

MID-YEAR REPORT 2021

MINISTRY OF FINANCE GUYANA MINISTRY OF FINANCE GUYANA MINISTRY OF FINANCE GUYANA

CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

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

FIRST SESSION 2020-2021

MID-YEAR REPORT

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List of Abbreviations

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Global and Regional Economic Developments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Developments in the Domestic Economy

A. Real Gross Domestic Product

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

B. Sector Performance

a. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Extractive Industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Manufacturing

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

d. Services and Construction

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

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

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

C. Balance of Payments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Monetary Developments

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

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

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

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

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

E. Prices

a. Inflation

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

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

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

b. Interest Rates

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

c. Exchange Rates

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

F. Fiscal Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. Debt Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. Key Sector Highlights

a. Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Box 1 – The Impact of COVID-19 in Guyana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Housing

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

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

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

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

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

d. Water and Sanitation

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Agriculture

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

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

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

i. Sugar

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

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

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

ii. Rice

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

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

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

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

iii. Other Crops

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

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

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

iv Agro-processing

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

v Livestock

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

vi Fisheries

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

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

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

vii. Intermediate Savannah Development Initiative

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

viii. Drainage and Irrigation

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

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

f. Infrastructure

i. Roads and Bridges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Air Transport

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

iii. River and Maritime Transport

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

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

iv. Sea and River Defence

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

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

g. Energy

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

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

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

h. Tourism

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

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

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

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

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

i. Information and Communications Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

j. Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. Human Services and Social Security

i. Senior Citizens

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

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

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

ii. Persons with Disabilities

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

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

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

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

iii. Victims of Domestic Violence

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

iv. Skills Training for Vulnerable Persons

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

v. Children

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

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

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

I. Youth and Sports

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

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

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

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

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

4. Economic and Fiscal Risks

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

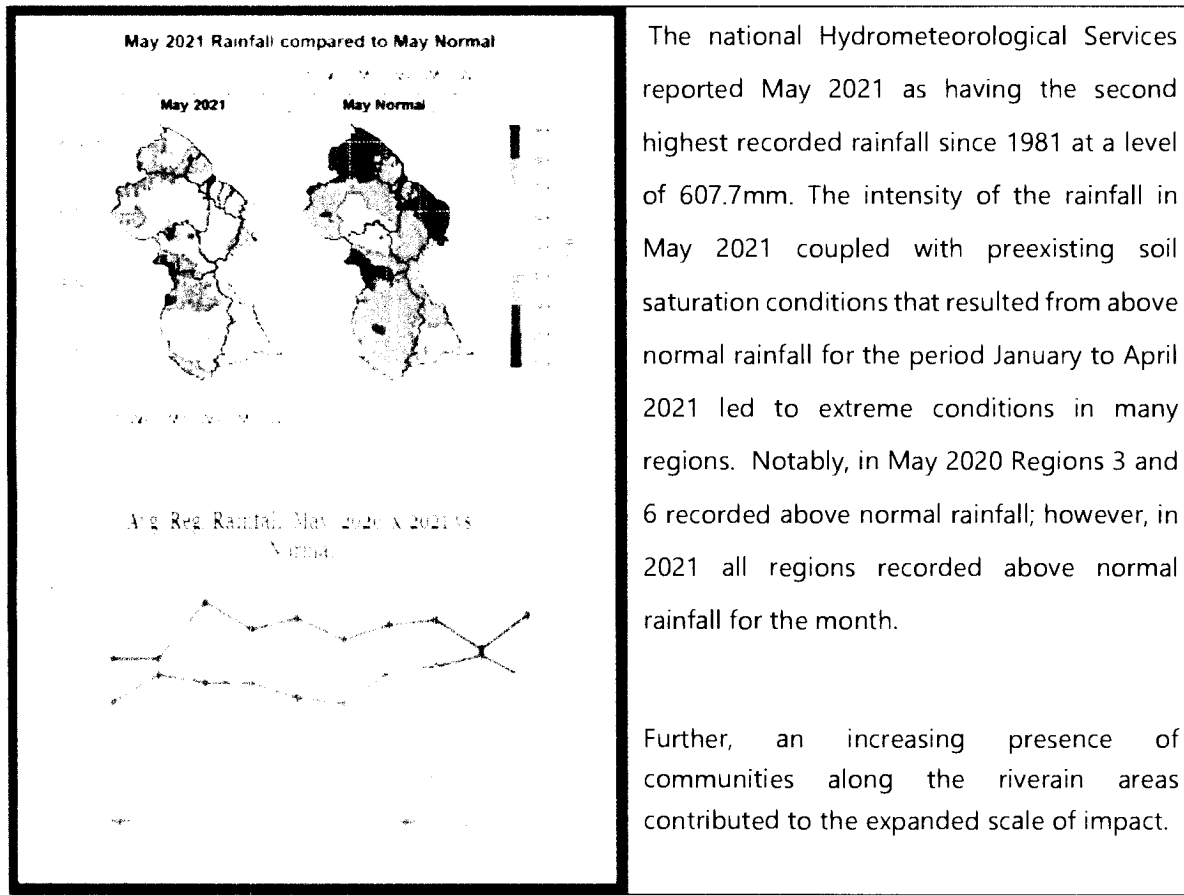
4.2 The first and most obvious current source of economic and fiscal risks, both domestically and worldwide, is the protracted COVID-19 pandemic. Notwithstanding initial signs of a recovery, the ongoing global public health threat has created a persistent threat to economic growth around the world. A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

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

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

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

Box 2 – The 2021 Flooding



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Conclusion

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

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



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A1

MID-YEAR REAL GDP GROWTH RATES BY SECTOR

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

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

APPENDIX A2

MID-YEAR REAL SECTOR SHARE OF GDP

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

Figures: Percent
Source: Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX B

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

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

Figures: US\$M
Source: Bank of Guyana

MONETARY SURVEY

ITEM	2020 DECEMBER	2020 HY	2021 HY
1.0 Total Money & Quasi Money	521,015.4	477,671.3	540,883.8
1.1 Money ¹	299,186.0	265,997.5	309,031.3
1.1.1 Currency	152,533.4	133,485.9	149,582.8
1.1.2 Demand Deposits ²	142,494.9	128,880.2	156,037.5
1.1.3 Cashiers' Cheques & Acceptances	4,157.7	3,631.4	3,411.0
1.2 Quasi Money	221,829.4	211,673.9	231,852.6
1.2.1 Time Deposits ²	22,933.5	21,777.1	23,594.4
1.2.2 Savings Deposits ²	198,895.9	189,896.8	208,258.2
2.0 Domestic Credit (Net)	337,315.7	310,256.4	153,519.3
2.1 Public Sector (Net)	127,174.8	97,324.2	(59,088.8)
2.1.1 Central Govt (Net)	188,200.7	149,117.1	11,337.0
2.1.2 Public Enterprises (Net)	(40,899.7)	(31,439.2)	(45,952.0)
2.1.3 Other Public Sector (Net)	(20,126.3)	(20,553.6)	(24,473.7)
2.2 Private Sector Credit Balance ³	259,795.8	255,987.3	268,417.1
2.2.1 Agriculture	13,832.5	12,490.5	14,538.3
2.2.2 Mining & Quarrying	4,756.2	4,170.5	4,168.2
2.2.3 Manufacturing	21,275.7	25,675.8	24,683.5
2.2.4 Services	87,554.9	86,968.5	91,597.4
2.2.5 Households ⁴	34,104.0	30,868.4	34,261.6
2.2.6 Credit Card Amount ⁴	2,739.3	2,826.0	2,397.0
2.2.7 Real Estate Mortgage Loans	90,639.0	88,659.7	91,938.1
2.2.8 Other	4,894.2	4,328.0	4,833.0
2.3 Financial Institutions (Net)	(49,654.8)	(43,055.2)	(55,809.1)
3.0 Foreign Assets (Net)	223,826.9	200,569.2	227,696.8
3.1 Assets	254,798.0	224,895.0	253,966.3
3.2 Liabilities	(30,971.1)	(24,325.8)	(26,269.5)
4.0 Other Items (Net)	(40,127.2)	(33,154.3)	159,667.7

NB. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

Notes:

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

APPENDIX D

MID-YEAR CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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

