

# **MID-YEAR ECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK REPORT**

**2025**

# FOREWORD

The 2025 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook (MYEFO) report is the sixth report produced by Treasury since the global COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. These have been challenging times for PNG, as they have been for the world. The worst war in Europe since 1945 continues and Middle East uncertainties add to global challenges.

Despite these difficult external conditions, there has been much positive news for the PNG Budget and its economy. As we emerged from COVID-19, the 2021 Budget document, handed down in November 2021, estimated the economy would grow from K90.0 billion in 2021 to K117.0 billion by 2025. The 2025 MYEFO estimates our economy, our GDP, will reach K134.0 billion. This is K17.0 billion higher. Instead of growing by K27 billion, the economy has grown by K44.0 billion. Most of this higher performance has been in the non-resource economy, which is K9 billion more than we expected only four years ago. Indeed, if we look in real terms, after adjusting for prices, all of the extra improvement in the economy has occurred in the non-resource sector, the part of the economy responsible for over 90 percent of incomes and jobs for our people.

In response to the worst global pandemic in a century, the Marape-Rosso Government had a deliberate strategy to protect the budget, protect the economy. This meant that the revenue shortfall caused by the pandemic, of an estimated K2.5 billion, was supported through increased borrowing, rather than deep and devastating budget cuts. While this helped protect the economy, it also increased the budget deficit, and debt levels.

Under the 13-year Budget Repair Plan, the government has put in the hard yards of reducing this COVID-19 budget deficit. The deficit reached 8.9 per cent of the economy in 2020. This has been reducing every year since. In 2024, the Final Budget Outcome confirmed it had fallen to 3.2 per cent of GDP. In 2025, the target is a further reduction to 2.2 per cent, less than one-quarter of just five years ago. We remain with the aim of returning to a balanced budget by 2027, the first time since 2010.

Reducing the budget deficit has required strong discipline. There are massive development needs in our country. We simply do not raise enough taxes, and other revenues, to get close to meeting what is really required. Every budget, indeed every week, there are requests for more Kina than there is available. At the same time, people do not want new or higher taxes.

In the 2025 Budget, revenues and grants were expected to total K25,408.0 million, and expenditure to total K28,357.0 million, leaving a shortfall between revenues and expenditures of K2,949.0 million, known as the budget deficit. Putting these figures in terms of our economy at Budget time, revenues account for about 18.6 per cent of our economy, expenditures 20.8 per cent, leaving a gap of 2.2 per cent of GDP as our budget deficit.

The 2025 MYEFO indicates we are facing a tough year. High level details are provided below. Overall, our tax revenues are down by K1,205.0 million, building on the shortfalls from last year. This figure is on top of the revenue policies included as part of the 2025 Budget that have reduced 2025 revenues, such as the K250.0 million estimated cost of the GST reductions.

While tax revenues from the resource sector have been increased by K200.0 million from the Budget estimate to K4,336.0 million, this is only because of very strong revenues from our mining sector, especially gold miners. Hidden within this figure is a massive drop in tax revenues from the PNG LNG project. At this stage the shortfall is estimated at K1,500.0 million, although other estimates indicate the shortfall will total K2,400.0 million in 2025. This is because of a little-known Exhibition of the fiscal agreement signed back in 2008

which required a rate of return of 17.0 per cent on the project, or else the depreciation rate of 10 per cent a year could continue. Current advice is that this lost revenue will continue through to 2028, at a potential total cost of K9.6 billion. There would be no need for policy adjustments from this MYEFO if the depreciation on PNG LNG finished, as expected, last year. The IRC is contesting the tax deduction claims, obviously an issue of great importance to PNG.

Details	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget	Budget Var.
Tax Revenue	18,447	21,201	8,419	19,996	40%	1,205
Other Revenue	1,199	2,707	356	2,456	13%	252
<b>Domestic Revenue</b>	<b>19,646</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>22,451</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>- 1,457</b>
Donor Grants	1,181	1,500	887	1,774	59%	274
<b>Total Revenue &amp; Grants</b>	<b>20,826</b>	<b>25,408</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>24,225</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>- 1,183</b>
GoPNG Expenditure (Operational and PIP)	22,396	25,631	9,708	25,851	38%	220
Loans	999	1,226	415	1,226	34%	-
Donor Grants	1,181	1,500	887	1,774	59%	274
<b>Total Expenditure &amp; Net Lending</b>	<b>24,757</b>	<b>28,357</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>28,851</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>494</b>
Policy Adjustment Required				1,677	-5.9%	- 1,677
<b>Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing</b>	<b>- 3,931</b>	<b>- 2,949</b>	<b>- 2,238</b>	<b>- 2,949</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>% of GDP</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total Public Debt Stock</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,877</b>	<b>62,118</b>	<b>64,877</b>		<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Debt as % of GDP</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>		<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Nominal GDP (K Million)</b>	<b>122,519</b>	<b>136,896</b>	<b>133,963</b>	<b>133,963</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>-2,933.20</b>

Other revenues are also down by K252.0 million, meaning total domestic revenues are down by K1,457.0 million. This is partially offset by increased donor grants of K274.0 million, but these donor grants are both revenues and expenditures (that is why they appear at the same value as revenues and expenditures in the table above), and have no overall impact on the budget deficit. Overall, revenues and grants are only at 38.0 per cent of the budget.

On expenditures, the MYEFO indicates we have already spent K11,900.0 million to 30 June. This represents 42.0 per cent of expenditures. This rate of budget implementation is slightly above historic averages, despite the shortfalls in revenues. For example, in 2018, expenditures to 30 June only totalled K5,878.0 million, around half the level of 2025, and just under 40 per cent of the 2018 budget. Given the financing and revenue shortages of 2024, we have also found the cash in the first half of 2025 to pay off over K2.0 billion in outstanding cheques and transfers from last year. Contrary to the claims of some, there is no way that the start of 2025 can be claimed to be some type of cash crisis. We will have to tighten our belts in a measured and prioritised way for the remainder of 2025, but the adjustment is less than 6 per cent of our budget.

This MYEFO lifts expected Budget expenditure, before policy adjustments, upwards by K494.0 million. This is because teachers' salaries are once again expected to exceed the budget, this year by an amount of K220.0 million. This is an on-going issue, and requires stronger coordination between the national and provincial levels of government. The welcome additional inflows of donor grants by K 274.0 million will also increase expected expenditure.

In some years, such as in 2021, 2022 and 2023, revenues were higher than budgeted, and this allowed increases in expenditure, especially in our Public Investment Program. In other years, such as in 2019 and 2024, when revenues were short, we had to reduce expenditure.

In 2025, we are facing the largest shortfall in revenues since the 2020 pandemic. Once again, we will need to defer projects and cut non-essential expenditure to keep on the path of budget repair.

Overall, the MYEFO indicates we will require policy adjustments in GoPNG expenditure of K1,677.0 million, to cover for the K1,457.0 million short-fall in domestic revenues, and the

K220.0 million extra for teachers' salaries. The change in donor grants nets itself off as it is both revenue and expenditure.

“Policy adjustments” is a technical term for needing to reduce expenditures or increase revenues. The Government is not considering any tax increases. The burden of adjustment will require deferrals of some projects, and cuts in some areas of 2025 expenditure, some back to 2024 levels.

When we consider these adjustments, we must put them in context. Despite being substantial in Kina terms, as a share of our budget, the reductions in expenditure represent only 5.9 per cent of our initially planned Budget expenditures. 94.1 per cent of expenditure plans can remain exactly the same as at the time of the budget.

The 2025 MYEFO is based on delivering on the 2025 Budget theme of “Securing Papua New Guinea in 2025 and Beyond”. This report confirms that this process is underway continuing, steady, and responsible budget repair. Responsibly, the MYEFO indicates some “belt-tightening” is required. Economic recovery is continuing. Cost-of-living pressures on struggling families is being assisted through implementation of another Household Assistance Package, which continues income tax relief, subsidies for school project fees, and importantly, removal of GST on 13 key household items. This latter measure is estimated to reduce the inflation rate down to 1.4 per cent for the year between December 2024 and December 2025, once again, well below historic averages for inflation. The Marape-Rosso Government is a responsible, responsive, caring Government.

There is still a long way to go. Further details on options to make the K 1,677.0 million in policy adjustment will be outlined in the Budget Strategy Paper (BSP), expected in September. The BSP will also discuss budget options that could face any new Government elected in 2027. As often stated, the current 13-year Budget Repair Plan gives any future Government the option to pay down all sovereign debt by 2034. There are also other fiscally responsible options available to any future Government, and these will be explored.



**HON. IAN LING-STUCKEY, CMG. MP**  
**Minister for Treasury**

# INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the MYEFO Report, as prescribed in the Fiscal Responsibility Act (Section 11) is to provide updated fiscal information, especially for the current financial year. It discusses revisions to the fiscal parameters and implications for the budget strategy and medium-term fiscal strategy. It also provides an explanation of government revenue and expenditure trends and allows the Parliament and the public to assess developments against those set out in the 2024 Budget.

Consistent with these requirements, this document is comprised of:

- **Part 1: Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook** – containing summary information on key economic and fiscal indicators and outlook, including financing, public debt and fiscal outturns
- **Part 2: Mid-Year Expenditure** – outlining funded expenditure decisions for the financial year, including alignment with the Medium-Term Development Plan IV (MTDP).

It is accompanied by Attachment 1 which provides a detailed table of expenditure by sector and agency.

The MYEFO covers General Government fiscal and financial operations and is based on the reporting standards as the 2025 budget. In general, the Government follows Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual 2014 published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This demonstrates a gradual shift from the 1986 GFS to the 2014 GFS and is part of the ongoing reform of budget processes and budget reporting.

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# PART 1: MID-YEAR ECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK

## 1.1 OVERVIEW

Despite increasing trade and geopolitical tensions fuelling global economic uncertainty, Papua New Guinea's economy is projected to grow at 4.7 per cent in 2025, up from 3.8 per cent in 2024. This growth is expected to be broad-based with the non-resource sector projected to grow by 4.7 per cent, and the much smaller resource sector by 4.4 per cent.

This growth is supported by increased production from mining sector, continued strong growth in information and communication technologies, the spillover effects on sectors such as transport and storage from favourable export commodity prices, particularly cocoa, coffee, palm oil and coconut oil, and steady growth in government spending.

Driven by strong economic growth, the pass-through effect of the implementation of crawl-like exchange rate regime, and betelnut prices moving back up from a very low 2024 base, the headline inflation in 2025 is estimated to be 4.5 per cent, similar to the 2025 Budget estimate. This revised estimate captures the impact of the 10.0 per cent GST relief provided on the 13 essential items and decline in oil price. Without this Household Assistance Package relief, inflation would have been noticeably higher.

Similarly, the country has experienced steady private sector employment growth. Non- resource employment grew by 4.0 per cent through the year to the March quarter, with gains of 13.5 per cent in construction, 13.1 per cent in retail and 10.9 per cent in transportation and 7.0 per cent in manufacturing. Surprisingly, the agriculture sector reported a decrease in the BPNG figures of 2.4 per cent, which is surprising given other reports. Resource sector employment growth is up to 8.9 per cent through the year, partly due to the ramp-up of production at the Porgera mine operation since reopening in December 2024.

Meanwhile, the Kina continues to depreciate under the crawl-like exchange rate regime. Decisions in this area are those of the independent central bank, BPNG. In the first half of the year, the Kina has depreciated by 2.9 per cent against the US Dollar and 7.9 per cent against the Australian Dollar. Despite the benefits in terms of reducing foreign exchange shortages, improved Kina convertibility, higher rural agricultural incomes, improved export competitiveness, as well as the noticeable decline in imported products in areas such as food and animals, the Government is conscious about the impacts of the depreciation on household budgets. This is why there is a Household Assistance Package, including GST relief on key household items.

Despite a strong economic performance, total revenue and grants for 2025 has been revised down by K1,182.8 million against the 2025 Budget estimate. Now projected at K24,225.2 million, downward revision is mainly driven by lower expected collections of Goods & Services Tax (GST), Company Income Tax (CIT), Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Other Revenues (Non- Tax Revenue).

Since the Government remains committed to its 13-year Fiscal Consolidation Plan, lower revenue collection requires fiscal restraint. In the first half of the year, total expenditure and net lending totalled K11,900.2 million or 42.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget estimate. Of the total expenditure, K8,698.6 million has been spent on operations while K3,201.6 million has been spent on capital investment.

To the end of June 2025, the fiscal deficit was K2,237.6 million which was financed through both external and domestic borrowing, including the Temporary Advance Facility (TAF). Without policy adjustments the 2025 fiscal deficit is projected to increase to K4,626.1 million, 3.5 per cent of GDP. With prudent adjustment, the fiscal deficit is projected to be maintained at 2025 Budget level of K2,949.3 million or 2.2 percent of GDP and the total public debt stock at K64,355.1 million, 48.4 per cent of GDP. This level remains well below the debt ceiling prescribed in the Fiscal Responsibility Act (Amended) 2024.

## Fiscal Update

**Figure 1: MYEFO Outturn and Projected Outcomes (Kina Million)**

Details	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Var.
Total Revenue & Grants	20,826.2	25,408.0	9,662.7	24,225.2	-1,182.8
Total Expenditure & Net Lending	24,757.3	28,357.1	11,900.2	28,851.3	494.1
Policy Adjustment Required				-1,676.9	
<b>Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-3,931.1</b>	<b>-2,949.1</b>	<b>-2,237.6</b>	<b>-2,949.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>% of GDP</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Public Debt Stock</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>62,117.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Debt as % of GDP</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nominal GDP (K Million)	122,519.1	136,895.8	133,962.6	133,962.6	0.0

Source: Department of Treasury

Note: A policy adjustment on the expenditure side of K1,676.9 million is needed to maintain 2025 Budget planned deficit.

## Revenue

As at the end of June 2025, total Revenue and Grants amounted to K9,662.7 million, 38.0 per cent of the Budget estimate.

The 2025 Revenue and Grants estimate has been revised down by K1,182.8 million to K24,225.2 million. This is mainly due to downward revisions in Tax Revenues and Other Revenue by K1,456.8 million. This was offset in part by a rise in donor grants of K274.0 million.

## Expenditure

As at end June 2025, Total Expenditure & Net Lending amounted to K11,900.2 million, 42.0 per cent of the Budget appropriation. Expenditure in the operational budget reached K8,698.6 million, 48.3 per cent of the Budget appropriation. The capital investment budget (including donor grants and concessional loans) amounted to K3,201.6 million, 31.0 per cent of the appropriation. Total interest payments (including fees and charges) were K1,602.8 million, 45.5 per cent of the budget.

## Financing

As at end of June 2025, total net financing was K1,640.1 million, comprising K354.8 million from net external borrowing and K1,285.3 million from net domestic borrowing. Most external financing is expected in the second half of the year, including drawdown of concessional project loans.

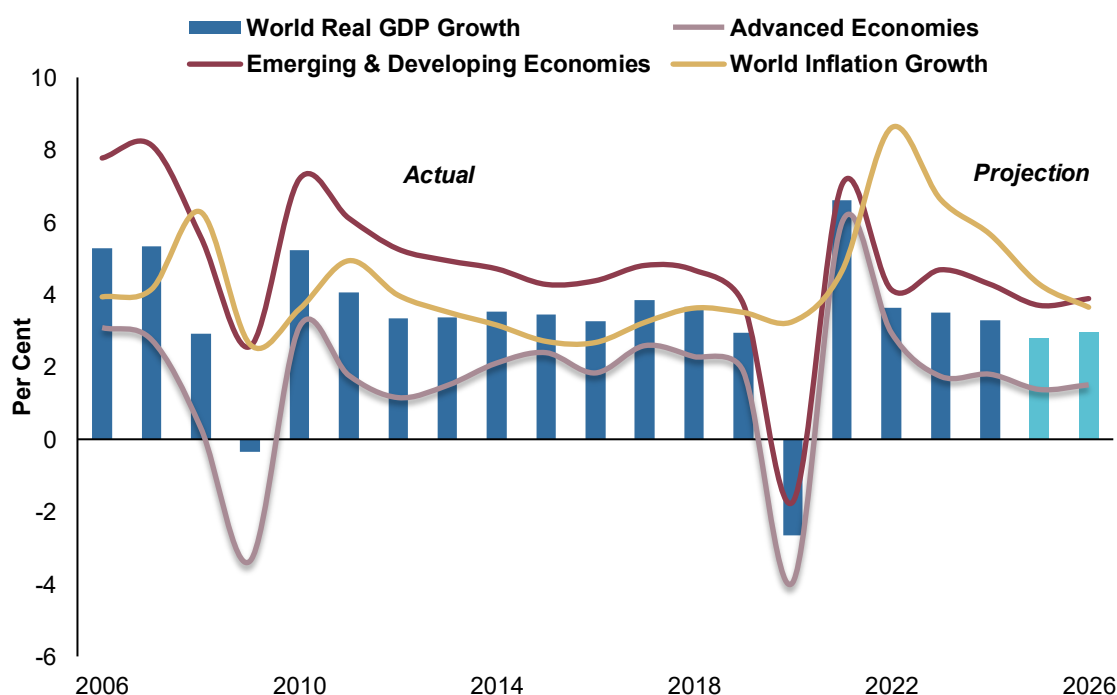
## 1.2 ECONOMIC UPDATE AND OUTLOOK

### International Economic Outlook

The global economy continues to experience challenges. According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2025 report, global growth is facing headwinds including increased trade tensions, prolonged geopolitical conflict, and heightened policy uncertainty.

While bilateral trade talks between the US and its major trading partners have helped mitigate some uncertainties, downside risks have intensified and dominated the global economic outlook, amid escalating trade tensions and financial market adjustments. Against this backdrop, global economic growth is expected to fall from an estimated 3.3 per cent growth rate in 2024 to 2.8 per cent in 2025 before recovering to 3.0 per cent in 2026. This is lower than the projections in the January WEO update, by 0.5 percentage point for 2025, and 0.3 percentage point for 2026 (see Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Global Economic Growth (2006 – 2026)**



Source: IMF 2025 April World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update

For advanced economies, growth is projected to drop from an estimated 1.8 per cent in 2024 to 1.4 per cent in 2025. Growth for 2025 is now projected to be 0.5 percentage point lower relative to that in January 2025 WEO Update projections. The downward revision reflects lower growth forecasts for Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The outlook for U.S. growth and inflation in 2025 has deteriorated relative to the January forecasts. This is driven by rise in trade barriers, heightened policy uncertainty, and the spike in financial market volatility, which are accompanied by subdued consumer spending and investment. As a result, U.S. growth is expected to decelerate to 1.8 per cent in 2025, which is 1.0 percentage point lower than the 2024 estimate of 2.8 per cent and 0.9 percentage point lower than the January WEO estimate of 2.7 per cent.

For Japan, the growth projection for 2025 is 0.6 per cent, marking a downgrade of 0.5 percentage point relative to the forecast in January. The effect of tariffs announced on April 2nd and associated uncertainty offset the expected strengthening of private consumption, with above-inflation wage growth boosting household disposable income.

Growth in the Euro area is expected to decline slightly to 0.8 per cent in 2025, before picking up modestly to 1.2 per cent in 2026. Rising uncertainty and tariffs are key drivers of the expected subdued growth in 2025. The recent increase in policy uncertainty and financial volatility, as well as increases in tariffs on the European Union (EU), are set to hold back a recovery in investment and trade.

For emerging market and developing economies, growth is projected to drop to 3.7 per cent in 2025 and 3.9 per cent in 2026, following an estimated 4.3 per cent in 2024. This is 0.6 and 0.4 percentage point lower respectively compared with the rate projected in the January 2025 WEO Update. China's growth is revised downward to 4.0 per cent from 4.6 per cent in the January 2025 WEO Update. This reflects the impact of recently implemented tariffs, which more than offset the stronger carryover from 2024 and fiscal expansion in the budget.

Papua New Guinea's main trading partners like Australia, China and Japan have experienced slower growth momentum during the first part of 2025 due to the heightened trade tensions and increased policy uncertainty. This is likely to affect PNG's export revenue earnings, government revenue, financing needs and overall economic growth. Additionally, it will also contribute to commodity price fluctuations and affect exchange rate movements.

### Global Inflation Outlook

Global inflation remains above pre-pandemic levels, with core inflation at elevated levels due to persistent wage pressures and tight labour markets, especially in advanced economies. The outlook for global inflation is also subject to increased uncertainty amid the tariff pressures as they are expected to dampen external demand and increase production costs. Inflation expectations are on the rise, particularly in the US, where the forecasts have been revised higher. Global inflation is now expected to remain slightly higher at 4.3 per cent through 2025 before easing to 3.6 per cent in 2026. The forecast for 2025 is slightly higher by 0.1 percentage point compared to the January WEO forecast.

### Risks to the Outlook

Global economic growth is on track to stabilise. However, major risks persist. Geopolitical tensions have heightened with the conflict in the Middle-East, an escalation of which could push energy markets into uncharted territory given that the region accounts for nearly 30.0 per cent of global oil production. This could increase global inflation and reduce global economic growth.

Global inflationary risks have re-emerged due to prolonged trade and geopolitical tensions. This has increased the possibility of policy makers and central banks maintaining higher interest rates for a longer time, which could in turn increase external, fiscal, and financial risks for economies. The combination of weak growth, high real interest rates, and elevated debt levels could make debt servicing more difficult in vulnerable developing economies and push more of them into financial distress.

In addition, the World Bank's June 2025 report highlights several significant downside risks to Pacific Island economies. Growth in these countries is projected to slow from 6.8 per cent in 2024 to around 3.8 per cent in 2025 and then to 4.1 per cent in 2026. This is primarily due to weakening global demand amidst heightened trade barriers. Tighter global financial

conditions, spill overs from slower activity in major economies, and elevated geopolitical uncertainty contributing to lower growth projections in the Pacific region.

## **Commodity Prices and Market Developments**

The performance of PNG's key export commodity prices was mixed in the first six months of 2025. Mineral prices, driven by gold, have increased significantly due to rising safe-haven demand, global infrastructure-driven consumption, and US trade policy actions.

Agricultural commodity prices have generally remained elevated, driven by persistent supply constraints. Coffee and cocoa prices are trending well above Budget assumptions—by 49.0 per cent and 50.0 per cent respectively—despite some volatility. Palm oil and coconut oil prices have also risen, supported by climate impacts, supply disruptions in major producers, and strong consumer demand. However, the World Bank projects an overall 10.0 per cent decline in global commodity prices in 2025, led by energy, with further easing expected in 2026. While PNG is benefiting from high mineral and agriculture prices, ongoing volatility and lower-than-expected energy prices present fiscal risks for budget execution.

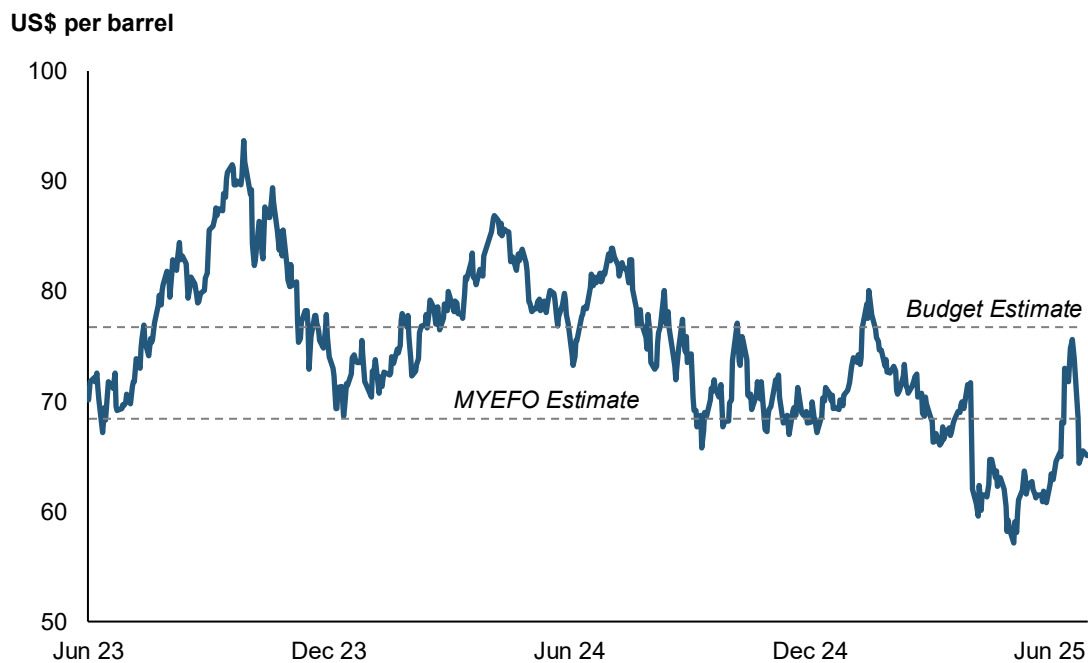
Gold prices surged to average US\$3,085 per ounce (21.5 per cent) above Budget, while copper prices averaged US\$9,430 per tonne (6.0 per cent) below Budget. In contrast, energy prices have weakened. Crude oil fell by 13.0 per cent January through May 2025 to US\$62.2 per barrel, and LNG declined due to higher global supply and softer Asian demand. Both oil and LNG prices are now forecast below 2025 Budget assumptions.

### **Crude Oil**

Oil prices were volatile during the first half of 2025, driven by geopolitical tensions and shifting supply-side dynamics. Prices have declined by 13.0 per cent from January to May from US\$71.5 per barrel to US\$62.2 per barrel. This is due to fears of weaker global demand amid rising trade tensions and plans to unwind voluntary production cuts by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+) and strong production by none-OPEC+ countries. The sharp decline in prices reversed in June 2025 as the threat of war between Israel and Iran posed fears of oil supply disruptions.

The outlook for oil prices in 2025 tilt to the downside as countries outside of OPEC+, such as the US, Brazil and Canada continue to increase production and weaker demand from slower economic activity as trade tensions remain uncertain. Against this backdrop, oil prices for 2025 are expected to average US\$68.0 per barrel. This price estimate is 10.5 per cent below the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$76.0 per barrel, indicating lower than projected export earnings and revenue collections.

**Figure 3: Oil Price-WTI (2023-2025)**



Source: MarketWatch

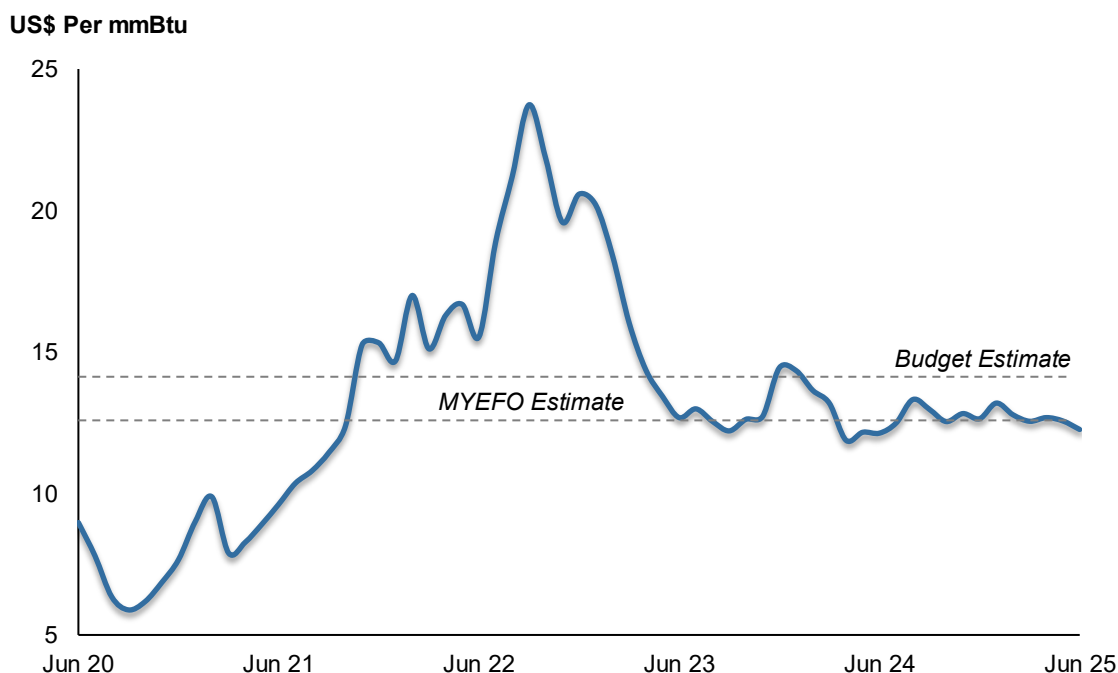
### Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

LNG prices eased in Q2 2025 after moderate gains in late 2024 and early 2025. According to the World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook, the natural gas price index declined in April and May after hitting a two-year high in February. The US benchmark price fell 18.0 per cent due to improved supply and subdued demand from Asia. The European benchmark dropped 12.0 per cent. Japan's LNG prices remained steady, reflecting softer oil prices, weak demand, and mild weather.

Asian LNG imports, which represent the world's largest importing region, fell by 16.0 per cent during the first half of 2025. This was driven by slower growth and continued trade tensions with the US, which slowed demand. Meanwhile, consumption-led growth of LNG is expected to remain subdued as heightened economic uncertainty and trade tensions continue to persist. Oil-indexed LNG prices particularly in Asia, are also expected to exert downward pressure on global oil prices.

Global LNG supply is forecast to rise in 2025 with growth distributed across the Asia Pacific, Eurasia, Middle East, and North America. Extreme weather events such as increased heating or cooling demand continue to occur at a more frequent pace. However, supply conditions are expected to ameliorate counter pressures from rising demand. LNG prices are projected to average US\$12.5 per mmBtu in 2025. This estimate is 12.0 per cent below the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$14.2 per mmBtu.

**Figure 4: Liquefied Natural Gas Price, Japan (2020-2025)**



Source: World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink sheet)

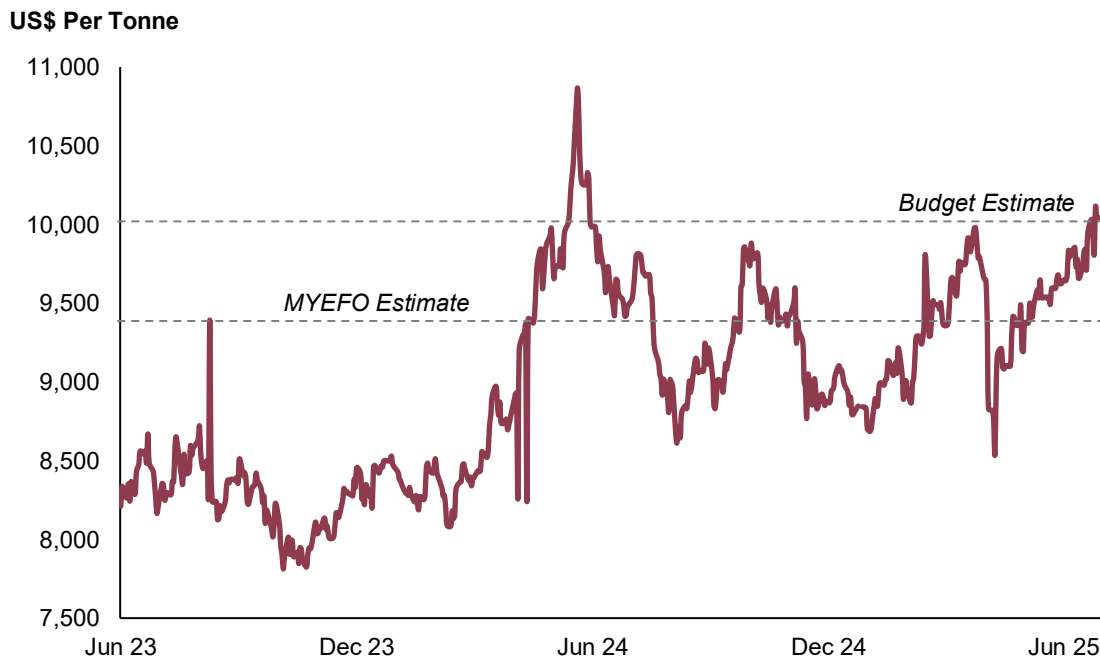
### Copper

Copper prices generally trended upward with some volatility in the first half of 2025, reflecting the impact of the US trade tariffs, supply disruptions, and weaker global demand. Prices spiked in March after the US threatened to impose tariffs on copper imports, prompting a surge in investor activity. This rally was short-lived. Prices dropped sharply in April as global growth concerns took over, before partially recovering in June as trade tensions eased. Furthermore, the recent announcement by the US to increase the tariff on copper by 50.0 per cent has pushed copper prices to record highs of \$10,110 per pound, a 13.0 per cent increase in one day (see Figure 5).

Despite the uncertain outlook, several upside risks are expected to support copper prices through 2025. The tariffs have already tightened the market by drawing down inventories across key warehouses. Demand from major markets including from China has remained resilient.

Supply constraints in key producing countries like Chile, Peru, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Indonesia are also expected to persist. According to the International Copper Study Group, issues such as lower ore grades, project delays, water shortages, and operational setbacks will likely continue into 2025. With these factors at play, copper prices are forecast to average US\$9,430 per tonne this year. This estimate is 6.0 per cent lower than the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$10,028 per tonne but still above historical levels.

**Figure 5: Copper Price (2023-2025)**



Source: London Metal Exchange

### Gold

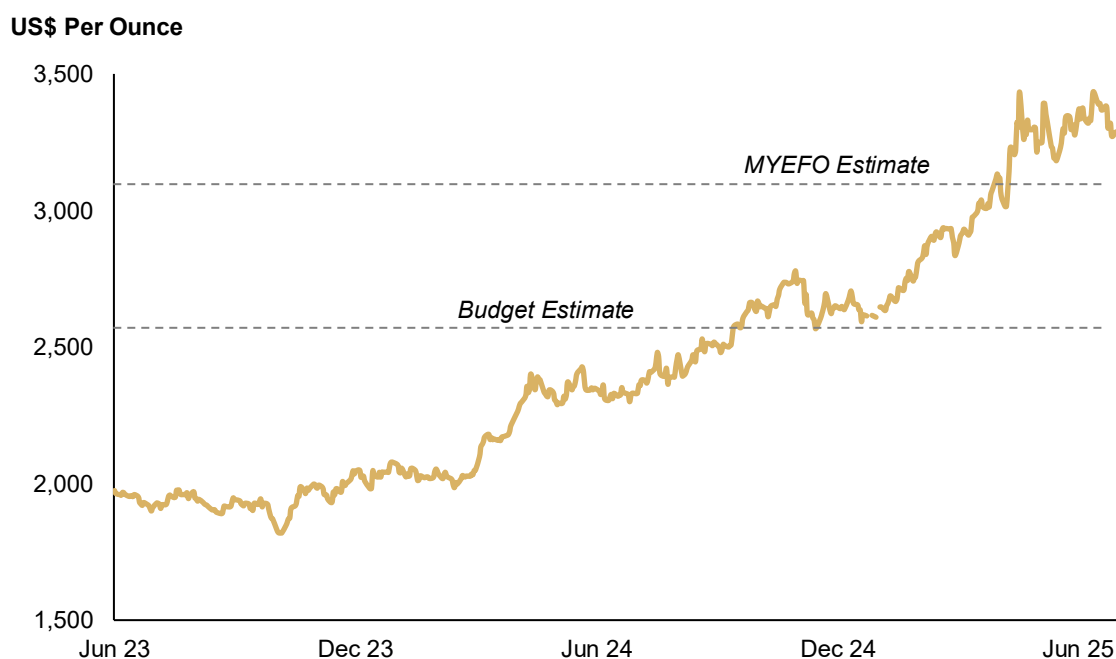
Gold prices surged in early 2025, peaking at around US\$3,000 per oz in April after a sustained rally throughout 2024. This strength has been driven by rising trade uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and consistently strong investor demand. As of end-June, the year-to-date average stood at US\$3,074 per ounce, around 21.0 per cent above budget assumptions of US\$2,540 per tonne.

The rally has been further supported by falling real yields, market expectations of US interest rate cuts, and the continued purchase of gold by central banks seeking to diversify reserves. Although prices briefly softened in May 2025 as US-China trade tensions eased, renewed instability in the Middle-East and broader financial markets adjustments saw gold prices regain momentum in June 2025.

Looking ahead, the price of gold is expected to hold at elevated levels through 2025. Market expectations of monetary easing, particularly by the US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank are likely to materialize in the second half of the year. These cuts may reduce the opportunity cost of holding gold, making it even more attractive to investors.

