic violence cases were addressed by the legal aid services. Further, 1,476 police officers received training to strengthen their skills in handling domestic violence matters during the review period, under the COPSQUAD Initiative.

3.143 In the first half of 2022, in collaboration with Guyana Spotlight Initiative, Guyana's iMatter application was launched to provide quick access to the Government's services related to gender-based violence via an electronic panic button and to provide access to the 914 toll-free domestic abuse hotlines.

v. Child-Care and Protection

3.144 In the first half of 2022, the Child-Care and Protection Agency spent \$333.5 million of the allocated \$955.4 million. Focus was placed on the improvement of the operations of care facilities providing child-care services and at mid-year 2022, 88.6 percent (311) of the facilities providing child-care services were operating with minimum standards, compared with 68 percent (241) at the end of 2021. In the second half of 2022, 60 day-care facilities will receive a \$50,000 subsidy to improve their services for compliance with the required minimum standards. Further, 444 essential workers are earmarked to benefit again from financial support of \$15,000 per month per child for day-care service for three months, payable directly to the day-care facilities. Additionally, Government will be launching a 'night care' programme for children to be in a safe space whilst their parents or guardians are at work. Through the WIIN programme, about 1,100 persons will commence training in child-care services in the second half of the year.

3.145 In addition, Government continues to focus on the reunification and reintegration of children from formal care, both institutional and foster care. The mandate is to provide a family for every child that needs one. To complement this programme, 56 parents received capacity building for improved parenting skills in the first half of 2022, while in the second half, 90 parents are expected to benefit. During the review period, 47 percent of children affected by child abuse who were placed in formal care (institutional and foster care) were reunified and reintegrated with families.

3.146 The Community Advocate Network established 15 community partnerships to support child-care and protection. In the first half, 47 community partners were trained to identify child abuse and work with vulnerable families. Further, in collaboration with two Child Advocacy Centres supported by Government, 2,191 reported child abuse cases were investigated, and 80 children who were placed in safe houses, received support services during the review period.

## I. Culture, Youth and Sports

3.147 Government continues to provide a platform for the growth of local artistes who are the drivers in promoting social cohesion towards the achievement of the “One Guyana” agenda. To this end, in the review period, \$106.5 million was expended on 16 events, benefitting over 100 performers. These events included the Cricket Carnival Launch, Republic Celebrations, Steel Band Panorama, Phagwah Festival and the 56th Independence Anniversary.

3.148 The Cricket Carnival is slated to start in September, with over 120 artistes anticipated to perform at the events. The inaugural Cricket Carnival will feature the Chutney Night, Regional as well as International Night and the Guyana Night, among many other cultural events. In addition, the art and entertainment industry will benefit from the establishment of a National Cultural Registry and support for the recording of Guyanese music in the second half of 2022.

3.149 The sum of \$304.6 million was expended during the first half of 2022. Of this amount, \$21 million was spent to advance works on asphaltting of the synthetic tracks in Regions 6 and 10, and rehabilitating the stands at the National Track and Field Centre. Regarding the Sports Academy, approximately 300 players benefitted from training launched in sports disciplines, including basketball, table tennis, badminton, and rugby during the first half of 2022. The maintenance of sports infrastructure has continued across the country, among them, the National Stadium is being prepared to host seven group games, three knockout matches, and the Hero Caribbean Premier League (CPL) finals slated for September 2022. The latter is indeed a milestone for Guyana to be hosting the CPL semi-finals and final matches for three consecutive years from 2022.

3.150 Over the reporting period, Government continued to empower our youth across the country, with \$206.1 million expended of the \$841.3 million budgeted. As it relates to the Volunteer Apprenticeship Community Support Programme, approximately 100 youths benefitted from this programme and were attached to several communities and private companies where they provided community service and gained hands-on working experience. Grants under the Youth Entrepreneur and Mentorship Programme will be awarded during the



second half of 2022. Further, the Department of Youth trained approximately 200 young men and 80 young women during the first half of 2022, which will boost the national skills base in masonry, carpentry, electrical installation, plumbing and robotics.

#### **4. Economic and Fiscal Risks and Proposed Policy Responses**

4.1 The major risks to the economy are expected from both the external and the domestic fronts. Guyana's vulnerabilities are many and require proactive policy interventions to effectively manage the risks and mitigate against downside effects.

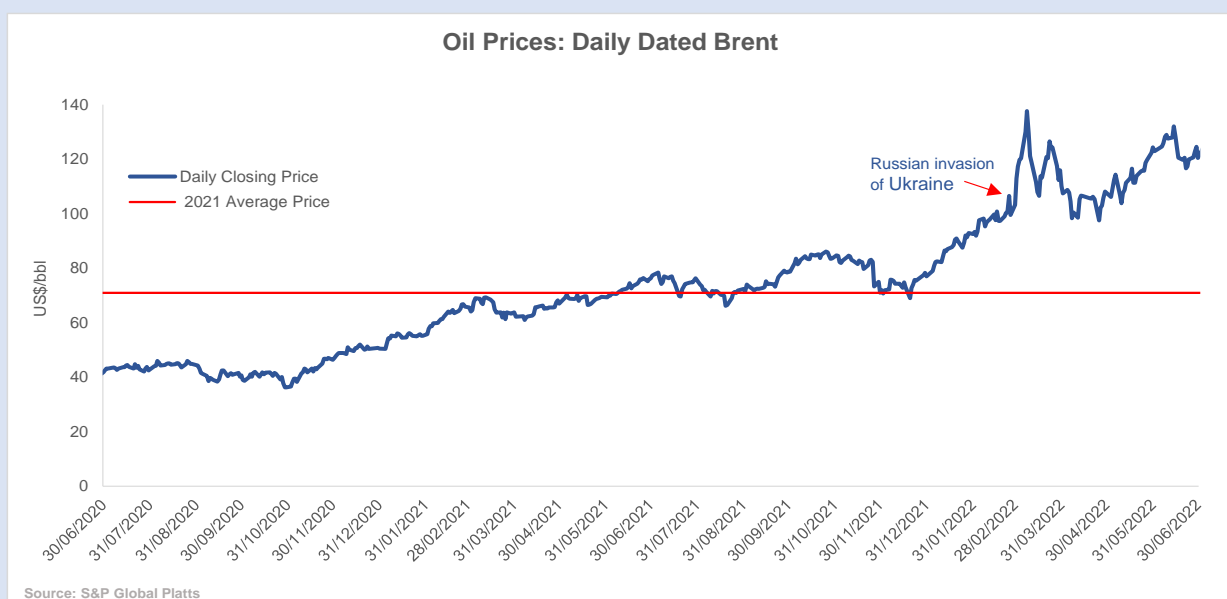
4.2 Foremost amongst the risks is our historical vulnerability to climate change given the low-lying coastal zone. The devastating effects of the floods of 2021, combined with higher-than-normal rainfall levels through 2022 to date and forecasted for the remainder of year, present formidable challenges to both flood management and food security. Government continues to invest substantially in disaster preparedness, sea defences, expanded drainage and irrigation, expanded early warning systems in hydrometeorology and production in both crops and livestock to boost food security. Further, efforts to secure climate finance remain high on the agenda.

#### **BOX 3 – Impact of Exogenous Shocks on Guyana's Economy**

The events of the last three years have brought into sharp focus the devastating impact that shocks arising on both domestic and external fronts could have on the Guyanese economy.

At the beginning of 2022, the highly infectious Omicron variant of the coronavirus presented a significant hindrance to economic activity, as the incidence of positive COVID-19 cases rose globally, and right here in Guyana. As the effects of this variant tapered, a new shock emerged, the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The February 24 invasion brought with it new and intensified global pressures. In addition to the tremendous humanitarian consequences, the flow of goods globally was impeded, triggering significant cost increases and shortages worldwide.

Russia and Ukraine are producers and exporters of key commodities such as crude oil, steel, aluminium, wheat, and corn. Hence, what followed the conflict was a dramatic increase in commodity prices the world over. The price of crude oil, for example, jumped from US\$74.3 per barrel at the end of last year, to approximately US\$120.1 per barrel in June of this year, having risen to as high as US\$137.6 per barrel. Additionally, the average price of aluminium and wheat increased by 36.5 percent and 44.2 percent, respectively, at the end of June when compared with the same period last year.

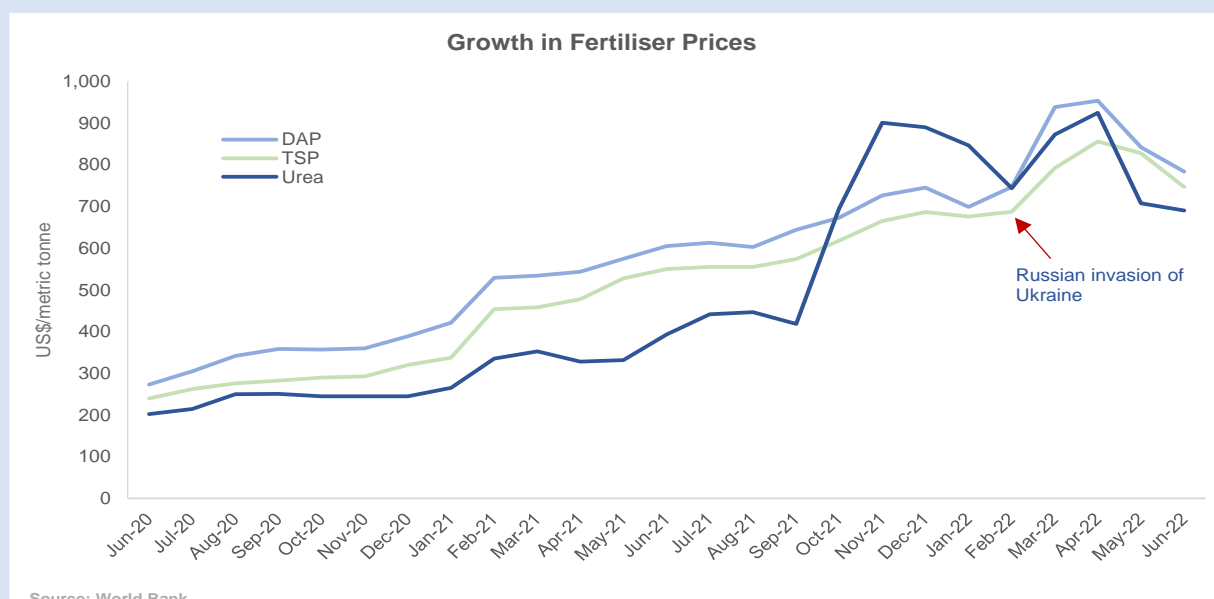


The crosscutting impact of such a drastic increase in oil prices cannot be understated. Locally, combined with the already high prices triggered by the heavy rainfall and floods of 2021, consumer prices grew 4.9 percent in the first half of this year when compared with the level at the end of last year. Prices at the pump, for example, jumped from \$203 per litre of gasoline at the end of January, to \$245 per litre in the beginning of March, before increasing further to \$269 per litre at the start of June, notwithstanding Government removal of the excise tax on petroleum imports. Not only would this increase affect the cost of transportation, but it would also translate to higher costs of production.

Also adding to higher cost of production locally, particularly in the agriculture sector, was the increase in fertiliser prices that followed the invasion of Ukraine. Prices for urea, a low-cost nitrogen fertiliser, averaged US\$797.6 per metric tonne at the end of June 2022, 138.6 percent above end June-2021 levels. This was the highest level seen since 2008. Cost of production, and consumer prices faced by citizens, was also adversely affected by the increase in freight rates globally. In the US, for example, freight rates in June 2022 were 28 percent higher than they were at the same time one year earlier.

These external shocks resulted in the need for strong measures to reduce the burden on the population. During the Budget 2022 presentation at the end of January, one of the key measures was the reduction of excise tax on petroleum from 20 percent to 10 percent. In March, Government cut this tax further from 10 percent to zero. Government also committed to absorbing the impact of rising fuel prices on the cost of services provided by the Guyana Water Inc. and Guyana Power and Light, to ensure it does not translate to higher electricity and water bills for the Guyanese people. Also announced in the Budget

presentation was the extension of the measure to maintain pre-pandemic freight rates in the calculation of import taxes. Government also removed VAT on cement, and as part of the \$5 billion allocated in Budget 2022 for measures to ease the cost of living, utilised \$1 billion for the purchase and distribution of fertiliser to farmers across the country, and \$800 million to provide one-off cash grants to households in the hinterland and riverain communities. These and other measures are all aimed at containing cost escalation in the productive sectors and at bringing relief to the people.



Additionally, Guyana has always been particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and its associated economic shocks, with annual rainfall increasingly recorded above normal levels. Between 2000 and 2022, 13 of 23 years were above normal compared to 1981 to 1999 where only 4 years recorded above normal rainfall. For the later period, the mean temperature was above normal for 21 of the 23 years, while for the earlier period only 7 years recorded above normal temperatures.

Altogether these alarming developments as a result of climate change combine to substantially increase the country's vulnerabilities, first and foremost as an existential threat to lives and livelihoods along the coast, and the repercussions to economic activity. Record floods in 2005 and 2021 served as a stark reminder of the real threat of climate change. In 2021 populations in every administrative region were affected.

The impact of continued fallout from the 2021 floods and higher-than-normal rainfall throughout this year continued to plague sugar, rice, crops and livestock production with farmers repeatedly facing the

onslaught of floodwaters. As highlighted previously, both sugar and rice recorded declines in output in the first half of the year. In 2022, notwithstanding the growth recorded in the mining and forestry sectors, both have been negatively impacted by the weather patterns. Damage to hinterland roads compromised timely ingress and egress to both mining and forest locations, which has affected both production from private sector and access to services for vulnerable communities.



These developments illustrate the urgency with which investments in climate resilient agriculture and transport infrastructure, including expanded sea and river defences and drainage and irrigation canals, as well as upgraded hinterland roads, are needed. It is for this reason that Government has prioritised the construction of three canals similar to the Hope Canal and is investing heavily in farm-to-market and hinterland roads.

The trends in higher-than-normal temperatures, rainfall levels and sea levels also signal the imperative need for innovative and responsive climate financing to secure sustainable futures. Amid the growing pressures from climate change, this administration's national development strategy LCDS 2030 seeks to respond with solutions now and in the near-term to carve a sustainable trajectory for the medium term.

4.3 Global and domestic inflationary pressures remain a constant threat to cost of living and doing business. The Russia-Ukraine event has led to related geopolitical reactions and consequent pressures on supply chains for key commodities especially fuel and wheat. This is in addition to the persistent global supply chain disruptions from the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and emerging viruses such as Monkeypox. Government has been proactive with a

menu of measures to date. This year these included the reduced fuel taxes, the extension of the measure to maintain pre-COVID freight rates, direct support to farmers and households, the commencement of farmers' markets at locations across the country, among others previously highted.

4.4 The boon of being an oil producing country brings inherent systemic risks including risks associated with Dutch Disease. In addition to closely monitoring the currency movements in the foreign exchange market to mitigate appreciation in currency, Government is monitoring labour force surveys which help to track unemployment and serve to inform policy and programme interventions. Conscious of labour migration to the oil and gas sector from both government and the rest of the private sector, Government has engaged a consultant to analyse the sector specific labour market gaps and support the design of training and appropriate policy advice to resolve the ongoing labour market mismatch issues. Further, investments in non-oil sectors have been prioritised to ensure a strengthened and diversified non-oil productive sector.

