

September 5, 2006



Ministry of Finance

Preliminary Report on 2005-2006 Fiscal Outturn

September 5, 2006
Monrovia
Liberia

September 5, 2006

Introductory Note

Coming some eight weeks after the end of the 2005/2006 fiscal year, this report analyzes data that remain fluid, particularly on the expenditure side. Use of these preliminary expenditure estimates means that the information and analysis presented here are subject to change. That said, the report presents the best estimates available at this point in time and reflects our efforts to make them available to the Legislature and public in the shortest possible time.

1. Overview

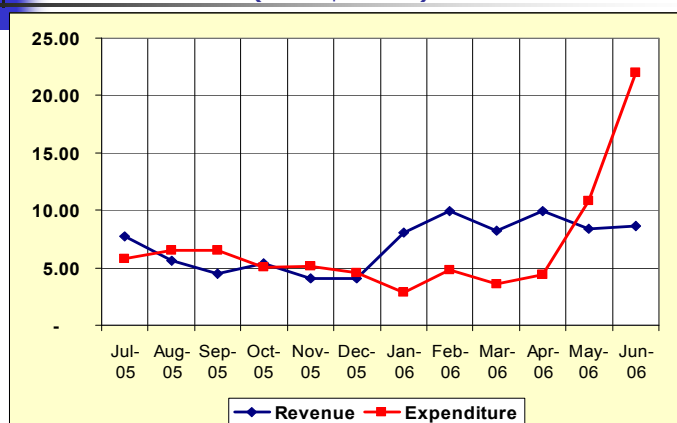
- 1.1. Fiscal year 2005-06 was unique in the history of Liberia, having heralded in a peaceful post-war democratic transition, with the Government of Mrs. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf assuming office in mid-January 2006.
- 1.2. The year can be viewed and analyzed in two distinct phases: the NTGL period from July 2005 to January 2006 and the period of the new Government from February to June 2006.
- 1.3. The revenue projection for the year was US\$ 82.76 million, including an estimated US\$38.85 million for February to June 2006 under the “Recast Budget”. Actual revenue collected amounted to US \$ 84.57 million, of which \$45.13 million during February to June. Revenue performance in the year was therefore 2.2% over the projection. During the “Recast Budget” period alone actual revenue collected was 16.2% above the projected amount. In addition, the treasury recorded a US \$1.0 million grant from the Government of the People’s Republic of China as targeted budgetary support for the reduction of civil service arrears. Total expenditure approved by the Cash Management Committee (CMCo) during fiscal year reached US\$81.98 million.

Table 1. Summary of Fiscal Outturn 2005-2006
In US \$ million

Item	Projection	Actual	Variance
Total Revenue	82.70	84.57	2.20
Total Expenditure	82.70	81.98	-0.80

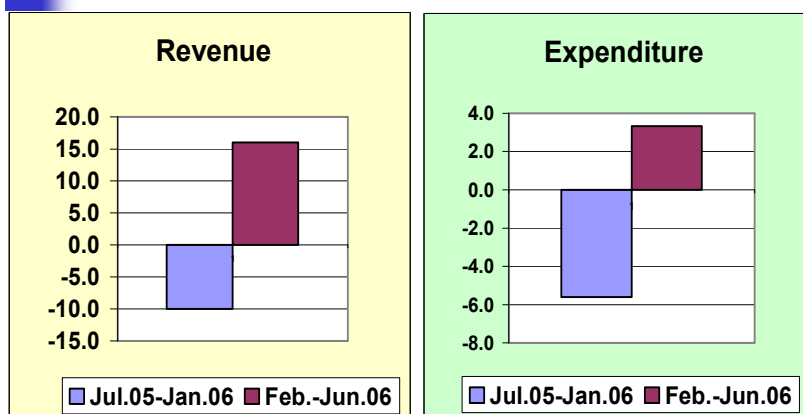
- 1.4. The time profiles of actual revenues and expenditures are shown in **Figure 1**. It illustrates the excess of expenditure over revenue in the first half of the fiscal year, followed by a marked improvement in revenue performance in the second half and a substantial pick-up in spending only in the last quarter.

Figure 1. Actual Monthly Revenue and Expenditure
(In US \$ million)



1.5. Weak budget execution (both revenue and expenditure below projection) characterized the last seven months of the NTGL administration. This was reversed in the latter half of the fiscal year (see **Figure 1**). Improved revenue collection and disciplined spending created the necessary fiscal space for better funding of basic administrative functions and the implementation of the Government’s “150 Day Plan” in the last quarter of the fiscal year.

Figure 2. Fiscal Performance by Sub-Periods
Variance in %



1.6. The achievements in revenue collection and expenditure control in the second half of the fiscal year were the result of a number of measures put in place to strengthen financial management and enforce compliance with the corresponding rules by all

segments of society (the Executive, the Legislature, the Judiciary, private businesses, and individual citizens). These measures, which have been supported by development partners, included:

- Closing the loopholes for tax evasion, and greater enforcement of compliance with timely payment of taxes;
- Initial measures to clamp down on mis-appropriation of collected revenue and abuse of exemptions and drawbacks.
- The reconstitution of the CMCo soon after the inauguration of the new Government in January 2006, with the Ministry of Finance ensuring the effective functioning of its Technical Secretariat. This allowed the CMCo to discharge its tasks in close co-ordination with the Director-General of the Bureau of General Accounting and the Comptroller-General, including vetting vouchers submitted to the CMCo, and preparing the weekly listings for submission to the CMCo on the basis of weekly cash availability. This has in turn improved expenditure controls and stopped the build up of new arrears.
- The issuance in March 2006 and effective implementation thereafter of the new Interim Financial Rules;
- The issuance of the Foreign Travel Ordinance regulating an area of chronic abuse in the past.

1.7. These efforts resulted in an improved liquidity position of the Government, with sizeable cash balances in the Central Bank of Liberia (CBL) for most of the recast period. Delays in the approval of the recast budget and lack of familiarity with the new financial rules and Procurement Act unfortunately led to slower-than-anticipated spending approvals, with spending only picking up in May and June. This rebound reflected the line ministries' improved capacity to follow the proper procedures for submitting spending requests after a number of workshops. The preliminarily estimated surplus for the year (subject to reconciliation with the CBL) is US\$2.59 million.¹ The surplus is being held in reserve as a buffer in the event 2006/2007 revenues fall below estimates, and to respond to emerging priorities from the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP).

1.8. Another feature of the 2005-2006 fiscal year was the beginning of the payment of the large amounts of arrears accumulated by the previous administrations (while not allowing the accumulation of new ones). Thus US\$7.47 million (or 9.0% of total revenue) was used towards this purpose, another sign of departure from the past and towards responsible fiscal management. However it also highlights the limits on the fiscal space for the government to use revenues collected today (and in the near future) to promote structural changes, as a substantial portion of them needs to be devoted to settling these arrears.

¹ This estimate is based on a lower than prevailing exchange rate for the conversion of the LD component, which makes up about 70% of the total estimated surplus.

1.9. The remaining sections provide more details on revenue and expenditure performance, as well as on the payment of arrears .

2. Revenue

2.1. **Table 3** shows projected and actual amounts in US dollars, and highlights the performance and structure of revenue. Overall, revenue collection was higher than projected by 2.2%, on account of better than expected collection of Taxes on Incomes and Profits and Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services. In addition, US \$883,134.14 (over 1% of total actual revenue) which had not been projected were collected, as a result of greater tax enforcement since February 2006 (they are the “Other taxes not elsewhere classified” and “Entrepreneur and property income of Government” in Table 3).