APPENDIX E1

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Total Revenue	227,741.5	266,024.9	111,504.0	135,181.9	272,496.5
Revenue	227,739.5	257,937.9	111,502.2	135,115.2	270,709.5
Tax	218,330.1	242,090.8	106,787.1	129,007.5	254,963.6
Income taxes	104,703.0	113,470.7	50,632.7	59,383.1	116,041.1
Value Added and Excise taxes	83,829.9	93,700.8	41,259.0	50,113.0	103,130.9
Trade taxes	19,641.0	23,357.0	9,030.9	11,454.7	24,353.1
Other	10,156.2	11,562.3	5,864.6	8,056.7	11,438.4
Non-tax	9,409.4	15,847.1	4,715.1	6,107.7	15,745.9
Private sector	7,229.2	7,947.1	3,234.9	3,357.7	7,895.9
Public enterprise & BOG	2,180.2	7,900.0	1,480.2	2,750.0	7,850.0
GRIF Inflows	-	8,085.0	-	66.7	1,785.0
Total expenditure	325,471.5	366,897.2	116,150.3	145,712.3	382,192.0
Current expenditure	249,356.7	263,649.4	98,873.4	114,233.7	277,122.2
Non-interest expenditure	241,595.1	256,685.3	95,237.0	110,914.5	270,307.2
Personal emoluments	71,852.2	79,563.4	35,101.1	35,998.6	79,563.4
Other goods and services	72,477.3	70,724.4	18,662.3	27,752.1	84,346
Transfer Payments	97,265.6	106,397.5	41,473.7	47,163.9	106,397.5
Interest	7,761.6	6,964.1	3,636.5	3,319.2	6,815.0
External	6,442.7	5,370.4	3,140.6	2,523.4	5,221
Domestic	1,318.9	1,593.8	495.8	795.8	1,593
Primary balance	(13,855.6)	1,252.7	16,265.3	24,200.7	402.0
Current balance	(21,617.2)	(5,711.5)	12,628.8	20,881.5	(6,412.0)
Capital Revenue	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	2.0
Capital Expenditure	76,114.7	103,247.8	17,276.9	31,478.6	105,069
Overall Balance before Grants	(97,729.9)	(100,872.3)	(4,646.3)	(10,530.4)	(109,695)
Grants	7,579.8	10,587.7	476.5	1,043.3	9,829
HIPC relief	953.0	183.3	476.5	91.1	182
Original	-	-	-	-	-
Enhanced	953.0	183.3	476.5	91.1	182
CMCF	-	-	-	-	-
MDRI	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6,626.8	10,404.4	-	952.1	9,646
Projects	4,610.1	8,250.4	-	952.1	7,492
Non-projects	2,016.7	2,153.9	-	-	2,153
Overall Balance after Grants	(90,150.2)	(90,284.6)	(4,169.8)	(9,487.1)	(99,866)
Financing	90,150.2	90,284.6	4,169.8	9,487.1	99,866.0
Net External Borrowing	2,322.8	18,254.9	(5,284.8)	4,432.5	17,637
Disbursements of Loans	13,976.5	30,604.9	-	10,416.1	29,702
Debt Repayments	11,653.6	12,350.1	5,284.8	5,983.7	12,070
Rescheduling	-	-	-	-	-
Guysuco - Escrow A/C	-	-	-	-	-
Overseas Deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Net Domestic Borrowing	87,827.3	72,029.7	9,454.6	5,054.6	82,234

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

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

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

APPENDIX E3

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
CASH FLOW

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 H1	2021 H1	2021 REVISED
Receipts	116,782.5	146,843.2	55,092.3	68,574.1	148,710.2
Enterprises	91,582.3	118,916.0	42,860.5	55,451.5	119,928.0
NIS	25,200.2	27,927.1	12,231.8	13,123.1	28,782.1
Contributions	24,705.7	27,059.9	12,083.2	12,927.9	27,929.8
Investment Income	494.6	867.2	148.8	195.2	852.3
Total Expenditure	118,054.2	157,502.5	56,033.2	72,126.4	155,882.0
Total non-interest expenditure	103,654.4	131,207.9	49,227.2	65,792.2	140,233.3
Non-financial public enterprise	74,675.5	97,904.9	35,572.4	50,268.6	107,143.9
Wages and Salaries	16,136.5	20,414.5	7,471.3	8,677.4	19,211.5
Goods and Services	58,463.8	77,352.6	28,052.1	41,600.7	87,832.1
Local taxes	75.2	137.9	49.0	30.6	100.2
The NIS	26,997.6	29,722.6	12,632.4	14,456.8	30,099.8
Taxes to Central Government	1,481.2	1,577.9	1,022.4	1,566.1	987.2
Dividends and transfers	500.0	2,002.5	-	-	2,002.5
Primary surplus or deficit (-)	13,128.2	15,635.3	5,865.1	7,782.0	8,476.9
Interest	47.5	147.1	9.1	7.6	100.0
External	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	47.5	147.1	9.1	7.6	100.0
Current surplus or deficit (-)	13,080.6	15,488.1	5,856.0	7,780.6	8,376.9
Capital expenditure	14,352.3	26,147.5	6,796.9	8,312.1	15,548.7
Enterprises	14,314.0	25,500.0	6,796.9	8,312.1	14,901.2
NIS	38.3	647.5	-	-	647.5
less Government transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Overall surplus or deficit before special transfers(-)	(1,271.6)	(10,659.3)	(940.9)	(551.6)	(7,171.8)
Special transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Capital transfer from CG for interest capitalisation	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer residual from (+) / to (-) CG	-	-	-	-	-
Overall surplus or deficit after special transfers	(1,271.6)	(10,659.3)	(940.9)	(551.6)	(7,171.8)
Financing	1,271.6	10,659.3	940.9	551.6	7,171.8
External	1,073.3	1,848.1	(23.0)	(13.0)	1,956.5
Domestic	198.3	8,811.3	964.7	2,858.6	5,215.3
Divestment proceeds	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

Figures: G\$
Source: Ministry of Finance

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APPENDIX E4

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

Acct Cod	CHART OF ACCOUNT	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
627	Utility Charges	11,334,787,532	6,910,401,352	1,145,893,820	1,580,890,429	6,910,401,352
6271	Telephone Charges	885,224,464	937,043,000	145,446,080	298,306,734	937,043,000
6272	Electricity Charges	8,406,898,650	4,607,383,512	551,637,970	907,882,017	4,607,383,512
6273	Water Charges	2,092,664,418	1,370,974,840	348,809,770	374,701,685	1,370,974,840
628	Other Goods and Services Purchases	12,404,372,569	13,985,053,195	4,291,862,537	4,803,677,881	13,985,053,195
6281	Security Services	5,446,863,923	5,882,868,432	2,185,723,693	2,374,823,780	5,882,868,432
6282	Equipment Maintenance	1,844,167,283	2,037,063,000	394,230,714	373,339,723	2,037,063,000
6283	Cleaning and External Services	861,029,575	1,100,397,040	265,593,040	266,786,933	1,100,397,040
6284	Other	4,252,311,788	4,970,724,723	1,446,915,096	1,400,551,195	4,970,724,723
629	Other Operational Expenses	10,358,281,345	9,188,481,497	3,235,567,580	3,228,066,431	9,188,481,497
6291	National and Other Events	686,342,033	919,483,818	346,616,079	329,117,087	919,483,818
6292	Dietary	4,630,840,840	4,595,763,889	1,833,849,809	1,639,497,644	4,631,729,889
6293	Refreshment and Meals	331,615,321	371,698,000	121,897,587	143,677,089	371,698,000
6294	Other	4,709,483,151	3,301,535,790	933,264,105	1,315,686,611	3,301,535,790
630	Education Subvention and Training	7,950,995,655	12,780,903,000	2,636,124,371	2,994,227,326	12,780,903,000
6301	Education Subventions and Grants	4,984,276,962	7,988,238,000	1,956,339,863	2,246,833,346	7,988,238,000
6302	Training (Including Scholarships)	2,966,718,693	4,792,665,000	679,784,508	747,393,980	4,792,665,000
631	Authorities	1,239,908,745	670,019,044	315,514,403	152,645,868	670,019,044
6311	Rates and Taxes	463,713,705	496,035,044	20,005,335	52,908,115	496,035,044
6312	Subventions to Local Authorities	776,195,040	173,984,000	295,509,068	99,737,753	173,984,000
632	Subsidies and Contributions to Local & Int Org	54,507,026,826	57,637,743,800	25,839,577,541	27,247,985,194	57,637,743,800
6321	Subsidies and Contributions to Local Organisations	44,061,158,969	46,046,477,800	20,543,425,967	2,864,348,479	46,046,477,800
6322	Organisations	1,188,379,446	1,275,650,000	323,463,318	441,176,588	1,275,650,000
6323	Constitutional Agencies	9,257,488,411	10,315,616,000	4,972,688,262	3,440,060,127	10,315,616,000
633	Refunds of Revenue	5,033,469	15,500,000	1,174,106	2,849,741	15,500,000
6331	Refunds of Revenue	5,033,469	15,500,000	1,174,106	2,849,741	15,500,000
634	Pensions	26,913,862,175	28,358,601,000	9,814,096,308	13,525,030,738	28,358,601,000
6341	Non-Pensionable Employees	334,813,544	357,555,000	143,786,375	183,564,114	357,555,000
6342	Pension Increases	4,154,606,709	4,362,337,000	1,967,021,512	1,878,411,317	4,362,337,000
6343	Old Age Pensions and Social Assistance	22,424,441,922	23,644,709,000	7,703,287,420	11,463,044,313	23,644,709,000
635	Other Public Debt	0	0	0	0	0
6351	Other Public Debt	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		241,595,114,710	256,685,267,726	95,236,959,238	110,914,541,364	270,307,202,511

Figures: G\$
Source: Ministry of Finance

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APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