4.5 The macroeconomic and fiscal outlook for the rest of the year is subject to several risks from commodity prices, weather conditions, exchange rates and public enterprise performance. The performance of the public enterprises especially GuySuCo, Guyana Power and Light Inc (GPL), and GUYOIL are being closely monitored given the impact on the bottom line as a result of higher rainfall levels in the case of GuySuCo and increasing cost of fuel for GPL and GUYOIL. Within the public enterprises the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) continues to exhibit downside risks as a result of the longstanding challenges to the Scheme's viability Government has already signalled its intent to support NIS going forward.

4.6 Managing debt risks historically and going forward are high priorities. The share of external PPG debt in total PPG debt declined by 2.3 percentage points in the first half of the year, from 44.5 percent at end-2021 to 42.2 percent at mid-2022. Taken together with a 1.6 percent decrease in external PPG debt over the same period, this reduced share implies lower exchange rate risk within Guyana's debt portfolio. This outcome is congruent with Government's policy of utilising more domestic financing to mitigate exchange rate risk, as well as stimulate domestic financial market development.

4.7 As at end-June 2022, the US dollar continued to occupy the largest share of Guyana's external PPG debt portfolio, accounting for 75 percent. Additionally, the use of this currency is required to purchase the other foreign currencies in which external debt service payments are made and represents the most significant source of exchange rate risk in Guyana's debt portfolio.

4.8 The share of variable interest rate debt in total public debt shrank by 1.5 percentage points, from 39.7 percent at end-2021 to 38.2 percent at end-June 2022. This reflects new issuances of fixed-rate instruments in the first half of 2022, coupled with a marginal decline in variable-rate debt. The reduced share of variable-rate debt implies lower exposure to interest rate risk. Domestic debt comprised 78.9 percent of variable rate debt at end-June 2022, with external debt comprising the other 21.1 percent.

4.9 Both exchange rate risk and interest rate risk have the propensity to impact debt service costs, while the former may also impact the value of the debt stock. Accordingly, it is important that these risks are effectively managed. The Bank of Guyana plays an integral role in managing exchange rate risk and undertakes various administrative and policy actions as necessary to promote exchange rate stability.

4.10 Domestically, the Bank of Guyana also spearheads interest rate risk mitigation efforts, through the monetary policy levers at its disposal. On the external side, Guyana manages interest rate risk primarily by prioritising fixed interest rate borrowing. Otherwise, options to convert variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt are explored and exercised under appropriate circumstances.

## **5. Conclusion**

5.1 Budget 2022 was crafted to stimulate robust economic recovery and lay the foundation for sustainable growth in both the oil and non-oil sectors of the economy. As in 2021, this year we continued to experience higher-than-normal levels of rainfall. This, combined with the evolving COVID-19 pandemic and recent global geopolitical tensions, placed undue burdens on both systems and our people. Government was unhesitating in its response and policymakers, led by His Excellency, maintained frequent on the ground face to face engagements with the people to ensure we listened and acted in a timely and comprehensive manner. This has resulted in allocations being distributed to vulnerable population groups across the country, including parents and children. Support to farmers and other private sector groups together with significant social sector interventions served to cushion the impact of these challenges on the population.

5.2 Aided by Government's supportive policy stance, the economic performance at the end of the first half of 2022 was positive, and the outlook for the second half continues to be favourable. Nevertheless, this outlook is subject to several risks, as previously described, given the unique vulnerabilities of our country and economy. Recognition of these vulnerabilities has driven consistent efforts by Government to strongly support the non-oil productive sectors as well as critical social sector improvements. In just over 24 months of this Government's current term in office, the policies and programme interventions have already laid a solid foundation for realising the commitments made in the 2020 Manifesto, on the basis of which this Government was elected to office. Government remains steadfast in its efforts to continue to grow the economy and improve the wellbeing of all Guyanese, thereby building a modern and prosperous One Guyana.





# APPENDICES



## APPENDIX A1

### MID-YEAR REAL GDP GROWTH RATES BY SECTOR

ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Growing of Sugar Cane	-34.7	11.8	-22.4	-55.9	-29.5
Growing of Rice	-20.5	25.1	7.8	-22.4	7.8
Growing of Other crops	-9.8	2.5	-7.3	27.7	17.9
Raising of Livestock	9.2	13.6	10.6	4.2	5.1
Forestry	11.3	13.5	-7.1	47.1	13.5
Fishing	11.0	5.8	-6.6	-19.0	-29.8
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Bauxite	-2.9	25.4	-18.4	31.9	37.5
Gold	-14.8	12.2	-20.9	-1.5	7.4
Other Mining and Quarrying	85.5	8.4	63.3	36.3	11.0
Petroleum and Gas and Support Services	46.8	96.7	32.3	73.5	113.0
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-11.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Sugar	-34.7	11.8	-17.2	-55.9	-18.8
Rice	-16.1	28.6	3.1	-17.3	19.6
Other Manufacturing	20.9	8.5	23.1	-4.5	2.0
<b>Electricity Supply</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	35.3	6.5	34.3	17.2	12.5
Transport and Storage	30.6	7.8	16.2	13.6	13.0
Accommodation and Food Services	53.2	9.5	14.5	44.5	18.0
Information and Communication	0.5	2.5	10.1	8.6	2.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	8.7	3.9	7.3	4.7	5.1
Real Estate Activities	3.4	2.3	4.2	3.6	4.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	25.8	3.5	11.3	13.8	5.0
Administrative and Support Services	7.4	2.5	9.1	4.6	4.5
Public Administration	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.4
Education	4.7	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8
Human Health and Social Work	3.2	2.1	4.0	3.6	2.1
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	13.3	5.3	19.1	24.3	20.5
Other Service Activities	27.2	4.0	6.9	26.9	13.5
<b>GDP Growth Rate</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>56.0</b>
<b>Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Note: FISIM - Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured

In the old series, Electricity Supply and Water Supply and Sewerage were grouped as Electricity and Water

Figures: Percent

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance

Page 57 of 86

Mid-Year Report 2022  
GDP Growth Rates by Sector

## APPENDIX A2

### MID-YEAR REAL SECTOR SHARE OF GDP

ITEM	2019 HY	2020 HY	2021 HY	2022 HY
<b>Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Sugar	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Rice	5.3	3.7	3.5	2.0
Other Crops	14.5	9.5	7.7	7.5
Livestock	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.3
Fishing	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Forestry	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>59.9</b>
Bauxite	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Gold	10.5	7.4	5.1	3.8
Other Mining and Quarrying	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
Petroleum and Gas and Support Services	1.1	35.4	40.8	54.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Sugar	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Rice	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.7
Other Manufacturing	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.5
<b>Electricity Supply</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	5.2	3.0	3.5	3.3
Transportation and Storage	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
Accommodation and Food Services	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Information and Communication	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.2
Financial and Insurance Activities	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.4
Real Estate Activities	7.4	5.1	4.7	3.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Administrative and Support Services	6.0	3.9	3.7	3.0
Public Administration	7.0	5.0	4.4	1.7
Education	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.0
Human Health and Social Work	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.6
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Service Activities	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figures: Percent

Source: Bureau of Statistics

**APPENDIX B**

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

ITEM		2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>A</b>	<b>Current Account</b>	<b>(1,995.0)</b>	<b>2,441.4</b>	<b>(259.0)</b>	<b>780.4</b>	<b>3,828.9</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Merchandise (Net)</b>	<b>(19.8)</b>	<b>4,835.6</b>	<b>792.7</b>	<b>2,616.3</b>	<b>7,640.6</b>
	1.1 Exports (f.o.b.)	4,355.9	7,792.8	2,022.2	4,352.3	11,115.6
	1.1.1 Bauxite	80.0	92.6	41.0	48.2	95.9
	1.1.2 Sugar	14.7	20.3	10.5	6.4	13.0
	1.1.3 Rice	201.4	288.6	123.6	104.1	251.9
	1.1.4 Gold	858.4	962.5	438.1	434.6	870.0
	1.1.5 Timber	26.5	28.9	11.9	15.0	28.9
	1.1.6 Crude Oil	2,975.5	6,180.6	1,296.6	3,612.3	9,612.7
	1.1.7 Other	161.3	177.3	85.4	98.3	177.3
	1.1.8 Re - exports	38.2	42.0	15.0	33.4	66.0
	1.2 Imports (c.i.f.)	(4,375.8)	(2,957.1)	(1,229.4)	(1,736.0)	(3,475.0)
	1.2.1 Fuel & Lubricants	(822.9)	(895.4)	(364.1)	(593.0)	(1,175.0)
	1.2.2 Other	(3,552.8)	(2,061.8)	(865.3)	(1,143.1)	(2,300.0)
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Services (Net)</b>	<b>(3,028.3)</b>	<b>(3,417.0)</b>	<b>(1,505.9)</b>	<b>(2,371.1)</b>	<b>(4,834.5)</b>
	2.1 Factor	(442.0)	(618.5)	(234.7)	(613.9)	(1,319.5)
	2.2 Non-Factor (Net)	(2,586.3)	(2,798.5)	(1,271.2)	(1,757.1)	(3,515.0)
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>1,053.2</b>	<b>1,022.8</b>	<b>454.1</b>	<b>535.1</b>	<b>1,022.8</b>
	3.1 Official	48.0	-	9.3	-	-
	3.2 Private	1,005.2	1,022.8	444.8	535.1	1,022.8
<b>B</b>	<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>2,107.5</b>	<b>(2,037.9)</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>(897.6)</b>	<b>(3,625.5)</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Capital Transfers</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>86.0</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Medium and Long Term Capital (Net)</b>	<b>2,077.9</b>	<b>(2,026.7)</b>	<b>224.4</b>	<b>(919.3)</b>	<b>(3,651.2)</b>
	2.1 Non - Financial Public Sector Capital (Net)	(94.0)	(194.1)	(113.7)	(149.7)	(503.8)
	2.1.1 Disbursements	125.2	219.6	61.6	25.6	219.6
	2.1.2 Amortization	(57.4)	(63.6)	(29.5)	(31.1)	(62.4)
	2.1.3 Other	(161.8)	(350.2)	(145.8)	(144.2)	(661.0)
	2.1.3.a SDR Allocation	247.4	-	-	-	-
	2.1.3.b Natural Resource Fund	(409.2)	(957.9)	(145.8)	(344.2)	(1,268.7)
	2.1.3.c Natural Resource Fund Withdrawal	-	607.6	-	200.0	607.6
	2.2 Private Sector (Net)	2,171.8	(1,832.6)	338.1	(769.6)	(3,147.4)
	2.2.1 Foreign Direct Investment (Net)	2,221.5	(1,785.7)	359.8	(751.7)	(3,100.5)
	2.2.2 Portfolio Investment (Net)	(49.7)	(46.9)	(21.6)	(17.9)	(46.9)
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Short Term Capital</b>	<b>(52.2)</b>	<b>(60.3)</b>	<b>(86.4)</b>	<b>(21.5)</b>	<b>(60.3)</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>(0.0)</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>403.4</b>	<b>(67.4)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>203.4</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<b>(130.2)</b>	<b>(403.4)</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(203.4)</b>
<b>1.0</b>	Bank of Guyana net foreign assets	(130.2)	(403.4)	67.4	100.0	(203.4)
<b>2.0</b>	Change in Non-Financial Public Sector Arrears	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3.0</b>	Exceptional Financing	-	-	-	-	-
	3.1 Debt Relief	-	-	-	-	-
	3.2 Balance of Payments Support	-	-	-	-	-
	3.3 Debt Forgiveness	-	-	-	-	-
	3.4 Debt Stock Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

For comparison purposes, 2021 annual and half-year values reclassified to reflect revised treatment of oil-related transactions.

## APPENDIX C

### MONETARY SURVEY

	ITEM	2021 DECEMBER	2021 HY	2022 HY
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Total Money &amp; Quasi Money</b>	<b>588,269.4</b>	<b>540,844.0</b>	<b>616,055.4</b>
	<b>1.1 Narrow Money <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>342,466.3</b>	<b>308,991.9</b>	<b>354,931.7</b>
	1.1.1 Currency in Circulation	171,479.7	149,582.8	174,373.0
	1.1.2 Demand Deposits <sup>3</sup>	166,186.2	155,998.1	175,987.7
	1.1.3 Cashiers' Cheques & Acceptance	4,800.4	3,411.0	4,571.0
	<b>1.2 Quasi Money</b>	<b>245,803.0</b>	<b>231,852.1</b>	<b>261,123.7</b>
	1.2.1 Time Deposits <sup>3</sup>	25,192.5	23,594.0	23,584.5
	1.2.2 Savings Deposits <sup>3</sup>	220,610.5	208,258.2	237,539.2
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Domestic Credit (Net)</b>	<b>224,580.8</b>	<b>153,403.0</b>	<b>257,797.4</b>
	<b>2.1 Public Sector (Net)</b>	<b>(3,394.2)</b>	<b>(59,088.8)</b>	<b>7,349.7</b>
	2.1.1 Central Government (Net)	73,055.3	11,337.0	87,238.2
	2.1.2 Public Enterprises (Net)	(51,655.4)	(45,952.0)	(54,114.1)
	2.1.3 Other Public Sector (Net)	(24,794.1)	(24,473.7)	(25,774.5)
	<b>2.2 Private Sector Credit Balance <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>286,874.9</b>	<b>268,417.1</b>	<b>308,251.5</b>
	2.2.1 Agriculture	16,519.5	14,538.3	17,417.5
	2.2.2 Mining & Quarrying	4,231.4	4,168.2	4,219.2
	2.2.3 Manufacturing	27,025.1	24,683.5	34,243.3
	2.2.4 Services	101,915.7	91,597.4	110,282.1
	2.2.5 Households <sup>5</sup>	36,618.5	34,261.6	38,482.0
	2.2.6 Credit Cards <sup>5</sup>	2,291.5	2,397.0	2,313.6
	2.2.7 Real Estate Mortgage Loans	95,619.8	91,938.1	98,649.5
	2.2.8 Other Form of Credit	2,653.4	4,833.0	2,644.4
	<b>2.3 Financial Institutions (Net)</b>	<b>(58,899.9)</b>	<b>(55,925.3)</b>	<b>(57,803.8)</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Foreign Assets (Net)</b>	<b>261,862.3</b>	<b>227,773.2</b>	<b>245,493.2</b>
	3.1 Assets	289,787.2	253,966.3	279,488.3
	3.2 Liabilities	(27,924.9)	(26,193.1)	(33,995.2)
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Items (Net)</b>	<b>101,826.3</b>	<b>159,667.7</b>	<b>112,764.9</b>

Notes:

- 1) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
- 2) Narrow money is further disaggregated to show cashiers' cheques & acceptances.
- 3) Deposits in this table refer to private sector deposits.
- 4) Private sector credit categories were aggregated to reflect the economic sectors in the real sector.
- 5) 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

	2021 December	2021 June	2022 June
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>127.49</b>	<b>127.35</b>	<b>133.74</b>
FOOD	170.26	171.50	183.99
CLOTHING	87.94	87.98	87.88
FOOTWEAR AND REPAIRS	80.78	80.63	80.78
HOUSING	97.10	96.23	98.95
FURNITURE	93.96	91.99	96.20
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	120.57	120.03	124.78
MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH SERVICES	138.76	136.96	139.36
EDUCATION, RECREATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES	96.38	96.46	97.33
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	125.89	124.90	128.09

