



GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
FINANCIAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT



FINANCIAL REPORT
For the month ended 31 July, 2024
FY2024/2025



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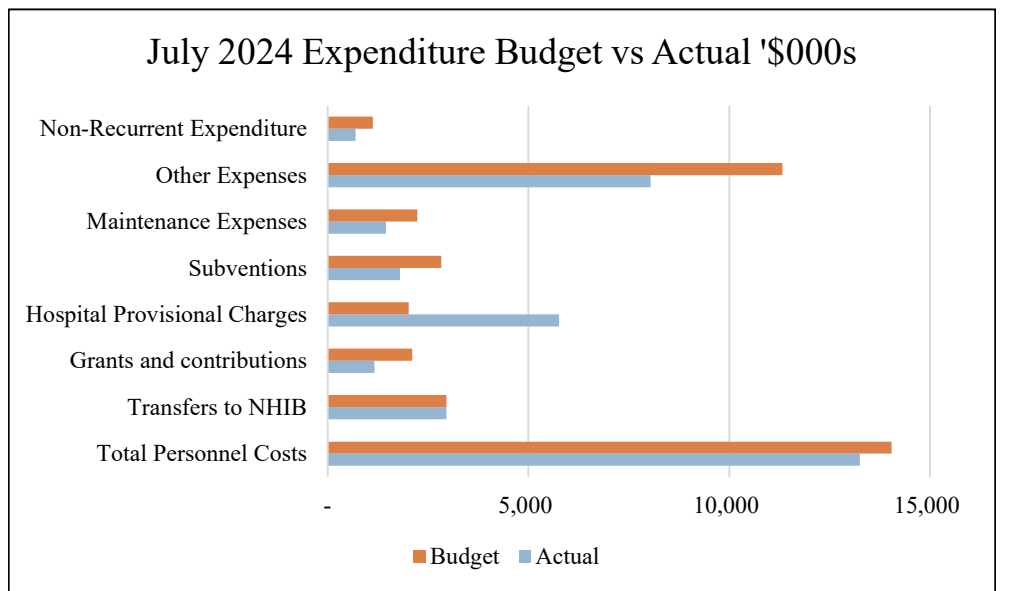
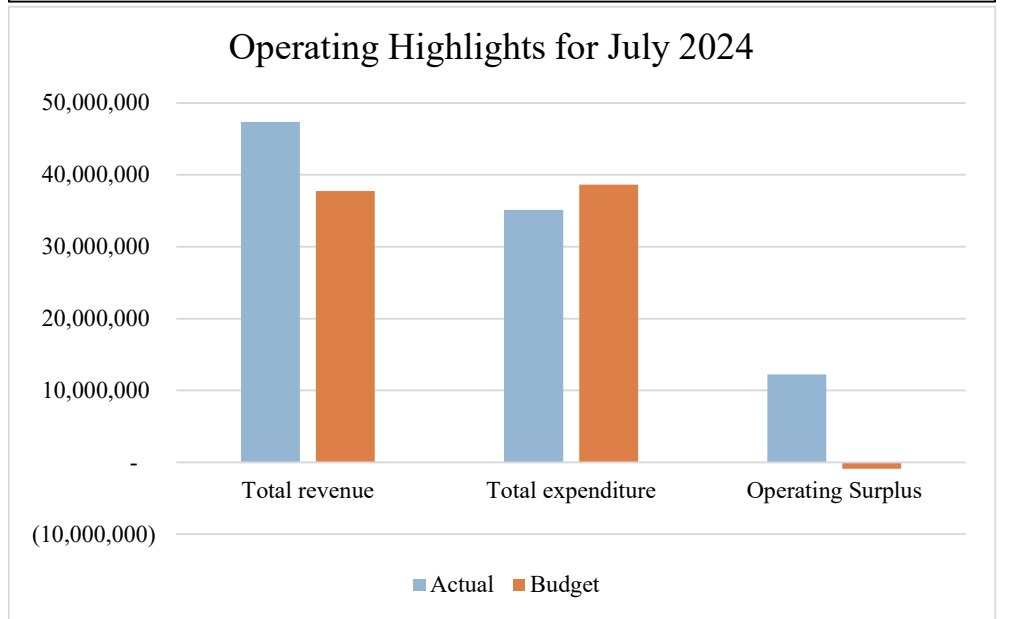
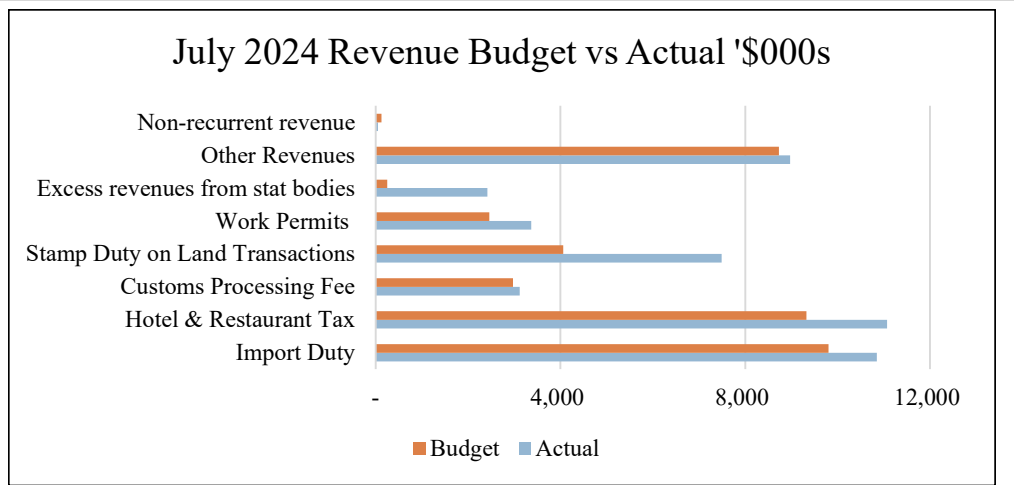
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