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

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

APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

AGENCY	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Ministry of Business	1,173,740		737,369		
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	458,611	1,823,910		811,113	1,823,910
Ministry of Natural Resources	722,893	1,278,361	492,471	465,618	1,278,361
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	9,552,807		6,225,765		
Ministry of Public Works	1,973,587	6,665,261		641,139	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Telecommunications	1,726,796	-	1,183,769		
Ministry of Social Protection	13,338,785	-	8,009,672		
Ministry of Labour	250,723	818,613		369,178	818,613
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	11,817,066	26,217,688		12,341,438	26,217,688
Ministry of Education	16,300,221	19,789,275	6,760,529	1,754,981	19,789,275
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	878,159	2,728,076		1,888,921	2,728,076
Ministry of Communities	1,978,065	-	1,191,931		
Ministry of Housing & Water	1,371,712	3,862,672		2,062,432	3,862,672
Ministry of Public Health	17,727,272	-	11,664,474		
Ministry of Health	13,283,568	33,796,678		12,592,168	37,024,221
Ministry of Public Security	13,322,628	-	8,651,700		
Ministry of Home Affairs	5,779,068	20,320,712		8,418,778	20,320,712
Ministry of Legal Affairs	786,912	540,645	337,829	249,570	540,645
Guyana Defence Force	13,184,701	13,683,779	6,079,188	5,698,692	14,078,171

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

APPENDIX E5

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY AGENCY

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

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

APPENDIX E6

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SECTOR	57,482,236	63,298,898	18,736,082	21,873,530	73,298,588
Ministry of the Presidency	5,182,722	-	3,197,069	-	-
Office of the President	1,141,231	4,255,294	-	1,905,895	4,255,294
Office of the Prime Minister	5,135,101	7,152,607	346,076	3,240,378	17,152,607
Ministry of Finance	31,750,954	33,264,769	9,829,759	10,645,287	33,264,769
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,658,369	-	2,365,860	-	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	1,484,013	5,341,453	-	2,807,956	5,341,453
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs & Governance	31,050	134,872	-	40,742	134,872
Parliament Office	1,338,504	1,802,411	526,520	126,645	1,802,411
Audit Office of Guyana	890,586	1,016,347	427,535	508,610	1,016,347
Public and Police Service Commissions	129,653	151,505	57,110	66,070	151,505
Teaching Service Commission	110,007	113,822	42,659	43,989	113,822
Guyana Elections Commission	4,000,460	4,041,996	2,636,668	799,122	4,041,996
Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development	635,326	1,850,879	-	715,127	1,850,879
Ministry of Public Service	1,060,400	3,052,235	-	485,224	3,052,235
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs	498,328	-	306,507	-	-
Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	445,532	1,120,408	-	288,504	1,120,408
ECONOMIC SERVICES SECTOR	12,866,670	14,415,394	5,629,637	6,710,382	14,415,394
Ministry of Agriculture	10,511,426	11,313,123	4,598,776	5,363,771	11,313,123
Ministry of Business	1,173,740	-	737,369	-	-
Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	458,611	1,823,910	-	877,373	1,823,910
Ministry of Natural Resources	722,893	1,278,361	292,471	469,238	1,278,361
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	13,255,188	6,665,261	7,468,054	2,647,539	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	9,552,807	-	6,225,785	-	-
Ministry of Public Works	1,973,587	6,665,261	-	2,647,539	6,665,261
Ministry of Public Telecommunications	1,728,796	-	1,183,269	-	-
SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR	76,945,578	87,213,002	28,686,413	41,009,904	90,448,545
Ministry of Social Protection	13,338,785	-	9,009,677	-	-
Ministry of Labour	250,723	818,613	-	369,378	818,613
Ministry of Human Services & Social Security	11,817,066	26,217,688	-	12,541,438	26,217,688
Ministry of Education	16,300,221	19,789,275	6,760,329	7,254,561	19,789,275

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

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Mid Year Report 2021
Non-Interest Expenditure by Sector

APPENDIX E6

NON-INTEREST CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

SECTOR	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport	878,159	2,728,076	-	1,188,926	2,728,076
Ministry of Communities	1,978,065	-	1,191,931	-	-
Ministry of Housing & Water	1,371,712	3,862,672	-	2,063,432	3,862,672
Ministry of Public Health	17,727,272	-	11,664,474	-	-
Ministry of Health	13,283,568	33,796,678	-	17,592,168	37,024,221
PUBLIC SAFETY SECTOR	33,861,588	37,734,672	16,330,613	15,664,663	38,129,864
Ministry of Public Security	13,322,628	-	8,631,700	-	-
Ministry of Home Affairs	5,779,068	20,320,712	-	8,418,778	20,320,712
Ministry of Legal Affairs	786,912	540,645	337,829	249,570	540,645
Guyana Defence Force	13,184,701	13,683,779	6,079,188	5,698,692	14,078,171
Supreme Court	1,974,432	2,233,937	895,781	924,977	2,233,937
Public Prosecutions	193,725	220,859	87,290	87,538	220,859
Office of the Ombudsman	53,041	73,920	17,584	22,313	73,920
Public Service Appellate Tribunal	40,865	62,141	25,447	34,242	62,141
Ethnic Relations Commission	207,669	227,526	100,084	113,763	227,526
Judicial Service Commission	10,019	10,020	1,830	1,830	10,020
Rights Commission of Guyana	122,372	164,689	49,115	51,269	164,689
Public Procurement Commission	186,156	196,443	104,766	61,691	196,443
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	45,173,981	47,354,942	17,595,201	22,908,524	47,354,942
Region 1: Barima / Waini	3,218,242	3,595,049	1,018,653	1,449,659	3,595,049
Region 2: Pomeroon / Supenaam	4,283,578	4,693,555	1,838,358	2,368,039	4,693,555
Region 3: Essequibo Islands / West Demerara	6,810,667	6,962,428	2,753,532	3,657,911	6,962,428
Region 4: Demerara / Mahaica	8,166,789	8,174,796	3,094,610	4,218,155	8,174,796
Region 5: Mahaica / Berbice	3,596,776	3,715,261	1,321,481	1,750,867	3,715,261
Region 6: East Berbice / Corentyne	8,217,604	8,356,084	3,379,687	4,227,668	8,356,084
Region 7: Cuyuni / Mazaruni	2,730,704	2,899,866	1,031,260	1,292,577	2,899,866
Region 8: Potaro / Siparuni	1,742,858	1,908,548	600,701	683,686	1,908,548
Region 9: Upper Takutu / Upper Essequibo	2,746,681	2,957,314	944,563	1,300,324	2,957,314
Region 10: Upper Demerara / Upper Berbice	3,659,963	4,095,441	1,522,356	1,959,636	4,095,441
GRAND TOTAL	241,595,115	256,685,268	95,236,959	110,914,541	270,307,203

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

SECTOR AND SOURCE		2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
1.0	Agriculture	9,488.777	9,006.116	282.301	4,190.466	10,491.609
	1.1 Specific	704.171	1,424.624	0.000	277.851	1,410.117
	1.2 Non-Specific	8,784.606	7,581.492	282.301	1,912.615	9,081.492
3.0	Fishing	41.204	62.412	0.000	7.573	62.412
	3.1 Specific	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3.2 Non-Specific	41.204	62.412	0.000	7.573	62.412
5.0	Power Generation	12,682.177	9,949.000	0.000	986.973	3,038.000
	5.1 Specific	1,878.452	2,665.000	0.000	901.891	2,054.000
	5.2 Non-Specific	10,803.725	7,284.000	0.000	86.082	984.000
6.0	Manufacturing	89.041	551.725	15.605	126.979	551.725
	6.1 Specific	0.000	335.000	0.000	32.389	335.000
	6.2 Non-Specific	89.041	216.725	15.605	94.590	216.725
7.0	Construction	18,865.028	34,054.041	3,169.912	11,215.437	35,367.808
	7.1 Specific	6,683.043	9,202.606	0.000	1,040.571	8,946.164
	7.2 Non-Specific	12,181.985	24,851.435	3,169.912	10,174.866	26,421.644
8.0	Transport & Communication	4,906.156	5,711.076	32.932	932.705	6,759.081
	8.1 Specific	3,976.731	1,477.965	0.000	61.300	1,472.970
	8.2 Non-Specific	929.425	4,233.111	32.932	871.405	5,286.111
9.0	Housing	4,252.841	7,579.940	0.000	3,861.490	10,417.940
	9.1 Specific	498.472	1,500.000	0.000	397.266	1,500.000
	9.2 Non-Specific	3,754.369	6,079.940	0.000	3,464.224	8,917.940
10.0	Environment and Pure Water	2,424.672	2,599.484	157.157	870.918	3,661.984
	10.1 Specific	1,577.832	250.000	0.000	250.000	356.000
	10.2 Non-Specific	846.840	2,349.484	157.157	620.918	3,305.984
11.0	Education	3,497.822	7,392.945	375.804	2,159.595	7,049.945
	11.1 Specific	1,029.740	2,875.903	0.000	342.711	2,532.903
	11.2 Non-Specific	2,468.082	4,517.042	375.804	1,816.884	4,517.042
12.0	Health	7,183.443	7,012.704	1,403.955	1,717.490	7,499.608
	12.1 Specific	612.929	1,620.000	0.000	1,127.666	1,415.000
	12.2 Non-Specific	6,570.514	5,392.704	1,403.955	599.824	6,084.608
13.0	Culture/Youth	309.182	1,213.628	42.058	580.260	1,089.228
	13.1 Specific	0.000	200.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13.2 Non-Specific	309.182	1,013.628	42.058	580.260	1,089.228
14.0	National Security and Defence	2,743.807	1,334.000	84.943	701.717	2,150.788
	14.1 Specific	1.208	250.000	0.000	1.853	130.000
	14.2 Non-Specific	2,742.599	1,084.000	84.943	699.864	2,020.788