**APPENDIX E1**

**MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS**

	<b>2021 ACTUAL</b>	<b>2022 BUDGET</b>	<b>2021 HY</b>	<b>2022 HY</b>	<b>2022 REVISED</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>267,040.3</b>	<b>432,015.6</b>	<b>135,181.9</b>	<b>193,307.6</b>	<b>432,024.6</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>266,626.9</b>	<b>301,319.2</b>	<b>135,115.2</b>	<b>151,278.8</b>	<b>301,319.2</b>
<b>Tax</b>	<b>255,085.5</b>	<b>286,816.8</b>	<b>129,007.5</b>	<b>145,150.7</b>	<b>286,816.8</b>
Income taxes	122,858.7	140,986.8	59,383.1	80,273.8	140,986.8
Value-Added and Excise taxes	94,778.3	102,937.6	50,113.0	43,184.8	102,937.6
Trade taxes	25,611.4	30,445.2	11,454.7	12,968.9	30,445.2
Other	11,837.1	12,447.2	8,056.7	8,723.2	12,447.2
<b>Non-tax</b>	<b>11,541.4</b>	<b>14,502.5</b>	<b>6,107.7</b>	<b>6,128.1</b>	<b>14,502.5</b>
Private sector	8,091.4	7,402.5	3,357.7	2,930.7	7,402.5
Public enterprise & BOG	3,450.0	7,100.0	2,750.0	3,197.4	7,100.0
<b>NRF Withdrawal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>126,694.3</b>		<b>41,700.0</b>	<b>126,694.3</b>
<b>GRIF Inflows</b>	<b>405.7</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>318.9</b>	<b>4,000.0</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>387,273.6</b>	<b>529,966.3</b>	<b>145,712.3</b>	<b>183,540.3</b>	<b>557,215.7</b>
<b>Current expenditure</b>	<b>282,887.4</b>	<b>312,127.9</b>	<b>114,233.7</b>	<b>136,779.6</b>	<b>318,367.2</b>
<b>Non-Interest expenditure</b>	<b>274,971.7</b>	<b>302,198.5</b>	<b>110,914.5</b>	<b>133,385.3</b>	<b>308,437.7</b>
Personal emoluments	77,811.9	89,911.1	35,998.6	38,381.8	89,911.1
Other goods and services	90,272.5	92,501.5	27,752.1	38,365.3	96,189.9
Transfer Payments	106,887.3	119,785.9	47,163.9	56,638.2	122,336.7
<b>Interest</b>	<b>7,915.7</b>	<b>9,929.4</b>	<b>3,319.2</b>	<b>3,394.3</b>	<b>9,929.4</b>
External	5,128.6	6,056.9	2,523.4	2,594.3	6,056.9
Domestic	2,787.1	3,872.5	795.8	800.0	3,872.5
<b>Primary balance</b>	<b>(8,344.8)</b>	<b>(879.2)</b>	<b>24,200.7</b>	<b>17,893.5</b>	<b>(7,118.5)</b>
<b>Current balance</b>	<b>(16,260.5)</b>	<b>(10,808.6)</b>	<b>20,881.5</b>	<b>14,499.1</b>	<b>(17,047.9)</b>
<b>Capital Revenue</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>104,386.2</b>	<b>217,838.4</b>	<b>31,478.6</b>	<b>46,760.7</b>	<b>238,848.6</b>
<b>Overall Balance before Grants</b>	<b>(120,233.2)</b>	<b>(97,950.7)</b>	<b>(10,530.4)</b>	<b>9,767.3</b>	<b>(125,191.2)</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>5,384.3</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>	<b>1,043.3</b>	<b>4,063.3</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>
<b>HIPC relief</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Original	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced	182.1	-	91.1	-	-
CMCF	-	-	-	-	-
MDRI	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>5,202.2</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>4,063.3</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>
Projects	3,386.9	10,235.1	952.1	4,063.3	10,235.1
Non-projects	1,815.3	-	-	-	-
<b>Overall Balance after Grants</b>	<b>(114,848.9)</b>	<b>(87,715.5)</b>	<b>(9,487.1)</b>	<b>13,830.6</b>	<b>(114,956.0)</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>114,848.9</b>	<b>87,715.5</b>	<b>9,487.1</b>	<b>(13,830.6)</b>	<b>114,956.0</b>
Net External Borrowing	11,683.7	32,358.7	4,432.5	(679.3)	32,672.6
Disbursements of Loans	23,518.1	45,794.5	10,416.1	5,754.4	45,794.5
Debt Repayments	11,834.3	13,435.7	5,983.7	6,433.7	13,121.8
Net Domestic Borrowing	103,165.1	55,356.8	5,054.6	(13,151.3)	82,283.3



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

ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>Non-Financial Public Sector Revenues</b>	<b>270,357.1</b>	<b>435,678.1</b>	<b>137,962.6</b>	<b>191,753.9</b>	<b>429,014.2</b>
Central Government	267,040.3	432,015.6	135,181.9	193,307.6	432,024.6
Public Enterprises	3,316.8	3,662.6	2,780.6	(1,553.8)	(3,010.4)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>396,745.4</b>	<b>546,186.6</b>	<b>152,044.6</b>	<b>185,381.0</b>	<b>571,359.0</b>
<b>Current Expenditure</b>	<b>282,887.4</b>	<b>312,127.9</b>	<b>114,233.7</b>	<b>136,779.6</b>	<b>318,367.2</b>
<b>Non-Interest Expenditure</b>	<b>274,971.7</b>	<b>302,198.5</b>	<b>110,914.5</b>	<b>133,385.3</b>	<b>308,437.7</b>
Personal Emoluments	77,811.9	89,911.1	35,998.6	38,381.8	89,911.1
Other Goods and Services	90,272.5	92,501.5	27,752.1	38,365.3	96,189.9
Transfer Payments	106,887.3	119,785.9	47,163.9	56,638.2	122,336.7
<b>Interest</b>	<b>7,915.7</b>	<b>9,929.4</b>	<b>3,319.2</b>	<b>3,394.3</b>	<b>9,929.4</b>
External	5,128.6	6,056.9	2,523.4	2,594.3	6,056.9
Domestic	2,787.1	3,872.5	795.8	800.0	3,872.5
<b>Current Balance</b>	<b>(12,530.2)</b>	<b>123,550.3</b>	<b>23,728.8</b>	<b>54,974.3</b>	<b>110,647.0</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>113,858.0</b>	<b>234,058.7</b>	<b>37,810.8</b>	<b>48,601.4</b>	<b>252,991.8</b>
Central Government	104,386.2	217,838.4	31,478.6	46,760.7	238,848.6
Public Enterprises	9,471.8	16,220.3	6,332.3	1,840.7	14,143.2
<b>Overall Balance before Grants</b>	<b>(126,388.2)</b>	<b>(110,508.5)</b>	<b>(14,082.0)</b>	<b>6,372.8</b>	<b>(142,333.8)</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>5,384.3</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>	<b>1,043.3</b>	<b>4,063.3</b>	<b>10,235.1</b>
<b>HIPC Relief</b>	182.1	-	91.1	-	-
Other	5,202.2	10,235.1	952.1	4,063.3	10,235.1
<b>Overall Balance after Grants</b>	<b>(121,003.9)</b>	<b>(100,273.4)</b>	<b>(13,038.7)</b>	<b>10,436.2</b>	<b>(132,098.7)</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>121,003.9</b>	<b>100,273.4</b>	<b>13,038.7</b>	<b>(10,436.2)</b>	<b>132,098.7</b>
Net External Borrowing	11,683.7	32,358.7	4,432.5	(679.3)	32,672.6
Net Domestic Borrowing	109,320.2	67,914.7	8,606.3	(9,756.8)	99,426.0

**APPENDIX E3**

**PUBLIC ENTERPRISES  
CASH FLOW**

ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 H1	2022 H1	2022 REVISED
<b>Receipts</b>	<b>140,346.3</b>	<b>152,428.4</b>	<b>68,574.7</b>	<b>82,766.9</b>	<b>176,630.8</b>
Enterprises	112,825.3	120,000.8	55,451.6	67,145.0	145,221.4
NIS	27,521.1	32,427.6	13,123.1	15,621.9	31,409.4
Contributions	26,725.1	31,519.4	12,927.9	15,242.0	30,484.0
Investment Income	796.0	908.3	195.2	379.9	925.3
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>146,501.4</b>	<b>164,986.2</b>	<b>72,126.4</b>	<b>86,161.4</b>	<b>193,784.4</b>
<b>Total non-interest expenditure</b>	<b>137,027.0</b>	<b>148,763.7</b>	<b>65,792.2</b>	<b>84,275.4</b>	<b>179,463.6</b>
Non-financial public enterprise	105,644.3	115,032.2	50,268.6	66,773.6	143,875.3
Wages and Salaries	16,836.4	20,005.9	8,637.4	9,327.1	19,793.2
Goods and Services	88,765.3	94,854.9	41,600.7	57,401.5	124,000.1
Local taxes	42.6	171.4	30.6	44.9	82.0
The NIS	30,608.6	32,220.4	14,956.8	16,739.2	33,489.8
Taxes to Central Government	774.2	1,008.6	566.7	762.7	1,596.0
Dividends and transfers	-	502.5	-	-	502.5
<b>Primary surplus or deficit (-)</b>	<b>3,319.4</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>2,782.6</b>	<b>(1,508.5)</b>	<b>(2,832.9)</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>177.5</b>
External	-	-	-	1.0	2.0
Domestic	2.6	2.1	1.9	44.2	175.5
			-	-	
<b>Current surplus or deficit (-)</b>	<b>3,316.8</b>	<b>3,662.6</b>	<b>2,780.6</b>	<b>(1,553.8)</b>	<b>(3,010.4)</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	<b>9,471.8</b>	<b>16,220.3</b>	<b>6,332.3</b>	<b>1,840.7</b>	<b>14,443.2</b>
Enterprises	9,425.1	15,711.0	6,318.2	1,832.9	14,112.7
NIS	46.8	509.3	14.0	7.8	330.5
less Government transfers					
<b>Overall surplus or deficit before special transfers(-)</b>	<b>(6,155.1)</b>	<b>(12,557.8)</b>	<b>(3,551.6)</b>	<b>(3,394.5)</b>	<b>(17,153.6)</b>
Special transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfer from CG for interest capitalisation					
Transfer residual from (+) / to (-) CG	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Overall surplus or deficit after special transfers</b>	<b>(6,155.1)</b>	<b>(12,557.8)</b>	<b>(3,551.6)</b>	<b>(3,394.5)</b>	<b>(17,153.6)</b>
Financing	6,155.1	12,557.8	3,551.6	3,394.5	17,153.6
External	2,077.9	436.4	713.0	62.2	(1,435.3)
Domestic	4,077.2	12,121.4	2,838.6	3,332.2	18,588.9

**APPENDIX E4**

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

Acct Cod	CHART OF ACCOUNT	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
	<b>Total Statutory Expenditure</b>	<b>6,087,333,828</b>	<b>16,895,154,000</b>	<b>2,823,010,745</b>	<b>6,958,372,839</b>	<b>16,895,154,000</b>
<b>601</b>	<b>Total Statutory Employment Expenditure</b>	<b>5,817,333,828</b>	<b>6,358,699,000</b>	<b>2,769,207,250</b>	<b>2,822,086,538</b>	<b>6,358,699,000</b>
6011	Statutory Wages and Salaries	35,210,893	48,808,000	21,540,096	26,896,691	48,808,000
6012	Statutory Benefits and Allowances	8,429,742	9,891,000	3,967,033	2,812,875	9,891,000
6013	Statutory Pensions and Gratuities	5,773,693,193	6,300,000,000	2,743,700,121	2,792,376,972	6,300,000,000
<b>602</b>	<b>Statutory Payment to Dependants Pension Funds</b>	<b>270,000,000</b>	<b>270,000,000</b>	<b>53,803,495</b>	<b>58,115,104</b>	<b>270,000,000</b>
6021	Statutory Payments to Dependants Pension Funds	270,000,000	270,000,000	53,803,495	58,115,104	270,000,000
<b>604</b>	<b>Statutory Constitutional Agencies Expenditure</b>		<b>10,266,455,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,078,171,197</b>	<b>10,266,455,000</b>
6041	Constitutional Agencies		10,266,455,000		4,078,171,197	10,266,455,000
	<b>Total Appropriation Expenditure</b>	<b>268,884,365,797</b>	<b>285,303,296,213</b>	<b>108,091,633,047</b>	<b>126,427,155,850</b>	<b>291,542,575,448</b>
<b>601</b>	<b>Total Employment Costs</b>	<b>78,699,728,558</b>	<b>90,743,104,933</b>	<b>36,416,774,868</b>	<b>38,853,784,465</b>	<b>90,743,104,933</b>
<b>611</b>	<b>Total Wages and Salaries</b>	<b>57,296,770,594</b>	<b>62,826,720,405</b>	<b>28,215,149,594</b>	<b>30,890,857,432</b>	<b>62,826,720,405</b>
6111	Administrative	9,375,322,558	10,279,330,178	4,666,549,034	5,120,800,481	10,279,330,178
6112	Senior Technical	12,721,531,179	13,568,329,061	6,530,465,645	6,855,527,909	13,568,329,061
6113	Other Technical and Craft Skilled	8,763,139,311	9,336,497,639	4,328,169,628	4,472,613,484	9,336,497,639
6114	Clerical and Office Support	10,047,935,412	11,160,008,995	4,843,795,465	5,124,261,791	11,160,008,995
6115	Semi-Skilled Operatives and Unskilled	6,491,475,195	6,928,776,224	3,151,976,558	3,365,604,985	6,928,776,224
6116	Contracted Employees	8,422,433,894	10,124,907,430	4,077,394,399	5,174,901,109	10,124,907,430
6117	Temporary Employees	1,474,933,045	1,428,870,878	616,798,865	777,147,673	1,428,870,878
<b>613</b>	<b>Overhead Expenditure</b>	<b>11,526,264,537</b>	<b>12,025,043,143</b>	<b>6,774,792,204</b>	<b>6,828,912,782</b>	<b>12,025,043,143</b>
6131	Other Direct Labour Costs	1,200,967,005	1,211,782,162	605,609,134	645,438,808	1,211,782,162
6132	Incentives	12,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	12,000,000
6133	Benefits and Allowances	5,619,925,632	5,877,744,353	3,810,748,365	3,657,024,480	5,877,744,353
6134	National Insurance	3,761,894,595	4,032,816,628	1,911,789,738	2,022,013,596	4,032,816,628
6135	Pensions	931,477,305	890,700,000	443,644,967	501,435,898	890,700,000
<b>614</b>	<b>Other Employment Costs</b>	<b>9,876,693,427</b>	<b>15,891,341,385</b>	<b>1,426,833,070</b>	<b>1,134,014,251</b>	<b>15,891,341,385</b>
6141	Other Employment Costs	9,876,693,427	15,891,341,385	1,426,833,070	1,134,014,251	15,891,341,385
<b>620</b>	<b>Total Other Charges</b>	<b>190,184,637,239</b>	<b>194,560,191,280</b>	<b>71,674,858,179</b>	<b>87,573,371,385</b>	<b>200,799,470,515</b>
<b>621</b>	<b>Expenses Specific to the Agency</b>	<b>520,605,651</b>	<b>611,123,000</b>	<b>240,750,659</b>	<b>242,868,693</b>	<b>611,123,000</b>
6211	Expenses Specific to the Agency	520,605,651	611,123,000	240,750,659	242,868,693	611,123,000
<b>622</b>	<b>Materials, Equipment and Supplies</b>	<b>23,142,488,318</b>	<b>19,495,616,500</b>	<b>10,242,878,088</b>	<b>6,463,027,193</b>	<b>19,656,654,500</b>
6221	Drugs and Medical Supplies	18,372,044,999	14,354,349,000	8,128,723,732	4,783,571,749	14,354,349,000
6222	Field Materials and Supplies	1,968,512,017	2,297,330,000	497,911,614	836,445,028	2,333,330,000
6223	Office Materials and Supplies	843,738,316	878,466,500	333,219,411	417,770,293	878,466,500
6224	Print and Non-Print Materials	1,958,192,986	1,965,471,000	1,283,023,331	425,240,123	2,090,509,000
<b>623</b>	<b>Fuel and Lubricants</b>	<b>2,620,236,786</b>	<b>2,921,006,000</b>	<b>1,076,284,447</b>	<b>1,587,387,943</b>	<b>3,157,860,000</b>
6231	Fuel and Lubricants	2,620,236,786	2,921,006,000	1,076,284,447	1,587,387,943	3,157,860,000
<b>624</b>	<b>Rental and Maintenance of Buildings</b>	<b>6,684,880,424</b>	<b>7,315,138,000</b>	<b>2,053,144,269</b>	<b>2,626,030,474</b>	<b>7,315,138,000</b>
6241	Rental of Buildings	1,538,325,374	1,887,466,000	646,437,912	823,715,689	1,887,466,000
6242	Maintenance of Buildings	3,868,897,237	3,990,917,000	967,966,053	1,277,464,505	3,990,917,000
6243	Janitorial and Cleaning Supplies	1,277,657,813	1,436,755,000	438,740,304	524,850,280	1,436,755,000
<b>625</b>	<b>Maintenance of Infrastructure</b>	<b>7,813,946,378</b>	<b>9,581,643,282</b>	<b>2,453,733,481</b>	<b>2,526,927,986</b>	<b>9,581,643,282</b>
6251	Maintenance of Roads	2,726,393,328	3,593,534,000	1,032,379,834	857,376,262	3,593,534,000
6252	Maintenance of Bridges	551,992,868	699,050,000	113,072,341	97,070,257	699,050,000
6253	Maintenance of Drainage and Irrigation Works	1,417,598,354	1,606,485,000	493,593,758	593,723,004	1,606,485,000
6254	Maintenance of Sea and River Defences	771,751,213	1,087,930,000	251,871,454	257,854,852	1,087,930,000
6255	Maintenance of Other Infrastructure	2,346,210,615	2,594,644,282	562,816,094	720,903,611	2,594,644,282