➤ **\$47.3 million revenue for the month.** The aggregate revenue collections for July were \$47.3 million against a budget of \$37.7 million.

➤ **\$12.2 million operating surplus.** The operating surplus for the month was \$12.2 million against the forecast deficit of \$0.9 million.

➤ **Increase in the underlying Cash balances.** The underlying cash balance at the end of month showed an increase of \$9.4 million resulting in a closing cash balance of \$420.9 million

➤ **\$3.4 million Capital expenditure during the month**



1. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The local economy and, by extension, the world continue to face inflationary pressures in FY 2024/25 arising from geopolitical tensions in Ukraine and the Middle East.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its July 2024 World Economic Outlook update, projected global growth at 3.2% in 2024 and 3.3% in 2025, consistent with the previous April forecast. The global economy has shown resilience, driven by robust private consumption in key regions, despite challenges like persistent services inflation and trade tensions. However, the momentum of global disinflation has slowed, raising concerns about inflation and the possibility of higher interest rates for a more extended period.

The IMF also underscored risks such as geopolitical tensions, the rise of protectionist policies, and the challenges in achieving sustainable fiscal policy. To address these, the IMF suggested that policymakers focus on maintaining price stability, cautiously approach monetary easing, and strengthen multilateral cooperation to tackle global challenges like climate change and economic inequality.

According to the World Bank (published January 2024), the Caribbean region's growth forecast 2024 is 2.3%, which is lower than the pre-pandemic growth levels. The region is expected to see continued, albeit slow, recovery. Key growth drivers include the revitalization of tourism and the development of the "blue economy," which focuses on sustainable use of ocean resources. However, the region remains highly vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change, with extreme weather events posing substantial risks to economic stability and development. The World Bank emphasizes the need for Caribbean countries to build fiscal and financial resilience, invest in climate adaptation, and enhance disaster preparedness to mitigate these risks. Structural reforms aimed at improving the investment climate, increasing connectivity, and fostering new economic sectors are crucial for sustainable growth and high productivity jobs.

Source: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/lac/publication/perspectivas-economicas-america-latina-caribe>

The economic outlook for the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) in 2024 appears positive, with strong growth projected despite some global headwinds. S&P Global Ratings revised their TCI economic outlook to positive in April 2024, forecasting continued strong economic performance. Tourism remains the core driver of the TCI economy, accounting for about 65% of GDP. The tourism sector and by the extension the construction and real estate sectors are showing continued growth. The S&P report also forecasts stable fiscal policy leading to government surpluses during the forecast horizon. The TCI Statistics Authority expects GDP per capita to increase to \$34,500 in 2024, signifying a healthy economic performance.

2. FISCAL OVERVIEW

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 2024-25 were approved in the House of Assembly on April 19, 2024, with a focus on implementing strategies, development programs, and projects aimed at the well-being of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, as well as achieving social, economic, and environmental progress. The approved Budget includes revenues of \$476.2 million, operating expenditures of \$438.3 million, and capital expenditure estimated at \$60.3 million, resulting in a projected deficit of \$22.4 million.

The Government ended the month of July of FY2024-2025 with an operating surplus of \$12.2 million and a cash increase of \$9.4 million, bringing the closing cash balance to \$420.9 million. Revenue for July was 25% higher than Budget and 33% more than that of a similar period in the prior year. Despite inflationary pressures, the Turks & Caicos Islands Government continues to experience continued growth in cash flow and strong employment. This improved economic resilience can be attributed to the high volume of tourist arrivals and continued growth in the construction and real estate market.

2.1. FISCAL SUMMARY

The month of July recorded an operating surplus of \$12.2 million against a projected deficit of \$0.9 million, a favourable performance of \$13.1 million or 1461%. The performance against Budget is mostly driven by over performance of Stamp duty on land transactions and Excess Revenue from Statutory bodies during the month.