Other upside drivers include continued geopolitical risks, central bank accumulation particularly in Asia and safe haven demand from private investors. Given these factors, gold prices are forecast to average US\$3,085 per ounce in 2025 with strong potential for continued support in the medium-term. This estimate is 21.5 per cent above the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$2,540 per ounce.

**Figure 6: Gold Price (2023-2025)**



Source: LBMA Precious Metal Prices

## Agriculture Commodity Prices

### Coffee

Coffee prices remained volatile and elevated during the first half of 2025, hitting new highs following the 2024 rally. Key drivers include ongoing supply constraints in Brazil and Vietnam, strong global consumption, together with the trade tariffs effects from the US. The easing of the US dollar against other non-dollar currencies including the Brazilian Real also helped stabilize coffee prices during the period.

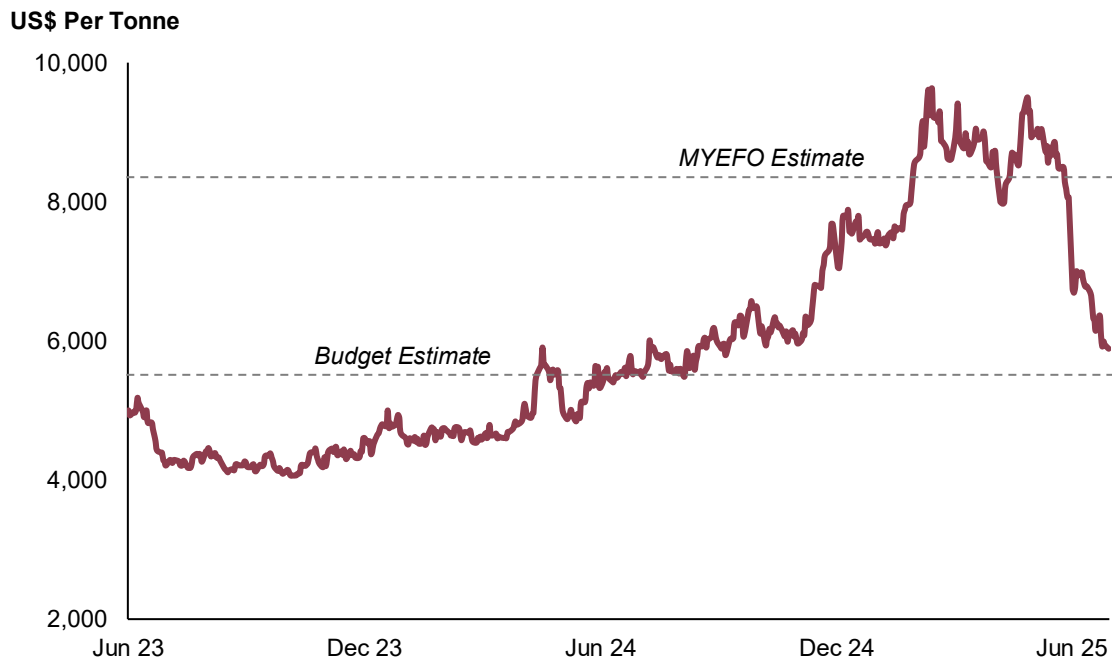
Despite sharp rallies, coffee prices also dipped at times amidst expectations of improved supply from a stronger Brazil harvest and improved weather conditions. According to the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), the Composite Indicator Price fell by 11.8 per cent to 295.1 US cents/lb – the first time it has fallen below the 300.0 US cents per pound since December 2024.

The global coffee market is facing its fourth consecutive supply deficit year for 2024-2025 with the potential of reaching its fifth consecutive deficit year (2025-2026) as ongoing supply constraints are expected to persist. Other factors like climate change, supply chain disruptions including higher production costs and logistical delays are expected to persist and support prices further in 2025.

Looking ahead, coffee prices are expected to remain high in 2025 compared to previous levels but downside risks are also expected to keep prices from rising further. The expectation of an improved weather-related production could keep a lid on prices in the coming months.

Given all these, coffee prices are expected to average at US\$8,122.0 per tonne in 2025. This is 48.6 per cent above the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$5,467 per tonne.

**Figure 7: Coffee Price (2023-2025)**



Source: International Coffee Organisation

## Cocoa

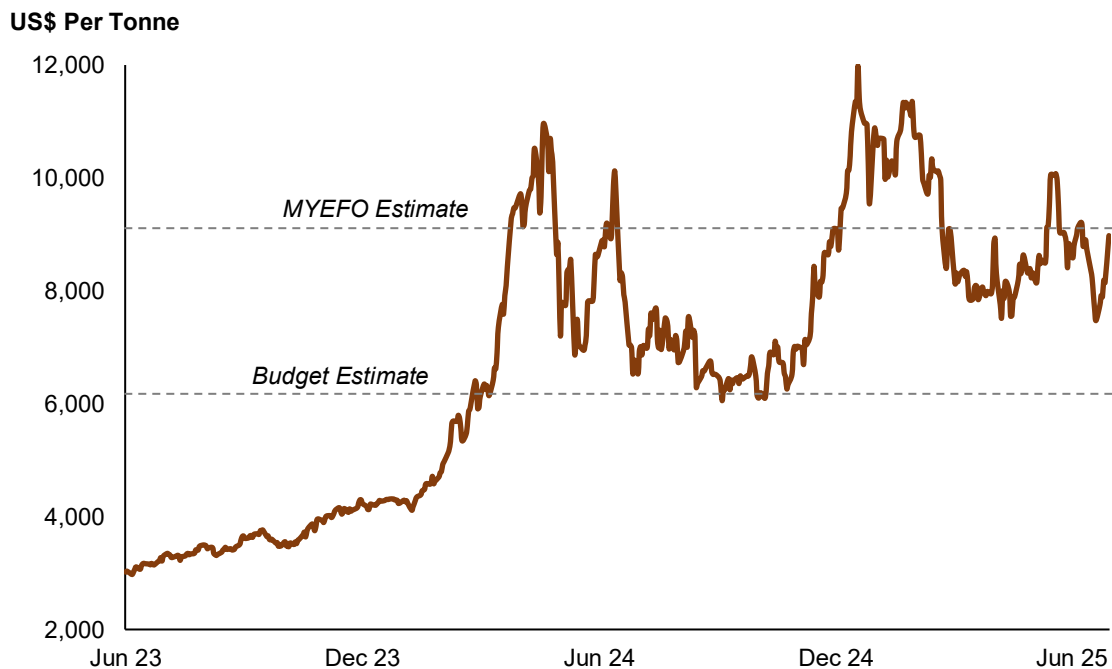
Cocoa prices have remained largely volatile but elevated during the first half of 2025 after hitting a record high of US\$12,931.0 per tonne in December 2024. After a strong surge in prices at the start of the year, cocoa prices have moderated in March and April, largely reflecting improvements in supply constraints and improved production from West Africa – the world’s largest cocoa producer.

Despite the moderation in cocoa prices, the YTD price still indicates that prices were trending above historical levels. This is due to persistent issues such as aging plantations and pest diseases, which continues to remain unabated within the West African region. Cocoa demand has slowed down during the first half of 2025 – especially Q1 due to higher prices amid persisting inflationary pressures in key consumer markets like the US and Europe.

According to a latest report from the Cocoa Manufacturers Group, the 2025 Q1 cocoa grindings in key markets have dropped compared to the previous year. North American cocoa grindings fell by 2.5 per cent. Further, European cocoa grindings fell by 3.7 per cent and Asian cocoa grindings fell 3.4 per cent. These were supported by reports of favourable weather conditions in cocoa-growing areas in the Ivory Coast and Ghana, although the weather is less favourable in Nigeria and Cameroon.

Looking ahead, cocoa prices are expected to remain elevated, which is expected to result in slower stock replacement together with industry expectations of poor crop harvests to go on. Therefore, in 2025, cocoa prices are expected to average at US\$9,053 per tonne before easing in 2026 once producers address supply-side constraints. This estimate is 49.9 per cent above the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$6,040 per tonne.

**Figure 8: Cocoa Price (2023-2025)**



Source: International Cocoa Organisation

### Palm Oil

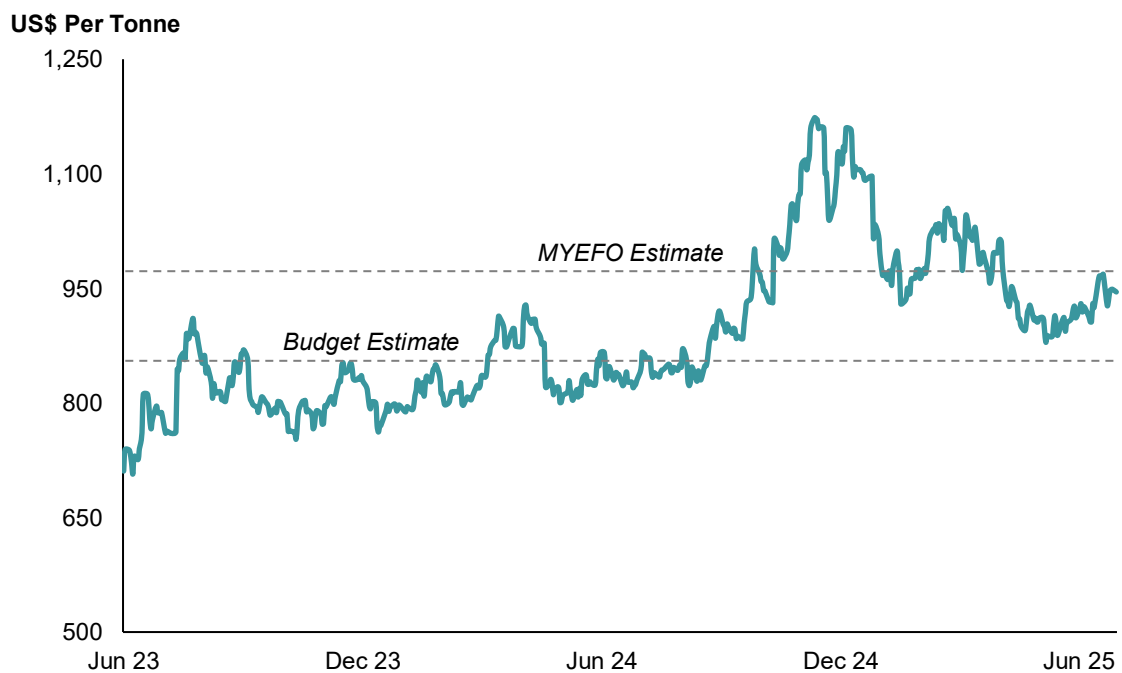
Palm oil prices were largely volatile during the first half of 2025 after falling from their historical highs in 2024. However, the YTD price averaged at US\$958 per tonne, which is 13.0 per cent above the 2025 Budget price estimate and 12.0 per cent higher compared to the same period of 2024.

The high palm oil prices during the first six months of 2025 were due to ongoing supply - side issues in major producing countries. In Malaysia, unfavourable weather conditions, labour shortages in the plantations, aging palm trees and higher supply chain costs have affected production. In Indonesia, increased export levies on crude palm oil and its derivatives to support its national biodiesel program have affected the global supply of crude palm oil. In addition, strong demand from the world's largest consumers of palm oil, including India and China, have supported higher prices.

Looking ahead, palm oil prices in 2025 will depend on supply chain dynamics in Malaysia and Indonesia – the world's largest producers. According to the Malaysian Palm Oil Council, global supply is expected to reduce further due to persistent labour shortages and aging trees, while Indonesia's supply is expected to be diverted towards its biodiesel program.

Given these factors, the palm oil price is expected to average US\$959 per tonne in 2025 amid moderate demand growth and persisting supply constraints. This price forecast is 12.7 per cent above the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$851.0 per tonne.

**Figure 9: Palm Oil Price (2023-2025)**



Source: Malaysia Palm Oil Council

### Coconut Oil

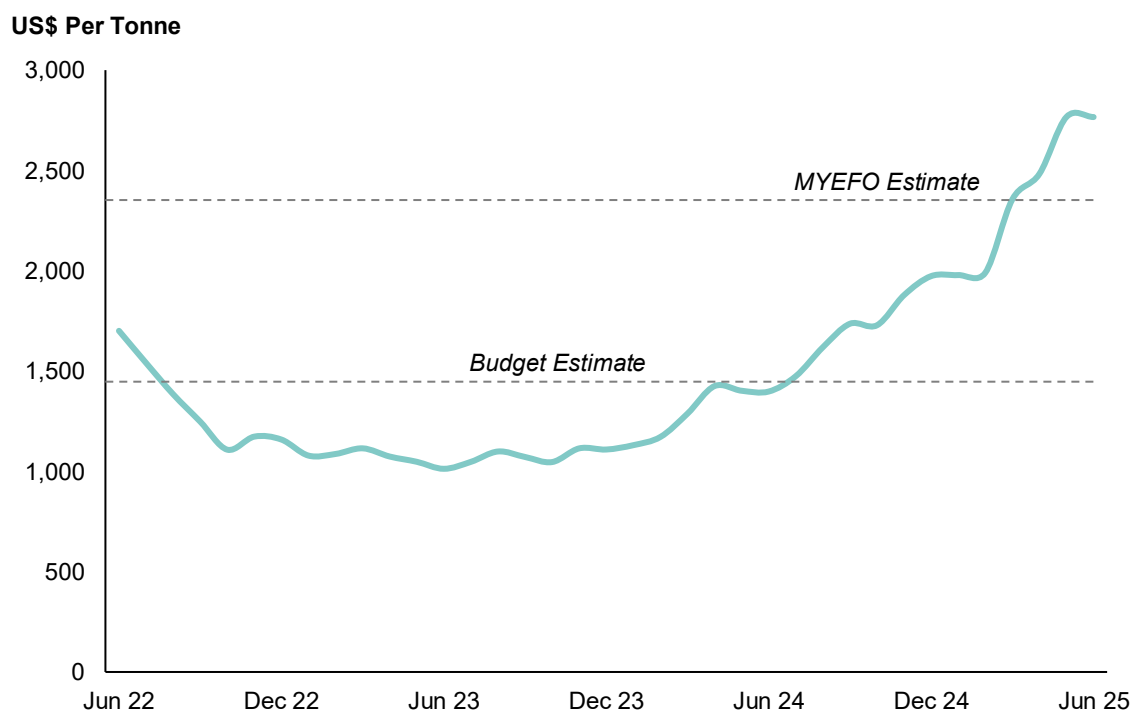
The average coconut oil price as at end June 2025 was 60.0 per cent above the Budget estimate of US\$1,487.0 per tonne and 83.0 per cent above the 2024 price level for the same period.

Prices are largely driven by a tight market supply. In addition, growing global demand from the food and cosmetics industries contributed to higher prices of coconut oil.

Ongoing demand for coconut oil reflects its perceived health benefits from key European importers such as the Netherlands together with rising wholesale and retail demand from India due to lower trends in production.

These conditions are likely to remain in the coming months of 2025 and beyond. In addition, the coconut oil industry is also affected by climate related impacts from El Nino patterns as well as pest infestation, which should contribute to buoyant prices in the near term. For these reasons, the price of coconut oil is expected to average around US\$2,382.0 per tonne in 2025, which is 60.2 per cent above the 2025 Budget estimate of US\$1,487 per tonne.

**Figure 10: Coconut Oil Price (2022-2025)**



Source: World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet)

## Exchange Rate Developments

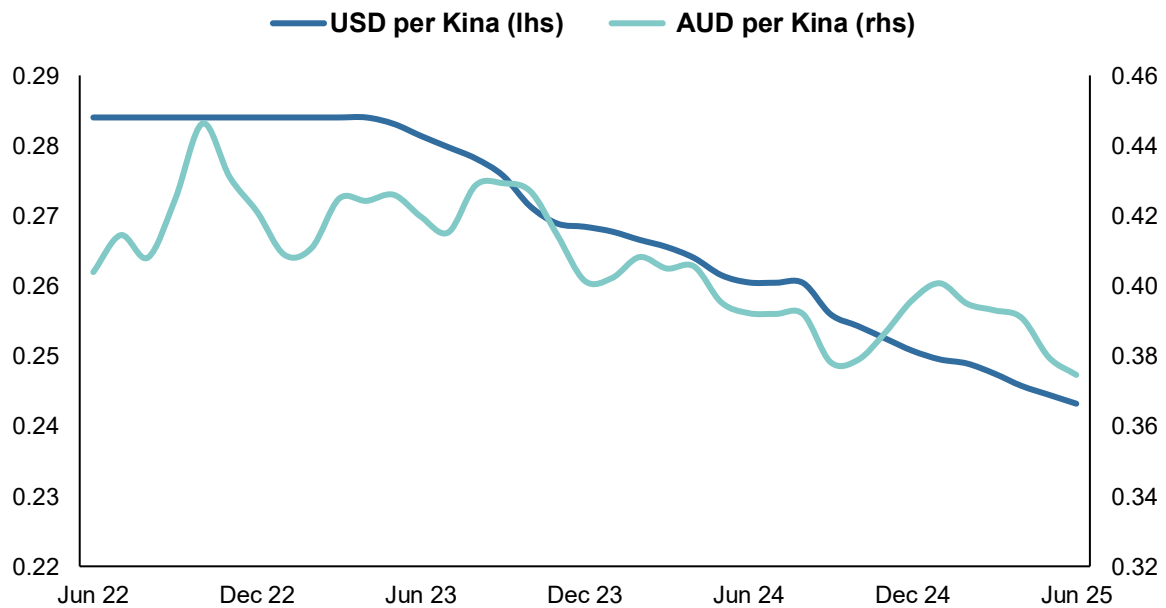
The Kina exchange rate (PGK) has depreciated against the US dollar (USD) and the Australian dollar (AUD) by 2.9 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively, during the period, January 2nd and June 30th 2025 (see Figure 11).

The depreciation of the Kina against the USD reflects the ongoing efforts by the independent Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG) through the implementation of the crawl-like exchange rate regime, to address the Kina overvaluation and restore Kina convertibility. Since January 2024, the Kina has depreciated by 9.6 per cent against the USD as at 30th June 2025. BPNG noted in its June Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) that conditions in Papua New Guinea's FX market have continued to improve, supported by increased foreign currency availability and a notable reduction in the backlog of FX orders, demonstrating positive signs of Kina convertibility. While the improvements mainly reflect higher commodity prices for key PNG exports of gold, copper, coffee and cocoa, it also underscores the gradual and measured depreciation of the Kina. This is expected to improve PNG's export competitiveness and enhance foreign direct investments among other benefits in the medium term.

The depreciation against the AUD reflects strong cross-currency movements, and Australia's moderate inflation in recent months. According to BPNG's 2025 June MPS, cross-currency movements of the Kina-AUD are further heightened by the uncertainty around US tariffs which pose threats to major Australian exports including iron ore. The AUD was also impacted indirectly by the threat of tariffs against China – Australia's largest trading partner.

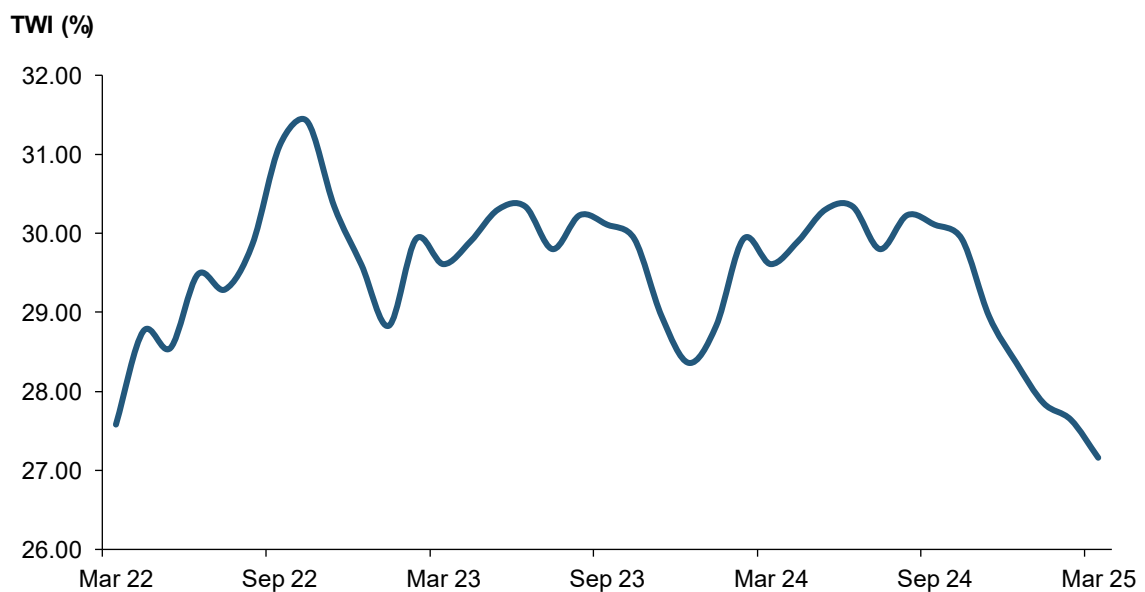
Against other major trading partner currencies, the Trade Weighted Index (TWI) from BPNG also indicated a broad-based weakening of the Kina during the first quarter of 2025 (see Figure 12).

**Figure 11: Exchange Rate (2022-2025)**



Source: Bank of PNG

**Figure 12: Trade Weighted Index (2022-2025)**



Source: Bank of PNG

The Kina is expected to depreciate further against the USD in 2025 amid the continuation of the crawl-like exchange rate arrangement while movements against other trading partner currencies are expected to reflect cross-currency effects. Despite the benefits in terms of reducing foreign exchange shortages, improved Kina convertibility, higher rural agricultural incomes, improved export competitiveness, as well as the noticeable decline in imported products in areas such as food and animals, the Government is conscious about the impacts of the depreciation on household budgets. This is why there is a Household Assistance Package, including GST relief on key household items.

## Domestic Economic Outlook

### 2024 Domestic Economic Update

The domestic economy is estimated to have grown in real terms by 3.8 per cent in 2024, similar to the 2023 growth rate. This is 1.1 percentage points lower than the 2025 Budget estimate of 4.9 per cent. The lower growth estimate compared to the 2025 Budget was mainly due to the base effect of a higher 2023 revised GDP as released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in February 2025. In addition, output from the resource sector in 2024 was lower than expected, although the non-resource sector continued to remain resilient in 2024.

The non-resource sector is estimated to have grown by 4.5 per cent in 2024, similar to the 2025 Budget estimate. The key sectors contributing to growth included Wholesale and Retail, Agriculture Forestry and Fishery (AFF), Public Administration & Defence, and Construction.

Wholesale and Retail trade grew by 6.0 per cent supported by higher consumer spending due to higher agriculture commodity prices (especially cocoa and coffee) and higher government spending. GST collections in this sector increased by 18.9 per cent in 2024 compared to 2023, which indicates increased economic activity in the sector.

Growth in Public Administration and Defence (7.0 per cent) and Construction (4.5 per cent) were supported by increased government and private sector spending. Public Administration and Defence salary and allowances grew higher in 2024 compared to 2023 which reaffirmed the strong growth in the sector. The construction sector continued to benefit from the Government's Connect PNG Transport Infrastructure Program and private sector capital investment.

AFF sector is estimated to have grown by 3.5 per cent, slightly lower than the 3.6 per cent growth estimated at 2025 Budget. The slight downgrade reflects lower-than-expected production from palm oil (down 9.9 per cent) compared to the 2025 Budget estimate. Palm oil production was affected by wet weather conditions, deteriorating transport infrastructure (road and bridges), the ongoing impact of the volcanic eruption in West New Britain province since November 2023 and increasing law and order problems in the palm oil growing regions, especially West New Britain. Other cash crops recorded slight reduction in production compared to the projections at Budget except coffee. The details are as follows:

- Coffee production for 2024 was around 1.0 million bags (60,000 tonnes) as estimated at the 2025 Budget reflecting a bumper crop year;
- Cocoa production was 41,000 tonnes in 2024, 1.6 per cent lower than projected in the 2025 Budget, a steady production compared to the past two years despite sharp increases in cocoa prices in 2024; and

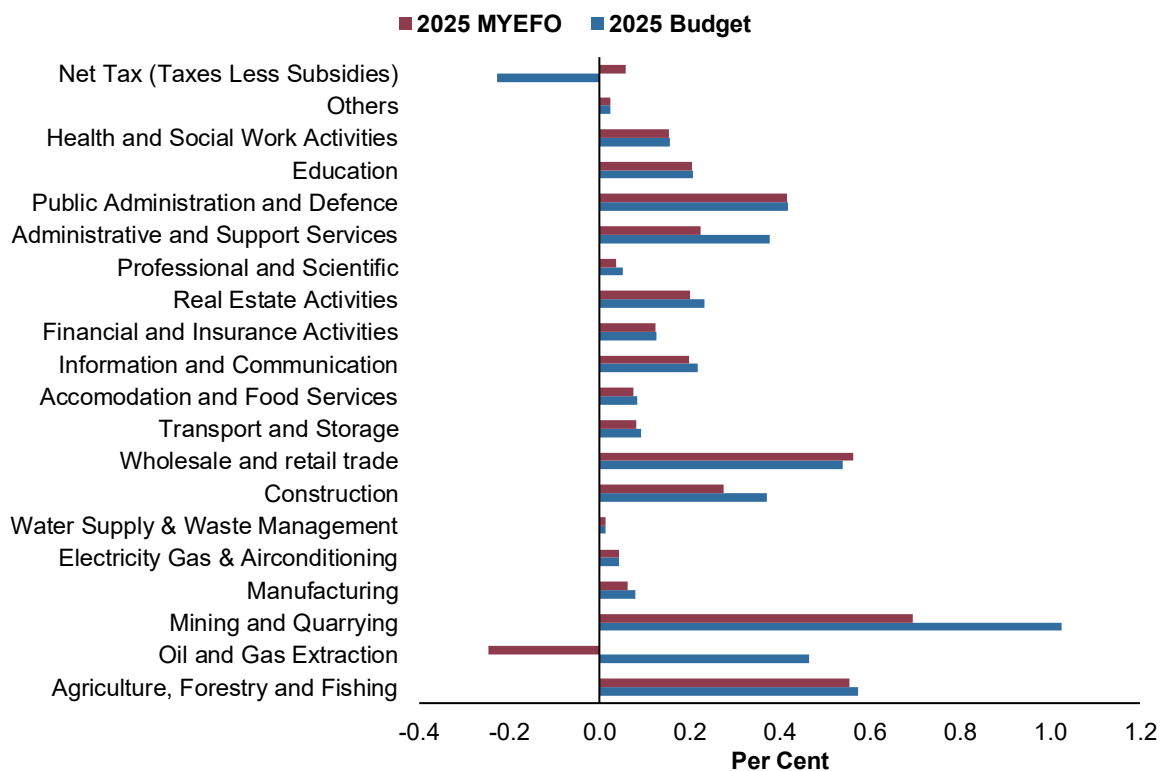
The resource sector growth is estimated at 1.8 per cent, 4.2 percentage points lower than the 2025 Budget estimate of 5.9 per cent. This outcome reflects lower growth in the mining sector, and contraction in the oil and gas sector.

Mining and quarrying sector is estimated to have grown by 1.8 per cent, down from the 2025 Budget estimate of 12.8 per cent. This is mainly due to lower-than-expected gold production from the Porgera and Lihir mines. Actual production from the Porgera mine was 10.5 per cent lower than estimated at Budget. The lower production was attributed to mining of lower grade areas than planned, compounded by other external factors including tribal fighting and illegal mining activities. Given the ongoing law and order situation, the mine had to temporarily suspend operations for several days during the year. In addition, the Mulitaka landslip which limited supply of consumables and fuel, and vandalism of the Hides gas power line are some

of the ongoing challenges affecting the mine. Given these challenges, Porgera was able to produce at only 38.0 per cent of its normal (pre-shutdown) capacity in 2024, which is below the 42.0 per cent projected at Budget. Similarly, Lihir mine production was 12.3 per cent lower than estimated at the time of the 2025 Budget. The lower output from the Lihir mine was attributed to its ongoing expansion project (Phase 14A expansion) which involves configuration of the open pit to increase gold production in the long term.

The oil & gas sector is estimated to have contracted by 1.4 per cent in 2024 compared to a growth of 2.7 per cent as estimated in the 2025 Budget (see Figure 13). The downgrade reflects the base effect of the revised 2023 GDP for the oil and gas sector due to a technical error correction by the NSO. As a result of the correction, real GDP growth for the oil and gas sector in 2023 was revised up to 1.2 per cent from negative 3.0 per cent at Budget. Consequently, lowering the growth for 2024 due to the base effect. In addition, condensate production was lower by 25.0 per cent compared to 2025 Budget projection, reflecting the project's focus on maximising LNG production over condensate. Nevertheless, LNG production was 1.9 per cent higher than projected at Budget while oil production for 2024 has not changed since the Budget.

**Figure 13: Contribution to Real GDP Growth by Sector (2024)**



Source: Department of Treasury

### 2025 Economic Outlook

In 2025, the PNG economy is expected to rebound with a strong growth of 4.7 per cent in real terms. This growth is expected to be broad-based with the non-resource sector projected to grow by 4.7 per cent and resource sector by 4.4 per cent.

The non-resource sector growth estimate of 4.7 per cent is a downward revision from the 2025 Budget estimate of 5.2 per cent. The downgrade reflects lower GST collections in the first half of the year, compounded by a weaker kina exchange rate, and a general slowdown in imports.

Despite these challenges, the non-resource sector growth remains strong on the back of strong agriculture commodity prices, improved access to foreign exchange and continued government spending in the economy.

These will drive growth in the non-resource sector in 2025, especially the following sectors:

- AFF is projected to grow by 3.2 per cent driven by higher palm oil and cocoa production;
- Wholesale and Retail Sector (5.5 per cent) strengthened by higher consumer spending reflecting improved household incomes underpinned by high commodity prices and government spending in the economy. This is consistent with the information collected from Treasury's BLS visits where most businesses expect higher sales revenue despite the rising costs; and
- Administrative and Support Services (5.0 per cent), Public Administration and Defense (6.0 per cent) and Construction (5.0 per cent), supported strongly by continued government spending in these sectors.

Growth in other Business Liaison Sectors (BLS) including Information and Communication (7.4 per cent), Financial and Insurance (8.0 per cent), Transport and Storage (5.0 per cent), Accommodation and Food Services (5.0 per cent), and Manufacturing (5.0 per cent), should also boost growth in the non-resource sector. Consistent with information collected during the BLS visits, businesses expect stronger growth in volumes and improvement in prices. This should be driven by improvements made by BPNG to strengthen access to foreign exchange.

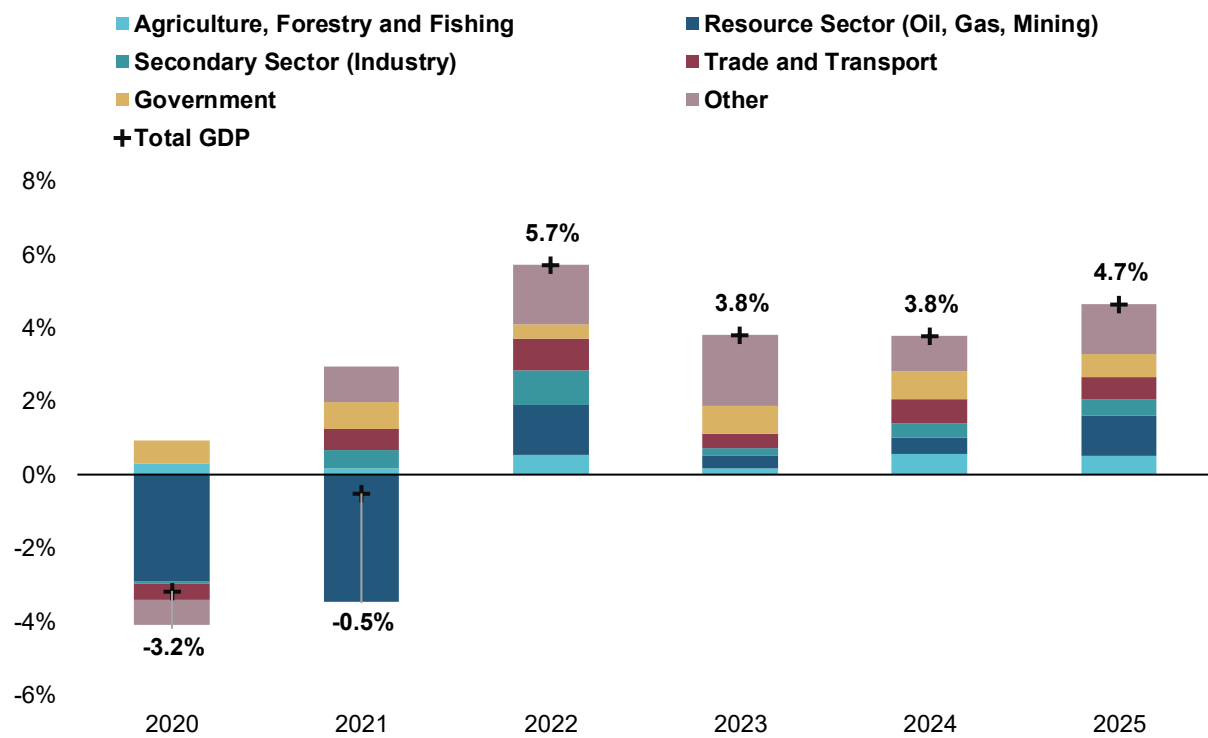
Details of growth in the AFF sector in 2025 relative to 2024 are as follows:

- Palm oil production is projected to increase by 10.5 per cent. This is mainly driven by strong recovery in palm oil yields and processing in the main palm oil growing regions particularly the West New Britain Province;
- Cocoa production is projected to increase by 4.9 per cent. This is underpinned by the maturing of over 3.0 million cocoa trees planted 5 years ago, and a continued rollout of the Government's freight subsidy program and the prevailing high cocoa prices;
- Coffee production is projected to decrease by 10.0 per cent. This reflects the off-season nature of the biennial crop cycle where production is expected to slow in the following year (2025) after a bumper season in 2024;
- Copra oil production is projected to increase by 2.4 per cent driven by higher prices; Copra oil production in recent years have been more price sensitive;
- Log production is projected to increase due to improved global demand; and
- Fisheries production is expected to increase moderately.

The resources sector is projected to grow by 4.4 per cent in 2025, an upward revision from 3.4 per cent as estimated in the 2025 Budget. The mining and quarrying sector is projected to grow by 12.6 per cent due to higher gold and copper production. Gold production will be boosted by Porgera mine operating at near full capacity in 2025 (from a lower base in 2024) and copper production by Ok Tedi mine accessing higher grade ores.

Oil and gas sector is projected to grow by 0.4 per cent in 2025 reflecting start-up of Angore production. LNG production is expected to increase slightly above its capacity level while oil production is expected to moderate, reflecting the natural decline in maturing oil fields.

**Figure 14: Total Real GDP Growth Drivers (2020 – 2025)**



Source: Actuals from NSO (2020-2023). Estimates and projection from Treasury (2024-2025)

Note: Secondary sector includes manufacturing, electricity gas & air conditioning, water supply and waste management, and construction. Government includes public admin & defence, education and health sectors. Trade and transport (wholesale & retail trade, transport).