**APPENDIX E4**

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

Acct Cod	CHART OF ACCOUNT	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>626</b>	<b>Transport, Travel &amp; Postage</b>	<b>6,210,456,856</b>	<b>6,555,571,150</b>	<b>2,072,693,627</b>	<b>2,734,915,803</b>	<b>6,795,571,150</b>
6261	Local Travel and Subsistence	2,732,997,487	2,939,006,000	963,513,899	1,340,005,612	3,139,006,000
6262	Overseas Conferences and Official Visits	143,903,340	245,000,000	11,130,063	174,153,649	245,000,000
6263	Postage, Telex and Cablegrams	78,314,335	81,689,350	14,696,346	35,697,616	81,689,350
6264	Vehicle Spares and Service	1,698,066,970	1,728,006,800	528,785,362	650,721,531	1,768,006,800
6265	Other Transport, Travel and Postage	1,557,174,724	1,561,869,000	554,567,957	534,337,395	1,561,869,000
<b>627</b>	<b>Utility Charges</b>	<b>10,991,806,100</b>	<b>11,415,672,246</b>	<b>1,580,890,429</b>	<b>8,116,126,594</b>	<b>15,415,672,246</b>
6271	Telephone Charges	896,277,511	1,155,096,544	298,306,773	448,542,771	1,155,096,544
6272	Electricity Charges	9,050,717,460	8,968,972,702	907,882,071	7,261,309,993	12,968,972,702
6273	Water Charges	1,044,811,129	1,291,603,000	374,701,585	406,273,830	1,291,603,000
<b>628</b>	<b>Other Goods and Services Purchases</b>	<b>14,211,940,558</b>	<b>17,345,923,769</b>	<b>4,803,677,881</b>	<b>6,181,600,492</b>	<b>17,066,463,769</b>
6281	Security Services	6,303,584,561	7,527,990,609	2,474,825,780	2,974,227,675	7,527,990,609
6282	Equipment Maintenance	1,699,933,481	2,379,780,660	321,513,973	799,943,023	2,667,680,660
6283	Cleaning and Extermination Services	996,776,900	1,136,564,500	266,786,933	366,825,941	1,136,564,500
6284	Other	5,211,645,616	6,301,588,000	1,740,551,195	2,040,603,853	5,734,228,000
<b>629</b>	<b>Other Operational Expenses</b>	<b>18,076,117,479</b>	<b>17,259,765,469</b>	<b>3,228,066,431</b>	<b>7,886,415,301</b>	<b>16,589,765,469</b>
6291	National and Other Events	821,239,577	959,861,939	229,217,083	380,038,848	999,861,939
6292	Dietary	5,096,367,018	6,785,094,000	1,639,491,644	3,153,748,523	6,985,094,000
6293	Refreshment and Meals	387,779,072	404,469,161	143,677,089	186,877,853	404,469,161
6294	Other	11,770,731,812	9,110,340,369	1,215,680,615	4,165,750,077	8,200,340,369
<b>630</b>	<b>Education Subvention and Training</b>	<b>12,955,217,766</b>	<b>16,762,315,500</b>	<b>2,994,227,326</b>	<b>8,650,524,872</b>	<b>17,012,315,500</b>
6301	Education Subventions and Grants	8,242,089,093	11,239,958,000	2,246,812,556	7,874,868,473	11,239,958,000
6302	Training (Including Scholarships)	4,713,128,673	5,522,357,500	747,414,770	775,656,399	5,772,357,500
<b>631</b>	<b>Rates and Taxes and Subventions to Local Authorities</b>	<b>709,472,120</b>	<b>556,302,300</b>	<b>152,645,868</b>	<b>57,447,949</b>	<b>556,302,300</b>
6311	Rates and Taxes	460,530,330	498,522,300	62,908,575	38,970,824	498,522,300
6312	Subventions to Local Authorities	248,941,790	57,780,000	89,737,293	18,477,125	57,780,000
<b>632</b>	<b>Subsidies and Contributions to Local &amp; Int Org</b>	<b>58,245,072,617</b>	<b>53,898,279,064</b>	<b>27,247,985,194</b>	<b>27,846,754,197</b>	<b>55,499,126,299</b>
6321	Subsidies and Contributions to Local Organisations	49,362,447,298	52,641,921,208	22,864,348,479	27,077,179,905	54,242,768,443
6322	Subsidies and Contributions to International Organisations	1,237,328,511	1,256,357,856	941,576,582	769,574,292	1,256,357,856
6323	Constitutional Agencies	7,645,296,808		3,442,060,133		
<b>633</b>	<b>Refunds of Revenue</b>	<b>2,942,746</b>	<b>15,500,000</b>	<b>2,849,741</b>	<b>4,101,576</b>	<b>15,500,000</b>
6331	Refunds of Revenue	2,942,746	15,500,000	2,849,741	4,101,576	15,500,000
<b>634</b>	<b>Pensions</b>	<b>27,999,453,440</b>	<b>30,826,335,000</b>	<b>13,525,030,738</b>	<b>12,649,242,312</b>	<b>31,526,335,000</b>
6341	Non-Pensionable Employees	351,486,028	373,000,000	183,564,314	145,180,610	373,000,000
6342	Pension Increases	4,353,652,266	4,571,335,000	1,878,417,311	1,999,170,894	4,571,335,000
6343	Old Age Pensions and Social Assistance	23,294,315,146	25,882,000,000	11,463,049,113	10,504,890,808	26,582,000,000
<b>635</b>	<b>Other Public Debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
6351	Other Public Debt		-			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>274,971,699,625</b>	<b>302,198,450,213</b>	<b>110,914,643,792</b>	<b>133,385,528,689</b>	<b>308,437,729,448</b>

## APPENDIX E5

### NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
Office of the President	4,376,940	4,924,189	1,905,895	2,110,425	4,924,189
Office of the Prime Minister	15,521,860	12,274,340	3,240,378	6,555,385	12,324,340
Ministry of Finance	36,766,250	44,532,758	10,645,287	16,820,188	49,091,991
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	5,121,649	5,941,916	2,607,956	2,932,380	5,941,916
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs & Governance	109,364	265,961	40,742	67,604	265,961
Parliament Office	1,621,999	1,802,411	726,645	873,094	1,802,411
Audit Office of Guyana	1,016,347	1,025,956	508,610	535,149	1,025,956
Public and Police Service Commissions	137,611	156,622	66,070	54,753	156,622
Teaching Service Commission	110,386	120,454	43,989	56,549	120,454
Guyana Elections Commission	1,805,381	4,041,996	799,122	1,192,594	3,041,996
Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	1,710,442	1,780,692	715,127	679,463	1,780,692
Ministry of Public Service	2,921,228	3,193,112	385,224	352,970	3,443,112
Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	1,042,316	1,241,135	288,504	336,613	1,241,135
Ministry of Agriculture	15,186,001	14,332,174	5,363,771	8,310,441	17,913,789

# APPENDIX E5

## NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	1,793,325	2,164,428	877,373	923,550	2,164,428
Ministry of Natural Resources	1,070,170	1,413,305	469,218	561,643	1,413,305
Ministry of Public Works	6,651,269	8,059,219	2,647,539	2,961,899	8,059,219
Ministry of Labour	751,249	951,091	369,378	393,422	951,091
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	26,002,112	28,796,179	12,541,438	11,478,107	28,496,179
Ministry of Education	19,736,155	25,594,952	7,254,561	13,657,811	24,094,952
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	2,670,976	3,000,040	1,188,926	1,072,330	3,013,040
Ministry of Housing & Water	3,854,684	4,736,027	2,063,432	2,252,790	4,736,027
Ministry of Health	39,799,654	38,361,807	17,592,168	15,367,463	38,194,447
Ministry of Home Affairs	20,273,680	21,978,888	8,418,778	10,541,192	22,316,926
Ministry of Legal Affairs	528,052	632,514	249,570	269,431	732,514
Guyana Defence Force	14,058,784	14,823,832	5,698,692	7,652,689	15,101,732
Supreme Court	2,233,739	2,255,206	924,977	1,082,784	2,255,206
Public Prosecutions	220,760	230,674	87,538	103,304	230,674
Office of the Ombudsman	53,118	56,970	22,313	23,275	56,970
Public Service Appellate Tribunal	62,133	67,523	34,242	32,096	67,523
Ethnic Relations Commission	150,076	171,482	113,763	49,246	171,482
Judicial Service Commission	9,876	10,020	1,830	1,830	10,020

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance

## APPENDIX E5

### NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
Rights Commission of Guyana	116,475	130,698	51,269	46,375	130,698
Public Procurement Commission	107,396	196,443	61,691	27,122	196,443
Region 1: Barima / Waini	3,524,624	3,850,646	1,449,659	1,596,259	3,870,246
Region 2: Pomeroon / Supenaam	4,600,812	5,235,229	2,368,039	2,676,289	5,238,229
Region 3: Essequibo Islands / West Demerara	6,963,690	7,570,756	3,657,911	3,409,162	7,570,756
Region 4: Demerara / Mahaica	8,222,524	9,061,322	4,218,155	4,479,269	9,061,322
Region 5: Mahaica / Berbice	3,744,616	4,259,462	1,750,949	1,729,747	4,259,462
Region 6: East Berbice / Corentyne	8,592,018	9,814,802	4,227,668	4,561,652	9,814,802
Region 7: Cuyuni / Mazaruni	2,852,802	3,089,077	1,292,577	1,080,124	3,089,077
Region 8: Potaro / Siparuni	1,874,543	2,031,446	683,686	878,379	2,031,446
Region 9: Upper Takutu / Upper Essequibo	2,930,877	3,391,009	1,300,324	1,478,818	3,405,263
Region 10: Upper Demerara / Upper Berbice	4,073,735	4,629,689	1,959,656	2,119,862	4,629,689
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>274,971,700</b>	<b>302,198,450</b>	<b>110,914,644</b>	<b>133,385,529</b>	<b>308,437,729</b>

**APPENDIX E6**

**NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR**

SECTOR	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTOR</b>	<b>72,261,776</b>	<b>81,301,541</b>	<b>21,973,550</b>	<b>32,567,168</b>	<b>85,160,774</b>
Ministry of the Presidency	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the President	4,376,940	4,924,189	1,905,895	2,110,425	4,924,189
Office of the Prime Minister	15,521,860	12,274,340	3,240,378	6,555,385	12,324,340
Ministry of Finance	36,766,250	44,532,758	10,645,287	16,820,188	49,091,991
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	5,121,649	5,941,916	2,607,956	2,932,380	5,941,916
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs & Governance	109,364	265,961	40,742	67,604	265,961
Parliament Office	1,621,999	1,802,411	726,645	873,094	1,802,411
Audit Office of Guyana	1,016,347	1,025,956	508,610	535,149	1,025,956
Public and Police Service Commissions	137,611	156,622	66,070	54,753	156,622
Teaching Service Commission	110,386	120,454	43,989	56,549	120,454
Guyana Elections Commission	1,805,381	4,041,996	799,122	1,192,594	3,041,996
Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	1,710,442	1,780,692	715,127	679,463	1,780,692
Ministry of Public Service	2,921,228	3,193,112	385,224	352,970	3,443,112
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	1,042,316	1,241,135	288,504	336,613	1,241,135
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES SECTOR</b>	<b>18,049,496</b>	<b>17,909,908</b>	<b>6,710,362</b>	<b>9,795,634</b>	<b>21,491,522</b>
Ministry of Agriculture	15,186,001	14,332,174	5,363,771	8,310,441	17,913,789
Ministry of Business	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	1,793,325	2,164,428	877,373	923,550	2,164,428
Ministry of Natural Resources	1,070,170	1,413,305	469,218	561,643	1,413,305
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR</b>	<b>6,651,269</b>	<b>8,059,219</b>	<b>2,647,539</b>	<b>2,961,899</b>	<b>8,059,219</b>
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Public Works	6,651,269	8,059,219	2,647,539	2,961,899	8,059,219
Ministry of Public Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR</b>	<b>92,814,829</b>	<b>101,440,095</b>	<b>41,009,904</b>	<b>44,221,923</b>	<b>99,485,735</b>
Ministry of Social Protection	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Labour	751,249	951,091	369,378	393,422	951,091
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	26,002,112	28,796,179	12,541,438	11,478,107	28,496,179
Ministry of Education	19,736,155	25,594,952	7,254,561	13,657,811	24,094,952

