



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



FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fourth Quarter of FY2024/2025
(1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025)

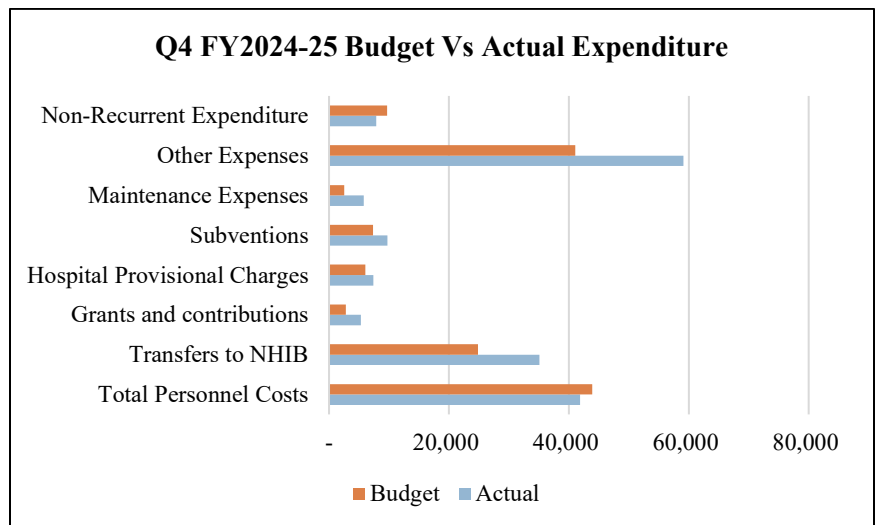
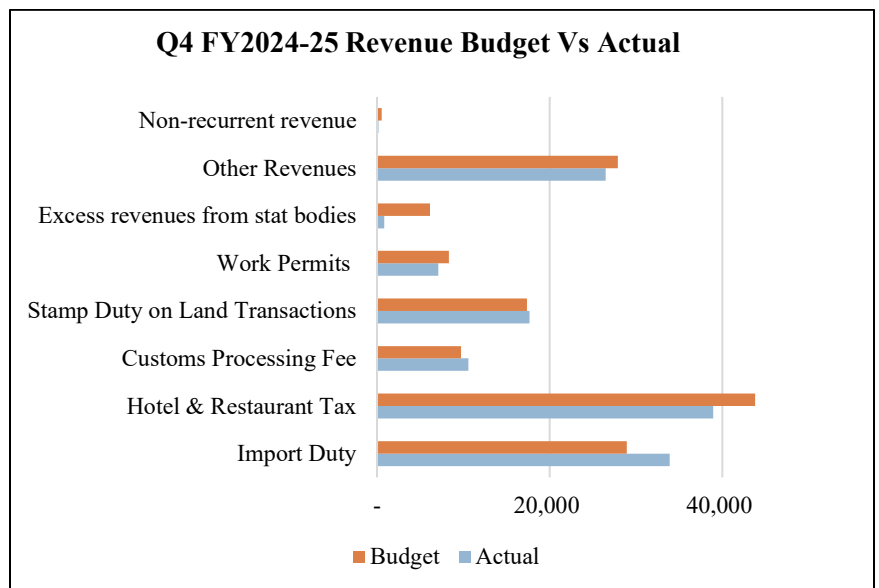
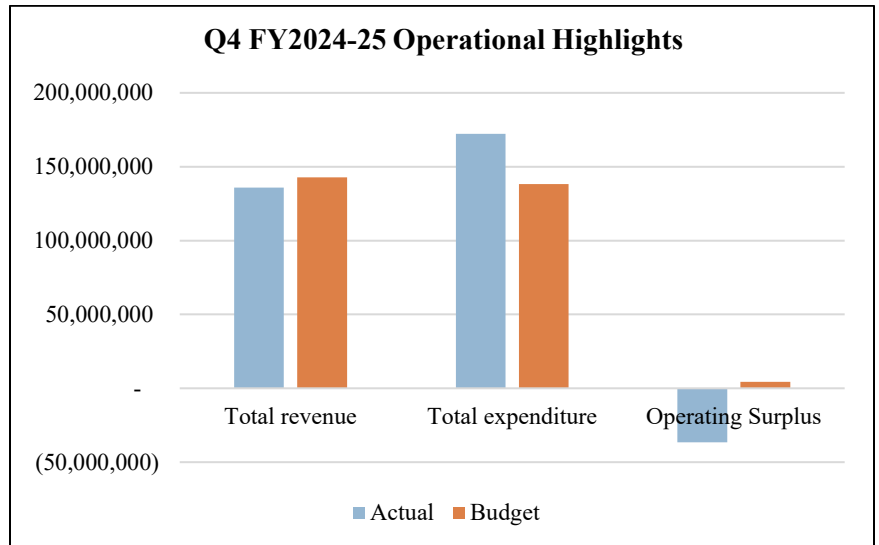


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KEY POINTS

- **\$135.8 million revenue for the Quarter.** The aggregate revenue collections for Q4 were \$135.8 million against a budget of \$142.7 million.
- **\$36.5 million operating deficit.** There was an operating deficit for the quarter of \$36.5 million against the forecast surplus of \$4.4 million.
- **Decrease in the underlying Cash balances.** The closing cash balance at the end of the quarter was \$358.6 million, which was a \$49.5 million reduction from Q3.
- **\$38.6 million Capital expenditure during the year to date.** Capital expenditure for the quarter amounted to \$12.2 million, representing a 57% increase compared to the same quarter in the previous year but a 17% under performance on Budget. YTD CAPEX of \$38.6 million was 45% behind budget and 40% more than the same quarter in the prior year.



1. FOREWORD

The fourth Quarter of the FY2024-25 Financial Report (Unaudited) summarizes the results of operations for the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands for January to March 2025.

The preparation and publication of this report represent the Government's continued commitment to transparent reporting of the Turks and Caicos Islands' finances, relevant and timely provision of financial information, and overall accountability and quality of governance for decision-making.

- **Monitoring performance:** The Quarterly financial report provides insights into the Government's financial performance over three months. By reviewing these reports, stakeholders can determine whether the Government is meeting its financial goals and make adjustments to improve performance if necessary.
- **Transparency and accountability:** The Quarterly financial report provides transparency and accountability to stakeholders. This report discloses a Government's financial condition, including its revenues, expenses, net cash flow, and losses (if any). It helps stakeholders make informed decisions about investing or borrowing.
- **Compliance with regulations:** The report has been prepared per the Amended Public Finance Management Ordinance 2014 (Section 36. 01), which requires that the Accountant General prepares and submits an unaudited budget report within 28 days after the end of each Quarter.
- **Planning and forecasting:** The Quarterly financial report helps the Government and MDAs to plan and forecast their financial performance for future quarters. By analyzing trends and patterns in the data, MDAs can identify areas for improvement and adjust their strategies accordingly.

This report enables the Government to monitor the usage of public funds and the associated risks and challenges more closely and implement changes. Likewise, the public, financial institutions and other stakeholders can monitor the Government's finances to ensure that financial decisions are made according to prudent financial Management.

