



MINISTRY OF FINANCE
& THE PUBLIC SERVICE
JAMAICA

THE CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE

**2019
-2020**

Budget

<http://mof.gov.jm>

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 17, 2019

WHAT'S INSIDE:

**WHY A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE
BUDGET?** - PAGE 3

**WHAT GOES INTO THE
PREPARATION OF THE
BUDGET?** - PAGE 3

THE BIG PICTURE - PAGE 4

**WHERE DOES THE MONEY
COME FROM TO FUND THE
BUDGET?** - PAGE 5

**WHERE DOES THE
MONEY GO?** - PAGE 6

THE BUDGET PROCESS - PAGE 10



Strategic Public Sector
Transformation Project

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE



As the Government of Jamaica continues along the path of economic growth and development, the Government of Jamaica seeks to ensure that Jamaican citizens are informed and aware of the objectives of their Government and the tools being utilized to achieve these objectives. The National Budget expresses the Government of Jamaica's priorities and programmes as well as its economic and social policies. The resources used to finance the expenditures in the National Budget come from you, the people of Jamaica. For this reason, the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service has prepared, for the first time, a Citizen's Guide to the Central Government's Budget for Financial Year 2019/2020. We believe that knowledge empowers and the Government of Jamaica is interested in empowering all Jamaicans. As such, we want the fundamentals of the National Budget to be understood by all. Furthermore we seek to ensure that all segments of the Jamaican population understand the expenditure programme that will be undertaken during the financial year beginning on April 1 to further advance the country's economic growth and development. It is hoped that with this Citizen's Guide, each citizen

of Jamaica will be able to identify with the efforts to improve the lives of all Jamaicans through the programmes to:

- reduce crime,
- upgrade the country's road and health infrastructure,
- ensure the availability of modern health services,
- facilitate improvement of the Justice system,
- ensure that social services are available where required,
- improve the country's resilience to natural disasters and
- to encourage the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises as the base on which sustainable development of Jamaica will occur.

I hope that you will review the Citizen's Guide which has been prepared in a non-technical way for your information. The Ministry of Finance welcomes the feedback on this first, ever Citizen's Guide to the Central Government's Budget and we hope to improve over the years to come.

Nigel Clarke, DPhil, MP
Minister of Finance and the Public Service

MESSAGE FROM THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY



As the country approaches the end of FY 2018/19 and looks toward the new fiscal year, citizens should seek to take stock of where we are, where we want to go and how we plan to get there.

Jamaica is in the final year of the precautionary Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, having successfully undergone four semi-annual reviews to date. The country has performed well under the IMF programme with the performance visibly demonstrated by the current low inflation rate, low interest rate, positive growth rates, and lowest ever unemployment rate.

Jamaica has a vision of what it wants to be by the year 2030 – the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business. The Government continues to pursue that vision and the programme outlined in the budgetary documents tabled by the Minister of

Finance and the Public Service on February 14, 2019 in the House of Representatives represents the next step in the country's journey toward Vision 2030.

The Citizen's Guide to the FY 2019/20 Central Government Budget seeks to provide the Jamaican citizen with a simple, non-technical outline of the programmes and activities that the Government intends to pursue during FY 2019/20 in its efforts to advance the country's achievement of Vision 2030.

Citizens are encouraged to use the Citizen's Guide to the FY 2019/20 Budget to inform themselves of the Government's plans for the new fiscal year and to identify how they can positively contribute to the FY 2019/20 actions to achieve Vision 2030.

Ms. Darlene Morrison
Financial Secretary

INTRODUCTION

The national budget expresses the Government's priorities and programmes as well as its economic and social policies. It is influenced and shaped through the country macro-economic framework and must be consistent and convergent with the policies and objectives relating to:

- Economic growth and the generation of employment opportunities;

- Inflation expectations and relevant monetary policy;
- External trade and payments policy and exchange rate stability;
- Resource allocation between the private and public sectors;
- The public sector medium term fiscal/expenditure plan, including the Public Sector Investment Programme.



WHY A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE BUDGET?

The Ministry of Finance and the Public Service supports the view that the annual budget must not only be made public but must also be made available to the citizens in an easily understood format. National Budgets by their very nature tend to be long and detailed with several supporting documents all of which are generally

expressed in technical terms.

The publication of a Citizen's Guide is a new initiative to bring aspects of the budget to a wider cross-section of persons in an easy reading format with less emphasis on the use of technical jargon.

The Guide focuses on the Expenditure Budget of the Central Government which is funded from the Consolidated Fund and provides budgetary information on the major projects and programmes which will be implemented during the Financial Year beginning April 1, 2019 and ending on March 31, 2020. This financial year is referred to as "FY 2019/2020" or "Fiscal Year 2019/2020".