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance



**APPENDIX E6**

**NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR**

SECTOR	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	2,670,976	3,000,040	1,188,926	1,072,330	3,013,040
Ministry of Communities	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Housing & Water	3,854,684	4,736,027	2,063,432	2,252,790	4,736,027
Ministry of Public Health	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Health	39,799,654	38,361,807	17,592,168	15,367,463	38,194,447
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR</b>	<b>37,814,087</b>	<b>40,554,250</b>	<b>15,664,663</b>	<b>19,829,344</b>	<b>41,270,188</b>
Ministry of Public Security	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Home Affairs	20,273,680	21,978,888	8,418,778	10,541,192	22,316,926
Ministry of Legal Affairs	528,052	632,514	249,570	269,431	732,514
Guyana Defence Force	14,058,784	14,823,832	5,698,692	7,652,689	15,101,732
Supreme Court	2,233,739	2,255,206	924,977	1,082,784	2,255,206
Public Prosecutions	220,760	230,674	87,538	103,304	230,674
Office of the Ombudsman	53,118	56,970	22,313	23,275	56,970
Public Service Appellate Tribunal	62,133	67,523	34,242	32,096	67,523
Ethnic Relations Commission	150,076	171,482	113,763	49,246	171,482
Judicial Service Commission	9,876	10,020	1,830	1,830	10,020
Rights Commission of Guyana	116,475	130,698	51,269	46,375	130,698
Public Procurement Commission	107,396	196,443	61,691	27,122	196,443
<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR</b>	<b>47,380,242</b>	<b>52,933,437</b>	<b>22,908,626</b>	<b>24,009,561</b>	<b>52,970,291</b>
Region 1: Barima / Waini	3,524,624	3,850,646	1,449,659	1,596,259	3,870,246
Region 2: Pomeroon / Supenaam	4,600,812	5,235,229	2,368,039	2,676,289	5,238,229
Region 3: Essequibo Islands / West Demerara	6,963,690	7,570,756	3,657,911	3,409,162	7,570,756
Region 4: Demerara / Mahaica	8,222,524	9,061,322	4,218,155	4,479,269	9,061,322
Region 5: Mahaica / Berbice	3,744,616	4,259,462	1,750,949	1,729,747	4,259,462
Region 6: East Berbice / Corentyne	8,592,018	9,814,802	4,227,668	4,561,652	9,814,802
Region 7: Cuyuni / Mazaruni	2,852,802	3,089,077	1,292,577	1,080,124	3,089,077
Region 8: Potaro / Siparuni	1,874,543	2,031,446	683,686	878,379	2,031,446
Region 9: Upper Takutu / Upper Essequibo	2,930,877	3,391,009	1,300,324	1,478,818	3,405,263
Region 10: Upper Demerara / Upper Berbice	4,073,735	4,629,689	1,959,656	2,119,862	4,629,689
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>274,971,700</b>	<b>302,198,450</b>	<b>110,914,644</b>	<b>133,385,529</b>	<b>308,437,729</b>

**APPENDIX E7**

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

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>10,546.465</b>	<b>14,751.393</b>	<b>4,190.466</b>	<b>6,007.218</b>	<b>15,660.145</b>
	1.1 Specific	983.333	3,102.510	277.851	537.519	2,102.510
	1.2 Non-Specific	9,563.131	11,648.883	3,912.615	5,469.699	13,557.635
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>53.647</b>	<b>55.000</b>	<b>7.573</b>	<b>10.154</b>	<b>55.000</b>
	3.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3.2 Non-Specific	53.647	55.000	7.573	10.154	55.000
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Power Generation</b>	<b>3,070.520</b>	<b>23,788.176</b>	<b>986.973</b>	<b>506.160</b>	<b>23,986.784</b>
	5.1 Specific	2,086.670	1,017.716	901.892	235.507	1,216.324
	5.2 Non-Specific	983.850	22,770.460	85.081	270.652	22,770.460
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>288.644</b>	<b>3,768.734</b>	<b>126.979</b>	<b>948.417</b>	<b>3,850.942</b>
	6.1 Specific	72.932	605.000	33.388	224.645	687.208
	6.2 Non-Specific	215.712	3,163.734	93.590	723.772	3,163.734
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>31,402.000</b>	<b>83,457.037</b>	<b>11,215.437</b>	<b>16,691.441</b>	<b>87,013.861</b>
	7.1 Specific	4,969.076	15,771.044	1,040.511	4,985.721	13,582.213
	7.2 Non-Specific	26,432.925	67,685.993	10,174.927	11,705.720	73,431.648
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	<b>6,724.512</b>	<b>20,778.827</b>	<b>932.705</b>	<b>2,723.290</b>	<b>18,072.709</b>
	8.1 Specific	1,688.676	3,645.000	61.300	492.271	807.371
	8.2 Non-Specific	5,035.836	17,133.827	871.405	2,231.019	17,265.338
<b>9.0</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>17,439.875</b>	<b>11,132.500</b>	<b>3,861.490</b>	<b>7,497.593</b>	<b>21,856.868</b>
	9.1 Specific	818.590	1,000.000	393.766	521.450	1,000.000
	9.2 Non-Specific	16,621.285	10,132.500	3,467.724	6,976.143	20,856.868
<b>10.0</b>	<b>Environment and Pure Water</b>	<b>4,498.701</b>	<b>3,487.300</b>	<b>870.918</b>	<b>669.634</b>	<b>8,250.382</b>
	10.1 Specific	275.907	640.000	150.000	74.763	261.000
	10.2 Non-Specific	4,222.794	2,847.300	720.918	594.872	7,989.382
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>6,166.160</b>	<b>10,201.620</b>	<b>2,159.595</b>	<b>2,537.446</b>	<b>9,944.564</b>
	11.1 Specific	1,775.090	4,791.880	542.121	624.771	4,227.797
	11.2 Non-Specific	4,391.070	5,409.740	1,617.474	1,912.674	5,716.767
<b>12.0</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>6,189.426</b>	<b>20,849.019</b>	<b>1,717.490</b>	<b>4,340.055</b>	<b>20,502.149</b>
	12.1 Specific	713.747	2,056.660	172.166	398.330	1,709.790
	12.2 Non-Specific	5,475.679	18,792.359	1,545.323	3,941.725	18,792.359
<b>13.0</b>	<b>Culture/Youth</b>	<b>1,087.502</b>	<b>2,674.847</b>	<b>580.260</b>	<b>68.836</b>	<b>2,640.847</b>
	13.1 Specific	0.000	250.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13.2 Non-Specific	1,087.502	2,424.847	580.260	68.836	2,640.847
<b>14.0</b>	<b>National Security and Defence</b>	<b>2,014.848</b>	<b>3,107.182</b>	<b>701.717</b>	<b>656.322</b>	<b>3,473.468</b>
	14.1 Specific	87.869	300.000	3.853	70.527	508.411
	14.2 Non-Specific	1,926.979	2,807.182	697.864	585.795	2,965.057

**APPENDIX E7**

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

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>15.0</b>	<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>4,742.336</b>	<b>6,148.769</b>	<b>1,074.987</b>	<b>1,401.799</b>	<b>6,211.486</b>
	15.1 Specific	654.423	742.660	300.209	326.016	782.940
	15.2 Non-Specific	4,087.913	5,406.109	774.777	1,075.783	5,428.546
<b>16.0</b>	<b>Tourist Development</b>	<b>7.220</b>	<b>203.500</b>	<b>2.296</b>	<b>0.707</b>	<b>53.500</b>
	16.1 Specific	0.000	150.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16.2 Non-Specific	7.220	53.500	2.296	0.707	53.500
<b>17.0</b>	<b>Administration</b>	<b>4,216.297</b>	<b>8,405.975</b>	<b>1,254.519</b>	<b>1,421.291</b>	<b>9,086.803</b>
	17.1 Specific	4.988	2,533.885	4.988	127.194	2,478.121
	17.2 Non-Specific	4,211.308	5,872.090	1,249.531	1,294.097	6,608.682
<b>18.0</b>	<b>Financial Transfers</b>	<b>748.301</b>	<b>1,672.968</b>	<b>655.437</b>	<b>183.226</b>	<b>1,612.968</b>
	17.1 Specific	172.583	150.000	104.719	58.846	90.000
	17.2 Non-Specific	575.718	1,522.968	550.718	124.380	1,522.968
<b>19.0</b>	<b>Social Welfare</b>	<b>5,189.724</b>	<b>3,355.540</b>	<b>1,139.722</b>	<b>1,097.112</b>	<b>6,576.075</b>
	19.1 Specific	2,718.610	300.000	310.237	300.000	404.535
	19.2 Non-Specific	2,471.114	3,055.540	829.485	797.112	6,171.540
<b>20.0</b>	<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>104,386.177</b>	<b>217,838.387</b>	<b>31,478.563</b>	<b>46,760.699</b>	<b>238,848.552</b>
	20.1 Specific	17,022.495	37,056.355	4,297.003	8,977.561	29,858.222
	20.2 Non-Specific	87,363.682	180,782.032	27,181.560	37,783.138	208,990.330

## APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																						
		ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022								
AGENCY	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 CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
01 Office of the President	583,059	3,753,653	4,336,711	40,229	684,328	5,061,268	723,261	4,151,681	4,874,942	49,247		2,381,613	7,305,802		338,026	1,742,914	2,080,940	29,486		302,289	2,412,715	
011 Administration	206,741	943,308	1,150,049	23,650	427,600	1,601,299	234,399	730,932	965,331	25,322		511,000	1,501,653		113,344	306,663	420,006	11,744		85,792	517,542	
012 National Policy Development Presidential Advisory Services	313,792	956,539	1,270,331		68,000	1,338,331	394,187	1,215,200	1,609,387			112,800	1,722,187		184,338	482,261	666,600			87,463	754,063	
013 Defence and National Security	13,020	171,158	184,178		22,190	206,368	13,860	285,259	299,119			47,540	346,659		6,758	90,152	96,909			17,018	113,927	
014 Public Policy & Planning		286,863	286,863		10,000	296,863		359,724	359,724			23,500	383,224			151,978	151,978			18,744	170,722	
015 Environmental Management & Compliance	34,223	1,385,112	1,419,336		151,052	1,570,388	59,647	1,526,098	1,585,745			1,685,780	3,271,525		22,190	709,320	731,510			93,273	824,783	
016 Police Complaints Authority	15,282	10,672	25,955	16,579	5,486	48,019	21,169	34,468	55,637	23,925		993	80,555		11,397	2,540	13,936	17,742		-	31,678	
02 Office of the Prime Minister	251,931	15,269,929	15,521,860	-	4,643,739	20,165,599	277,825	11,996,515	12,274,340	-		27,335,504	39,609,844		151,334	6,404,051	6,555,385	-		724,736	7,280,121	
021 Prime Minister's Secretariat	117,342	234,412	351,754		200,489	552,243	117,256	359,761	477,017			51,778	528,795		63,180	76,187	139,367			18,015	157,382	
022 Disaster Preparedness Response and Management	54,010	8,863,053	8,917,063		75,902	8,992,965	69,077	5,393,825	5,462,902			100,000	5,562,902		42,932	2,721,935	2,764,867			25,312	2,790,179	
023 Power Generation		3,472,617	3,472,617		3,889,450	7,362,067		3,529,119	3,529,119			24,379,870	27,908,989			2,086,307	2,086,307			557,887	2,644,195	
024 Telecommunications and Innovation	24,836	2,000,199	2,025,035		300,769	2,325,804	23,691	2,010,855	2,034,546			2,653,856	4,688,402		10,964	1,195,630	1,206,594			106,500	1,313,094	
025 Government Information and Communication Services	55,743	699,648	755,391		177,129	932,521	67,801	702,955	770,756			150,000	920,756		34,258	323,993	358,250			17,022	375,272	
03 Ministry of Finance	10,569,976	20,152,580	30,722,556	6,043,693	3,545,501	40,311,751	16,674,154	21,288,603	37,962,758	6,570,000		9,198,408	53,731,166		1,509,699	12,459,997	13,969,696	2,850,492		1,301,141	18,121,329	
031 Policy and Administration	10,028,504	14,688,694	24,717,198		3,460,633	28,177,831	16,070,856	15,331,899	31,402,756			9,074,108	40,476,864		1,224,644	10,027,611	11,252,255			1,198,585	12,450,841	
032 Public Financial Management Policies and Services	541,472	5,463,886	6,005,358	6,043,693	84,868	12,133,920	603,298	5,956,704	6,560,002	6,570,000		124,300	13,254,302		285,054	2,432,386	2,717,440	2,850,492		102,556	5,670,488	
12 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	2,017,494	3,104,155	5,121,649	-	476,877	5,598,526	2,072,641	3,869,275	5,941,916	-		222,540	6,164,456		1,023,504	1,908,876	2,932,380	-		30,962	2,963,342	
121 Development of Foreign Policy	341,962	1,526,728	1,868,690		8,000	1,876,690	410,208	1,962,191	2,372,399			161,700	2,534,099		199,761	861,611	1,061,372			7,812	1,069,184	
122 Foreign Policy Promotion	1,633,119	1,570,011	3,203,130		468,477	3,671,608	1,619,855	1,897,414	3,517,269			60,340	3,577,609		800,482	1,045,612	1,846,094			23,150	1,869,243	
123 Development of Foreign Trade Policy	42,413	7,416	49,829		400	50,229	42,578	9,670	52,248			500	52,748		23,262	1,653	24,914			-	24,914	
06 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance	13,205	96,160	109,364	-	33,890	143,254	50,373	215,588	265,961	-		12,440	278,401		23,962	43,643	67,604	-		3,220	70,825	
061 Policy Development and Administration	13,205	28,583	41,788		29,191	70,979	23,730	133,212	156,942			10,200	167,142		11,583	14,563	26,146			1,345	27,491	
062 Parliamentary Affairs		3,156	3,156		898	4,054	5,689	4,509	10,198			-	10,198		2,844	49	2,893				2,893	
063 Governance		64,421	64,421		3,800	68,221	20,954	77,867	98,821			2,240	101,061		9,534	29,031	38,565			1,875	40,440	
07 Parliament Office	-	1,621,999	1,621,999	-	49,199	1,671,198	-	-	-	1,802,411	50,000	50,000	1,852,411		-	-	-	873,094	13,969	13,969	887,064	
071 National Assembly		1,621,999	1,621,999		49,199	1,671,198			-	1,802,411	50,000	50,000	1,852,411				-	873,094	13,969	13,969	887,064	
08 Audit Office of Guyana	-	1,016,347	1,016,347	-	20,000	1,036,347	-	-	-	1,025,956	25,000	25,000	1,050,956		-	-	-	535,149	4,540	4,540	539,689	
081 Audit Office		1,016,347	1,016,347		20,000	1,036,347			-	1,025,956	25,000	25,000	1,050,956				-	535,149	4,540	4,540	539,689	