The budgetary data are prepared using a cash basis of accounting and guided by International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) cash basis. Revenue is recognized when received and not earned; Expenditure is recorded when it is paid rather than when incurred.

PERIODICITY:	Quarterly (Qtr. 4: January – March 2025)
TIMELINESS:	Within 28 days after the end of the referenced Quarter as per PFMO section 36(1)
PUBLICATION:	To be released by the Department website (www.gov.tc/treasury)

2. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The local economy and by extension, the world faced inflationary pressures in FY 2024/25 arising from geopolitical tensions and conflicts, interest rate readjustments and changing trade policies.

The IMF's World Economic January 2025 Outlook projects stable global growth at 3.3% for 2025 and 2026, below the historic average, particularly due to U.S. tariff policies, have led to a significant downgrade in the U.S. growth. The WEF's Global Risks Report identifies trade tensions and armed conflict as the top immediate global threats, alongside long-term environmental concerns like extreme weather and biodiversity loss.

In 2025, the Caribbean region is projected to experience modest economic growth, with GDP expected to rise by approximately 2.5%. This growth is anticipated to be driven by improvements in private consumption, more accommodative monetary policies, and enhanced export performance. However, the region remains susceptible to numerous challenges like high public debt, dependency on tourism, inflation, high dependency on fossil fuels for energy, migration of skilled labour (brain drain), income and wealth disparities, supply chain disruptions, narrow tax bases. The freeze on U.S. foreign aid also has significant implications, prompting Caribbean nations to seek self-reliance and alternative funding sources. Additionally, the region faces a substantial sustainable financing gap, estimated at \$99 billion annually. Etc. These challenges pose substantial economic stability and development risks. The World Bank emphasizes the need for Caribbean countries to build fiscal and financial resilience by; Leveraging digital technologies to improve governance (digital transformation), investing in green energy (transition to renewable energy resources), and enhancing disaster preparedness to mitigate these risks. Structural reforms to improve the investment climate, increase connectivity, and foster new economic sectors are crucial for sustainable growth and high-productivity jobs.

According to TCI Statistics Authority, The Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) economy is poised for continued growth in 2025, with nominal GDP projected to increase by 6.5% in 2025, driven by strong performance in tourism, real estate, and construction. Key contributors include private and public investments in infrastructure, digitalization, and large-scale commercial and residential developments, along with expanded hotel room inventory and rising demand for short-term rentals. While inflation is expected to stabilize between 2.5% and 3.0%, external factors such as geopolitical conflicts and supply chain disruptions pose risks, with high costs for fuel, housing, and essentials continuing to challenge residents. Despite a robust post-pandemic recovery and steady economic momentum, challenges like limited access to finance and infrastructure constraints must be addressed to ensure sustainable development and improved living standards.

¹ <https://caribbean.un.org/en/287093-caribbean-economic-growth-hold-steady-2025-challenges-remain>

3. 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.

During the 2024-25 financial year, four supplementary budgets were approved, reflecting adjustments to both recurrent and capital expenditure in response to emerging fiscal demands. The first supplementary appropriation, approved in October 2024, introduced additional recurrent and capital allocations totalling \$16.5 million, primarily directed toward consultancy services, subventions, personnel emoluments, and grants.

In November 2024, the second supplementary budget introduced extensive reallocations within the Consolidated Fund. While additional funding was made available for grants and contributions, program delivery, and personnel-related costs, these increases were largely offset by expenditure reductions across several areas, including consultancy services, the contingency reserve, and maintenance and capital programs.

The third supplementary budget, approved in December 2024, facilitated a further issuance of \$1.7 million from the Consolidated Fund, supporting critical areas such as the Treatment Abroad Programme, infrastructure maintenance, and institutional subventions. This adjustment was accompanied by a significant reduction of \$13.3 million in capital expenditure, enabling the reprioritization of available resources toward urgent service delivery needs.

The fourth supplementary appropriation, approved in March 2025, included an upward revision of revenue forecasts by \$14.1 million and expanded total expenditures by \$40.3 million. Increased funding addressed substantial obligations, including legal claims against the Government, transfers to the National Health Insurance Board, overseas medical care, and land acquisition. These allocations were partially offset by reductions to the contingency fund, subventions, and maintenance expenditures.

As a result of these adjustments, updated fiscal projections for the year reflect total revenues of \$500 million and expenditures of \$557.2 million, comprising \$509.4 million in recurrent expenditure and \$47.8 million in capital outlays. While the revised budget indicates an operating deficit of \$9.4 million, the overall fiscal deficit is projected at \$57.2 million, driven largely by increased health-related expenditures and legal settlements.

At the conclusion of the fourth quarter, the Government recorded an operating deficit of \$36.5 million and a cash outflow of \$49.5 million, reducing the cash balance to \$358.6 million. Revenue collections during the quarter were 5 percent below budgeted targets and 15 percent lower than the same period in the previous year. Notwithstanding these challenges, the economy continues to exhibit resilience, underpinned by sustained growth in tourism and real estate activity, all of which have contributed to stable employment levels and stable cash flows.

1.1 FISCAL SUMMARY

In the fourth quarter of FY 2024/25, the Government recorded an operating deficit of \$36.5 million, compared to a projected surplus of \$4.4 million. This represents a shortfall of \$64 million, or 231%, relative to the same period in the previous year. The variance from the budgeted outcome was primarily driven by increased expenditure during the quarter, as MDAs utilized savings accumulated in earlier quarters to implement their planned programs and deliver key outputs before the end of the fiscal year.

FISCAL SUMMARY	Q4			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	135,592	142,215	144,339	(6,623)	-5%	(8,747)	-6%	502,789	495,180	454,255	7,608	2%	48,534	11%
Non-Recurrent Revenue	187	524	3,282	(337)	-64%	(3,095)	-94%	887	4,797	4,635	(3,911)	-82%	(3,748)	-81%
Total Revenue	135,779	142,739	147,620	(6,960)	-5%	(11,842)	-8%	503,675	499,978	458,889	3,698	1%	44,786	10%
Recurrent Expenditure	164,382	128,634	110,219	35,747	28%	54,163	49%	465,763	482,879	345,722	(17,116)	-4%	120,041	35%
Non-Recurrent Expenditure	7,893	9,678	9,504	(1,786)	-18%	(1,611)	-17%	13,136	13,492	14,521	(356)	-3%	(1,385)	-10%
Total Expenditure	172,275	138,313	119,722	33,962	25%	52,552	44%	478,899	496,371	360,243	(17,472)	-4%	118,656	33%
Net Operating Surplus	(36,496)	4,426	27,898	(40,922)	-925%	(64,394)	-231%	24,776	3,606	98,646	21,170	587%	(73,870)	-75%

1.2 CASH FLOW

The underlying cash balance at the end of the Quarter decreased by \$49.5 million from the prior Quarter's outturn. This reduced TCIG's cash and cash equivalents from \$408.1 million at the end of Q3 (December 2024) to \$358.6 million at March 31 2025. Cash balances comprise cash at Bank, short term fixed deposits and cash-in-transit.

