



Republic of the Marshall Islands  
*Jepilpilin Ke Ejukaan*

# APPROPRIATION (FINANCIAL YEAR 2017) ACT 2016

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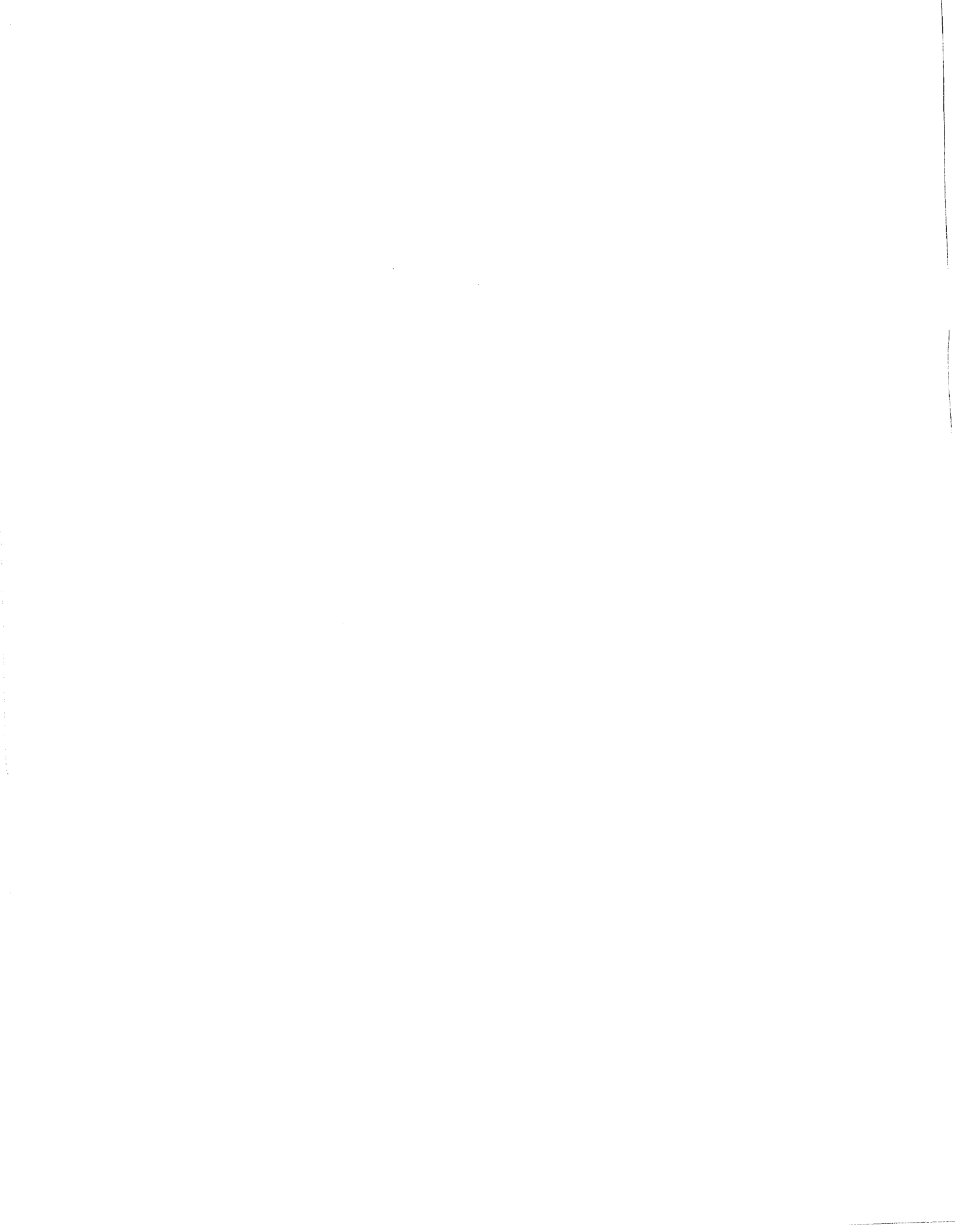
**HON. MINISTER BRENSON S. WASE**

Received:

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**HON. SPEAKER KENNETH A. KEDI**

**BILL NO. 52ND2 P.L. 2016 - 15**



**NITIJELA OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS  
37TH CONSTITUTIONAL REGULAR SESSION, 2016**



Republic of the Marshall Islands  
*Jepilpilin Ke Ejukaan*

**APPROPRIATION (FINANCIAL YEAR 2017) ACT 2016**

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**NITIJELA OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS  
37TH CONSTITUTIONAL REGULAR SESSION, 2016**



Republic of the Marshall Islands  
*Jepilpilin Ke Ejukaan*

**APPROPRIATION (FINANCIAL YEAR 2017) ACT 2016**

**AN ACT** to provide:

- (a) in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution, for the issuance from the Marshall Islands General Fund, including funds provided under the Compact of Free Association, as Amended, and other funds, a total sum of **\$202,085,196** to meet the expenditure of the Government for the Financial Year 2017, and to appropriate sums to program areas; and
- (b) for a Contingencies Fund in accordance with Section 9 of Article VIII of the Constitution; and
- (c) for contingent appropriation of amounts that may be received in the future; and
- (d) for delegation of expenditures approval under Section 5 of Article VIII of the Constitution; and
- (e) for controls on reprogramming and transfer of funds within appropriation areas; and
- (f) for control on specific expenditures.

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**BE IT ENACTED BY THE NITIJELA OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS**

**§101. Short title.**

This Act may be cited as the Appropriation (Financial Year 2017) Act 2016.

**§102. Statement of National Objective.**

- (1) It is the intention of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to enact and implement a national budget for the whole of the Financial Year 2017 as provided in the FY 2017 Budget Schedule which includes the Economic Policy Statement attached under Schedule 1 as Appendix A and B respectively.
- (2) In this Act, a Medium Term Financial Management Framework (MTFMF), which is strategic in nature, is provided as policy guidance for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands spending and as direction for budgeting process in the medium term, attached herewith as Appendix C to this Act and also attached as Appendix D is the list of Unanticipated Funds.

**§103 Interpretation.**

In this Act:

- (1) “**program area**” means program areas set out in Schedules 1 to Schedule 5 as indicated by the headings in those schedules.
- (2) “**unanticipated income**” means any money, not being loan money, that:
  - (a) becomes available for expenditures from a source at a time when the Nitijela is not meeting pursuant to Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution; and
  - (b) has not been specifically included in the budget estimates for the Financial Year, which the Cabinet is satisfied should, in the interests of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, be expended, pursuant to Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution, before the expenditures could reasonably be authorized by an Appropriation Act or a Supplementary Appropriation Act.

**§104 Appropriation from the Marshall Islands General Fund.****Total Appropriation.**

The sum of **\$83,222,299** is hereby appropriated, may be withdrawn from the Marshall Islands General Fund and shall be expended pursuant to Article VIII of the Constitution for program areas as set out in Schedule 1 – inclusive of the amount that may be spent or payable under the continuing appropriation.

**§105 Appropriations from the Special Revenue Fund.****Special Revenue Funds.**

The sum of **\$8,730,074** is hereby appropriated, and may be withdrawn from the Special Revenue Funds as set out in Schedule 3 subject to Section 16 of this Act.

**§106 Compact Funds.****(1) Total Appropriations.**

All Funds provided under the Compact of Free Association, as Amended, in the amount **\$80,039,387** shall be credited to the General Fund and shall be appropriated in accordance with the relevant provisions and Schedule 2 of Appendix A of this Act.

**(2) Restrictions on Reprogramming of Compact Funds.**

Fund received under the Compact of Free Association, as Amended shall not be transferred to any other activity, or reprogrammed or expended for any purpose during the Financial Year other than the permissible uses of those funds as provided for in the Compact of Free Association as Amended and its Subsidiary Agreements.

**(3) Lapse of Compact Funds.**

All moneys received under the Compact of Free Association, as Amended and appropriated herein shall not lapse at the end of the Financial Year. However any unspent funds thereof shall be returned to US Department of Interior and shall be regranted in the subsequent year.