**Figure 15: Key Economic Parameters 2024-2025**

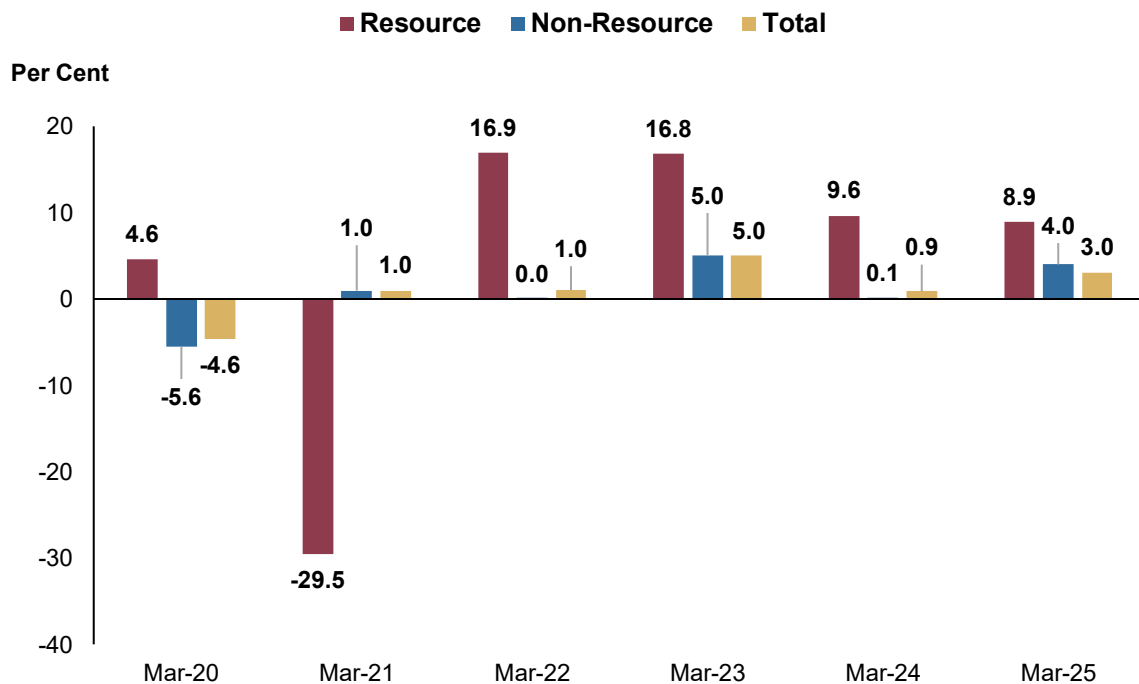
	2024		2025	
	2025 Budget	2025 MYEFO	2025 Budget	2025 MYEFO
<b>Nominal GDP (K Million)</b>	124,299.3	121,170.5	136,901.2	133,962.6
<b>Real Economic Growth</b>				
Total Real GDP (%)	4.9	3.8	4.7	4.7
Non-Resource Real GDP (%)	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.7
Resource Real GDP (%)	5.9	1.8	3.4	4.4
<b>Headline Inflation</b>				
Average on Average (%)	1.2	0.6	4.5	4.5
December on December (%)	3.0	0.7	3.1	1.4
<b>Interest Rate</b>				
Kina Rate Facility (KFR) Year Average	2.9	4.0	2.9	4.0
<b>Agriculture Prices</b>				
Coffee (US\$ Per Tonne)	5,240	5,622	5,467	8,122
Cocoa (US\$ Per Tonne)	7,028	7,330	6,040	9,053
Copra Oil (US\$ Per Tonne)	1,487	1,519	1,487	2,382
Palm Oil (US\$ Per Tonne)	866	963	851	959
<b>Resource Prices</b>				
Gold (US\$ Per Ounce)	2,325	2,387	2,540	3,085
Copper (US\$ Per Tonne)	9,441	9,142	10,028	9,430
Oil (US\$ Per Barrel)	80	79	76	68
LNG (US\$ Per Thousand Cubic Feet)	14.8	12.8	14.2	12.5

Source: Department of Treasury

## Employment Update

Total formal private sector experienced steady private sector employment growth through the year to March quarter 2025 reflecting increases in both the resource and non-resources sector (see Figure 16). The estimated increases from the BPNG index is non-resource employment grew by 4.0 per cent through the year to the March quarter, and 8.9 per cent in the resource sector. These two indexes are then combined to suggest a 3.0 per cent overall growth rate. Statistically, the weighted average of two indexes cannot be lower than either of the indexes. This means that the minimum rate of employment growth would be a minimum of 4.0 per cent. Overall, data on employment and wages in PNG is poor. Most employment occurs in the non-formal economy – estimates suggest over 80 per cent of all employment. However, this is not measured. Additionally, there is no good index for wages. Further work will be done in these two areas to strengthen the analytics informing the jobs strategy.

**Figure 16: Annual Employment Growth (2020-2025)**

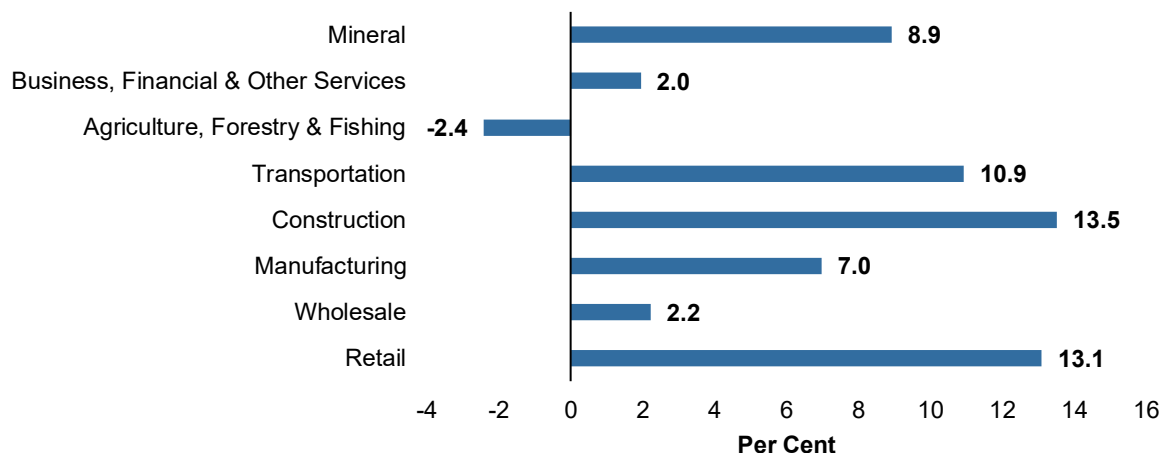


Source: Bank of PNG

Non-resource employment grew by 4.0 per cent through the year to the March quarter, with gains of 13.5 per cent in construction, 13.1 per cent in retail and 10.9 per cent in transportation and 7.0 per cent in manufacturing. Surprisingly, the agriculture sector reported a decrease in the BPNG figures of 2.4 per cent, which is surprising given other reports. The lower employment growth in the AFF sector reflects a combination of factors such as seasonal weather disruptions together with workers being laid off in palm oil, coffee and cocoa industries. Additionally, rising costs of business, persistent structural limitations including poor rural infrastructure, limited credit access, and low mechanization have remained a constraint for employment growth in the AFF sector.

Employment in the resource sector grew by 8.9 per cent through-the year to March quarter 2025. The increase in the resources sector largely reflects the rise in new recruitment due to increased production and activities by mineral companies, particularly the reopening of the Porgera gold mine. Ongoing activities in the mining and energy sectors also contributed to moderate employment growth, particularly in Highlands and Momase regions (see Figure 17).

**Figure 17: Annual Employment Growth by Sector (March 2024 – March 2025)**



Source: Bank of PNG

### **Inflation Outcome for 2024**

The outcome for headline inflation in 2024 as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 0.6 per cent – approximately half of the 2025 Budget projection of 1.2 per cent. This headline inflation rate is the lowest in PNG’s history. A key reason for this low rate was an estimated 10.4 per cent fall in the prices of alcoholic beverages, tobacco and betelnut. However, other key areas of household expenditure also grew at very low rates in 2024 such as communication (minus 9.4 per cent), housing (1.1 per cent), household equipment (1.1 per cent), recreation (1.1 per cent), and education (1.8 per cent). Food and non-alcoholic beverages, the key items in weekly family shopping trips, rose by 4.6 per cent. While this was a welcome decline from the rates of 7.0 per cent in 2023, and 7.2 per cent in 2022, the cumulative impact of these price increases underpins the Household Assistance Package exempting GST on 13 key household expenditure items.

While the headline inflation figure best informs the impact of prices on household budgets and living standards, economists also use other measures of changes in prices to help understand price trends. In PNG, in addition to headline inflation, the National Statistics Office, in its quarterly summaries, uses three other price indexes. These combined indexes also produce another index, called “underlying” inflation. The outcome for “underlying” inflation in 2024 was 4.6 per cent, up from 1.8 per cent in 2023, and in line with 4.6 per cent in 2022. All these measures of inflation are below historic averages.

### **2025 Inflation Update**

The headline inflation rate for the March quarter was 2.4 per cent. On an annual basis from March 2024 to March 2025, the headline inflation rate was 5.3 per cent, reflecting the removal of the fall of headline inflation of minus 2.1 per cent in March 2024. In terms of underlying inflation, the March quarter was 0.9 per cent. On an annual basis from March 2024 to March 2025, the underlying inflation rate was 3.1 per cent, a decline from the 5.4 per cent from the December 2024 to December 2023 change, and down from the 4.6 per cent for 2024 as a whole.

## **2025 Inflation Outlook**

The headline inflation in 2025 is estimated to be 4.5 per cent, similar to the 2025 Budget estimate, but higher than the 2024 outcome of 0.6 per cent. Inflation is expected to be driven by exchange rate depreciation, higher commodity prices (especially agriculture commodities), and stronger economic growth. These price pressures will be cushioned by the downward pressures from declining oil prices, and the Government's Household Relief package where 13 essential household items were GST zero-rated.

The government's household relief package was implemented since June 2025 and will continue until June 2026. This initiative is to address the cost-of-living pressures affecting businesses and households in the country. In addition, the BPNG is closely monitoring inflation and will respond with appropriate policy measures where necessary to ensure price stability.

## **Monetary Developments**

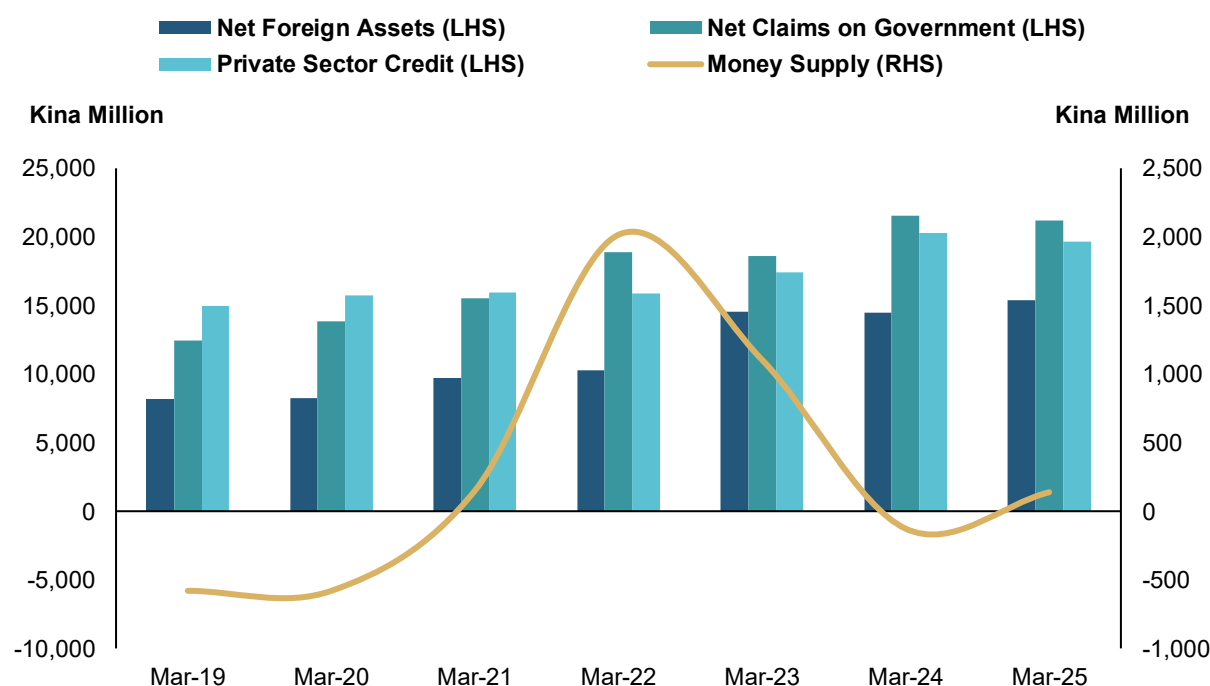
In the first six months of 2025, BPNG's new independent Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) maintained the monetary policy stance of holding the Kina Facility Rate (KFR) steady at 4.0 per cent. Due to varying levels of liquidity faced by the different banks, there was a reduction in the Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) from 12.0 per cent to 10.0 per cent. This decision by the MPC is reinforced by developments over the past six months, including continued improvement in foreign currency availability.

PNG's foreign exchange market conditions have continued to improve, supported by increased foreign currency availability and a notable reduction in the backlog of FX orders. This is backed by favourable market inflows from the mining and agriculture sectors as well as the gradual and measured depreciation of the Kina, which the MPC views as necessary to restore PNG's competitiveness with its international trading partners, remove foreign exchange shortages, and return to Kina convertibility.

Overall liquidity in the banking sector domestically is sufficient, however its distribution amongst the commercial banks remains uneven. The reduction of CRR from 12.0 per cent to 11.0 per cent in March 2025, and then further to 10.0 per cent in June 2025 is aimed at easing liquidity constraints and strengthening the monetary policy framework by promoting a more even distribution of liquidity across the banking system.

Broad money supply declined by 6.6 per cent due to a fall in Net Domestic Assets (NDA) of depository corporations, which more than offset an increase in net foreign asset (NFA) holdings by the BPNG (gross foreign reserves). The decline in commercial banks NDA was driven by the decline in Net Claims on Government due to maturity and retirement of their Treasury bill holdings. In addition, broad money supply declined as the BPNG absorbed excess liquidity through open market operations (e.g., selling Central Bank Bills) and conducted foreign exchange interventions, withdrawing kina liquidity and reducing exchange settlement balances.

**Figure 18: Money Supply and Determinants (Kina Million)**



Source: Bank of PNG

Generally, the MPC's view for the second half of 2025 is positive yet prudent—growth is expected to hold strong across sectors, inflation appears contained but monitored, foreign exchange (FX) liquidity is improving, and policy tools remain flexible to address any emerging challenges if necessary.

## Balance of Payments

### 2024 Update

PNG recorded a surplus of K18,952.7 million in its current account in 2024 (15.2 per cent of GDP) driven by a positive trade balance of K24,686.3 million reflecting an increase in export earnings and a decline in imports. The increase in export earnings was boosted by high commodity prices particularly cocoa, coffee, gold and copper including exchange rate depreciation. The resumption of Porgera mine also provided support. On the import side, value of merchandise imports declined by 6.9 per cent, which played the role to support a positive trade balance. The shortage of foreign exchange faced by businesses and the depreciation of kina translated into lower imports in 2024. Overall, growth in the agriculture export and mineral exports driven by higher prices, and Porgera mine coming online, translated into record levels of trade surplus and a current account surplus by the end of 2024.

The income account recorded a deficit of K7,005.8 million in 2024, down 14.9 per cent from K8,235.8 million from 2023. The improvement is attributed to lower dividend and income payments to foreigners offsetting higher interest payments by the end of the 2023 fiscal year.

The transfer account recorded a surplus of K1,411.0 million in 2024. This is well over 21.9 per cent higher compared to K346.6 million in 2023 and reflects increased inflows of tax payments, remittances, gifts and grants.

The capital and financial account recorded a deficit of K19,238.7 million in 2024 which is higher by 91.0 per cent up from K1,0076.7 million in 2023 and largely reflects the increase in portfolio and other financial capital outflows from offshore foreign currency accounts for investments and external loan repayments by mineral companies.

The overall balance of payments was a surplus of K238.4 million in 2024, compared to K199.3 million recorded in 2023. This was due to surpluses in the current and capital accounts, which more than offset a deficit in the financial account driven by net capital and financial outflows, including loan repayments and profit repatriations.

## **2025 Update**

In the first quarter of 2025, the current account balance continued to be in surplus at K8,166.8 million. Continued exports of LNG and condensate and higher earnings from agriculture and the mining sectors have contributed to the surplus in the current account balance. Imports declined by 12.2 per cent, following a decline of 4.6 per cent in the previous quarter. This contrasts with higher exports that should have supported the demand for imports through foreign currencies.

The income account balance recorded a deficit of K583.2 million. This continued to reflect offshore investments and debt repayments.

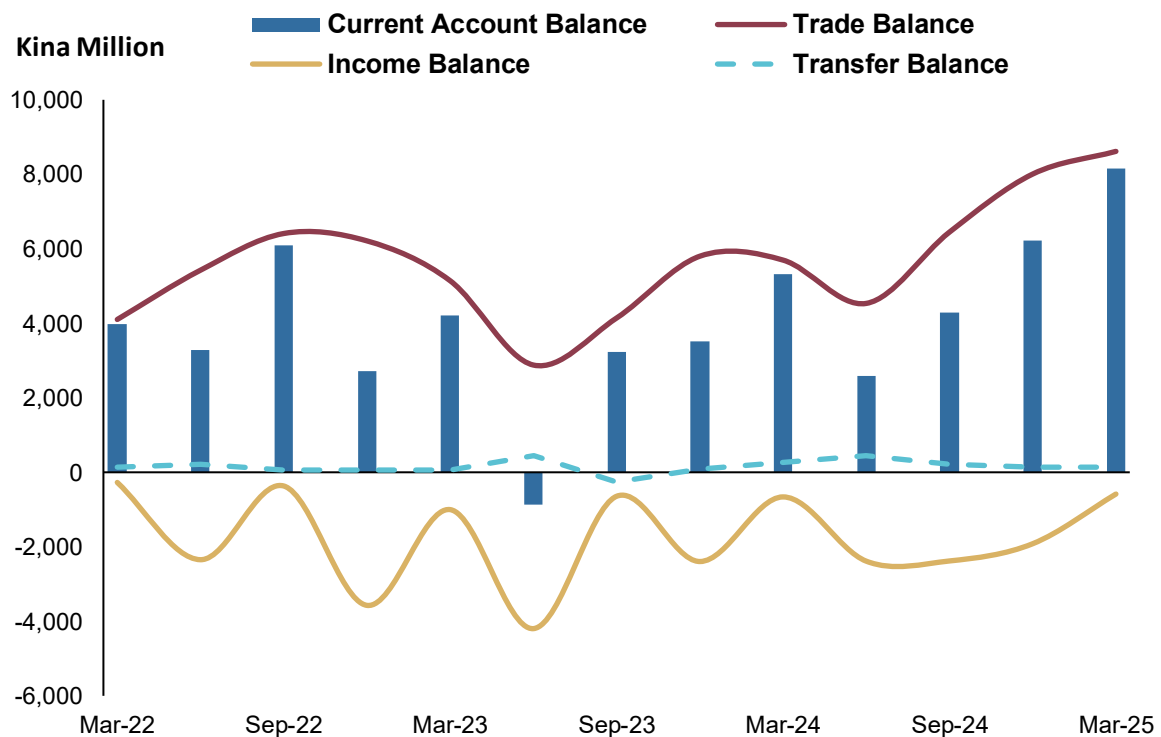
The transfer account continued to remain in surplus, totaling K169.5 million, in the first quarter of 2025. The surplus continued to be driven by transfer receipts from gifts and grants.

The capital and financial account continued in deficit, recording K6,670.3 million in the first quarter of 2025. Despite strong export earnings, the capital and financial account deficit continue to widen due to persistent outflows in the form of profit repatriation, debt servicing and new capital inflows.

The net impact on the overall balance of payment in the first quarter was a deficit of K1,512.2 million. This is because the current account surplus was offset by large capital account and financial deficits driven by large outflows from profit repatriation by foreign-owned resource firms and the government debt servicing and minimal capital inflows.

In 2025, the current account surplus is projected to remain in surplus driven by continued export of LNG, near capacity production from Porgera, higher gold prices and higher cocoa prices. Imports are expected to increase from recent falls driven by higher export earnings and increased economic activities.

**Figure 19: Balance of Payments (Kina Million)**



Source: Bank of PNG

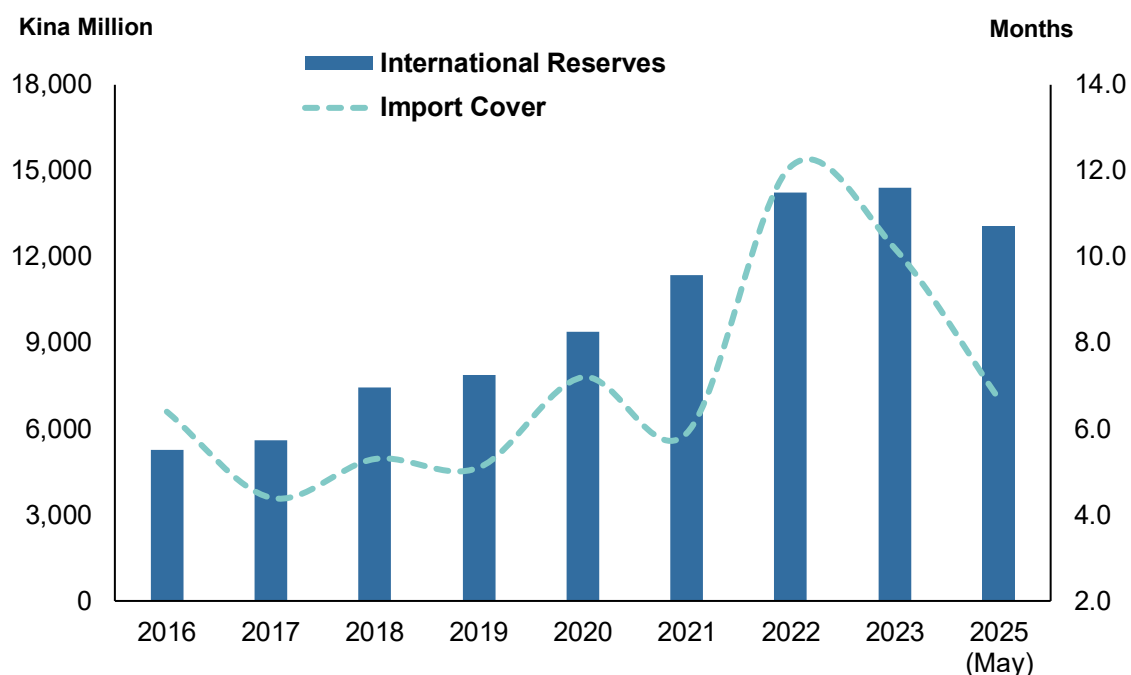
### 2025 Outlook

In 2025, the current account surplus is expected to be at another record level of K25,568.9 million (19.1 per cent of GDP), which is a large increase of 39.0 per cent from the previous record in 2024. This large increase in the current account surplus is reflecting a widening in the trade surplus predominately due to growth in agricultural and mining exports driven by both price and volume, with oil and gas exports remaining steady.

### **International Reserves**

International reserves totalled K14,179.4 million (US\$3,615.7 million) for the 12 months to December 2024, down from K14,424.8 million (US\$3,956.7 million) in the same period of 2023, sufficient for 7 months of total and 12.3 months of non-mineral import cover. By January 31, 2025, reserves declined to K13,887.1 million (US\$3,532.9 million) and further dropped to K13,110.9 million (US\$3,213.1 million) in May. The decline in reserves levels is attributed to the Bank's intervention to assist the spot market and the repayment of external loans.

**Figure 20: Annual International Reserves (Kina Million)**



Source: Bank of PNG

### 1.3 FISCAL POSITION AND OUTLOOK

Despite global and domestic challenges, the Government continues to work on delivering services, implement development programs, and continue with budget repair. A key element for achieving these goals is having adequate revenues. Unfortunately, as was the case in 2024, revenues are falling well short of expectations.

In the first half of the year, the Total Revenue and Grants collection amounted to K9,662.7 million or 38.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget estimate. Total Expenditure & Net Lending was K11,009.2 million or 42.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget appropriation. This resulted in a fiscal deficit of K2,237.6 million or 1.7 per cent of GDP. The deficit was financed through net domestic borrowing of K1,285.3 million, and net external borrowing of K354.8 million. Consequently, PNG's public debt level in the mid-year outturn was K62,117.5 million or 46.4 per cent of GDP. This is well within the prescribed threshold of 55.0 per cent of GDP under the FRA and consistent with the Government's 13 Year Fiscal Consolidation Plan.

**Figure 21: Key Fiscal Aggregates (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>					
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>20,826.2</b>	<b>25,408.0</b>	<b>9,662.7</b>	<b>24,225.2</b>	<b>-1,182.8</b>
Taxes	18,447.0	21,201.0	8,419.2	19,995.7	-1,205.3
<i>Taxes on Income, profits, and capital gains</i>	12,364.8	13,707.6	5,453.3	13,626.9	-80.8
<i>Taxes on payroll and workforce</i>	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.5
<i>Taxes on goods and services</i>	5,320.2	6,553.4	2,599.1	5,565.4	-988.0
<i>Taxes on international trade and transactions</i>	761.8	939.0	364.6	801.0	-138.0
Grants	1,180.6	1,500.0	887.1	1,774.0	274.0
Other Revenue	1,198.6	2,707.0	356.4	2,455.5	-251.5
<i>Dividends</i>	560.1	1,531.0	54.3	1,579.5	48.5
<i>KPHL</i>	560.1	1,471.0	54.3	1,471.0	0.0
<i>OkTedi</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NFA</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>KCHL</i>	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
<i>BPNG</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	48.5
<i>MVIL</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Non-Tax Revenue (Statutory Transfers)</i>	412.5	909.4	237.0	600.0	-300.0
<i>Fees and Charges</i>	147.6	276.0	65.1	276.0	0.0
<i>SWF Inflows</i>	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
<i>Interest &amp; Fees from Lending</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource Revenue	4,267.2	5,607.6	1,473.3	5,807.6	200.0
<i>Mining and Petroleum Taxes</i>	3,707.1	4,136.6	1,419.0	4,336.6	200.0
<i>Mining, Petroleum and Gas Dividends</i>	560.1	1,471.0	54.3	1,471.0	0.0
<i>Transfer from the Stabilization Fund (SWF)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue as percentage of GDP	17.0%	18.6%	7.2%	18.1%	-0.5%
<b>Total Expenditure and lending</b>	<b>24,757.2</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>11,900.2</b>	<b>28,851.3</b>	<b>494.0</b>
Expense as percentage of GDP	20.2%	20.7%	8.9%	21.5%	0.8%
<b>Expense<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>21,310.5</b>	<b>22,808.4</b>	<b>10,481.1</b>	<b>23,028.5</b>	<b>220.0</b>
Compensation of employees	7,214.8	7,717.9	3,745.7	7,937.9	220.0
Use of goods and services	6,604.1	6,845.3	2,965.4	6,845.3	0.0
Interest	2,952.5	3,460.6	1,581.4	3,460.6	0.0
Grants	4,418.3	4,534.9	2,137.2	4,535.0	0.0
Social benefits	0.0	104.8	0.0	104.8	0.0
Other expense	120.8	144.9	51.3	144.9	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets*</b>	<b>3,446.7</b>	<b>5,548.8</b>	<b>1,419.2</b>	<b>5,822.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>
Fixed Assets	3,446.7	5,548.8	1,419.2	5,822.8	274.0
<b>Gross Operating Balance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-484.3</b>	<b>2,599.6</b>	<b>-818.4</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>-1,402.8</b>
<b>Policy Adjustment required</b>				<b>- 1,676.9</b>	<b>- 1,676.9</b>
<b>Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-3,931.0</b>	<b>-2,949.2</b>	<b>-2,237.5</b>	<b>-2,949.2</b>	<b>-1,676.8</b>
Net lending/borrowing as percentage of GDP	-3.2%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-2.2%	0.0%
Primary Balance <sup>4</sup>	-978.5	511.4	-656.1	-1,165.5	-1,676.8
Non-resource net lending (+)/borrowing (-)	-8,198.2	-8,556.8	-3,710.8	-10,433.7	-1,876.8
Non-resource primary balance	-5,245.7	-5,096.2	-2,129.4	-6,973.1	-1,876.8
Non-resource primary balance as percentage of Non-resource GDP	-7.5%	-6.8%	-2.2%	-7.2%	-8.5%
<b>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</b>	<b>3,931.0</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>2,237.5</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>-1,397.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-597.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Domestic	-1,397.2	0.0	-597.5	0.0	0.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Incurrence of Liabilities</b>	<b>2,533.8</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>1,640.1</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Debt securities: Treasury bills</i>	-1,383.1	112.7	567.1	112.7	0.0
<i>Debt securities: Treasury bonds</i>	1,780.4	883.8	816.5	883.8	0.0
<i>Loans</i>	-165.5	-235.7	-98.3	-235.7	0.0
<b>External</b>	<b>2,302.0</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR's)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Debt securities: Sovereign bonds</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Loans</i>	2,302.0	2,188.5	354.8	2,188.5	0.0
<b>Gross Debt Stock</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>62,117.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Debt as % of GDP	49.4%	47.4%	46.4%	48.4%	1.0%
<b>Gross Domestic Product<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>122,519.1</b>	<b>136,895.8</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>-2,933.2</b>
<b>Non-resource GDP</b>	<b>69,936.9</b>	<b>74,550.1</b>	<b>96,587.6</b>	<b>96,587.6</b>	<b>22,037.5</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

1. General Government represents National and Provincial Governments, the Autonomous Bougainville Government and Commercial and Statutory Authorities. District and Local Level Governments are reflected as grants from provincial governments. The statement is produced to reflect transactions on a modified cash basis of accounting and includes in-kind related transactions.
2. Include items that may require reclassification due to interfaces from the legacy systems, (The Provincial Government Accounting System, ALESCO payroll and the Department of Public Works and Implementation, Oracle system).
3. Represents, revenue minus expense, excluding consumption of fixed capital (CFC). CFC are not yet calculated and reported for the government accounts in PNG.
4. Represent net lending/net borrowing excluding interest expense or net interest expense.
5. Total nominal GDP by economic activity, Actual: National Statistics Office and Projections: Treasury Department.

For the first half of the year, Tax Revenue collection amounted to K8,419.2 million, 39.7 per cent of the Budget estimate. This performance was K2,181.3 million below the mid-year pro-rata target. This is mainly driven by lower collections in GST, CIT, PIT and export taxes. Other Revenue, comprising non-tax fees and charges, statutory transfers and dividends, amounted to K356.4 million or 13.2 per cent of the Budget estimate. This outcome reflects lower transfers from Statutory Agencies and dividends from SoEs.

As at end June 2025, the Operational Budget totaled K8,698.6 million, 48.3 per cent of the Budget appropriation. Main expenditures include Compensation of Employees (CoE) (K3,745.7 million), Interest Cost payments (K1,602.8 million), Goods & Services (G&S) (K2,485.0 million), and GST & Bookmakers Turnover Tax (BTT) Transfers (K571.2 million). Spending on CoE and Interest payments met 48.0 per cent and 45.5 per cent of their Budget appropriation respectively.

The Capital Expenditure of K3,201.6 million (31.0 per cent) of the Capital Budget appropriation of K10,342.7 million has been expended. These include GoPNG funded expenditures (K1,899.9 million), Concessional Loan drawdowns (K414.6 million) and donor grants (K887.1 million).

## **Fiscal Outlook**

Total Revenue and Grants for 2025 is now estimated to be lower by K1,182.8 million or 4.7 per cent from the Budget estimate of K25,408.1 million. Based on the collections in the first half of the year, revenue projection for 2025 is revised down.

Total expenditure and net lending (including grants) is expected to be increased to K28,851.3 million, which is K494.0 million above the 2025 Budget appropriation.

Given these fiscal developments, expenditure in non-essential areas will need to be adjusted to ensure Government maintains the fiscal consolidation trajectory outlined in the 13-Year Plan. Without policy adjustments, the deficit would increase to K4,626.1 million or 3.5 per cent of GDP and that will result in higher debt outcome.

The level of policy adjustment required, either through increased revenues, or more likely through deferrals and expenditure cuts, is K1,676.9 million. This consists of the domestic revenue shortfall of K1,456.9 million, and the expenditure over-run in teachers' wages. The K274.0 million in additional donor grants represents both additional revenues, but exactly matching additional expenditures, so it does not affect the overall fiscal position.

With the expected policy adjustment, the deficit will remain at K2,949.1 million as per the 2025 budget target. With the revisions downward in GDP flowing from the resource sector, the deficit is expected to rise from 2.2 per cent to 2.4 per cent of GDP. The total public debt stock is estimated at K64,876.7 or 48.4 per cent of GDP, one percentage point lower than 2024, but one percentage point higher than at the time of the 2025 budget due to the GDP revision.

The non-resource primary balance (as a percentage of non-resource GDP) is estimated to improve slightly from negative 6.8 per cent to 5.8 per cent which is 1.0 percentage point improvement than the 2025 Budget target.

**Figure 22: Key Fiscal Parameters (2024 – 2025)**

	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO
Net Lending (+) / Borrowing (-) as % of GDP	-3.2%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-2.2%
Non-resource Primary Balance as % of non-resource GDP	-7.5%	-6.8%	-2.2%	-7.2%
Debt as % of GDP	49.4%	47.4%	46.4%	48.4%

Source: Department of Treasury

## 1.4 TOTAL REVENUE AND GRANTS

The Total Revenue and Grants estimate for 2025 has been revised down by K1,182.8 million (4.7 per cent) to K24,225.2 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K25,408.0 million (see Figure 23). This is mainly driven by downward revisions in Tax Revenue by K1,205.3 million (5.7 per cent) and Other Revenue (Non-Tax) by K251.5 million (9.3 per cent). Overall domestic revenue has fallen by K1,456.9 million.

The shortfall in Tax Revenue reflects expected decreases in the Goods & Services Tax (GST) (down K940.0 million), Company Income Tax (CIT) (down K200.0 million), Personal Income Tax (PIT) (down K100.0 million), Export tax (down K100.0 million), Gaming Machine Turnover Tax (GMT) (down K39.0 million), Import Duty (down K38.0 million), and Customs Sundry Taxes (down K9.0 million) against the 2025 Budget estimates. The downward revision more than offset the upward revisions in Mining & Petroleum Taxes (MPT) (up K200.0 million), IRC Sundry Taxes (up K12.6 million), Non-Resident Insurers Withholding Tax (NRIWT) (up K6.6 million) and Training Levy (up K1.5 million).

The downward revision in Other Revenue reflects expected shortfalls in the implementation of the Non-Tax Revenue (NTRA Act 2022) by K300.0 million and an upward revision in Dividends by K48.5 million compared to the 2025 Budget estimates.

Donor Grants have been revised up by K274.0 million (18.3 per cent) to K1,774.0 million from the Budget estimate of K1,500.0 million. This is based on the level of support provided in the first half of the year.

**Figure 23: Total Revenue and Grants (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>18,447.0</b>	<b>21,201.0</b>	<b>8,419.2</b>	<b>19,995.7</b>	<b>1,205.3</b>
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>15.1%</i>	<i>15.5%</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>14.9%</i>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>1,500.0</b>	<b>887.1</b>	<b>1,774.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Other Revenue</b>	<b>1,198.6</b>	<b>2,707.0</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>2,455.5</b>	<b>251.5</b>
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total Revenue &amp; Grants</b>	<b>20,826.2</b>	<b>25,408.0</b>	<b>9,662.7</b>	<b>24,225.2</b>	<b>1,182.8</b>
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>17.0%</i>	<i>18.6%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<b>0.5</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

### Tax Revenue

Tax revenue collections in the first half of the year amounted to K8,419.2 million or 39.7 per cent of the 2025 Budget estimate of K21,201.0 million.

The total tax revenue for 2025 has been revised down to K19,995.7 million, K1,205.3 million (5.7 per cent) lower than the 2025 Budget estimate and K1,548.7 million (8.4 per cent) higher than the 2024 outcome of K18,447.0 million. The downward revision against the Budget estimate is due to expected aforementioned decreases in GST, CIT, PIT, Export Tax, GMT, Import Duty and Customs Sundry Taxes.

Collections in the second half of the year will be supported by higher export commodity prices, higher government spending, ramp-up of production at the Porgera mine, swifter processing of tax receipts by Internal Revenue Commission (IRC) as they recover fully from the malware attack encountered in the first half of the year and the implementation of revenue measures passed as part of the 2025 Budget. Offsetting these gains will be the full six-month impact of the GST reductions on 13 priority household items at an expected cost of K250.0 million.

### **Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains**

Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains have been revised down by K80.8 million (0.6 per cent) to K13,626.9 million from the Budget estimate of K13,707.6 million. This downward revision mainly reflects the expected declines in PIT and CIT collections despite increases in MPT, IRC Sundry Taxes and NRIWT.

PIT has been revised down by K100.0 million (2.1 per cent) to K4,629.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K4,729.0 million. This is attributed to the slightly lower collections in the first half of the year, reflecting the IRC malware attack which has affected the processing of tax receipts. The June Outturn amounted to K2,287.0 million (48.4 per cent) of the Budget estimate.