	Quarter 4			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	(36,496)	4,426	27,898	(40,922)	-925%	(76,015)	-231%	24,776	3,606	98,646	21,170	587%	(73,870)	-75%
Less:														
Capital Expenditure	(12,180)	(14,667)	(7,782)	2,487	-17%	(4,398)	57%	(38,616)	(70,124)	(27,610)	31,508	-45%	(11,006)	40%
Debt Repayments	(68)	-	(89)	(68)	0%	21	0%	(331)	-	(245)	(331)	0%	(86)	0%
Net receipts	(720)	-	8,369	(720)	0%	5,457	109%	5,817	-	6,347	5,817	0%	11,121	66%
Net Cash Flow	(49,463)	(10,241)	28,386	(39,222)	383%	(85,849)	-274%	(8,354)	(66,518)	77,138	58,164	-87%	(96,083)	-110%
Opening cash balance	408,074		338,579					366,965		289,827				
Closing cash balance	358,611		366,965					358,611		366,965				
Attributable to:														
Consolidated Fund	208,513							208,513						
Development Fund	53,508							53,508						
NFF	3,346							3,346						
National Wealth Fund	93,243							93,243						
DEF	-							-						
Closing cash balance	358,611							358,611						

2. REVENUE

2.1 REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

2.1.1 RECURRENT REVENUE

Q4: \$135.6 million YTD: \$502.8 Million

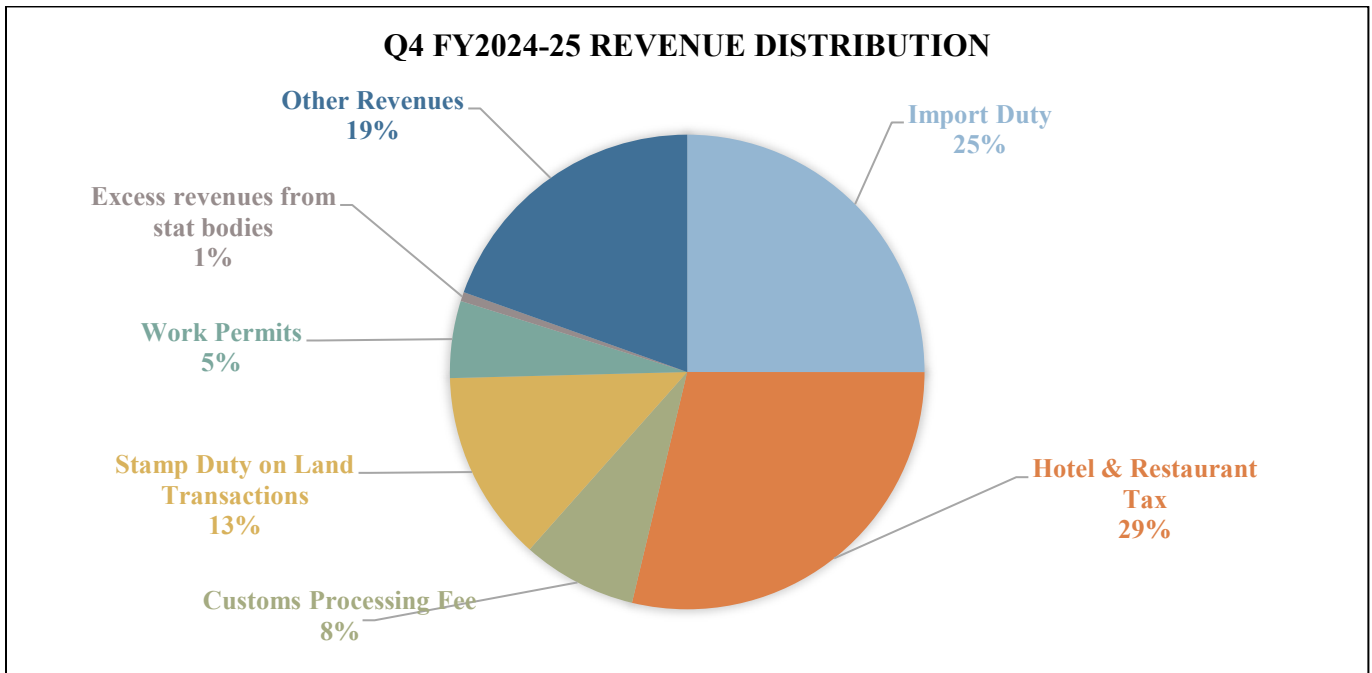
	Q4			Variances				Year to date			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year		Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	%
Recurrent Revenues														
Import Duty	33,913	28,945	29,531	4,968	17%	4,382	15%	118,109	113,780	106,017	4,329	4%	12,092	11%
Hotel & Restaurant Tax	38,953	43,796	40,463	(4,843)	-11%	(1,510)	-4%	124,983	126,461	120,040	(1,478)	-1%	4,943	4%
Customs Processing Fee	10,600	9,731	10,506	868	9%	94	1%	39,354	38,439	36,679	915	2%	2,675	7%
Stamp Duty on Land Transactions	17,669	17,358	14,981	311	2%	2,688	18%	61,920	57,790	49,504	4,130	7%	12,416	25%
Work Permits	7,118	8,326	7,047	(1,208)	-15%	71	1%	34,019	31,780	31,402	2,239	7%	2,617	8%
Excess revenues from stat bodies	844	6,147	11,514	(5,303)	-86%	(10,670)	-93%	27,738	29,440	22,348	(1,702)	-6%	5,390	24%
Other Revenues	26,495	27,911	30,297	(1,416)	-5%	(3,802)	-13%	96,665	97,490	88,265	(825)	-1%	8,400	10%
Total Recurrent Revenue	135,592	142,215	144,339	(6,623)	-5%	(8,747)	-6%	502,789	495,180	454,255	7,608	2%	48,534	11%

Aggregate revenue for the quarter totaled \$135.6 million, representing a shortfall of 5% against the budget and a 6% decline compared to the same period in the prior year. The underperformance relative to the budget was largely due to lower-than-expected collections from the Hotel and Restaurant Tax, Work Permit fees, and excess revenues from statutory bodies, some of which had been revised upward in Q4 supplementary estimates but ultimately did not materialize. Compared to the same quarter last year, the decline was mainly driven by a shortfall in excess revenues remitted by statutory bodies to TCIG.

The four primary revenue sources—Hotel and Restaurant Tax, Import Duty, Stamp Duty on Land Transactions, and Work Permit Fees accounted for 72% of total revenue for the quarter.

On a year-to-date basis, aggregate recurrent revenue stands at \$502.8 million, exceeding the budget by 2% and outperforming the same period in the previous year by 11%. This growth is primarily attributed to strong performance in Import Duty, Stamp Duty on Land Transactions, Work Permits, the Customs Processing Fee, and Other Revenues.

The chart below shows the percentage distribution of Revenue for the Quarter.



Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Tax (HRTT) formed the largest portion of the Revenue collected (29%) during the Quarter. HRTT collections of \$39 million were \$4.8 million or 11% below the Estimates and \$9 million or 19% less than the prior year. The performance against budget is attributed to a revision in the estimated budget for HRTT, where the expected supplementary revenues did not materialize. The performance against prior year is attributed to a decrease in arrivals in Q4 when compared to the same quarter in the prior year. Year-to-date, HRTT collections amounted to \$125 million, which was \$1.5 million (1%) below the budget and \$4.9 million (4%) higher than the same period in the previous year. During FY 2024/25, TCI welcomed approximately 1.81 million visitors, marking a record high for the country’s tourism sector. This total included 576,288 stay-over (air) arrivals and 1,233,807 cruise passengers, reflecting strong year-over-year growth across both segments.

Import Duties formed the second largest portion of the Revenue collected (25%) in Q4. Import duty collections totaled \$33.9 million, which was 17% higher than budget and 15% higher than the prior year. Year-to-date, import duty collections amounted to \$118.1 million, which was above the budget by \$4.3 million (4%) and outpacing the prior year by \$12.1 million (11%). Per the reports released by the TCI Border Force, the trade value of imports has steadily increased, with the primary import items being alcohol (15%), construction materials (14%), vehicles (14%) and household items (14%). The growth in economic activity in the tourism and construction sectors has led to a higher volume of imports. Additionally, increase in inflationary pressures has resulted in price hikes for imported items. The Current legislative decisions impacting import duty collection include restrictions on importing old vehicles, extended waivers on breadbasket items, and reduced additional charges on fuel imports.

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 fourth Quarter totaled \$17.7 million. The collections are \$0.3 million or 2% higher than the Estimates and \$2.7 million or 18% more than the prior year period. During the Quarter, there were 165 transactions that attracted a stamp duty. Of these, three had a consideration of over \$5 million, 25 transactions between \$1-\$5

million and the rest had a value of less than \$1 million. Year to date collections totaled \$61.9 million which was \$4 million or 7% higher than Estimates and \$12.4 million or 25% 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.

Customs Processing Fees (CPF) were \$10.6 million, this was \$0.9 million or 9% higher than the budget and \$94 thousands or 1% higher than prior year results. Customs processing fees revenue can be affected by either increased or decrease in import activities especially in the construction industry, and inflation on imports. Performance against budget can be attributed to an increase in imports during the quarter. Year to date, Customs processing fees totaled \$39.4 million which was 2% higher than Estimates and 6% more than the prior year.

Work Permit fee receipts totaled \$7 million in the fourth quarter, representing 5% of total revenue for the period. This amount was \$1.2 million (15%) below budget estimates and \$1.5 million (18%) lower than collections in the same quarter of the prior year. The shortfall is primarily attributed to ongoing delays in the processing of work permit applications due to internal administrative bottlenecks. On a year-to-date basis, Work Permit collections reached \$34 million—exceeding budget estimates by \$2.2 million (7%) and surpassing prior year performance by \$2.6 million (8%). The overall increase in revenue is largely due to higher demand for foreign labour in the tourism and hospitality sectors, where hiring activity has grown in line with the sector’s strong performance.

Excess revenue from statutory bodies amounted to \$0.8 million in the fourth quarter, falling short of the budget by \$5.3 million (86%) and trailing the prior year’s performance by \$10.7 million (93%). The underperformance is primarily due to late receipt of expected remittances from the TCI Airports Authority. On a year-to-date basis, excess revenue from statutory bodies totaled \$27.7 million which was \$1.7 million (6%) below budget estimates, but \$5.4 million (24%) higher than the same period last year.

2.1.2 OTHER RECURRENT REVENUE

Other recurrent revenues totaled \$26.5 million in the fourth quarter, falling short of budget estimates by \$1.4 million (5%) and declining by \$6.3 million (19%) compared to the same period in the prior year. The underperformance was primarily due to lower-than-expected collections from Work Permit Repatriation Fees, Destination Management Fees, Telecommunication Licenses. These shortfalls were partially offset by stronger performance in Vehicle License Renewals, Seaport Departure Tax, PDA Application Fees, and other revenue streams. Year-to-date, Other Recurrent Revenue totaled \$98.2 million, 1% above budget estimates and 11% higher than the previous year. This favorable performance was driven by higher collections from the Seaport Departure Tax, Miscellaneous Stamp Duty, and PDA Application Fees. In particular, the overperformance of the Seaport Departure Tax is attributed to the significant increase in cruise passenger arrivals during the year. The table below shows the breakdown of Other Revenue.

	Quarter 4			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	2,895	2,084	1,934	811	39%	960	50%	10,894	9,137	7,369	1,757	19%	3,525	48%
Destination Management Fees	674	2,550	1,164	(1,876)	(74%)	(490)	(42%)	5,412	6,495	1,164	(1,084)	(17%)	4,248	365%
Business License renewal	1,589	1,245	1,247	344	28%	342	27%	4,419	4,039	3,868	380	9%	550	14%
Communication Tax	1,060	1,501	1,678	(442)	(29%)	(618)	(37%)	5,145	5,883	5,699	(739)	(13%)	(555)	(10%)
Gaming Machine Tax	1,760	1,396	2,459	364	26%	(699)	(28%)	5,786	5,545	6,091	241	4%	(306)	(5%)
Telecommunication Licenses	840	1,395	1,653	(555)	(40%)	(813)	(49%)	3,865	4,261	4,611	(396)	(9%)	(746)	(16%)
Overtime Costs Recovered	339	594	649	(255)	(43%)	(310)	(48%)	1,807	2,490	2,212	(683)	(27%)	(405)	(18%)
Fuel Tax	2,206	2,419	2,794	(213)	(9%)	(588)	(21%)	8,709	8,615	8,562	94	1%	147	2%
Vehicle License Renewals	2,639	803	2,464	1,836	229%	175	7%	6,509	6,304	6,198	204	3%	311	5%
Permanent Residency Fees	1,341	1,317	1,492	24	2%	(151)	(10%)	5,014	4,739	5,030	275	6%	(16)	(0%)
Insurance Premiums tax	235	369	695	(134)	(36%)	(460)	(66%)	1,855	2,134	2,203	(278)	(13%)	(348)	(16%)
Stamp duty - vehicle hire	615	786	947	(170)	(22%)	(332)	(35%)	2,351	2,278	2,470	73	3%	(119)	(5%)
Stamp duty Miscellaneous	221	79	2,794	143	181%	(2,573)	(92%)	1,215	317	2,910	898	283%	(1,696)	(58%)
PDA application fees	759	231	216	529	229%	544	252%	2,893	2,256	2,089	637	28%	804	38%
Work Permits Repatriation	456	4,152	971	(3,697)	(89%)	(516)	(53%)	3,299	6,357	3,066	(3,058)	(48%)	233	8%
Other Revenues	8,866	6,991	9,650	1,874	27%	(784)	(8%)	27,494	26,640	24,722	854	3%	2,772	11%
OTHER REVENUE	26,495	27,911	32,807	(1,416)	-5%	(6,312)	-19%	96,665	97,490	88,265	(825)	-1%	8,400	10%

2.1.3 NON-RECURRENT REVENUE

Non-recurrent Revenue of \$0.2 million relating to land sales was recorded during the Quarter. This was 64% lower than Estimates and 94% lower than the prior year. Year to date, Non-recurrent revenue totaled \$0.9 million which was 82% below budget and 81% less than last year. The unfavorable variances are as result of Grant Income and land sales, expected but not received during the period.