Figure: G\$M
Source: Ministry of Finance

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

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

Figure: G\$M
Source: Ministry of Finance

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Mid-Year Report 2021
Summary of Capital Expenditure
by Sector and Type of Financing

APPENDIX B
GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME
BUDGET 2021

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
01 Office of the President												
011 Administration	157 146	977 055	1 128 201	12 030	328 281	1 465 492	67 516	1 587 574	4 205 090	46 204	864 722	5 120 016
012 National Policy Development	25 303	779 227	799 600	1 557	25 146	826 524	1 754 643	404 377	1 209 267	25 764	630 406	1 839 838
013 National Policy Advisory Services	56 144	204 577	260 721	39 34	56 144	316 865	437 27	294 853	795 950	56 144	852 000	1 148 150
014 National Policy Security	5 146	3 163	8 309	3 163	5 146	8 309	3 163	4 487	9 645	5 146	14 831	20 122
015 National Policy Security Management	1 307	1 307	2 614	2 614	1 307	2 614	1 307	2 614	5 228	1 307	6 535	8 163
016 National Policy Security Management	1 307	1 307	2 614	2 614	1 307	2 614	1 307	2 614	5 228	1 307	6 535	8 163
017 Public Corporation	1 307	1 307	2 614	2 614	1 307	2 614	1 307	2 614	5 228	1 307	6 535	8 163
02 Ministry of Presidency and Administration	1 804 011	1 580 634	3 384 644	18 078	357 351	5 140 073	282 300	6 870 307	1 155 607	6 044 303	5 690 307	12 642 914
021 Policy Development and Administration	585 913	863 114	1 449 027	8 078	4 886	1 453 913	1 960 5	3 607 48	886 363	2 721 121	2 721 121	6 328 634
022 Defence and National Security	16 866	53 677	70 543	70 543	16 866	70 543	70 543	70 543	70 543	16 866	87 409	157 952
023 Public Service Management	233 323	578 117	811 440	811 440	233 323	811 440	811 440	811 440	811 440	233 323	1 044 763	1 856 203
024 Citizenship and Immigration Services	157 412	106 729	264 141	14 875	14 875	279 016	14 875	314 417	46 325	14 875	229 542	303 862
025 Social Cohesion	131 700	89 046	220 746	8 210	8 210	228 956	8 210	316 967	14 743 17	8 210	220 746	339 686
026 Environmental Management and Compliance	42 924	694 798	737 722	12 467	12 467	750 189	12 467	762 656	14 743 17	12 467	775 123	867 596
027 Cultural Preservation & Conservation	136 947	431 983	568 930	14 899	14 899	583 829	14 899	608 728	46 325	14 899	623 627	690 454
028 Youth	10 360	738 060	748 420	6 337	6 337	744 357	6 337	750 694	14 743 17	6 337	761 031	821 778
029 Sports	42 811	265 343	308 154	30 443	30 443	338 597	30 443	369 040	14 743 17	30 443	399 483	429 926
029 Petroleum and Energy Management	63 654	46 842	110 496	28 444	28 444	138 940	28 444	167 384	14 743 17	28 444	195 828	214 272
02 Office of the Prime Minister	103 080	5 032 021	5 135 101	1 778 478	1 778 478	6 913 579	282 300	6 870 307	1 155 607	6 044 303	5 690 307	12 642 914
021 Prime Minister's Secretariat	62 787	1 552 776	1 615 563	1 473 6	1 473 6	637 643	1 960 5	3 607 48	886 363	2 721 121	2 721 121	6 328 634
022 Disaster Preparedness Response and Management	1 886	1 811 848	1 813 734	10 226	10 226	1 824 060	10 226	1 834 286	14 743 17	10 226	1 844 512	1 854 738
023 Power Generation and Distribution	1 184	2 774 547	2 775 731	13 376	13 376	2 789 107	13 376	2 802 483	14 743 17	13 376	2 815 859	2 830 235
024 Government and Infrastructure	1 184	2 774 547	2 775 731	13 376	13 376	2 789 107	13 376	2 802 483	14 743 17	13 376	2 815 859	2 830 235
025 Government and Infrastructure	1 184	2 774 547	2 775 731	13 376	13 376	2 789 107	13 376	2 802 483	14 743 17	13 376	2 815 859	2 830 235
03 Ministry of Finance	6 865 583	15 116 025	21 981 608	3 769 316	1 876 172	45 871 086	10 519 440	16 451 226	2 220 486	5 044 303	15 677 089	10 941 858
031 Policy and Administrative	24 145	1 387 742	1 411 887	1 820 1	1 820 1	1 413 707	1 820 1	1 415 527	8 799	1 820 1	1 417 347	1 426 147
032 Public Finance Management and Services	46 826	1 387 742	1 411 887	1 820 1	1 820 1	1 413 707	1 820 1	1 415 527	8 799	1 820 1	1 417 347	1 426 147
04 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1 684 153	1 974 276	3 658 429	10 517	10 517	3 668 946	10 517	3 679 463	1 139 206	9 386 87	9 480 763	10 621 526
041 Development of Foreign Policy	41 486	492 361	533 847	16 80	16 80	550 647	16 80	567 447	1 139 206	16 80	584 447	601 247
042 Foreign Policy Promotion	406 122	978 444	1 384 566	14 946	14 946	1 399 512	14 946	1 414 458	1 139 206	14 946	1 429 404	1 444 350
043 Development of Foreign Trade Policy	34 447	1 221 371	1 255 818	37 461	37 461	1 293 279	37 461	1 330 740	1 139 206	37 461	1 368 201	1 405 680

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						BUDGET 2021						MID-YEAR 2021						
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	
12 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation																			
12.1 Development of Foreign Policy	507,601	976,412	1,484,013	-	81,028	1,565,041	2,161,237	3,180,196	5,341,433	-	478,319	5,819,992	1,023,399	1,584,537	2,607,936	-	348,329	2,956,264	
12.2 Foreign Policy Promotion	76,192	535,094	611,236	12,423	623,679	354,343	1,468,728	1,823,071	-	8,000	1,831,071	179,051	918,627	1,097,678	-	5,266	1,102,934		
12.3 Development of Foreign Trade Policy	421,479	437,719	859,198	67,865	927,062	1,761,706	1,701,498	3,463,204	-	4,013,139	3,926,843	831,638	663,829	1,495,467	-	340,811	1,836,278		
	9,931	3,629	13,560	741	14,101	45,108	9,970	55,078	-	400	55,478	22,700	2,101	24,801	-	251	25,052		
05 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance																			
05.1 Policy Development and Administration	1,896	29,154	31,050	10,839	41,889	14,819	120,033	134,852	-	34,103	168,955	7,526	31,217	40,742	-	15,512	56,255		
05.2 Parliamentary Affairs	1,896	3,807	5,703	6,843	12,646	14,819	35,202	50,021	-	29,403	79,424	7,526	4,768	12,294	-	12,486	24,780		
05.3 Governance	25,192	75	25,267	997	26,191	80,851	4,000	84,851	-	3,800	88,651	28,421	27	28,448	-	60	28,508		
	1,338,504	1,338,504	1,338,504	61,736	1,400,240	1,802,411	1,802,411	1,802,411	-	65,000	1,867,411	726,645	726,645	726,645	-	3,405	730,050		
07.1 National Assembly	1,338,504	1,338,504	1,338,504	61,736	1,400,240	1,802,411	1,802,411	1,802,411	-	65,000	1,867,411	726,645	726,645	726,645	-	3,405	730,050		
08 Audit Office of Guyana																			
08.1 Audit Office	890,586	890,586	890,586	18,050	908,636	1,016,347	1,016,347	1,016,347	-	20,000	1,036,347	508,510	508,510	508,510	-	8,100	516,610		
09 Public and Police Service Commissions																			
09.1 Public and Police Service Commissions	199,653	199,653	199,653	5,466	205,119	151,505	151,505	151,505	-	4,000	155,505	66,070	66,070	66,070	-	272	66,342		
	199,653	199,653	199,653	5,466	205,119	151,505	151,505	151,505	-	4,000	155,505	66,070	66,070	66,070	-	272	66,342		
10 Teaching Service Commission																			
10.1 Teaching Service Commission	110,007	110,007	110,007	3,508	113,515	113,822	113,822	113,822	-	4,000	117,822	43,989	43,989	43,989	-	629	44,618		
	110,007	110,007	110,007	3,508	113,515	113,822	113,822	113,822	-	4,000	117,822	43,989	43,989	43,989	-	629	44,618		
11 Guyana Elections Commission																			
11.1 Elections Commission	4,000,460	4,000,460	4,000,460	67,882	4,068,342	4,041,996	4,041,996	4,041,996	-	120,000	4,161,996	799,122	799,122	799,122	-	799,122	799,122		
	4,000,460	4,000,460	4,000,460	67,882	4,068,342	4,041,996	4,041,996	4,041,996	-	120,000	4,161,996	799,122	799,122	799,122	-	799,122	799,122		
13 Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development																			
13.1 Policy Development and Administration	63,863	571,463	635,326	735,385	1,370,711	361,183	1,485,696	1,850,879	-	2,680,166	4,531,045	156,418	518,709	715,127	-	1,213,335	1,928,462		
13.2 Regional Development	48,579	52,386	101,166	7,658	108,824	213,247	180,294	393,541	-	56,393	451,934	83,107	70,385	153,492	-	16,692	170,184		
13.3 Local Government Development	1,203	22,561	23,763	106,090	129,853	56,154	50,836	106,990	-	101,919	208,909	27,818	4,683	32,501	-	32,701	65,201		
	14,081	496,316	510,397	621,637	1,332,034	91,782	1,258,566	1,350,348	-	2,519,854	3,870,202	45,492	485,442	530,934	-	1,196,443	1,727,377		
14 Ministry of Public Service																			
14.1 Policy Development and Administration	65,684	994,736	1,060,400	4,726	1,065,126	260,210	2,795,025	3,052,235	-	13,500	3,065,735	100,379	284,844	385,224	-	5,577	390,801		
14.2 Human Resources Development	18,097	28,642	46,738	800	48,538	89,626	78,717	168,343	-	4,000	172,343	39,376	35,830	75,206	-	3,800	79,006		
14.3 Human Resources Management	36,155	965,573	1,001,728	938	1,002,667	26,377	2,710,808	2,837,185	-	6,000	2,843,185	36,360	24,783	286,133	-	1,079	287,212		
	11,413	531	11,934	1,988	13,921	44,207	4,500	48,707	-	3,500	50,207	22,744	1,142	23,886	-	697	24,583		
16 Ministry of Amerindian Affairs																			
16.1 Policy Development and Administration	40,247	405,284	445,532	975,741	1,421,273	173,291	947,117	1,120,408	-	1,576,566	2,696,974	92,823	195,681	288,504	-	607,633	896,137		
16.2 Community Development and Employment	28,670	162,806	191,476	20,547	212,023	135,518	478,838	605,356	-	316,16	639,172	67,896	106,850	174,748	-	13,493	188,241		
	11,577	242,478	254,056	955,155	1,228,250	47,773	467,219	515,052	-	1,542,750	2,057,802	24,925	98,831	113,756	-	594,140	727,896		