WHAT GOES INTO THE PREPARATION OF THE BUDGET? (ECONOMIC OUTLOOK)

MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

In planning the National Budget each year, the Government reviews current and past performances of the main macroeconomic indicators in order to determine the fiscal policy direction for the budget year and the medium term. The macroeconomic projections are prepared by the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the Bank of Jamaica. The key indicators are:

Economic Growth Rate

Jamaica's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced in Jamaica each year. For FY 2019/20, the expected expansion in the goods and services industries is estimated to generate growth in GDP of 1.5%.

Unemployment and Job Creation

During FY 2018/19, the unemployment rate fell to its lowest levels on record. Along with the growth initiatives, the Government will continue to implement strategies and activities to reduce the rate of unemployment. The October 2018 Labour Force Survey revealed that unemployment fell by 1.8 percentage points to 8.7% compared to the rate of 10.5% in October 2017, and represents the second lowest monthly rate recorded in Jamaica's history (lowest rate was 8.4% recorded in July 2018).

Inflation Rate

The Minister of Finance has responsibility for setting the inflation target each year on the basis of technical advice provided. The inflation rate measures the average percentage increase in general prices in the economy over a specific period. Low and stable inflation represents a moderate movement in the general levels of prices of goods and services which facilitates savings, investment and growth. Inflation for FY 2018/19 is estimated to be 3.7%.

In FY 2019/20 it is expected that inflation will be at 4.3%, reflecting an increase over the FY 2018/19 rate. Inflation is forecast to increase to 5.0% by FY 2020/21 and to remain at that level across the medium term.

Interest Rate

Interest rates assumptions used in the budget represent the cost of loans undertaken by the Government of Jamaica. Interest rates vary depending on several factors. Among the factors are, whether amounts being borrowed are in local currency from the domestic market or in foreign currency from external markets. Interest rates at which the Government borrows both locally and externally have fallen in recent years. For instance, the 6-month Treasury-bill is currently at a rate of 2.32% while the country's last ten-year issue on the international capital market in 2017 was at 5.0%.

Exchange Rate

The exchange rate represents the cost of one unit of one currency in another currency. The most common exchange rate utilized in Jamaica is the cost of one US dollar in Jamaica dollars. The Jamaica dollar cost of one US dollar changed from \$125.00 at end December 2017 to \$127.72 at end-December 2018. This represents a 2.2% change over the year and is what is considered a depreciation of the currency over the period. It should be noted that during the year the Jamaica dollar underwent periods of appreciation as well as depreciation which represents what would be considered the type of fluctuations that occur within an appropriately functioning market.

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy represents the policies governing revenue and expenditure under which a Government operates. Some of these policies are

legislated and provide the global framework within which any Government must operate. Jamaica has put in place a fiscal responsibility framework with three types of fiscal rules: an expenditure rule, a budget balance rule and a debt rule. Although not legislated the Government also observes a budget balance rule that applies under the Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund.

The rules serve to manage the levels of expenditure undertaken in any year to ensure consistency with the achievement of a sustainable debt level and sustainability of the Government's operations over time. The tax structure under which a Government indicates it will operate also represents fiscal policy.