3. EXPENDITURE

5.1. EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

5.1.1. RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

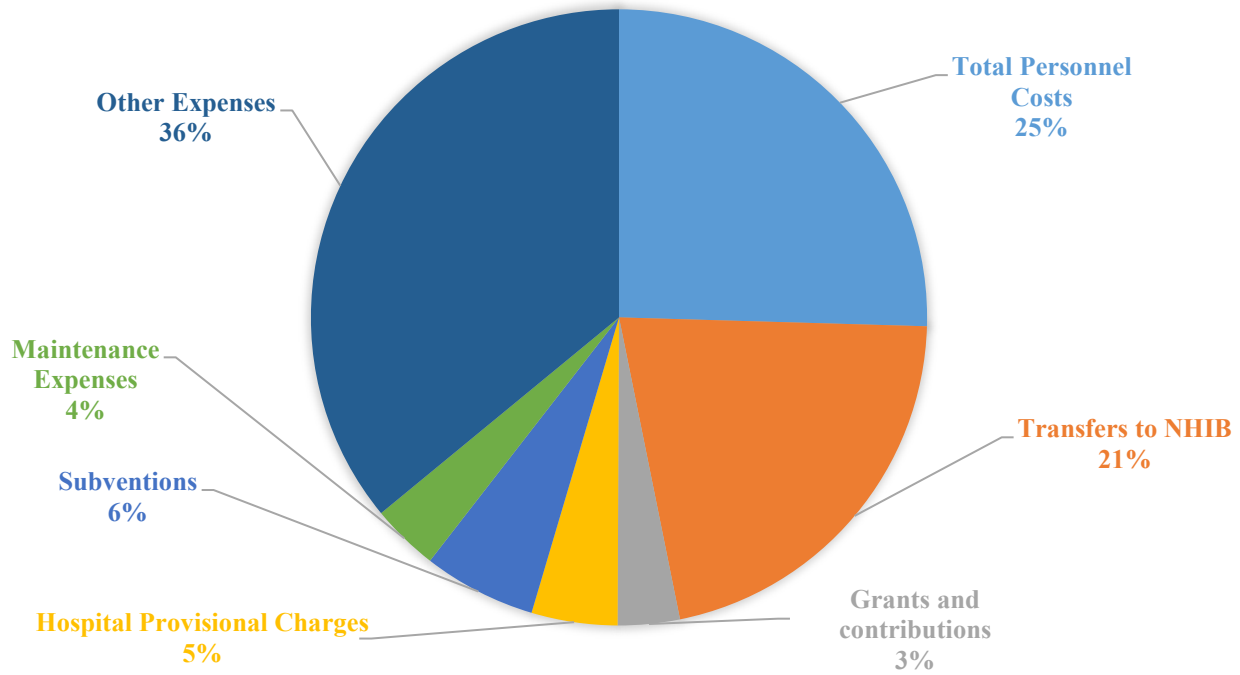
Recurrent Expenditure: Q4: \$164.4 million YTD: \$465.8 million

	Quarter 4			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	41,851	43,925	40,275	(2,074)	-5%	1,576	4%	161,488	169,851	136,133	(8,363)	-5%	25,354	19%
Transfers to NHIB	35,120	24,873	8,873	10,247	41%	26,247	296%	61,739	61,739	35,492	(0)	0%	26,247	74%
Grants and contributions	5,338	2,827	4,661	2,511	89%	677	15%	32,185	32,233	12,313	(48)	0%	19,872	161%
Hospital Provisional Charges	7,415	6,054	6,026	1,362	22%	1,389	23%	25,743	25,657	25,605	86	0%	139	1%
Subventions	9,742	7,365	7,388	2,377	32%	2,354	32%	38,079	38,178	25,962	(99)	0%	12,116	47%
Maintenance Expenses	5,808	2,526	4,047	3,282	130%	1,761	44%	18,612	19,100	14,515	(488)	-3%	4,097	28%
Other Expenses	59,108	41,066	38,949	18,042	44%	20,159	52%	127,917	136,120	95,702	(8,203)	-6%	32,216	34%
Total Recurrent Expenditure	164,382	128,634	110,219	35,747	28%	54,163	49%	465,763	482,879	345,722	(17,116)	-4%	120,041	35%

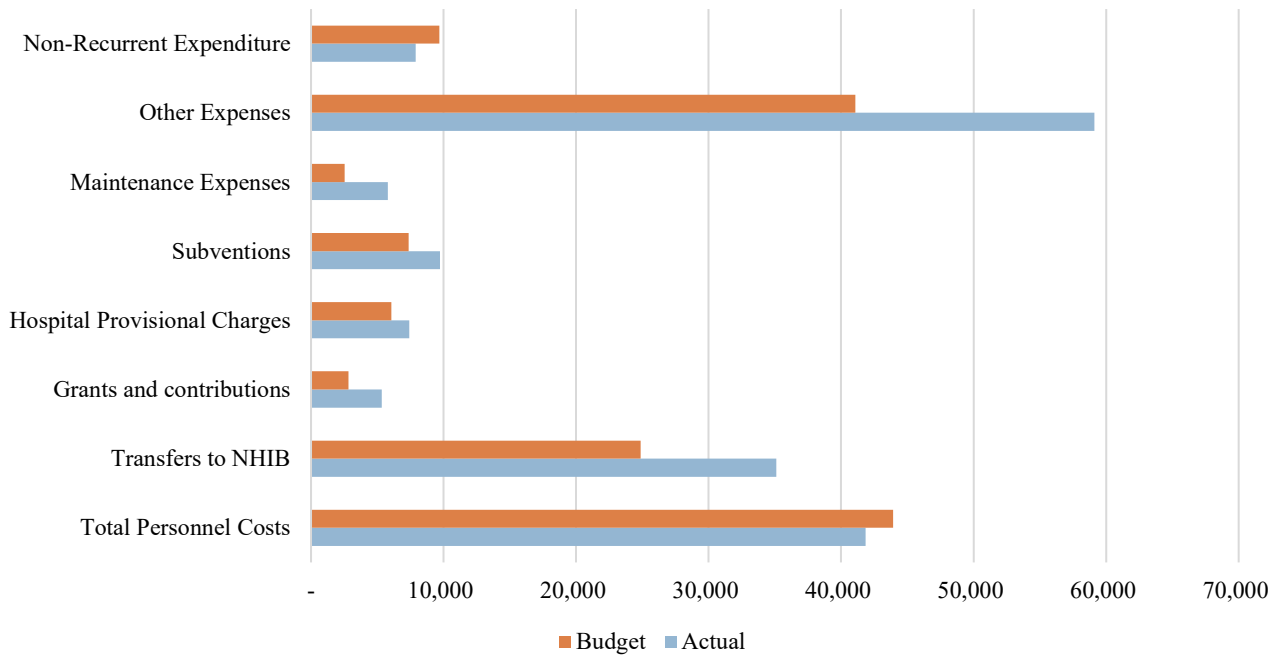
Recurrent expenditure for Q4 totaled \$164.4 million. The results were 28% or \$35.7 million more than the Estimates and \$54.2 million or 49% higher than the Prior Year. The overspend against the budget is mainly attributed to Transfers to NHIB, Maintenance Expenses, Grants and Contributions, Subventions and Hospital Provisional Charges offset by less spending on Personnel costs due to the number of vacancies that remained unfilled during the quarter. Year to date, total recurrent expenditure totaled \$465.8 million which was 4% behind the Estimates and 35% higher than prior year.