CIT has been revised down by K200.0 million (5.1 per cent) to K3,759.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K3,959.0 million. This is attributed to the lower collections in the first half of the year. In addition, the reduction in the special banking tax on commercial banks as announced in the 2025 Budget has affected collections<sup>1</sup>. The June Outturn amounted to K1,301.0 million (32.9 per cent) of the Budget estimate, reflecting the first installment payment for the year.

MPT has been revised up by K200.0 million (4.8 per cent) to K4,336.6 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K4,136.6 million. The upward revision reflects higher collections in the first half of the year due to higher mineral prices. The June outturn amounted to K1,419.0 million (34.3 per cent) of the Budget estimate, which reflects the first MPT installment payment for the year. While the first instalment payment from the PNG LNG project in April was lower-than-expected at around 50.0 per cent of what they usually pay, MPT by other mines offset the fall. According to IRC, the PNG LNG developer, Exxon Mobil has invoked a provision for double Allowable Capital Expenditure (ACE) deduction given their rate of return was below the expected target of 17.0 per cent. This means MPT payments from the LNG project will be lower this year and the next 4-years. Despite this shortfall, the mining sector has picked up with increased MPT payment largely due to higher gold and copper prices. Thus, the MPT from the mining sector has more than offset the fall in the LNG taxes. However, there is still a loss of revenues that would otherwise have been contributed K2.4 billion in 2025, and that level of revenue loss is expected to continue from 2026 to 2028. The IRC has indicated that it

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<sup>1</sup> The 2023 Budget imposed a corporate income tax rate of 45.0 per cent specifically for commercial banks. This has been reduced in the 2025 Budget as follows:

- Reducing the base rate of company tax on all commercial banks for profits below K300.0 million from 45.0 per cent to 40.0 per cent from 1 January with a further reduction to 35.0 per cent beginning on 1 January 2026.
- Reducing the rate of company tax for all commercial bank profits above K300.0million from 45.0 per cent to 44.0 per cent from 1 January 2025. This rate will then decrease by one percentage point at the start of each successive fiscal year until the rate is 35.0 per cent.

is closely examining the claims for continuing ACE deductions and has not yet accepted the claim.

Dividend Withholding Tax (DWT) is expected to meet the 2025 Budget estimate of K549.1 million due to ongoing DWT payments, both from non-resident companies and individuals. The June Outturn amounted to K285.0 million (51.9 per cent) of the Budget estimate which indicates that DWT collection is performing well.

Interest Withholding Tax (IWT) is expected to meet the 2025 Budget estimate of K240.4 million due to higher year-to-date collections. The June Outturn amounted to K125.0 million (52.0 per cent) of the Budget estimate, reflecting higher interest payments.

Non-Resident Insurer Withholding Tax (NRIWT) is expected to exceed its 2025 Budget estimate of K7.4 million by K6.6 million (88.6 per cent). This is due to higher year-to-date collections. The June Outturn for NRIWT amounted to K4.5 million (60.6 per cent) of the Budget estimate.

**Figure 24: Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains</b>	<b>12,364.8</b>	<b>13,707.6</b>	<b>5,465.1</b>	<b>13,626.9</b>	<b>-80.8</b>
Personal Income Tax	4,396.6	4,729.0	2,287.0	4,629.0	-100.0
Company Tax	3,418.7	3,959.0	1,301.0	3,759.0	-200.0
Mining and Petroleum Taxes	3,707.1	4,136.6	1,419.0	4,336.6	200.0
Royalties & Management Tax	86.8	83.8	34.4	83.8	0.0
Dividend Withholding Tax	535.8	549.1	285.0	549.1	0.0
Interest Withholding Tax	204.7	240.4	125.0	240.4	0.0
Non-Resident Insurers Withholding Tax	14.2	7.4	4.5	14.0	6.6
Tax Related Court Fines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sundry IRC Taxes & Income	0.9	2.4	9.3	15.0	12.6

Source: Department of Treasury

### Taxes on Payroll and Workforce

Training levy collections amounted to K2.2 million in the first half of the year although this tax head was repealed in 2018. This outturn reflects delayed collections for the years prior to 2018. Taxes on Payroll and Workforce is expected to increase by K1.5 million to K2.5 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K1.0 million due to the high June outturn.

**Figure 25: Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
Training Levy	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

### Taxes on Goods and Services

Taxes on Goods and Services have been revised down by K988.0 million (15.1 per cent) to K5, 565.4 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K6, 553.4 million. The downward revision mainly reflects the expected decline in GST, GMT, and Custom Sundry Taxes.

**Figure 26: Taxes on Goods and Services (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>Taxes on Goods and Services</b>	<b>5,320.2</b>	<b>6,553.4</b>	<b>2,587.4</b>	<b>5,565.4</b>	<b>-988.0</b>
GST <sup>1</sup>	3,077.6	4,186.4	1,569.0	3,246.4	-940.0
<i>GST Collection at Provinces</i>	2,304.2	3,357.1	1,320.0	2,617.1	-740.0
<i>GST Collection at Ports</i>	1,564.7	1,849.0	770.0	1,649.0	-200.0
<i>GST Refunds</i>	791.3	1,019.7	521.0	1,019.7	0.0
Sales taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank Account Debit Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0-
Stamp Duties	73.9	79.1	45.7	79.1	0.0
Excise Duty	1,205.2	1,271.1	530.8	1,271.1	0.0
Import Excise	506.1	503.0	251.9	503.0	58.7
Bookmakers' Turnover Tax	50.3	52.1	7.6	52.1	0.0
Gaming Machine Turnover Tax	348.4	427.8	171.0	388.8	-39.0
Departure Tax	3.7	7.6	3.4	7.6	0.0
Motor Vehicle Tax	45.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	0.0
Other taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.0
Other taxes on goods and services	9.3	19.0	2.3	10.0	-9.0

Source: Department of Treasury

\*GST<sup>1</sup> represents the total of collections by Provinces, Ports and less Refunds.

In the first half of the year, Inland and Ports GST collections were tracking at K1,320.0 million (39.3 per cent) and K770.0 million (41.6 per cent) respectively against the 2025 Budget estimates of K3,357.1 million and K1,849.0 million. Total refunds amounted to K521.0 million (51.1 per cent) of the 2025 Budget estimate. This resulted in the net GST outturn of K1,569.0 million (37.5 per cent) in the first half of the year. The low collections mainly reflect both lower collections from Inland and Ports GST and higher refunds to taxpayers.

GST collections in 2025 is expected to decrease by K940.0 million (22.5 per cent) to K3,246.4 million from the Budget estimate of K4,186.4 million. This downward revision is attributed mainly to lower than expected 2024 outcome, the impact of the GST relief measure (K250.0 million) and the non-implementation of the GST monitoring system (GMS)<sup>2</sup>.

The implementation of GMS was estimated to generate an additional K100.0 million in 2025. However, this has been deferred to 2026 so this extra revenue will not be realized. However, the Government's Household Assistance Package<sup>3</sup> has been implemented in June 2025 as scheduled. It is estimated to cost an additional revenue loss of K40.0 million from Ports GST apart from the projected revenue loss of K210.0 million from Inland GST as estimated in the 2025 Budget. In addition, the rollout of Section 65A<sup>4</sup> to the sub-national governments was expected to generate an additional K100.0 million as anticipated in the 2025 Budget. However, this has been put on hold to focus on addressing compliance issues with the sub-national governments. Nonetheless, three (3) new companies from the private sector have

<sup>2</sup> The GMS was expected to be implemented by the IRC in 2025 and generate K100.0 million in revenue, is now being deferred to 2026.

<sup>4</sup> The amendment to Section 65 A of the GST Act 2007, allows a user of a good or service (as endorsed by the IRC) to withhold the GST charged by the supplier and remit the GST to IRC directly. This is to address revenue leakages and improve tax compliance. This arrangement is currently being implemented by nearly all national government agencies, including State Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

already started implementing the Section 65A. Therefore, the overall net revenue impact of these policy changes will result in a revenue loss of K150.0 million. GST has been revised downwards given these developments.

Excise duty has been maintained at the Budget estimate of K1,271.1 million. The June Outturn amounted to K530.8 million (41.8 per cent) of the Budget estimate. Collections are expected to pick up in the second half of the year due to expectations of increased consumption and spending patterns on excisable items. In addition, collections should be supported by the freeze on the bi-annual excise rate indexation on alcohol and tobacco products<sup>5</sup> and the adjustment of Tier-2 Tobacco quota<sup>6</sup> as anticipated in the 2025 Budget.

Import excise is expected to meet its Budget estimate of K503.0 million. The June Outturn amounted to K251.9 million (50.1 per cent). This reflects the return of this tax head to its long-run trend level after the removal of fuel excise relief in 2023. In addition, the good performance is attributed to PNG Customs compliance efforts in improving its valuation database for imported excisable items.<sup>7</sup>

GMT is estimated to decrease by K39.0 million (9.1 per cent) to K388.8 million from the Budget estimate of K427.8 million. This reflects lower year to date collections which amounted to K171.0 million (40.0 per cent) of the Budget estimate.

Stamp Duty has been maintained at the 2025 Budget estimate of K79.1 million. The June Outturn amounted to K45.7 million (57.8 per cent) of the Budget estimate which reflect the ongoing sale of properties.

Departure tax has been maintained at its 2025 Budget estimate of K7.6 million. The June outturn amounted to K3.4 million (45.1 per cent) of the Budget estimate. Collections are expected to increase in the second half of the year on the back of a robust non-resources sector growth. Also, the fuel shortage issues which led to frequent flight cancellations in 2024 has dissipated in 2025.

Customs Sundry Taxes have been revised down by K9.0 million (47.6 per cent) to K10.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K19.0 million. This is due to lower June outturn of K2.3 million (12.3 per cent) of the Budget estimate, reflecting lower non-compliance.

### **Taxes on International Trade and Transactions**

Taxes on International Trade and Transactions are estimated to decline by K138.0 million (14.7 per cent) from the 2025 Budget estimate of K938.9 million. The downward revision is attributed to expected decreases in both the Import duty and the Export tax.

Import Duty is estimated to decrease by K38.0 million (7.0 per cent) to K501.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K539.0 million. This is attributed to low import volumes reflecting the exchange rate depreciation which increased the import costs for businesses including freight

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<sup>5</sup> In the 2025 Budget, the Government temporarily froze the bi-annual excise indexation on alcohol and tobacco products to stabilise their prices and ensure the industry maintains the 2024 price levels in 2025. The measure aims to stabilize business costs and support legitimate products.

<sup>6</sup> The quota for Tier-2 products is currently determined by applying 50.0 per cent on the total sales of the main Tier-1 products of the previous year. However, in the 2025 Budget, the Government increased the Tier-2 quota by applying 50.0 per cent on the combined sales of both Tier-1 and Tier-2 products in the previous year. The measure aims to improve market dynamics for Tier-2 tobacco products and generate additional K60.0 million in revenue for the Government.

<sup>7</sup> The PNG Customs have started improving its Valuation Database in 2024, where the values of imported items (particularly vehicles) have been properly linked to the correct tax rates. Consequently, this has improved collections.

and insurance. The June Outturn amounted to K221.0 million (41.0 per cent) of the Budget estimate, reflecting the reduction in trade activities.

**Figure 27: Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>Taxes on International Trade &amp; Transactions</b>	<b>761.8</b>	<b>938.9</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>801.0</b>	<b>-138.0</b>
Import Duty	462.0	539.0	221.0	501.0	-38.0
Export Tax	299.8	400.0	143.5	300.0	-100.0

Source: Department of Treasury

Export Tax has been revised down by K100.0 million (25.0 per cent) to K300.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K400.0 million. This is attributed to lower collection of K143.5 million (35.9 per cent) in the first half of the year against the Budget estimate. This is despite the expectation of log production being projected to increase supported by improved global demand. The primary explanation therefore in the fall in revenues appears to be the cessation of log monitoring due to non-renewal of the Log Monitoring Contract with the relevant contractor since December 2023. Log monitoring is important in ensuring effective compliance, and reporting of log exports in PNG. In the absence of a log monitoring contractor, exporters could under-report or misreport the log species in their favor to avoid paying a higher tax.

## Grants

Total Donor Grants has been revised up by K274.0 million to K1, 774.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K1, 500.0 million. This is due to the higher June outturn of K865.2 million (57.7 per cent) against the Budget estimate (see Figure 28).

**Figure 28: Grants – 2024-2025 (Kina, million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>1,500.0</b>	<b>887.1</b>	<b>1,774.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<b>From Foreign Governments</b>	<b>757.9</b>	<b>1,150.0</b>	<b>576.7</b>	<b>1,374.0</b>	<b>224.0</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>606.4</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>461.4</b>	<b>1,099.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>
Cash	0.0	18.4	0.0	22.0	3.6
In-Kind	606.4	901.6	461.4	1,077.2	175.6
<b>Capital</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>274.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	151.6	230.0	115.3	274.8	44.8
<b>From International Organizations</b>	<b>422.7</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	338.1	280.0	248.3	320.0	40.0
<b>Capital</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	84.5	70.0	62.1	80.0	10.0

Source: Department of Treasury

## Other Revenue

The Other Revenue (Non-Tax) has been revised down by K251.5 million (9.3 per cent) to K2,455.5 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K2, 707.0 million. The downward revision reflects the expected declines in revenues from the implementation of the NTRA Act 2022

despite slight increase in Dividends. The Departmental Fees and Charges remain at the 2025 Budget estimate of K276.0 million.

The NTRA (or State Services & Statutory Authorities) has been revised down by K300.0 million (33.3 per cent) to K600.0 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K900.0 million. This revision is attributed to the low performance in the first half of the year. The June Outturn for NTRA amounted to K237.0 million (26.3 per cent) of the Budget estimate which reflects contributions from only twelve (12) out of the twenty-three (23) agencies that are supposed to remit revenues into the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF), under the Interim Revenue Sharing Arrangement, per *Section 9 of the NTRA Act 2022*.

Total Dividends have been revised up by K48.5 million (3.2 per cent) to K1,579.5 million from the 2025 Budget estimate of K1,531.0 million, reflecting the expected dividend of the same amount from the Bank of Papua New Guinea (BPNG). The Budget estimate of K60.0 million for the Kumul Consolidated Holdings Limited (KCHL) has been maintained. However, dividends for Kumul Petroleum Holdings Limited (KPHL) and Kumul Mineral Holdings Limited (KMHL), have been revised. Dividends for KPHL has been revised up by K350.0 million to K900.0 million from the Budget estimate of K550.0 million while dividends for KMHL has been revised down by the same amount to K571.0 million from the Budget estimate of K921.0 million. In the first half of the year, KMHL only paid an interim dividend of K54.3 million. The Government is optimistic to receive the revised projected dividend payments in the second half of the year due to the new dividend policy. The revisions will depend on the actual parameters in the new dividend policy of the two resource Kumuls paying 80.0 per cent of their net revenues in 2025.

Revenues from Departmental Fees and Charges amounted to K65.1 million (23.6 per cent) of the Budget estimate of K276.0 million. Despite the lower collections, the 2025 Budget estimate of K276.0 million has been maintained due to expected higher collections in the second half of the year. Improved collections are expected from land lease rentals from the Department of Lands, payroll commissions from the Department of Finance, and other departmental fees and charges.

**Figure 29: Other Revenue (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Actual	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variation
<b>OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>1,198.6</b>	<b>2,707.0</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>2,455.5</b>	<b>-251.5</b>
<b>Property Income</b>	<b>700.3</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>1,686.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dividends	642.3	1,531.0	54.3	1,579.5	48.5
<i>Mining Petroleum and Gas Dividends</i>	<i>560.1</i>	<i>1,471.0</i>	54.3	<i>1,471.0</i>	0.0
<i>Dividends from Statutory Authorities</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	0.0	48.5	48.5
<i>Dividends from State Owned Enterprises</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>60.0</i>	0.0	<i>60.0</i>	0.0
Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Property income from investment income disbursements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent	58.0	107.0	34.2	107.0	0.0
<b>Sales of goods and services</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	6.5	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Sales by market establishments</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Administrative fees</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	4.2	<i>10.2</i>	0.0
<i>Incidental sales by nonmarket establishments</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	2.3	<i>6.5</i>	0.0
<i>Imputed sales of goods and services</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Fines, penalties, and forfeits</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	1.0	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>1,049.6</b>	260.4	<b>749.6</b>	<b>- 300.0</b>
<i>Current transfers not elsewhere classified</i>	<i>482.1</i>	<i>1,049.6</i>	260.4	749.6	<b>- 300.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## 1.5 REVENUE MEASURES UPDATE

The 2025 National Budget introduced various tax measures designed to address the rising cost of living, improve the efficiency of tax administration, enhance taxpayer compliance and increase revenue over the medium-term.

The major policies include: the GST reduction on selected essential items under the Household Assistance Package; an increase in the tax-free threshold for First-time Homebuyers to reflect current market conditions; tax exemption on superannuation withdrawals for long serving retirees; and the implementation of the *NTRA Act 2022*.

### 1. Household Assistance Package to Alleviate Cost-of-Living Pressures

The Government introduced a Household Assistance Package in response to the rising cost-of-living that is driven by global price shocks and kina depreciation. This includes zero-rating Goods and Service Tax (GST) on thirteen essential items, namely rice, tinned fish, tinned meat, noodles, biscuits, flour, chicken, cooking oil, tea, coffee, sanitary products and tampons, baby diapers and soap. Businesses can still claim input credits, while consumers benefit from the price relief.

The relief will run for an initial 12-month period from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2026. The preparatory administrative and awareness activities were completed in Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2025. The aims to support low-income households. The expected revenue loss for the Government is estimated to range between K200.0 million and K300.0 million, with

K210.0 million built into the budget for a loss in GST collection at Provinces, and K40.0 million at Ports.

## **2. Reduction of the Company Tax Rate for Commercial Banks**

The Government reduced the 45.0 per cent company tax rate on commercial banks' profits to promote competition and financial inclusion. From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025, profits below K300.0 million are taxed at 40.0 per cent (reducing to 35.0 per cent in 2026) and profits above K300.0 million are taxed at 44.0 per cent (reducing incrementally to 35.0 per cent).

The tax reductions became effective on 1st January 2025. The Bank of South Pacific, Kina Bank, ANZ, and Westpac transitioned to the new rates by Quarter 1 2025. The measure resulted in a reduction of K34.08 million in corporate income tax revenue for the first two instalments of 2025. Three newly licensed banks are excluded from the reduced tax rate, but will be included based on 2025 income in the 2026 fiscal year.

## **3. First-Time Homebuyer Scheme Thresholds**

To address affordability in the housing market, the threshold for tax-exempt housing support was increased from K400,000 to K700,000 under the *Income Tax Act 2025* and from K500,000 to K700,000 under the *Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2024*. The change reflects rising property prices, as standalone homes now range from K700,000 to K1.0 million.

The updated thresholds came into effect on 1st January 2025 and were communicated publicly. In the first half of 2025, 338 applications were processed.

## **4. Superannuation Withdrawals for Long Service Retirees**

The Government exempted the 2.0 per cent tax on superannuation withdrawals for retirees with over 15 years of service. This move acknowledges their long-term contribution and encourages workforce retention.

This reform is being formalized through a Public Ruling Product and is in effect.

## **5. Implementation of the Non-Tax Administration Act in 2025**

The *NTRA Act 2022* regulates all non-tax revenues collected by public and statutory bodies operating at the national level. This is to ensure all non-tax revenue collections are remitted to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). This ensures that there is transparency and accountability in the collection and usage of public funds.

The Interim Revenue Sharing Arrangement is regulated by Section 9 of the NTRA Act and has been in operation since 2023. So far, the NTRA Committee, through the Secretariat, has consulted 23 statutory and public bodies.

The 2025 Budget projection for the non-tax revenue is K900 million. In the first half of 2025, a total of K237 million was collected which is 26.3 per cent of the total forecast. The main reason for low performance is that only 12 out of the 23 agencies have effectively contributed to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

In the 2025 Budget, the Government announced it was withdrawing the interim arrangements with agencies moving fully onto the budget for 2026. This means 100 per cent of the non-tax revenue collected by the statutory and public bodies will be remitted to the CRF, and their operations and projects will be funded through the normal budget process.

The Government has done consultations and awareness efforts during the first half of the year with the relevant agencies and is working with them to transition these agencies into the budget process. For example, a special Budget Circular has been issued for these agencies to indicate the timing and requirements of the budget application process.

## **6. Update on Excise Tax Measures**

### **i. Freeze of Excise Rate Indexation on Alcohol and Tobacco Products**

In the first half of 2025, total excise revenue from alcohol and tobacco products reached K865.47 million, representing an increase of K40.58 million or 4.9 per cent compared to K824.89 million collected during the same period in 2024.

Excise collections from alcohol products amounted to K375.24 million, an increase of K39.2 million or 11.7 per cent from K336.04 million in the corresponding period last year. For Tier-1 cigarettes, excise revenue totalled K490.23 million, slightly above the K488.85 million recorded in the same period in 2024—an increase of K1.38 million or 0.3 per cent.

Tobacco excise collections are expected to strengthen in the second half of the year. This outlook reflects earlier delays in duty payments by some excise taxpayers during the first four to five months of 2025 due to operational issues with PNG Customs. With these issues now resolved, taxpayers have begun settling their outstanding obligations. This led to a noticeable uptick in excise collections in June, compared to the preceding five months. Once all arrears are cleared, a further increase in tobacco excise revenue is anticipated in the second half of the year. Overall, it will take until the end of the year to determine if the policy measure has had a positive impact on revenue performance in the first half of 2025.

### **ii. Adjustment of Tier-2 Tobacco Quota Determination**

In the first half of 2025, total excise revenue from Tier-2 tobacco products amounted to K68.49 million, representing a decrease of K127.34 million or negative 65.0 per cent compared to K195.83 million collected during the same period in 2024. This significant decline is primarily due to the absence of a corresponding increase in the market size for Tier-2 products despite the expanded quota, as well as a notable drop in sales volumes compared to the previous year. As a result, the anticipated revenue gains from the Tier-2 quota adjustment have not been realized in the first half of 2025.

### **iii. 3. Minor and Technical Amendments**

Other minor and technical measures, including the proper classification of electronic cigarette products, as well as exemption of hybrid and fully electric vehicles, have been implemented by PNG Customs in line with the revised tariff structure.

A small number of fully electric vehicles were imported with import duties appropriately exempted. These implementations reflect the Government's continued commitment to promoting sustainable and environmentally friendly transport solutions.

## **1.6 EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING**

To the end of June 2025, Total Expenditure and Net Lending amounted to K11,009.2 million, 8.9 per cent of GDP (see Figure 30). This outcome represents 42.0 per cent of the total Budget appropriation of K28,357.2 million, significantly higher than in many previous years.

The expenditure outcome was affected by the lower than expected revenues, and the slow drawdowns of concessional loans to support loan-funded projects. GoPNG funded expenditures and Donor Grants are expected to pick up in the second half of the year, although expenditures are likely to be reduced to help meet the policy adjustments of K1,679.8 million noted earlier.

**Figure 30: Total Expenditure and Net Lending (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)<sup>8</sup>**

Expenditure by Fund Source	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget	Budget Variance
<b>Operational Component</b>	<b>15,994.1</b>	<b>18,014.5</b>	<b>8,698.6</b>	<b>18,234.5</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>220.0</b>
Compensation of Employees	7,201.3	7,801.2	3,745.7	8,021.2	48.0%	220.0
Use of Goods and Services	4,314.6	4,842.3	2,485.1	4,842.3	51.3%	0.0
Functional Grants	535.0	706.1	293.9	706.1	41.6%	0.0
Interest Cost	2,963.5	3,522.5	1,602.8	3,522.5	45.5%	0.0
GST & BMTT	979.7	1,142.4	571.2	1,142.4	50.0%	0.0
<b>Capital Investment Component</b>	<b>8,581.1</b>	<b>10,342.7</b>	<b>3,201.6</b>	<b>10,616.2</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>274.0</b>
PIP	5,267.6	6,446.8	1,227.9	6,446.8	19.0%	0.0
SIPs	1,134.0	1,170.0	672.0	1,170.0	57.4%	0.0
Loans	998.9	1,225.9	414.6	1,225.9	33.8%	0.0
Grants	1,180.6	1,500.0	887.1	1,774.1	59.1%	274.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,575.2</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>11,009.2</b>	<b>28,851.2</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>494.0</b>
<b>Policy Adjustment<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1,676.8</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>-1,676.8</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## Operational Budget Expenditure

At the end of June 2025, Operational Expenses amounted to K8,698.6 million, 48.3 per cent of the Budget appropriation (see Figure 30).

Key operational expenses such as GTFS, utilities, and state share contributions have exceeded pro-rata projections while rentals, medical supplies (drugs and equipment) and Tertiary Education Scholarship Assistance Scheme (TESAS) are tracking in-line with their pro-rata projections for the first half of 2025. Compensation of Employees was the largest expenditure item, recording an outcome of K3,745.7 million<sup>10</sup>. However, within this component, once again, teachers' salaries are considerably exceeding budget, and an over-run of K220.0 million is expected. Overall, operational expenditure is expected to pick up in the second half of the year, as Government agencies ramp up spending aligned with their work plans.

<sup>8</sup> Figure 30 and Fiscal Table Statement of Operations differs here due to presentation of the funding source to its expense items. Figure 30 illustrates the Operations and Capital expense components separately whilst Statement of Operation presents the aggregate expense under each funding categories.

<sup>9</sup>Policy adjustment of K1,676.8 million is recommended to maintain 2025 budget deficit. Overruns expected in expenditures include K220.0 million from CoE and K274.1 million from Donor Grants and a domestic revenue shortfall of K1,457.8 million offset in part by higher donor grants.

<sup>10</sup> The figure here mainly comprises operational CoE data up to June excluding wages and salaries expended under capital vote.

**Figure 31: Expenditure by Agency Type (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

Agency Type	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget	Budget Variance
National Departments	9,539.5	10,901.1	3,760.7	10,901.1	34.5%	0.0
Provincial Government	5,900.7	5,818.6	3,014.5	6,038.6	51.8%	0.0
Commercial & Statutory Authority	3,729.5	4,904.5	2,001.6	4,904.5	40.8%	0.0
Autonomous Bougainville Govt.	444.5	486.5	219.0	486.5	45.0%	0.0
Interest Payment	2,963.5	3,522.5	1,602.8	3,522.5	45.5%	0.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,577.7</b>	<b>25,633.2</b>	<b>10,598.6</b>	<b>25,853.2</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

Note: This table includes reporting of GST & BTT transfers (under Provinces) but excludes reporting of concessional loans and donor support grants.

**Figure 32: Priority Expenditure Items (2025) (Kina Million)**

Key Expenditures	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
GTFS	853.8	752.1	853.8	88.1%
Arrears	300.0	169.0	300.0	56.3%
Connect PNG Roads Program	600.0	39.8	600.0	6.6%
Multi-Departmental Office Accommodation (Rentals)	341.9	159.0	341.9	45.6%
Multi-Departmental Utilities	225.4	123.2	225.4	54.7%
Medical Supplies Procurement & Distribution	236.8	91.4	236.8	38.6%
Nambawan Supa Exit Payments	200.1	50.0	200.1	25.0%
Infrastructure Development Grant	100.0	38.5	100.0	38.5%
Health Function Grant	297.5	29.9	297.5	10.1%
Tertiary Education Study Assistance Scheme	83.0	41.0	83.0	49.4%
State share contribution to Nambawan Super	324.9	170.3	170.3	52.4%
LLG Elections	40.0	90.0	90.0	225.0%
Special Intervention Program (SIP)	70.0	28.0	28.0	40.0%
New Enga Hospital	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%

Source: Department of Treasury

Expenditure for Provincial Governments, including the Autonomous Bougainville Government, totaled K3,233.5 million, 51.3 per cent of their 2025 Budget appropriation (see Figure 31). Spending on CoE for the Provincial Governments including ABG totaled K1,425.3 million,<sup>11</sup> 51.7 per cent of the total appropriation.

Expenditure for Commercial & Statutory Authorities (CSA) was K2,001.6 million, 40.8 per cent of the Budget appropriation (see Figure 31). CoE under CSA recorded an outcome of K1,100.6 million, 58.0 per cent of the Budget estimate. Priority programs expended under the CSA include:

- Administration of Village, District, National and Supreme Courts (K170.8 million);
- SOE reform Programs (K13.0 million);
- Judiciary Support Services Program (K4.0 million); and
- Coffee Access Roads Program (K2.0 million).

<sup>11</sup> From the total of K1,425.3 million from provinces, Teachers' salaries alone comprise K1,214.8 million.

## Debt Servicing (Interest Cost)

As of June 2025, the total interest and related charges amounted to K1,602.8 million, comprising:

- Domestic interest and fees: K1,010.7 million
- External interest and charges: K592.0 million

This mid-year outturn reflects 45.5 per cent of the total annual budget estimate of K3,460.6 million, indicating that total interest cost is 4.5 per cent below the pro-rata spending of 50.0 per cent by mid-year. On average, debt service payments as a share of GDP is tracking around 1.2 per cent during this period.

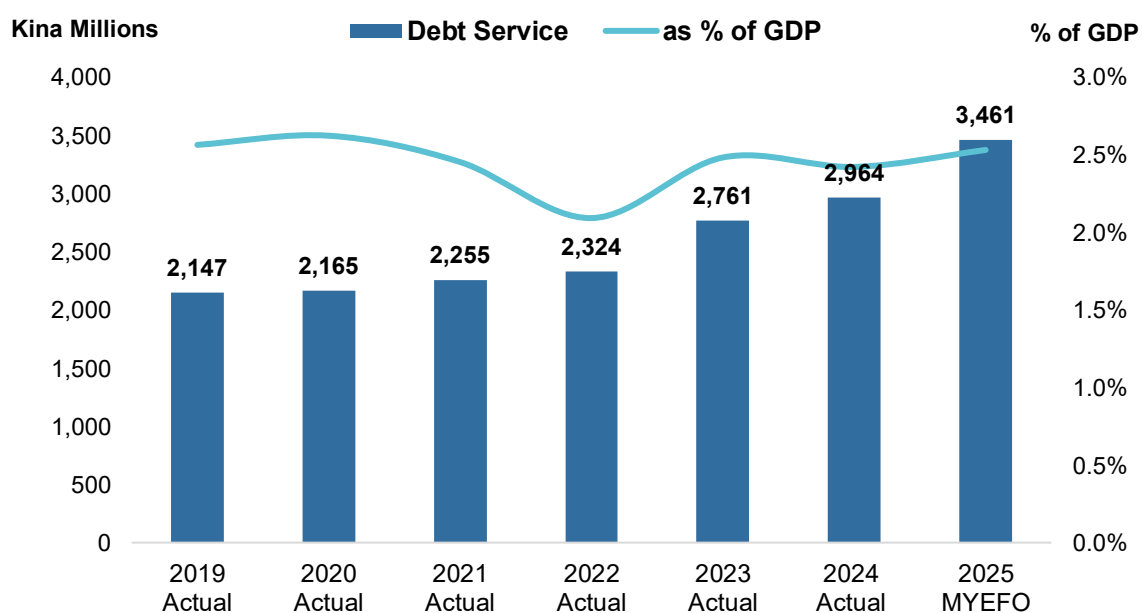
The year-end debt servicing outcome (interest payments) is projected to remain within budget expectations, supported by stable international and domestic interest rates during the first half of the year, while accounting for potential increases in costs due to projected exchange rate volatility, and large coupon payments due on Treasury Bonds in the second half of the year

**Figure 33: Interest and Fees (2024 – 2025)**

	2024 Outcome	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>Total Domestic</b>	<b>1,883.8</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>1,010.7</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>1,221.4</b>
Interest and other fees paid	1,883.8	2,232.1	1,010.7	2,232.1	1,221.4
<i>Adjustments:</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest accrued on issuance <sup>1</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net disc/(prem) on issuance <sup>2</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total External</b>	<b>1,079.7</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>592.0</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>636.5</b>
Interest	1,068.7	1,228.5	592.0	1,228.5	636.5
External Borrowing Related Charges	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Interest and Charges</b>	<b>2,963.5</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>1,857.8</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

**Figure 34: Debt Service Payments (2019 – 2025)**



Source: Department of Treasury

## Compensation of Employees (CoE)

CoE expenditure in the first half of the year totaled K3,745.7 million, or 48.1 per cent of the Budget appropriation (see Figure 35). While this may indicate an under-spending by 1.9 per cent against mid-year prorated spending of 50.0 per cent, it is expected to pick up in the second half of the year with teachers' salaries expected to be above the budget appropriation by K220.0 million.

**Figure 35: Compensation of Employees by Item Types (Kina Million)**

CoE Items	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget	Budget Variance
National Depts Salaries	1,530.1	1,608.0	765.3	1,608.0	47.6%	0.0
CSA Salaries	1,700.3	1,883.7	903.0	1,883.7	47.9%	0.0
Teacher Salaries	2,394.8	2,281.1	1,214.8	2,501.1	53.3%	220.0
Retirement	617.2	844.3	338.3	844.3	40.1%	0.0
Staffing Grants	326.3	394.2	172.7	394.2	43.8%	0.0
Wages Allow	216.8	351.9	175.1	351.9	49.8%	0.0
Leave fares	154.3	234.5	90.6	234.5	38.6%	0.0
MPs	130.9	128.9	60.9	128.9	47.2%	0.0
Other CoE	130.6	74.5	24.9	74.5	33.4%	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,201.3</b>	<b>7,801.2</b>	<b>3,745.7</b>	<b>8,021.2</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>220.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

CSA and Teacher Salaries amounted to K903.0 million (47.9 per cent) and K1,214.8 million (53.3 per cent) of the Budget appropriation respectively.

CoE for Teachers' salaries are expected to increase with a projected over-run K220.0 million, given the late registry or input of resumption forms into the payroll system and on boarding of new recruits in second half of the year.

The June outturn of K338.3 million for Retirement comprises the State Share Contribution to Nambawan Super–Automation (K170.3 million), Nambawan Super (NSL) Exit Payments (K50.0 million) and Defence Retirement and Accumulation Scheme of K8.0 million. The outcome also includes payment of the Kokopo City Authority given the delay in budget vote coding.

Efforts to tackle payroll inefficiency and wastages including control and monitoring are being led by the Organisational Staffing & Personnel Emoluments & Audit Committee (OSPEAC).

## Capital Expenditure

During the first half of this year, Capital expenditure (inclusive of donor grants and concessional loans) reached K3,201.6 million, constituting 31.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget appropriation. This is comprised of GoPNG (K1,899.9 million), donor grants (K887.1 million), and loan-funded projects (K414.6 million).

**Figure 36: Capital Investment Budget (Kina Million)<sup>12</sup>**

Components	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget	Budget Variance
PIP	5,214.3	6,446.8	1,227.9	6,446.8	19.0%	0.0
SIPs	1,124.0	1,170.0	672.0	1,170.0	57.4%	0.0
Loans	998.9	1,225.9	414.6	1,225.9	33.8%	0.0
Grants	1,180.6	1,500.0	887.1	1,774.0	59.1%	274.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,517.8</b>	<b>10,342.7</b>	<b>3,201.6</b>	<b>10,676.1</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>274.0</b>

Source: Department of National Planning & Monitoring

The first six months of the year reflected a mixed outcome for the main categories of capital budget. While SIPs and donor grant funded expenditures are on target, concessional loan funded expenditures and domestically funded (GoPNG) PIP spending are below pro-rata of 50.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget estimate. The lower spending in the latter categories are attributable to the administrative delays in the disbursement of concessional loan funded projects and the counter-part funding including challenges arising from the new procurement rules and the reprioritization of funding towards high-impact or priority projects.

Major capital expenditure items include: (1) Connect PNG Infrastructure Program (K39.8 million); (2) District Infrastructure Program (Kina-for-Kina) (K60.0 million); (3) District Infrastructure Development Program (K5.0 million); (4) Special Intervention Program (K28.0 million); and (5) Infrastructure Development Grant (K38.5 million).

For projects funded by concessional loans, the mid-year outcome was K414.6 million, which is 33.8 per cent of its 2025 Budget estimate of K1,213.8 million. Some of the loan-funded projects implemented in 2025 include: (1) PNG Power Grid Project Phase 2; (2) Sustainable Highlands Highway Investment Program-Tranche 1; (3) Nadzab Airport Redevelopment Project; (4) PNG (OCR) SHHIP-Tranche 2; (5) Emergency Tuberculosis Project; (6) Rural Service Delivery Project; and (7) the Urban Youth Employment Program II.