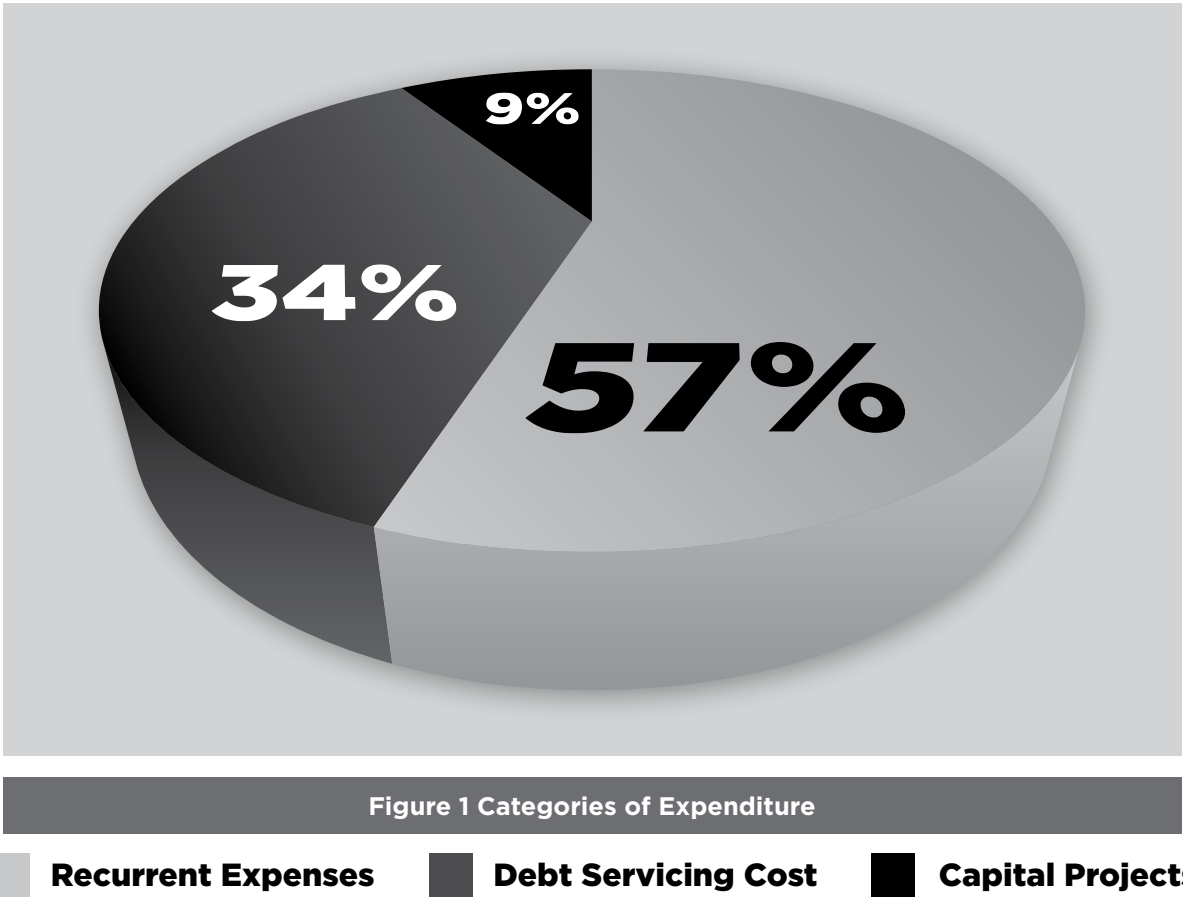
Within this framework the FY 2019/20 budget is able to undertake total non-debt expenditure of \$528,793.8 million while keeping the Government on track to achieve the debt rule to attain a debt stock equivalent to no more than 60% of GDP by 2025/26. Included in the \$528,793.8 million of non-debt expenditure is spending for wages and salaries which has been contained to the expenditure rule of 9.0% of GDP to ensure sufficient resources are available for non-salary recurrent expenditures as well as capital expenditure. The budget balance rules ensure that resources are available to finance debt service payments - interest and principal payments.

THE BUDGET AT A GLANCE: THE BIG PICTURE

Expenditure

The Government has budgeted a total of \$803.2 billion to meet its obligations and provide goods and services to the citizens for Financial Year 2019/2020. This sum is allocated across the following major categories of expenditure:

Table 1 Share of Major Categories of Expenditure		
		J\$ Billions
Debt Servicing		274.447
Interest Payments	136.125	
Principal Repayments	138.322	
Recurrent Expenses		456.683
Ministries, departments, agencies Compensation of Employees	210.443	
Ministries, departments, agencies Recurrent Programmes	210.717	
Other Obligations	35.523	
Capital Projects		72.111
TOTAL		803.241



Revenue Projections

The Government expects to generate \$644.205 billion or 29.9% of GDP from Revenue and Grants in FY 2019/20. Tax Revenue, is budgeted at \$575.711 billion (26.7% of GDP) and is expected to account for 89.4% of total Revenue and Grants.

Table 2 Major Categories of Revenue	
	J\$ Billions
Tax Revenue	575.711
Non-tax Revenue	59.609
Other	0.131
Capital Revenue	3.120
Grants	5.636
TOTAL	644.205

Capital Revenue is generated from the sale of Government assets.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM TO FUND THE BUDGET?

The Government expects to generate \$644.205 billion in total revenues for FY2019/2020. Government revenues are earned from five main sources; taxation, non-tax revenue, capital revenue, grants and loan receipts. The revenue sources for the 2019/2020 fiscal year illustrated below show the percentage of Government revenues that comes from each revenue source.