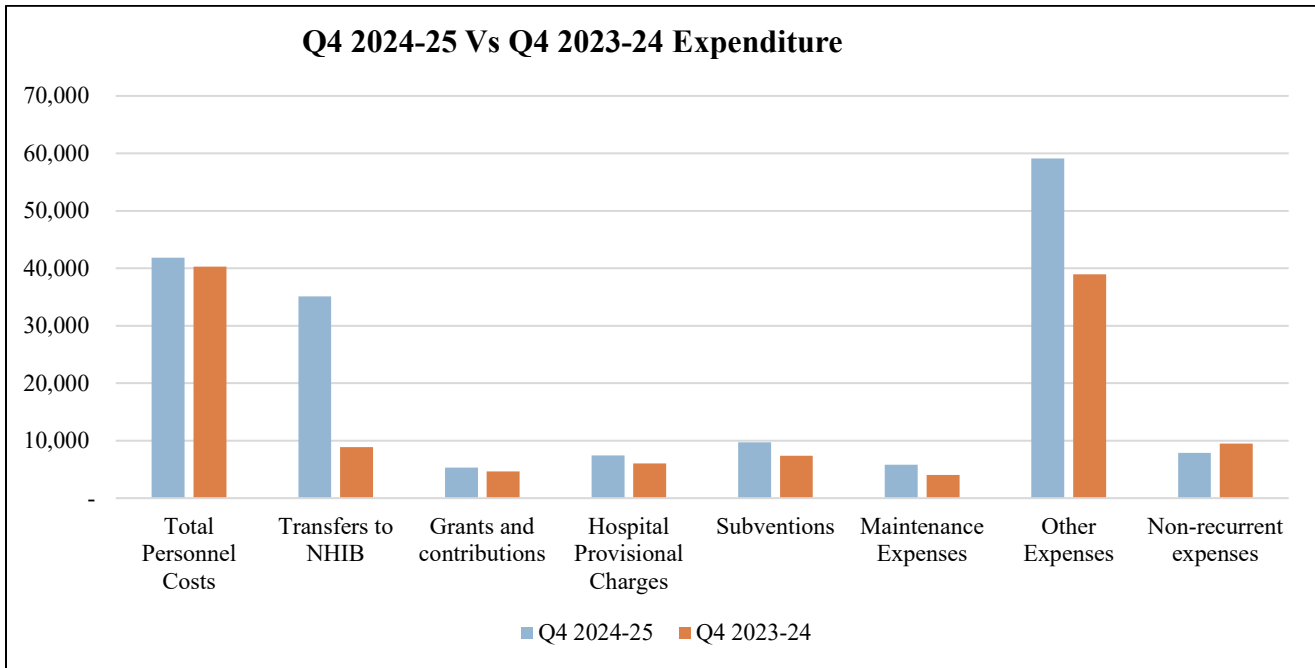
Recurrent expenditures were distributed as shown below;

Q4 FY2024-25 Expenditure Distribution



Q4 FY2024-25 Budget Vs Actual Expenditure





Transfers to NHIB totaled \$35.1 million in the fourth quarter, exceeding budget estimates by \$10.2 million (41%). This variance was primarily due to supplementary funding for the Treatment Abroad Program, which was approved in the third quarter but executed during the fourth. On a year-to-date basis, transfers to NHIB amounted to \$61.7 million, aligning with the overall budget. However, this represents an increase of \$26.2 million (74%) compared to the prior year. The significant year-on-year growth is largely driven by rising costs associated with the Treatment Abroad Program.

Hospital Provisional Charges Hospital Provisional Charges for the fourth quarter totaled \$7.4 million, exceeding the budgeted estimate of \$6.1 million. The variance was primarily due to delayed payments to InterHealth Canada for services rendered in the previous quarter, which were processed in Q4 as a result of system outages experienced in Q3. Year-to-date expenditure on Hospital Provisional Charges amounted to \$25.7 million, slightly above the budget by \$86,000 (less than 1%) and \$0.1 million (1%) higher than the same period in the prior year.

Grants and Contributions for the fourth quarter totaled \$5.3 million, exceeding budget estimates by \$2.5 million (89%) and surpassing the prior year's performance by \$0.7 million (15%). The variance against the budget was primarily due to the settlement of arrears under the Senior Citizens' Financial Assistance Program from previous quarters, which were paid in Q4. The year-over-year increase is largely attributed to the introduction of the Cost of Living Relief Programme. Year-to-date, total Grants and Contributions amounted to \$32.2 million, slightly below budget by \$48,000 (less than 1%) but significantly higher than the prior year by \$19.9 million (161%).

Subventions totaled \$9.7 million in the fourth quarter, exceeding budget estimates by 32%. The overspend is primarily attributed to a pay regrading exercise for statutory bodies, which resulted in increased funding requirements for subvented entities. The full impact of this adjustment was reflected in Q4 disbursements. Year-to-date, subventions amounted to \$38.1 million, slightly below budget by \$99,000 (less than 1%) but \$12.1 million (47%) higher than the same period in the prior year, reflecting the additional funding stemming from the pay regrading exercise.

Personnel Costs for the Quarter accounted for 25% of the recurrent expenditure, totaling \$41.9 million, compared to the Estimates of \$43.9 million leading to \$2.1 million or 5% underspend. The Personnel costs were \$1.6 million or 4% higher than the prior year. The increase against the prior year is mainly attributed to the pay and regarding review. The performance against budget results is due to existing vacancies that are yet to be filled throughout the civil service. Year to date, PE costs totaled \$161.5 million which was lower than the Budget by \$8.4 million or 5% and 19% higher than the prior year. Personnel costs are further itemized below.