**(4) Unaudited entities and organizations.**

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or agreement, any entity or organization receiving funds under the Compact of Free Association as Amended, shall not receive such funding if the Auditor General or its contractors have determined that the books, accounts and financial records of any such entity or organization have not been auditable for the past three preceding fiscal years until such time as the Auditor General or its contractor determine that such entity or organization has taken necessary corrective action to render such books, accounts and financial records in an auditable condition to permit a financial audit to proceed.

**§107 Appropriation of U.S. Federal Grants and other Foreign Grants.**

- (1) The sum of **\$30,093,436** being the total amount of special U.S. Federal Grants including capital grants from the Republic of China (Taiwan), Asian Development Bank, World Bank (PROP), Global Fund, UNFPA Fund and UH Grant is appropriated and may be withdrawn from the Marshall Islands General Fund pursuant to Article VIII of the Constitution, for program areas in accordance with Schedules 4 and 5, during the Financial Year.
- (2) The amounts set out in Schedules 4 and 5 are not available for expenditure as reprogrammed expenditure under Article VIII Section 7 of the Constitution, except as authorized by or under the agreements with the donor nation and/or institution.
- (3) The appropriation made by Subsection (1) shall not lapse at the end of the Financial Year, but shall continue until either the grant expires or the funds are expended, whichever occurs first.

**§108 Funding of the Office of the Auditor General.**

- (1) The Secretary of Finance shall withhold and deposit in the special account in the Marshalls Islands General Fund, zero point eight percent (0.8%) of all amounts appropriated in Schedules 1, 3 and 5, and the sum so withheld and deposited may be withdrawn and expended by the Auditor-General in accordance with the budget approved for his/her office by the Cabinet, for the operations and activities of his/her office.
- (2) The zero point eight percent (0.8%) of funds to be withheld and deposited under Subsection 1 shall apply only to the General Fund in Schedule 1, Schedule 3 and Republic of China (ROC) capital grants as appropriated in Schedule 5. Provided however, any funds under Schedule 1, Schedule 3 and Schedule 5 which are not subject to the zero point eight percent (0.8%) shall be identified by the Secretary of Finance with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance pursuant to the Financial Management Act.

**§109 Contingencies Fund.**

- (1) In accordance with Article VIII, Section 9(1) of the Constitution, up to **\$200,000** is authorized to be advanced against the General Fund for purposes of the Contingencies Fund.



- (2) Where, during the Financial Year, an amount of unanticipated income is received by the Government for the purpose of an urgent and unforeseen need, the amount prescribed in Subsection (1) for the Contingencies Fund is increased by the amount of that unanticipated income, to meet such need.

**§110 Unanticipated Income.**

Where, during the Financial Year, an amount of unanticipated income is received by the Government for a specified program area, other than as set out in Section 9 (2), that amount is appropriated for the corresponding program area in Schedules as the case may be, and the amount of the appropriation for that program area is increased accordingly.

**§111 Notification to the Cabinet by the Minister.**

When any money is received under Section 10 herein above, the Minister of Finance shall notify the Cabinet of the receipt of such money, and such money shall not be expended without the approval of the Cabinet.

**§112 Lapsing of Certain Appropriations.**

Any increase in the amount prescribed for the Contingencies Fund provided for by Section 9 (2) ceases, and any increase in the amount of an appropriation affected by Section 10 lapses:

- (a) on the effective date of the next Appropriation Act or Supplementary Appropriation Act enacted after the date referred to in Section (1) of this Act; or
- (b) on the adoption of a Resolution to that effect by the Nitijela, whichever occurs first.

**§113 Delegation of Authority to Approve.**

- (1) For the purposes of Article VIII, Section 5 (1) of the Constitution, the authority to approve expenditure in a program area in accordance with Schedules 1 to 5 is hereby delegated to:
- (a) The member of the Cabinet primarily responsible for that program area and;

- (b) If the responsible member of the Cabinet so directs by instrument in writing, and subject to any limitations imposed by the instrument and to general control by the member, an appropriate person, authority, or agency;
  - (c) The Chief Justice of the High Court pursuant to the Judiciary Fund in accordance with the provisions of 27 MIRC Chapter 1; or
  - (d) The Minister of Finance in particular to appropriations made under special appropriations in schedule 1.
- (2) Any expenditure in Schedule 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall require the approval of the Minister responsible for the program areas in accordance with Article VIII, Section 5(1) of the Constitution.

#### **§114 Reprogramming of Funds.**

Before any reprogramming of expenditure between program areas is approved under Article VIII, Section 7 (1) of the Constitution, the Cabinet shall approve such reprogramming.

#### **§115 General.**

- (1) In the event the actual receipts into the Marshall Islands General Fund fall short of the total amount appropriated in Schedules 6, 7 and 8, the Cabinet pursuant to Article VIII, Section 7 of the Constitution, may make the necessary adjustments to Schedules 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to accommodate the shortfall.
- (2) All contracts awarded by the Government and associated agencies must comply with the provisions of the Republic of the Marshall Islands Procurement Code. Funds will only be released by the Ministry of Finance upon proof of compliance with the code.
- (3) Gross Revenue Tax of 3% on all Government contracts will be withheld by the Ministry of Finance at the time of payment, and credited against the contractor's liability to pay gross revenue tax for the period of the payment. The contractor is still required to file a tax for return for the period.
- (4) All Government Ministries, statutory corporations and agencies must have been audited and have complied with all the audit recommendations prior to receiving any quarterly allocation. Any Government Ministries, statutory corporations and agencies unable to comply with all the audit requirements must provide an expense report before release of any funds.

- (5) No funds appropriated under this Act shall be released to any Local Government, statutory corporation or agency whose financial records have not been audited for the past two preceding fiscal years, until such Local Government, statutory corporation or agency has taken the necessary steps to render such records auditable, or provides a full and complete report of its expenses to Cabinet.
- (6) Any Government Ministry, statutory corporation and or agency that receive funds appropriated under this Act or any other Act, or subsidies or any other government funds shall enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Government in accordance with Regulations and guidelines established by the Secretary of Finance pursuant to the Financial Management Act.

**§116 Special Revenue Fund.**

Any money in excess of an appropriation made in Schedule 3 (Special Revenue Funds) may be expended during the Financial Year only in accordance with terms of the Act establishing such Special Revenue Fund.

**§117 Effective Date.**

This act shall take effect on the date of certification in accordance with Article IV, Section 21 of the Constitution and in accordance with the Rules of Procedures of the Nitijela.

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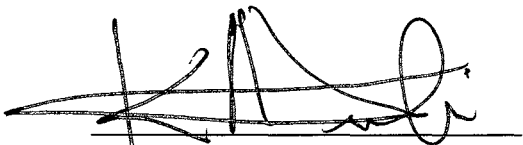
**CERTIFICATE**

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**I hereby certify:**

1. That Nitijela Bill No: 52ND2 was passed by the Nitijela of the Republic of the Marshall Islands on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of September 2016; and
2. That I am satisfied that Nitijela Bill No: 52ND2 was passed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Rules of Procedures of the Nitijela.

I hereby place my signature before the Clerk this 29<sup>th</sup> day of September 2016.



**Hon. Kenneth A. Kedi**  
Speaker  
Nitijela of the Marshall Islands

**Attest:**



**Morean Watak**  
Clerk  
Nitijela of the Marshall Islands

SCHEDULE 1

APPENDIX A

<b>APPENDIX A</b>	
<b>RECURRENT GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS</b>	
	<b>FY2017</b>
<b>PRESIDENT &amp; CABINET</b>	<b>4,543,130</b>
Office of the President	490,386
President & Ministers	552,860
Cabinet Operations	539,742
V7AB	420,242
Red Cross	123,000
Postal Services-Ebeye	316,900
SDGs	100,000
Disaster Response & Unforseen Emergency Fund	2,000,000
<b>CHIEF SECRETARY</b>	<b>934,311</b>
Administration	300,061
Deputy Chief Secretary-Ebeye Office	113,160
EPPSO	380,213
OEPPC	140,877
<b>SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>18,225,438</b>
Majuro Electricity	2,746,093
Land and Building Leases	1,200,000
International Subscriptions/Membership Fees	412,845
ADB Loan Repayment	4,100,000
Centralized Utility Bills-Majuro	1,250,000
Centralized Utility Bills-Ebeye	80,000
Lease Housing	328,500
Contingency Fund	200,000
National Energy Support Account	650,000
MISSA Subsidy	2,300,000
Solid Waste Matching	108,000
Capital Building	3,000,000
Border Management System	800,000
Court Judgement	550,000
Seawall project	500,000