**APPENDIX E
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE - GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME
BUDGET 2021**

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020					MID-YEAR 2021				
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
17 Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs	178,030	320,308	498,338	14,017	512,345	451,945	4,317,826	5,363,771	3,996,859	9,360,630
171 Policy Development and Administration	76,000	270,308	346,308	14,017	360,325	188,075	1,591,466	1,779,541	45,333	1,824,874
21 Ministry of Agriculture	757,509	9,753,917	10,511,426	9,280,613	19,792,040	843,730	10,469,395	11,313,123	8,177,016	19,490,139
211 Ministry Administration	485,111	3,273,309	3,758,420	444,617	4,203,037	148,200	2,781,114	2,929,314	5,456,214	5,905,528
212 Agriculture Development and Support Services	26,138	2,030,607	2,056,745	43,300	2,100,045	13,717	4,627,111	4,764,328	181,486	4,945,814
213 Fisheries	146,339	6,453	152,792	3,204	156,000	1,517	2,976,166	2,977,683	1,573	2,979,256
214 Hydro-meteorological Services	146,339	340,330	486,669	50,036	536,705	15,284	427,716	443,000	32,966	475,966
23 Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce	43,437	415,114	458,551	443,879	902,450	242,390	1,581,520	1,823,910	920,225	2,744,135
231 Policy Development and Administration	20,006	61,385	81,391	6,261	87,652	17,778	92,396	110,174	29,000	139,174
232 Business Development, Support & Promotion	10,970	182,709	193,679	373,933	567,612	50,305	1,546,577	1,596,882	582,725	2,179,607
233 Consumer Protection	2,138	16,786	18,924	2,174	20,900	10,315	19,802	13,190	1,000	14,190
234 Tourism Development and Promotion	10,323	154,934	165,257	6,495	171,752	63,659	324,778	388,545	11,500	500,045
25 Ministry of Business and Administration	147,763	1,025,977	1,173,740	1,671,130	1,330,670					
251 Policy Development and Administration	79,856	71,584	151,440	12,148	163,588					
252 Business Development, Support and Promotion	44,560	609,365	653,925	1,449,982	2,103,907					
253 Consumer Protection and Promotion	7,141	75,397	82,538	21,546	104,084					
254 Tourism Development and Promotion	16,206	269,631	285,837	198,917	484,754					
26 Ministry of Natural Resources	465,575	257,318	722,893	178,127	901,020	596,438	705,923	1,278,367	1,465,824	2,744,191
261 Policy Development and Administration	64,607	17,164	81,771	64,419	146,190	1,900	1,864	17,079	1,921	18,999
262 Natural Resource Management	153,266	13,874	167,140	1,294	168,434	156,464	1,171	157,635	42	161,677
263 Petroleum Management	46,679	80,275	126,954	9,174	136,128	68,468	11,111	79,579	13,276	92,855
264 Policy Development and Administration	9,996	134,624	144,620	6,111	150,731	34,410	25,604	60,014	12,999	73,013
265 Natural Resource Management	430,410	168,569	598,979	70,462	669,441	1,196	1,987,171	3,981,217	28,018	4,009,235
266 Petroleum Management	658	1,174	1,832	1,111	2,943	1,111	42,111	43,222	1,111	44,333
31 Ministry of Public Works and Administration	149,479	1,644,106	1,793,585	1,421,923	3,215,506	2,280,192	1,176,084	3,457,276	12,099,117	19,686,393
311 Policy Development and Administration	9,996	134,624	144,620	6,111	150,731	34,410	25,604	60,014	12,999	73,013
312 Major Works	430,410	1,688,569	2,118,979	1,415,812	3,534,791	1,196	1,987,171	3,981,217	28,018	4,009,235
313 Transport	658	1,174	1,832	1,111	2,943	1,111	42,111	43,222	1,111	44,333
32 Ministry of Public Infrastructure	900,652	8,652,156	9,552,808	13,067,362	22,620,169					
321 Policy Development and Administration	66,276	4,070,457	4,136,733	1,334,673	5,471,406					
322 Public Works	832,057	2,545,085	3,377,142	9,338,689	12,715,831					
323 Transport	2,259	16,614	18,873	792,552	811,425					

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
33 Ministry of Public Telecommunication and Administration	102,716	1,626,080	1,728,796	3,134,273	4,861,069	183,278	85,039	94,740	179,778	3,500	183,278	4,861,069
331 Policy Development and Administration												
332 Public Telecommunications		1,511,992	1,511,992	3,130,773	4,642,765							
334 Industry Innovations	17,677	19,348	37,025		37,025							
44 Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport	139,632	738,527	878,159	257,688	1,135,767							
441 Policy Development and Administration	43,975	66,034	110,009	14,526	124,535							
442 Culture	28,029	241,315	269,344	43,678	313,023							
443 Youth	54,187	191,510	245,696	17,084	262,781							
444 Sport	13,441	237,668	251,109	102,399	353,508							
40 Ministry of Education and Administration	5,794,353	10,505,867	16,300,221	2,394,337	18,694,558							
401 Policy Development and Administration	600,432	1,016,330	1,616,763	426,442	2,043,225							
402 Training and Development	402,699	952,295	1,354,995	300,056	1,715,042							
403 Nursery Education	531,152	1,008,419	1,669,571	58,477	1,715,048							
404 Primary Education	1,392,727	1,593,963	2,986,690	104,829	3,091,519							
405 Secondary Education	2,392,771	1,813,094	4,205,865	913,686	5,119,551							
406 Tertiary Education	454,572	407,756	862,328	53,845	916,173							
45 Ministry of Housing and Water	13,927	1,357,785	1,371,712	4,439,089	5,810,801							
451 Policy Development and Administration	9,720	41,186	50,906	4,997	55,903							
452 Housing Development and Management	1,950	712,330	714,300	3,801,098	4,515,698							
453 Water Services Expansion and Management	2,257	604,249	606,506	83,994	1,295,500							
42 Ministry of Communities	361,361	1,616,704	1,978,065	1,537,093	3,515,158							
421 Sustainable Communities Management	214,349	883,362	1,097,710	1,097,710	2,195,421							
422 Sustainable Communities Development	147,012	733,342	880,354	1,537,093	2,417,448							
47 Ministry of Health	1,959,752	11,323,816	13,283,568	4,070,936	17,354,504							
471 Policy Development and Administration	158,025	477,516	635,541	48,029	683,569							
472 Communicable Diseases	119,098	3,774,183	3,893,191	3,513,368	7,406,759							
473 Family and Primary Health Care Services	83,993	709,837	793,831	83,121	876,952							
474 Regional and Clinical Services	1,445,519	5,072,427	6,517,946	414,370	6,932,316							
475 Health Sciences Education	38,813	133,094	171,907	6,205	178,113							
476 Standards and Technical Services	53,048	1,194,370	1,247,418	2,531	1,249,949							
477 Disability and Rehabilitation Services	61,346	97,238	158,584	3,312	161,896							
478 Disease Control - Non-Communicable Diseases												