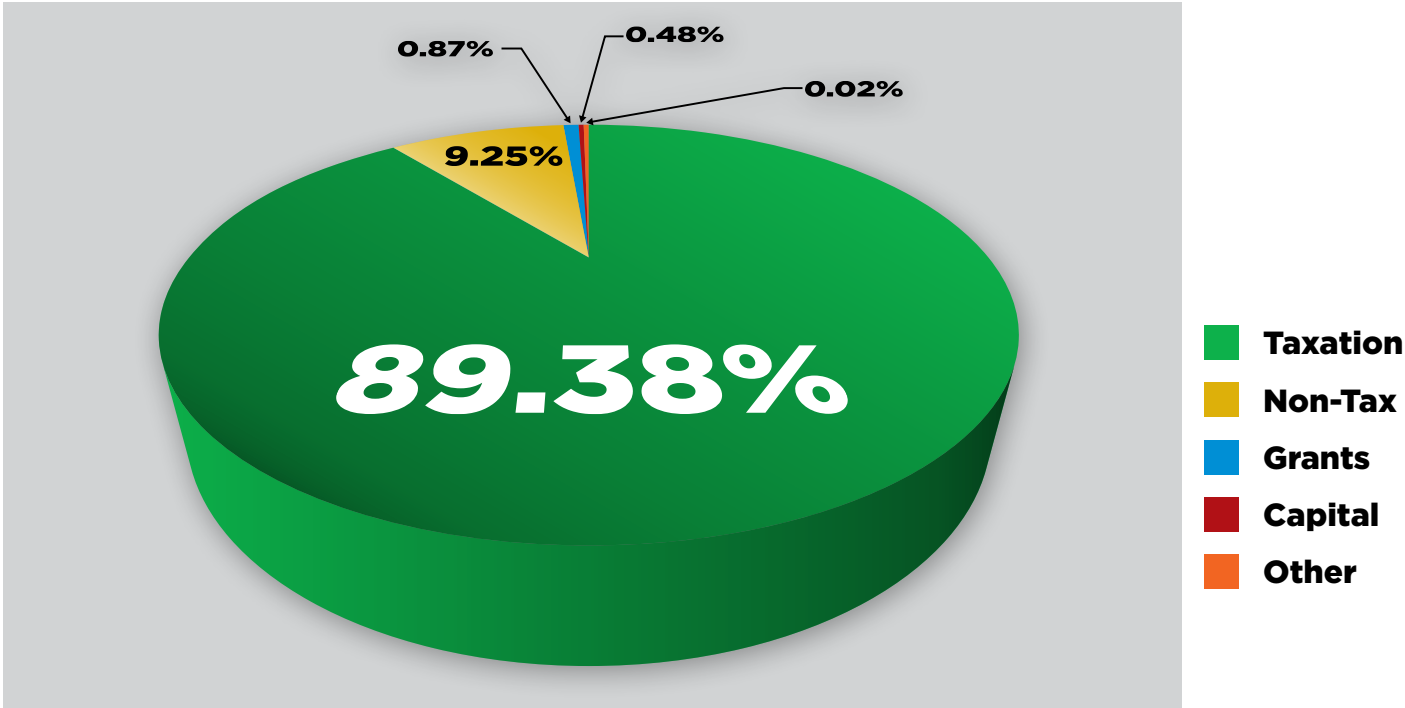
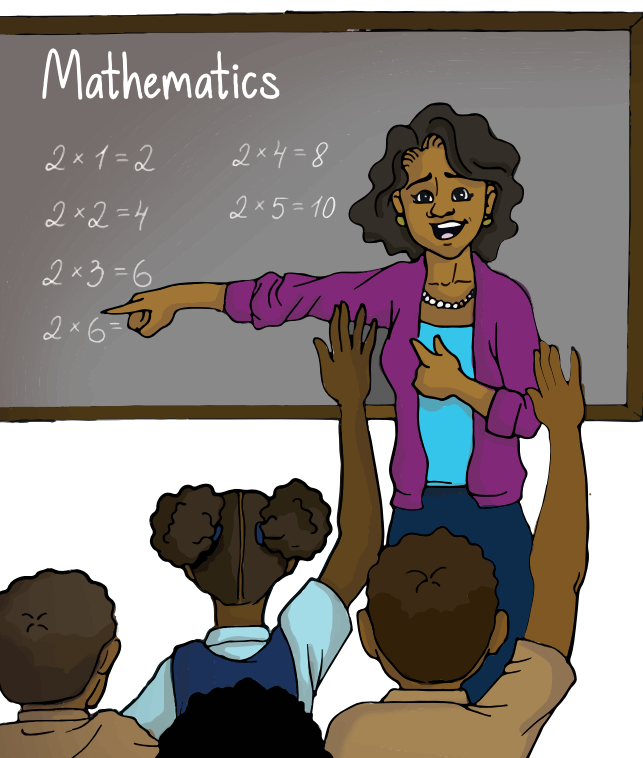


Figure 2: Revenue sources for the 2019/2020 FY



i. Taxation

Taxes may either be direct or indirect. Direct taxes are levied on the income or profits of a person or entity and are paid directly to the Government; for example income tax, property tax and corporation tax. Indirect taxes are those levied on the purchase of goods and services and affect the consumption expenditure such as General Consumption Tax, customs duties, sales tax and services tax.

ii. Non-Tax Revenue

Other non-tax income is generated by state-owned corporations and Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The Government expects to receive \$59.609 billion from non-tax sources for FY 2019/2020. An estimated sum of \$73.655 billion is expected from Non Tax Revenue in the fiscal year 2018/2019 which includes a one-off dividend from the

Petrocaribe Fund of approximately \$20 billion which does not recur in 2019/20.

iii. Capital Revenue

Capital revenues are earned from the sale of Government assets and receipts from loan repayments (primary source of capital revenue). \$3.120 billion is expected to be earned from this source.

iv. Grants

Grants are non-refundable transfer payments made to the Government by multilateral agencies such as, the European Union, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc to assist development projects. Grants will contribute \$5.635 billion for FY 2019/2020.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY GO?