	JULY 2024			Variance				Year to Date			Variance			
	Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year		Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year	
	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%
Recurrent Revenue	47,299	37,619	35,575	9,680	26%	11,724	33%	192,170	171,984	142,699	20,187	12%	49,471	35%
Non-Recurrent Revenue	47	126	60	(79)	-62%	(13)	-21%	325	956	378	(631)	-66%	(53)	-14%
Total Revenue	47,346	37,745	35,635	9,601	25%	11,712	33%	192,496	172,940	143,078	19,556	11%	49,418	35%
Recurrent Expenditure	34,435	37,518	28,256	(3,083)	-8%	6,180	22%	121,969	148,656	101,238	(26,687)	-18%	20,731	20%
Non-Recurrent Expenditure	694	1,124	565	(430)	-38%	129	23%	3,188	3,759	2,593	(571)	-15%	595	23%
Total Expenditure	35,130	38,643	28,821	(3,513)	-9%	6,309	22%	125,157	152,415	103,832	(27,258)	-18%	21,325	21%
Net Operating Surplus	12,216	(897)	6,814	13,114	-1461%	5,402	79%	67,339	20,525	39,246	46,814	228%	28,093	72%

2.2. CASH FLOW

The underlying cash balance increased by \$9.4 million during the month. This increased TCIG's cash and cash equivalents from \$411.5 million at the end of June 2024 to \$420.9 million at July 31, 2024. Cash balances comprise cash at the bank, short-term fixed deposits and cash-in-transit.

	JULY 2024			Variance				Year to Date			Variance			
	Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year		Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year	
	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	\$ 000's	%	\$ 000's	%
Cash Flow from Operations	12,216	(897)	6,814	13,114	-1461%	5,402	79%	67,339	20,525	39,246	46,814	228%	28,093	72%
Less:														
Capital Expenditure	(3,384)	(5,000)	(3,656)	1,616	-32%	272	-7%	(13,204)	(29,216)	(12,105)	16,012	-55%	(1,099)	9%
Debt Repayments	(105)	(105)	(89)	-	0%	(16)	0%	(205)	(210)	(156)	5	0%	(49)	0%
Net receipts	711	-	-	711	0%	(711)	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Net Cash Flow	9,439	(6,002)	3,069	15,441	-257%	6,370	208%	53,930	(8,901)	26,985	62,830	-706%	26,944	100%
Opening cash balance	411,456		324,371					366,965		289,337				
Closing cash balance	420,895		327,440					420,895		316,322				
Attributable to:														
Consolidated Fund	227,458							227,458						
Development Fund	106,629							106,629						
NFF	7,626							7,626						
National Wealth Fund	78,802							78,802						
DEF	380							380						
Closing cash balance	420,895							420,895						

3. REVENUE

3.1. REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

3.1.1. RECURRENT REVENUE

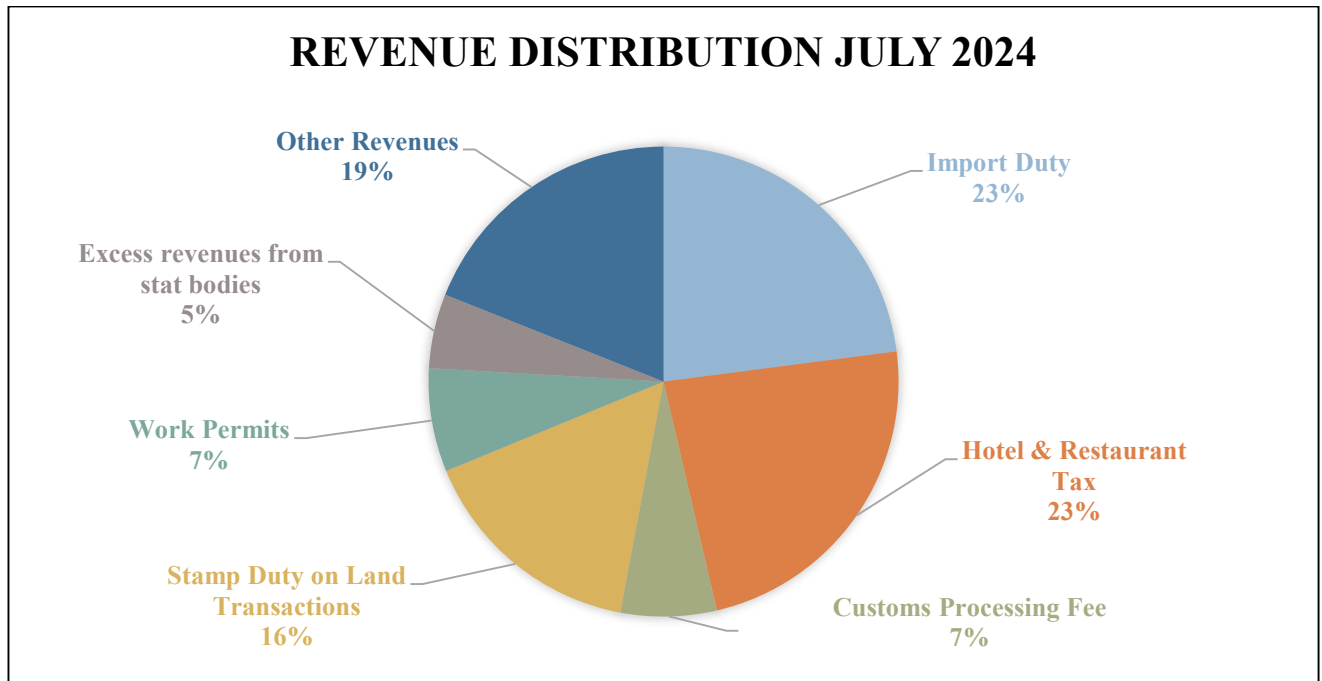
July 2024: \$47.3 million YTD: \$192.2 Million