Table 3. Actual Revenue Performance: July 2005 – June 2006 (In US\$ million)

REVENUE ITEM	In US \$		Performance (In % over/under projection)	As % of Total Revenue	
	Proj. Jul.05/Jun.06	Actual (Est.) Jul.05/Jun.06		Proj. Jul.05/Jun.06	Actual (Est.) Jul.05/Jun.06
Total Revenue	82,772,716.00	84,575,329.22	2.2	100.0	100.0
Tax revenue	79,004,396.00	81,535,813.69	3.2	95.4	96.4
Tax on Income and Profits	21,609,800.00	25,078,312.40	16.1	26.1	29.7
Property Taxes	545,000.00	281,684.47	-48.3	0.7	0.3
Domestic Tax on Goods and Services	19,700,225.00	20,489,748.91	4.0	23.8	24.2
Taxes on International Trade	37,149,371.00	35,074,739.41	-5.6	44.9	41.5
Other Taxes not elsewhere classified	0.00	611,328.50	-	0.0	0.7
Non-Tax Revenue	3,768,320.00	3,039,515.53	-19.3	4.6	3.6
Entrepreneur and Property Income of Government	0.00	271,805.64	-	0.0	0.3
Fees and Charges	3,768,320.00	2,767,709.89	-	4.6	3.3
Memo:					
Maritime revenue included in "Domestic Tax on Goods and Services" due to mis-classification in the current code (to be revised)	12,115,335.00	12,105,520.69	-0.1	14.6	14.3
Grants	0.00	1,000,000.00	-	0.0	1.2
Total revenue including Grants	82,772,716.00	85,575,329.22	-	-	-

2.2. Amongst the major tax categories, Taxes on International Trade (with 41.5% of total revenue), experienced a 5.6% shortfall relative to projections. This under-performance was caused by leakages in the system, namely the prevalence and abuse of non-cash payments of taxes, the practice of collectorates being allowed to retain at source part of revenue, and lack of internal controls and managerial integrity leading to widespread corruption in the customs service.

2.3. These abuses of the tax system (which were not unique to customs) became more acute during the final months of the NTGL period. At US\$39.4M, total revenue collected between July 2005-January 2006 was 10.2% below projections. This shortfall stemmed from the following factors:

- a general absence of tax consciousness and tax compliance in the public at large;
- widespread use of drawbacks and non-cash payment of taxes;
- high level of tax exemptions and non-compliance by Public Corporations and Private Companies in paying withholding taxes;
- decline in business registration; and

- late filing or outright failure to file income tax returns.

2.4. During the period of the “Recast Budget” under the new Government, revenue collection amounted to US\$45.13 million over-performing the projection by 16.2%. The improved performance was due to the following measures put in place:

- Termination of the use of drawbacks or non-cash payment of taxes;
- Expansion of the pre-shipment inspection program to rice and petroleum imports;
- Enforcement of revenue centralization measures such as those enacted by Executive Order #3 (March 2006) with respect to revenues collected by line ministries and agencies of the government;
- Introduction of the computerized Bank Payment System (BPS), with U. S. Treasury Support, thereby creating a relatively hassle-free environment for the payment of taxes and reducing the use of discretion in the determination of tax rates.

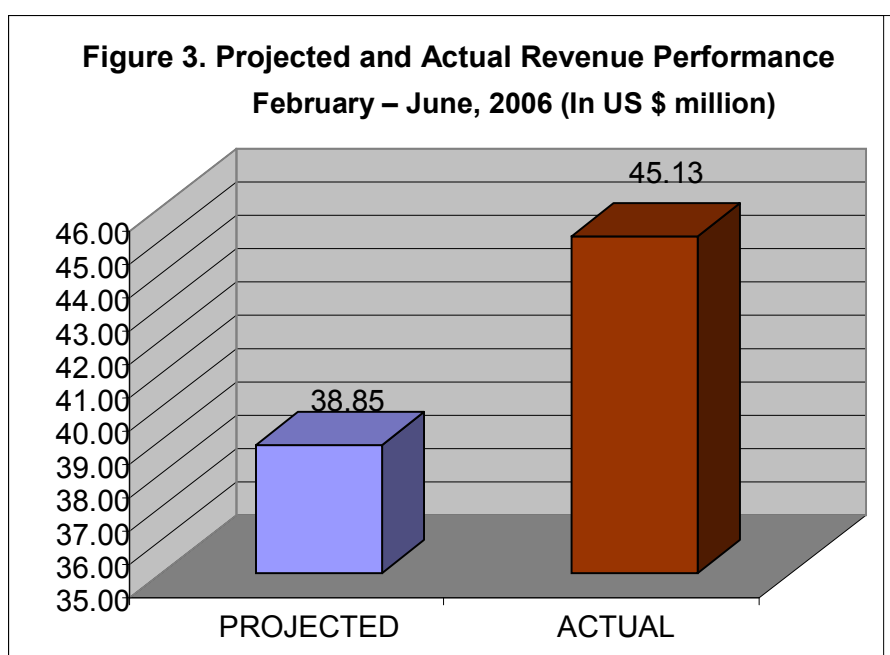


Figure 4. Total Revenue: Projection and Actual

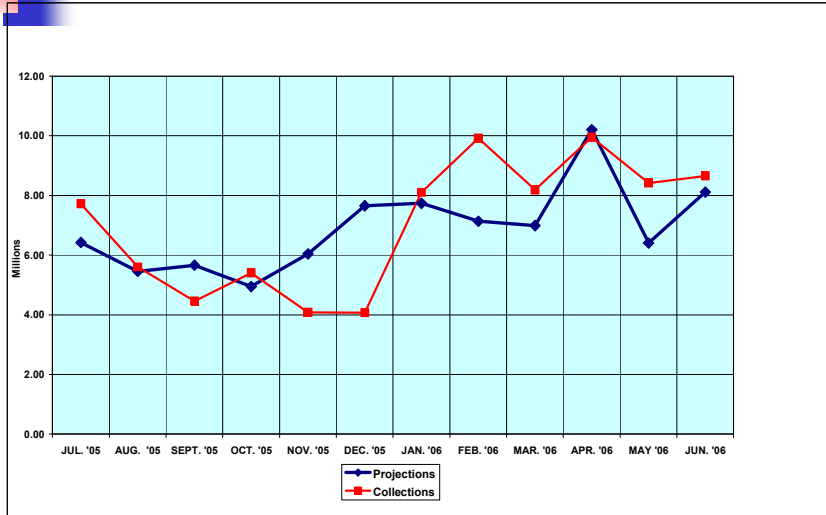


Figure 5. Revenue from International Trade: Projection and Actual

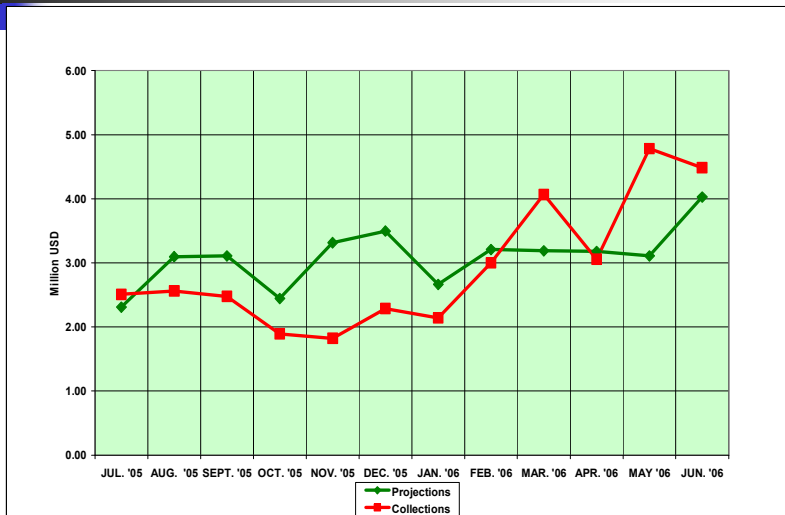


Figure 6. Revenue from Corporate Income Taxes: Projection and Actual: Projection and Actual