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Government services its debt by making interest payment on loans and the principal sums when they fall due. Amounts required for debt servicing are not voted by Parliament and are the first charge on the resources of the Consolidated Fund.

Jamaica carries a large amount of debt, accumulated over many years which must be repaid. Each year the Government allocates resources in the National Budget to make principal payments towards its debt and to pay interest costs which fall due. Jamaica is on track of achieving its goal of a debt to GDP ratio of **60.0%** by **FY 2025/26**. At the end of December 2018, Jamaica's total stock of debt was **One Trillion, 951 Billion, 656 Million dollars** and this is projected to get to **One Trillion, 960 Billion, 995 Million dollars, 96.4%** of GDP by **March 31, 2019**. This is a significant development as it represents the first in almost two decades that Jamaica's debt has fallen below 100% of GDP.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

A total of **\$210.443 billion** or approximately **50.0%** of the Non-Debt Recurrent Expenditure will be used to meet compensation costs of Central Government employees in

FY2019/2020 including teachers, nurses, the security forces and administrative personnel. Approximately **\$164.786 billion** or **78%** of the overall compensation budget is taken up by employees in three sectors - health, education and national security.

RECURRENT PROGRAMMES

Approximately **\$210.717 billion 50.0%** of the Non-Debt Recurrent budget will go towards funding Recurrent Programmes which is comprised of all activities other than compensation and capital. These include: Operating costs of ministries, departments and agencies of government (MDAs); the School Feeding Programme; Pension Payments to Government pensioners; Grants to Schools and Universities; Travelling Expenses for Public Officers; Drugs and Medical Supplies for the Health Sector; Maintenance of Roads and other Physical Infrastructure; In the current financial year 2018/19 there are some items of expenditure that will not be repeated in FY 2019/20. These include amounts spent on the Special Early Retirement Programme (\$2.5 billion), arrears of local government to the Jamaica Public Service (\$7.0 billion), arrears of ministries, departments and agencies of government to utility providers (\$1.388 billion), and other arrears (approximately \$1.240 billion), all of which were addressed in the 2018/19 1st and 2nd Supplementary Budgets.

When making comparison between expenditure in FY 2018/19 and FY 2019/20, these one-off items of expenditure in 2018/19 need to be removed to understand the nature of the increases in recurrent expenditure in FY 2019/20 over FY 2018/19.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROJECTS

A total of **\$72.111 billion** has been allocated to ministries, departments, agencies of government to facilitate implementation of a total of 100 investment projects. Some of which are listed below:

NATIONAL SECURITY

The largest share of the Capital Budget will go to the Ministry of National Security. The amount is \$20.229 billion and will finance new and continuing projects including:

- Construction of New JDF Facilities: **\$2.582 billion** to complete the final phase of the Lathbury Barracks, complete phase I of the Burke Barracks in Montego Bay and upgrade the Moneague Training Camp in St Ann.
- Procurement of Equipment - **\$14 billion** to continue the acquisition of general and specialised equipment
- Construction & Improvement of Police Stations & Other Buildings - **\$1.2 billion**

to facilitate: **i)** the construction of additional classroom space, computer labs and other vital areas; **ii)** the renovation of 60 police stations islandwide and **iii)** commence construction of the Autopsy Suite/ Coroner's Building in Kingston.

- **The Citizens Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)- \$1.678 billion** to continue activities aimed at: 1) social intervention; 2) improving governance; 3) behaviour change especially in conflict resolution, social inclusion and safety, and 4) increasing the use of gender-responsive justice services;
- Construction and Improvement of Correctional Facilities - **\$393 million** to facilitate the construction and improvements of buildings at the **Diamond Crest Correctional Centre, St Catherine Adult Correctional Centre, Horizon Correctional Centre** and preliminary activities for the new **Long Pond Detention Centre**.

SOCIAL SECTOR

The Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH): **\$8.032 billion**

largely to: **1)** provide bi-monthly cash grants to an average of 284,000 registered beneficiaries; **2)** provide 1,700 students with post-secondary grants and **3)** case manage approximately 1,000 families and provide grants where needed; **4)** facilitate the provision of on-the-job training and job placement opportunities for 600 persons, skill training for 800 new clients and continuing education for 350 clients;

Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF):

\$4.416 billion for implementation of JSIF-managed projects to continue the expansion of the training and educational opportunities open to young persons in vulnerable communities through: skills training, entrepreneurship, internships and other capacity development support; Behaviour Intervention & Support; community-based and social enterprises; support of crime prevention strategies; upgrading/development of road, drainage, water and sewage works in urban communities;

HEALTH

\$3.747 billion (with added support of **\$2.0 billion** from the NHF), to allow the ministry to focus on: **1)** HIV/AIDS reduction/treatment strategies; **2)** the completion of the High Dependency Units (HDUs) in five hospitals under the **Programme for Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality (PROMAC)**; **3)** continued rehabilitation of the **Cornwall Regional Hospital (\$1.60 billion)**; and **4)** commencement of works on the **Western Children Adolescent Hospital (\$235 million)**.