Figures: G\$ 000
Source: Ministry of Finance

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020					BUDGET 2021				
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
43 Ministry of Public Health and Administration	5,999,384	11,727,888	17,727,272	7,114,563	19,841,834	159,659	658,914	818,613	818,613	54,845
431 Policy Development and Administration	497,581	540,456	1,038,037	7,456	1,585,479	38,784	148,196	186,980	186,980	1,341
432 Disease Control Services	461,114	551,986	1,013,100	308,614	1,321,714	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
433 Family Health Services	112,317	177,132	289,449	1,099,714	1,489,163	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
434 Regional Health Services	4,452,219	8,533,345	12,985,564	1,167,709	14,153,273	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
435 Health Services Education	147,632	228,708	376,340	1,167,709	1,544,049	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
436 Standards and Technical Services	167,289	442,345	609,634	1,167,709	1,777,343	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
437 Disability and Rehabilitation Services	1,091,718	1,389,918	2,481,636	1,167,709	3,649,345	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
45 Ministry of Social Protection	919,985	12,418,800	13,338,785	17,930	13,356,715	159,659	658,914	818,613	818,613	54,845
451 Policy Development and Administration	151,040	85,104	236,144	17,930	254,074	58,494	333,108	391,602	391,602	38,325
452 Social Services	425,679	11,809,600	12,235,279	1,990	12,237,269	58,494	333,108	391,602	391,602	38,325
453 Labour Administration	111,098	405,573	516,671	418,187	934,858	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
454 Child Care and Protection	230,257	2,144,898	2,375,155	445,155	2,820,310	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
38 Ministry of Labour and Administration	31,840	218,883	250,723	27,083	277,806	159,659	658,914	818,613	818,613	54,845
381 Policy Development and Administration	4,125	162,327	166,452	19,990	186,442	58,494	333,108	391,602	391,602	38,325
382 Labour Administration Services	27,715	35,556	63,271	7,093	70,364	103,705	231,866	335,571	335,571	16,570
35 Ministry of Human Services and Social Security	245,463	11,571,603	11,817,066	46,836	11,863,901	1,959,513	25,158,135	26,217,688	26,217,688	3,307,194
351 Policy Development and Administration	45,886	40,042	85,927	5,780	91,707	86,598	131,455	218,053	218,053	1,171,142
352 Social Services	130,437	1,182,514	1,312,951	11,982	1,324,933	418,838	4,127,106	4,545,944	4,545,944	517,142
353 Child Care and Protection	69,140	58,968	128,108	18,074	146,182	173,218	32,128	305,346	305,346	3,230
51 Ministry of Home Affairs and Administration	3,174,975	2,602,064	5,777,039	2,084	8,407,358	13,532,997	6,738,834	20,271,831	20,271,831	4,093,115
511 Policy Development and Administration	1,215,111	1,278,641	2,493,752	1,414	3,908,406	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
512 Governance Policy and Administration	865,871	619,114	1,484,985	764	2,250,000	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
513 Justice Policy and Administration	107,498	704,384	811,882	1,781	1,518,067	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
514 Governance Policy and Administration	104,467	504,386	608,853	6,494	615,347	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
515 Governance Policy and Administration	1,111	2,814	3,925	424	4,349	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
516 Governance Policy and Administration	4,496	5,127	9,623	1,139	10,762	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
54 Ministry of Public Security	9,305,466	3,994,654	13,300,120	22,108	14,793,559	13,532,997	6,738,834	20,271,831	20,271,831	4,093,115
541 Policy Development and Administration	1,712,884	2,287,781	4,000,665	245,958	4,246,623	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
542 Police Force	7,208,687	1,425,947	8,634,634	1,883	10,518,517	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
543 Prisons Services	337,360	981,687	1,319,047	184,917	2,103,964	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
544 Prisons Command Authority	9,756	4,309	14,065	15,673	29,638	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
545 Fire Services	1,111	285,832	286,943	1,611,963	2,000,000	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417
546 Customs and Excise	196,273	37,493	233,766	46,198	280,000	3,844,111	1,414,111	5,258,522	5,258,522	3,417

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020						MID-YEAR 2021					
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE
52 Ministry of Legal Affairs	308,452	477,460	785,912	204,341	991,253	991,253	318,204	201,441	540,645	368,480	909,125	447,888
521 Policy Development and Administration	32,772	322,580	355,352	208,341	557,694	557,694	66,328	49,692	116,020	339,362	475,402	253,020
522 Ministry Administration	30,420	20,495	50,915		50,915	50,915						
523 Attorney General Chambers	236,851	131,205	368,056	1,989	370,055	370,055	243,673	145,213	388,886	8,500	397,386	178,820
524 State Solicitor	9,410	3,180	12,590		12,590	12,590	29,204	8,536	35,740	588	36,328	16,008
53 Guyana Defence Force	7,259,655	5,925,046	13,184,701	2,744,931	15,929,632	15,929,632	7,836,348	5,847,431	13,683,779	1,105,000	14,788,779	6,400,748
531 Defence and Security Support	7,259,655	5,925,046	13,184,701	2,744,931	15,929,632	15,929,632	7,836,348	5,847,431	13,683,779	1,105,000	14,788,779	6,400,748
55 Supreme Court	1,974,432	1,974,432	1,974,432	430,303	2,404,735	2,404,735	2,233,937	2,233,937	2,233,937	1,200,000	3,433,937	1,008,314
551 Supreme Court of Judicature	1,974,432	1,974,432	1,974,432	430,303	2,404,735	2,404,735	2,233,937	2,233,937	2,233,937	1,200,000	3,433,937	1,008,314
56 Public Prosecutions	193,725	193,725	193,725	17,067	210,791	210,791	220,859	220,859	220,859	28,000	248,859	88,506
561 Public Prosecutions	193,725	193,725	193,725	17,067	210,791	210,791	220,859	220,859	220,859	28,000	248,859	88,506
57 Office of the Ombudsman	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	73,920	73,920	73,920	1,625	75,545	22,888
571 Ombudsman	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	53,041	73,920	73,920	73,920	1,625	75,545	22,888
58 Public Service Appellate Tribunal	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	62,141	62,141	62,141	62,141	62,141	34,242
581 Public Service Appellate Tribunal	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	40,865	62,141	62,141	62,141	62,141	62,141	34,242
59 Ethnic Relations Commission	207,669	207,669	207,669	13,123	220,792	220,792	227,526	227,526	227,526	10,000	237,526	22,888
591 Ethnic Relations Commission	207,669	207,669	207,669	13,123	220,792	220,792	227,526	227,526	227,526	10,000	237,526	22,888
60 Judicial Service Commission	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,020	10,020	10,020	10,020	10,020	1,830
601 Judicial Service Commission	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,019	10,020	10,020	10,020	10,020	10,020	1,830
61 Rights Commissions of Guyana	122,372	122,372	122,372	9,196	131,567	131,567	164,689	164,689	164,689	6,712	171,401	51,477
611 Rights Commissions of Guyana	122,372	122,372	122,372	9,196	131,567	131,567	164,689	164,689	164,689	6,712	171,401	51,477
62 Public Procurement Commission	186,156	186,156	186,156	6,770	192,926	192,926	196,443	196,443	196,443	3,500	199,943	61,691
621 Public Procurement Commission	186,156	186,156	186,156	6,770	192,926	192,926	196,443	196,443	196,443	3,500	199,943	61,691
71 Region 1: Barima/Waini	1,405,448	1,812,794	3,218,242	409,306	3,627,548	3,627,548	1,541,433	2,053,596	3,595,049	738,578	4,333,627	1,646,744
711 Regional Administration and Finance	61,492	175,493	240,985	25,086	266,071	266,071	61,001	193,343	254,344	26,992	281,337	74,006
712 Public Works	42,237	318,840	357,077	50,787	447,865	447,865	42,856	345,706	388,562	197,667	586,229	173,123
713 Education Delivery	1,015,996	531,384	1,547,381	93,748	1,641,129	1,641,129	1,006,533	614,715	1,693,308	190,784	1,884,092	549,175
714 Health Services	285,723	787,076	1,072,799	195,029	1,267,828	1,267,828	157,063	878,008	1,235,071	307,880	1,542,951	595,999
715 Agriculture				4,656	4,656	4,656	21,764	21,764	21,764	15,244	37,008	4,041