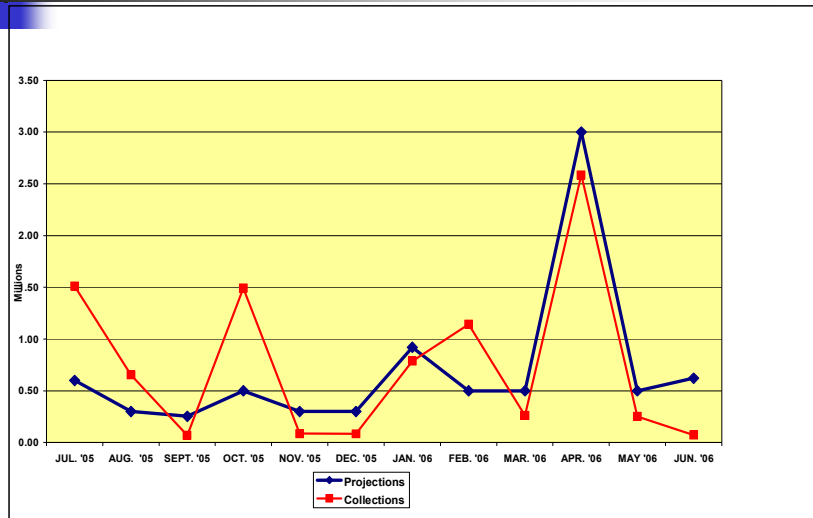
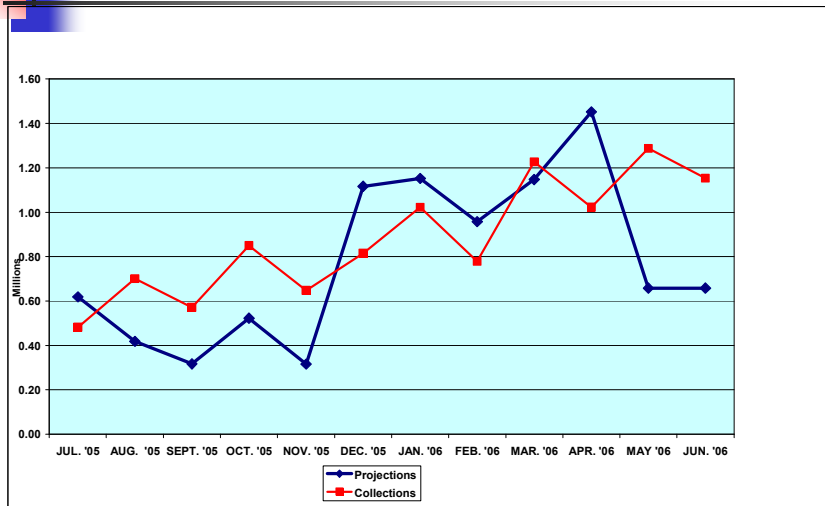


Figure 7. Revenue from other taxes on incomes & profits : Projection and Actual



3. Expenditure²

- 3.1. As shown in the introductory section, total expenditure during fiscal year 2005-2006 was close to but slightly below projection. This was mainly due to weak revenue performance during the period between July 2005 and January 2006. As revenue picked up during the first quarter of 2006 and maintained the upward trend through the end of fiscal year, spending also picked up. Overall it was only 2.0% above the projection for the recast budget.
- 3.2. Actual spending has therefore broadly been in line with projections. However the overall alignment of total actual and projected spending masks substantial differences across functional sectors and across ministries and agencies (Table 4). During the recast period a substantial proportion of the overspending pressure came from the Social and Community and Services sector (Health, Education, Water and Sewer, Public Works). This partly reflects the efforts made by the new administration to shift emphasis towards the basic infrastructure and social services delivery Ministries and agencies (see functional analysis further below).

² Coming some eight weeks after the end of the 2005/2006 fiscal year, this report analyzes data that remains fluid, particularly on the expenditure side. Use of these preliminary expenditure estimates means that the information and analysis presented here are subject to change. That said, the report presents the best estimates available at this point in time and reflects our efforts to make them available to the Legislature and public in the shortest possible time.

Table 4. Government Cash Expenditures By Sectors: Recast Period (January to June 2006)

Sector/Item	Recast (Feb-June 2006)		
	Budget in US \$	Actual in US \$	(Actual Vs Budget) in % (+=Excess; = Shortfall)
TOTAL ^{1/}	44,100,000.00	44,976,992.70	2.0
I. Administrative Services Sector	11,117,491.00	13,285,245.99	19.5
II. Security Services Sector	8,776,374.00	8,738,403.64	-0.4
III. Social and Community Services Sector	8,273,774.00	9,160,528.79	10.7
IV. Economic Services Sector	2,022,272.00	1,792,807.55	-11.3
SUB-TOTAL SECTORS	30,189,911.00	32,976,985.96	9.2
OTHER GOV'T INSTITUTIONS & ENTITIES	13,910,089.00	12,000,006.74	-13.7
Of which:			
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	1,871,852.00	2,903,413.62	55.1
COMMISSIONS	972,000.00	1,462,671.00	50.5
DEBT SERVICES	8,963,588.00	6,872,847.73	-23.3
Of which:			
Payment to Multilateral Institutions	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.0
Payment of domestic debts and arrears	8,463,588.00	6,372,847.73	-
Other expenditures ^{2/}	2,102,649.00	761,074.40	-

Notes:

1. The total expenditure excludes the amount of floating cheques by end-July 2006.
2. "Other Expenditures" include items that are still being verified and reconciled, as well as Government expenses unallocable to specific Ministries and Agencies.

Expenditure by economic classification

3.3 Table 5 shows the classification of expenditures by major spending codes encashed through end-July 2006. This excludes the amount corresponding to the float (cheques issued through June 30th for CMCo-approved expenditures which had not been encashed by the end of July amounting to US 910,000.00).

Table 5. Expenditure by Major Categories for the period July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

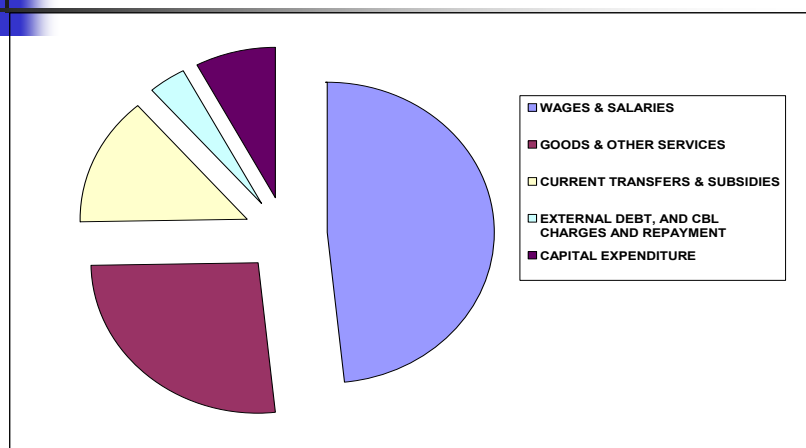
CATEGORY	In USD	In % of Total
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	74,769,302.58	92.2
Of which:		
WAGES & SALARIES	39,095,361.62	48.2
GOODS & OTHER SERVICES	21,392,602.00	26.4
CURRENT TRANSFERS & SUBSIDIES	11,244,722.00	13.9
EXTERNAL DEBT, AND CBL CHARGES AND REPAYMENT	3,036,616.96	3.7
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	6,301,661.00	7.8
TOTAL	81,070,963.58	100.0

Note:

Total annual expenditure excludes the amount of floating cheques of about US \$910,000.00 by end July 2006.