Counterpart funding support from the Development Partners through Concessional Loans and Donor Grants has been consistently financing programs and projects in infrastructure, environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation, governance; social and law and order sectors.

Donor Grants yielded an outcome of K887.1 million, accounting for 59.1 per cent of the estimated Budget of K1,500.0 million, demonstrating the unwavering commitment from our development partners. A higher portion of the grant support came from the Government of Australia through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the United Nations, and the People's Republic of China. Additional financial contributions came from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations (UN), the Government of New Zealand, the European Union (EU), and the Japanese Government through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Donor grants are expected to increase further by K274.1 million given the performance in the first six months and the trend in the past were activities under this category pick up in the second half of the year. A comprehensive report on donor spending will be made available in the 2025 Final Budget Outlook (FBO) Report and the Public Accounts Journal.

Domestically funded capital expenditure as of end June 2025 reached K1,899.9 million, constituting around 24.9 per cent of the budgetary projection of K7,616.8 million (refer to figure 40 below). The Provincial Sector had a higher outcome beyond 50.0 per cent of its

<sup>12</sup> Note that K1.2 million in CoE are excluded.

budget estimate compared to other sectors which were mostly below 30.0 per cent execution rate.

**Figure 37: GoPNG Capital Expenditure by Sector (Kina Million)**

Sector	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outcome	2025 MYEFO	Outturn as a % of Budget
Administration	1,947.8	2,114.0	302.3	2,114.0	14.3%
Community & Culture	43.1	207.0	29.8	207.0	14.4%
Economic	444.9	1,064.0	338.3	1,064.0	31.8%
Education	96.8	365.0	69.6	365.0	19.1%
Health	131.3	342.5	60.1	342.5	17.5%
Law & Justice	244.3	380.0	19.8	380.0	5.2%
Provinces	1,921.2	1,651.3	916.0	1,651.3	55.5%
Transport	1,297.4	1,133.0	80.6	1,133.0	7.1%
Utilities	261.4	360.0	73.3	360.0	20.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,388.2</b>	<b>7,616.8</b>	<b>1,899.9</b>	<b>7,616.8</b>	<b>24.9%</b>

Source: Department of National Planning & Monitoring and Department of Treasury

\*\*Policy intervention

The Provinces Sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K916.0 million, representing 55.5 per cent of its budgetary appropriation. This outcome reflected Government's commitment in prioritizing the District Services Improvement Program (K541.0 million), the Provincial Services Improvement Program (K131.0 million), and the Infrastructure Development Grant (K35.0 million). Further capital budget support through GST and BTT transfer payments are not captured in this table.

The Administration sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K302.3 million, reflecting 14.3 per cent of the 2025 Budget appropriation. Capital Investment projects financed under this sector during the initial half of the year include the Special Intervention Program (K28.0 million), the National E-Card Project (K12.5 million), the Financial Management Project (K9.8 million), the Public Servant Housing initiative (K1.7 million), and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (K5.8 million).

The Transport sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K80.6 million or 7.1 per cent of its 2025 Budget appropriation. The key programs funded under this sector during the first half of the year includes (1) Connect PNG Infrastructure Program (K39.8 million); (2) Air Nuigini Refleeting (K100.0 million); (3) CADIP 2 Improvement of NiuSky Pacific Limited (K5.0 million), (4) Nadzab Tomodachi Airport Project K2.5 million); (6) CADIP Program Tranche 3 (K4.5 million); and (7) PNG Ports Infrastructure Investment Program (K2.0 million).

The Economic sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K338.3 million, or 31.8 per cent of its budget appropriation. Key programs funded include: (1) Agriculture Commercialisation & Market Program- KAL (K10.0 million); (1) SME Funding for Agriculture Program (K21.5 million); (3) National Land Partnership Program (K94.4 million); (4) National Power Grid Development Study (K10.0 million); (5) National Trade Facilitation Program (K5.0 million); and (6) Cocoa Access Roads Program (K5.0 million).

For Health, the sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K60.1 million, or 17.5 per cent of its 2025 budget appropriation. The Key programs funded include the District Hospital Program K20.0 million, HIV & AIDS Intervention Program (K0.5 million), PMGH Cancer Unit (K7.5 million), Malaria Research Infrastructure (PNG Medical Research Lab) (K2.1 million) and New Enga Hospital (K10.0 million).

The Education Sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K69.6 million or 19.1 per cent of its budget appropriation. The key programs funded for the sector during the first half of the year includes, Central Administration Building (K30.0 million), UNRE Infrastructure Development (K6.0 million), PNG Knowledge Hub Development Project (K2.5 million) and National Education Reform Program (K4.4 million).

The Utilities sector recorded an expenditure outcome of K73.3 million, 20.4 per cent of its Budget appropriation. Key programs funded include: (1) SOE Reform Program (K13.0 million); (2) Motukea Substation and Dirio Transmission Line Project (K5.0 million); (3) Network Resilience & Redundancy Program (K6.0 million); (4) Transmission Grid Expansion Development Program (K5.0 million); (5) Last Mile Household Connectivity (K5.0 million); and (6) Ramu System Extension Yonki- Mt. Hagen Phase 2 (K6.0 million).

Other priority programs encompass the expenditure outcomes of key funded initiatives across various sectors during the first half of the year. These include the Law & Justice sector (K19.8 million or 5.2 per cent) and the Community & Culture sector (K29.8 million or 14.4 per cent).

## 1.7 STATUS OF TRUST ACCOUNTS

Under *Section 15 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (Amended 2016)*, the Department of Finance (DoF) can authorize Government entities (national departments, statutory authorities or provincial governments) to operate trust accounts. The trust accounts may include funds from the national budget, donors or counter funding by GoPNG. *Section 16 (6)* of the PFMA requires all trust accounts to be operated in accordance with the requirements of the relevant trust instruments.

As of mid-2025, a total of K22,634.8 million (K22,007.2 million from 2024 FBO + K627.6 million) has been expended from trust accounts since 2005. The main purpose of holding funds in trust accounts is to spread spending overtime to give Government agencies ample time to plan and implement their priority programs effectively while managing inflationary pressures on the economy.

A total of K627.6 million has been expended from various trust accounts between January and June 2025. Following is the expenditure report for all budget funded trust accounts from 1st January to 30th June 2025 (see Figure 38).

**Figure 38: Movement of Funds in Budget-Funded Trust Accounts (2025) (Kina Million)**

Trust Account Name	Balance as at 1-Jan-2025	Debit (Receipts)	Credit (Payments)	Balance as at 30-June-2025
Flexible, Open and Distance Education (FODE) Rehabilitation - GoPNG	1.2	-	0.1	1.1
Government Tuition Fee Subsidy Education Trust Account	159.6	429.8	499.2	90.1
Tuition Fee Subsidy Education - Commodity Component Trust	209.6	50.3	43.5	216.5
Govt's Funding of Rehab. of Higher Education Sector TA	33.8	5.4	4.6	34.5

<b>Trust Account Name</b>	<b>Balance as at 1-Jan-2025</b>	<b>Debit (Receipts)</b>	<b>Credit (Payments)</b>	<b>Balance as at 30-June-2025</b>
PNG Rural Communications Project GOPNG	0.1	-	-	0.1
PNG Fire Service Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program - (PIP) T/A	0.5	-	-	0.5
Port Moresby Roads Trust Account	0.3	-	-	0.3
Small Medium Enterprise (SME) Risk Sharing Facility (GoPNG)	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.0
Central City Trust Account	27.1	0.0	0.0	27.2
Correctional Services Development Project – GoPNG T/A	46.9	0.1	4.6	42.4
LNG Plant Infrastructure Development Grant (IDG) (Papa/Lealea) TA	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) - GoPNG	0.7	3.1	2.7	1.2
Public Service Audit Program	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
NAOSP III GoPNG Counterpart Funds (European Union)	1.50	0.0	0.4	1.1
Highlands Region Roads Improv Invest Prog ADB - GoPNG Counterpart	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
HRRIP GoPNG Counterpart Fund	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.Water Transport Proj. GoPNG C/Fund	3.8	1.2	0.3	4.7
PNG LNG Additional State Equity Financing	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
SHHIP- Tranche 1 - GoPNG Counterpart Fund	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Multiple LNG Development Trust Account	3.6	0.0	1.6	2.1
Coastal Vessels Account	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Trust Account Name	Balance as at 1-Jan-2025	Debit (Receipts)	Credit (Payments)	Balance as at 30-June-2025
Water Supply Sanitation Development Project – GoPNG	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bougainville Referendum Non-electoral Support Funds	2.2	0.2	2.3	0.1
Land Reform Trust Account	4.2	80.0	3.3	80.8
Mukurumanda Jail Project Trust Account	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
2020 National Population and Housing Census Trust Account	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
COVID-19 Emergency Trust Account	20.8	0.0	0.0	20.8
Health Service Sector Development Budget Support Trust Account	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
PNG's First Economic and Fiscal Resilience Development Policy TA	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Connect PNG Economic Road Transport Infrastructure Dev. Prog. TA	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Higher Education Loan Program Trust Account	7.2	16.2	14.3	9.1
Ihu Special Economic Zone	1.3	6.5	3.1	4.7
Government Commitment Trust Accounts	18.4	0.0	3.0	15.4
2022 National General Election - Finance Procurement, Personnel and Logistics Trust Account	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Office of State Negotiations Trust Account	3.1	5.0	7.1	1.0
Project Readiness Finance - GoPNG C/part funding	5.6	1.5	0.8	6.2
SHHIP - Tranche 2 - GoPNG	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.0
Child Nutrition & Social Protection Program - GoPNG Trust Account	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0
2024 National Population Census Project Trust Account	5.0	0.0	4.5	0.6
2025 By Election - Finance Procurement, Personnel and Logistics Trust Account	0.0	20.0	3.8	16.2
2025 PNG Local Level Government Election (LLG) - Finance Procurement, Personnel and Logistics Trust Account.	0.0	90.0	20.8	69.2
National Intelligence Organisation Public Investment Program (PIP) Trust Account	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>566.2</b>	<b>715.3</b>	<b>627.6</b>	<b>654.0</b>

Source: Department of Finance

Note: The Government Tuition Fee Subsidy (GTFS) Education is reflective of the main trust account.

The opening balance of the budget funded trust accounts as at 1st January 2025 was K566.2 million. Receipts into trust accounts totalled K715.3 million. The closing balance as at 30th June 2025 was K654.0 million.

Following is a summary of expenditures above **K5.0 million** from budget funded trust accounts from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025:

- **K499.2 million** was expended on the Government's Tuition Fee Subsidy (GTFFS) program
- **K43.5 million** was expended on the Tuition Fee Subsidy Education to Commodity Component Trust
- **K7.1 million** was expended on the Office of the State Negotiations Trust Account
- **K20.8 million** was expended on the 2025 PNG Local Level Government Election (LLG) to Finance Procurement, Personnel and Logistics Trust Account
- **K14.3 million** was expended on the funding of student loans under the Higher Education Loan Program.

Many trust accounts did not incur expenses due to account expiry and therefore restrictions from transacting and moving funds to or from accounts. Other trust accounts that have not incurred expenses are dormant and are pending the Finance Minister's endorsement for revocation. The first revocation of one hundred and ninety-two (192) dormant and closed trusts was endorsed by the Finance Minister on the 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2025.

There was no fund movement from the main COVID19 emergency trust account for the period of 1st January to 30th June 2025. All COVID19 subsidiary accounts were closed in November 2024 with a balance of K20.8 million transferred to COVID19 main account – GoPNG. The 111 subsidiary trust accounts were finally reported with zero balances as at the 31st December 2024.

## 1.8 FINANCING

### Background

In the 2025 Budget, the Government planned to finance the deficit of **K2,949.3 million** with external borrowing of K2,188.4 million and domestic borrowing of K760.8 million in a manner consistent with its **Medium-Term Debt Strategy (MTDS) 2024-2028**. This strategy is designed to minimize borrowing costs, mitigate fiscal risks, and promote the development of a robust and well-functioning domestic debt market.

### Net Financing

As at the end of June 2025, total net borrowing was K1,640.1 million, comprising of K354.8 million in net external borrowing and K1,285.3 million in net domestic borrowing. The lower net external borrowing reflects the slower disbursements of existing project loans and budget support loans. Most of the external financing is expected to be received in the second half of the year. Hence, most of the financing in the first half of the year was from Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds. Net domestic borrowing is K524.5 million over the Budget estimate of K760.8 million. This financing of K524.5 million, in addition to K597.5 million in the TAF, was used to finance a portion of the 2024 cheque floats and cash transfers that were brought forward into 2025, while covering for the under financing in 2024. The remaining required financing of K1,309.1 million will be funded through external financing of K1,833.6 million.

The total net borrowing of K1,640.1 million by June 2025 represents 55.6 per cent of the total 2025 budget estimate of K2,949.2 million. The Government is also considering additional

funds to the tune of K1 billion in Treasury Bills to cover for the under-financing in 2024, as well as other forms of support for under-financing of the budget.

**Figure 39: Summary of Net Borrowing (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Outcome	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>Net Domestic Borrowing</b>	231.7	760.8	1,285.3	760.8	0.0
<b>Net External Borrowing</b>	2,302.0	2,188.4	354.8	2,188.4	0.0
<b>Total Net Borrowing</b>	<b>2,533.7</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>1,640.1</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## External Financing

In 2025, the Government planned to secure external financing through a mix of budget support loans from bilateral and multilateral development partners, including drawing down from existing concessional and new commercial project loans.

During the first half of the year, total external financing is K1,205.2 million, 29.8 per cent of the 2025 budget estimate of K4,042.5 million. Most of the budget support loans for 2025 are currently under negotiation and are expected to be signed and disbursed towards the end of the year. Below is detailed breakdown of the financing environment in the first six months:

- Concessional financing reached K414.6 million, 33.8 per cent of the budget estimate of K1,225.8 million, mainly due to slow disbursements from existing project loans. It is anticipated the disbursements will pick up in the second half of the year to meet the budgeted target by the end of 2025
- Commercial financing saw no activity, despite a budget allocation of K100.2 million there were no disbursements due to delays in acquiring the loan from China Construction Bank for the New Gerehu Hospital project
- Extraordinary financing includes all budget support loans. The only budget support received in the first half of this year was from the IMF the Extended Credit Facility (ECF), Extended Fund Facility (EFF), and Resilient Sustainability Facility (RSF) arrangement which disbursed K790.6 million. The rest of the external budget support loans is expected towards the back end of this year.

During the first half of the year, total external principal repayments totalled K850.4 million, 45.9 per cent of the budget estimate of K1,854.1 million. The balance of K1,003.7 million will be settled as it falls due during the second half of the year. This includes:

- Concessional repayments of K603.1 million
- Commercial repayments of K23.5 million
- Extraordinary repayments of K223.8 million.

Hence, the net external borrowing at the end of June 2025 total is K354.8 million, 16.2 per cent of the budget estimate of K2,188.5 million. The Government will continue to work closely with development partners to ensure the balance of the K1,833.7 million are brought in to support the service delivery and development.

**Figure 40: External Borrowing (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Outcome	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Variance
<b>New External Borrowing</b>	<b>3,804.4</b>	<b>4,042.5</b>	<b>1,205.2</b>	<b>4,042.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Concessional Financing	998.9	1,225.8	414.6	1,225.8	0.0
Commercial Financing	0.0	100.2	0.0	100.2	0.0
Extraordinary Financing	2,805.5	2,716.5	790.6	2,716.5	0.0
<b>Repayment of Principal</b>	<b>-1,502.3</b>	<b>-1,854.1</b>	<b>-850.4</b>	<b>-1,854.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Concessional	-1,095.5	-832.7	-603.2	-832.7	0.0
Commercial	-43.6	-45.6	-23.5	-45.6	0.0
Extraordinary	-363.2	-975.8	-223.8	-975.8	0.0
<b>Net External Borrowing</b>	<b>2,302.1</b>	<b>2,188.4</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>2,188.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## Domestic Financing

Planned domestic borrowings for 2025 remains at K18,111.7 million. During the first six months, the total domestic borrowings reached K9,014.2 million, 49.8 per cent of the budget estimate. Treasury Bills financing totalled K7,434.6 million, 48.7 per cent of Budget estimate, while Treasury Bonds totalled K1,569.6 million, 55.1 per cent of the Budget estimate.

The domestic market has good investor appetite for long term and short-term government securities. Treasury bill auctions have been oversubscribed by 73.0 per cent, and Treasury bond auctions around 19.0 per cent over subscription.

As at end June 2025, the net domestic borrowing is K1,285.3 million. The higher net borrowing highlights the government's reliance on domestic markets to finance its priority expenditures in response to delays in external financing and to cover for the under-financing in 2024 while supporting the 2024 cheque floats and cash transfers.

**Figure 41: Domestic Borrowing (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Outcome	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Variance
<b>New Domestic Borrowing</b>	<b>16,410.3</b>	<b>18,111.7</b>	<b>9,014.2</b>	<b>18,111.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Treasury Bills Financing	12,889.3	15,148.8	7,434.6	15,148.8	0.0
Inscribed Stocks Financing	3,521.0	2,962.9	1,579.6	2,962.2	0.0
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Repayment of Principal</b>	<b>-16,178.6</b>	<b>-17,350.9</b>	<b>-7,728.9</b>	<b>-17,350.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Treasury Bills Maturities	-14,272.4	-15,148.8	-6,867.5	-15,148.8	0.0
Inscribed Stocks Maturities	-1,740.7	-1,966.4	-763.1	-1,966.4	0.0
Loans	-165.5	-235.7	-98.3	-235.7	0.0
<b>Net Domestic Borrowing</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Summary of Net Borrowing</b>	<b>2,533.8</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>1,640.1</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## 1.9 PUBLIC DEBT AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

### Public Debt

As at June 2025, the central government debt stood at K62,117.5 million, which is 4.3 per cent lower than the Budget estimate of K64,876.8 million.

Total Domestic Debt reached K32,471.6 million, which is 4.7 per cent lower than the 2025 budget estimate K32,791.5 million. Debt Securities – comprising of Treasury Bills and

Treasury Bonds (Inscribed Stock) made up the bulk of the domestic debt by about K30,445.2 million.

Treasury Bills amounted to K13,330.0 million which is 5.3 per cent lower than the budget estimate. Treasury Bonds totalled K17,125.3 million or 4.8 per cent lower than the budget estimate.

**Figure 42: Central Government Debt (2024 – 2025) (Kina Million)**

	2024 Outcome	2025 Budget	June YTD Financing	2025 MYEFO	YTD Variance
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>31,192.9</b>	<b>34,035.7</b>	<b>32,471.6</b>	<b>34,035.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Debt Securities	29,071.7	32,046.9	30,448.5	32,046.9	0.0
Treasury Bills	12,762.9	14,074.5	13,323.4	14,074.5	0.0
Treasury Bonds (Inscribed Stock)	16,308.8	17,972.4	17,125.3	17,972.4	0.0
Loans	877.1	744.7	778.8	744.7	0.0
SDR	1,244.1	1,244.1	1,244.1	1,244.1	0.0
<b>External</b>	<b>29,284.6</b>	<b>30,841.1</b>	<b>29,646.0</b>	<b>30,841.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Debt Securities	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	0.0
Treasury Bills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Bonds	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	0.0
Loans	27,524.0	29,080.5	27,885.4	29,080.5	0.0
Concessional Financing	11,885.4	12,821.2	11,707.4	12,821.2	0.0
Commercial Financing	118.5	175.6	95.0	174.6	0.0
Extraordinary Financing	15,520.1	16,084.7	16,088.9	16,088.9	0.0
<b>Total Central Government Debt</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,876.8</b>	<b>62,117.5</b>	<b>64,876.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total Debt as a % of GDP</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>122,519.1</b>	<b>136,895.8</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

One measure of debt sustainability is the Debt to GDP ratio. According to the FRA, the limits of the Debt to GDP ratio is a band, where 55.5 per cent is set as the upper limit while 45.0 per cent is the lower band which has to be reached by the end of a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Act. The projected Debt-to-GDP ratio for MYEFO 2025 shows 48.4 per cent, 1.0 per cent higher than the 2025 Budget estimate due to the change in the GDP estimate. Therefore, it is consistent with the FRA and will continue to track downwards to the 45.0 per cent on the 10<sup>th</sup> year.

## 1.10 RISKS TO MID-YEAR ECONOMIC AND FISCAL OUTLOOK

Some of the main risks to the 2025 mid-year economic and fiscal outlook include:

### Macroeconomic

- The global economy continues to face strong headwinds including increased trade tensions, prolonged geopolitical tensions, and heightened policy uncertainty. These developments have reduced the global growth forecast, which have further slowed down global consumption and investments. These movements are expected to have a downside impact on PNG's export earnings, government fiscal revenue, and financing needs, and as well as overall economic growth;
- Global commodity price volatility has intensified during the first half of 2025 due to heightened trade tensions and mixed market conditions. These has increased the uncertainty surrounding commodity price forecast, export earnings and revenue collection expectation for PNG. Therefore, further shocks in the market or its trading partners could greatly affect the PNG economy amid its heavy reliance on trade – especially commodity exports;

- Global inflationary risks have re-emerged due to prolonged trade and geopolitical tensions. This has further increased external, fiscal, and financial risks for vulnerable developing economies including PNG by making debt servicing more;
- Domestic instability amid increasing law and order issues and tribal fights could further affect foreign direct investment, government's structural reforms and the overall growth agenda;
- Severe natural disasters (earthquakes, droughts, landslides, etc.) can affect agriculture and resources sector output, negatively impacting GDP, exports, fiscal revenue and overall economic growth;
- Exchange rates and cross-currency movements that quicken the pace of the managed exchange rate depreciation more than anticipated could lead to higher inflationary pressures, affect input prices of production, and reduce employment and overall economic growth.

### **Fiscal**

- Increased spending on unbudgeted expenditures/commitments could undermine fiscal discipline and result in deviation from the fiscal consolidation path;
- Below expected revenue performance could affect 2025 budget execution, projected fiscal deficit and raise the debt level; and
- Failure to control wage Bill (CoE) and interest costs such as TAF interests could add further pressure on the fiscal position.
- Using 2025 revenue and financing to fund 2024 cheque floats could affect 2025 Budget execution. This vicious cycle could continue if large cheque floats are allowed into 2026 fiscal year.

### **Financial**

- Higher exposure to debt guarantees and contingent liabilities by the State can potentially increase debt levels, thereby undermine fiscal consolidation efforts and disrupt debt portfolio targets as spelt out in the MTdS;
- Continuous Kina depreciation can result in 'higher holding losses' especially for external debts held in USD and other foreign currencies;
- Increased external and domestic interest rates could raise refinancing risks, increase interest payments and crowd-out fiscal space for other critical spending needs in health, education and law and order, and
- Potential grey listing due to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) risk may affect correspondent banking relationships, and possibly areas such as foreign direct investment.

With increasing macroeconomic, fiscal, and financing risks stemming from commodity price volatility, debt levels, and fiscal buffers, the government will continue focusing on strengthening fiscal stability, safeguarding growth, and preserving market confidence. This should help reduce exposure to external shocks and position us for sustainable and inclusive development:

- Promote a non-resource growth agenda that is sustainable;
- Adjust the pace of fiscal consolidation to suit the pace of growth and inflation affecting the domestic economy;
- Increase public investment in critical enabling sectors of the economy;
- Support additional expenditure in the case of unexpected natural disaster events; and
- Strengthen the monetary and fiscal levers to counter inflationary pressures.

## 1.11 FISCAL OUTTURN TABLES

Figure 43: Statement of Operations for the General Government (Kina Million)

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING NET WORTH:</b>					
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>20,826.2</b>	<b>25,408.0</b>	<b>9,662.7</b>	<b>24,225.2</b>	<b>-1,182.8</b>
Taxes	18,447.0	21,201.0	8,419.2	19,995.7	-1,205.3
<i>Taxes on Income, profits, and capital gains</i>	12,364.8	13,707.6	5,453.3	13,626.9	-80.8
<i>Taxes on payroll and workforce</i>	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.5
<i>Taxes on goods and services</i>	5,320.2	6,553.4	2,599.1	5,565.4	-988.0
<i>Taxes on international trade and transactions</i>	761.8	939.0	364.6	801.0	-138.0
Grants	1,180.6	1,500.0	887.1	1,774.0	274.0
Other Revenue	1,198.6	2,707.0	356.4	2,455.5	-251.5
<i>Dividends</i>	560.1	1,531.0	54.3	1,579.5	48.5
<i>KPHL</i>	560.1	1,471.0	54.3	1,471.0	0.0
<i>OkTedi</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NFA</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>KCHL</i>	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
<i>BPNG</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	48.5
<i>MVIL</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Non-Tax Revenue (Statutory Transfers)</i>	412.5	909.4	237.0	600.0	-300.0
<i>Fees and Charges</i>	147.6	276.0	65.1	276.0	0.0
<i>SWF Inflows</i>	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
<i>Interest &amp; Fees from Lending</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resource Revenue	4,267.2	5,607.6	1,473.3	5,807.6	200.0
<i>Mining and Petroleum Taxes</i>	3,707.1	4,136.6	1,419.0	4,336.6	200.0
<i>Mining, Petroleum and Gas Dividends</i>	560.1	1,471.0	54.3	1,471.0	0.0
<i>Transfer from the Stabilization Fund (SWF)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Revenue as percentage of GDP	17.0%	18.6%	7.2%	18.1%	-0.5%
<b>Total Expenditure and lending</b>	<b>24,757.2</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>11,900.2</b>	<b>28,851.3</b>	<b>494.0</b>
Expense as percentage of GDP	20.2%	20.7%	8.9%	21.5%	0.8%
<b>Expense<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>21,310.5</b>	<b>22,808.4</b>	<b>10,481.1</b>	<b>23,028.5</b>	<b>220.0</b>
Compensation of employees	7,214.8	7,717.9	3,745.7	7,937.9	220.0
Use of goods and services	6,604.1	6,845.3	2,965.4	6,845.3	0.0
Interest	2,952.5	3,460.6	1,581.4	3,460.6	0.0
Grants	4,418.3	4,534.9	2,137.2	4,535.0	0.0
Social benefits	0.0	104.8	0.0	104.8	0.0
Other expense	120.8	144.9	51.3	144.9	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets*</b>	<b>3,446.7</b>	<b>5,548.8</b>	<b>1,419.2</b>	<b>5,822.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>
Fixed Assets	3,446.7	5,548.8	1,419.2	5,822.8	274.0
<b>Gross Operating Balance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-484.3</b>	<b>2,599.6</b>	<b>-818.4</b>	<b>1,196.7</b>	<b>-1,402.8</b>
<b>Policy Adjustment required</b>				<b>-1,676.9</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>
<b>Net Lending (+) / Net Borrowing (-)</b>	<b>-3,931.0</b>	<b>-2,949.2</b>	<b>-2,237.5</b>	<b>-2,949.2</b>	<b>-1,676.8</b>
<i>Net lending/borrowing as percentage of GDP</i>	-3.2%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-2.2%	0.0%
Primary Balance <sup>4</sup>	-978.5	511.4	-656.1	-1,165.5	-1,676.8
Non-resource net lending (+)/borrowing (-)	-8,198.2	-8,556.8	-3,710.8	-10,433.7	-1,876.8
Non-resource primary balance	-5,245.7	-5,096.2	-2,129.4	-6,973.1	-1,876.8
<i>Non-resource primary balance as percentage of Non-resource GDP</i>	-7.5%	-6.8%	-2.2%	-7.2%	-8.5%
<b>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities</b>	<b>3,931.0</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>2,237.5</b>	<b>2,949.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>-1,397.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-597.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Domestic	-1,397.2	0.0	-597.5	0.0	0.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Incurrence of Liabilities</b>	<b>2,533.8</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>1,640.1</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Debt securities: Treasury bills</i>	-1,383.1	112.7	567.1	112.7	0.0
<i>Debt securities: Treasury bonds</i>	1,780.4	883.8	816.5	883.8	0.0
<i>Loans</i>	-165.5	-235.7	-98.3	-235.7	0.0
<b>External</b>	<b>2,302.0</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR's)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Debt securities: Sovereign bonds</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Loans</i>	2,302.0	2,188.5	354.8	2,188.5	0.0
<b>Gross Debt Stock</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>62,117.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Debt as % of GDP</i>	49.4%	47.4%	46.4%	48.4%	1.0%
<b>Gross Domestic Product<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>122,519.1</b>	<b>136,895.8</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>-2,933.2</b>
<b>Non-resource GDP</b>	<b>69,936.9</b>	<b>74,550.1</b>	<b>96,587.6</b>	<b>96,587.6</b>	<b>22,037.5</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

1. General Government represents National and Provincial Governments, the Autonomous Bougainville Government and Commercial and Statutory Authorities. District and Local Level Governments are reflected as grants from provincial governments. The statement is produced to reflect transactions on a modified cash basis of accounting and includes in-kind related transactions.
2. Include items that may require reclassification due to interfaces from the legacy systems, (The Provincial Government Accounting System, ALESCO payroll and the Department of Public Works and Implementation, Oracle system).
3. Represents, revenue minus expense, excluding consumption of fixed capital (CFC). CFC are not yet calculated and reported for the government accounts in PNG.
4. Represent net lending/net borrowing excluding interest expense or net interest expense.
5. Total nominal GDP by economic activity, Actual: National Statistics Office and Projections: Treasury Department.

\*Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets, excludes operational costs like maintenance and repair of fixed assets which are included in the use of goods and services.

\*\*Cash Balances carry over from 2021 as well as from the first six months of 2022 held under the WPA and DRA.

**Figure 44: Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash for the General Government  
(Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>Revenue Cash Flows</b>	<b>19,645.6</b>	<b>23,926.4</b>	<b>8,775.6</b>	<b>22,473.1</b>	<b>-1,453.2</b>
<b>Taxes</b>	<b>18,447.0</b>	<b>21,201.0</b>	<b>8,419.2</b>	<b>19,995.7</b>	<b>-1,205.3</b>
Grants	0.0	18.4	0.0	22.0	3.6
Other Revenue	1,198.6	2,707.0	356.4	2,455.5	-251.5
<i>Revenue as percentage of GDP</i>	<i>17.6%</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	<i>-0.7%</i>
<b>Expense cash flows<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>19,911.2</b>	<b>19,795.6</b>	<b>10,390.4</b>	<b>19,529.5</b>	<b>-266.1</b>
Compensation of employees	6,996.1	6,546.2	3,655.1	6,593.7	47.5
Uses of goods and services	6,604.1	6,609.0	2,965.4	6,565.9	-43.1
Interest	2,952.5	3,460.6	1,581.4	3,460.6	0.0
Grants	3,237.7	3,034.9	2,137.2	2,764.4	-270.5
Other payments	120.8	144.9	51.3	144.9	0.0
<i>Expense as percentage of GDP</i>	<i>17.9%</i>	<i>14.5%</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>14.6%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>-265.6</b>	<b>4,130.8</b>	<b>-1,614.8</b>	<b>2,943.6</b>	<b>-1,187.2</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM TRANSACTIONS IN NONFINANCIAL ASSETS:</b>					
<b>Net cash outflow from investment in nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>3,446.7</b>	<b>5,548.8</b>	<b>1,419.2</b>	<b>5,822.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>
Fixed assets	3,446.7	5,548.8	1,419.2	5,822.8	274.0
<b>Inventories</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Valuables</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Nonproduced assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Expenditure cash flows</b>	<b>23,357.9</b>	<b>25,344.4</b>	<b>11,809.6</b>	<b>25,352.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Policy Adjustment Required</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>
<b>Cash surplus (+) / Cash deficit (-)</b>	<b>-3,712.3</b>	<b>-1,418.0</b>	<b>-3,033.9</b>	<b>-1,202.3</b>	<b>-215.7</b>
<i>Surplus/Deficit as percentage of GDP</i>	<i>-3.3%</i>	<i>-1.0%</i>	<i>-2.3%</i>	<i>-0.9%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING):</b>	<b>2,533.8</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>1,042.6</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-597.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Domestic	0.0	0.0	-597.5	0.0	0.0
External	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>-2,533.8</b>	<b>-2,949.3</b>	<b>-1,640.1</b>	<b>-2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Domestic	231.8	760.8	1,285.3	760.8	0.0
External	2,302.0	2,188.5	354.8	2,188.5	0.0
<b>Net cash inflow from financing activities</b>	<b>-2,533.8</b>	<b>-2,949.3</b>	<b>-1,042.6</b>	<b>-2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Net cash inflow as percentage of GDP</i>	<i>-2.3%</i>	<i>-2.2%</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>	<i>-2.2%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
<b>Net change in the stock of cash</b>	<b>-6,246.1</b>	<b>-4,367.3</b>	<b>-4,076.5</b>	<b>-4,151.6</b>	<b>-215.7</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>111,350.8</b>	<b>136,895.8</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>-2,933.2</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

1. General government represents national and provincial governments, the Autonomous Bougainville government and commercial and statutory authorities. District and local level governments are reflected as grants from provincial governments. The statement is produced to reflect transactions on a modified cash basis of accounting but excludes in-kind related transactions.
2. Include items that may require reclassification due to interfaces from the legacy systems, (The Provincial Government Accounting System, ALESCO payroll and the Department of Public Works and Implementation, Oracle system).
3. Total nominal GDP by economic activity, Actual: National Statistics Office and Projections: Treasury Department.