EDUCATION

\$1.251 billion to improve the quality of education by providing a safe and conducive learning environment and an improved service delivery by training educational practitioners; improving school infrastructure; facilitating the Primary Exit Profile (PEP) Strategy; capacity building and promotion of improved safety and security in schools.

AGRICULTURE

- Major Rural Farm Roads - **\$752 million** to continue rehabilitation and development of major rural farm roads under the Rehabilitation/Development Programme.
- Irrigation Infrastructure - a total of **\$1.1 billion** to support development expansion and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure to make more irrigable lands available for agricultural purposes in rural farming communities (**\$248 million**) irrigation feasibility studies of the Pedro Plains and in South Clarendon/South St Catherine **\$186 million** and **\$628 million** to implement the Essex Valley Irrigation Project in St. Elizabeth;
- Agricultural Competitiveness Programme Bridging Project - **\$325.80 million** to continue the development of the Spring Gardens Agro Park through improvement of on-farm roads, rehabilitation of existing Packing House, installing pumping equipment and the installation of river training structures on a nearby river to reduce flooding and soil erosion;



ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH (MSMEs Support) through:

- Jamaica: Foundations for Competitiveness and Growth through the provision of loans to SMEs via a line of credit with the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ);
- Credit Enhancement Programme for MSMEs aimed at providing loan guarantees to MSMEs which have limited or no access to collateral needed to access loans. The loan guarantees are funded from a Credit Enhancement Fund (CEF)
- Access to Finance for SMEs - \$400 million the Fund for Risk Capital Financing for MSMEs;

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programme (EECP)- **\$300 million** to complete the retrofitting of air conditioning units at the Mobile Reserve, May Pen Police Station, National Police College and the Post and Telecommunications Department.
- Energy Management and Efficiency Project - **\$989.78 million** to: (i) continue and complete the Investment Grade Audits (ii) commence the Lighting Audit of 50 Government buildings; (iii) commence the deep retrofit of Falmouth, Mandeville and the KPH/VJ hospitals; and (iv) commence the installation of the Urban Traffic Management System.

INFRASTRUCTURE

\$18.424 billion for works related projects including:

- Major Infrastructure Development Programme (MIDP) - **\$4.783 billion** to: (i) complete works along the Mandela Highway, Constant Spring Rd, Hagley Park Rd and the Ferris to Mackfield Road in Westmoreland.
- Road Rehabilitation Project II - **\$586.355 million** to facilitate the rehabilitation of sections of the Broadgate to Agulta Vale main road.
- Southern Coastal - Highway Improvement Project (SCHIP) - **\$8.428 billion** to facilitate land acquisition, design; supervision and commencement of civil works along the south eastern road corridors and the May Pen to Williamsfield leg of the East-West Highway
- Construction of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Head Office - **\$168 million** to facilitate the procurement and installation of furnish-

ings, fixtures and equipment (FFE) that will assist in the operationalization of the new facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE & CLIMATE CHANGE

- Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) **\$1.136 billion** for acquisition of fire trucks, tankers and associated equipment; commencement of civil works on three fire stations, completion of drainage infrastructure in St Catherine and commence coastal revetment works on sections of Kingston Harbour.
- Improving Climate Data and Information Management (PPCR II) - **\$379.18 million** to: (i) mobilise the supplier of the Doppler Weather Radar; (ii) complete data rescue and capacity building of Meteorological Service of Jamaica, (iii) complete the National Vulnerability Assessment and Vulnerability Assessment of the Health sector; (iv) complete community risk profiling; (v) continue the behaviour change and public education campaigns, and (vi) commence the preparation of the 2019 State of Jamaica Climate Report.
- Adaptation Programme and Financing Mechanisms (PPCR II) - **\$703.77 million** to facilitate establishment of check dams, rainwater harvesting systems, aquaponics systems, green/shade houses, reforestation programme, adaptation measures in the Upper Rio Minho Sub-watershed; finance climate change interventions related to agriculture, water management and tourism through the Line of Credit and Special Climate Change Adaptation Fund.

PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION

\$3.114 billion to support current projects/programmes being coordinated by Office of the Cabinet and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS) with implementation in the Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs).



HOW DOES THE GOVERNMENT FINANCE THE GAP BETWEEN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE?