<b>COUNCIL OF IROIJ</b>	<b>545,192</b>
Administration	107,375
Council of Iroj Members	437,817
<b>NITIJELA</b>	<b>2,338,017</b>
Nitijela Operation	557,864
General Membership	1,151,809
Speaker's Contingency	120,452
Committee Expense	133,644
Legislative Counselors	149,248
Senators office Rental	-
Systems	200,000
Gratuity	25,000
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL</b>	<b>583,646</b>
Administration (0.8%)	
Office of the Auditor General	83,646
Single Audit Match	500,000
<b>FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>	<b>4,204,591</b>
Administration	1,045,598
Compact Office	260,800
Washington D.C. Embassy	576,557
RMI-USAKA Office	108,090
Honolulu Consulate	172,433
United Nations Mission - New York	433,707
Japan Embassy - Tokyo	463,543
ROC Embassy - Taipei	329,312
Fiji Embassy - Suva	359,376
Arkansas Consulate	122,743
Korea Embassy	248,782
Climate Change Ambassador	61,650
Nuclear Victims Day	10,000
Nuclear Claims Tribunal	12,000
<b>PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION</b>	<b>672,040</b>
Public Service Commission	113,717
PSC Administration	464,523
Additional Operation	93,800
<b>JUDICIARY</b>	<b>1,475,859</b>
General Courts	820,847
Traditional Rights Court	142,536
Community Court	103,902

Judicial Service Commission	454
Judicial Fund	15,120
Micronesian Legal Service Corporation	93,000
Majuro Jail Project	300,000
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>	<b>928,348</b>
Attorney General Office	706,479
Immigration - Majuro	174,783
Immigration - Ebeye	47,086
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>4,374,078</b>
Health Administration	2,078,529
Health Planning & Statistics	154,017
Majuro Hospital Medial Services	1,638,641
Kwajalein Atoll Hospital Services	472,500
Wellness	30,391
<b>Enviornmental Sector</b>	<b>226,835</b>
EPA	186,835
Surveillance Vessel	40,000
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>9,993,661</b>
National Board of Education	15,000
College of the Marshall Islands	2,000,000
CMI-CLCC	185,890
Scholarship Board	770,608
Administration	185,439
Leadership & Management	207,001
Policy and Planning	207,978
Elementary Support Services	381,341
Seconday Ed. & Support Services	54,432
Contracted Teachers	684,007
Property and Maintenance	334,601
RMI/USP Joint Project	500,000
National Training Council	104,862
PSS Outer Island District	127,504
PSS Budget	271,066
PSS Reform	1,563,932
Hot Lunch	1,500,000
CMI Endowment	100,000
Aid to Private Schools	200,000
Achieve 3000	250,000
Distant Learning	250,000
4 Specialist	100,000

<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>6,552,494</b>
Office of the Secretary	385,144
Directorate of Civil Aviation	257,350
AMI	1,700,000
Marshall Islands Shipping Cooperation	1,450,000
Repairs & Maintenance (MISC)	460,000
NTA	2,200,000
Aviation Task Force	50,000
Uliga Terminal	50,000
<b>RESOURCES &amp; DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>7,125,109</b>
Administration	223,503
Agro-Forestry	686,714
Trade & Investment	235,127
Renewable Energy Office	65,586
Small Business Development Center	56,484
OCI	424,195
Copra Price Stabilization Subsidy (Tobolar)	2,008,500
1 Island 1 product	300,000
Small & Medium Business Loan Program	2,850,000
MIVA	275,000
<b>INTERNAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>4,598,884</b>
Administration	613,875
Historic Preservation Office	43,618
Land & Surveys	88,942
Local Government Affairs	64,341
Local Government Trust Fund	364,173
Grant in Aid	241,935
Child Rights Office	31,842
Youth Services Bureau	42,226
Gender and Development	40,302
Sports & Recreation Bureau	70,930
Electoral Administration	98,613
Identification Division	22,696
Registrar's Office	44,167
Central Adoption Administration	35,218
Price Monitoring Office	38,107
Ebeye Office	70,376
Community Development	23,868
Community Training Center	32,873
Alele Corporation	178,691
Disability office	21,782



Constitution Day	65,000
Constitutional Convention (CONCON)	625,309
Outer Island Economic Development Fund	1,000,000
Weto in mour (WUTMI)	120,000
Youth Service Corp	500,000
Mayor Salary Adjustments	90,000
Social workers	30,000
<b>JUSTICE</b>	<b>3,301,197</b>
Public Defender - Majuro	231,406
Public Safety - Majuro	1,921,510
Public Safety - Ebeye	497,122
Sea Patrol	536,709
Land Registration Authority	114,450
<b>FINANCE</b>	<b>3,826,370</b>
Secretary's Office	407,858
Accounting & Administration	587,142
Revenue Division Majuro	304,369
Custom Division	289,817
Treasury Division	99,033
Budget & Procurement	267,270
Procurement & Supply Division	251,987
Ebeye - Finance	150,459
Ebeye Revenue/Custom Office	138,590
Division of International Development Assistance	168,845
Pacific Islands Development Bank (RMI Contribution)	1,000,000
New Post PFM including information	93,000
MOF Supplies & Vehicles	68,000
<b>BANKING COMMISSION</b>	<b>310,350</b>
Administration	310,350
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	<b>8,462,749</b>
Operation & Maintenance - Majuro	397,710
Carpentry (CGMA)	256,820
AC & Electrical	256,198
Landing Craft/Outer Islands Projects	679,963
Road & Grounds	262,044
Equipment Repair & Maintenance	501,110
MAWC	154,030
Ebeye Public Works	700,000
Public Works Repair & Maintenance -Majuro	69,939
Public Works Repair & Maintenance -Ebeye	46,000

Outer Island & Majuro Public Works Project	133,935
MIR (Sea Wall reinforcement)	150,000
Jaluit & Wotje CIP Engine (MEC)	678,000
Solar Household Due	500,000
Outer islands runway projects	2,000,000
Ebeye Morge	200,000
Port Authority (Delap Dock Repair - Matching Fund)	1,477,000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>83,222,299</b>
<b>COMPACT FUNDS</b>	<b>Schedule 2</b>
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Single Audit	500,000
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>7,170,010</b>
MOH Utility	634,978
<i>Kumit Wellness</i>	50,000
Majuro Hospital	3,365,922
Primary Health Care	978,880
Outer Islands Dispensaries	875,044
Leprosy Program	141,083
TB Program	54,000
<i>One Stop Shop NCD</i>	49,000
Kwajalein Atoll Health Administration	37,725
Ebeye Preventive Services	128,244
Ebeye Dental Services	98,331
Kwajalein Atoll Dispensaries	40,858
Ebeye Hospital Operations	715,945
<b>EBEYE SPECIAL NEEDS - HEALTH</b>	<b>1,957,635</b>
Ebeye Hospital	1,757,635
Ebeye Wellness Center	200,000
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR</b>	<b>557,040</b>
Kwajalein Environmental Impact Assessment	237,820
Majuro Atoll Waste Company	319,220
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>11,084,413</b>
College of the Marshall Islands (Compact Designated)	987,003
Scholarship Board	592,202
PSS Administration & Human Resources	416,000