- 3.4. **Table 5** also shows that the national budget is dominated by current expenditure which makes up 92.2% of total spending, more than half of which consists of wages and salaries, followed by goods and services and by current transfers and subsidies. That capital spending was only 7.8% of total expenditure clearly underscores how narrow a margin the Government has for inducing structural changes in the economy through the budget in the short term.
- 3.5. The weight of wages and salaries in the budget (and the constraints that imposes on a more development-focused resource allocation) reflects the impact of two main factors: 1) the bloated state of the administrative machinery inherited by the new Government, and 2) the fact that the Government had to make substantial payments on salary arrears accumulated by previous administrations.

Figure 8. Actual Expenditure: Economic classification (in % of total)



Expenditure by functional classification

- 3.6. **Table 5** shows actual expenditure by sectors. With 34.8% of total expenditure, the Administrative Services Sector dominates the budget, followed by the Social and Community and the Security Services Sectors. The relatively low spending on Economic Services Sector partly reflects the essentially policy and regulatory scope of the organizations within this group. Service delivery and utility agencies (Corporations and Commissions) jointly share 9% of total government expenditure. Within Social and Community Services, Education and Health command the largest proportion of expenditures, reflecting the effort to focus resource allocation onto basic social services despite the narrow fiscal space.
- 3.7. Within the limits of a very narrow envelope, the new administration made a substantial effort to shift spending priorities from the general administrative services towards infrastructure and social service delivery. During the five months from

January to June 2006 spending in the Social Community Services Sector and the Economic Services sector increased by 27.1% and 34.1%, although in the latter case this increase has been from a relatively low base. This was made possible in partly to the contraction in spending on Administrative Services Sector by 11.0%, and despite the 29.5% increase in spending on the Security Services Sector where Defense (due to ongoing Security Sector Reforms) still claims a substantial share of the sector's budget. (See Appendix Table 2).

**Figure 9. Percentage Change in Spending:
February-June 2006 Versus July 2005-January
2006, by Functional Sector Groupings**

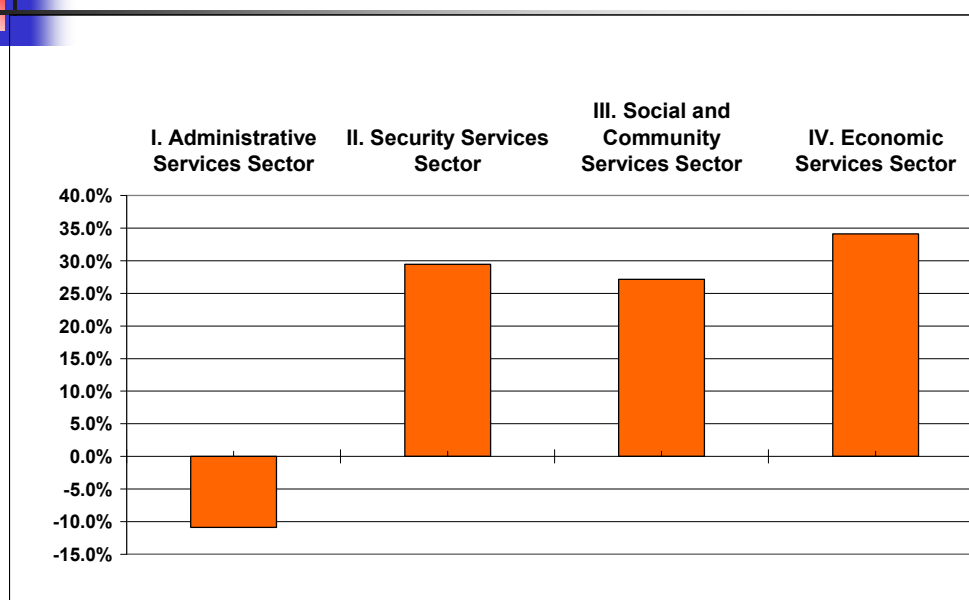


Table 6. Government Actual Expenditures by Sectors (Cash basis): 2005-2006

Sector/Item	Amount in US \$J		In % of FY2005-2006		FULL Fiscal Year 2005-2006		Sector Share of Total Expenditure (In %)
	July'05 - Jan'06	Feb-June 2006 (Recast)	July'05 - Jan'06	Feb-June 2006 (Recast)	%	Amount in US \$	
TOTAL ^{1/}	36,093,969.59	44,976,992.70	44.5	55.5	100.0	81,070,962.29	100.00
SECTOR							
I. Administrative Services Sector	14,910,046.84	13,285,245.99	52.9	47.1	100.0	28,195,292.83	34.78
II. Security Services Sector	6,750,654.00	8,738,403.64	43.6	56.4	100.0	15,489,057.64	19.11
III. Social and Community Services Sector	7,204,860.00	9,160,528.79	44.0	56.0	100.0	16,365,388.79	20.19
IV. Economic Services Sector	1,336,797.00	1,792,807.55	42.7	57.3	100.0	3,129,604.55	3.86
SUB-TOTAL SECTORS	30,202,357.84	32,976,985.96	47.80	52.20		63,179,343.80	77.93
OTHER GOV'T INSTITUTIONS & ENTITIES	3,682,693.00	11,238,932.35	24.7	75.3	100.0	14,921,625.35	18.41
Of which:							
PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	654,537.00	2,903,413.62	18.4	81.6	100.0	3,557,950.62	4.39
COMMISSIONS	1,529,858.00	1,462,671.00	51.12	48.9	100.0	2,992,529.00	3.69
DEBT SERVICE	1,498,298.00	6,872,847.73	17.9	82.1	100.0	8,371,145.73	10.33
Of which:							
Payment to Multilateral Institutions	495,100.00	500,000.00	49.8	50.2	100.0	995,100.00	1.23
Payment of domestic debts and arrears	1,003,198.00	6,372,847.73	13.6	86.4	100.0	7,376,045.73	9.10
OTHER EXPENDITURES ^{2/}	2,208,918.75	761,074.40	74.4	25.6	100.0	2,969,993.15	3.66

Notes:

1. The total annual expenditure excludes the amount of floating cheques of about \$910,000.00 by end-July 2006.
2. "Other Expenditures" include items that are still being verified and reconciled, as well as Government expenses unallocable to specific Ministries and Agencies.