	Quarter 4			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	30,696	31,195	28,895	(499)	-2%	1,802	6%	120,057	126,446	96,337	(6,389)	-5%	23,719	25%
Contribution to NIB and NHIB	2,611	3,622	2,330	(1,011)	-28%	281	12%	10,298	10,745	8,285	(447)	-4%	2,013	24%
Housing Allowances	1,553	1,499	1,451	54	4%	101	7%	6,093	6,821	5,669	(729)	-11%	424	7%
Transport Allowances	258	415	248	(157)	-38%	10	4%	1,048	1,730	999	(682)	-39%	49	5%
Telephone Allowances	295	330	288	(35)	-11%	7	3%	1,166	1,353	1,099	(188)	-14%	67	6%
Other Allowances	1,433	1,635	1,244	(201)	-12%	190	15%	5,252	5,539	6,755	(287)	-5%	(1,503)	-22%
Total compensation of employees	36,847	38,696	34,456	(1,850)	-5%	2,391	7%	143,913	152,635	119,144	(8,721)	-6%	24,769	21%
Members of the House of Assembly														
Salaries - Ministers and Members	451	595	623	(145)	-24%	(172)	-28%	2,337	2,474	2,079	(137)	-6%	258	12%
NIB and NHIB	14	40	25	(26)	-65%	(11)	-43%	90	143	98	(52)	-37%	(8)	-8%
Allowances for Ministers and Members	133	142	147	(8)	-6%	(13)	-9%	546	559	560	(13)	-2%	(13)	-2%
Total	598	777	794	(179)	-23%	(196)	-25%	2,974	3,176	2,736	(202)	-6%	237	9%
Pensions and gratuities														
Pensions (PSPP and RAP)*	2,415	2,569	1,353	(154)	-6%	1,061	78%	6,612	6,764	4,800	(153)	-2%	1,812	38%
Employer's Contribution (PSEPF)*	856	902	2,825	(47)	-5%	(1,970)	-70%	3,283	3,660	5,415	(377)	-10%	(2,131)	-39%
Gratuities	610	189	401	421	223%	208	52%	2,591	1,000	1,908	1,591	159%	683	36%
Pensions - Legislators	526	791	445	(265)	-33%	81	18%	2,114	2,126	1,722	(12)	-1%	392	23%
Gratuities - Legislators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	408	(490)	100%	(408)	100%
Total pensions and gratuities	4,406	4,451	5,025	(45)	-1%	(619)	-12%	14,600	14,041	14,253	560	4%	348	2%
Total PE Cost	41,851	43,925	40,275	(2,074)	-5%	1,576	4%	161,488	169,851	136,133	(8,363)	-5%	25,354	19%

*PSPP and RAP – Public Service Pension Plan and Retiring Allowance Plan

*PSEPF-Public Sector Employees Pension Plan

5.1.2. OTHER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Other Recurrent Expenditure: Q4: \$59.1 million YTD: \$127.9 million

	Quarter 4			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	2,375	1,966	3,772	410	21%	(1,396)	-37%	9,724	10,591	9,713	(867)	-8%	11	0%
Professional and Consultancy	8,731	4,121	5,463	4,610	112%	3,268	60%	18,581	19,534	12,016	(953)	-5%	6,565	55%
Recurrent Sub Programmes	7,737	2,426	2,327	5,311	219%	5,410	233%	16,640	17,667	5,450	(1,027)	-6%	11,191	205%
Rental of assets	2,367	1,392	2,011	975	70%	357	18%	7,096	7,153	6,917	(57)	-1%	179	3%
Utilities	1,547	1,338	1,574	209	16%	(27)	-2%	5,363	5,720	5,114	(357)	-6%	249	5%
Local Travel and Subsistence	1,603	1,648	1,311	(44)	-3%	292	22%	5,117	5,770	4,243	(653)	-11%	873	21%
Security expenses	1,365	1,091	854	274	25%	511	60%	3,766	3,805	2,494	(39)	-1%	1,272	51%
International Travel & Subsistence	777	255	769	522	205%	8	1%	2,476	2,960	2,506	(485)	-16%	(30)	-1%
Communication Expenses	920	657	617	263	40%	303	49%	2,545	2,687	2,243	(142)	-5%	302	13%
Bank charges	330	330	416	-	0%	(86)	-21%	1,428	1,428	1,468	-	0%	(40)	-3%
Data Communication cost	1,492	1,499	710	(7)	0%	782	110%	2,905	2,909	1,907	(3)	0%	998	52%
Insurance Expenses	69	(18)	233	88	-479%	(163)	-70%	2,266	2,533	2,089	(267)	-11%	178	9%
Hosting and Entertainment	1,469	746	1,040	723	97%	429	41%	3,372	3,509	2,994	(137)	-4%	378	13%
Repatriation and exportation	2,212	1,559	1,677	653	42%	535	32%	6,351	6,480	5,761	(129)	-2%	590	10%
Other supplies & Material	1,507	509	2,425	998	196%	(918)	-38%	3,169	3,373	3,951	(205)	-6%	(782)	-20%
Local Training	538	451	361	87	19%	177	49%	1,581	1,683	1,097	(102)	-6%	485	44%
Other Sundry Expenses	520	474	421	46	10%	99	24%	1,394	1,498	1,151	(105)	-7%	242	21%
Fuel	503	547	494	(44)	-8%	8	2%	1,649	1,692	1,716	(42)	-3%	(67)	-4%
Other Recurrent Expenditure	23,047	20,076	12,475	2,970	15%	10,572	85%	32,494	35,128	22,872	(2,634)	-7%	9,622	42%
TOTAL	59,108	41,066	38,949	18,042	44%	20,159	52%	127,917	136,120	95,702	(8,203)	-6%	32,216	34%

Other expenses totaled \$59.1 million in the fourth quarter, exceeding budget estimates by \$18 million (44%) and surpassing the prior year's Q4 expenditure by \$20.2 million (52%). The overspend is largely attributed to the utilization of savings from earlier quarters, as Ministries and Departments accelerated the implementation of their work plans to meet fiscal year-end targets. Year-to-date, Other Expenses amounted to \$127.9 million, \$8.2 million (6%) lower than the budget and 34% higher than the same period in the previous year. The underspending is due to procurement delays related to professional consultancy services, audit engagements, and slower-than-expected execution of some recurrent subprograms.

5.1.3. NON RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Non-Recurrent Expenditure: Q4: \$7.9 million YTD: \$13.1 million

	Quarter 4			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	%
Non-Recurrent Expenditure														
Statutory Land Acquisitions	6,751	6,914	8,533	(164)	-2%	(1,782)	-21%	7,951	8,064	8,983	(114)	-1%	(1,032)	-11%
SIPT	1,087	1,101	835	(14)	-1%	252	30%	4,534	4,680	4,358	(145)	-3%	177	4%
Civil Recovery Costs	55	-	123	55	-	(68)	-55%	633	700	1,146	(67)	-10%	(513)	-45%
Covid-19 Expenses	-	1	(1)	(1)	-100%	1	-100%	-	-	(0)	-	-	0	-100%
Contingency	-	1,650	-	(1,650)	-100%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Finance costs	-	12	14	(12)	-100%	(14)	-100%	18	48	34	(30)	-63%	(16)	-47%
TOTAL NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	7,893	9,678	9,504	(1,786)	-18%	(1,611)	(17%)	13,136	13,492	14,521	(356)	-3%	(1,385)	(10%)

Non-Recurrent Expenditure results for Q4 totaled \$7.9 million attributed to Statutory Land Acquisitions of \$6.8 million, transfer to SIPT of \$1.1 million and Civil Recovery Costs of \$55 thousands. Non-recurrent expenditures were 18% below Estimates for the Quarter and 17% below the same period in the prior year. Year to date, Non-Recurrent Expenditure totaled \$13.1 million which was lower than the Budget by \$0.4 million or 3% and \$1.4 million or 10% lower than the prior year.

4. OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT

Statement of Outstanding Public Debt	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance 01-Apr-24 US\$'000	New Drawdowns 2024/25	Principal Repayment During 2024/25 US\$'000	Outstanding Balance 31-Mar-25 US\$'000
Financial Liabilities - Borrowings	%				
Further Education (04/SFR-OR-TCI)	2.5%	370	-	(87)	283
Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management (4/OR-TCI)	4.90%	112	-	(112)	-
Integrated Solid Waste Management (5/OR-TCI)	4.90%	218	191	(132)	278
Total unsecured debts		700	191	(331)	560

TCIG holds three debt instruments with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). The outstanding debt as of March 31, 2025 was \$0.6 million. Year to date, new drawdowns of \$191k were made, \$331k principal repayments were made, and \$26k finance costs and commitment fees were paid. A breakdown of outstanding public debt is shown below.

Source of funding	CDB	CDB	CDB	Total
Loan description	Further Education (04/SFR-OR-TCI)	Climate Resilient Coastal Protection and Management (4/OR-TCI)	Integrated Solid Waste Management (5/OR-TCI)	
Effective Interest Rate	2.50%	4.90%	4.90%	
Total loan approved (US\$)	2,000,000	441,000	672,500	3,113,500
Total Loan Disbursed (US\$)	2,000,000	426,900	436,185	2,863,085
Outstanding Amount as at 31/03/2025 (US\$)	282,609	-	277,571	560,179
Year of first disbursement	2000	2021	2023	
Maturity Date	1-Apr-28	1-Jul-24	1-Jul-26	
Principal Repaid YTD (US\$)	86,957	112,367	131,824	331,148
Interest Paid YTD (US\$)	8,152	2,086	12,281	22,519
Commitment fees paid YTD (US\$)	-	71	3,471	3,542
Other charges paid YTD (US\$)	-	-	300	300
Total Debt Servicing YTD (US\$)	95,109	114,524	147,577	357,209

5. DEVELOPMENT FUND

7.1. DEVELOPMENT FUND ANALYSIS

The Development Fund balance as of March 31, 2025 was \$67.7 million, and the Capital expenditure year to date is \$38.6 million.

The movement in the fund balance is shown below.

Closing 31/03/2023	45,772,571
Awards and commitments	41,710,022
Completed projects - savings returned to CF	(375,778)
CAPEX 2023/24	(27,610,359)

Closing 31/03/2024	59,496,455
Awards and commitments	33,655,489
Completed projects - savings returned to CF	(1,027,446)
CAPEX YTD	(38,616,193)
As at March 31 2025	53,508,306

7.2. TOP CAPITAL PROJECTS BY EXPENDITURE AMOUNT

The top capital projects expended Year to Date are shown below.

	Project Number	Project Title	CAPEX YTD
1	5561	South Dock Port Redevelopment	13,538,853.04
2	5682	Highway and Road Improvements	2,738,749.08
3	5806	Leeward Highway Rehabilitation Works	1,982,381.91
4	5677	Purchase and Installation of New 1 million gallon Salt Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) Unit	1,506,092.74
5	5673	Drainage and Site Works HJRHS	1,368,755.82
6	5763	Bridges, Ponds and Roads - GDT Roads	1,293,802.50
7	5624	Prison Works	1,223,290.32
8	5734	Housing Project Initiative	1,162,432.22
9	5566	Construction of New Primary School PLS- Phase 2	1,130,705.56
10	5762	Back-up Generators including Housing	944,750.17

6. NATIONAL WEALTH FUND

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, excess revenue transfers amounting to \$20.5 million were transferred to NWF. Additional funding of \$13 million was allocated to the Mortgage Corporation Fund in the FY 2024-25 budget.

8.1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

As of March 31 2025, the National Wealth Fund balance was \$93.4 million.

FY 2023-24 results (in US\$' '000)				Transfer of (50%) excess revenue (US\$' 000)	Opening NWF 01/04/2024 (US\$' 000)	Transfers to Mortgage Fund (US\$' 000)	Interest income (US\$' 000)	Closing NWF 31/03/2025 (US\$' 000)
Actual revenue	Estimates	Excess	%					
458,890	417,847	41,043	10%	20,522	58,376	13,000	1,529	93,427

8.2. STATEMENT OF FUNDS

The value of the National Wealth Fund is attributable to;

(All figures in US\$'000)	31-Mar-25 US\$'000	31-Mar-24 US\$'000
Stabilization Fund	46,499	31,063
Infrastructure and Competiveness Fund	13,285	8,875
Heritage Fund	6,417	4,432
Citizen's Empowerment Fund	7,116	7,006
Mortgage Corporation Fund	20,110	7,000
National Wealth Fund balance at the end of the period	93,427	58,376

Represented by		
Cash at Bank	10,356	7,005
Fixed deposit	82,887	51,371
Investment Property	184	-
	93,427	58,376

The National Wealth Fund currently holds a fixed deposit totalling \$82.9 million at an interest rate of 3.1% per annum. The short-term deposit can be recalled at a month's notice when liquidity is required. The Fund also holds \$184k as a deposit on an investment property.

7. NATIONAL FORFEITURE FUND

The National Forfeiture Fund (NFF) has a balance of \$5.2 million as of March 31, 2025. 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-Mar-25 US\$'000	31-Mar-24 US\$'000
Opening Balance	6,169	7,184
Receipts		
Other receipts	18	572
Total receipts	18	572
Payments		
AMLC expenses	599	1,587
Special project expenses	2,242	-
Total payments	2,841	1,587
Net increase in National Forfeiture Fund balance	(2,823)	(1,015)
National Forfeiture Fund balance at the end of the period	3,346	6,169
NFF Bank balance at the end of the period	5,170	6,832
Amounts refundable to Consolidated Fund by the NFF	1,824	663

8. 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 of 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 March 31, 2025 is shown below;

(All figures in US\$'000)	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Opening Balance	1,164	-
Receipts		
Destination management fees	5,412	1,164
Total receipts	6,576	1,164
Payments		
Subvention to the DMMO	(6,576)	-
Other payments	-	-
Total payments	(6,576)	-
Destination Enhancement Fund balance at the end of the period	-	1,164

*DMMO- Destination Marketing and Management Organisation

10.2. STATEMENT OF DEF ARREARS

The outstanding arrears due from the TCI Airport Authority to the Destination Enhancement Fund are shown below.

Amounts billed to Airlines by TCIAA \$'000	Amounts remitted to the DEF by TCIAA \$'000	Outstanding amounts due from TCIAA \$'000
10,671	6,576	4,095

9. PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND (PSEPF)

The Fund was reconciled as follows at March 31, 2025.

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Opening balance at April 1	21,179,406.46	14,870,460.00
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE:		
Contributions by Statutory bodies	1,464,622.64	1,714,960.38
Employer's Contributions by TCIG- YTD	3,433,103.85	2,700,047.05
TCIG Employees' contributions- YTD	3,433,103.85	2,610,305.43
Ex-gratia funding	1,000,000.00	
BENEFITS PAID:		
Payments to beneficiaries YTD	(799,377.02)	(692,071.00)
Prior year adjustment on benefits paid	-	(24,272.15)
Bank charges YTD	(48.75)	(23.25)
Closing PSEPF balance	29,710,811.03	21,179,406.46