PSS Budget & Finance	485,846
MOE Policy, Planning and Research	69,000
MOE Curriculum Instructions and Assessment	9,000
Elementary Education and Support Services	3,700
Majuro Middle School	514,615
Elementary Education - UES	274,051
Elementary Education - RES	419,071
Elementary Education - DES	447,807
Elementary Education - APES	151,702
Elementary Education - WES	113,392
Elementary Education - LES	187,439
Elementary Education - RRES	216,744
Elementary Education- LIES	86,991
Elementary Education - EES	38,690
Elementary Education - EPES	445,451
Elementary Education Northern School District	592,443
Elementary Education Southern School District	458,100
Elementary Education Eastern School District	299,535
Elementary Education Western School District	150,293
Elementary Education Central School District	316,027
Secondary Education - MIHS	1,348,046
Secondary Education - LHS	301,115
Secondary Education - JHS	673,273
Secondary Education - NIHS	633,614
Secondary Education - KAHS	454,263
Aid to Private School	295,000
MOE Property & Maintenance	104,000
<b>EBEYE SPECIAL NEEDS - (EDUCATION)</b>	<b>2,697,699</b>
Elementary and Secondary Schools	2,372,699
Kwajalein Scholarship	200,000
Adult Education - CMI	125,000
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATION GRANT (SEG)</b>	<b>5,577,466</b>
National Training Council	403,750
World Teach and Dartmouth Programs	275,000
Industrial Arts & Life Skills Program	265,812
School Enrichment Program	156,903
Elementary Schools Equip, Supplies and Materials	420,000
Secondary Schools Equip, Supplies and Materials	123,000
School accreditation	116,020
High School Practicum Program	19,000
Secondary Textbook	95,000
Music/Arts Program	63,780

Student Exchange Program	5,700
School Debate Program	16,000
Majolizing the Curriculum (Pre-Ninth)	176,745
Adult Education and Literacy (CMI)	288,325
Close Up Program	20,000
Instructional Technology Supportt	177,531
Instructional Service Center	101,013
Professional Development	519,102
MOE Contractual	220,000
Elementary Textbook	250,000
Kindergarten Program	1,585,909
MOE Data Improvement Project	278,876
<b>TOTAL COMPACT SECTOR GRANTS</b>	<b>29,544,263</b>
<b>COMPACT CAPITAL FUND</b>	<b>9,132,288</b>
College of the Marshall Islands	500,000
PSS Projects (Majuro)	900,000
Pss Projects (Kwaj)	1,123,450
MOH Hospital (Majuro)	2,000,338
PMU Operation	608,500
MAWC	2,000,000
Water & Sewer Improvemnet Proect -Ebeye	2,000,000
<b>EBEYE SPECIAL NEEDS - Capital</b>	<b>1,409,076</b>
IN KARE	1,409,076
<b>OTHER COMPACT DESIGNATED</b>	<b>37,694,470</b>
Kwajalein Landowners	21,403,800
Compact Disaster Grant	237,820
Compact Trust Fund	16,052,850
<b>Kwajalein Developemen Fund</b>	<b>2,259,290</b>
PMU	200,000
Midcorridor	275,000
Kajur	1,327,860
Ebeye Water Sewer Project	456,430
<b>TOTAL COMPACT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>80,039,387</b>
	<b>Schedule 3</b>
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>8,730,074</b>

Health Care Fund	7,400,000
Environment Protection Authority	100,000
Ministry of Internal Affairs Fund	40,000
Ministry of Justice Fund	350,000
National Training Council Fund	500,000
Sea Patrol Fund	5,000
Labor Special Revenue Fund	40,000
Public Work Fund	100,000
MAWC	195,074
	<b>Schedule 4</b>
<b>OTHER DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>30,093,436</b>
<b>U.S. FEDERAL GRANT EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>14,373,447</b>
Health Programs	7,334,859
Education Programs	1,682,139
CMI Federal Grant	4,528,999
R&D	64,000
4 Atoll Feeding	574,000
IA	189,450
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
PFM	2,000,000
Others	4,000,000
<b>ROC CAPITAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>7,400,000</b>
<b>Office of the President</b>	<b>150,000</b>
Hosted International Conference	150,000
<b>Office of Chief Secretary</b>	<b>237,820</b>
Disaster Matching	237,820
<b>Ministry of Internal Affairs</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
Outer Islands Economic Development Fund	1,500,000
<b>Ministry of Public Works</b>	<b>1,570,680</b>
Infrastructure Capital Maintenance Fund (Compact Matching)	449,080
Ebeye Boat	100,000
Ebeye Public Ramp	400,000
NCD Sports Facility	310,000
Majuro Seawall	311,600

<b>Ministry of R&amp;D</b>	<b>1,391,500</b>
Tobolar	991,500
Laura Farm	350,000
MIVA	50,000
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>
Trust Repayment	350,000
Majuro Developmen Project	600,000
Outer Islands Community Development Project	500,000
<b>Ministry of Health</b>	<b>950,000</b>
RMI Medical & Services Upgrade project	450,000
MOH Internship	200,000
MOH DATA System	300,000
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	<b>150,000</b>
Public Safety Uniform & Equipment	150,000
<b>World Bank</b>	<b>1,830,000</b>
PROP-MIMR	1,830,000
<b>World Health Organization</b>	<b>78,617</b>
Human Resources	78,617
<b>University of Hawaii</b>	<b>85,673</b>
UH	85,673
<b>Global Fund</b>	<b>160,378</b>
HIV/ST/TB	160,378
<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>165,321</b>
Reproductive Health	165,321
<b>TOTAL ALL FUNDS EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>202,085,196</b>
<b>ALL REVENUES APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>Schedule 5</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND REVENUES</b>	<b>83,222,299</b>
<b>Tax Items</b>	<b>30,546,499</b>

Marshallese Income Tax	8,956,339
Expat Income Tax	4,821,639
Business Gross Revenue Tax	8,368,335
Non-resident Business Gross Income Tax	91,776
CMI Tax	960,100
Import Tax	5,877,298
Hotel & Resort Tax	59,396
Fuel Tax	608,400
Immovable Property Tax	690,000
Penalties and Interest Charges	40,428
Tax Auidt Adjustments	72,788
<b>Non Tax Items</b>	<b>52,675,800</b>
Fishing Rights	40,129,700
Fees and Charges	2,374,100
Ship Registry	6,500,000
ROC (Taiwan) Grants	3,600,000
Anticipated MIMRA Revenue	72,000
	<b>Schedule 6</b>
<b>SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS</b>	<b>8,730,074</b>
Health Care Fund	7,400,000
Environment Protection Authority	100,000
Ministry of Internal Affairs Fund	40,000
Ministry of Justice Fund	350,000
National Training Council Fund	500,000
Sea Patrol Fund	5,000
Labor Special Revenue Fund	40,000
Public Work Fund	100,000
MAWC	195,074
	<b>Schedule 7</b>
<b>COMPACT REVENUE FUNDS</b>	<b>80,039,387</b>
Compact Base Grants	18,573,643
Compact Base Grants - Ebeye Special Needs	6,064,410
Compact Special Education Grant (SEG)	5,577,466
Compact Disaster Assistance Matching	237,820
Compact Single Audit	500,000
Compact Capital Funds	9,132,288
Kwajalein Environmental Impact Assessment	237,820
Kwajalein Development Fund	2,259,290
Kwajalein Landowners	21,403,800
Trust Fund (Compact Contribution)	16,052,850

	<b>Schedule 8</b>
<b>ALL OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>30,093,436</b>
U.S. Federal Grants	14,373,447
World Bank (PROP)	1,830,000
ROC (Taiwan) Capital Grants	7,400,000
World Health Organization (MOH)	78,617
Asian Development Bank (ADB) Grant	6,000,000
Global Funds	160,378
UNFPA	165,321
UH Grant	85,673
<b>TOTAL ALL REVENUE</b>	<b>202,085,196</b>
Total ALL EXPENDITURES	<b>202,085,196</b>
Variance	-



## APPENDIX B

### APPENDIX B: ECONOMIC POLICY STATEMENT (EPS)

#### Section 1: Economic Performance Overview (FY15)

This overview provides information from FY15.

**RMI Economic Growth:** RMI economic growth recorded a positive, but lackluster performance in FY2015 with a 0.6 percent growth in GDP, an improvement over the previous year's decline of 0.9 percent. However, the economy was largely flat; fisheries output was unchanged on the prior year as well as construction activity, which remained at low levels reflecting the continuing absence of Compact infrastructure grant usage. While activity in the wholesale and retail trade fell, financial intermediation and education services showed signs of growth. Reflecting the large reductions in international fuel prices, inflation as recorded through the CPI, fell by 2.2 percent, but by the first quarter of 2016 had returned to positive territory.