Understanding the Fiscal Balance

The difference between revenues and expenditure is called the fiscal balance or the Government's budget balance. If the Government plans to spend less than it plans to earn, the fiscal balance is positive and the country is operating on what is known as a Fiscal Surplus, with additional income to carry forward to next year or use to repay debt. Not many countries achieve fiscal surpluses. Some countries' governments plan to spend more than they expect to earn so they accumulate a negative fiscal balance because of these

Fiscal Deficits.

The difference between revenues and expenditure is called a fiscal deficit. Whenever a country encounters a fiscal deficit it has to borrow.

Loans are accessed from local and international lending institutions.

Domestic loans are monies borrowed from sources within Jamaica, for example from a commercial bank.

External loans are monies borrowed from sources outside of Jamaica including institutions like the IMF and the World Bank.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR BUDGETING IN JAMAICA

The Constitution

The legal authority of the Minister of Finance is entrenched in the Constitution (Chapter VIII).

Financial Administration and Audit (FAA) Act and Regulations

The Financial Administration and Audit Act (FAA Act) and Financial Management Regulations are the legislation and accompanying regulations that set out the financial framework of Government. The FAA Act establishes the legal parameters and provides the basic principles for Government's financial management.

Public Debt Management Act

The Minister of Finance is mandated under this Act to manage the public debt efficiently and effectively so as to ensure that: the debt

is managed consistent with fiscal sustainability the financing needs and the payment obligations of GOJ are met at the lowest possible costs over the medium term; the Medium Term Public Debt management strategy is compatible with the targets of the macroeconomic objectives of Government.

Revenue Administration Act (RAA)

The Revenue Administration Act (RAA) (2013) establishes the framework for Tax Administration Jamaica (TAJ) that is responsible for the collection of Government revenue.

Public Bodies Management and Accountability (PBMA) Act and Regulations

The Public Bodies Management and Accountability (PBMA) Act and PBMA Regulations are the legislation and regulations that set out

the financial and governance framework for Public Bodies and provide the basic principles for their financial management. The Act sets out the responsibilities of the Public Bodies as it relates to corporate governance and accountability.

Executive Agencies Act and Instructions

The Executive Agencies Act and Instructions are the legislation and accompanying instructions that set the financial framework of Executive Agencies. The principal objectives are:

- The establishment of Executive Agencies
- The promotion of prudent, effective and efficient management, accountability and transparency in the operations of Executive Agencies
- The enhancement of the effective and efficient delivery of goods and services to the public.

THE BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process, also known as the budget cycle, refers to the life of a budget from creation to evaluation. The budgeting process is generally described in the following phases:

- Budget Formulation:** During this phase, the Executive (Cabinet) formulates the short to medium-term strategic plans of the Government based on the established resource envelope as provided by the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service. Specific programmes are defined at sector and activity levels to achieve national goals. A budget circular is issued which provides guidance to ministries, departments, agencies on how to develop their budgets. Expenditure ceilings are provided to MDAs based on the macro-fiscal framework and defined national and sectoral strategies.
- Budget Approval:** During this phase, the Legislature (Houses of Parliament) reviews and makes amendments where necessary to the budget and enacts it into law. The budget, when enacted is called the Appropriation Act.
- Budget Execution:** Budget Execution is the process whereby ministries, departments, agencies collect revenue and make expenditures to implement the policies, programmes, and projects outlined in the enacted budget. Budgets are executed in order to achieve national goals.
- Budget Oversight:** Budget oversight includes activities that aim to measure whether public resources have been used appropriately, effectively, and efficiently. Ministries, Departments, Agencies' operations and related expenditure/ budgets accounts are scrutinized and assessed through internal and external auditing. Audit findings are reviewed by the Legislature and may require Ministries, Departments, Agencies to take corrective action.