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance

## APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																				
AGENCY	ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022							
	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 CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
09 Public and Police Service Commissions	-	137,611	137,611	-	3,996	141,607	-	-	-	156,622	2,500	2,500	159,122	-	-	-	54,753	592	592	55,345
091 Public and Police Service Commissions		137,611	137,611		3,996	141,607			-	156,622	2,500	2,500	159,122			-	54,753	592	592	55,345
10 Teaching Service Commission	-	110,386	110,386	-	3,957	114,344	-	-	-	120,454	4,000	4,000	124,454	-	-	-	56,549	1,434	1,434	57,983
101 Teaching Service Commission		110,386	110,386		3,957	114,344			-	120,454	4,000	4,000	124,454			-	56,549	1,434	1,434	57,983
11 Guyana Elections Commission	-	1,805,381	1,805,381	-	23,482	1,828,863	-	-	-	4,041,996	120,000	120,000	4,161,996	-	-	-	1,192,594	-	-	1,192,594
111 Elections Commission		1,805,381	1,805,381		23,482	1,828,863			-	4,041,996	120,000	120,000	4,161,996			-	1,192,594	-	-	1,192,594
13 Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	282,100	1,428,343	1,710,442	-	2,589,217	4,299,659	319,086	1,461,606	1,780,692	-	-	8,563,005	10,343,697	163,720	515,743	679,463	-	-	1,747,502	2,426,965
131 Policy Development and Administration	149,849	174,598	324,448		24,280	348,728	181,370	182,502	363,872			43,105	406,977	90,821	72,299	163,120			3,879	166,998
133 Regional Development	47,466	26,094	73,560		118,527	192,087	35,414	34,546	69,960			400,500	470,460	18,307	13,830	32,138			40,722	72,860
134 Local Government Development	84,784	1,227,651	1,312,435		2,446,410	3,758,844	102,302	1,244,557	1,346,859			8,119,400	9,466,259	54,592	429,614	484,205			1,702,901	2,187,106
14 Ministry of Public Service	173,103	2,748,125	2,921,228	-	13,009	2,934,237	192,268	3,000,844	3,193,112	-	-	119,300	3,312,412	91,941	261,029	352,970	-	-	17,303	370,273
141 Policy Development and Administration	73,752	77,655	151,407		3,978	155,386	86,934	90,496	177,430			3,500	180,930	42,865	31,284	74,148			830	74,978
142 Human Resource Development	56,541	2,668,278	2,724,819		5,532	2,730,351	50,938	2,907,183	2,958,121			112,800	3,070,921	24,449	229,254	253,703			16,031	269,734
143 Human Resource Management	42,810	2,192	45,002		3,499	48,501	54,396	3,165	57,561			3,000	60,561	24,627	492	25,119			442	25,561
16 Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	160,669	881,647	1,042,316	-	2,009,031	3,051,347	238,676	1,002,459	1,241,135	-	-	1,917,325	3,158,460	113,502	223,111	336,613	-	-	686,465	1,023,078
161 Policy Development and Administration	116,163	453,863	570,025		32,820	602,845	181,717	529,871	711,588			37,325	748,913	87,389	117,750	205,139			11,840	216,979
162 Community Development and Empowerment	44,507	427,784	472,291		1,976,211	2,448,502	56,959	472,588	529,547			1,880,000	2,409,547	26,114	105,361	131,474			674,625	806,099
21 Ministry of Agriculture	841,056	14,344,946	15,186,001	-	9,708,875	24,894,876	987,588	13,344,587	14,332,174	-	-	14,438,013	28,770,187	503,989	7,806,452	8,310,441	-	-	5,892,469	14,202,910
211 Ministry Administration	536,422	378,484	914,905		481,892	1,396,797	604,126	405,934	1,010,060			1,362,510	2,372,570	304,215	203,982	508,197			324,591	832,788
212 Agriculture Development and Support Services		13,555,922	13,555,922		9,107,336	22,663,258		12,448,723	12,448,723			12,959,553	25,408,276		7,384,618	7,384,618			5,553,998	12,938,616
213 Fisheries	143,027	75,612	218,640		53,647	272,286	184,463	104,230	288,693			55,000	343,693	94,269	38,319	132,588			10,154	142,742
214 Hydrometeorological Services	161,607	334,928	496,535		66,000	562,535	198,999	385,700	584,699			60,950	645,649	105,505	179,533	285,038			3,726	288,764
23 Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	240,218	1,553,107	1,793,325	-	657,050	2,450,375	262,788	1,901,640	2,164,428	-	-	3,911,432	6,075,860	131,532	792,018	923,550	-	-	940,004	1,863,553
231 Policy Development and Administration	117,770	175,528	293,298		21,918	315,216	139,775	324,463	464,238			53,000	517,238	68,797	52,909	121,706			6,344	128,050
232 Business Development, Support & Promotion	48,207	745,583	793,791		619,644	1,413,435	55,850	848,445	904,295			3,783,434	4,687,729	28,737	398,482	427,219			929,848	1,357,067
233 Consumer Protection	10,318	115,812	126,130		1,000	127,130	11,101	126,155	137,256			1,498	138,754	5,738	58,340	64,077			1,498	65,575
234 Tourism Development and Promotion	63,922	516,184	580,106		14,488	594,594	56,062	602,577	658,639			73,500	732,139	28,259	282,288	310,547			2,314	312,860

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance

Mid-Year Report 2022

Details of Expenditure: General Summary by Programme

## APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																		
AGENCY	ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022					
	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
<b>26 Ministry of Natural Resources</b>	<b>495,358</b>	<b>574,811</b>	<b>1,070,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>313,351</b>	<b>1,383,520</b>	<b>566,426</b>	<b>846,879</b>	<b>1,413,305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>227,600</b>	<b>1,640,905</b>	<b>259,567</b>	<b>302,076</b>	<b>561,643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,408</b>	<b>630,051</b>
261 Policy Development and Administration	156,682	133,995	290,677		15,903	306,580	215,535	146,389	361,924		2,200	364,124	95,740	60,880	156,620		2,172	158,792
262 Natural Resource Management	169,020	312,563	481,583		17,543	499,126	164,405	308,198	472,603		18,400	491,003	78,794	115,263	194,057		7,050	201,107
264 Petroleum Management	169,656	128,253	297,910			279,904	186,487	392,292	578,779			785,779	85,034	125,932	210,966		59,186	270,153
<b>31 Ministry of Public Works</b>	<b>1,284,054</b>	<b>5,367,216</b>	<b>6,651,269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,503,636</b>	<b>39,154,905</b>	<b>1,344,620</b>	<b>6,714,599</b>	<b>8,059,219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,066,328</b>	<b>96,125,547</b>	<b>664,007</b>	<b>2,297,891</b>	<b>2,961,899</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,698,752</b>	<b>19,660,651</b>
311 Policy Development and Administration	92,329	1,499,742	1,592,071		117,500	1,709,571	89,553	1,601,958	1,691,511		2,725,487	4,416,998	47,280	958,676	1,005,956		18,766	1,024,722
312 Public Works	1,188,398	3,783,845	4,972,243		27,135,813	32,108,056	1,251,569	4,960,456	6,212,025		81,388,355	87,600,380	616,727	1,311,832	1,928,560		15,334,019	17,262,579
313 Transport	3,327	83,629	86,956		5,250,323	5,337,279	3,498	152,185	155,683		3,952,486	4,108,169		27,382	27,382		1,345,968	1,373,350
<b>44 Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport</b>	<b>580,160</b>	<b>2,090,816</b>	<b>2,670,976</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,090,492</b>	<b>3,761,467</b>	<b>599,941</b>	<b>2,400,099</b>	<b>3,000,040</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,674,847</b>	<b>5,674,887</b>	<b>292,004</b>	<b>780,326</b>	<b>1,072,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,836</b>	<b>1,141,166</b>
441 Policy Development and Administration	133,182	156,528	289,710		32,763	322,473	155,212	177,942	333,154		6,647	339,801	74,880	64,026	138,906		5,100	144,005
442 Culture	179,724	809,480	989,204		193,809	1,183,013	179,445	956,391	1,135,836		200,200	1,336,036	90,489	335,614	426,103		42,118	468,221
443 Youth	209,009	568,673	777,682		73,066	850,748	203,705	587,593	791,297		50,000	841,297	96,484	109,023	205,507		625	206,132
444 Sport	58,244	556,135	614,379		790,854	1,405,233	61,580	678,173	739,753		2,418,000	3,157,753	30,151	271,663	301,815		20,994	322,808
<b>40 Ministry of Education</b>	<b>5,896,862</b>	<b>13,839,294</b>	<b>19,736,155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,953,070</b>	<b>23,689,225</b>	<b>6,398,762</b>	<b>19,196,190</b>	<b>25,594,952</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,745,000</b>	<b>33,339,952</b>	<b>3,273,261</b>	<b>10,384,550</b>	<b>13,657,811</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,529,566</b>	<b>15,187,377</b>
401 Policy Development and Administration	630,855	997,952	1,628,807		1,071,622	2,700,429	667,670	1,123,600	1,791,270		2,986,880	4,778,150	359,096	574,428	933,523		316,266	1,249,789
402 Training and Development	396,094	1,072,103	1,468,197		709,909	2,178,105	430,977	1,600,762	2,031,739		218,317	2,250,056	212,656	544,511	757,167		63,123	820,290
403 Nursery Education	562,693	1,295,378	1,858,071		180,930	2,039,001	611,967	2,238,000	2,849,967		93,000	2,942,967	307,068	1,336,106	1,643,174		25,263	1,668,437
404 Primary Education	1,411,675	3,209,667	4,621,342		137,501	4,758,843	1,507,720	5,266,159	6,773,879		120,500	6,894,379	782,786	3,641,454	4,424,240		24,090	4,448,330
405 Secondary Education	2,411,036	2,953,368	5,364,404		861,082	6,225,486	2,663,796	4,233,062	6,896,858		2,124,450	9,021,308	1,360,892	2,129,966	3,490,859		602,911	4,093,770
406 Post-Secondary/Tertiary Education	484,510	4,310,826	4,795,335		992,026	5,787,361	516,632	4,734,607	5,251,239		2,201,853	7,453,092	250,764	2,158,085	2,408,848		497,913	2,906,761
<b>45 Ministry of Housing and Water</b>	<b>50,059</b>	<b>3,804,625</b>	<b>3,854,684</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,816,804</b>	<b>24,671,487</b>	<b>81,607</b>	<b>4,654,420</b>	<b>4,736,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,706,700</b>	<b>17,442,727</b>	<b>33,971</b>	<b>2,218,819</b>	<b>2,252,790</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,924,186</b>	<b>10,176,977</b>
451 Policy Development and Administration	46,498	117,388	163,886		14,494	178,380	66,529	187,780	254,309		3,500	257,809	26,746	68,372	95,117		992	96,109
452 Housing Development and Management		1,275,337	1,275,337		17,360,630	18,635,967	10,806	1,374,050	1,384,856		11,000,000	12,384,856	4,957	711,012	715,969		7,417,638	8,133,607
453 Water Services Expansion and Management	3,561	2,411,900	2,415,460		3,441,680	5,857,140	4,272	3,092,590	3,096,862		1,703,200	4,800,062	2,269	1,439,435	1,441,704		505,556	1,947,260
<b>47 Ministry of Health</b>	<b>9,000,183</b>	<b>30,799,471</b>	<b>39,799,654</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,467,081</b>	<b>44,266,735</b>	<b>8,597,473</b>	<b>29,764,334</b>	<b>38,361,807</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,974,299</b>	<b>57,336,106</b>	<b>4,688,300</b>	<b>10,679,163</b>	<b>15,367,463</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,528,363</b>	<b>18,895,826</b>
471 Policy Development and Administration	626,023	1,253,309	1,879,332		285,173	2,164,505	567,902	1,654,394	2,222,296		334,168	2,556,464	294,829	635,170	929,999		67,197	997,196
472 Communicable Diseases	564,734	8,286,422	8,851,156		1,539,657	10,390,813	585,181	5,669,535	6,254,716		2,270,452	8,525,168	300,878	1,927,898	2,228,777		425,457	2,654,234
473 Family and Primary Health Care Services	378,410	3,616,488	3,994,898		325,770	4,320,668	549,675	4,045,789	4,595,464		568,645	5,164,109	289,209	589,309	878,518		51,156	929,674
474 Regional and Clinical Services	6,657,436	15,524,628	22,182,064		1,959,910	24,141,974	6,001,256	15,942,096	21,943,352		15,345,775	37,289,127	3,314,899	6,731,411	10,046,310		2,949,295	12,995,604
475 Health Sciences Education	178,025	446,095	624,120		73,168	697,288	158,528	575,985	734,513		46,781	781,294	89,787	181,835	271,622		16,141	287,763
476 Standards and Technical Services	251,402	1,151,398	1,402,800		211,654	1,614,453	328,831	1,221,255	1,550,086		220,244	1,770,330	185,629	447,699	633,327		6,566	639,893
477 Disability and Rehabilitation Services	285,859	248,943	534,802		19,092	553,894	319,736	309,804	629,540		20,500	650,040	168,302	120,829	289,131		2,135	291,266
478 Disease Control - Non-Communicable Diseases	58,295	272,187	330,482		52,658	383,140	86,364	345,476	431,840		167,734	599,574	44,767	45,012	89,779		10,416	100,196

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance

APPENDIX E8																				
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																				
AGENCY	ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022							
	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 CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
38 Ministry of Labour	151,379	599,870	751,249	-	53,152	804,401	263,510	687,581	951,091	-		90,500	1,041,591	130,441	262,980	393,422	-		10,256	403,678
381 Policy Development and Administration	50,295	517,192	567,488		37,410	604,898	100,920	543,924	644,844			72,500	717,344	47,811	216,552	264,363			6,941	271,304
382 Labour Administration Services	101,084	82,677	183,761		15,742	199,504	162,590	143,657	306,247			18,000	324,247	82,630	46,429	129,059			3,315	132,374
39 Ministry of Human Services and Social Security	1,031,540	24,970,571	26,002,112	-	2,272,176	28,274,288	1,216,701	27,579,478	28,796,179	-		1,225,719	30,021,898	596,580	10,881,514	11,478,093	-		89,904	11,567,997
391 Policy Development and Administration	178,416	137,075	315,491		2,146,417	2,461,908	213,676	138,482	352,158			1,032,082	1,384,240	109,214	42,621	151,835			77,902	229,737
392 Social Services	543,577	24,344,778	24,888,355		72,230	24,960,585	645,600	26,912,063	27,557,663			124,569	27,682,232	315,669	10,682,176	10,997,845			6,948	11,004,793
393 Child Care and Protection	309,547	488,719	798,266		53,529	851,795	357,425	528,932	886,357			69,068	955,425	171,697	156,716	328,414			5,054	333,467
51 Ministry of Home Affairs	13,410,600	6,859,669	20,270,268	3,412	4,365,034	24,638,715	15,005,481	6,963,955	21,969,436	9,452		5,915,447	27,894,335	7,203,534	3,337,224	10,540,758	224		1,301,082	11,842,064
511 Policy Development and Administration	486,636	461,503	948,139		347,566	1,295,705	528,656	552,902	1,081,558			583,901	1,665,459	317,198	207,164	524,362			244,399	768,761
512 Guyana Police Force	10,305,598	3,963,494	14,269,091	3,412	1,134,812	15,407,315	11,741,383	3,976,336	15,717,719	9,452		1,785,600	17,512,771	5,506,649	2,263,319	7,769,968	224		150,320	7,920,512
513 Guyana Prison Service	1,104,284	1,802,855	2,907,139		2,233,079	5,140,217	1,175,642	1,663,921	2,839,563			2,418,481	5,258,044	591,210	687,822	1,279,032			569,620	1,848,652
515 Guyana Fire Service	1,106,122	429,527	1,535,649		610,079	2,145,728	1,112,452	543,635	1,656,087			1,058,560	2,714,647	581,401	106,556	687,957			329,787	1,017,744
516 General Register Offices	98,035	77,204	175,239		4,998	180,237	122,865	91,199	214,064			4,950	219,014	53,340	26,720	80,060			2,894	82,953
517 Customs Anti Narcotics	309,925	125,087	435,011		34,501	469,512	324,483	135,962	460,445			63,955	524,400	153,737	45,643	199,380			4,061	203,441
52 Ministry of Legal Affairs	326,814	201,237	528,052	-	425,289	953,341	412,374	220,140	632,514	-		299,800	932,314	214,867	54,564	269,431	-		135,344	404,775
521 Policy Development and Administration	62,377	58,410	120,786		416,195	536,981	81,162	58,742	139,904			287,500	427,404	42,579	30,632	73,211			124,700	197,911
522 Ministry Administration			-			-			-				-			-				-
523 Attorney General Chambers	238,464	136,417	374,881		8,500	383,381	306,858	153,449	460,307			9,500	469,807	158,443	21,446	179,889			7,848	187,736
524 State Solicitor	25,974	6,411	32,384		595	32,979	24,354	7,949	32,303			2,800	35,103	13,845	2,487	16,332			2,796	19,128
53 Guyana Defence Force	7,835,257	6,223,527	14,058,784	-	1,951,816	16,010,600	8,281,377	6,542,455	14,823,832	-		2,807,182	17,631,014	4,379,592	3,273,097	7,652,689	-		568,968	8,221,657
531 Defence and Security Support	7,835,257	6,223,527	14,058,784		1,951,816	16,010,600	8,281,377	6,542,455	14,823,832			2,807,182	17,631,014	4,379,592	3,273,097	7,652,689			568,968	8,221,657
55 Supreme Court	-	2,233,739	2,233,739	-	878,604	3,112,343	-	-	-	2,255,206	1,250,000	1,250,000	3,505,206	-	-	-	1,082,784	59,765	59,765	1,142,549
551 Supreme Court of Judicature		2,233,739	2,233,739		878,604	3,112,343			-	2,255,206	1,250,000	1,250,000	3,505,206			-	1,082,784	59,765	59,765	1,142,549
56 Public Prosecutions	-	220,760	220,760	-	53,999	274,759	-	-	-	230,674	7,500	7,500	238,174	-	-	-	103,304	4,357	4,357	107,661
561 Public Prosecutions		220,760	220,760		53,999	274,759			-	230,674	7,500	7,500	238,174			-	103,304	4,357	4,357	107,661
57 Office of the Ombudsman	-	53,118	53,118	-	1,623	54,741	-	-	-	56,970	-	-	56,970	-	-	-	23,275	-	-	23,275
571 Ombudsman		53,118	53,118		1,623	54,741			-	56,970		-	56,970			-	23,275		-	23,275
58 Public Service Appellate Tribunal	-	62,133	62,133	-	-	62,133	-	-	-	67,523	800	800	68,323	-	-	-	32,096	574	574	32,670
581 Public Service Appellate Tribunal		62,133	62,133			62,133			-	67,523	800	800	68,323			-	32,096	574	574	32,670
59 Ethnic Relations Commission	-	150,076	150,076	-	6,010	156,086	-	-	-	171,482	-	-	171,482	-	-	-	49,246	-	-	49,246
591 Ethnic Relations Commission		150,076	150,076		6,010	156,086			-	171,482		-	171,482			-	49,246		-	49,246