**The RMI Budget Status:** Preliminary data for FY2015 indicates the RMI fiscal outcome in FY2015 recorded a positive result with a fiscal surplus of 2.9 percent of GDP. Tax revenues grew by 6 percent, which mainly reflected a significant increase in ship registry fees. Without the ship registry fees, tax revenues grew by 0.5 percent reflecting the weak growth in the economy. Receipt of grants grew although use of the Compact infrastructure grant fell. A large increase of \$3.5 million was recorded in the use of fishing royalties. On the expense side payroll costs were contained and grew by a modest 1.4 percent while use of goods and services fell by 0.8 percent. The major growth item of expense was a large increase in subsidy payments to the SOE sector of \$5.6 million. Transfers to government agencies also increased by \$1.5 million.

**RMI External Debt:** *RMI external debt remains significant, and was characterized by the IMF in a recent Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) as reaching levels that placed the RMI at a "high risk of debt distress". Nevertheless, external debt continued to decline as a percentage of GDP, falling from a level of 72 percent of GDP at the start of the amended Compact to 50 percent in FY2015.*

**The RMI Compact Trust Fund (CTF):** experienced market losses during FY2015 of -4.14 percent; however, scheduled contributions from the U.S. and Republic of China (ROC) and an additional contribution from the RMI enabled the fund to grow in size by just over \$7 million to an end of FY15 balance of \$247.1 million. During the period of investment since the outset of FY2006, the annualized rate of return has been 5.12 percent. Assuming the pledged contributions from the Republic of China (ROC) continue, the fund would only need to grow at 4.27 percent annually to achieve a level sufficient to provide a smooth transition to CTF

distributions from FY2024 onward at the real value of sector grants that terminate at the end of FY2023 and in the absence of market volatility. However, achieving such a level does not mean the risk of subsequent periodic fiscal shocks are eliminated. Such risks primarily result from the fundamental reliance upon market returns which carries with it volatility. In addition, certain design characteristics of the mutually agreed CTF distribution mechanism require the attention of the CTF Committee in collaboration with the U.S. and RMI governments. Characteristics of the CTF Agreement that may require attention include:

- problematic design characteristics of the buffer account mechanism;
- a distribution mechanism that conflicts with the prevailing practice of confirming annual allocation decisions each August; and
- distribution rules that could better protect the real value of the *corpus* over the long-run while also reducing the volatility of distribution levels and reducing the frequency of shortfalls in annual fiscal support to the RMI.

Changes to the Agreement itself, of course, require approval by the U.S. Congress.

**RMI economic growth** recorded a positive, but lackluster performance in FY2015 with a 0.6 percent growth in GDP, an improvement over the previous year's decline of 0.9 percent. However, the economy was largely flat; fisheries output was unchanged on the prior year as well as construction activity, which remained at low levels reflecting the continuing absence of Compact infrastructure grant usage. While activity in the wholesale and retail trade fell, financial intermediation and education services showed signs of growth. Reflecting the large reductions in international fuel prices, inflation as recorded through the CPI, fell by 2.2 percent, but by the first quarter of 2016 had returned to positive territory.

**Social security sustainability.** The major pressing fiscal issue facing the RMI is the imminent collapse of the Social Security System. Without reform the system is projected to collapse by FY2020 and beneficiaries will only receive 50 cents on the dollar. In 2011 a set of reforms were proposed and tabled in the Nitijela as bill 43. The reforms were not acted upon in the intervening years, until the new President established a task force in 2016 to come up with a revised set of proposals. While the proposals currently under consideration are not as far reaching as those in bill 43, they will initiate the process, and are an important step in the right direction, although further action will be required down the road.

**Booming donor support and capacity limitations.** After a period of relative calm in donor support, the RMI is set for a period of significant activity. As a result of the policy to declare the RMI at risk of high debt stress, the ADB has placed the nation on a grant only basis with a commitment to an annual transfer of \$6 million. The former World Bank ICT reform project under IDA 17, which failed to garner support, has a remaining \$11 million of funds available for other projects. The EU has an EDF 11 grant of €9 million for energy related investments and budgetary support. There is further support of another \$11 million from the World Bank for climate resilience, and an on-going donor supported Post Disaster Needs Assessment for rehabilitation subsequent to the 2016 El Nino. Finally, the government is proposing an

enhanced budget of \$14 million drawing on MIMRA reserves; major components include renovations to the national government capital complex (\$3 million), disaster response (\$2 million), runway reconstruction (\$2 million), \$1 million additional price support for copra plus many other smaller projects. All in all, there is a quantum leap in planned activity but severely limited capacity to implement the projects on the ground. For an office that has limited capacity to prepare its annual audits on-time, the Ministry of Finance hardly has time to entertain all the visiting missions, let alone prioritize and organize implementation.

**Development of an RMI Decrement Management Plan** (DMP) dominated JEMFAC meetings between the RMI and the U.S. in recent years, highlighting the need to develop a planned response to the annual decline in sector funding and lack of full inflation adjustment contained in the Compact. In July of 2014, a RMI leadership meeting was held to develop a DMP. A series of measures were incorporated into the framework: expenditure reduction, tax reform, regularization of a substantial portion of fishing fee income into the annual budgetary process, reductions in subsidies to SOEs and a reduction of special transfers to Majuro landowners. While the regularization of MIMRA proceeds into the budget has occurred, implementation of the program has stalled in the face of the changed revenue environment.

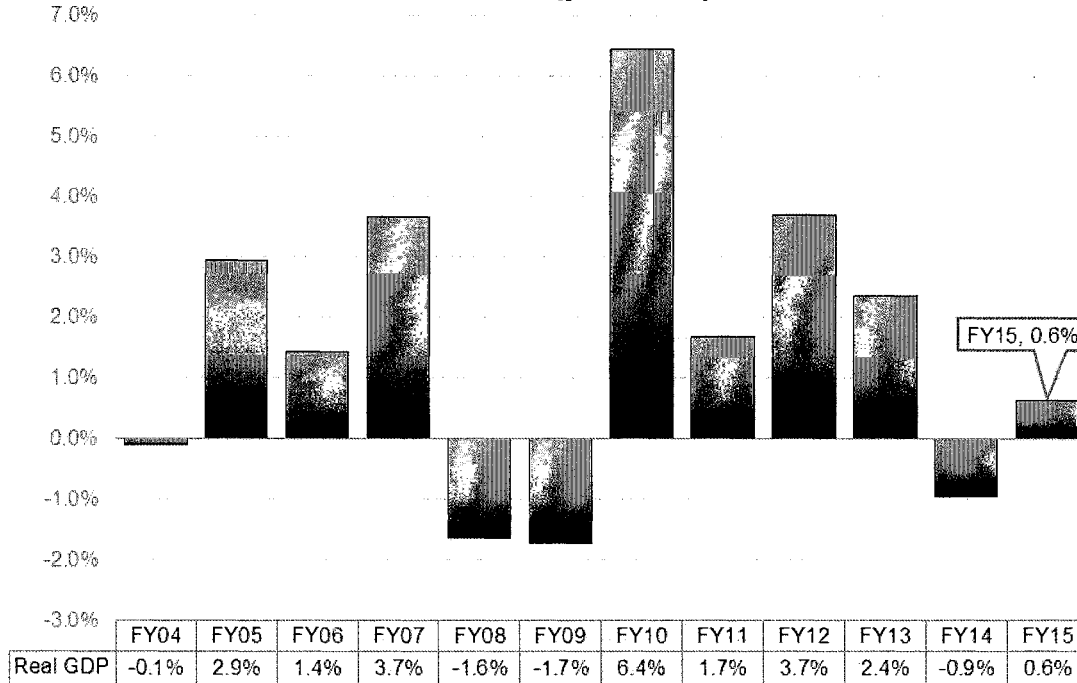
**The Reform Agenda.** During the amended Compact the RMI has entertained numerous reform initiatives that have failed to achieve successful implementation. The expenditure proposals of the Comprehensive Adjustment Program (CAP) were not implemented, and although new government has requested an assessment of the tax reform initiative, the outcome is uncertain with a lack of public awareness of what the reforms entail. While the SOE Act has become law, adoption of the “best practices” enshrined in the Act require effective implementation. The fiscal responsibility and debt management bill of 2012 appears to be no longer part of the legislative agenda. While there is no doubt the refinancing of the Marshalls Energy Corporation (MEC) debt under an ADB program (policy reform) loan was a beneficial move, the fiscal targets of the program were not achieved.