**Figure 45: General Government Revenue by Economic Classification (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>REVENUE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>20,826.2</b>	<b>25,408.0</b>	<b>9,662.7</b>	<b>24,225.2</b>	<b>-1,182.8</b>
<b>TAXES</b>	<b>18,447.0</b>	<b>21,201.0</b>	<b>8,419.2</b>	<b>19,995.7</b>	<b>-1,205.3</b>
<b>Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains</b>	<b>12,364.8</b>	<b>13,707.6</b>	<b>5,453.3</b>	<b>13,626.9</b>	<b>-80.8</b>
Payable by individuals	4,396.6	4,729.0	2,287.0	4,629.0	-100.0
Personal Income Tax	4,396.6	4,729.0	2,287.0	4,629.0	-100.0
Payable by corporations and other enterprises	7,212.7	8,179.4	2,754.2	8,179.4	-0.0
Company Tax	3,415.7	3,959.0	1,301.0	3,759.0	-200.0
Mining and Petroleum Taxes	3,707.1	4,136.6	1,419.0	4,336.6	200.0
Royalties Tax	52.1	54.6	20.5	54.6	0.1
Management Tax	34.7	29.2	13.7	29.2	-0.1
<b>Other taxes on income, profits and capital gains</b>	<b>755.5</b>	<b>799.2</b>	<b>412.2</b>	<b>818.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Dividend Withholding Tax Non Mining	535.8	549.1	285.2	549.1	0.0
Non-Resident Insurers Withholding Tax	204.7	240.4	109.2	240.4	0.0
Interest Withholding Tax	14.2	7.4	5.2	14.0	6.6
Tax Related Court Fines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sundry IRC Taxes & Income	0.9	2.4	12.6	15.0	12.6
<b>Taxes on Payroll and Workforce</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Training Levy	0.3	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.5
<b>Taxes on Goods and Services</b>	<b>5,320.2</b>	<b>6,553.4</b>	<b>2,599.1</b>	<b>5,565.4</b>	<b>-988.0</b>
<b>General taxes on goods and services</b>	<b>3,151.5</b>	<b>4,265.5</b>	<b>1,625.1</b>	<b>3,325.5</b>	<b>-940.0</b>
<b>Value Added Tax</b>	<b>3,077.6</b>	<b>4,186.4</b>	<b>1,570.1</b>	<b>3,246.4</b>	<b>-940.0</b>
<b>GST<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,077.6</b>	<b>4,186.4</b>	<b>1,570.1</b>	<b>3,246.4</b>	<b>-940.0</b>
GST Collection at Provinces	2,304.2	3,357.1	1,320.7	2,617.1	-740.0
GST Collection at Ports	1,564.7	1,849.0	770.4	1,649.0	-200.0
GST Refunds	791.3	1,019.7	521.0	1,019.7	0.0
GST from IRC Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sales taxes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Turnover & other general taxes on goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Taxes on financial and capital transactions</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
Bank Account Debit Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stamp Duties	73.9	79.1	55.1	79.1	-0.0
<b>Excise</b>	<b>1,711.3</b>	<b>1,774.1</b>	<b>782.8</b>	<b>1,774.1</b>	<b>-0.0</b>
Excise Duty	1,205.2	1,271.1	520.8	1,271.1	-0.0
Import Excise	506.1	503.0	251.9	503.0	-0.0
<b>Profits of fiscal monopolies</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Taxes on specific services</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>487.4</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>448.4</b>	<b>-39.0</b>
Bookmakers' Turnover Tax	50.3	52.1	10.5	52.1	-0.0
Gaming Machines Turnover Tax	348.4	427.0	170.6	388.8	-37.9
Departure Tax	3.7	7.6	2.2	7.6	-0.0
<b>Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Motor vehicles taxes</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Motor Vehicle Registration	45.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	0.0
Commercial Vehicle Licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Bookmakers' Licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coastal Trading Licences	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0
Registration of Vessels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inflammable Liquid	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Trade Licences	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mobile Phone Licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Import and export trade licences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurers' and Brokers' Licences	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
<b>Other taxes on goods and services</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>
Sundry Taxes (Customs)	9.3	19.0	2.3	10.0	-9.0
<b>Taxes on International Trade and Transactions</b>	<b>781.9</b>	<b>939.0</b>	<b>384.6</b>	<b>801.0</b>	<b>-138.0</b>
<b>Customs and other import duties</b>	<b>462.0</b>	<b>539.0</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>-38.0</b>
Import Duty	462.0	539.0	221.0	501.0	-38.0
<b>Taxes on exports</b>	<b>299.8</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>-100.0</b>
Export Tax	299.8	400.0	143.5	300.0	-100.0
<b>GRANTS</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>1,500.0</b>	<b>887.1</b>	<b>1,774.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<b>From Foreign Governments</b>	<b>757.9</b>	<b>1,150.0</b>	<b>576.7</b>	<b>1,374.0</b>	<b>224.0</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>606.4</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>461.4</b>	<b>1,099.2</b>	<b>179.2</b>
Cash	0.0	18.4	0.0	2.0	-3.6
In-Kind	606.4	901.6	461.4	1,077.2	175.8
<b>Capital</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>274.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	151.6	230.0	115.3	274.8	44.8
<b>From International Organizations</b>	<b>422.7</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>320.4</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>248.3</b>	<b>320.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	338.1	280.0	248.3	320.0	40.0
<b>Capital</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In-Kind	84.5	70.0	62.1	80.0	10.0
<b>OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>1,198.6</b>	<b>2,707.0</b>	<b>356.4</b>	<b>2,455.5</b>	<b>-251.5</b>
<b>Property Income</b>	<b>700.3</b>	<b>1,638.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>801.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Dividends</b>	<b>642.3</b>	<b>1,531.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>1,579.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Mining Petroleum and Gas Dividends	560.1	1,471.0	54.3	1,471.0	0.0
Dividends from Statutory Authorities	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	48.5
Shares in Private Enterprise	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dividends from State Owned Enterprises	82.2	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
Other Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Property income from investment income disbursements</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Rent</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Land Lease Rental	55.2	100.0	33.5	100.0	0.0
License Fees and Royalty Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Prospecting Licences	2.7	7.0	0.7	7.0	0.0
Mineral Prospecting Leases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small-Scale Mining Fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Reinvested earnings on foreign direct investment</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sales of goods and services</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Sales by market establishments</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Administrative fees</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Imputed sales of goods and services</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Fines, penalties, and forfeits</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Sheriffs Fees and Poundage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Judicial Fines	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Fines - Criminal	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
District Courts Fines	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Forfeitures & Court Bails	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>482.4</b>	<b>1,049.6</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>749.6</b>	<b>-300.0</b>
<b>Current transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>1,049.6</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>749.6</b>	<b>-300.0</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other current transfers</b>	<b>482.1</b>	<b>1,049.6</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>749.6</b>	<b>-300.0</b>
Recovery of Utility Charges	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Payroll Commission	36.5	40.0	20.8	40.0	0.0
State Services and Statutory Authority	408.6	900.0	237.0	600.0	-300.0
Recoveries from Former Years' Appropriation	33.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Unclaimed Monies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit Guarantee Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sundry(Other) Income	3.9	9.4	2.6	9.4	0.0
Unacquitted Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Capital transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Premiums, fees and claims related to nonlife insurance and standardised guarantee</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

- Under the GFS 2014 methodology, non-payable infrastructure tax credits, revenue on asset sales, recoveries and Trust Accounts are not classified as revenue.
- GST represents the total of collections by Provinces, PNG Ports and less Refunds.

**Figure 46: General Government Expense by Economic Classification (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>7,214.8</b>	<b>7,717.9</b>	<b>3,745.7</b>	<b>7,937.9</b>	<b>220.0</b>
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>6,597.6</b>	<b>6,980.3</b>	<b>3,407.4</b>	<b>7,200.3</b>	<b>220.0</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	6,378.9	6,753.9	3,316.7	6,973.9	220.0
Wages and salaries in kind	218.7	226.4	90.6	226.4	0.0
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>737.6</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>737.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Actual social contributions	617.2	737.6	338.3	737.6	0.0
<b>Use of goods and services*</b>	<b>6,604.1</b>	<b>6,845.3</b>	<b>2,965.4</b>	<b>6,845.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	6,604.1	6,845.3	2,965.4	6,845.3	0.0
Use of goods and services	6,604.1	6,845.3	2,965.4	6,845.3	0.0
<b>Interest**</b>	<b>2,952.5</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>1,581.4</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>To nonresidents</b>	<b>1,068.7</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>584.2</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Interest to Non residents	1,068.7	1,228.5	584.2	1,228.5	0.0
<b>To residents other than general government</b>	<b>1,883.8</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>997.3</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Interest to residents other than general governments	1,883.8	2,232.1	997.3	2,232.1	0.0
<b>Grants***</b>	<b>4,418.3</b>	<b>4,534.9</b>	<b>2,137.2</b>	<b>4,535.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>4,418.3</b>	<b>4,534.9</b>	<b>2,137.2</b>	<b>4,535.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Grants to other general governments current	3,956.3	4,062.9	1,866.2	4,063.0	0.1
Grants to other general governments capital	462.0	472.0	271.0	472.0	0.0
<b>Social Benefits</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Social assistance benefits	0.0	104.8	0.0	104.8	0.0
Social assistance benefits in cash	0.0	104.8	0.0	104.8	0.0
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Transfers not elsewhere classified	120.8	144.9	51.3	144.9	0.0
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	120.8	144.9	51.3	144.9	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets****</b>	<b>3,446.7</b>	<b>5,548.8</b>	<b>1,419.2</b>	<b>5,822.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<b>Nonproduced assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Intangible nonproduced assets	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0
NFA: Land	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets</b>	<b>3,446.7</b>	<b>5,540.8</b>	<b>1,419.2</b>	<b>5,814.8</b>	<b>274.0</b>
NFA: Buildings and structures	695.5	826.4	278.6	826.4	0.0
NFA: Dwellings	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0
Building other than dwellings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NFA: Fixed assets	2,083.2	3,760.2	672.9	3,760.2	0.0
NFA: Information, computer, & telecommunications equipment	76.1	145.2	30.7	145.2	0.0
NFA: Machinery & equipment other than transport equipment	26.2	27.6	8.1	27.6	0.0
NFA: Other structures	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	0.0
NFA: Transport equipment	30.1	37.6	6.7	37.6	0.0
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	535.6	727.8	422.3	1,001.8	274.0
<b>Policy Adjustment</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>-1,676.9</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>24,757.2</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>11,900.2</b>	<b>28,851.3</b>	<b>494.1</b>
<i>as % of GDP</i>	<i>20.2%</i>	<i>20.7%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>21.5%</i>	<i>-16.8%</i>

Source: Department of Treasury

\* Use of goods and services includes operational cost like maintenance and repair of fixed assets.

\*\* Excluding K2.7 million for fees, other than interest, captured under use of goods and services.

\*\*\* Grants are inclusive of payments made to other general government units for the purposes of capital projects.

**Figure 47: General Government Expense by Agency Type and by Classification (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>National Departments</b>	<b>9,539.5</b>	<b>10,901.2</b>	<b>3,760.7</b>	<b>10,901.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>2,334.3</b>	<b>2,685.1</b>	<b>1,219.9</b>	<b>2,685.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>1,820.9</b>	<b>2,025.0</b>	<b>943.2</b>	<b>2,025.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	1,726.4	1,944.9	917.4	1,944.9	0.0
Wages and salaries in kind	94.5	80.1	26.9	80.1	0.0
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<b>513.4</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>660.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Actual social contributions	513.4	660.1	276.7	660.1	0.0
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>3,622.6</b>	<b>3,575.3</b>	<b>1,413.7</b>	<b>3,575.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>3,622.6</b>	<b>3,575.3</b>	<b>1,413.7</b>	<b>3,575.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	3,622.6	3,575.3	1,413.7	3,575.3	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2,231.0</b>	<b>2,340.3</b>	<b>1,011.8</b>	<b>2,340.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>2,231.0</b>	<b>2,340.3</b>	<b>1,011.8</b>	<b>2,340.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Grants to other general governments current	2,231.0	2,340.3	1,011.8	2,340.3	0.0
Grants to other general governments capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	118.0	132.5	49.7	132.5	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>1,233.6</b>	<b>2,127.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>2,127.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Nonproduced assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Intangible nonproduced assets	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0
NFA: Land	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets</b>	<b>1,233.6</b>	<b>2,119.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>2,119.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Buildings and structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NFA: Dwellings	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
NFA: Fixed assets	1,172.7	2,014.2	49.9	2,014.2	0.0
NFA: Information, computer, & telecommunications equipment	422.0	64.0	12.8	64.0	0.0
NFA: Machinery & equipment other than transport equipment	9.4	11.8	2.2	11.8	0.0
NFA: Other structures	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0
NFA: Transport equipment	25.9	23.7	0.8	23.7	0.0
<b>Social Benefits</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Social assistance benefits in cash	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
<b>Out of scope for GFS coding purposes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Out of scope for GFS coding purposes	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Provincial Governments</b>	<b>5,900.7</b>	<b>5,816.6</b>	<b>3,014.5</b>	<b>6,036.6</b>	<b>220.0</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>2,630.0</b>	<b>2,598.9</b>	<b>1,341.9</b>	<b>2,818.9</b>	<b>220.0</b>
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>2,627.3</b>	<b>2,598.9</b>	<b>1,338.7</b>	<b>2,818.9</b>	<b>220.0</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	2,572.8	2,542.8	1,310.3	2,762.3	220.0
Wages and salaries in kind	54.5	56.6	28.4	56.6	0.0
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Actual social contributions	2.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>1,234.5</b>	<b>1,101.1</b>	<b>594.7</b>	<b>1,101.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	1,234.5	1,101.1	594.7	1,101.1	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2,011.9</b>	<b>1,978.1</b>	<b>1,057.7</b>	<b>1,978.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>2,011.9</b>	<b>1,978.1</b>	<b>1,057.7</b>	<b>1,978.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Grants to other general governments current*	1,589.9	1,546.1	806.7	1,546.1	0.0
Grants to other general governments capital	422.0	432.0	251.0	432.0	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Fixed assets*	0.0	138.5	20.3	138.5	0.0
NFA: Buildings and structures	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Autonomous Bougainville Government</b>	<b>444.5</b>	<b>486.5</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>486.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>170.1</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	169.3	148.9	80.5	148.9	0.0
Wages and salaries in kind	9.8	10.2	2.9	10.2	0.0
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Actual social contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	134.4	187.4	81.6	187.4	0.0
Use of goods and services	134.4	187.4	81.6	187.4	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Grants to other general governments current	40.0	40.0	24.0	40.0	0.0
Grants to other general governments capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Fixed Assets	100.0	100.0	30.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Commercial &amp; Statutory Authorities</b>	<b>3,729.5</b>	<b>4,904.5</b>	<b>2,001.6</b>	<b>4,904.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Compensation of Employees</b>	<b>2,080.4</b>	<b>2,274.8</b>	<b>1,100.6</b>	<b>2,274.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>1,979.3</b>	<b>2,197.3</b>	<b>1,042.1</b>	<b>2,197.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wages and salaries in cash	1,919.4	2,117.9	1,006.6	2,117.9	0.0
Wages and salaries in kind	59.9	79.5	33.5	79.5	0.0
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Actual social contributions	101.1	77.5	58.5	77.5	0.0
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>1,124.1</b>	<b>1,411.5</b>	<b>564.6</b>	<b>1,411.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	1,124.1	1,411.5	564.6	1,411.5	0.0
Use of goods and services	1,124.1	1,411.5	564.6	1,411.5	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Grants to other general governments current	135.4	176.5	43.7	176.5	0.0
Grants to other general governments capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Transfers not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	2.8	12.1	1.6	12.1	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>964.8</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>964.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>964.8</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>964.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Buildings and structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Building other than dwellings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NFA: Dwellings	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
NFA: Fixed assets	347.3	885.3	274.8	885.3	0.0
NFA: Machinery & equipment other than transport equipment	16.8	15.8	5.9	15.8	0.0
NFA: Other structures	0.0	7.9	0.0	7.9	0.0
NFA: Transport equipment	4.2	13.9	4.9	13.9	0.0
NFA: Information, computer, and telecommunications (ICT) equipment	18.5	39.8	5.6	39.8	0.0
<b>Social Benefits</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Social assistance benefits	0.0	64.8	0.0	64.8	0.0
Social assistance benefits in cash	0.0	64.8	0.0	64.8	0.0
<b>Out of scope for GFS coding purposes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Out of scope for GFS coding purposes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Debt Service (Interest Payment)</b>	<b>2,963.5</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	11.0	61.9	21.4	61.9	0.0
<b>Interest</b>	<b>2,952.5</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>1,581.4</b>	<b>3,460.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>To nonresidents</b>	<b>1,068.7</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>584.2</b>	<b>1,228.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Interest to Non residents	1,068.7	1,228.5	584.2	1,228.5	0.0
<b>To residents other than general government</b>	<b>1,883.8</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>997.3</b>	<b>2,232.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Interest to residents other than general governments	1,883.8	2,232.1	997.3	2,232.1	0.0
<b>Expenditure supported by donor grants</b>	<b>1,180.6</b>	<b>1,500.0</b>	<b>887.1</b>	<b>1,774.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>403.9</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>259.0</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	403.9	438.0	259.0	438.0	0.0
<b>Grants</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grants to other general government units</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Grants to other general governments current	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>776.7</b>	<b>1,062.0</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>1,336.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets (Buildings and Structures)</b>	<b>776.7</b>	<b>1,062.0</b>	<b>628.0</b>	<b>1,336.0</b>	<b>274.0</b>
NFA: Fixed assets	268.6	373.1	217.2	373.1	0.0
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	508.1	688.9	410.8	962.9	274.0
<b>Expenditure financed by concessional loans</b>	<b>998.9</b>	<b>1,225.9</b>	<b>414.6</b>	<b>1,225.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Use of goods and services</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Use of goods and services	73.6	70.1	30.5	70.1	0.0
<b>Net Acquisition Nonfinancial assets</b>	<b>925.3</b>	<b>1,155.8</b>	<b>384.1</b>	<b>1,155.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Acquisition of Fixed assets (Buildings and Structures)</b>	<b>925.3</b>	<b>1,155.8</b>	<b>384.1</b>	<b>1,155.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
NFA: Buildings and structures	671.2	826.4	278.6	826.4	0.0
NFA: Fixed assets	194.6	249.1	80.8	249.1	0.0
NFA: Information, computer, & telecommunications equipment	32.0	41.4	13.3	41.4	0.0
NFA: Machinery & equipment other than transport equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expense - Current transfers not elsewhere classified	27.5	38.9	11.4	38.9	0.0
<b>Policy Adjustment</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>	<b>-1,676.9</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>24,757.4</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>11,900.2</b>	<b>28,851.3</b>	<b>494.1</b>
<b>as % of GDP</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>-16.8%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

**Figure 48: Transactions in Assets and Liabilities for General Government (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>-1,397.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-597.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>-1,397.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-597.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Currency and deposits	-1,397.2	0.0	-597.5		0.0
Other accounts receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>External</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Net Incurrence of Liabilities</b>	<b>2,533.8</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>1,640.1</b>	<b>2,949.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>1,285.3</b>	<b>760.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR's)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>397.3</b>	<b>996.5</b>	<b>1,383.5</b>	<b>996.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	16,410.3	18,111.7	9,014.2	18,111.7	0.0
Amortisation	-16,013.0	-17,115.2	-7,630.6	-17,115.2	0.0
<b>Treasury Bills</b>	<b>-1,383.1</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>567.1</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	12,889.3	15,261.5	7,434.6	15,261.5	0.0
Amortisation	-14,272.4	-15,148.8	-6,867.5	-15,148.8	0.0
<b>Treasury Bonds</b>	<b>1,780.4</b>	<b>883.8</b>	<b>816.5</b>	<b>883.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	3,521.0	2,850.2	1,579.6	2,850.2	0.0
Amortisation	-1,740.6	-1,966.4	-763.1	-1,966.4	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>-165.5</b>	<b>-235.7</b>	<b>-98.3</b>	<b>-235.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New borrowing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortisation	-165.5	-235.7	-98.3	-235.7	0.0
<b>Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Financial derivatives and employee stock options</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Other accounts payable</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>2,302.0</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR's)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Holdings gains and losses*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Concessional financing</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Commercial financing</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Extraordinary financing</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>2,302.0</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>2,188.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New borrowing	3,804.3	4,042.6	1,205.2	4,042.6	0.0
Amortisation	-1,502.3	-1,854.1	-850.5	-1,854.1	0.0
<b>Concessional financing</b>	<b>-96.7</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>-188.6</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New borrowing	998.9	1,225.9	414.6	1,225.9	0.0
Amortisation	-1,095.6	-832.7	-603.2	-832.7	0.0
<b>Commercial financing</b>	<b>-43.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New borrowing	0.0	100.2	0.0	100.2	0.0
Amortisation	-43.6	-45.6	-23.5	-45.6	0.0
<b>Extraordinary financing</b>	<b>2,442.6</b>	<b>1,740.7</b>	<b>566.8</b>	<b>1,740.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
New borrowing	2,805.8	2,716.5	790.6	2,716.5	0.0
Amortisation	-363.2	-975.8	-223.8	-975.8	0.0

Source: Department of Treasury

1. Under the GFS 2014 methodology, non-payable infrastructure tax credits, revenue on asset sales, recoveries and Trust Accounts are not classified as revenue.

\* Holdings gains and losses (or revaluation) is a change in the monetary value of an asset of liability resulting from changes in the level and structure of prices (for example, from changes in interest rates) and/or exchange rates, assuming that the assets or liabilities has not changed qualitatively or quantitatively. In GFS holding gains and losses are not regarded transactions but other economic flows.

**Figure 49: Stocks of General Government Debt (Kina Million)**

Kina Million	2024 Actuals	2025 Budget	June Outturn	2025 MYEFO	Budget Variance
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>31,192.9</b>	<b>32,791.5</b>	<b>31,234.1</b>	<b>34,035.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>29,071.7</b>	<b>32,046.8</b>	<b>30,455.2</b>	<b>32,046.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Treasury Bills</i>	12,762.9	14,074.4	13,330.0	14,074.4	0.0
<i>Treasury Bonds</i>	16,308.8	17,972.4	17,125.3	17,972.4	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>2,121.2</b>	<b>744.7</b>	<b>778.8</b>	<b>1,988.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Guarantees</i>	877.1	744.7	778.8	744.7	0.0
<b>Monetary Gold &amp; Special Drawing Rights (SDR)</b>	<b>1,244.1</b>	<b>1,244.1</b>	<b>1,244.1</b>	<b>1,244.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>29,284.6</b>	<b>30,841.1</b>	<b>29,639.3</b>	<b>30,841.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>1,760.6</b>	<b>1,760.6</b>	<b>1,760.6</b>	<b>1,760.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Commercial financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	1,760.6	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>27,524.0</b>	<b>29,080.5</b>	<b>27,878.8</b>	<b>29,080.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	11,885.4	12,628.6	11,696.8	12,628.6	0.0
<i>Commercial financing</i>	118.5	362.6	95.0	362.6	0.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	15,520.1	16,089.3	16,086.9	16,089.3	0.0
<b>Total Central Government Debt</b>	<b>60,477.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>62,117.5</b>	<b>64,876.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Total debt as percentage of GDP</i>	49.4%	47.4%	46.4%	48.4%	1.0%
<b>Gross Domestic Product<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>122,519.1</b>	<b>136,895.8</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>133,962.6</b>	<b>-2,933.2</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

1. General government represents national and provincial governments, the Autonomous Bougainville government and commercial and statutory authorities.
2. Total nominal GDP by economic activity, Actual: National Statistics Office and Projections: Treasury Department.

**Figure 50: Other Economic Outflows (Kina Million)**

	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Other Economic Flows</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1,241.1</b>	<b>919.0</b>	<b>-733.7</b>	<b>1,512.4</b>	<b>1,813.9</b>
<b>Holding Gains and Losses</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Commercial financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Loans</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Commercial financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Other Changes in the Volume of Assets</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1,241.1</b>	<b>919.0</b>	<b>-733.7</b>	<b>1,512.4</b>	<b>1,813.9</b>
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,176.0</b>	<b>1,176.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Treasury Bills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	0.0	1176.0	1176.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>External</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>-257.0</b>	<b>-733.7</b>	<b>1,512.4</b>	<b>1,813.9</b>
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Commercial financing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	20.1	50.8	-4.4	10.6	103.0	60.2
<b>Loans</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-252.6</b>	<b>-744.2</b>	<b>1,409.4</b>	<b>1,753.7</b>
<i>Concessional financing</i>	44.0	-232.9	-106.1	-360.0	630.2	746.9
<i>Commercial financing</i>	-1.2	39.2	-27.1	-16.7	26.4	23.0
<i>Extraordinary financing</i>	27.2	207.9	-119.4	-367.6	752.8	983.9

Source: Department of Treasury

1. Changes in other economic flows is not reflected on the debt stock table. Here we only show other changes to due to exchange rate gain or loss, debt write-offs, 'called guarantees' etc.
2. **Explanation of 'Holding Gains and Losses'** 2018: K1,486m and K11.5m represent valuation changes as indicated by the Due Diligence team in 2019. Commercial loans 2024: K1,512.4 reflect valuation effects on debt stock held in foreign currencies due to exchange rate depreciation including K103m for Sovereign Bond debt.
3. **Explanations of 'Other Volume Changes'** 2018: K103.4m represents the first principal payment of the State Guarantees. 2018: K539m includes previously disbursed loans from Ceska and EBChina (correction on prior years): K411m under project loans, and K128m under 2019: K1,176m represents 3 domestic loans (guarantees) taken on by the state.

# PART 2: MID-YEAR EXPENDITURE

## 2.1 BUDGET FUNDED EXPENDITURE

The 2025 Budget, framed within the Government's 13-Year Budget Repair Plan, maintained a strong focus on fiscal consolidation, expenditure discipline, and the prioritization of capital investment to stimulate inclusive economic growth. The total expenditure envelope budgeted at K28,357.2 million was maintained in the revised budget for the first half of the fiscal year (excluding debt amortization). This included K18,034.4 million in the Operational revised budget and K10,322.8 million in the Capital Investment Budget (see Figure 51).

The capital investment components of K1,225.9 million and K1,500.0 million are to be financed through concessional loans and donor grants respectively, while the remaining K7,596.9 million is expected to be funded from GoPNG domestic sources. This demonstrates the Government's continued commitment to leverage concessional external financing while prudently managing fiscal constraints.

As at 30th June 2025, total warrants issued amounted to K12,717.3 million. As warrants are not issued for Concessional Loan and Donor Grants, the K12,717.3 million, representing 49.6 per cent of the GoPNG budget of K25,631.3 million. Actual expenditure during this period reached K11,900.2 million, which is equivalent to 42.0 per cent of the revised budget and 93.4 per cent of the warrants issued. However, it is important to note that expenditure is recorded at the point of cheque issuance and not when warrants are issued. In the first half of 2025, the Government prioritized cash payments to clear outstanding cheques from 2024.

**Figure 51: Summary of 2025 Expenditure by Major Expenditure Category (Kina Million)**

2025 Budget Item	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Authorized
<b>Operational</b>	<b>18,014.5</b>	<b>18,034.4</b>	<b>9,310.0</b>	<b>8,698.6</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>
Compensation of Employees	7,801.2	7,801.2	3,925.8	3,745.7	48.0%	95.4%
Goods and Services	4,842.3	4,862.1	2,956.6	2,485.0	51.1%	84.1%
Provincial Functional Grant	706.1	706.1	382.6	293.9	41.6%	76.8%
Debt (Interest Repayment)	3,522.5	3,522.5	2,045.0	1,602.8	45.5%	78.4%
GST & BMT Disbursements	1,142.4	1,142.4	0.0	571.2	50.0%	0.0%
<b>Capital Investment</b>	<b>10,342.7</b>	<b>10,322.8</b>	<b>3,407.2</b>	<b>3,201.6</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>
GoPNG PIP	6,446.8	6,416.9	2,735.2	1,227.9	19.1%	44.9%
SIP's	1,170.0	1,180.0	672.0	672.0	56.9%	100.0%
Concessional Loans	1,225.9	1,225.9	0.0	414.6	33.8%	0.0%
Donor Grants	1,500.0	1,500.0	0.0	887.1	59.1%	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>28,357.2</b>	<b>12,717.3</b>	<b>11,900.2</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

### Operational Budget

The 2025 Operational Budget was originally appropriated K18,014.5 million. This was subsequently revised slightly up to K18,034.4 million during the first half of the year (see Figure 51). This modest increase reflects the Government's strategic commitment to ensuring the continuity of key operational services in health, education and law and justice sector while maintaining overall fiscal discipline. The increase was targeted to sustain key public service operations and critical national functions.

As of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025, a total of K9,310.0 million in operational warrants had been issued, of which K8,698.6 million was expended. This represents an execution rate of 48.3 per cent

against the revised budget and 93.4 per cent against the warrants issued. This signals a cautious yet deliberate pacing of budget execution, underscoring efforts to ensure expenditure controls while continuing the delivery of quality essential services.

## Compensation of Employees (CoE)

Compensation of Employees (CoE) continues to dominate the Operational Budget as the largest expenditure item for Fiscal Year 2025. The CoE budget was maintained at K7,801.2 million in both the original and revised appropriations, reflecting the Government's deliberate decision to safeguard salary-related spending, a very large proportion of which goes on teachers' salaries, paying for health workers, and police wages (see Figure 52).

As of the end of June 2025, total expenditure for CoE amounted to K3,745.7 million, equating to 48.0 per cent of the revised budget allocation and 95.4 per cent execution against warrants issued. The high execution rate compared to issued warrants indicates the commitment to meeting wage payments for frontline service delivery workers, including teachers, health professionals, police, and other key public servants.

This expenditure trend, however, continues to exert considerable pressure on the recurrent budget, particularly in the face of tight fiscal space and competing spending priorities. In addition, the effective management of CoE will support efforts to verify payroll recipients and rationalize the integration of human resources and payroll systems. These efforts will help promote fiscal discipline and sustainable wage-related expenditures over the long-term.

The expenditure breakdown by item type provides further insights into the internal composition and execution dynamics of the CoE budget at mid-year. Teachers' Salaries (TSC) recorded the highest expenditure, reaching K1,214.8 million and reflecting possibility of overruns (estimated at K220 million). Notable lower execution in areas such as Leave Fares, which recorded an expenditure outturn of K59.4 million, and Staffing Grants at K172.7 million. Retirement-related expenditure stood at K338.3 million, reflecting the slow pace of retirement program implementation.

**Figure 52: Compensation of Employees by Description Types (Kina Million)**

Compensation of Employees Items	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued
Salaries & Allowances (National Depts)	1,533.6	1,546.3	616.4	765.3	49.5%	124.2%
Salaries & Allowances (Non-PHA CSAs)	1,179.3	1,181.1	555.7	508.8	43.1%	91.6%
Salaries & Allowances (PHA's)	778.9	789.6	413.7	394.3	49.9%	95.3%
Teachers' Salaries (TSC)	2,281.1	2,290.1	1,060.5	1,214.8	53.0%	114.5%
Retirement	844.3	800.2	503.3	338.3	42.3%	67.2%
Staffing Grants	394.2	403.6	303.5	172.7	42.8%	56.9%
Wages Allow	351.9	352.3	244.7	175.1	49.7%	71.6%
Leave fares	167.7	167.6	96.4	59.4	35.4%	61.6%
MPs	128.9	128.9	60.9	60.9	47.3%	100.0%
Teach Leave	51.6	51.6	29.0	24.6	47.7%	84.9%
Other Expenditure	89.7	89.9	41.8	31.6	35.1%	75.6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,801.2</b>	<b>7,801.2</b>	<b>3,925.8</b>	<b>3,745.7</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## Goods & Services (G&S)

In 2025, the Government appropriated K4,842.3 million for Goods and Services (G&S), which was later revised upwards slightly to K4,862.1 million, reflecting the Government's commitment to maintaining essential public service delivery while exercising fiscal restraint.

At the end of June 2025, warrants issued against the revised budget amounted to K2,956.6 million, representing 60.8 per cent of the revised allocation. Actual expenditure recorded was K2,485.1 million.

## Functional Grants

The Provincial Functional Grants (PFGs) budget were maintained at K706.1 million in both the original and revised budget, reflecting the Government's stable and continued support to the provinces for the delivery of decentralized services in core areas such as health, education, transport infrastructure, and law and justice (see Figure 51 above).

Grants are disbursed to support provincial governments in fulfilling their mandatory functions under the Organic Law on Provincial Governments and Local-level Governments. As of end of June 2025, K293.9 million was expended against the revised budget, representing 41.6 per cent and 76.8 per cent against the revised budget and warrants released respectively. Delays in provincial acquittals and reporting cycles have contributed to slower drawdowns, which are expected to normalize in the second half.

## Debt Servicing – Interest Repayment

Interest payment on public debt recorded a mid-year expenditure outcome of K1,602.8 million or 45.5 per cent against the revised budget of K3,522.5 million. This includes interest payment on both domestic and external loans (see Figure 51 above).

## GST and BMT Disbursements

In 2025, Government allocated a budget of K1,142.4 million for the disbursement of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Bookmakers' Turnover Tax (BMT) to provinces. As of 30 June, actual expenditure amounted K571.2 million, representing 50.0 per cent execution against the total revised budget.

The disbursement of these funds continues to be independently managed by the Internal Revenue Commission (IRC) in-line with distribution targets set by the National Economic and Fiscal Commission (NEFC). Disbursement is processed outside of Treasury's warrant control mechanism (see Figure 51 above).

## Recurrent Priority Expenditures

The recurrent priority expenditure for Fiscal Year 2025 reflects a significant realignment of budget allocations and implementation progress across major service delivery sectors. The original budget for priority expenditure stood at K2,691.2 million (see Figure 53 below). However, this was revised downward to K1,804.2 million, marking a substantial adjustment of K887.0 million or approximately 33.0 per cent reduction.

By mid-year (June 2025), a total of K1,122.0 million in warrants had been issued, representing 62.2 per cent of the revised appropriation. Of this, actual expenditure reached K942.8 million or 52.3 per cent against the revised budget and 84.0 per cent of the released warrants.

**Figure 53: National Recurrent Priority Expenditures by Sector (2025) (Kina Million)**

Recurrent Priority Expenditure	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued
<b>Education</b>	<b>1,014.5</b>	<b>1,011.5</b>	<b>920.2</b>	<b>808.0</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>87.8%</b>
Government Tuition Free Fee subsidy	862.5	859.5	859.5	752.1	87.5%	87.5%

Recurrent Priority Expenditure	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued
Tertiary Education Study Assistance Scheme	98.9	98.9	45.6	41.0	41.4%	89.8%
Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)	53.1	53.1	15.1	15.0	28.2%	99.4%
<b>Health</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>148.9</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
Medical Supplies Procurement & Distribution	240.0	240.0	122.6	90.5	37.7%	73.8%
Port Moresby General Hospital	72.5	72.5	26.2	26.2	36.2%	100.0%
<b>Administration</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>
Overseas Missions Utilities & Rentals	42.0	42.0	23.2	23.1	54.9%	99.5%
<b>Law &amp; Justice</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
Administration of Village, District, Nat & Supreme Courts	206.7	206.7	132.3	76.5	37.0%	57.8%
Defence Catering	46.9	46.9	39.8	36.4	77.5%	91.3%
Administration of District Courts	39.0	39.0	14.7	11.7	30.0%	79.4%
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Bougainville Autonomous Government	37.4	37.4	18.8	18.8	50.1%	100.0%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>992.2</b>	<b>964.7</b>	<b>682.2</b>	<b>603.2</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>88.4%</b>
Multi-Departmental Office Accommodation	341.9	341.9	184.0	159.0	46.5%	86.4%
Arrears	300.0	222.5	217.5	169.0	76.0%	77.7%
Multi-Departmental Utilities	225.4	225.4	125.1	123.2	54.7%	98.4%
PNG 50th Anniversary	55.0	55.0	50.0	50.0	90.9%	100.0%
2025 LLG Elections	40.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0%	100.0%
Court Cases	30.0	30.0	15.6	12.0	40.1%	77.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,691.2</b>	<b>1,804.2</b>	<b>1,122.0</b>	<b>942.8</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

### Expenditure by Sectors

As of the end of June 2025, total expenditure across all sectors reflected varied performance against the 2025 revised budget of K25,631.3 million, which remained unchanged from the original budget (see Figure 54). From a total of K12,717.3 million in warrants issued by mid-year, actual expenditure amounted to K10,598.0 million, representing 41.3 per cent execution against the revised budget and 83.3 per cent against warrants.

Key sectors such as Education and Provinces recorded strong budget execution, with education maintaining an allocation of K4,315.0 million and achieving an outcome of K2,367.3 million (54.9 per cent of the revised budget). Provinces outperformed warrant issuance by recording K2,018.6 million in expenditure against K1,802.7 million in warrants (112.0 per cent).

Other sectors, such as Transport and Law & Justice demonstrated steady progress in implementing capital programs. In the Transport sector, expenditure reached K248.6 million (17.6 per cent) against the revised allocation of K1,409.6 million, indicating the impact of the high levels of expenditure in 2024 and early-year logistical and procurement constraints often associated with large infrastructure investments.

**Figure 54: Expenditures by Sector (2025) (Kina Million)**

Expenditure by Sectors	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued
<b>Administration</b>	<b>3,404.7</b>	<b>3,419.1</b>	<b>1,482.5</b>	<b>997.7</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
Operational	1,290.7	1,427.5	725.0	695.3	48.7%	95.9%
GoPNG Capital	2,114.0	1,991.6	757.5	302.3	15.2%	39.9%

Expenditure by Sectors	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>2,302.7</b>	<b>2,108.6</b>	<b>1,243.7</b>	<b>986.2</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>79.3%</b>
Operational	2,302.7	2,108.6	1,243.7	986.2	46.8%	79.3%
<b>Community &amp; Culture</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>82.0%</b>
Operational	77.2	84.0	40.7	39.9	47.5%	98.0%
GoPNG Capital	207.0	60.8	44.3	29.8	49.0%	67.3%
<b>Economic</b>	<b>1,299.9</b>	<b>1,337.6</b>	<b>615.6</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>
Operational	359.9	387.6	175.5	171.1	44.1%	97.5%
GoPNG Capital	940.0	950.0	440.2	265.2	27.9%	60.2%
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,302.5</b>	<b>4,315.0</b>	<b>2,421.2</b>	<b>2,367.3</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>
Operational	3,937.5	3,950.0	2,291.4	2,297.6	58.2%	100.3%
GoPNG Capital	365.0	365.0	129.8	69.7	19.1%	53.7%
<b>Health</b>	<b>2,669.2</b>	<b>2,684.1</b>	<b>1,256.6</b>	<b>1,005.7</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>
Operational	2,150.7	2,165.6	1,094.0	945.0	43.6%	86.4%
GoPNG Capital	518.5	518.5	162.7	60.8	11.7%	37.4%
<b>Law &amp; Justice</b>	<b>2,172.9</b>	<b>2,177.8</b>	<b>1,065.9</b>	<b>791.2</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
Operational	1,792.9	1,797.8	854.2	771.4	42.9%	90.3%
GoPNG Capital	380.0	380.0	211.6	19.8	5.2%	9.3%
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>4,022.0</b>	<b>4,266.4</b>	<b>1,802.7</b>	<b>2,018.6</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>112.0%</b>
Operational	2,370.7	2,381.1	757.0	1,102.6	46.3%	145.7%
GoPNG Capital	1,651.3	1,885.3	1,045.7	916.0	48.6%	87.6%
<b>Transport</b>	<b>1,404.8</b>	<b>1,409.6</b>	<b>608.1</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>
Operational	166.8	166.8	65.4	68.0	40.8%	103.9%
GoPNG Capital	1,238.0	1,242.8	542.7	180.6	14.5%	33.3%
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>
Operational	42.9	42.9	18.2	18.7	43.5%	102.6%
GoPNG Capital	203.0	203.0	72.8	55.8	27.5%	76.7%
<b>Debt Services</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>2,045.0</b>	<b>1,602.3</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
Operational	3,522.5	3,522.5	2,045.0	1,602.3	45.5%	78.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,631.3</b>	<b>25,631.3</b>	<b>12,717.3</b>	<b>10,598.0</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

## Organisational Staffing & Personal Emoluments Audit Committee (OSPEAC)

The OSPEAC managed to host its official meeting during which the 2025 OSPEAC work plan was approved in principle. The OSPEAC work plan outlines activities that are aimed at efficiently managing the Government's payroll, reducing inefficiencies in the Compensation of Employees (CoE) expenditures, and improving productivity. Below are some of the activities that were undertaken in the first half of the year:

### Retirement Exercise

Fiscal Year 2025 marks the final phase of the five-year Retirement Strategy which was developed by OSPEAC through the Department of Personnel Management (DPM). The Strategy is expected to reduce the accumulating number of aging public servants in accordance with NEC Decisions 71/2017 and 122/2019, which guided significant progress throughout the 2020–2024 period.