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

APPENDIX 18
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE - GENERAL SUMMARY BY PROGRAMME
BUDGET 2021

AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020					MID-YEAR 2021				
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
72 Region 2 Poonam/Suvarnam	2,442,047	1,841,510	4,283,578	297,182	4,580,980	2,662,366	1,910,595	4,572,961	637,379	5,347,714
721 Regional	150,140	37,773	237,866	7,496	496,344	18,143	31,774	119,857	1,330	454,074
722 Agriculture	36,593	49,344	186,040	5,033	311,068	22,142	40,118	174,100	1,021	48,121
723 Public Works	35,409	19,494	128,994	2,515	171,417	10,674	18,141	74,798	5,318	11,948
724 Education Delivery	6,158	4,464	24,664	7,790	36,516	1,987	3,793	15,614	1,025	4,048
725 Health Services	1,176	5,179	11,705	495	17,375	7,439	11,317	51,349	1,318	12,318
73 Region 3: Essequibo Inland/ West Demerara	3,606,573	3,204,094	6,810,667	112,844	7,123,510	3,675,408	3,267,020	6,942,428	787,950	7,730,378
731 Regional	43,974	93,281	170,477	2,962	3,003	17,146	34,874	118,291	1,870	70,666
732 Agriculture	89,164	30,071	490,317	1,970	441,334	32,479	11,936	143,507	1,137	24,416
733 Public Works	19,224	133,225	330,279	66,609	527,347	18,964	193,183	458,932	9,218	48,947
734 Education Delivery	2,832,641	1,239,181	4,071,822	92,751	4,164,573	2,463,819	1,131,166	3,594,985	207,000	4,774,475
735 Health Services	331,370	1,447,667	1,979,017	80,511	2,059,533	322,091	1,546,366	1,868,456	76,346	1,944,802
74 Region 4: Demerara/Mahals	4,400,045	3,766,744	8,166,789	455,553	8,622,342	4,380,832	3,793,964	8,174,796	736,498	8,911,294
741 Regional	106,271	149,916	256,187	9,999	266,186	104,147	146,567	250,714	19,613	19,613
742 Agriculture	120,430	257,019	377,449	28,980	406,429	110,679	270,337	380,986	27,600	408,586
743 Public Works	25,508	132,238	158,186	27,646	245,814	25,910	142,743	168,153	196,000	3,124
744 Education Delivery	3,879,884	1,931,725	5,811,609	193,791	5,995,400	3,861,349	1,781,602	5,643,357	338,000	6,000,157
745 Health Services	267,511	1,295,846	1,563,356	145,146	1,708,502	782,017	1,446,045	1,796,749	197,295	1,996,042
75 Region 5: Maharar/Barbice	1,989,700	1,597,076	3,586,776	371,881	3,968,657	2,058,424	1,658,837	3,715,261	545,816	4,261,077
751 Regional	72,499	124,384	196,983	8,462	201,465	84,430	142,778	227,208	6,000	233,208
752 Agriculture	28,529	179,154	207,684	27,868	235,552	27,737	82,269	110,006	5,576	130,582
753 Public Works	53,176	118,962	172,138	101,103	273,241	11,741	41,861	164,607	13,814	2,808
754 Education Delivery	1,465,886	634,809	2,100,695	151,787	2,252,482	1,446,081	1,318,566	2,764,647	147,000	2,911,647
755 Health Services	372,711	556,765	929,476	143,600	1,073,076	493,349	641,627	1,134,976	141,395	1,276,371
76 Region 6: East Berbice/ Corentyne	4,097,336	4,120,267	8,217,604	437,042	8,654,646	4,084,460	4,271,624	8,356,084	864,634	9,220,718
761 Regional	1,562	3,756	5,318	6,870	45,213	4,419	7,241	11,660	2,741	187
762 Agriculture	4,022	8,666	13,688	4,009	17,697	96	149	248	1,310	54
763 Public Works	7,498	17,217	24,715	2,376	27,091	4,318	11,417	15,735	4,715	6,130
764 Education Delivery	1,422,826	1,458,419	2,881,245	94,000	2,975,245	1,416,312	1,446,716	2,863,028	1,415,000	4,278,028
765 Health Services	89,142	36,166	125,308	1,044	126,352	4,127	3,713	7,149	3,318	3,318
77 Region 7: Cuyuni/Mazaruni	1,164,113	1,566,197	2,730,310	119,440	2,849,750	1,101,167	1,600,401	2,701,568	616,619	3,318,187
771 Regional	11,813	40,207	52,020	5,160	92,227	1,111	3,256	4,367	1,111	1,111
772 Agriculture	9,861	11,888	21,749	9,739	21,588	7,170	8,719	15,889	14,737	14,737
773 Public Works	56,904	650,035	706,939	10,855	1,317,794	18,512	10,000	28,512	145,808	80,512
774 Education Delivery	1,086,233	483,547	1,569,780	107,709	1,677,489	1,081,545	1,586,685	2,668,230	568,816	3,237,046
775 Health Services	4,942	4,942	9,884	4,942	9,884	4,942	4,942	9,884	4,942	4,942

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AGENCY	ACTUAL 2020										MID-YEAR 2021									
	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE	EMPLOYMENT COSTS	OTHER CHARGES	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE	TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	TOTAL APPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE		
78 Region 8: Potaro/Sipamuni	543,991	1,198,887	1,742,858	160,287	1,903,145	601,887	1,306,861	1,906,548	489,425	2,377,973	304,567	379,119	683,686	214,221	897,908					
781 Regional Administration and Finance	41,029	132,073	173,103	688	173,791	44,566	126,372	170,888	11,000	181,888	20,981	42,448	63,429	6,863	70,292					
782 Public Works	70,644	160,439	231,083	24,039	255,122	23,321	160,990	183,311	79,925	263,236	10,797	19,124	29,921	16,750	46,671					
783 Education Delivery	349,949	651,394	1,001,348	96,378	1,097,725	384,713	790,396	1,115,109	201,500	1,316,609	187,743	261,072	448,814	80,666	529,480					
784 Health Services	132,369	233,274	365,643	35,788	401,431	150,287	244,642	384,923	172,000	556,923	83,047	53,846	136,893	108,618	247,510					
785 Agriculture		21,662	21,662	3,944	25,606		24,311	24,311	5,000	29,311		2,629	1,325	3,954						
79 Region 9: Upper Takahia/Upper Essequibo	1,282,246	1,464,435	2,746,681	314,124	3,060,805	1,406,570	1,550,744	2,857,314	683,000	3,540,314	713,449	568,875	1,300,324	372,321	1,672,645					
791 Regional Administration and Finance	77,304	159,859	237,164	33,859	271,023	84,249	169,895	254,144	56,200	310,344	38,610	58,712	97,382	26,133	123,515					
792 Agriculture	14,537	57,649	66,187	26,500	92,686	16,717	33,765	70,482	46,800	117,282	8,334	29,497	38,052	37,649	75,701					
793 Public Works	22,766	207,158	239,924	69,082	299,006	32,622	209,248	241,870	209,500	451,370	16,967	80,318	97,285	95,266	192,471					
794 Education Delivery	910,722	582,153	1,473,416	95,050	1,568,526	949,975	579,500	1,370,875	270,500	1,641,375	525,775	268,172	793,947	115,818	909,825					
795 Health Services	256,916	481,015	737,931	79,633	817,564	282,007	537,336	819,943	186,000	985,943	143,543	130,195	273,738	97,396	371,134					
80 Region 10: Upper Demerara/Upper Berbice	2,186,642	1,473,320	3,659,963	371,835	3,881,798	2,328,603	1,766,838	4,095,441	685,250	4,780,691	1,174,468	785,168	1,959,636	168,188	2,127,824					
801 Regional Administration and Finance	100,270	130,351	230,621	17,218	247,839	100,735	146,435	249,170	15,630	264,770	50,547	66,313	117,060	4,075	121,134					
802 Public Works	19,057	138,183	157,240	42,459	199,698	20,528	182,649	205,177	156,940	362,117	11,019	58,764	69,783	40,240	112,122					
803 Education Delivery	1,182,386	736,211	2,498,597	165,565	2,664,162	1,831,816	932,947	2,734,763	372,762	3,107,525	927,867	375,399	1,303,067	83,837	1,386,904					
804 Health Services	303,471	447,864	751,275	65,887	817,162	382,237	570,231	875,488	161,600	1,037,088	181,723	274,279	456,002	32,822	488,825					
805 Agriculture	1,519	20,711	22,230	30,966	53,196	6,267	24,576	30,643	38,348	69,191	3,312	10,414	13,725	5,114	18,839					
Grand Total	72,676,933	163,094,146	235,771,079	5,824,036	241,705,858	80,398,846	170,187,143	250,585,790	6,099,478	256,685,268	36,416,682	71,674,838	108,091,531	2,823,011	144,393,324					