Given the medium-term boom in revenues from donor funding, and long-term fiscal realities of reduced grant availability from the Compact Trust Fund post FY2023, the RMI needs to take stock of the reform agenda. A long-term fiscal strategy needs to be developed that ensures increased donor funding finds its way into productive investment, booming fishing revenues are used to resolve pressing needs such as the failing Social Security System, and funds are set aside to shore up the CTF. Without a disciplined and structured policy environment, booming revenues and grants are likely to wind up in low-priority projects.

### **Section 2: RMI GDP Growth**

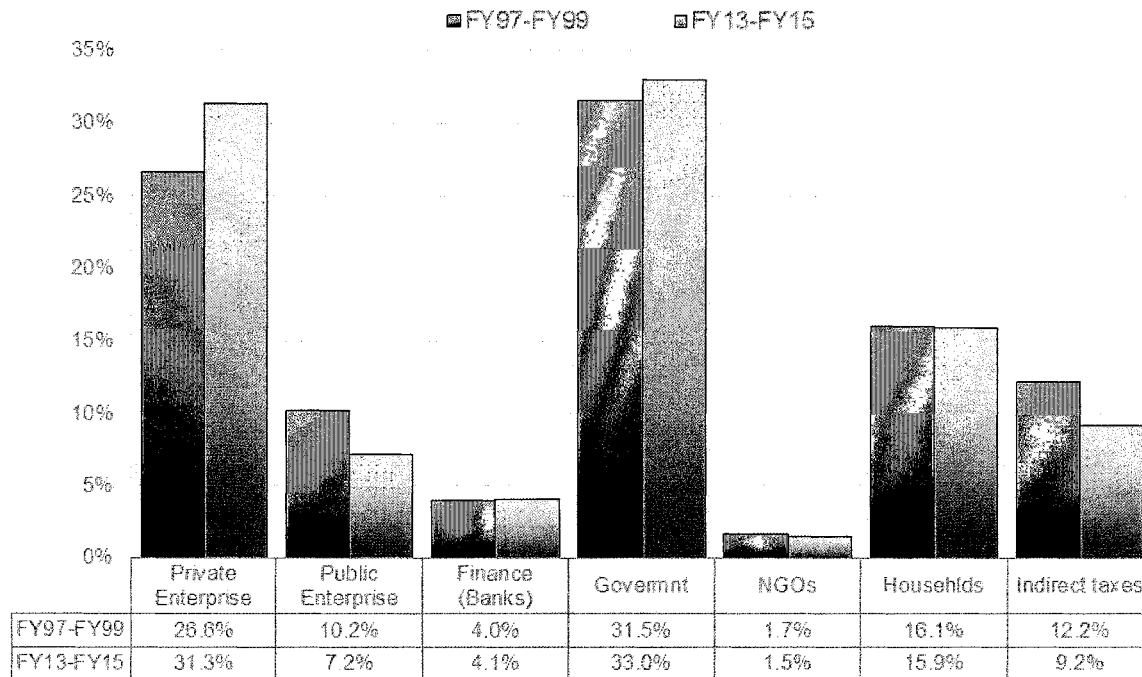
During FY2014-FY2015 the economy stagnated with a reduction in growth in FY2014 and a small positive result in FY2015. Fisheries output remain flat and with the moratorium placed on Compact infrastructure projects the economy failed to show signs of growth. Public administration and education continued to grow modestly supporting the level of economic activity.

**Figure 1 RMI real GDP Growth (percent)**



**Section 3: Sector Structure of RMI Economy**

The rapid growth in public expenditures at the start of the amended Compact resulted in an increasing share of government to GDP. However, the subsequently growth in the private sector offset the growth in government, and the share of government in GDP is now only 0.7 percent larger than during FY1997-FY1999 (Error! Reference source not found.). State Owned Enterprises (SOE) as a share of GDP has fallen by 3.0 percent, and overall the public sector’s share of GDP (including both government and SOEs) has fallen from 41.8 percent to 39.5 percent. The private sector has increased its contribution to GDP significantly, by 5.1 percent of GDP, reflecting the strong growth in fisheries. In the FY1997-FY1999 period, fisheries represented 4.5 percent of GDP and rose to an average 14.4 percent over the last three years. This is a significant result and represents an important move to a more dynamic private sector, growth-led economy. The share of indirect taxes has fallen by 3 percent, which reflects a weak and inefficient tax system. Coupled with discretionary reductions in tax rates, this result is far from satisfactory as the nation should be moving towards greater fiscal self-reliance.



**Section 3: Fiscal Performance of RMI Economy**

In FY2014 and FY2015 the economy stagnated and GDP fell by an average 0.2 percent. Tax revenues grew by 0.9 percent but this reflected a \$2.4 million increase in ship registry fees. Without the shipping fee increase taxes fell by 3.6, below the decline in nominal GDP of 1.5 percent, again reflecting the weak tax system in the RMI. While Compact operating grants held steady, use of the infrastructure grant fell further to \$1 million in FY2015 reflecting the moratorium on the use of this grant, which has now been withdrawn. The major development was the increase in use of fishing royalties from \$4.1 million in FY2012 to \$15.0 million in FY2015.

On the expense side payroll costs were contained and grew by a modest 0.5 percent while use of goods and service fell by an average 5.9 percent. The major offsetting item was the continuing increase in subsidy payments to the SOE sector, which has been growing at the annual rate of 9.6 percent since the beginning of the amended Compact. Overall with the large infusion fishing fee revenues together with the increases in ship royalties, the RMI recorded a fiscal surplus of 3.3 and 2.9 percent of GDP in FY2014 and FY2015, respectively. Thus, despite the weak economy the fiscal position improved.

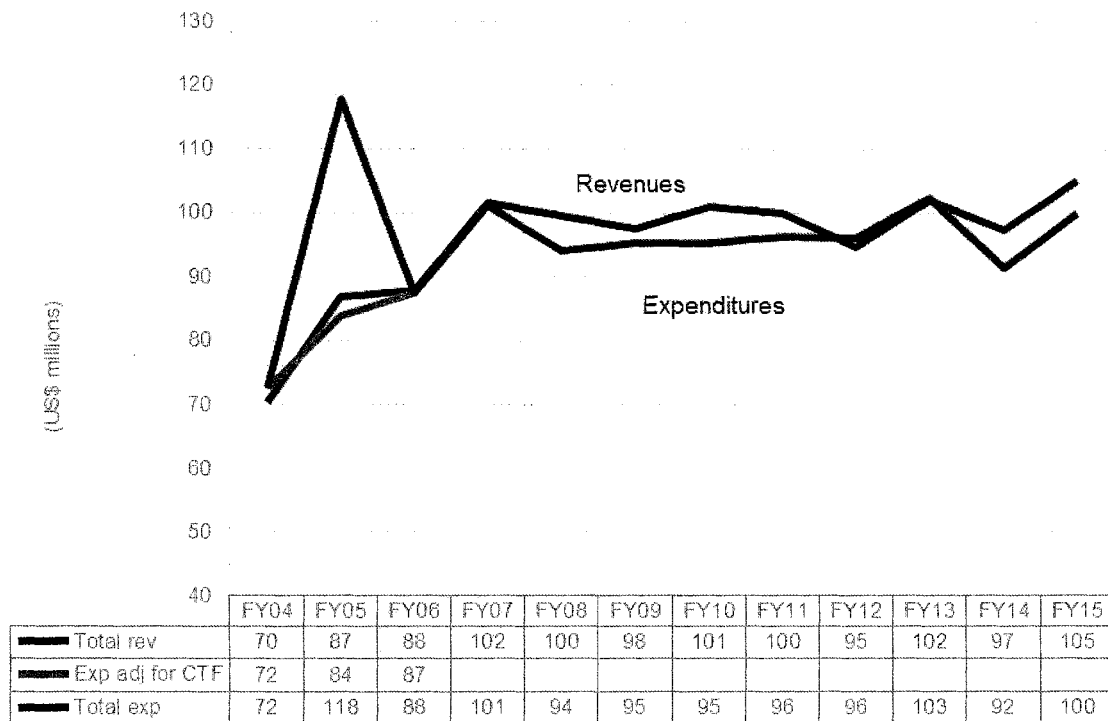
The apparently close proximity of revenues and expenditures and ability to maintain a fiscal balance provides a misleading impression of the fiscal situation in the RMI. The emerging crisis in FY2008 with the onset of the world recession and higher fuel prices precipitated a financial crisis at the MEC, which in turn threatened the fiscal stability of the nation. The existence of a priority list of creditors, difficulties in maintaining debt service obligations to the

ADB, increasing use of the ROC project grant to fund operational expenditures, and daily cash flow problems during most of the amended Compact all indicate a stressed fiscal position. The limited ability of the government to borrow to finance a deficit, the fine balance between revenues and expenditures, the high risk of insolvency in the SOE sector, the looming collapse of the Social Security system and need to find additional resourcing for the Compact Trust Fund, all indicate that the fiscal position in the RMI remains fragile.