Time profiles of expenditure

- 3.8. Monthly expenditure averaged US \$6 million during the first quarter of the fiscal year, stabilized around US \$5 million and slightly below during the second and third quarters, and surged during the last quarter. Nearly 56% of the total spending of US \$ 81.98 million was effected in the five months between February and June 2006. At US \$24.07 million, the expenditure approved by the CMCo for June alone was 29.4% of total annual expenditure.
- 3.9. The slowdown in spending during the third quarter was due to delays in the approval of the Recast Budget which took place only late in March, allowing the flow of allotments from the Bureau of Budget to restart in earnest around mid-April. The upsurge of expenditure in the last quarter can be attributed to the demands for funding the various programs under the 150 day deliverables, the better understanding and implementation by line ministries/agencies of the new interim financial rules and the Procurement Act, as well as the pressure to finalize orders and respective payments before the closure of the fiscal year.
- 3.10. Sector wise, with the exception of the Administrative Services Sector which realized 53.0% of its total spending during the period between July 2005 and January 2006, more than half of other sectors' spending, and more than three quarters of spending by public corporations took place during five months of the fiscal year under the new administration.. This was made possible by the improvement in revenue collection and reflects the initial efforts of the new administration to jump-start economic activity and tackle poverty and social issues as spending focused on infrastructure, social service delivery sectors and settlement of salary arrears.

4. Payment of Arrears

- 4.1. Important progress was made in reducing wage and rental arrears accumulated by previous regimes. The total amount of arrears paid was US \$ 7,474,248.00 (Table 6).
- 4.2. Thus of the US 3.5 million envelope initially retained in the recast budget to clear NTGL salary and allowance arrears, 3.0 was actually paid³. The payment of arrears amounting to the remaining \$3.6 million (out of the total \$7.472 million) is explained below.
- 4.3. Arrears pertaining to the employees of LIMCO/LIMINCO amounting to US \$ 1.5 million were also paid. This amount covered both the NTGL and the pre-NTGL period, and represents a major accomplishment in light of the longstanding and contentions situation surrounding these arrears.

³ The monthly bill for civil service salary arrears from the pre-NTGL period is \$1.3 million. This could not be covered by the balance of \$500,000.00 from the \$3.5 million earmarked for salary arrears in the recast budget, after paying the NTGL salary and allowance arrears (for which the \$3.5 million was intended). However, one month salary arrears from the Pre-NTGL period was paid with the \$1.0 million grant contribution made by the People's Republic of China.

Table 7. Payments made to settle arrears

Arrears Item	Amount in USD	In % of Total
1. From the NTGL period	3,810,461.00	51.0
Foreign Mission Salaries	1,406,482.00	18.8
Allowances	759,779.00	10.2
Salaries, including salaries of subsidy receiving institutions	758,449.00	10.1
Professional Services	175,792.00	2.4
Domestic Rent	533,109.00	7.1
Foreign Mission Rent	98,350.00	1.3
Vendors ¹	78,500.00	1.1
2. From the Pre-NTGL period	1,460,500.00	19.5
One month (May 2003) civil servants salary arrears ²	1,300,000.00	17.4
Two months (May & June 2000) of outstanding allowances for the members of the 51st Legislature ³	160,500.00	2.1
		0.0
4. Arrears pertaining to the employees of LIMCO/LIMINCO ⁴	1,500,000.00	20.1
5. Arrears paid to military personnel ⁵	703,287.00	9.4
TOTAL	7,474,248.00	100.0

1. This was an exceptional payment to cover arrears owed on behalf of the Monrovia City Corporation for the purchase of garbage trucks.

2. The period of outstanding pre-NTGL civil service salary arrears runs from November 2001 to June 2003. No other

3. The period of outstanding allowance for the 51st Legislature extends from May 2000 to October 2003.

4. This amount covered both the NTGL and the pre-NTGL periods.

5. These arrears were a result of the failure of the NTGL administration to make the severance payments to the retired AFL officers, enlisted men and war recruits.

4.4. Arrears amounting to US \$ 703,287 were paid to the AFL officers, enlisted men and war recruits, pertaining to the NTGL period. These AFL personnel have been honorably retired.

4.5. With the closure of the fiscal year, the payment of salaries for civil servants was made current and no arrears were incurred during the period, a major departure from the past twenty years of Liberian fiscal administration. \

4.6. In the year ahead, it is expected that greater familiarity with the Financial Rules and the Procurement Act will result in significantly improved expenditure processing, with the effect of increasing the pressure on the revenue side to fully meet the ambitious 2006/2007 targets. Entering the new fiscal year with a small surplus should help to contain that pressure and create fiscal space for further alignment with the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (iPRSP) nearing completion.

September 5, 2006

APPENDIX TABLE 1. FY-2006/07 GFS CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE ESTIMATES (IN USD)

REVENUE ITEM	In US \$		Performance in FY2005/06 (Est.)	As % of Total Revenue	
	Proj. Jul.05/Jun.06	Actual (Est.) Jul.05/Jun.06		Proj. Jul.05/Jun.06	Actual (Est.) Jul.05/Jun.06
Total Revenue	82,772,716.00	84,575,329.22	2.2	100.0	100.0
Tax revenue	79,004,396.00	81,535,813.69	3.2	95.4	96.4
Tax on Income and Profits	21,609,800.00	25,078,312.40	16.1	26.1	29.7
Individual Tax on income and Profits	9,334,010.00	10,557,320.93	13.1	11.3	12.5
Corporate taxes	9,095,790.00	10,083,690.07	10.9	11.0	11.9
Tax on Unallocable income and Profits	2,880,000.00	4,437,301.40	54.1	3.5	5.2
Of which: Gross income Tax	2,700,000.00	4,252,266.81	57.5	3.3	5.0
Witholding Non-Residents	180,000.00	185,034.59	2.8	0.2	0.2
Other Taxes on Income	300,000.00	0.00	-100.0	0.4	0.0
Property Taxes	545,000.00	281,684.47	-48.3	0.7	0.3
Tax on immovable Property	545,000.00	281,684.47	-48.3	0.7	0.3
Domestic Tax on Goods and Services	19,700,225.00	20,489,748.91	4.0	23.8	24.2
Goods and Services Tax	3,400,000.00	4,403,594.43	29.5	4.1	5.2
Excise Taxes	1,000,000.00	1,530,028.69	53.0	1.2	1.8
Taxes on Specific Services	290,010.00	5,531.24	-98.1	0.4	0.0
Business and Profit License	1,317,010.00	1,144,466.28	-13.1	1.6	1.4
Maritime	12,115,335.00	12,105,520.69	-0.1	14.6	14.3
Motor Vehicle Taxes	1,577,870.00	1,299,762.58	-17.6	1.9	1.5
Stumpage and Related Charges	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Other Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	0.00	845.00	-	-	-
Taxes on International Trade	37,149,371.00	35,074,739.41	-5.6	44.9	41.5
Custom Duties on All Imports	30,858,541.00	31,380,655.26	1.7	37.3	37.1
Customs Sur-Charge on Imports	5,319,805.00	2,896,104.92	-45.6	6.4	3.4
Customs Duties on All Exports	750,005.00	765,212.45	2.0	0.9	0.9
Transshipment and Other Customs	221,020.00	32,766.78	-85.2	0.3	0.0
Other Taxes not elsewhere classified	0.00	611,328.50	-	0.0	0.7
Other Taxes not elsewhere classified	0.00	611,328.50	-	0.0	0.7
Non-Tax Revenue	3,768,320.00	3,039,515.53	-19.3	4.6	3.6
Entrepreneur and Property Income of Government	0.00	271,805.64	-	0.0	0.3
Transfers from Enterprises and Public Inst.	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Fees and Charges	3,768,320.00	2,767,709.89	-26.6	4.6	3.3
Court Fines and Clearances	11,000.00	6,918.97	-37.1	0.01	0.0
Administrative Services Charge	3,757,320.00	2,544,449.29	-32.3	4.54	3.0
Incidental Sales of Goods and Services	0.00	216,341.63	-	-	-
Extraordinary Revenue	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Collectible outstanding taxes	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Grants	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Contingent Revenue	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
GSM Licence Fees	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Contingent outstanding taxes	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Forestry Related Revenue	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Fines & Profits	0.00	0.00	-	0.0	0.0
Memo:					
TOTAL Excluding Contingent Revenue & Grant	82,772,716.00	84,575,329.22	2.18	-100.00	100.00
TOTAL Excluding Contingent Revenue	82,772,716.00	84,575,329.22	2.2	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 2. Government Cash Expenditures by Ministries and Agencies: 2005-06