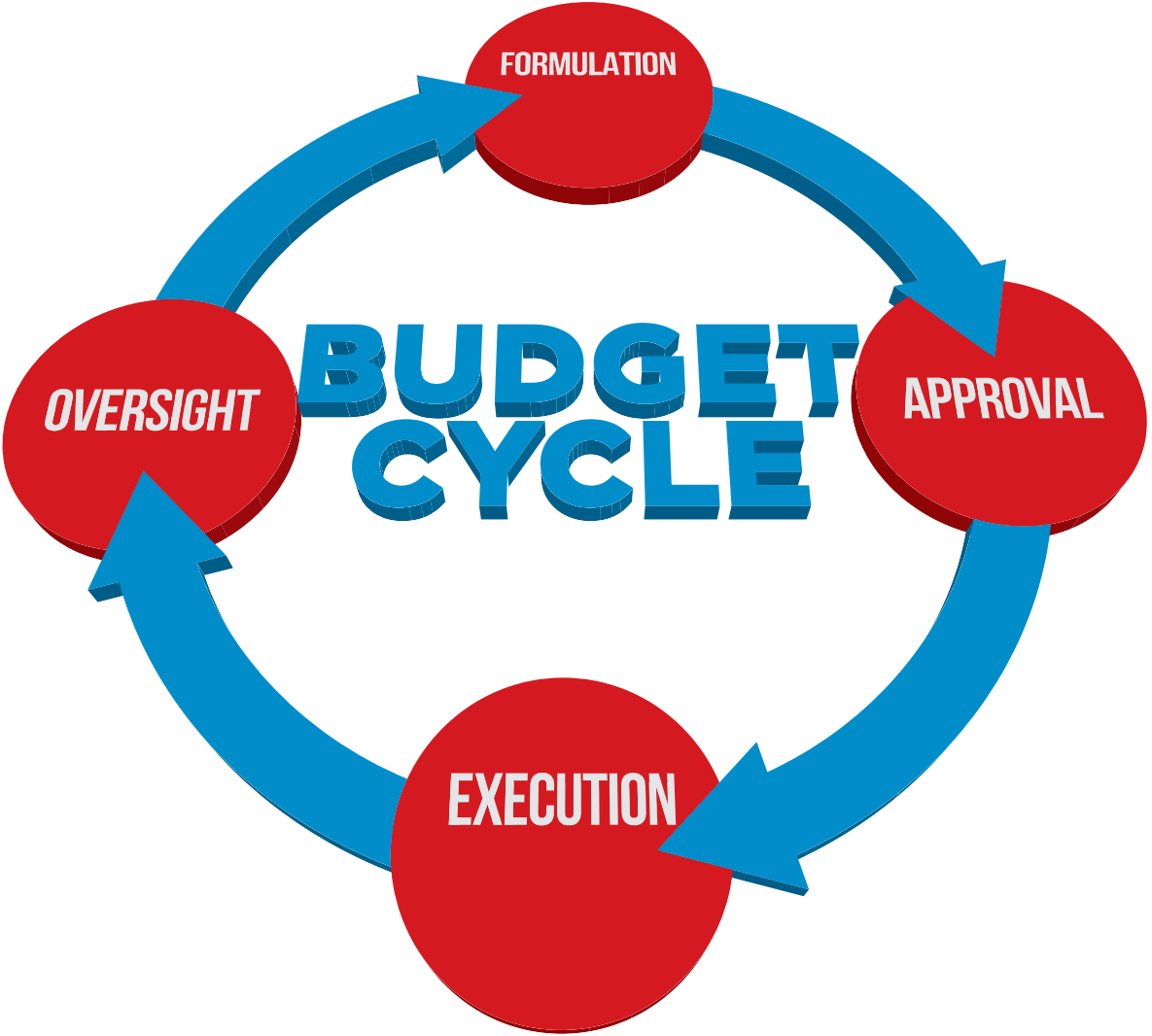


Figure 3 The Budget Process

TABLE 3 - ALLOCATION OF 2019/2020 NON-DEBT BUDGET - CAPITAL & RECURRENT

Ministries/Departments/Agencies	Non-Debt Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Estimates of Expenditure	Total Recurrent & Capital
	J\$ Billions	J\$ Billions	J\$ Billions
His Excellency the Governor General and Staff	0.290	-	0.290
Houses of Parliament	1.090	-	1.090
Office of the Public Defender	0.138	-	0.138
Office of the Contractor General	-	-	-
Auditor General	0.875	-	0.875
Office of the Services Commission	0.331	-	0.331
Office of the Children's Advocate	0.201	-	0.201
Independent Commission of Investigations	0.470	-	0.470
Integrity Commission	0.834	-	0.834
Office of the Prime Minister	9.199	7.952	17.151
Office of the Cabinet	0.738	0.578	1.316
Ministry of Tourism	11.525	-	11.525
Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation	10.919	18.425	29.344
Ministry of Finance and the Public Service	111.219	5.705	116.925
Ministry of National Security	72.482	20.230	92.712
Ministry of Justice	8.547	1.700	10.247
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade	4.812	-	4.812
Ministry of Labour and Social Security	3.182	8.032	11.214
Ministry of Education, Youth and Information	109.440	1.252	110.692
Ministry of Health	69.638	3.747	73.385
Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sports	4.119	0.025	4.144
Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries	9.612	2.761	12.373
Ministry of Science and Technology	5.518	0.036	5.554
Ministry of Transport and Mining	10.289	-	10.289
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development	11.243	1.667	12.910
GRAND TOTAL	456.712	72.110	528.822

RESOURCES

More information on the budget may be found in the budget documents and on the Ministry of Finance's website:

<http://mof.gov.jm/documents>

1. Estimates of Expenditure 2019/2020, For the Financial Year ending March 31, 2020
2. Government of Jamaica Fiscal Policy Paper, FY 2019/2020
3. Medium Term Debt Management Strategy FY2019/2020 - FY 2022/2023
4. Revenue Estimates 2019/2020 for Financial Year ending 31st March 2020