**Figure 3** shows recent trends in the fiscal position. In the FY2010-FY2015 period, the economy improved, and tax revenues grew by 10% although that was below the rate of nominal GDP growth of 17%. Government expense grew by 18% over this period, with the wage bill growing by 9% and the use of goods and services increasing by 16%.

The area generating the large increase in expense was the persistent growth in subsidies to the SOE sector. The major source of higher revenue during this period was the rapid rise in fishing fees/royalties increasing from \$2 million in FY10 to \$7.9 million in FY13. As a result, the fiscal position remained in surplus, although it fell from a level of \$6.4 million in FY10 to \$2.4 million in FY13.

**Figure 3: RMI consolidated revenues and expenditures, FY04-15**



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**Section 4: Fiscal Structure of RMI Economy**

As seen in **Figure 4** below grants as a percent of GDP rose from 33% in FY04 to 46.4% in FY07 and have slowly declined since that time, falling to 35 percent in FY13. A similar trend is observed in terms of grants as a percent of total revenues, rising to a high in FY07 and then falling back through to FY13 level of 60.4%.

With an increasing level of nominal GDP and stagnant level of Compact transfers, after decrement and lack of full indexation, a declining trend can be anticipated in the future. Receipt of grants from other governments (mainly ROC) and federal programs has fluctuated but has displayed a downward trend.

Tax revenues as a percent of GDP grew in the early part of the 2000's reaching a peak in FY07, and since that time have displayed a gradually declining trend. Public expenditure, including outlays on nonfinancial assets, has displayed a more stable pattern and has also shown a downward trend, reflecting the basic fiscal forces at work. In FY13 total government expenditures fell to 57.2% of GDP, but this remains a very high level of government involvement in the economy.

**Figure 4: Comparative analysis of fiscal structure, percent GDP, FY2004-FY2013**

	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13
Grants	33.4%	41.1%	40.5%	46.4%	44.4%	44.4%	43.2%	40.1%	35.4%	35.0%
Grants as % Revenues	62.3%	65.0%	66.1%	68.5%	68.0%	68.5%	67.5%	65.5%	62.5%	60.4%
Tax Revenue	17.5%	18.3%	18.2%	19.2%	18.4%	18.3%	17.9%	17.8%	17.5%	17.1%
Total Expenditure	55.2%	85.5%	61.0%	67.4%	61.7%	63.3%	60.4%	59.1%	57.6%	57.2%
Current Balance	3.2%	-13.9%	10.6%	13.1%	12.6%	12.3%	14.0%	10.3%	3.5%	4.8%
Overall Balance	-1.6%	-22.3%	0.2%	0.3%	3.5%	1.5%	3.6%	2.3%	-0.8%	0.8%

**Section 5: Forecasting RMI Economic Growth**

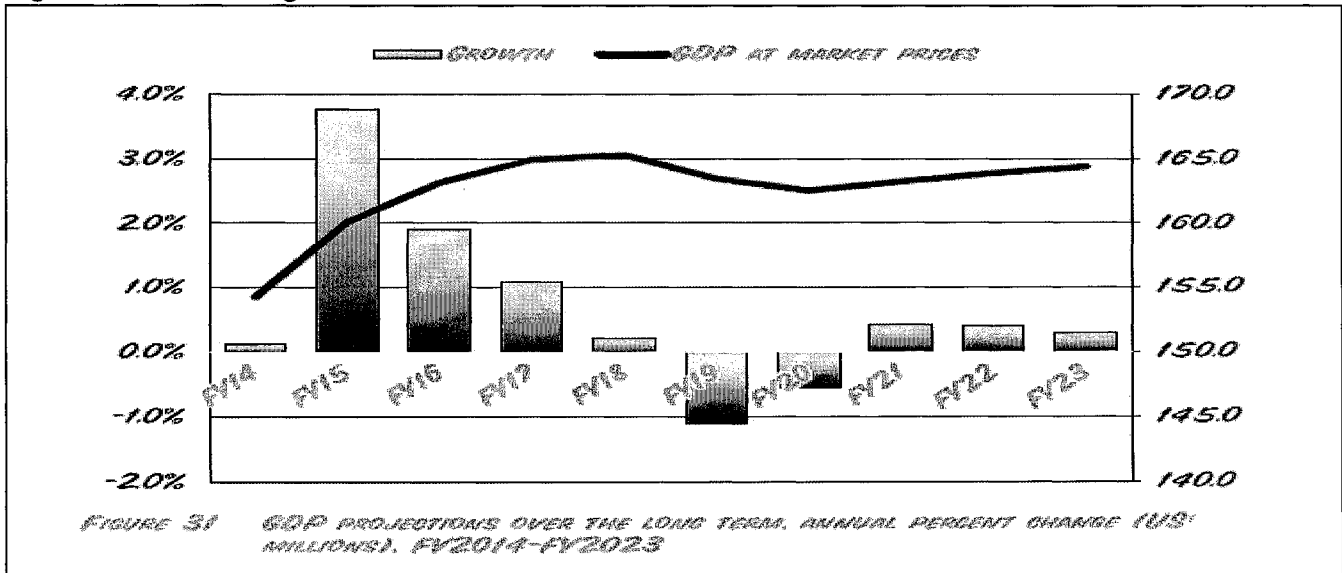
Growth in FY13 was driven mainly by strong fishery performance as domestic purse seiners landed larger catches. Weak construction and lower compact grant disbursements for education and health care suppressed demand for associated services such as transport, storage, and communications. The release of Fiscal Year 2014 sector grants was delayed because of the failure to update decrement plan to accommodate anticipated decreases in compact funding.

After growing by 3.0% in FY13, the RMI economy grew by a mere 0.5% in FY14 (ended 30 September 2014) for lack of new infrastructure projects. This followed the completion in FY13 of airport road realignment funded by the US Federal Aviation Authority and reflected unforeseen delays affecting other scheduled capital projects.

Progress in infrastructure project implementation is expected to stimulate the RMI economy in the medium term. Accelerated work on delayed projects and the commencement of new initiatives are projected to push GDP growth to 3.5% in FY15. Growth is then seen to slow again to 1.5% in FY16 as projects near completion and construction winds down (**Figure 5**)