APPENDIX E8																						
		DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																				
		ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022								
AGENCY		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			
60 Judicial Service Commission		-	9,876	9,876	-	-	9,876	-	-	-	10,020	-	-	10,020	-	-	-	1,830	-	-	1,830	
601 Judicial Service Commission			9,876	9,876			9,876			-	10,020		-	10,020			-	1,830		-	1,830	
61 Rights Commissions of Guyana		-	116,475	116,475	-	1,303	117,778	-	-	-	130,698	200	200	130,898	-	-	-	46,375	-	-	46,375	
611 Rights Commissions of Guyana			116,475	116,475		1,303	117,778			-	130,698	200	200	130,898			-	46,375		-	46,375	
62 Public Procurement Commission		-	107,396	107,396	-	407	107,803	-	-	-	196,443	3,385	3,385	199,828	-	-	-	27,122	-	-	27,122	
621 Public Procurement Commission			107,396	107,396		407	107,803			-	196,443	3,385	3,385	199,828			-	27,122		-	27,122	
71 Region 1: Barima/Waini		1,467,114	2,057,510	3,524,624	-	735,605	4,260,229	1,597,213	2,253,433	3,850,646	-		817,800	4,668,446	746,543	849,717	1,596,259	-		197,049	1,793,308	
711 Regional Administration and Finance		56,044	198,479	254,523		26,732	281,255	67,009	216,510	283,519			23,000	306,519	32,493	80,632	113,125		16,958	130,084		
712 Public Works		36,479	347,306	383,785		195,799	579,584	34,314	381,779	416,093			235,300	651,393	18,291	136,056	154,347		64,177	218,524		
713 Education Delivery		1,039,771	602,742	1,642,513		190,223	1,832,736	1,160,457	662,127	1,822,584			198,500	2,021,084	523,316	125,055	648,371		62,734	711,105		
714 Health Services		334,820	887,544	1,222,363		307,607	1,529,970	335,433	967,167	1,302,600			340,000	1,642,600	172,442	500,009	672,451		47,398	719,849		
715 Agriculture			21,440	21,440		15,244	36,684		25,850	25,850			21,000	46,850		7,965	7,965		5,782	13,747		
72 Region 2: Pomeroon/Supenaam		2,532,369	2,068,443	4,600,812	-	755,267	5,356,079	2,702,260	2,532,969	5,235,229	-		866,415	6,101,644	1,367,423	1,308,866	2,676,289	-		387,872	3,064,161	
721 Regional Administration and Finance		103,734	150,847	254,581		13,997	268,578	113,918	158,746	272,664			24,230	296,894	60,520	68,613	129,133		13,461	142,594		
722 Agriculture		91,384	333,900	425,284		81,199	506,483	102,016	376,882	478,898			146,680	625,578	54,115	174,542	228,658		40,535	269,192		
723 Public Works		49,410	86,521	135,931		103,230	239,161	50,612	120,013	170,625			119,000	289,625	26,364	48,822	75,186		37,486	112,672		
724 Education Delivery		1,809,837	773,574	2,583,411		380,024	2,963,435	1,958,981	1,048,765	3,007,746			417,505	3,425,251	974,529	488,957	1,463,486		190,617	1,654,103		
725 Health Services		478,004	723,601	1,201,605		176,817	1,378,422	476,732	828,563	1,305,295			159,000	1,464,295	251,896	527,931	779,827		105,773	885,599		
73 Region 3: Essequibo Islands/ West Demerara		3,665,016	3,298,674	6,963,690	-	781,896	7,745,585	3,973,635	3,597,121	7,570,756	-		898,000	8,468,756	2,013,600	1,395,562	3,409,162	-		365,946	3,775,108	
731 Regional Administration and Finance		129,153	95,268	224,421		33,446	257,866	165,244	115,003	280,247			21,000	301,247	83,039	24,329	107,369		16,880	124,248		
732 Agriculture		79,539	320,326	399,865		123,000	522,865	92,540	425,747	518,287			131,000	649,287	44,618	122,315	166,932		53,721	220,654		
733 Public Works		13,921	182,043	195,964		228,999	424,963	15,510	202,994	218,504			255,000	473,504	7,368	40,735	48,103		123,460	171,564		
734 Education Delivery		2,922,219	1,171,634	4,093,853		200,769	4,294,621	3,145,888	1,262,299	4,408,187			277,000	4,685,187	1,581,382	580,626	2,162,008		86,595	2,248,603		
735 Health Services		520,184	1,529,404	2,049,587		195,683	2,245,270	554,453	1,591,078	2,145,531			214,000	2,359,531	297,193	627,557	924,750		85,289	1,010,040		
74 Region 4: Demerara/Mahaica		4,365,064	3,857,460	8,222,524	-	736,490	8,959,014	5,003,474	4,057,848	9,061,322	-		781,050	9,842,372	2,473,008	2,006,261	4,479,269	-		424,201	4,903,470	
741 Regional Administration and Finance		95,943	144,203	240,146		19,602	259,748	107,552	167,056	274,608			22,000	296,608	50,264	71,824	122,088		15,578	137,666		
742 Agriculture		109,355	253,939	363,294		27,599	390,893	110,184	271,659	381,843			30,000	411,843	56,561	61,109	117,670		21,048	138,718		
743 Public Works		23,235	159,235	182,470		156,000	338,470	31,491	198,356	229,847			175,000	404,847	14,631	29,940	44,570		68,047	112,617		
744 Education Delivery		3,875,784	1,881,088	5,756,872		335,997	6,092,869	4,455,341	1,914,775	6,370,116			358,050	6,728,166	2,199,453	765,363	2,964,816		189,725	3,154,541		
745 Health Services		260,747	1,418,994	1,679,741		197,293	1,877,034	298,906	1,506,002	1,804,908			196,000	2,000,908	152,099	1,078,025	1,230,124		129,803	1,359,927		
75 Region 5: Mahaica/Berbice		2,031,529	1,713,087	3,744,616	-	544,956	4,289,572	2,276,110	1,983,352	4,259,462	-		599,000	4,858,462	1,169,621	560,126	1,729,747	-		176,617	1,906,364	
751 Regional Administration and Finance		81,367	139,765	221,133		15,996	237,129	93,050	157,561	250,611			11,000	261,611	49,336	51,534	100,870		4,068	104,939		
752 Agriculture		26,671	183,461	210,132		75,498	285,630	27,653	202,940	230,593			81,000	311,593	13,754	9,453	23,207		21,735	44,942		
753 Public Works		48,602	132,452	181,054		122,644	303,698	52,472	148,965	201,437			131,500	332,937	27,622	3,463	31,085		41,241	72,326		
754 Education Delivery		1,493,921	646,281	2,140,203		135,566	2,275,768	1,711,576	760,380	2,471,956			156,000	2,627,956	872,512	328,528	1,201,039		42,762	1,243,801		
755 Health Services		380,968	611,127	992,095		195,252	1,187,347	391,359	713,506	1,104,865			219,500	1,324,365	206,396	167,148	373,545		66,811	440,356		

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance



## APPENDIX E8

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE : GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME																					
AGENCY	ACTUAL 2021						BUDGET 2022						MID-YEAR 2022								
	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 CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
76 Region 6: East Berbice/ Corentyne	4,069,026	4,522,992	8,592,018	-	864,641	9,456,660	4,492,577	5,322,225	9,814,802	-		962,500	10,777,302		2,239,622	2,322,031	4,561,652	-		532,784	5,094,436
761 Regional Administration and Finance	62,759	130,198	192,957		32,496	225,453	76,250	146,176	222,426			34,000	256,426		38,509	67,220	105,729			27,000	132,729
762 Agriculture	95,640	948,299	1,043,939		65,997	1,109,936	112,287	1,147,727	1,260,014			74,000	1,334,014		58,788	621,943	680,731			28,500	709,231
763 Public Works	57,520	365,810	423,330		293,498	716,828	60,431	448,704	509,135			343,500	852,635		30,814	63,937	94,751			205,856	300,606
764 Education Delivery	3,097,985	1,485,844	4,583,829		237,651	4,821,480	3,432,176	1,644,174	5,076,350			264,000	5,340,350		1,696,215	675,888	2,372,103			144,221	2,516,325
765 Health Services	755,122	1,592,841	2,347,963		235,000	2,582,963	811,433	1,935,444	2,746,877			247,000	2,993,877		415,296	893,043	1,308,339			127,207	1,435,545
77 Region 7: Cuyuni/Mazaruni	1,148,619	1,704,183	2,852,802	-	515,828	3,368,630	1,244,566	1,844,510	3,089,077	-		574,465	3,663,542		615,193	464,932	1,080,124	-		247,413	1,327,537
771 Regional Administration and Finance	67,696	278,549	346,245		35,497	381,742	71,812	295,181	366,993			35,500	402,493		35,545	63,197	98,742			19,983	118,725
772 Public Works	9,078	187,373	196,451		95,036	291,487	8,402	195,737	204,139			102,000	306,139		4,556	42,328	46,884			51,023	97,907
773 Education Delivery	745,549	711,897	1,457,445		211,988	1,669,433	802,975	747,043	1,550,018			257,965	1,807,983		387,082	242,836	629,918			105,638	735,556
774 Health Services	326,296	526,365	852,661		168,808	1,021,468	361,377	606,550	967,927			174,000	1,141,927		188,010	116,571	304,581			69,835	374,416
775 Agriculture			-		4,500	4,500			-			5,000	5,000				-			933	933
78 Region 8: Potaro/Siparuni	589,513	1,285,030	1,874,543	-	468,941	2,343,484	671,805	1,359,641	2,031,446	-		562,570	2,594,016		334,837	543,542	878,379	-		264,612	1,142,991
781 Regional Administration and Finance	39,256	126,732	165,987		10,962	176,949	49,262	128,152	177,414			13,250	190,664		24,207	51,664	75,871			9,322	85,193
782 Public Works	20,111	161,160	181,271		79,615	260,887	25,688	163,932	189,620			80,000	269,620		12,677	62,884	75,561			29,219	104,780
783 Education Delivery	379,924	717,479	1,097,403		201,448	1,298,851	437,684	772,386	1,210,070			269,700	1,479,770		214,511	336,615	551,125			80,508	631,633
784 Health Services	150,222	255,659	405,881		171,916	577,796	159,171	269,302	428,473			194,620	623,093		83,442	87,226	170,667			142,599	313,266
785 Agriculture		24,000	24,000		5,000	29,000		25,869	25,869			5,000	30,869			5,154	5,154			2,964	8,118
79 Region 9: Upper Takatu/Upper Essequibo	1,375,469	1,555,408	2,930,877	-	682,961	3,613,838	1,730,840	1,660,170	3,391,009	-		741,300	4,132,309		835,902	642,915	1,478,818	-		330,439	1,809,257
791 Regional Administration and Finance	73,583	172,272	245,855		56,196	302,051	117,101	193,115	310,216			44,100	354,316		54,494	83,640	138,135			12,320	150,455
792 Agriculture	16,712	53,765	70,477		40,800	111,277	21,687	57,441	79,128			41,200	120,328		10,204	30,780	40,984			21,040	62,025
793 Public Works	31,403	209,248	240,651		209,498	450,150	34,919	220,573	255,492			235,000	490,492		16,997	103,313	120,309			123,709	244,019
794 Education Delivery	975,278	582,191	1,557,469		210,466	1,767,935	1,216,706	614,895	1,831,601			227,000	2,058,601		583,698	291,540	875,238			74,688	949,926
795 Health Services	278,494	537,932	816,426		166,000	982,426	340,426	574,146	914,572			194,000	1,108,572		170,509	133,643	304,151			98,681	402,832
80 Region 10: Upper Demerara/Upper Berbice	2,260,933	1,812,802	-	-	683,595	683,595	2,483,693	2,145,996	4,629,689	-		738,900	5,368,589		1,270,478	849,383	2,119,862	-		178,781	2,298,643
801 Regional Administration and Finance	96,039	154,697			15,489	15,489	109,965	162,846	272,811			8,500	281,311		56,913	75,539	132,452			8,481	140,933
802 Public Works	21,563	182,498			155,536	155,536	24,441	195,225	219,666			132,500	352,166		12,329	37,510	49,839			23,962	73,802
803 Education Delivery	1,792,120	929,145			312,708	312,708	1,985,914	1,094,800	3,080,714			382,400	3,463,114		1,012,896	496,689	1,509,585			100,853	1,610,438
804 Health Services	345,723	521,732			161,550	161,550	354,731	666,265	1,020,996			175,500	1,196,496		183,373	230,486	413,859			31,331	445,190
805 Agriculture	5,487	24,731			38,311	38,311	8,642	26,860	35,502			40,000	75,502		4,966	9,159	14,125			14,155	28,280
Grand Total	78,699,729	190,184,637	264,810,631	6,087,334	104,386,177	375,284,142	90,743,105	194,560,191	285,303,296	16,895,154	2,926,770	217,838,387	520,036,837		38,853,560	87,573,371	126,426,932	6,958,373	170,461	46,760,699	180,146,004