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

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

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
TOTAL REVENUE	250,988,487	307,034,254	111,504,002	146,550,193	311,845,840
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS	230,383,207	266,022,919	111,502,212	135,181,912	272,494,480
CURRENT RECEIPTS TAXES					
I. CUSTOMS AND TRADE TAXES	21,339,674	24,632,937	3,596,381	11,291,851	25,895,645
II. VALUE-ADDED AND EXCISE TAXES	83,829,896	93,700,810	41,149,611	50,113,011	103,130,901
III. INTERNAL REVENUE	113,160,526	123,757,085	55,937,604	66,663,668	175,933,031
IV. STAMP DUTIES	460,292	501,405	278,133	169,970	501,393
V. OTHER TAX REVENUE		167	12		167
FEES, FINES, ETC					
XI. FINES, FEES, ETC	1,061,233	1,218,337	490,517	757,138	1,225,098
REVENUE FROM PROPERTY AND ENTERPRISE					
XII. INTEREST	21,492	21,936	30,690	283	22,003
XIII. RENTS, ROYALTIES, ETC	2,758,997	3,233,439	690,146	643,173	2,411,575
XV. DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS	2,180,176	2,900,000	480,176	753,003	7,850,903
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS					
XVII. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	5,570,920	11,056,813	814,284	811,451	5,570,663
TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS	20,605,280	41,011,335	1,790	11,368,280	39,351,361
CAPITAL RECEIPTS					
XXI. MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL REVENUE	2,015	2,030	1,740		2,030
XXII. EXTERNAL GRANTS	6,626,801	10,404,368		452,133	9,646,626
XXIV. EXTERNAL LOANS	13,976,464	30,604,937		10,476,146	29,702,705

MID-YEAR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
TAX REMISSIONS BY CATEGORY

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES
(Economic Classification)

	ACTUAL 2020	BUDGET 2021	HY 2020	HY 2021	REVISED 2021
1.0 TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	323,953,824	366,662,006	115,502,315	145,600,630	381,968,50
2.0 Current Expenditure	247,839,080	263,414,184	98,225,414	114,122,067	276,898,70
2.1 Goods and Services	144,329,511	150,287,798	53,763,309	63,750,654	163,909,73
2.1.1 Personal Emoluments	71,852,192	79,563,421	25,701,070	25,998,555	79,563,42
2.1.1.1 Wages and Salaries	61,936,759	68,082,267	19,457,194	29,663,440	68,082,26
2.1.1.2 Allowances and Contributions	9,915,432	11,481,154	6,243,876	6,335,114	11,481,15
2.1.2 Other Goods and Services	72,477,319	70,724,377	28,062,299	37,752,099	84,346,31
2.2 Interest Expenditure	6,243,966	6,728,917	2,988,455	3,207,526	6,591,50
2.2.1 External (Cash)	4,925,097	5,135,157	2,490,612	2,411,770	4,997,74
2.2.2 Internal	1,318,869	1,593,760	497,843	795,755	1,593,76
2.2.2.1 Treasury Bills	852,579	979,677	498,197	406,274	979,67
2.2.2.2 Debentures	122,364	118,869	92,264	88,565	118,86
2.2.2.3 Advances and Miscellaneous	343,925	555,214	-	290,917	555,21
2.3 Transfers	97,260,570	106,381,970	41,472,476	47,161,038	106,381,97
2.3.1 Pensions and Gratuities	33,562,639	35,293,304	12,681,266	16,368,179	35,293,30
2.3.2 Education Grants	7,950,996	12,780,903	2,636,714	4,994,227	12,780,90
2.3.3 Local Authorities	1,239,909	670,019	615,174	57,646	670,01
2.3.4 Local and International Organisations	54,507,027	57,637,744	25,639,578	25,744,985	57,637,74
2.4 Refunds of Revenue	5,033	15,500	1,174	2,850	15,50
3.0 Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	76,114,744	103,247,822	17,276,901	31,478,563	105,069,79
3.1 Capital Formation	56,039,166	98,870,683	6,503,698	28,151,880	99,192,65
3.2 Acquisition of Financial Assets	619,566	552,139		550,718	552,1
3.3 Transfers and Loans	19,456,012	3,825,000	10,773,203	2,775,966	5,325,00
3.3.1 Public Enterprises	19,422,857	3,800,000	10,750,500	2,775,966	5,300,00
3.3.2 Financial Institutions	33,155	25,000	22,703	-	25,00
3.3.3 Private Sector	-	-	-	-	-
4.0 Memorandum Items¹					
4.1.1 Current Transfers to GP	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.2 Current Transfers to GRDB	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.3 Current Transfers to GUYSUCC	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4 Other	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4.1 Capital Contributions (GUYSUCC)	7,000,000	2,000,000	-	7,000,000	2,000
4.2 Principal Repayments	13,080,376	16,419,350	5,908,231	8,233,020	16,095,
4.2.1 External (Cash)	11,040,432	12,619,143	7,646,198	6,270,987	12,295
4.2.2 Internal	2,039,944	3,800,207	262,033	2,022,033	3,800

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

APPENDIX F

MID-YEAR TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT STOCK SUMMARY

ITEM	2020 ACTUAL	2021 PROJECTED	2020 HY	2021 HY	2021 REVISED
TOTAL PUBLIC AND PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT (A + B)	2,592.20	3,140.31	1,750.16	2,907.83	3,256.79
A. TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT	2,589.81	3,137.91	1,679.70	2,905.43	3,254.39
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	1,320.79	1,410.56	1,291.94	1,355.27	1,407.47
1.0 Multilateral	825.30	924.46	812.02	869.81	924.69
CDB	149.47	148.78	149.16	145.59	149.14
CDF	9.85	10.45	10.20	9.49	10.45
EEC	5.17	4.65	4.98	4.76	4.65
IDB	552.05	639.59	543.74	598.71	640.13
IDA	90.26	102.02	85.18	93.56	101.36
IF AD	8.56	9.42	8.32	8.25	9.42
OIH	9.85	8.84	10.32	9.33	8.84
ISDB	0.12	0.71	0.12	0.12	0.71
2.0 Bilateral	462.61	454.11	446.81	452.99	450.78
2.1 Paris Club Creditors:	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.82	2.74
Italy	2.56	2.35	2.45	2.38	2.35
T&T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USA	0.43	0.39	0.48	0.43	0.39
2.2 Non-Paris Club Creditors:	459.61	451.37	443.88	450.17	448.05
Argentina	16.24	16.57	16.06	16.40	16.57
China (Eximbank)	245.98	234.16	228.54	241.50	234.16
India (Eximbank)	14.59	22.85	14.64	14.15	19.32
Kuwait	22.85	20.85	22.85	20.85	20.85
Libya	45.19	46.60	45.04	45.33	46.60
Serbia	1.43	1.55	1.42	1.44	1.55
UAE	8.40	9.05	8.34	8.48	9.05
Venezuela (PDVSA)	104.92	99.93	106.98	102.02	99.93
3.0 Private Creditors	32.88	32.00	33.12	32.48	32.00
3.1 Commercial Banks	20.22	19.33	20.46	19.81	19.33
Barclays Bank	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Lloyds Bank (O/Draft)	1.78	1.77	1.61	1.80	1.77
Republic Bank Limited (T & T)	15.00	14.13	15.41	14.57	14.13
3.2 Others 1/	12.66	12.66	12.65	12.67	12.66
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEBT	1,269.02	1,727.35	387.76	1,550.16	1,846.92
4.0 Domestic Securities	1,268.16	1,726.67	386.82	1,549.39	1,846.24
4.1 Treasury Bills	388.22	808.52	349.37	503.23	808.52
91-Days 2/	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78
182-Days	25.67	26.15	1.69	25.67	26.15
364-Days	357.77	777.59	342.90	472.78	777.59
4.2 Debentures	37.43	36.26	37.43	995.49	995.49
BOG Variable Interest Rate Debentures 3/	16.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70
NIS Debenture (GOG/NIS No. 1/2016) 4/	18.73	17.56	18.73	17.56	17.56
GOG/BOG Debentures (Series A to T) 5/	0.00	0.00	0.00	959.23	959.23
4.3 Bonds	59.10	42.22	0.02	50.66	42.22
Defence Bonds	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
NICIL Fixed Rate Bond 6/	59.09	42.21	0.00	50.65	42.21
4.4 Other	783.41	839.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
Overdraft 7/	783.41	839.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.0 Domestic Loan	0.85	0.68	0.94	0.77	0.68
NIS Loan (CARICOM Building Project)	0.85	0.68	0.94	0.77	0.68
B. TOTAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	2.40	2.40	70.46	2.40	2.40
TOTAL EXTERNAL PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL DOMESTIC PUBLICLY GUARANTEED DEBT	2.40	2.40	70.46	2.40	2.40
NICIL \$30 Billion Fixed Rate Bond 8/	0.00	0.00	68.06	0.00	0.00
Deposit Insurance Corporation 9/	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40

Notes:

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

APPENDIX G

MID-YEAR EXPENDITURE OF KEY SECTORS

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

NOTES:

Education Sector is comprised of the Ministry of Education, National Training Programme for each Region, Teaching Service Commission and ES20 Training Directorate, Board of Technical Education and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.
 Health Sector is comprised of the Ministry of Health and the Health Services Board in each Region and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.
 Agriculture is comprised of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Programme for each Region and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.
 Public Security is comprised of the Ministry of Home Affairs and other employment costs for 2020 Actual, 2020 HY and 2021 HY.

APPENDIX H

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

APPENDIX H

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