In 2025, government budgeted a sum of K97.5 million for the Retirement Fund appropriated under Treasury and Finance Miscellaneous vote intended for the Retirement Exercise. This was sufficient to settle Batch 1 retirement listing which consists of 786 retirees at the cost of K44.2 million. The 786 retirees include:

- 291 Teachers (K9.9 million); and
- 495 Non-Teachers (K34.3 million).

A Batch 2 retirement list from the Teaching Service Commission (TSC) listed 570 potential retiree teachers at a cost of K19.5 million. This Batch 2 retirement listing for teachers is anticipated to be processed in the third quarter of 2025.

In addition, compliance and validation checks are currently undertaken by DPM for the rest of the public servants who are retiring for medical reasons or have reached mandatory retirement age. A finalised list will be submitted to Treasury for funding before processing in the payroll system.

#### Other activities undertaken to Strengthen the Government Payroll System

The OSPEAC simultaneously implemented other activities to strengthen the government's payroll system and reduce inefficiencies in the CoE budget. This includes:

##### *Upgrading of Ascender payroll system from Version 12 to Version 23*

Before the NEC Decision 297/2023 to transfer the HR function on the payroll from Department of Finance (DoF) to DPM, DoF was the lead agency for payroll upgrade matters. Hence, DoF was tasked to initiate discussions with the Day Force (creators of the Ascender payroll system) and all other relevant stakeholders to ensure all administrative, legal and funding aspects of the payroll are fully covered in the agreement before the proposed upgrade is undertaken.

Both DPM and DoF are collaborating to ensure the NEC Decision 297/2023 is implemented and that the payroll is upgraded to the latest version 23.

In 2025, a total of K15.0 million was allocated for payroll related purposes, reflecting the Government's commitment to ensure the payroll is upgraded. Of this amount, K5.0 million was for the purchase of annual subscription fees and licensing. Another K5.0 million was allocated to DoF for payroll upgrades, and the remaining K5.0 million was allocated to DPM to support the digital transformation of HR processes.

Funding for DPM and DoF will be used to implement the targets aimed at progressing NEC Decision 297/2023.

#### **Arrears Verification Program Overview**

In Decision No. 397/2020, the NEC initiated the Arrears Verification (AV) Program. This decision also established the Arrears Verification Committee (AVC) and its Secretariat.

The NEC Decision mandated the inclusion of the departments of Finance, Treasury, National Planning & Monitoring and the Office of the State Solicitor (OSS) as members of the AVC.

The Committee's primary responsibilities include:

- Enforcing the provisions of the Public Finances (Management) Act (PFMA) 1995, the National Procurement Act (NPA) 2018, and the Public Services (Management) Act (PSMA) 1995 related to procurement.
- Clearing arrears (goods, works, and services vetted and
- Pre-endorsed for payment); and
- Conducting awareness campaigns on procurement rules and laws across the public and private sectors.

The Arrears Program was initially appropriated a budget of K300.0 million in the 2025 Budget. This was revised down to K222.5 million to accommodate urgent unbudgeted Government

priorities during the first half of the year. At the end of June, total expenditure incurred was K169.0 million from the total warrant issued of K217.5 million. This represents 76.0 per cent of the revised appropriation and 77.7 per cent of warrants issued.

During the first half of 2025 fiscal year, the AVC received a total of 75 new arrears claims valued at K523.4 million through the departments of Finance, National Planning, Treasury or other Government agencies.

At the end of June, a total of 57 claims valued at K135.9 million were assessed and verified. Of this, only 17 claims valued at K44.8 million were pre-endorsed by AVC and submitted to for approval to pay, while 40 of these claims did not meet *PFMA* and *NPA* requirements and were considered non-compliant.

In the first half of 2025, there was approval and payment of 37 arrears claims from previous years valued at K169.0 million.

**Figure 55: Total Arrears Endorsed and Settled through the Arrears Vote (2025) (Kina Million)**

	Claims Received & Vetted	Pre-Endorsed Claims	Approved Claims	Pending Approval	Non- Compliant Claims
Number of Claims	57	17	37	81	40
Value of Claims	K135.9 m	K44.8 m	K169.0 m	K253.2 m	K91.1 m

Source: Department of Treasury (AVC Database)

### AVC Observations on Compliance with GoPNG Procurement Processes

The AVC has identified, during its five years of operations, numerous instances of non-compliance with procurement laws, public finance management regulations, and negligence by government agencies and officers.

More than 60.0 per cent of the claims reviewed to date are from years prior to 2018, before the National Procurement Act 2018 (*NPA*) was enacted. Approximately 90.0 per cent of these claims did not comply with procurement rules.

While the AVC focuses on resolving the substantial volume of state arrears resulting from government procurements, there is a critical need for nationwide awareness of the GoPNG procurement processes and requirements.

### Appropriation Reallocations (Transfers)

Transfers provide agencies with the necessary flexibility to adjust their funding allocations in response to shifting priorities, either within their own operations or between different departments or agencies. This process ensures the Government can maintain continuity and effectively execute its policy agenda without the need for a complete budget revision. Furthermore, transfers allow for swift reallocation of funds to address funding gaps or to meet critical infrastructure or development needs, ensuring that government services continue without delay.

Sections 6, 7 and 10 of the Appropriation (General Public Services Expenditure 2024) Act 2025 outlines the conditions under which transfers may take place.

Section 6 of the 2025 Appropriation Act allows for transfers between government departments or agencies, subject to Ministerial approval. The transfer limit under Section 6 of the

Appropriation Act is K2,764.5 million. In the first half of 2025, transfers amounted to K356.4 million or approximately 12.9 per cent of the approved cap. This leaves K2,408.1 million or 87.1 per cent in remaining transfer capacity, reflecting strong adherence to original budget appropriations and disciplined budget execution in the year to date.

Section 7 of the Appropriation Act permits transfers within and out of Division 207. This includes crosscutting activities such as transfers from the Department of Education to Division 207 for the purpose of executing the Government Tuition Fee Subsidy (GTFS). These transfers are not subject to a formal transfer limit. However, they remain subject to established budget execution controls, including approval processes and consistency with appropriation intent. As at 30th June 2025, total transfers under this provision amounted to K1,258.1 million.

Reallocations of Debt Servicing appropriations are specified under Section 10 of the 2025 Appropriation Act and are capped at K427.5 million, equivalent to 15.0 per cent of the 2025 Budget appropriation for interest payments. As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025, transfers under this provision amounted to K14.2 million, representing 3.3 per cent of the allowable cap and indicating minimal use of this provision to date.

**Figure 56: Mid-Year Budget Reallocation Through Section 6, 7 & 10 (Kina Million)**

Reallocation by sectors	Section 6, 7 & 10		% Share	
	Out (-)	In (+)	Out %	In%
Administration	-184.5	198.9	11.0%	12.0%
Community & Culture	-150.0	10.6	9.0%	1.0%
Debt Services	-14.2	14.2	1.0%	1.0%
Economic	-12.9	44.1	1.0%	3.0%
Education	-859.5	3.5	53.0%	0.0%
Law & Justice	-0.6	5.5	0.0%	0.0%
Cross-cutting activities	-398.6	1,064.0	24.0%	65.0%
Provinces	-8.4	261.7	1.0%	16.0%
Health	0.0	11.4		1.0%
Transport	0.0	4.8		0.0%
Utilities	0.0	10.0		1.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>-1,628.7</b>	<b>1,628.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

In order to achieve Government goals and deliver priority programs and activities, fund transfers were made in the first half of the year. In total, K1,628.7 million worth of transfers were executed in the first half of the year. Most of these transfers were budgeted and consistent with the Government's original intent.

A large proportion of transfers were executed from major programs budgeted under the Cross-cutting Activities (Division 207) Vote for the Department of National Planning & Monitoring and the Department of Education. The appropriations under these programs are: The Government Tuition Fee Free Subsidy (GTFS), General Unforeseen Expenses; Arrears; The Contingency Fund; District Maintenance; NEC Decisions; Prime Ministers Commitment Program; New District Infrastructure Program under DNPM; and others. Below are some of the largest transfers in the first six months of the fiscal year:

- K859.9 million was transferred from the Department of Education to Division 207 (cross-cutting activities) for ease of GTFS payments.
- K131.2 million was transferred from the allocation for NEC and Prime Minister's Decisions and Commitments.
- K96.7 million was transferred from the Contingency Fund to accommodate other Government priorities, including capital projects at the subnational levels. These were budgeted.

- K90.0 million was transferred to the Electoral Commission (EC) to support the Local Level Government (LLG) elections.
- K154.0 million was transferred from General Unforeseen Expenditure to accommodate other Government priorities including Government Office Rentals.

However, in line to the *Appropriation Act 2025*, the movements that relate to the GTFS together with all transfers within and out of Division 207, do not count towards the transfer limit prescribed under *section 6 of the Appropriation Act*.

## 2.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The 2025 Capital Investment Budget was initially K10,342.7 million. It comprises (i) GoPNG funded expenditures totalling K7,616.8 million; (ii) Donor Support Grants funded expenditures of K1,500.0 million; and (iii) Concessional Loan funded expenditures of K1,225.9 million (refer to Figure 60).

**Figure 57: Capital Investment Budget Components (Kina Million)**

Capital Investment Expenditure	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outcome	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outcome Vs Warrant Issued
GoPNG PIP	6,436.8	6,416.9	2,735.2	1,227.9	19.1%	44.9%
GoPNG SIP	1,180.0	1,180.0	672.0	672.0	56.9%	100.0%
Concessional Loans	1,225.9	1,225.9	0.0	414.6	33.8%	0.0%
Donor Grants	1,500.0	1,500.0	0.0	877.1	59.0%	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,342.7</b>	<b>10,322.8</b>	<b>3,407.2</b>	<b>3,201.6</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

Aggregate expenditure on the Capital Investment Budget for the Mid-Year of 2025 amounted to K3,179.7 million. This sum comprised the GoPNG PIP component of K1,899.9 million, draw-downs from concessional loans totalling K414.6 million, and expenditures from donor support grants amounting to K865.2 million (comprehensive details regarding the grant expenditures will be available in the Final Budget Outcome). Significant capital expenditure was allocated to government fixed commitments and critical priority areas, including the Support Improvement Program (SIPs) at K672.0 million, the Connect PNG Program at K64.0 million, the Air Niugini Re-fleeting initiative at K100.0 million, and the National Land Development Program at K94.3 million.

### Support Improvement Program (SIP's)

A total allocation of K1,180.0 million has been allocated for the Support Improvement Program (SIP), which encompasses the District Support Improvement Program at K960.0 million and the Provincial Support Improvement Program at K220.0 million. SIPs constitute 15.5 per cent of the GoPNG budget component.

### Concessional Loans

For the first six months of 2025, Concessional loan expenditure recorded K414.6 million or 33.8 per cent against the revised budget. The lower outcome is mainly attributed to slow disbursements from existing project loans. It is anticipated the disbursements will pick up in the second half of the year to meet the budgeted target by the end of 2025 as projects implementation pick up.

## Spending on the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) Enablers

The 2025 Development Budget clearly outlined the overarching policy priorities and is aligned with the MTDP IV, encompassing each of the 12 Special Priority Areas (SPAs) and 71 Deliberate Intervention Programs (DIPs). The Government's steadfast commitment to realizing "National Prosperity through Economic Growth," as portrayed in MTDP IV, will channel investments into pivotal economic stimulants designed to enhance revenue, construct critical infrastructure enablers, reduce imports, and uphold law and order alongside national security. The synchronization of developmental priorities entails the integration of programs and projects within the Capital Investment Budget hence 70.0 per cent of the budget is aligned to the 12 Special Priority Areas (SPAs) of MTDP IV, while the remaining 30.0 per cent is allocated to fixed commitments.

**Figure 58: Major Expenditures under Capital Investment (2025 Budget) (Kina Million)**

GoPNG PIP Priorities By Sector	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn.	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outcome Vs Warrant Issued
<b>Administration</b>	<b>1,591.0</b>	<b>1,456.0</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>
District Infrastructure Development Program	480.0	479.0	25.0	7.1	1.5%	28.4%
District Infrastructure Development Program (Kina-for-Kina)	400.0	310.0	160.0	60.0	19.4%	37.5%
Provincial Infrastructure Development Program	220.0	210.0	20.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Special Intervention Program	70.0	36.0	36.0	28.0	77.7%	77.7%
Infrastructure Development Grant (PNG LNG)	70.0	70.0	18.0	13.0	18.6%	72.2%
National E-ID Card Project	60.0	60.0	20.0	12.5	20.8%	62.5%
Wafi Golpu Infrastructure Development Grant	50.0	50.0	18.0	13.0	26.0%	72.2%
High Impact Infrastructure Projects (PNGLNG)	40.0	40.0	15.0	10.0	25.0%	66.7%
National Land and Housing Program	40.0	40.0	11.1	4.2	10.4%	37.6%
National Freight Support Program	40.0	40.0	20.2	8.0	20.0%	39.7%
Central Province Rice Development Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	21.0	69.9%	69.9%
Ramu Nickel IDG	30.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Business Development Grant-Papua LNG	30.0	30.0	25.8	12.5	41.7%	48.5%
New District Infrastructure Development Program 2027	21.0	21.0	15.0	5.0	23.8%	33.3%
Lihir IDG	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Community &amp; Culture</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>
PNG Church-State Partnership Program	20.0	20.0	16.4	5.4	26.8%	32.7%
<b>Economic</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>252.9</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>
SME Funding for Agriculture	200.0	200.0	90.0	21.4	10.7%	23.8%
National Land Partnership Program	150.0	150.0	149.9	94.3	62.9%	62.9%
Agriculture Commercialization & Market Program- KAL	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	50.0%	100.0%
Special Economic Zone	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Education</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Central Administration Building	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	100.0%	100.0%
Education Infrastructure Reform Program	40.0	40.0	4.1	4.1	10.2%	100.0%
<b>Health</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>53.8%</b>
District Hospitals Development Program	100.0	100.0	35.8	20.0	20.0%	55.9%
Provincial Hospital Development Program	80.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

GoPNG PIP Priorities By Sector	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn.	Outcome Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outcome Vs Warrant Issued
New Enga Hospital Development	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Law &amp; Justice</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Special Police Assistance Program	200.0	200.0	150.0	22.9	11.5%	15.3%
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>300.0</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Restoration Development Grant (Outstanding)	150.0	150.0	62.8	62.8	41.9%	100.0%
PM's Commitment to ABG	100.0	100.0	30.0	30.0	30.0%	100.0%
Porgera IDG	50.0	45.2	10.0	10.0	22.1%	100.0%
<b>Transport</b>	<b>790.0</b>	<b>790.0</b>	<b>425.0</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>38.8%</b>
Connect PNG Road Program	690.0	690.0	325.0	64.7	9.4%	19.9%
Air Niugini Refleeting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
SOE Reforms Program	50.0	50.0	15.0	10.0	20.0%	66.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,591.0</b>	<b>3,451.2</b>	<b>1,486.1</b>	<b>639.0</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>43.0%</b>

Source: Department of Treasury

Capital expenditures across the sectors has recorded that the Economic, Province and Utilities Sectors have been the biggest spenders in the first half of the year. Spending for these sectors reflects the major key priority programs such as the Connect PNG Program (K64.7 million), the District Infrastructure Program- Kina-for-Kina (K60.0 million), National Land Development Program (K94.3 million) and Air Niugini Refleeting (K100.0 million).

Due to tight fiscal constraints, and delays in the disbursement of funds, spending in the Health, Law & Order, Education, Administration Sectors have been delayed. This has affected the performance of key investments that were earmarked for the 2025 Capital Budget in these sectors.

### Donor Grants

Donor grants account for K1,500.0 million or 14.5 per cent of the 2025 total capital investment budget of K10,342.7 million.

For the first six (6) months of the 2025 fiscal year, the grants expenditure reported up to K887.1 million or 59.0 per cent of the budgeted grant component. The actual grant amount could be more than what is reported, as several development partners were not able to report on their spending at the time of the 2025 MYEFO. Delays in reporting from donor partners are mainly due to different donors having different financial reporting periods and processes.

A detailed reporting of project support grants will be provided in the 2025 FBO and Public Accounts Journal in early next fiscal year (2026).

## PART 3: ATTACHMENTS

Figure 599: Expenditures Category by Sectors & Agencies (2025 Budget) (Kina Million)

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
<b>Administration</b>	<b>3,404.7</b>	<b>3,419.1</b>	<b>1,482.5</b>	<b>997.7</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
<b>201 NATIONAL PARLIAMENT</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>
Operational	356.7	363.7	173.2	169.2	46.5%	97.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>92.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	30.0	30.0	19.0	19.0	63.3%	100.0%
Parliament D-Wing Project	20.0	20.0	9.0	9.0	45.0%	100.0%
Parliament Infrastructure	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>202 OFFICE OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
Operational	8.8	8.9	4.0	3.6	40.4%	89.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Government House Rehabilitation Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>203 DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER &amp; NEC</b>	<b>193.7</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
Operational	111.7	173.7	116.0	100.2	57.7%	86.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>102.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	82.0	94.6	61.9	5.4	5.7%	8.7%
National Government Commitments	50.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Somare Memorial Museum	10.0	10.0	1.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Melanesian Haus Project	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CACC Support	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.1	1.2%	1.2%
State Negotiating Team	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Churches National Celebration Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.3	6.9%	23.1%
Bougainville Unity Program	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Manasupe Haus Refurbishment	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Management & Coordination of Multiple LNG Development in the	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>204 NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>115.6%</b>
Operational	11.8	11.8	4.8	5.5	46.6%	115.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>119.1%</b>
<b>205 OFFICE OF BOUGAINVILLE AFFAIRS</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>89.8%</b>
Operational	7.9	7.9	4.8	4.4	55.1%	89.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>77.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>112.8%</b>
<b>206 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>74.8%</b>
Operational	41.6	44.5	21.8	15.8	35.4%	72.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>85.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	29.0	29.0	15.8	12.3	42.4%	78.0%
Financial Management Project	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.8	97.6%	100.0%
Payroll Management System Upgrade Project	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Provincial Capacity Building Project	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	50.0%	50.0%
District and Provincial Treasury Roll-out Program	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Public Private Partnership Centre	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Tax Revenue Digitalisation Project	2.0	3.0	1.5	0.3	8.6%	17.2%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability (PEFA) Project	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	27.8%	55.7%
<b>208 DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>56.5%</b>
Operational	68.0	68.0	30.6	17.9	26.3%	58.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>67.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Improving Resource related Revenue Management Phase II	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Enhancing Labour Mobility from PNG	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>209 REGISTRAR FOR POLITICAL PARTIES</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>
Operational	6.8	18.1	14.1	3.7	20.2%	25.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>121.0%</b>
<b>210 NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>
Operational	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.3	11.6%	30.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
<b>211 PNG CUSTOMS SERVICE</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>122.1%</b>
Operational	116.4	118.4	53.7	71.6	60.4%	133.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>155.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>121.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	30.0	30.0	9.0	5.0	16.7%	55.6%
Container Examination Facility-Project	15.0	15.0	4.0	2.0	13.3%	50.0%
PNG Border Post Infrastructure Development	10.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	20.0%	66.7%
Customs Training Institute	5.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	20.0%	50.0%
<b>212 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>80.4%</b>
Operational	5.5	5.5	3.2	2.6	47.3%	80.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>
<b>213 FIRE SERVICES</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>138.3%</b>
Operational	19.6	20.2	8.9	13.6	67.0%	152.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>155.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Construction, Rehabilitation & Upgrading of 14 Fire Stns	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>215 PNG IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP SERVICES</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>67.1%</b>	<b>161.5%</b>
Operational	16.3	16.3	7.3	14.3	87.7%	194.6%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>194.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Intergrated Boarder Management System	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>216 INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSION</b>	<b>162.6</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>70.4%</b>
Operational	137.6	139.6	63.3	48.8	35.0%	77.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>68.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	25.0	25.0	7.5	1.0	4.0%	13.3%
Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS)	20.0	20.0	5.5	0.5	2.5%	9.1%
IRC- Data Analytics program	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.5	10.0%	25.0%
<b>217 DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>77.7%</b>

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Operational	123.4	124.9	61.0	48.5	38.9%	79.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>54.8%</b>
GoPNG Capital	15.0	15.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG Overseas Missions Maintenance Programme	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Foreign Affairs Act Review and Foreign Policy Development	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>219 PNG INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>69.1%</b>
Operational	10.8	11.0	4.6	6.0	54.4%	130.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>96.3%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>57.6%</b>	<b>132.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.1	41.1%	41.1%
SILAG Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.1	41.1%	41.1%
<b>220 DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>
Operational	23.0	26.2	12.9	8.8	33.6%	68.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>85.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.5	1.7	17.3%	49.5%
Public Servant Housing Program	5.0	5.0	2.1	1.7	34.6%	84.3%
Digital HR Transformation Program	5.0	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>221 PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
Operational	6.7	6.7	2.7	3.4	50.9%	124.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>54.0%</b>	<b>127.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.7	13.1%	43.6%
Capacity Building Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.7	13.1%	43.6%
<b>227 PROVINCIAL TREASURIES</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>148.8%</b>
Operational	41.5	41.5	14.1	20.9	50.5%	148.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>68.6%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>156.1%</b>
<b>229 DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MONITORING</b>	<b>1,757.1</b>	<b>1,602.1</b>	<b>521.3</b>	<b>227.1</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>
Operational	27.1	27.1	10.7	11.7	43.0%	108.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>116.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	1,730.0	1,575.0	510.6	215.5	13.7%	42.2%
District Infrastructure Development Program	480.0	479.0	25.0	5.0	1.0%	20.0%
District Infrastructure Development Program (Kina-for-Kina)	400.0	310.0	160.0	60.0	19.4%	37.5%
Provincial Infrastructure Development Program	220.0	210.0	20.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Infrastructure Development Grant (PNG LNG)	70.0	70.0	18.0	13.0	18.6%	72.2%
Wafi Golpu Infrastructure Development Grant	50.0	50.0	18.0	13.0	26.0%	72.2%
National E-ID Card Project	40.0	40.0	16.0	11.5	28.8%	71.9%
National Land and Housing Program	40.0	40.0	11.1	4.2	10.4%	37.6%
High Impact Infrastructure Projects (PNGLNG)	40.0	40.0	15.0	10.0	25.0%	66.7%
National Freight Support Program	40.0	40.0	20.2	8.0	20.0%	39.7%
Special Intervention Program	70.0	36.0	36.0	28.0	77.7%	77.7%
Ramu Nickel IDG	30.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Central Province Rice Development Program	30.0	30.0	30.0	21.0	69.9%	69.9%
Business Development Grant-Papua LNG	30.0	30.0	25.8	12.5	41.7%	48.5%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Provincial Assemblies-Maintenance and Upgrade Support	44.0	24.0	10.0	2.0	8.3%	20.0%
New District Infrastructure Development Program 2027	21.0	21.0	15.0	5.0	23.8%	33.3%
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program	20.0	20.0	12.5	5.8	28.8%	46.0%
Rabaul Town Restoration Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG University of Medicine and Health Sciences	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Lihir IDG	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Smart Communities Intervention Program	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Government External Audit and Evaluation Program (M&E)	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	97.2%	97.2%
Tax Credit Secretariat Support	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	79.4%	79.4%
Development Partner Subscription Fund	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	19.7%	19.7%
Wutung Border Trade Center Development	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture College Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Review of National Strategies and Policies DSP/Vision 2050	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	9.1%	45.4%
Innovative Research and Development Program	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.3	7.5%	29.9%
Refurbishment of International Convention Centre (ICC)	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kumul Intelligence Program	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG Development Information System Project	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.3	14.2%	28.5%
Support to Implementation to EU-PNG DCP	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	55.1%	55.1%
National Compulsory Services Development Program	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.7	38.6%	55.1%
Partnership in Electrification Program (APEC Commitment)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CIMC Support	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	50.0%	50.0%
Open Government Partnership	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	78.0%	78.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
National E-ID Card Project	20.0	20.0	4.0	1.0	5.0%	25.0%
National Compulsory Services Development Program	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Open Government Partnership	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>230 ELECTORAL COMMISSION</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>
Operational	10.5	50.5	44.4	33.9	67.2%	76.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>77.6%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>62.2%</b>
<b>232 PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>137.5%</b>
Operational	24.6	28.3	13.3	37.6	132.8%	283.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>248.6%</b>	<b>541.8%</b>
GoPNG Capital	36.0	36.0	15.0	1.3	3.6%	8.6%
Wutung Border Post- Infrastructure Facilities Development Pr	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kadavor Resettlement Program	10.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Ward Recorder Books	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.2	3.3%	3.3%
Rural Service Delivery & Local Governance	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	12.5%	50.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Kokoda Track Infrastructure Development Program	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	12.7%	50.3%
6 New Districts Infrastructure Development	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG Disaster Risk Management Program	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	11.6%	11.6%
<b>262 DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>58.1%</b>
Operational	28.7	28.7	10.7	9.8	34.0%	91.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	23.0	23.0	16.9	6.3	27.4%	37.2%
Labour Development Program	20.0	20.0	16.0	5.4	27.0%	33.7%
Labour and Industrial Relations Capacity Development	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	30.1%	99.2%
<b>263 NATIONAL TRIPARTITE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>53.6%</b>
Operational	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	31.1%	53.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>79.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
<b>267 DEPARTMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
Operational	7.4	7.4	4.1	2.7	37.0%	67.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>62.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>67.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	62.0	62.0	60.0	29.5	47.6%	49.2%
District Support Grant-Morobe	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-EHP	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grants-East Sepik	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant- Simbu	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Enga	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Madang	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	50.0%	50.0%
Compliance and Monitoring - SIP Data Base System	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.4%	4.2%
District Support Grant-SHP	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant - Central	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Sandaun	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant - Western Highlands	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grants-Hela	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-ENB	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-MilneB	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Fly	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Oro	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-WNB	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Jiwaka	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-ABG	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-NCD	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant - Gulf	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-NIP	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	50.0%	50.0%
District Support Grant-Manus	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	50.0%	50.0%
<b>268 CENTRAL SUPPLY &amp; TENDERS BOARD</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>137.8%</b>
Operational	5.1	5.3	2.2	3.3	62.2%	146.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>68.9%</b>	<b>153.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	50.0%	100.0%
NPC e-Procurement Strategy	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	50.0%	100.0%
<b>358 MANAN RESETTLEMENT AUTHORITY</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Operational	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Manam Islanders Resettlement	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>359 MT HAGEN CITY AUTHORITY</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>73.8%</b>	<b>147.7%</b>
Operational	8.0	8.0	4.0	5.9	73.8%	147.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>176.3%</b>
<b>361 LAE CITY AUTHORITY</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>
Operational	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.2	51.0%	102.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>54.0%</b>	<b>108.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Lae City Authority PIP	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>502 OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>89.5%</b>
Operational	27.4	27.4	16.5	14.7	53.8%	89.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>88.3%</b>
<b>506 NATIONAL TRAINING COUNCIL</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>
Operational	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.0	36.8%	88.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>96.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>86.9%</b>
<b>507 NATIONAL ECONOMIC &amp; FISCAL COMMISSION</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>100.2%</b>
Operational	8.7	8.7	5.3	5.3	60.9%	100.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>100.6%</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>1,404.8</b>	<b>1,409.6</b>	<b>608.1</b>	<b>248.6</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>
<b>259 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>45.2%</b>
Operational	18.5	18.5	6.5	8.1	44.0%	124.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>78.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>132.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	19.0	19.0	17.4	2.7	14.1%	15.4%
National Shipping Services Program	10.0	10.0	9.9	2.2	21.8%	22.1%
Simulator Development Project	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.5	9.7%	9.7%
Transport Sector Database & Information System Development	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.3%	0.6%
Transport Sector Policy & Legislation Review	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>264 DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>1,141.3</b>	<b>1,146.1</b>	<b>436.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>
Operational	122.3	122.3	47.8	48.8	39.9%	102.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>110.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	1,019.0	1,023.8	388.3	41.5	4.0%	10.7%
Connect PNG Roads Program: Highlands Corridor	100.0	100.0	45.0	4.2	4.2%	9.3%
Connect PNG Roads Program: Transnational Corridor	100.0	100.0	15.0	2.0	2.0%	13.4%
Connect PNG Roads Program: Southern Corridor	100.0	100.0	15.0	4.7	4.7%	31.3%
Connect PNG Roads Program (Arrears)	100.0	100.0	40.0	19.9	19.9%	49.9%
National Roads Maintenance	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Connect PNG Roads Program New Britain Corridor	100.0	100.0	25.0	4.1	4.1%	16.6%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Connect PNG Roads Program: Momase Corridor	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	1.8%	1.8%
Connect PNG Roads Program: Manus Corridor	50.0	50.0	45.0	3.0	6.0%	6.7%
Connect PNG Roads Program- Bougainville Corridor	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Wapenamanda to Baiyer River Road	15.0	15.0	7.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Banz to Jimi Road	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Wasu to Saidor Road	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kandrian - Kimbe (Missing Link)	10.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Baining North Coast Road	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Aitape Nuku Road	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Munihu Station to Undiri Club	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Obura Wonenara - Menyamna Road	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Regional Roads -Lae City Roads	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Fisika Road	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Ialibu-Gia- Tambul Road	10.0	10.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Karamui Missing Link Road	10.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Transport Sector Support Program Phase 2	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.2	3.7%	12.3%
Sustainable Highlands Highway Improvement Program Tranche 2	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	10.0%	33.3%
Ramu Bridge	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Mul Baiyer - Wapenamanda (Kunjilama-Kaepatok) Road	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Sustainable Highlands Region Core Road Network Project	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Enga - Sepik Highway	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Madang-Baiyer Road	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kainantu- Lufa- Okapa Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hoskins - Kimbe Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Goldie Barracks Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Sustainable Highlands Highway Investment Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	9.7%	32.4%
Okapa-Kimi Loop Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Tambul Station to Kutol Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Oliguti to Lufa Station Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Umba-Marawaka-Obura Missing Link	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Raicoast Coastal Roads Rehabilitation Program	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
40 mile to Menyamy Road	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Railway Feasibility Studies	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Moem Barracks Road	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Porgera - Tari Road Construction (Porgera MoA)	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Land Transport Improvement Program-Northern Corridor (T1)	3.0	3.0	1.5	0.5	16.7%	33.3%
Wau & Sepik Highways	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Transport Sector Preparatory Project	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Resilience Transport Project	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Mountainous Road Improvement Resilient Project	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>523 PAPUA NEW GUINEA ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>
Operational	8.3	8.3	3.4	3.4	41.6%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	20.0%	66.7%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Transport Multimodal Accident Investigations Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	20.0%	66.7%
<b>537 NATIONAL AIRPORTS CORPORATION</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	65.0	65.0	19.5	19.5	30.0%	100.0%
Boram Airport Redevelopment Program	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	25.0%	100.0%
Tokua Airport Redevelopment Project	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
Port Moresby International Airport (Domestic Terminal Build)	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	25.0%	100.0%
CADIP Program Phase 2 Project 1	10.0	10.0	4.5	4.5	45.0%	100.0%
CADIP Program Tranche 3	10.0	10.0	4.5	4.5	45.0%	100.0%
Erap River Embankment- Nadzab Tomodachi Airport Project	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	25.0%	100.0%
Richard Pagen Airport	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	20.0%	100.0%
<b>538 PAPUA NEW GUINEA AIR SERVICES LIMITED</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	100.0%	100.0%
CADIP 2: Improvement of NiuSky Pacific Limited	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
CADIP 2: Project Management Unit	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>545 RURAL AIRSTRIP AUTHORITY</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Rehabilitation & Maintenance of Rural Airstrips	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>548 PNG PORTS CORPORATION</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
PNG Ports Infrastructure Investment Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>560 AIR NIUGINI LIMITED</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
Air Nuigini Refleeting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>565 CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY AUTHORITY</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	15.5	15.5	6.9	6.9	44.8%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>97.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Construction of Aviation Building	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Community &amp; Culture</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>82.0%</b>
<b>233 OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>76.2%</b>
Operational	4.3	4.3	1.8	2.0	46.3%	113.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>116.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	9.7%	32.2%
Censorship Information and Intervention Program (CIIP)	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	9.7%	32.2%
<b>242 DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
Operational	26.2	27.2	13.8	13.3	48.9%	96.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>78.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>116.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	32.0	32.0	27.0	13.5	42.3%	50.1%
PNG Church-State Partnership Programme	20.0	20.0	16.4	5.4	26.8%	32.7%
District Community Development Centre	10.0	10.0	8.6	6.6	65.8%	76.6%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Gender Equality/Gender Based Violence (AUSAID)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	79.0%	79.0%
<b>243 NATIONAL VOLUNTEER SERVICES</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>107.4%</b>
Operational	6.0	9.3	5.6	6.3	67.6%	112.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>64.9%</b>	<b>144.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	100.0%	100.0%
National Volunteers Intervention	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	100.0%	100.0%
<b>351 NATIONAL OFFICE FOR CHILD &amp; FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>
Operational	3.6	3.6	1.5	0.4	12.0%	29.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
<b>352 PNG OFFICE OF CIVIL REGISTRATION &amp; NATIONAL IDENTITY</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
Operational	4.2	4.2	1.9	1.9	43.9%	99.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>516 PAPUA NEW GUINEA SPORTS FOUNDATION</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>
Operational	16.4	18.9	9.2	9.0	47.8%	97.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>55.5%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>96.8%</b>
GoPNG Capital	150.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0%	100.0%
PNG NRL Bid Support Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG Grassroots Games (Mendi)	50.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0%	100.0%
<b>521 NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>101.0%</b>
Operational	4.5	4.5	1.9	2.0	44.8%	103.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>104.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
National Youth Development Program	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
<b>539 NATIONAL MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>84.9%</b>
Operational	6.1	6.1	2.6	2.0	32.1%	76.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
National Museum Rehabilitation	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>542 NATIONAL CULTURAL COMMISSION</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>114.9%</b>
Operational	5.7	5.7	2.4	2.9	51.6%	124.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>130.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
NCC Infrastructure Rehabilitation Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Economic</b>	<b>1,299.9</b>	<b>1,337.6</b>	<b>615.6</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>
<b>245 COSERVATION &amp; ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>90.6%</b>
Operational	8.2	11.7	6.3	6.4	54.1%	100.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>101.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	6.0	6.0	1.8	1.0	16.7%	55.6%
Protected Areas	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.5	12.5%	55.6%
Kokoda Track Initiative	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	25.0%	55.6%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>247 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>
Operational	20.0	21.1	9.9	10.0	47.2%	100.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>93.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>102.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	52.0	52.0	28.1	4.6	8.9%	16.5%
National Agriculture Development Program	20.0	20.0	5.5	1.9	9.3%	33.8%
Minister's SME & DDA Projects	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Commodity Price Support Program	20.0	7.5	4.5	0.3	4.3%	7.2%
Rubber Downstream Processing Development Program	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.0	20.0%	62.5%
Spice Development Program	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.4	14.8%	18.5%
Market for Village Farmers	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	25.0%	62.5%
PNG Agriculture Commercialisation & Diversification Project	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	25.0%	62.5%
<b>252 DEPARTMENT OF LANDS &amp; PHYSICAL PLANNING</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>173.3</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>65.7%</b>
Operational	21.8	27.8	15.5	16.5	59.3%	106.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>55.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>149.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	162.0	162.0	157.9	97.3	60.1%	61.6%
National Land Partnership Program	150.0	150.0	149.9	94.3	62.9%	62.9%
Border Survey and Mapping Development Project	5.0	5.0	2.5	0.4	7.2%	14.5%
LEAP (GoLands)	5.0	5.0	3.4	2.3	45.0%	65.5%
National Land Development Program Phase II	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	15.2%	15.2%
LEAP (GoLands)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>254 DEPARTMENT OF MINING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>63.9%</b>
Operational	7.7	7.7	3.4	2.9	38.0%	86.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	8.0	8.0	2.4	0.8	9.6%	32.1%
Rabaul Volcanological Observatory Relocation	4.0	4.0	1.2	0.3	8.0%	26.5%
POM Geophysical Observatory Extension	4.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	11.3%	37.6%
<b>255 DEPARTMENT OF PETROLIUM</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
Operational	17.1	17.1	6.5	5.3	31.2%	82.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.4	3.7%	12.5%
Development of New Petroleum Projects	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNG LNG LBBSA Review (PPFL 2)	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.1	3.5%	10.5%
Petroleum Electronic Licencing System	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.3	13.5%	26.9%
<b>261 Department of Commerce &amp; Industry</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>313.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
Operational	13.0	13.0	5.0	5.2	40.0%	104.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>103.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>104.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	300.0	300.0	90.0	21.6	7.2%	24.0%
SME Funding for Agriculture	200.0	200.0	90.0	21.6	10.8%	24.0%
Wafi Golpu Business Development Grant	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Porgera Business Development Grant	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>301 SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>
Operational	9.3	9.3	3.7	1.2	13.0%	32.5%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Special Economic Zone Development Program	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>350 NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>70.2%</b>
Operational	15.9	15.9	6.5	6.5	40.6%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	27.0	37.0	17.0	10.0	27.0%	58.8%
National Power Generation Investment Program	10.0	10.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Off Grid Renewable Energy	10.0	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
National Power Grid Development Study	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
Energy Profiling Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Power Supply Monitoring System Project	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>356 SECURITIES COMMISSION OF PNG</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	13.2	13.2	6.6	6.6	50.1%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
Security Commission PNG Enterprise System	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>511 PAPUA NEW GUINEA CLIMATE CHANGE AUTHORITY</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>93.5%</b>
Operational	9.0	15.5	10.3	10.0	64.0%	97.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>42.3%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	7.0	7.0	2.1	1.6	22.9%	76.2%
National Determined Contributions (NDC) Implementation	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	20.0%	66.7%
Building Resilience to Climate Change	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	30.0%	100.0%
<b>530 INVESTMENT PROMOTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Strengthening Investment Promotion & Facilitation	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>531 SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	10.6	10.6	4.6	4.6	42.9%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
Nationwide Business Incubation Centres	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>532 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS &amp; INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>
Operational	10.6	10.6	4.6	3.1	28.9%	66.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	5.5	0.5	16.7%	9.1%
NISIT Institutional Strengthening	3.0	3.0	5.5	0.5	16.7%	9.1%
<b>533 INDUSTRIAL CENTERS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	42.2%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	40.0%	100.0%
Ulavio Industrial Center (Rabaul)	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%
Malahang Industrial Centre Project	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%
<b>535 MINERAL RESOURCES AUTHORITY</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	7.0	7.0	2.1	2.1	30.0%	100.0%
MOA Reviews	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
Women in Mining	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	30.0%	100.0%
<b>536 KOKONAS INDASTRY KOPRATION</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>62.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	11.4	11.4	4.6	4.6	40.5%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	75.0%	100.0%
Market Development & Trade	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	60.0%	100.0%
Coconut Research and Nursery Program	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	80.0%	100.0%
Coconut Downstream Processing Program	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	80.0%	100.0%
Coconut Plantations and Seed Distribution	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	80.0%	100.0%
<b>541 NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>95.9%</b>
Operational	19.3	19.3	7.5	6.9	35.6%	91.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>89.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	25.0	25.0	7.5	7.5	30.0%	100.0%
Duran Farm Project	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
NHC Flats Renovation Project	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>551 NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITY</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	30.0%	100.0%
Inland Fisheries Development Program	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	30.0%	100.0%
<b>553 FRESH PRODUCE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	7.6	7.6	3.1	3.1	41.2%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	22.0	22.0	12.5	12.5	56.8%	100.0%
Infrastructure Development (Cool Room)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
National Potato Development Program	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	10.0%	100.0%
Bulb Onion Program	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	10.0%	100.0%
Fresh Fruits Downstream Processing Development Program	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	75.0%	100.0%
<b>554 PNG COFFEE INDUSTRY CORPORATION</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	13.3	13.3	5.3	5.3	39.8%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	77.0	77.0	16.0	16.0	20.8%	100.0%
National Coffee Development Program	30.0	30.0	3.0	3.0	10.0%	100.0%
Large Scale Coffee Plantation Rehabilitation	20.0	20.0	4.0	4.0	20.0%	100.0%
Coffee Price Support Program	10.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	40.0%	100.0%
Coffee Access Roads Program	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
Downstream Coffee Development Program	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Coffee Research & Market Development Program	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	50.0%	100.0%
<b>557 PNG NATIONAL FOREST AUTHORITY</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>
Operational	60.3	70.3	36.6	36.6	52.0%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>79.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	12.0	12.0	7.0	2.0	16.7%	28.6%
State Marketing Option Development Program	10.0	10.0	5.0	1.0	10.0%	20.0%
Capacity Development in Improving System of Logging Operation	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
<b>558 TOURISM PROMOTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	10.4	10.4	4.2	4.2	40.1%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	30.0	30.0	9.0	9.0	30.0%	100.0%
Tourism Hub Development Program	30.0	30.0	9.0	9.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>559 PNG OIL PALM INDUSTRY CORPORATION</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>
Operational	8.0	8.6	4.0	3.4	38.8%	84.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>73.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	40.0	40.0	12.0	12.0	30.0%	100.0%
National Oil Palm Development Program	30.0	30.0	9.0	9.0	30.0%	100.0%
Oil Palm Small Holder Roads	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>561 NATIONAL TRADE OFFICE</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>76.2%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>
Operational	5.9	5.9	2.3	2.1	35.6%	91.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>87.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
PNG Electronic Single Window System Implementation	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
National Trade Facilitation Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>562 NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	17.5	17.5	6.2	6.2	35.7%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Research and Development Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
NARI Infrastructure Development Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>563 NATIONAL AGRICULTURE QUARANTINE &amp; INSPECTION AUTHORITY</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>119.9%</b>
Operational	11.9	11.9	5.0	6.3	53.3%	125.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>130.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
NAQIA Infrastructure Development Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>566 COCOA BOARD</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>102.9%</b>
Operational	15.2	15.2	6.1	6.5	42.7%	107.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>117.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	30.0	30.0	9.0	9.0	30.0%	100.0%
Cocoa Access Roads	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	50.0%	100.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
National Cocoa Development Program	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
Establish Regional Cocoa Nurseries Project	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
<b>568 LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	6.6	6.6	1.0	1.0	15.6%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
National Livestock Development Program	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>569 INDEPENDENT CONSUMER AND COMPETITION COMMISSION</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	12.9	12.9	5.5	5.5	42.8%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	30.0%	100.0%
Economic Regulatory Reviews	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	30.0%	100.0%
<b>570 KUMUL AGRICULTURE LIMITED</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	50.0%	100.0%
Agriculture Commercialisation & Market Program- KAL	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	50.0%	100.0%
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,021.4</b>	<b>1,165.4</b>	<b>501.2</b>	<b>400.5</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>
<b>235 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>1,219.7</b>	<b>360.6</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>
Operational	1,134.7	275.6	124.7	115.3	41.9%	92.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>975.5</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>56.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>159.2</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>127.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	85.0	85.0	25.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
National Education Reform Program	40.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Schools of Excellence Infrastructure Program (National High	20.0	20.0	4.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Alternate Pathways Program	10.0	10.0	4.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
District VET Intervention Program	10.0	10.0	4.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Inclusive Education Impact Project	5.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>236 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>366.6</b>	<b>366.7</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>
Operational	231.6	231.7	94.2	89.6	38.7%	95.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>123.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	135.0	135.0	40.5	5.9	4.4%	14.5%
Polytechnical Institute Roll-Out	20.0	20.0	5.0	0.1	0.4%	1.5%
Technical and Business College Infra. Rehabilitation	20.0	20.0	9.0	4.0	20.0%	44.4%
Teacher's College Infra Rehabilitation	20.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Innovative University of Enga (IUE) Project	20.0	20.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hela Opena Polytechnical Institute	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Pacific Adventist University Infrastructure Development	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.5	5.0%	16.7%
Western Pacific University	10.0	10.0	4.0	0.5	5.0%	12.5%
Divine Word University Infrastructure Development	10.0	10.0	3.5	0.5	5.0%	14.3%
Nursing College Infra. Rehabilitation	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Improved TVET for Employment	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.3	6.1%	15.4%
<b>251 PNG SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>61.6%</b>