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
TOTAL ^{1/}	81,070,962.29	100.00	-	36,093,969.59	44.5	44,976,992.70	55.5
I. Administrative services sector	28,195,292.83	34.78	100.00	14,910,046.84	52.9	13,285,245.99	47.1
Of which:							
LEGISLATURE	5,649,676.75	6.97	20.04	1,611,958.00	28.5	4,037,718.75	71.5
Min. of State for Presidential Affairs ^{2/}	5,817,799.07	7.18	20.63	3,515,155.84	60.4	2,302,643.23	39.6
Min. of Internal Affairs	3,231,906.64	3.99	11.46	1,389,817.00	43.0	1,842,089.64	57.0
Min. of Finance	3,636,677.64	4.49	12.90	2,290,728.00	63.0	1,345,949.64	37.0
Min. of Foreign Affairs	2,243,557.04	2.77	7.96	1,046,175.00	46.6	1,197,382.04	53.4
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION (NEC)	3,476,591.00	4.29	12.33	2,528,663.00	72.7	947,928.00	27.3
VICE CHAIRMAN OFFICE (VCO)/VICE PRESIDENT OFFICE	654,033.84	0.81	2.32	271,383.00	41.5	382,650.84	58.5
LISGIS	254,536.45	0.31	0.90	0.00	0.0	254,536.45	100.0
BUDGET BUREAU	673,077.98	0.83	2.39	437,594.00	65.0	235,483.98	35.0
Min. of Information, Culture and Tourism	504,604.56	0.62	1.79	274,557.00	54.4	230,047.56	45.6
GENERAL SERVICES AGENCY (GSA)	1,174,703.09	1.45	4.17	967,347.00	82.3	207,356.09	17.7
Min. of Planning and Economic Affairs	527,216.10	0.65	1.87	399,639.00	75.8	127,577.10	24.2
CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY	128,614.67	0.16	0.46	51,931.00	40.4	76,683.67	59.6
GENERAL AUDITING BUREAU	157,480.00	0.19	0.56	96,478.00	61.3	61,002.00	38.7
LIPA	64,818.00	0.08	0.23	28,621.00	44.2	36,197.00	55.8

Annex Table 2. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
II. Security Services Sector	15,489,057.64	19.11	100.00	6,750,654.00	43.6	8,738,403.64	56.4
Of which:							
Min. of Defense	5,929,092.07	7.31	38.28	2,934,037.00	49.5	2,995,055.07	50.5
Min. of Justice	4,576,921.14	5.65	29.55	2,179,517.00	47.6	2,397,404.14	52.4
JUDICIARY	3,133,598.18	3.87	20.23	1,152,107.00	36.8	1,981,491.18	63.2
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)	800,262.56	0.99	5.17	202,651.00	25.3	597,611.56	74.7
SPECIAL SECURITY SERVICE (SSS)	506,707.38	0.63	3.27	-40,449.00	-8.0	547,156.38	108.0
Min. of National Security	359,332.55	0.44	2.32	197,760.00	55.0	161,572.55	45.0
NBI	183,143.76	0.23	1.18	125,031.00	68.3	58,112.76	31.7
III. Social and Community Services Sector	16,365,388.79	20.19	100.00	7,204,860.00	44.0	9,160,528.79	56.0
Of which:							
Min. of Education	8,879,959.64	10.95	54.26	3,948,295.00	44.5	4,931,664.64	55.5
Min. of Health & Social & Welfare	2,916,875.84	3.60	17.82	1,666,263.00	57.1	1,250,612.84	42.9
JOHN F. KENNEDY MEDICAL HOSPITAL	1,742,055.07	2.15	10.64	617,762.00	35.5	1,124,293.07	64.5
Min. of Public Works	1,394,740.40	1.72	8.52	438,972.00	31.5	955,768.40	68.5
PHEBE HOSPITAL	245,101.00	0.30	1.50	0.00	0.0	245,101.00	100.0
Min. of Labour	504,286.82	0.62	3.08	291,792.00	57.9	212,494.82	42.1
Min. of Youth & Sports	257,502.60	0.32	1.57	74,631.00	29.0	182,871.60	71.0
Min. of Gender Development	190,015.02	0.23	1.16	39,852.00	21.0	150,163.02	79.0
Min. of Rural Development	103,105.78	0.13	0.63	68,557.00	66.5	34,548.78	33.5
LIBR	27,818.00	0.03	0.17	0.00	0.0	27,818.00	100.0
CNDRA	39,902.00	0.05	0.24	16,955.00	42.5	22,947.00	57.5
NFAA	31,774.62	0.04	0.19	20,341.00	64.0	11,433.62	36.0
AITB	32,252.00	0.04	0.20	21,440.00	66.5	10,812.00	33.5

Annex Table 2. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
IV. Economic Services Sector	3,129,604.55	3.86	100.00	1,336,797.00	42.7	1,792,807.55	57.3
Of which:							
Min. of Transport	495,342.20	0.61	15.83	130,700.00	26.4	364,642.20	73.6
Min. of Agriculture	459,665.53	0.57	14.69	109,673.00	23.9	349,992.53	76.1
Min. of Lands Mines & Energy	515,610.96	0.64	16.48	274,341.00	53.2	241,269.96	46.8
MONROVIA CITY CORPORATION (MCC)	419,729.64	0.52	13.41	210,807.00	50.2	208,922.64	49.8
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (FDA)	390,365.00	0.48	12.47	193,032.00	49.4	197,333.00	50.6
Min. of Post & Telecommunication	255,007.44	0.31	8.15	80,591.00	31.6	174,416.44	68.4
Min. of Commerce & Industries	231,520.07	0.29	7.40	57,704.00	24.9	173,816.07	75.1
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	198,126.98	0.24	6.33	161,650.00	81.6	36,476.98	18.4
LIBERIA RUBBER DEV. AUTHORITY	74,369.76	0.09	2.38	50,640.00	68.1	23,729.76	31.9
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CDA)	39,547.05	0.05	1.26	25,442.00	64.3	14,105.05	35.7
BUREAU OF STATE ENTERPRISE	50,319.91	0.06	1.61	42,217.00	83.9	8,102.91	16.1
MAJOR PROGRAM: OTHER GOV'T INSTITUTIONS & ENTITIES							
PROGRAM III: PUBLIC CORPORATIONS	3,557,950.62	4.39	100.00	654,537.00	18.4	2,903,413.62	81.6
Of which:							
LEC	1,564,326.00	1.93	43.97	66,500.00	4.3	1,497,826.00	95.7
LWSC	572,770.00	0.71	16.10	20,000.00	3.5	552,770.00	96.5
BUREAU OF MARITIME AFFAIRS	530,145.00	0.65	16.94	59,453.00	11.2	470,692.00	88.8