	Month of July 2024			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Prior	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Recurrent Revenues														
Import Duty	10,853	9,805	8,763	1,048	11%	2,090	24%	37,648	38,015	34,277	(367)	-1%	3,371	10%
Hotel & Restaurant Tax	11,072	9,328	9,155	1,744	19%	1,917	21%	49,098	42,968	38,291	6,130	14%	10,807	28%
Customs Processing Fee	3,120	2,976	2,685	144	5%	435	16%	11,303	11,716	10,592	(413)	-4%	712	7%
Stamp Duty on Land Transactions	7,492	4,065	3,182	3,428	84%	4,311	135%	26,876	16,758	16,258	10,117	60%	10,618	65%
Work Permits	3,367	2,462	3,190	904	37%	177	6%	13,266	10,119	10,806	3,147	31%	2,461	23%
Excess revenues from stat bodies	2,421	250	2,352	2,171	869%	69	3%	20,223	21,760	7,190	(1,537)	-7%	13,033	181%
Other Revenues	8,973	8,733	6,248	240	3%	2,725	44%	33,756	30,647	25,285	3,108	10%	8,470	33%
Total Recurrent Revenue	47,299	37,619	35,575	9,680	26%	11,724	33%	192,170	171,984	142,699	20,187	12%	49,471	35%

In July, the recurrent Revenue totaled \$47.3 million, exceeding the Budget by \$9.7 million (26%) and surpassing the prior year's collections by \$11.7 million (33%). The over performance of Stamp duty on land transactions and Excess Revenue from Statutory Bodies contributed to this result. The five main revenue lines accounted for 76% of the total recurrent Revenue.

Year to date, the aggregate recurrent revenue is \$192.2 million, which is 12% higher than the budget and 35% more than the same period in the prior year. This increase is mainly due to the over performance of Stamp duty on Land Transactions, Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Taxes, work permits.

The chart below shows the percentage distribution of recurrent Revenue for the period.



Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Tax (HRTT) accounted for the 23% of the total recurrent Revenue collected during the month. Tourism activities have increased the current tourist season, with an uptick in arrivals and overnight stays. HRTT collections amounted to \$11.1 million which was higher than the budget by \$1.7 million (19%) and \$1.9 million or 21% higher than the previous year. Year to date, HRTT collections totaled \$49.1 million which was \$6.1 million or 14% higher than the Budget and \$10.8 million or 28% more than the same period in the prior year. The favourable performance is attributed to strong performance of the tourism sector with Airport arrivals staying strong during July.

Stamp duty on land transactions is collected based on the value of a transaction, and payments generally fall due within 30 days of the execution of an instrument. Accordingly, the rate of Stamp Duty collected in any given period is, in aggregate, a product of the volume and frequency of the property transactions within that period. Stamp Duty collected during the month totalled \$7.5 million. The collections were \$3.4 million or 84% higher than the Estimates and \$4.3 million or 135% higher than the prior year period. Year to date collections totaled \$26.9 million which was \$10.1 million or 60% higher than Estimates and \$10.6 million or 65% more than the prior year. It is important to note that land transactions do not follow a cyclical pattern, and historical data may not accurately predict future revenue trends. Current factors affecting the Stamp duty from Land Transactions include booms and busts in the real estate market and implementing the BOTC Stamp Duty Rate Reduction Policy. A transfer with a consideration band that would normally attract a Stamp Duty rate of 10% may be reduced to 6% under the policy.

Import duties accounted for the second largest share of the recurrent Revenue collected, making up 23% of the total. During the month, import duty collections reached \$10.9 million, which was higher than Estimates by \$1 million or 11% and exceeded the previous year's results by \$2.1 million or 24%. Year to date, import duty collections totaled \$37.6 million which was \$0.4 million or 1% below budget and \$3.4 million or 10% more than the prior year. Per the reports released by the Department of Trade, the trade value of imports has steadily increased with the primary import items being food, machinery and transport equipment, and fuel. The increase in inflationary pressures has resulted in price hikes for imported items. Additionally, the growth in economic activity in the tourism and construction sectors has led to a higher volume of imports. The slight underperformance against Budget can be attributed to duty changes that have not yet been implemented in the system hence leading to delayed payments by oil companies

Customs Processing Fees (CPF) for the month amounted to \$3.1 million, which was in \$0.1 million or 5% more than the Estimates and \$0.4 million or 16% more than the prior year's results. Customs processing fees revenue can be attributed to increased import activities especially in the construction industry, and inflation on imports. Performance against budget can be attributed to a slight increase in imports during the month due to favourable weather. Year to date, Customs processing fees totaled \$11.3 million which was 4% lower than Estimates and 7% more than the prior year.

Work Permits fees were \$3.4 million for the month, accounting for 7% of the total recurrent Revenue. This was \$0.9 million or 37% ahead of the Estimates and \$0.2 million or 6% more than the collections in the prior year. Year to date, work permit fees collections totaled \$13.3 million which was \$3.1 million or 31% higher than the Estimates and \$2.5 million or 23% higher than the prior year. Work permit Revenue collection increased as most work permit holders are employed in the tourism and hospitality sector, and hiring would have increased with increased business activity.