Figures: G\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance

Mid-Year Report 2022

Details of Expenditure: General Summary by Programme

APPENDIX E9

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE BY HEAD

ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>295,760,592</b>	<b>488,045,081</b>	<b>146,550,193</b>	<b>203,125,414</b>	<b>488,054,081</b>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS</b>	<b>267,032,604</b>	<b>432,013,559</b>	<b>135,181,912</b>	<b>193,297,704</b>	<b>432,013,559</b>
<b>CURRENT RECEIPTS TAXES</b>					
I CUSTOMS AND TRADE TAXES	27,053,930	31,146,405	12,291,812	13,376,135	31,146,405
II VALUE-ADDED AND EXCISE TAXES	94,778,321	102,937,575	50,113,011	43,184,850	102,937,575
III INTERNAL REVENUE	133,253,259	152,732,812	66,602,685	88,589,674	152,732,812
IV STAMP DUTIES	558,094	531,861	269,970	322,811	531,861
V OTHER TAX REVENUE	4,137	9,150	-	206	9,150
<b>FEES, FINES, ETC.</b>					
XI FINES, FEES. ETC.	1,534,567	1,467,044	737,138	854,583	1,467,044
<b>REVENUE FROM PROPERTY AND ENTERPRISE</b>					
XII INTEREST	1,617	3,057	1,281	1,373	3,057
XIII RENTS, ROYALTIES, ETC.	1,196,016	1,669,800	543,519	23,712	1,669,800
XIV DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS	3,450,003	7,100,000	2,750,003	3,197,442	7,100,000
XV NATURAL RESOURCE FUND	-	126,694,310	-	41,700,000	126,694,310
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS</b>					
XVI MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	5,202,659	7,721,546	1,872,493	2,046,917	7,721,552
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>28,727,988</b>	<b>56,031,522</b>	<b>11,368,280</b>	<b>9,827,710</b>	<b>56,040,522</b>
XX SALE OF ASSETS, ETC.					
XXI MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL REVENUE	7,735	2,000	-	9,924	11,000
XXII EXTERNAL GRANTS	5,202,193	10,235,069	952,135	4,063,338	10,235,069
XXIV EXTERNAL LOANS	23,518,059	45,794,453	10,416,146	5,754,448	45,794,453

## APPENDIX E10

### MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

#### TAX REMISSIONS BY CATEGORY

ITEM		2021 HY	2022 HY
<b>TOTAL TAX REMISSIONS</b>		<b>117,571,165</b>	<b>88,499,727</b>
I	HOSPITALS	183,283	208,411
II	COMPANIES/BUSINESSES	112,366,540	81,185,591
III	CHURCHES/CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS	378,451	561,517
IV	PUBLIC OFFICIALS/OFFICERS	1,403,683	947,009
V	MINISTRIES OR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	1,989,591	4,160,027
VI	REMIGRANTS	354,426	697,997
VII	DIPLOMATS	805,833	486,045
VIII	FOREIGN FUNDED PROJECTS	89,360	253,131

**APPENDIX E11**

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

	<b>2021 ACTUAL</b>	<b>2022 BUDGET</b>	<b>2021 HY</b>	<b>2022 HY</b>	<b>2022 REVISED</b>
<b>1.0 TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING</b>	<b>386,977,913</b>	<b>529,780,717</b>	<b>145,600,630</b>	<b>183,392,637</b>	<b>542,019,997</b>
<b>2.0 Current Expenditure</b>	<b>282,591,736</b>	<b>311,942,330</b>	<b>114,122,067</b>	<b>136,631,937</b>	<b>324,181,610</b>
<b>2.1 Goods and Services</b>	<b>168,084,370</b>	<b>182,412,563</b>	<b>63,750,654</b>	<b>76,747,134</b>	<b>186,100,995</b>
2.1.1 Personal Emoluments	77,811,892	89,911,104	35,998,555	38,381,834	89,911,104
2.1.1.1 Wages and Salaries	67,208,675	78,766,871	29,663,440	32,051,544	78,766,871
2.1.1.2 Allowances and Contributions	10,603,217	11,144,233	6,335,114	6,330,290	11,144,233
2.1.2 Other Goods and Services	90,272,479	92,501,459	27,752,099	38,365,300	96,189,891
<b>2.2 Interest Expenditure</b>	<b>7,620,036</b>	<b>9,743,880</b>	<b>3,207,526</b>	<b>3,246,633</b>	<b>9,743,880</b>
2.2.1 External (Cash)	4,832,956	5,871,379	2,411,770	2,446,634	5,871,379
2.2.2 Internal	2,787,080	3,872,501	795,755	799,999	3,872,501
2.2.2.1 Treasury Bills	919,686	1,457,372	406,274	514,047	1,457,372
2.2.2.2 Debentures	1,312,237	2,028,913	88,565	84,903	2,028,913
2.2.2.3 Advances and Miscellaneous	555,157	386,215	300,917	201,049	386,215
<b>2.3 Transfers</b>	<b>106,884,386</b>	<b>119,770,387</b>	<b>47,161,038</b>	<b>56,634,069</b>	<b>122,321,234</b>
2.3.1 Pensions and Gratuities	34,974,624	38,287,035	16,766,179	16,001,170	38,987,035
2.3.2 Education Grants	12,955,218	16,762,316	2,994,227	8,650,525	17,012,316
2.3.3 Local Authorities	709,472	556,302	152,646	57,448	556,302
2.3.4 Local and International Organisations	58,245,073	64,164,734	27,247,985	31,924,925	65,765,581
<b>2.4 Refunds of Revenue</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>15,500</b>
<b>3.0 Capital Expenditure and Net Lending</b>	<b>104,386,177</b>	<b>217,838,387</b>	<b>31,478,563</b>	<b>46,760,699</b>	<b>238,848,552</b>
<b>3.1 Capital Formation</b>	<b>98,511,135</b>	<b>211,879,033</b>	<b>28,151,880</b>	<b>44,461,123</b>	<b>231,386,822</b>
<b>3.2 Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>550,718</b>	<b>1,472,968</b>	<b>550,718</b>	<b>124,380</b>	<b>1,472,968</b>
<b>3.3 Transfers and Loans</b>	<b>5,324,324</b>	<b>4,486,386</b>	<b>2,775,966</b>	<b>2,175,197</b>	<b>5,988,762</b>
3.3.1 Public Enterprises	5,299,324	4,436,386	2,775,966	2,175,197	5,938,762
3.3.2 Financial Institutions	25,000	50,000	-	-	50,000
3.3.3 Private Sector	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4.0 Memorandum Items<sup>1</sup></b>					
4.1.1 Current Transfers to GPL	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Current Transfers to GRDB	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.3 Current Transfers to GUYSUCO	3,651,569	2,000,000		2,000,000	4,000,000
4.1.4 Other	7,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,341,000
4.1.4.1 Capital Contributions (GUYSUCO)	3,500,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,341,000
<b>4.2 Principal Repayments</b>	<b>11,040,432</b>	<b>23,153,001</b>	<b>8,233,020</b>	<b>8,463,874</b>	<b>23,153,001</b>
4.2.1 External (Cash)	12,074,424	13,472,794	6,210,987	6,551,840	13,472,794
4.2.2 Internal	5,799,944	9,680,207	2,022,033	1,912,033	9,680,207

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

## APPENDIX E12

### ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NATURAL RESOURCE FUND: INFLOWS AND WITHDRAWALS

	ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 BUDGET	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>A</b>	<b>INFLOWS</b>	<b>409,332.0</b>	<b>957,874.8</b>	<b>145,847.0</b>	<b>345,607.9</b>	<b>1,271,074.5</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Petroleum Revenue Deposits</b>	<b>409,207.7</b>	<b>957,625.9</b>	<b>145,840.8</b>	<b>344,180.6</b>	<b>1,268,693.9</b>
	Government Share of Profit Oil	357,212.2	857,116.0	123,638.8	307,033.1	1,121,033.1
	Royalties	51,995.5	100,509.9	22,202.1	37,147.4	147,660.8
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Nominal Return</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1,427.4</b>	<b>2,380.6</b>
	Interest Income	124.2	249.0	6.2	1,427.4	2,380.6
	Capital Gains	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B</b>	<b>OUTFLOWS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200,000.0</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>
<b>1.0</b>	Estimated Withdrawal Amount	-	607,646.6	-	200,000.0	607,646.6
	<b>NRF Opening Balance</b>	<b>198,314.6</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>	<b>198,314.6</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>
	<b>NRF Closing Balance</b>	<b>607,646.6</b>	<b>957,874.8</b>	<b>344,161.6</b>	<b>753,254.5</b>	<b>1,271,074.5</b>
	<b>MEMORANDUM ITEMS:</b>					
	Withdrawal Ceiling	-	607,646.6	-	607,646.6	607,646.6

Figures: US\$'000

Source: Ministry of Finance,  
Ministry of Natural Resources  
and Bank of Guyana

Mid-Year Report 2022  
Natural Resource Fund Flows

## APPENDIX F

### MID-YEAR TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT STOCK SUMMARY

ITEM	2021 ACTUAL	2022 PROJECTED	2021 HY	2022 HY	2022 REVISED
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT (A+B)</b>	<b>3,126.65</b>	<b>3,573.17</b>	<b>2,907.82</b>	<b>3,248.84</b>	<b>3,520.51</b>
<b>A. TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT</b>	<b>3,124.25</b>	<b>3,490.78</b>	<b>2,905.43</b>	<b>3,246.44</b>	<b>3,518.11</b>
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT</b>	<b>1,392.78</b>	<b>1,517.95</b>	<b>1,355.27</b>	<b>1,370.80</b>	<b>1,517.95</b>
<b>1.0 Multilateral</b>	<b>910.20</b>	<b>1,036.35</b>	<b>869.81</b>	<b>913.64</b>	<b>1,036.35</b>
CDB	144.37	146.01	145.59	148.86	146.01
CDF	9.77	8.98	9.49	9.38	8.98
EEC	4.32	3.83	4.76	3.75	3.83
IDB	642.57	735.91	598.71	639.57	735.91
IDA	92.42	106.79	93.56	95.35	106.79
IFAD	7.86	8.91	8.25	8.15	8.91
OFID	8.84	7.86	9.33	8.35	7.86
IsDB	0.04	18.05	0.12	0.23	18.05
<b>2.0 Bilateral</b>	<b>450.58</b>	<b>450.53</b>	<b>452.99</b>	<b>425.81</b>	<b>450.53</b>
<b>2.1 Paris Club Creditors:</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.47</b>
Italy	2.18	2.14	2.38	1.92	2.14
T&T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.39	0.34	0.43	0.39	0.34
<b>2.2 Non-Paris Club Creditors:</b>	<b>448.01</b>	<b>448.05</b>	<b>450.17</b>	<b>423.51</b>	<b>448.05</b>
Argentina	16.57	16.57	16.40	16.74	16.57
China (Eximbank)	240.45	229.17	241.50	221.43	229.17
India (Eximbank)	14.73	33.09	14.15	13.79	33.09
Kuwait	20.85	18.85	20.85	18.85	18.85
Libya	45.47	45.47	45.33	45.61	45.47
Serbia	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.46	1.45
UAE	8.54	8.54	8.48	8.61	8.54
Venezuela (PDVSA)	99.93	94.90	102.02	97.01	94.90
<b>3.0 Private Creditors</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>31.07</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>31.35</b>	<b>31.07</b>
<b>3.1 Commerical Banks</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>19.81</b>	<b>18.70</b>	<b>18.41</b>
Barclays Bank	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Lloyds Bank (O/Draft)	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.58	1.77
Republic Bank Limited (T & T)	14.13	13.20	14.57	13.67	13.20
<b>3.2 Others <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>12.66</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT</b>	<b>1,731.48</b>	<b>1,972.82</b>	<b>1,550.16</b>	<b>1,875.64</b>	<b>2,000.16</b>
<b>4.0 Domestic Securities</b>	<b>1,730.80</b>	<b>1,972.31</b>	<b>1,549.39</b>	<b>1,875.05</b>	<b>1,999.65</b>
<b>4.1 Treasury Bills</b>	<b>702.67</b>	<b>990.44</b>	<b>503.23</b>	<b>856.01</b>	<b>1,017.78</b>
91-Days <sup>2/</sup>	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78
182-Days	1.69	1.69	25.67	1.69	1.69
364-Days	696.20	983.97	472.78	849.53	1,011.31
<b>4.2 Debentures</b>	<b>985.90</b>	<b>960.75</b>	<b>995.49</b>	<b>984.73</b>	<b>960.75</b>
BOG Variable Interest Rate Debentures <sup>3/</sup>	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70
NIS Debenture (GOG/NIS No. 1/2016) <sup>4/</sup>	7.97	6.80	17.56	6.80	6.80
GOG/BOG Debentures (Series A to T) <sup>5/</sup>	959.23	935.25	959.23	959.23	935.25
<b>4.3 Bonds</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>21.12</b>	<b>50.66</b>	<b>34.31</b>	<b>21.12</b>
Defence Bonds	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
NICIL Fixed Rate Bond <sup>6/</sup>	42.21	21.10	50.65	34.29	21.10
<b>4.4 Other</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Overdraft <sup>7/</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>5.0 Domestic Loan</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.51</b>
NIS Loan (CARICOM Building Project)	0.68	0.51	0.77	0.60	0.51
<b>B. TOTAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>82.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>82.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.40</b>
NICIL \$30 Billion Fixed Rate Bond <sup>8/</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deposit Insurance Corporation <sup>9/</sup>	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
Other	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**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 (GUYSUCO). Government had undertaken the restructuring of GUYSUCO following continued losses and it was expected that the proceeds from GUYSUCO'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	2021 Actual	2022 Budget	2021 HY	2022 HY
Education	62,332,096,793	74,352,065,304	24,504,915,999	32,195,829,567
Health	59,932,493,410	73,191,770,473	26,682,631,957	26,547,106,594
Agriculture	28,584,793,766	32,573,051,803	10,659,676,714	15,752,217,955
Infrastructure	43,335,742,938	100,548,905,026	13,719,054,624	21,169,466,904
Public Safety and Security	42,878,617,335	47,964,246,360	16,126,937,231	20,390,668,996
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>237,063,744,242</b>	<b>328,630,038,966</b>	<b>91,693,216,525</b>	<b>116,055,290,016</b>

NB:

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

Health Sector is comprised of the Ministry of Health and the Health Delivery Programme for each Region and other employment costs.

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

Public Safety and Security is comprised of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Guyana Defence Force and other employment costs.

## APPENDIX H

CONTRACTS SIGNED BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JAN- JUN 2022	
<b>Health Sector</b>	<b>Euro 161,016,949.15</b>
<b>1. Project Title</b>	<b>Paediatric and Maternal Hospital</b>
Executing Agency	Ministry of Health
Development Partner	<b>United Kingdom and Austria</b>
Date of Signature	June 14, 2022
Investment (US\$)	<b>Euro 161,016,949.15</b>
Type of Investment	Loan
Details	Design, build and delivery of equipment for a 256-beds Specialty Hospital in Region 4 - Ogle