Annex Table 2. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
LIBERIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (LBS)	322,242.00	0.40	9.06	187,797.00	58.3	134,445.00	41.7
MANO RIVER UNION	100,226.00	0.12	0.36	14,999.00	15.0	85,227.00	85.0
LIBERIA FREE ZONE AUTHORITY (LIFZA)	177,176.00	0.22	5.66	126,661.00	71.5	50,515.00	28.5
NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA)	74,082.56	0.09	0.45	29,532.00	39.9	44,550.56	60.1
MONROVIA TRANSIT AUTHORITY (MTA)	97,086.05	0.12	0.34	66,360.00	68.4	30,726.05	31.6
LIBERIA COPY RIGHT OFFICE	21,363.00	0.03	0.08	7,136.00	33.4	14,227.00	66.6
NICOL	31,843.00	0.04	0.21	22,763.00	71.5	9,080.00	28.5
ACDB	58,339.00	0.07	1.64	53,336.00	91.4	5,003.00	8.6
LIBERIA INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SYSTEM	4,938.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.0	4,938.00	100.0
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM	3,414.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.0	3,414.00	100.0
PROGRAM IV: COMMISSIONS	2,992,529.00			1,529,858.00		1,462,671.00	48.9
Of which:							
NCDDRR	1,183,737.00	1.46	7.23	830,045.00	70.1	353,692.00	29.9
TRUTH & RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC)	276,944.00	0.34	1.79	16,999.00	6.1	259,945.00	93.9
NATIONAL OIL COMPANY	158,853.00	0.20	4.46	0.00	0.0	158,853.00	100.0
LRRRC	253,169.00	0.31	1.55	123,316.00	48.7	129,853.00	51.3
NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION (NIC)	157,629.00	0.19	5.04	52,183.00	33.1	105,446.00	66.9
NATIONAL DRUGS SERVICE (NDS)	90,395.00	0.11	0.55	0.00	0.0	90,395.00	100.0
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	150,798.00	0.19	4.24	60,438.00	40.1	90,360.00	59.9
LIBERIA RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT COMM.	63,723.00	0.08	0.23	0.00	0.0	63,723.00	100.0

Annex Table 2. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
GOVERNMENT REFORM COMMISSION (GRC)	89,751.00	0.11	0.32	41,515.00	46.3	48,236.00	53.7
FINREF	99,464.00	0.12	3.18	61,999.00	62.3	37,465.00	37.7
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT & CONCESSION COMM.	36,225.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.0	36,225.00	100.0
LPMC	49,327.00	0.06	1.39	14,499.00	29.4	34,828.00	70.6
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS	68,478.00	0.08	1.92	48,000.00	70.1	20,478.00	29.9
ANTI-CORRUPTION (EXECUTIVE TAX FORCE)	12,500.00	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.0	12,500.00	100.0
NATIONAL HOUSING & SAVINGS BANK (NHSB)	23,084.00	0.03	0.65	10,636.00	46.1	12,448.00	53.9
CONTRACT & MONOPOLY COMMISSION	41,829.00	0.05	1.18	35,829.00	85.7	6,000.00	14.3
NRDA	2,048.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.0	2,048.00	100.0
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL	11,053.00	0.01	0.35	10,877.00	98.4	176.00	1.6
PERMINANT CLAIMS COMMISSION	109,469.00	0.14	0.39	109,469.00	100.0	0.00	0.0
PUBLIC RETIREMENT SERVICE	114,053.00	0.14	0.40	114,053.00	100.0	0.00	0.0
LOIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
DEBT SERVICES	8,371,145.73	10.33	100.00	1,498,298.00	17.9	6,872,847.73	82.1
Of which:							
Payment to Multilateral Institutions	995,100.00	1.23	11.89	495,100.00	49.8	500,000.00	50.2
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	60,000.00	0.07	0.72	0.00	0.0	60,000.00	100.0
IMF	810,100.00	1.00	9.68	470,100.00	58.0	340,000.00	42.0
WORLD BANK	125,000.00	0.15	1.49	25,000.00	20.0	100,000.00	80.0
Payment of domestic debts and arrears	7,376,045.73	9.10	88.11	1,003,198.00	13.6	6,372,847.73	86.4
CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA	2,025,301.78	2.50	24.19	1,003,198.00	49.5	1,022,103.78	50.5
^{3/}	5,350,743.95	6.60	63.92	0.00	0.0	5,350,743.95	100.0

Annex Table 2. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Amount in US \$	In Percentage		July'05 - Jan'06		Recast (Feb-June 2006)	
		Of Total Expenditure	Of Sector Expenditure	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506	Amount in US \$	In % of FY200506
Other expenditures ^{4/}	2,969,993.15	3.66	100.00	2,208,918.75	74.4	761,074.40	25.6
Of which:							
TRANSFER TO OTHER SUBSIDIZED AGENCIES	1,342,541.00	1.66	45.20	1,006,905.75	75.0	335,635.25	25.0
PENSION & ANNUITIES	188,696.15	0.23	6.35	22,946.00	12.2	165,750.15	87.8
Inauguration	1,000,000.00	1.23	33.67	1,000,000.00	100.0	0.00	0.0
Funds for the 159 Celebration	200,000.00	0.25	6.73	0.00	0.0	200,000.00	100.0
Others ^{5/}	238,756.00	0.29	8.04	179,067.00	75.0	59,689.00	25.0
150-DAY PRIORITY SPENDING ^{6/}							

Notes:

1. The total annual expenditure excludes the amount of floating cheques of about \$910,000.00 by end-July 2006.
2. The US \$5,817,799.07 total spending of the Ministry of State and Presidential Affairs during the fiscal year 2005-2006 is made of US \$3,515,155.84 spent during the period of the NTGL between July 2005 and January 2006, representing 60.4% of the total, and US 2,302,643.23 spent under the current Administration, representing 39.6% of the total.
3. A portion of rental and has been apportioned to specific M&As. Therefore the total salary payment shown in this line is lower than that reported in Table 6 of the main text.
4. "Other Expenditures" include items that are still being verified and reconciled, as well as Government expenses unallocable to specific Ministries and Agencies.
5. Pending reconciliation.
6. Although the "150-DAY PRIORITY SPENDING" was shown as a separate item in the recast budget estimates it was discharged through the normal budget process to the implementing Ministries and Agencies. Therefore, part of the apparent excess spending of some Ministries and Agencies is a reflection of the allocations received from this appropriation over and above the funds appropriated to them for their other normal activities.

Annex Table 3. Government Cash Expenditures: Recast Period (January to June 2006) by Ministries and Agencies