Excess Revenue from Statutory bodies totaled \$2.4 million during the month. This formed the least (5%) portion of recurrent revenue. This was \$2.1 million above the Budget and \$0.07 million more than the prior year results. Year to date, Excess revenue from Statutory Bodies totaled \$20.2 million which was \$1.5 million or 7% less than Estimates and \$13 million or 181% more than the prior year. This performance is attributed to mainly remittances from Ports Authority, FSC and the Airports Authority.

3.1.2. OTHER RECURRENT REVENUE

	July 2024			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Seaport Departure Tax	939	554	514	385	70%	425	83%	3,477	2,638	2,449	840	32%	1,029	42%
Destination Management Fees	1,227	450	-	777	173%	1,227	-	1,382	1,910	-	(528)	(28%)	1,382	-
Business License renewal	196	164	158	32	19%	38	24%	2,325	2,375	2,290	(51)	(2%)	34	2%
Communication Tax	491	421	408	70	17%	83	20%	2,003	1,891	1,832	112	6%	171	9%
Gaming Machine Tax	648	465	382	183	39%	266	70%	2,085	1,823	1,638	262	14%	448	27%
Telecommunication Licenses	388	514	539	(126)	(25%)	(151)	(28%)	1,692	1,403	1,473	289	21%	219	15%
Overtime Costs Recovered	218	-	105	218	-	112	106%	874	-	893	874	-	(20)	(2%)
Fuel Tax	660	653	591	7	1%	69	12%	2,633	2,399	2,588	234	10%	45	2%
Vehicle License Renewals	317	146	316	171	117%	0	0%	1,331	1,167	1,140	164	14%	191	17%
Permanent Residency Fees	509	557	551	(48)	(9%)	(42)	(8%)	1,841	1,415	1,399	426	30%	442	32%
Insurance Premiums tax	256	279	269	(23)	(8%)	(13)	(5%)	988	876	715	113	13%	273	38%
Stamp duty - vehicle hire	258	157	170	101	64%	88	52%	1,071	804	871	267	33%	200	23%
Stamp duty Miscellaneous	199	27	13	171	627%	186	1442%	866	105	13	761	723%	853	6545%
PDA application fees	292	200	129	92	46%	163	126%	998	630	451	368	58%	547	121%
Work Permits Repatriation	362	267	235	96	36%	128	54%	1,454	1,022	987	432	42%	467	47%
Other Revenues	2,015	3,880	1,866	(1,865)	(48%)	148	8%	8,734	10,189	6,546	(1,454)	(14%)	2,189	33%
OTHER REVENUE	8,973	8,733	6,248	240	3%	2,725	44%	33,756	30,647	25,285	3,108	10%	8,470	33%

Other recurrent revenues totaled \$9 million for the month which was \$0.2 million or 3% higher than Estimates and \$2.7 million or 44% higher than the prior year. Over performance was mainly driven by Destination Management fees. Year to date, Other revenue totaled \$33.8 million which was 10% higher than Estimates and 33% more than the prior year. The favourable performance is attributed to Seaport Departure tax , Overtime costs recovered and Miscellaneous stamp duty and Permanent residency fees offset by adverse performance of Destination Management fees.

3.1.3. NON-RECURRENT REVENUE

Non-recurrent Revenue collected during the month totaled \$ 47 thousands relating to Land sales. This was 62% behind Estimates and 21% behind the prior year.

4. EXPENDITURE

5.1. EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

5.1.1. RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

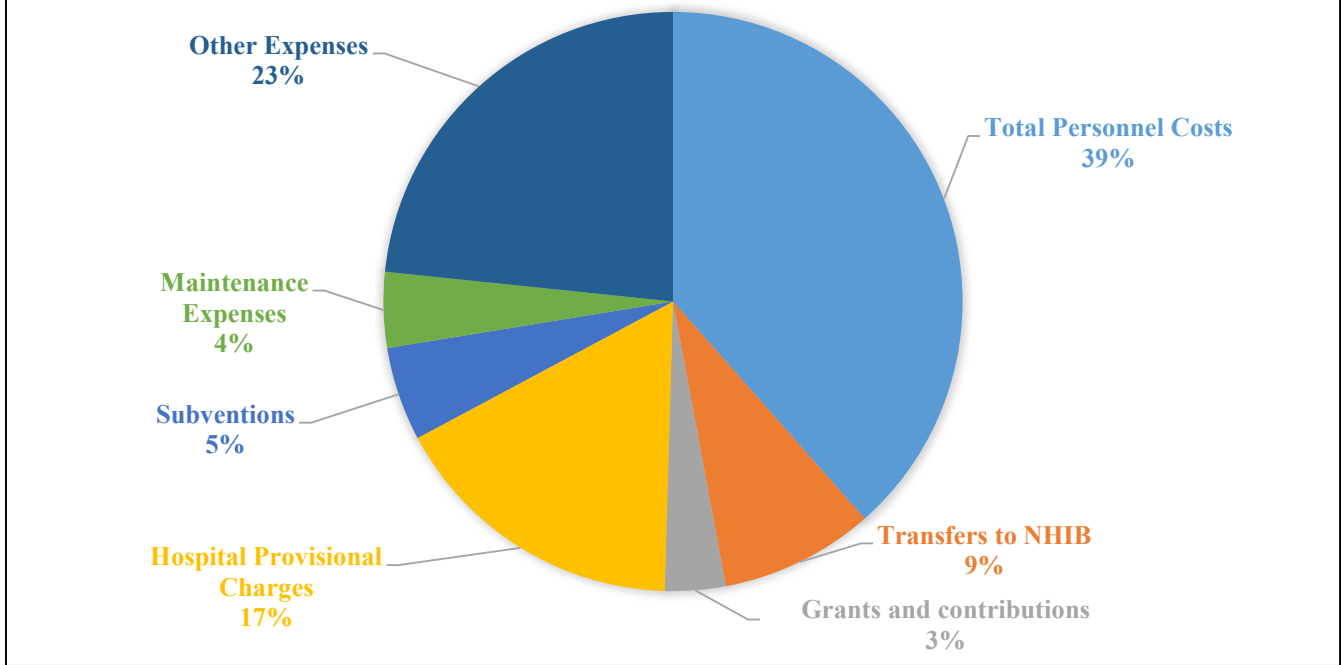
Recurrent Expenditure: July: \$34.4 million YTD:122 million