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
Operational	5.2	8.2	5.0	1.9	23.2%	38.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>95.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Bioprospecting and Product Development	4.0	4.0	0.8	0.8	18.8%	100.0%
National Collaborative Research Development Program	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	37.5%	100.0%
Research and Technological Development Program	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	37.5%	100.0%
Material & Chemical Science Research Development Program	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	37.5%	100.0%
<b>355 OFFICE OF LIBRARY &amp; ARCHIVES</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>108.9%</b>
Operational	9.5	9.5	4.4	4.8	50.4%	108.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>68.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>129.7%</b>
<b>362 WESTERN PACIFIC UNIVERSITY</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>35.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	14.2	14.2	5.0	5.0	35.4%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>363 INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITY OF ENGA</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>37.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	14.0	14.0	5.3	5.3	37.8%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>505 NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	8.7	8.7	3.5	3.5	40.6%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	14.0	14.0	4.2	4.2	30.0%	100.0%
PNG Knowledge Hub Development Project	10.0	10.0	2.5	2.5	25.0%	100.0%
PNGNRI Building & Staffing Infrastructure Refurbishment	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	42.5%	100.0%
<b>512 UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>
Operational	80.4	80.4	46.8	36.2	45.1%	77.5%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
UPNG Infrastructure Maintenance	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>513 UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>
Operational	74.3	74.3	42.4	33.0	44.4%	78.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	40.0	40.0	12.0	12.0	30.0%	100.0%
Unitech Infrastructure Development (Telikom College)	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
Multi-Purpose Hall	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>514 UNIVERSITY OF GOROKA</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>91.8%</b>
Operational	41.2	41.2	21.4	17.2	41.7%	80.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>77.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	34.0	34.0	30.0	30.0	88.2%	100.0%
Central Administration Building	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	100.0%	100.0%
UoG Infrastructure Development Program	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
<b>515 UNIVERSITY OF ENVIRONMENT &amp; NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	34.6	34.6	15.3	15.3	44.3%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	22.0	22.0	6.6	6.6	30.0%	100.0%
UNRE Infrastructure Development	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE SYSTEM UPGRADE	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	30.0%	100.0%
<b>518 PNG MARITIME COLLEGE</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	8.0	8.0	3.5	3.5	43.9%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%
Maritime College Recapitalization Program	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%
<b>Health</b>	<b>2,669.2</b>	<b>2,684.1</b>	<b>1,256.6</b>	<b>1,005.7</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>
<b>240 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</b>	<b>645.4</b>	<b>646.0</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>66.4%</b>
Operational	412.9	413.5	213.7	167.8	40.6%	78.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>136.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	232.5	232.5	69.8	20.5	8.8%	29.4%
District Hospitals Development Program	100.0	100.0	35.8	20.0	20.0%	55.9%
Provincial Hospital Development Program	80.0	80.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CHW Training Institutions Rehabilitation & Support	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kimbe Hospital Rehabilitation	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Area Medical Stores Rehabilitation Program	10.0	10.0	4.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Prov transit medical stores construction	5.5	5.5	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
New Mendi Hospital Redevelopment Project	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Tari Hospital Development Program	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Health Services Sector Development Program	5.0	5.0	2.5	0.5	10.0%	20.0%
Economic and Social Development Program - Medical Containers	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Impact Health PNG - Financing Health Frontline Project	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>241 HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
Operational	303.5	303.5	219.1	132.4	43.6%	60.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
<b>260 ENGA PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>186.4</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Operational	6.9	10.4	5.4	4.7	44.8%	85.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>54.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	176.0	176.0	52.8	0.7	0.4%	1.3%
State Equity Fund (Agriculture and Others)	150.0	150.0	50.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SEZ Land Mobilisation and Acquisition	20.0	20.0	2.0	0.4	1.8%	18.5%
Konebada Petroleum Park	5.0	5.0	0.8	0.3	6.0%	37.5%
PNG-Indonesia Trade Agreement Feasibility Studies	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>519 NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>
Operational	5.5	5.5	2.3	2.3	41.9%	99.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.5	16.7%	50.0%
HIV/AIDS Support Program	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HIV & Aids Intervention Program	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	50.0%	100.0%
<b>520 INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	15.6	15.6	6.8	6.8	43.5%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	12.0	12.0	3.6	3.6	30.0%	100.0%
Malaria Research Infrastructure (PNG Medical Research Lab)	10.0	10.0	2.1	2.1	21.0%	100.0%
Health and Epidemiological Surveillance System	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	75.0%	100.0%
<b>601 MANUS PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>112.8%</b>
Operational	28.4	28.4	11.4	12.9	45.3%	112.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>118.4%</b>
<b>602 NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>101.7%</b>
Operational	52.4	52.4	21.1	21.4	40.9%	101.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>102.2%</b>
<b>603 EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>107.4%</b>
Operational	64.1	64.1	26.0	27.9	43.6%	107.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>108.8%</b>
<b>604 WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>103.5%</b>
Operational	68.2	68.2	27.6	28.6	41.9%	103.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>104.4%</b>
<b>605 WESTERN PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>115.7%</b>
Operational	45.3	45.6	18.0	20.8	45.6%	115.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>122.0%</b>
<b>606 SANDAUN PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>107.4%</b>
Operational	57.1	57.1	22.3	24.0	42.0%	107.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>110.8%</b>
<b>607 EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>102.9%</b>
Operational	71.9	72.5	36.0	37.0	51.0%	102.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>58.2%</b>	<b>103.4%</b>
<b>608 MADANG PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>
Operational	69.5	69.6	35.6	28.9	41.6%	81.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>77.6%</b>
<b>609 MOROBE PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
Operational	94.1	94.1	49.1	46.6	49.5%	95.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>94.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
Angau Memorial Hospital Rehabilitation	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>610 EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>57.2%</b>	<b>105.7%</b>
Operational	65.1	68.0	36.8	38.9	57.2%	105.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>106.5%</b>
<b>611 JIWAKA PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>
Operational	50.2	50.3	24.7	24.7	49.1%	99.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>
<b>612 WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>
Operational	61.9	63.9	33.6	31.4	49.1%	93.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>613 ENGA PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>88.6%</b>
Operational	69.5	69.7	36.7	31.3	45.0%	85.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>83.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
New Enga Hospital Development	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>614 SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
Operational	77.0	77.8	41.5	20.0	25.7%	48.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>
<b>615 HELA PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
Operational	42.7	42.7	21.7	16.4	38.3%	75.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>39.9%</b>	<b>69.3%</b>
<b>616 GULF PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>91.0%</b>
Operational	36.2	37.1	17.7	16.1	43.4%	91.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>
<b>617 CENTRAL PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>
Operational	29.4	29.4	11.9	11.0	37.5%	92.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
New Central Provincial Hospital Development Program	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>618 MILINE BAY PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>153.5%</b>
Operational	55.9	58.1	23.6	36.2	62.3%	153.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>167.6%</b>
<b>619 ORO PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>113.1%</b>
Operational	35.5	35.5	14.3	16.2	45.6%	113.1%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>119.4%</b>
<b>620 PORT MORESBY GENERAL HOSPITAL</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>
Operational	192.0	192.0	79.1	76.1	39.6%	96.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	65.0	65.0	19.5	19.5	30.0%	100.0%
PMGH- Cancer Unit	25.0	25.0	7.5	7.5	30.0%	100.0%
PMGH- Infrastructure Development Program	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
PMGH- Heart & Cardiac Cat Lab Project	20.0	20.0	6.0	6.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>621 SIMBU PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>106.1%</b>
Operational	67.7	68.3	27.5	29.2	42.8%	106.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>107.9%</b>
<b>622 NCD PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITY</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
Operational	54.4	54.4	23.0	22.1	40.6%	96.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>
<b>623 DIRECTORATE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE &amp; MENTAL HEALTH</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>
Operational	17.8	17.9	7.4	7.3	40.5%	98.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>41.9%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
Laloki Psychiatric Hospital Infrastructure Rehabilitation	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Law &amp; Justice</b>	<b>2,172.9</b>	<b>2,177.8</b>	<b>1,065.9</b>	<b>791.2</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>
<b>218 OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>56.8%</b>
Operational	22.8	22.8	11.7	7.2	31.5%	61.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>70.5%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Case Management System	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>222 OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SOLICITOR</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>100.3%</b>
Operational	27.8	27.8	10.6	11.2	40.3%	106.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>110.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Case Management System	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>223 JUDICIARY SERVICES</b>	<b>379.1</b>	<b>379.1</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>
Operational	369.1	369.1	214.3	135.7	36.8%	63.3%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>57.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	80.0%	100.0%
Sector ICT Program	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	80.0%	100.0%
Judiciary Support Services Program	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	80.0%	100.0%
<b>224 MAGISTERIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>
Operational	86.3	86.3	41.5	35.3	40.9%	85.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>88.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	12.0	12.0	3.6	3.6	30.0%	100.0%
MS Infrastructure Development Program	10.0	10.0	2.1	2.1	21.0%	100.0%
MS Case Management System	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	75.0%	100.0%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>225 DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>123.2%</b>
Operational	141.8	141.8	50.0	68.1	48.0%	136.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>80.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>142.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	20.0	6.0	0.9	4.5%	15.1%
Infrastructure and Capital Works Program	8.0	8.0	1.0	0.2	2.8%	22.6%
Juvenile Justice Rehabilitation Program	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.2	4.4%	17.5%
Solicitor General's Case Management System	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	4.1%	8.2%
Public Curator Database System	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Child Nutrition and Social Protection Project	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	18.8%	37.6%
Parole Database Project	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.5%	5.0%
<b>226 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>103.4%</b>
Operational	165.2	165.2	63.6	73.2	44.3%	115.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>142.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	32.0	32.0	9.6	2.5	7.8%	26.0%
CS Infrastructure Program	15.0	15.0	3.8	1.0	6.7%	26.3%
National Jail Infrastructure Program	15.0	15.0	3.8	1.0	6.7%	26.3%
Prison Industries Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	25.0%	25.0%
<b>228 DEPARTMENT OF POLICE</b>	<b>697.9</b>	<b>697.9</b>	<b>394.0</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
Operational	497.9	497.9	244.0	196.9	39.6%	80.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>66.2%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>86.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	200.0	200.0	150.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Special Police Assistance Program	200.0	200.0	150.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>231 NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATION</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>
Operational	7.7	8.0	3.5	3.4	42.5%	95.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	12.0	12.0	4.8	0.9	7.4%	18.3%
NIO Infrastructure Program	10.0	10.0	2.8	0.0	0.3%	1.1%
National Security Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	42.6%	42.6%
<b>234 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE</b>	<b>441.9</b>	<b>446.5</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>107.9%</b>
Operational	361.9	366.5	152.0	188.6	51.5%	124.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>92.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>260.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>142.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	80.0	80.0	24.0	1.4	1.7%	5.7%
National Emergency and Disaster Reduction Program	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Defense Infrastructure Program	20.0	20.0	10.5	1.3	6.3%	12.1%
4 Border Posts	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.1	1.0%	1.0%
New Hela Military Baracks	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Air Capability Program	10.0	10.0	3.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>302 COMMUNITY JUSTICE</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
Operational	3.2	3.2	1.9	0.4	11.6%	19.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PNGLC Office Establishment & Relocation	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>360 INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CURRPTION</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>83.8%</b>
Operational	51.4	51.4	27.0	22.7	44.1%	83.8%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>86.5%</b>
<b>503 OMBUDSMAN COMMISSION</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>89.6%</b>
Operational	40.5	40.5	26.1	23.4	57.7%	89.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>92.3%</b>
<b>510 LEGAL TRAINING INSTITUTE</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>107.1%</b>
Operational	3.3	3.3	1.7	1.8	56.5%	107.1%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>79.6%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>108.2%</b>
<b>517 NATIONAL NARCOTICS BUREAU</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>68.9%</b>
Operational	3.9	3.9	1.9	1.7	43.0%	88.8%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
NNB Office Refurbishment Project	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	50.0%	50.0%
<b>522 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LAW REFORM COMMISSION</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>58.9%</b>
Operational	10.1	10.1	4.4	2.0	19.4%	44.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
CLRC Infrastructure Program	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	30.0%	100.0%
<b>Provinces</b>	<b>7,445.5</b>	<b>7,698.9</b>	<b>2,863.2</b>	<b>3,804.5</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>132.9%</b>
<b>GST &amp; BMT Transfers</b>	<b>1,142.4</b>	<b>1,142.4</b>		<b>571.1</b>		
<b>571 FLY RIVER PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>50.8%</b>	<b>105.8%</b>
Operational	119.7	120.5	52.6	57.4	47.6%	109.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>118.4%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>87.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	51.6	51.6	30.0	30.0	58.1%	100.0%
DSIP-Delta Fly District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Middle Fly District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Fly	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- North Fly District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- South Fly District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Fly River Provincial Government SSG	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>572 GULF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>107.4%</b>
Operational	72.4	72.6	31.8	36.6	50.4%	115.2%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>141.2%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>84.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	45.3	60.3	33.0	33.0	54.7%	100.0%
Landing Craft Barge	0.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	100.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Gulf	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Ihu-Kikori Road	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Kikori District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kerema District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Ihu SEZ	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Gulf Provincial Government SSG	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>573 CENTRAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>225.8</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>107.0%</b>
Operational	165.8	166.9	72.7	80.2	48.1%	110.4%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>60.0%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>118.6%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	60.0	60.0	36.0	36.0	60.0%	100.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
DSIP-Hiri Koiari District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Central	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP-Rigo District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Goilala District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Abau District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kairiku District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
<b>574 NATIONAL CAPITAL DISTRICT</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
Operational	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	97.1%	99.7%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>89.0%</b>	<b>91.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2600.0%</b>	<b>2600.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	64.0	71.5	32.7	32.7	45.7%	100.0%
New NCD Hospital Development	20.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	5.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-NCD	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Moresby South District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- North East District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- North West District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Moresby North East DDA	0.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	100.0%	100.0%
Urban Youth Employment Project	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Urban Youth Employment Project	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	25.0%	100.0%
<b>575 MILNE BAY PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>116.0%</b>
Operational	146.8	148.0	62.7	77.8	52.5%	124.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>140.5%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>51.0%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	57.0	57.0	31.0	31.0	54.4%	100.0%
DSIP-Krirwina-Goodenough District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Esa'ala District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Milne Bay	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Alotau District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Samarai Murua District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Bubuleta Agriculture Resource Station Development	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	10.0%	100.0%
Jomard Passage Pilotage and Conservation Project	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.5	25.0%	100.0%
<b>576 ORO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>91.4%</b>
Operational	82.6	82.6	37.7	41.5	50.3%	109.9%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>128.6%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>84.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	50.0	60.0	35.5	25.5	42.5%	71.8%
DSIP- Ijvitari District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program - Oro	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Oro Provincial Infrastructure Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Popondetta District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP-Sohe District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Manangalese FCCB Project	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	20.0%	100.0%
Oro Bay Aqua Fishery Farm Project	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	16.7%	100.0%
Popondetta Town Expansion Program	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>577 SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>281.9</b>	<b>372.5</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
Operational	216.2	216.8	116.4	120.6	55.6%	103.6%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>180.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>56.2%</b>	<b>105.7%</b>

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>93.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	65.7	155.7	130.0	55.0	35.3%	42.3%
PNG Grassroots Games	0.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Nipa Kutubu DDA	0.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	100.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Imbonggu District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Ialibu Pangia District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-SHP	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kagua Erave District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Mendi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Nipa Kutubu District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Special Support Grant- Southeast Mananda SPA	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Moran LLG SPA	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Special Support Grant-Kutubu Spa	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Highlands Provincial Government SSG	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>578 ENGA PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>45.9%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
Operational	183.0	183.1	98.9	88.6	48.4%	89.6%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>46.8%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	128.5	129.7	56.0	55.0	42.4%	98.2%
Porgera IDG	50.0	45.2	10.0	10.0	22.1%	100.0%
DSIP Wabag District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program - Enga	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kompam Ambum District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kandep District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Lagaip District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP Pogera Paiela District	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Wapenamanda District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Lagaip DDA	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Special Support Grant-Porgera SPA	4.3	4.3	2.0	2.0	46.5%	100.0%
Enga Provincial Government SSG	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Wabag DDA PIP	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>579 WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>246.4</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>97.5%</b>
Operational	186.4	187.0	106.0	102.5	54.8%	96.7%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>178.1</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	60.0	70.0	34.0	34.0	48.6%	100.0%
DSIP Dei District	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Western Highlands Coffee Rehabilitation	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-WHP	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Mt. Hagen District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Western Highlands Provincial Roads	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Tambul Nebilyer District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP-Mul Bayer District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
<b>580 SIMBU PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>152.9</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>79.0%</b>
Operational	184.3	184.7	99.4	80.7	43.7%	81.3%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>87.1%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	80.0	89.0	53.5	40.0	44.9%	74.8%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Simbu	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP-Sinasina Yonggamugl District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Chuave District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
DSIP- Gumine District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Karamui Cocoa Development Program	10.0	10.0	5.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP Karamui/Nomane District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kerowagi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kundiawa- Gembogl District	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
Kerowaghi DDA Fund	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kerowaghi District Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>581 EASTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>365.9</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>
Operational	245.9	248.4	138.7	106.2	42.8%	76.6%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>50.3%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	120.0	137.2	83.2	73.0	53.2%	87.7%
DSIP- Unggai/ Benna District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Oburra Wanenara District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Daulo District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Goroka District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-EHP	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Henganofi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Eastern Highlands Provincial Government SSG	7.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kainantu District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Lufa District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Okapa District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Goroka District Office Complex	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	100.0%	100.0%
Goroka Agriculture Park	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Okapa - Kripaga - Gimi Road	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Okapa District Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	100.0%	100.0%
Eastern Highlands Provincial Infrastructure Development Prog	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Goroka DDA	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
JUCAU Technology - Lufa, EHP Mushroom Project	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
EHP Coffee Rehabilitation and SME Program	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Yonki Eco-Tourism Project	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Okapa District Development Authority	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>582 MOROBE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>422.6</b>	<b>423.1</b>	<b>223.7</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>91.9%</b>
Operational	300.6	301.1	163.7	145.6	48.3%	88.9%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>279.4</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>90.1%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>
GoPNG Capital	122.0	122.0	60.0	60.0	49.2%	100.0%
DSIP- Menyama District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Morobe	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Tewai Siasi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Bulolo District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Bumbu & Busu River Embankment & Protection	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Finschaffen District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Nawaeb District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Huon Gulf District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Wau- Waria District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kabwum District	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Lae District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
DSIP- Markham District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Special Support Grant (Hidden Valley)	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>583 MADANG PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>95.6%</b>
Operational	230.8	231.3	124.5	117.0	50.6%	94.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>
GoPNG Capital	70.0	80.0	46.0	46.0	57.5%	100.0%
Rai Coast DDA	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Usino Bundi District	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Sumkar District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Madang District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Madang	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Middle Ramu District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Bogia District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Rai Coast District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
<b>584 EAST SEPIK PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>341.8</b>	<b>344.2</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>
Operational	261.8	264.2	144.3	127.3	48.2%	88.2%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>85.9%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>41.6%</b>	<b>96.4%</b>
GoPNG Capital	80.0	80.0	43.0	43.0	53.8%	100.0%
DSIP- Maprik District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Yangoru/Saussia District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Wosera Gawi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Ambunti/ Dreikir District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program - ESP	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Angoram District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Wewak District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Sepik Organic Commercial Rice	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	10.0%	100.0%
Community Based Tourism Project	5.0	5.0	0.5	0.5	10.0%	100.0%
<b>585 SANDAUN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>95.3%</b>
Operational	147.6	148.5	81.2	78.1	52.6%	96.2%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>98.6%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	50.0	52.0	26.0	24.0	46.2%	92.3%
DSIP- Vanimo Green District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Aitape Lumi District	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program - WSP	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Nuku District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Telefomin District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Nuku District Road	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>586 MANUS PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>
Operational	63.5	64.2	37.6	36.6	57.1%	97.5%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>96.8%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>
GoPNG Capital	20.0	24.0	16.0	16.0	66.7%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Manus	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
District Support Improvement Program-Manus	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
MANUS DDA	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Provincial Special Intervention Program - Manus	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>587 NEW IRELAND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>92.9%</b>
Operational	104.1	105.6	61.7	56.0	53.0%	90.8%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>91.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	37.0	41.0	19.0	19.0	46.3%	100.0%
DSIP- Namatanai District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-NIP	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kavieng District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Special Support Grant-Nimarmar Spa	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
New Ireland Provincial Government SSG	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Kavieng District Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Namatanai District SSG	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Namatanai District Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>588 EAST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>233.6</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>145.9</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>
Operational	178.6	179.5	101.3	90.4	50.4%	89.2%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>91.5%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>76.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	55.0	82.5	59.5	55.5	67.2%	93.2%
DSIP- Rabaul District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-ENB	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
East New Britain Provincial Infrastructure Program	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Kokopo District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Pomio District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Gazelle District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Kokopo District	0.0	6.5	6.5	2.5	38.2%	38.2%
Rabaul Cruise Terminal Project	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	40.0%	100.0%
Provincial Special Intervention Program - ENB	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Pomio District Infrastructure Development Program	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Rabaul DDA	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Gazelle District	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>589 WEST NEW BRITAIN PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>207.2</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>75.9%</b>
Operational	167.2	169.1	84.7	66.2	39.1%	78.1%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>113.1%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	40.0	56.0	42.0	30.0	53.6%	71.4%
West New Britain Infrastructure Development	0.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DSIP- Kandrian Glouster District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-WNB	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	80.0%	100.0%
DSIP Nakanai Central District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Talasea District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Talasea DDA	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Kandrian Glouster DDA	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>590 AUTONOMOUS BOUGAINVILLE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>486.5</b>	<b>494.6</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>219.0</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>106.2%</b>
Operational	196.5	198.6	87.4	102.2	51.4%	116.9%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>121.6%</b>

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
GoPNG Capital	290.0	296.0	118.8	116.8	39.5%	98.3%
Restoration Development Grant (Outstanding)	150.0	150.0	62.8	62.8	41.9%	100.0%
PM's Commitment to ABG	100.0	100.0	30.0	30.0	30.0%	100.0%
DSIP- North Bougainville District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-ABG	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- South Bougainville District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Central Bougainville District	10.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	20.0%	100.0%
North Bougainville District Infrastructure Development Progr	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
South Bougainville District Infrastructure Development Progr	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%	100.0%
Provincial Special Intervention Program - ARB	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>591 HELA PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>112.2%</b>
Operational	101.8	101.9	44.2	53.5	52.5%	121.0%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>149.3%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
GoPNG Capital	65.2	65.2	32.0	32.0	49.1%	100.0%
DSIP- Magarima District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Koroba- Lake Kopiago District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Hela	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Komo Hulia District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Tar Pori District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Magarima Plaza	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
New Komo-Hulia District-Seat of Government	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Angore Special Purpose Authority	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0	44.8%	100.0%
Juha Special Purpose Authority (SPA)	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Hides Special Purpose Authority	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	50.0%	100.0%
<b>592 JIWAKA PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>112.3%</b>
Operational	146.9	146.9	63.0	74.3	50.5%	117.8%
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>133.9%</b>
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>82.9%</b>
GoPNG Capital	40.0	44.5	28.5	28.5	64.0%	100.0%
Provincial Support Improvement Program-Jiwaka	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- North Waghi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	50.0%	83.3%
DSIP- Anglimp South Waghi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
DSIP- Jimi District	10.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	60.0%	100.0%
Anglimp South Waghie District Infrastructure Development Pro	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	100.0%	100.0%
<b>Provincial Functional Grant</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
DSIP- North Waghi District	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>81.9%</b>
<b>258 DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>
Operational	7.9	7.9	3.1	3.5	44.7%	115.2%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>120.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	18.0	18.0	5.4	1.5	8.5%	28.2%
Government Portals Development Program	10.0	10.0	3.5	0.5	4.9%	13.9%
Secure Data Exchange Platform Development Program	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	10.0%	49.9%

GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Warrant Issued	June Outturn	Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)	Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)
PNG Cyber Resilience and Defence Improvement Program	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.5	17.9%	59.8%
<b>353 NATIONAL INFORMATION &amp; COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
NICTA Gateway Management System	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>524 KUMUL CONSOLIDATED HOLDINGS</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
GoPNG Capital	50.0	50.0	15.0	13.0	26.0%	86.7%
SOE Reforms Program	50.0	50.0	15.0	13.0	26.0%	86.7%
<b>525 NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>40.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Operational	35.0	35.0	15.1	15.1	43.2%	100.0%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
NBC Rehabilitation & Mordenisation Program	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
<b>540 WATER PNG</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>
GoPNG Capital	32.0	32.0	9.6	5.0	15.6%	52.1%
National Water Supply Development Program	10.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	30.0%	100.0%
District Towns Water Supply Program	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WSSDP:Water & Sanitation (WASH)	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	28.7%	100.0%
District Water Supply Project	5.0	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>544 PNG DATA CO</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Wewak - Maprik Fibre Optic Cable Project (Missing Link)	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Baiyer Aerial Fibre Cable Link Installation	5.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>546 PNG POWER LIMITED</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	61.0	61.0	18.3	18.3	30.0%	100.0%
Transmission Grid Expansion Development Program	30.0	30.0	6.0	6.0	20.0%	100.0%
Ramu System Extension Yonki- Mt. Hagen Phase 2	19.0	19.0	6.0	6.0	31.6%	100.0%
Power Sector Development Project (Laitim Haus)	3.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	36.7%	100.0%
Power Sector Development Project	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	38.3%	100.0%
Hela Solar Power Generation	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	50.0%	100.0%
Ramu 1 Hydro Power Refurbishment (PNGEP)	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	52.5%	100.0%
Energy Utility Performance & Reliability Improvement Project	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0%	100.0%
PNG National Energy Access Transformation	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>547 TELIKOM (PNG) LIMITED</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	100.0%	100.0%
Last Mile Household Connectivity	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Network Resilience & Redundancy Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
Mobile Network Expansion Rollout Program	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100.0%	100.0%
<b>564 POST PNG LIMITED</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
GoPNG Capital	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Postal Restoration & Modernisation Program	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Debt Services</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>2,045.0</b>	<b>1,601.8</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>

<b>GoPNG Expenditure by Sector and Agencies</b>	<b>Original Budget</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Warrant Issued</b>	<b>June Outturn</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Revised Budget (%)</b>	<b>Outturn Vs Warrant Issued (%)</b>
<b>299 TREASURY AND FINANCE - PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>2,045.0</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
Operational	3,522.5	3,522.5	2,045.0	1,602.8	45.5%	78.4%
<b>Debt (Interest Repayment)</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>3,522.5</b>	<b>2,045.0</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>78.4%</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>2,302.7</b>	<b>2,968.1</b>	<b>2,103.2</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
<b>207 CROSS CUTTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2,302.7</b>	<b>2,968.1</b>	<b>2,103.2</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>82.6%</b>
Operational	2,302.7	2,968.1	2,103.2	1,738.3	58.6%	82.6%
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>1,627.6</b>	<b>2,337.3</b>	<b>1,720.7</b>	<b>1,503.6</b>	<b>64.3%</b>	<b>87.4%</b>
<b>Personnel Emoluments</b>	<b>675.1</b>	<b>630.8</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>61.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,631.3</b>	<b>25,631.3</b>	<b>12,717.3</b>	<b>10,598.0</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>83.3%</b>