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Recast (Feb-June 2006)		
	Budget in US \$	Actual in US \$	(Actual Vs Budget) in % (+=Excess; = Shortfall)
TOTAL ^{1/}	44,100,000.00	44,976,992.70	2.0
I. Administrative services sector	11,117,491.00	13,285,245.99	19.5
Of which:			
LEGISLATURE	3,226,268.00	4,037,718.75	25.2
Min. of State for Presidential Affairs ^{2/}	1,826,977.00	2,302,643.23	26.0
Min. of Internal Affairs	1,017,645.00	1,842,089.64	81.0
Min. of Finance	1,158,609.00	1,345,949.64	16.2
Min. of Foreign Affairs	1,016,542.00	1,197,382.04	17.8
NATIONAL ELECTIONS COMMISSION (NEC)	973,810.00	947,928.00	-2.7
VICE CHAIRMAN OFFICE (VCO)/VICE PRESID	444,689.00	382,650.84	-14.0
LISGIS	368,618.00	254,536.45	-30.9
BUDGET BUREAU	320,692.00	235,483.98	-26.6
Min. of Information, Culture and Tourism	217,187.00	230,047.56	5.9
GENERAL SERVICES AGENCY (GSA)	241,269.00	207,356.09	-14.1
Min. of Planning and Economic Affairs	123,872.00	127,577.10	3.0
CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY	78,180.00	76,683.67	-1.9
GENERAL AUDITING BUREAU	68,870.00	61,002.00	-11.4
LIPA	34,263.00	36,197.00	5.6
II. Security Services Sector	8,776,374.00	8,738,403.64	-0.4
Of which:			
Min. of Defense	1,373,321.00	2,995,055.07	118.1
Min. of Justice	4,383,468.00	2,397,404.14	-45.3
JUDICIARY	1,641,750.00	1,981,491.18	20.7
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY (NSA)	495,640.00	597,611.56	20.6
SPECIAL SECURITY SERVICE (SSS)	706,180.00	547,156.38	-22.5
Min. of National Security	85,400.00	161,572.55	89.2
NBI	90,615.00	58,112.76	-35.9
III. Social and Community Services Sector	8,273,774.00	9,160,528.79	10.7
Of which:			
Min. of Education	3,389,114.00	4,931,664.64	45.5
Min. of Health & Social & Welfare	1,783,809.00	1,250,612.84	-29.9
JOHN F. KENNEDY MEDICAL HOSPITAL	921,073.00	1,124,293.07	22.1
Min. of Public Works	1,128,289.00	955,768.40	-15.3
PHEBE HOSPITAL	250,000.00	245,101.00	-2.0
Min. of Labour	300,125.00	212,494.82	-29.2
Min. of Youth & Sports	182,889.00	182,871.60	0.0

Annex Table 3. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Recast (Feb-June 2006)		
	Budget in US \$	Actual in US \$	(Actual Vs Budget) in % (+=Excess; - = Shortfall)
Min. of Gender Development	193,778.00	150,163.02	-22.5
Min. of Rural Development	43,805.00	34,548.78	-21.1
LIBR	37,500.00	27,818.00	-25.8
CNDRA	22,780.00	22,947.00	0.7
NFAA	11,394.00	11,433.62	0.3
AITB	9,218.00	10,812.00	17.3
IV. Economic Services Sector	2,022,272.00	1,792,807.55	-11.3
Of which:			
Min. of Transport	174,648.00	364,642.20	108.8
Min. of Agriculture	416,706.00	349,992.53	-16.0
Min. of Lands Mines & Energy	422,071.00	241,269.96	-42.8
MONROVIA CITY CORPORATION (MCC)	112,500.00	208,922.64	85.7
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	307,500.00	197,333.00	-35.8
Min. of Post & Telecommunication	250,000.00	174,416.44	-30.2
Min. of Commerce & Industries	248,164.00	173,816.07	-30.0
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	48,503.00	36,476.98	-24.8
LIBERIA RUBBER DEV. AUTHORITY	21,055.00	23,729.76	12.7
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	12,025.00	14,105.05	17.3
BUREAU OF STATE ENTERPRISE	9,100.00	8,102.91	-11.0
MAJOR PROGRAM: OTHER GOV'T INSTITUTIONS & ENTITIES			
PROGRAM III: PUBLIC CORE	1,871,852.00	2,903,413.62	55.1
Of which:			
LEC	500,000.00	1,497,826.00	199.6
LWSC	75,000.00	552,770.00	637.0
BUREAU OF MARITIME AFFAIRS	913,100.00	470,692.00	-48.5
LIBERIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (LBS)	100,000.00	134,445.00	34.4
MANO RIVER UNION	75,000.00	85,227.00	13.6
LIBERIA FREE ZONE AUTHORITY (LIFZA)	36,090.00	50,515.00	40.0
NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY (NHA)	60,134.00	44,550.56	-25.9
MONROVIA TRANSIT AUTHORITY (MTA)	30,000.00	30,726.05	2.4
LIBERIA COPY RIGHT OFFICE	0.00	14,227.00	-
NICOL	42,528.00	9,080.00	-78.6
ACDB	0.00	5,003.00	-
LIBERIA INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SYSTEM	25,000.00	4,938.00	-80.2
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM	15,000.00	3,414.00	-77.2

Annex Table 3. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Recast (Feb-June 2006)		
	Budget in US \$	Actual in US \$	(Actual Vs Budget) in % (+=Excess; = Shortfall)
PROGRAM IV: COMMISSION	972,000.00	1,462,671.00	50.5
Of which:			
NCDDRR	300,000.00	353,692.00	17.9
TRUTH & RECONCILIATION COMMISSION	300,000.00	259,945.00	-13.4
NATIONAL OIL COMPANY		158,853.00	-
LRRRC	75,000.00	129,853.00	73.1
NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION	92,000.00	105,446.00	14.6
NATIONAL DRUGS SERVICE (NDS)		90,395.00	-
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	35,000.00	90,360.00	158.2
LIBERIA RECONSTRUCTION & DEVELOPMENT COMM.		63,723.00	-
GOVERNMENT REFORM COMMISSION (GRC)	35,000.00	48,236.00	37.8
FINREF	50,000.00	37,465.00	-25.1
PUBLIC PROCUREMENT & CONCESSION COMM.		36,225.00	-
LPMC	45,000.00	34,828.00	-22.6
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS	0.00	20,478.00	-
ANTI-CORRUPTION (EXECUTIVE TAX FORCE)		12,500.00	-
NATIONAL HOUSING & SAVINGS BANK	0.00	12,448.00	-
CONTRACT & MONOPOLY COMMISSION	40,000.00	6,000.00	-85.0
NRDA		2,048.00	-
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION		176.00	-
PERMANENT CLAIMS COMMISSION	0.00	0.00	-
PUBLIC RETIREMENT SERVICE		0.00	-
LOIC		0.00	-
DEBT SERVICES	8,963,588.00	6,872,847.73	-23.3
Of which:			
Payment to Multilateral Institutions	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.0
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	-	60,000.00	-
IMF	-	340,000.00	-
WORLD BANK	-	100,000.00	-
Payment of domestic debts and arrears	8,463,588.00	6,372,847.73	-
CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA		1,022,103.78	-
SALARY ARREARS AND OTHERS	8,463,588.00	5,350,743.95	-

Annex Table 3. Cont.

MINISTRY/AGENCY	Recast (Feb-June 2006)		
	Budget in US \$	Actual in US \$	(Actual Vs Budget) in % (+=Excess; - = Shortfall)
Other expenditures 3'	2,102,649.00	761,074.40	-
Of which:			-
TRANSFER TO OTHER SUBSIDIZED	-	335,635.25	-
PENSION & ANNUITIES	146,000.00	165,750.15	-
Inauguration	-	0.00	-
Funds for the 159 Celebration	-	200,000.00	-
Others 4'	-	59,689.00	-
150-DAY PRIORITY SPENDING 5'	1,956,649.00		-

Notes:

1. The total annual expenditure excludes the amount of floating cheques by end-July 2006.
2. A portion of rental and has been apportioned to specific M&As. Therefore the total salary payment shown in this line is lower than that reported in Table 6 of the main text.
3. "Other Expenditures" include items that are still being verified and reconciled, as well as Government expenses unallocable to specific Ministries and Agencies.
4. Pending reconciliation.
5. Although the "150-DAY PRIORITY SPENDING" was shown as a separate item in the recast budget estimates it was discharged through the normal budget process to the implementing Ministries and Agencies. Therefore, part of the apparent excess spending of some Ministries and Agencies is a reflection of the allocations received from this appropriation over and above the funds appropriated to them for their other normal activities.