	Month of July 2024			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Prior	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Total Personnel Costs	13,254	14,044	10,442	(791)	-6%	2,812	27%	52,579	53,624	40,377	(1,046)	-2%	12,201	30%
Transfers to NHIB	2,958	2,958	2,958	-	0%	-	0%	11,831	11,831	11,831	-	0%	-	0%
Grants and contributions	1,164	2,106	853	(942)	-45%	311	36%	2,317	6,988	1,828	(4,671)	-67%	489	27%
Hospital Provisional Charges	5,762	2,018	2,018	3,744	186%	3,744	186%	9,763	9,514	9,490	249	3%	273	3%
Subventions	1,804	2,830	1,110	(1,026)	-36%	694	63%	12,377	11,320	9,019	1,056	9%	3,358	37%
Maintenance Expenses	1,451	2,236	1,613	(785)	-35%	(162)	-10%	4,273	9,244	4,145	(4,970)	-54%	128	3%
Other Expenses	8,043	11,327	9,262	(3,284)	-29%	(1,219)	-13%	28,830	46,135	24,548	(17,305)	-38%	4,281	17%
Total Recurrent Expenditure	34,435	37,518	28,256	(3,083)	-8%	6,180	22%	121,969	148,656	101,238	(26,687)	-18%	20,731	20%

Recurrent expenditure for July totaled \$34.4 million. The results were \$3.1 million or 8% lower than the Estimates and \$6.2 million or 22% higher than the same period in the prior year. The underspend for the month is mainly attributed to lower PE costs arising from existing vacancies and delayed payment of subventions.

Year to date, total recurrent expenditure totaled \$122 million which was 18% behind the Estimates and 20% higher than prior year. The year to date underspend is as a result of timing differences between program execution and budget profiling.

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION JULY 2024



NHIB transfers during July amounted to \$3 million. This made up 9% of the total recurrent expenditure. The result was in line with the budget and in line with prior year. Year to date, the expenditure totaled to \$11.8 million which is in line with Budget and Prior year results.

Hospital Provisional Charges for July amounted to \$5.7 million. The result was \$3.7 million or 186% above the Estimates and 186% higher than the prior year’s performance. The overspend is due to payments for previous month that was delayed to be paid to Interhealth Canada due to ongoing arbitration and reconciliations then released in July. Year to date, the expenditure is \$0.2 million (3%) ahead of budget and \$0.2 million (3%) higher than prior year.

Subventions to statutory bodies for the month of July, amounted to \$1.8 million. This figure fell short the budget by \$1 million, or 36%, and was \$0.7 million, or 63%, higher than the expenditure for the same period last year. The underspend is attributed to delayed payment of subventions to Complaints Commission, Integrity Commission and FIA. It is expected that these variances will even out in the proceeding periods.

Personnel Costs accounted for 38% of the recurrent expenditure, totaling \$13.3 million in July 2024. The result was lower than the Estimates by \$0.8 million or 6%. Compared to the prior year, the Personnel costs were \$2.8 million or 27% higher. The performance against the prior year is mainly attributed to the pay grade adjustments implemented in December 2023. Year to date, PE costs totaled \$52.6 million which was lower than the Budget by \$1 million or 2% and 30% higher than the prior year. Personnel Costs are further itemized below.