Figure 5: Forecasting GDP Growth

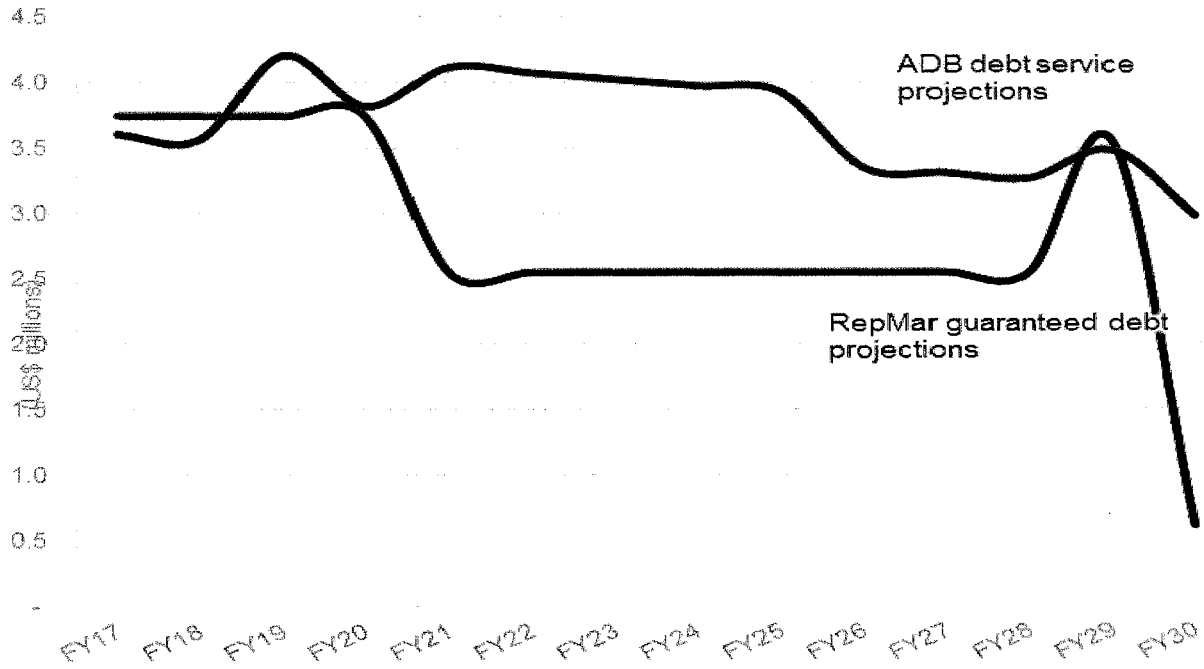


**Section 6: RMI External Debt Projections**

There has been a significant increase in debt service in recent years as prior loans have now passed expiration of their grace periods. Debt servicing rose from \$4.3 million in FY2004 to \$7.1 million in FY2015. As a percent of general fund revenues debt service rose from 14 percent in FY2004 to 25 percent in FY2010, and the country was clearly showing signs of debt stress, and above the IMF’s threshold of 18 percent. These pressures have subsequently moderated and debt service has eased back to 14 percent. While now below the IMF threshold, the RMI would still be considered at moderate risk based on this criterion

External debt management has presented the government of the RMI with a major challenge. There are two major components of debt service: government debt on concessional terms to the ADB, and government guaranteed debt incurred by the SOE sector. **Error! Reference source not found.** indicates the projected trend in debt service for the two

Figure 6: External Debt Projections



## APPENDIX C

### **APPENDIX C: MEDIUM TERM BUDGET INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (MTBIF)**

#### **Medium Term Financial Management Framework (MTFMF) FY16-18**

The Medium Term Financial Management Framework (MTFMF) has been developed by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) through the integration of the Financial Management Model (FMM) provided to the RMI by the Asian Development Bank and the Medium Term Budget and Investment Framework (MTBIF) which was developed by EPPSO to meet RMI budget forecasting needs.

The purpose of the MTFMF is to provide a policy environment and guidance for RMI government spending as well as direction for budgeting in the medium term.

The MTFMF document provides economic information with regard to how the FY16 budget was developed and how projected budgets for FY17 and FY18 respectively can be estimated. The purpose of the MTFMF is to provide RMI Leaders with:

An overview of RMI budget

A summary of budget and economic trends

A estimate of medium term (3 years) implications of for the RMI budget

The MTFMF worksheet (attached) is designed in a projection format (excel based) with a projection period up to 10 years. This worksheet is updated annually based on actual economic performance and does not commit the government to any estimates or predictions.

The RMI uses this framework to satisfy evolving budgeting requirements. The MTFMF is strategic in nature and is subject to revision based on current and unexpected circumstances. Revenue and expenditure information for both the RMI General Fund and the RMI Global Budget is provided. The MTFMF also is critical for Ministry strategic planning and for aligning the National Strategic Plan (NSP) with actual budget figures.

(in local currency, \$US millions)

BASELINE SCENARIO	Prior Year	Current	Upcoming		
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Revenue</b>	146.20	174.70	177.51	202.80	223.20
<i>Excluding Grants (General Fund)</i>	58.33	45.73	<b>64.30</b>	<b>83.73</b>	<b>56.37</b>
<b>Tax</b>	28.71	28.14	<b>31.10</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>32.16</b>
Import duties (CMI)	0.95	1.00	2.60	2.60	3.60
Import duties	6.67	5.76	6.13	5.80	6.13
Income taxes	10.14	10.53	13.26	13.70	12.55
Gross Revenue	6.15	6.39	8.10	8.42	8.74
Immovable Property	0.00	0.67	0.06	0.06	0.06
Fuel Tax	0.69	0.73	0.68	0.64	0.68
Penalties and Interest	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08
<i>Other</i>	0.05	0.06	0.19	0.31	0.31
<b>Nontax</b>	13.62	20.39	<b>33.20</b>	<b>52.12</b>	<b>24.22</b>
Fishing licenses	4.50	1.00	20.00	40.00	11.00
Fees and Charges	0.57	0.77	2.00	0.76	0.86
Investment Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10
ROC Direct Budget Support	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Ship Registry	4.00	4.75	6.50	6.50	7.50
<i>Other</i>	0.95	0.47	1.10	1.13	1.16
<b>Special Revenue</b>	7.93	7.96	<b>8.70</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>8.55</b>
<b>Grants</b>	99.94	121.01	<b>104.51</b>	<b>110.73</b>	<b>158.28</b>
<b>US Compact Fund</b>	75.59	78.63	79.19	80.00	79.27
<b>US Federal Grants</b>	12.25	12.47	14.27	14.61	14.96
<b>ROC (Taiwan)</b>	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
<b>World Bank</b>	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Australia</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>ADB</b>	0.50	9.00	3.00	6.00	6.00
<b>EU</b>	0.00	11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Other</b>	4.20	0.00	0.65	2.72	50.65
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	146.20	174.70	177.51	202.80	223.21
<b>Current</b>	135.08	133.63	<b>150.90</b>	<b>165.45</b>	<b>149.41</b>
President and Cabinet	1.62	1.30	1.70	2.30	1.84
Office of the Chief Secretary	0.67	0.66	0.73	0.93	0.79

Special Appropriations	8.28	15.89	28.80	15.80	13.43
Council of Iroij	0.43	0.43	0.50	0.52	0.54
Nitijela	1.80	1.93	1.90	1.98	2.05
Office of the Auditor-General	1.08	1.03	1.08	1.41	1.17
Public Service Commission	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.67	0.51
Judiciary	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.47	1.14
Office of the Attorney-General	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.93	1.17
Ministry of Education	37.97	31.45	31.41	34.03	34.73
Ministry of Health	25.72	24.14	27.75	28.83	29.96
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	0.62	0.60	0.60	4.80	0.65
Ministry of Resources and Development	0.75	1.07	1.25	8.20	1.26
Ministry of Internal Affairs	2.40	2.21	2.10	4.40	2.54
Ministry of Justice	3.49	3.15	3.20	3.51	3.65
Ministry of Finance	42.36	41.96	41.84	45.02	47.45
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	3.05	3.10	3.36	4.44	3.63
Ministry of Public Works	1.51	1.27	1.02	4.70	1.36
Environmental Protection Agency	0.85	0.97	1.10	1.14	1.19
Banking Commission	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.36	0.36
Nuclear Claims Related	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Debt Service</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Principal Repayment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Capital Outlay</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>39.07</b>	<b>26.10</b>	<b>22.28</b>	<b>23.14</b>
Others	0.00	2.00	0.51	15.07	50.65
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**APPENDIX D**

<b>FY2016 Unanticipated Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 5,131,088</b>
MIMRA	3,000,000
ADB Drought Assistance	200,000
Koo's Divdends	785,938
US Embassy for Drought relief	50,000
Govt. of Kazakhasan Drought relief	25,000
Govt. of Australia Drought Relief	140,000
Individual Contribution Drought Relief	150
Govt. of Phillipines Drought Relief	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,251,888</b>

**NITIJELA OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS  
37TH CONSTITUTIONAL REGULAR SESSION, 2016**

**APPROPRIATION (FINANCIAL YEAR 2017) ACT 2016**

**SIGNATURES**

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**DATE: \_SEPT.7,2016\_ INTRODUCED BY \_MIN.BRENSON S.WASE\_ \_\_\_\_\_/S/\_**

*Print Name*

*Signature*

**DATE: \_SEPT.7,2016 INTRODUCED BY \_MIN.ALFRED ALFRED JR.\_ \_\_\_\_\_/S/\_**

*Print Name*

*Signature*