	July 2024			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Compensation of employees														
Salaries and Wages	9,821	10,658	7,203	(837)	-8%	2,618	36%	39,112	40,112	28,164	(1,000)	-2%	10,948	39%
Contribution to NIB and NHIB	851	791	649	61	8%	202	31%	3,374	3,156	2,553	217	7%	821	32%
Housing Allowances	470	602	445	(132)	-22%	25	6%	1,957	2,278	1,821	(321)	-14%	137	8%
Transport Allowances	95	146	85	(51)	-35%	11	12%	363	581	345	(218)	-37%	18	5%
Telephone Allowances	91	114	89	(23)	-21%	2	2%	375	452	353	(77)	-17%	22	6%
Other Allowances	356	456	607	(100)	-22%	(251)	-41%	1,558	1,814	2,497	(255)	-14%	(938)	-38%
Total compensation of employees	11,685	12,768	9,079	(1,083)	-8%	2,606	29%	46,740	48,392	35,732	(1,653)	-3%	11,007	31%
Members of the House of Assembly														
Salaries - Ministers and Members	222	209	156	13	6%	66	42%	888	835	623	53	6%	264	42%
NIB and NHIB	8	11	8	(3)	-26%	-	5%	34	46	33	(12)	-26%	1	5%
Allowances for Ministers and Members	46	46	46	(1)	-1%	-	0%	184	186	184	(2)	-1%	1	0%
Total	276	267	210	10	4%	66	32%	1,106	1,066	840	40	4%	266	32%
Pensions and gratuities														
Pensions (PSPP and RAP)*	469	523	370	(54)	-10%	99	27%	1,860	1,581	1,500	279	18%	361	24%
Employer's Contribution (PSEPF)*	255	308	200	(53)	-17%	55	27%	1,055	1,208	804	(153)	-13%	251	31%
Gratuities	420	30	446	390	1299%	(26)	-6%	1,225	661	954	564	85%	271	28%
Pensions - Legislators	148	148	137	-	0%	11	8%	593	593	548	-	0%	46	8%
Gratuities - Legislators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	(123)	100%	-	-
Total pensions and gratuities	1,293	1,010	1,153	283	28%	140	12%	4,733	4,166	3,805	567	14%	928	24%
Total PE Cost	13,254	14,044	10,442	(791)	-6%	2,812	27%	52,579	53,624	40,377	(1,046)	-2%	12,201	30%

*PSPP-Public Service Pension Plan

*RAP- Retiring Allowance Plan

*PSEPF- Public Sector Employees Pension Fund

5.1.2. OTHER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Other Recurrent Expenditure: *July: \$8 million*

	July 2024			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Social welfare	1,144	659	731	484	73%	413	56%	3,334	4,136	2,649	(802)	-19%	684	26%
Professional and Consultancy	699	1,925	770	(1,225)	-64%	(70)	-9%	3,423	6,679	2,820	(3,256)	-49%	604	21%
Recurrent Sub Programmes	1,084	1,125	386	(41)	-4%	698	181%	2,870	6,099	1,022	(3,228)	-53%	1,849	181%
Rental of assets	506	640	491	(135)	-21%	15	3%	2,183	2,604	2,128	(421)	-16%	55	3%
Utilities	416	516	387	(100)	-19%	29	8%	1,568	1,989	1,497	(421)	-21%	72	5%
Local Travel and Subsistence	440	531	281	(91)	-17%	159	56%	1,606	1,892	1,345	(286)	-15%	261	19%
Security expenses	290	371	184	(81)	-22%	106	58%	816	1,364	744	(548)	-40%	72	10%
International Travel&Subsistence	185	468	146	(283)	-61%	38	26%	685	1,556	710	(872)	-56%	(25)	-4%
Communication Expenses	123	219	220	(96)	-44%	(97)	-44%	640	991	820	(351)	-35%	(180)	-22%
Bank charges	50	122	112	(72)	-59%	(62)	-55%	435	488	489	(53)	-11%	(53)	-11%
Data Communication cost	180	157	259	23	15%	(79)	-30%	757	597	478	160	27%	278	58%
Insurance Expenses	3	447	1,789	(444)	-99%	(1,786)	-100%	1,919	2,477	1,789	(558)	-23%	130	7%
Hosting and Entertainment	173	487	134	(314)	-64%	39	29%	627	1,235	523	(608)	-49%	104	20%
Repatriation and exportation	369	1,019	809	(650)	-64%	(440)	-54%	1,647	2,826	1,865	(1,179)	-42%	(219)	-12%
Other supplies & Material	193	386	156	(192)	-50%	37	24%	581	1,821	512	(1,239)	-68%	69	13%
Fuel	173	142	148	31	22%	26	17%	515	535	505	(20)	-4%	10	2%
Other Recurrent Expenditure	2,015	2,114	2,259	(99)	-5%	(244)	-11%	5,223	8,846	4,652	(3,623)	-41%	571	12%
TOTAL	8,043	11,327	9,262	(3,284)	-29%	(1,219)	-13%	28,830	46,135	24,548	(17,305)	-38%	4,281	17%

In July, Other recurrent expenses totaled \$8 million which was \$3.3 million or 29% below the Estimates and \$1.2 million or 13% less than the prior year. The performance against Budget was mainly due to timing differences between the budget profiling and execution. These timing differences are expected to even out as the new financial year progresses.

5.1.3. NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

The results for July totaled \$0.7 million. This was \$0.4 million or 38% lower than Estimates and \$0.1 million or 23% above the same period in the prior year. Non Recurrent Expenditure in the month is mainly attributed to Civil recovery costs and SIPT.

6. OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT

Statement of Outstanding Public Debt	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance 01-Apr-24 US\$'000	Principal Repayment During 2024/25 US\$'000	Outstanding Balance 31-July-24 US\$'000
Financial Liabilities - Borrowings	%			
Further Education (04/SFR-OR-TCI)	2.5%	370	(43)	326
Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management (4/OR-TCI)	4.90%	112	(112)	-
Integrated Solid Waste Management (5/OR-TCI)	4.90%	218	(49)	216
Total unsecured debts		700	(205)	542

TCIG holds three debt instruments with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). The outstanding debt as of July 31, 2024 was \$0.5 million. \$205k principal repayments were made year to date. No new drawdowns were made on the loan facilities. \$14k finance costs and commitment fees were paid year to date.

7. DEVELOPMENT FUND

7.1. DEVELOPMENT FUND ANALYSIS

The development fund balance as of July 31, 2024 was \$106.6 million, and the Capital expenditure year to date is \$13.2 million. The movement in the fund balance is as shown below.

Closing 31/03/2024	45,772,571
Awards and commitments	41,710,022
Completed projects - savings returned to CF	(375,778)
CAPEX 2023/24	(27,610,359)
As at 31 March 2024	59,496,455
Appropriation for FY 2024-25	60,336,000
Capex YTD	(13,203,866)
As at 31 July 2024	106,628,590

7.2. TOP CAPITAL PROJECTS BY EXPENDITURE AMOUNT

	Project Number	Project Title	CAPEX YTD
1	5561	South Dock Port Redevelopment	8,078,348
2	5788	Ambulances for Islands	855,228
3	5763	Bridges, Ponds and Roads - GDT	425,218
4	5683	Remediation Works to Ponds and Bridges	419,680
5	5566	Construction of New Primary School PLS- Phase 2	393,509
6	5668	Digitization Phase 2	391,097
7	5610	Grand Turk Sports Complex and Shelter	335,139
8	5762	Back-up Generators including Housing	260,839
9	5720	DECR Equipment	246,348
10	5741	Land Registry Digitalization Project	229,745

8. NATIONAL WEALTH FUND (NWF)

Transfers to the National Wealth Fund are governed by Section 9 (1(a)) of the National Wealth Fund Ordinance. This ordinance stipulates that if, in any financial year, actual revenue exceeds estimated revenue by 5% but less than 20%, then 50% of the excess revenue must be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund and deposited into the National Wealth Fund. Based on the actual results of FY 2023/24, transfers amounting to \$20.5 million have been calculated. These transfers will be finalized once the financial statements have been audited.

8.1. STATEMENT OF NWF ACCOUNT

As of July 31, 2024, the National Wealth Fund balance was \$79 million.

FY 2023-24 results (in US\$ '000)				Transfer of (50%) excess revenue (US\$' 000)	Opening NWF 01/04/2024 (US\$' 000)	Interest income (US\$' 000)	Closing NWF 31/07/2024 (US\$' 000)
Actual revenue	Estimates	Excess	%				
456,863	415,380	41,483	10%	20,522	58,376	88	78,986

8.2. STATEMENT OF NWF FUNDS

The value of the National Wealth fund is attributable to;

(All figures in US\$'000)	31-Jul-24 US\$'000	31-Mar-24 US\$'000
Stabilization Fund	45,490	31,063
Infrastructure and Competiveness Fund	12,997	8,875
Heritage Fund	6,287	4,432
Citizen's Empowerment Fund	7,109	7,006
Mortgage Corporation Fund	7,103	7,000
National Wealth Fund balance at the end of the period	78,986	58,376

Represented by		
Cash at Bank	6,823	7,005
Fixed deposit	71,979	51,371
Investment Property	184	-
	78,986	58,376

Fixed deposit totaling to \$51.8 million is currently held by the Fund with an interest rate of 3.1% per annum. The short term deposit can be recalled at a month's notice when liquidity is required.

9. NATIONAL FORFEITURE FUND

The National Forfeiture Fund (NFF) has a balance of \$7.6 million as at July 31, 2024. During the year, the NFF received additional funding from the Consolidated Fund through appropriation. This was intended to fund the operational Budget of the Anti-Money Laundering Committee. Movement in the Fund is shown below.

(All figures in US\$'000)	31-July-24 US\$'000	31-Mar-24 US\$'000
Opening Balance	6,832	7,184
Receipts		
Transfers from Consolidated Fund	920	663
Other receipts	11	572
Total receipts	931	1,235
Payments		
Other payments	137	1,587
Total payments	137	1,587
Net increase in National Forfeiture Fund balance	794	(352)
National Forfeiture Fund balance at the end of the period	7,626	6,832

10. DESTINATION ENHANCEMENT FUND (DEF)

Section 12 of the Destination Management Fee Ordinance stipulates the establishment of the Destination Enhancement Fund under the administration and control of the Permanent Secretary, Finance. All fees collected by carriers (Destination Management Fees) are to be deposited into the Fund. The Fund is intended for the following purposes: the protection and preservation of the natural, rural, agricultural, and marine environments; the promotion of sustainable tourism; the maintenance of historical and cultural heritage sites; tourism education and training of tourism businesses; the maintenance and development of tourist sites and other tourism-related activities throughout the Islands; and the marketing of the Islands as a premier tourist destination.

10.1. STATEMENT OF DEF FUNDS

The Destination Enhancement Fund balance as at July 31, 2024 is shown below;

(All figures in US\$'000)	31-July-24	31-Mar-24
Opening Balance	1,164	-
Receipts		
Destination management fees	1,382	1,164
Total receipts	2,546	1,164
Payments		
Subvention to the DMMO	(2,166)	-
Other payments	-	-
Total payments	(2,166)	-
Destination Enhancement Fund balance at the end of the period	380	1,164

*DMMO- Destination Marketing and Management Organisation

