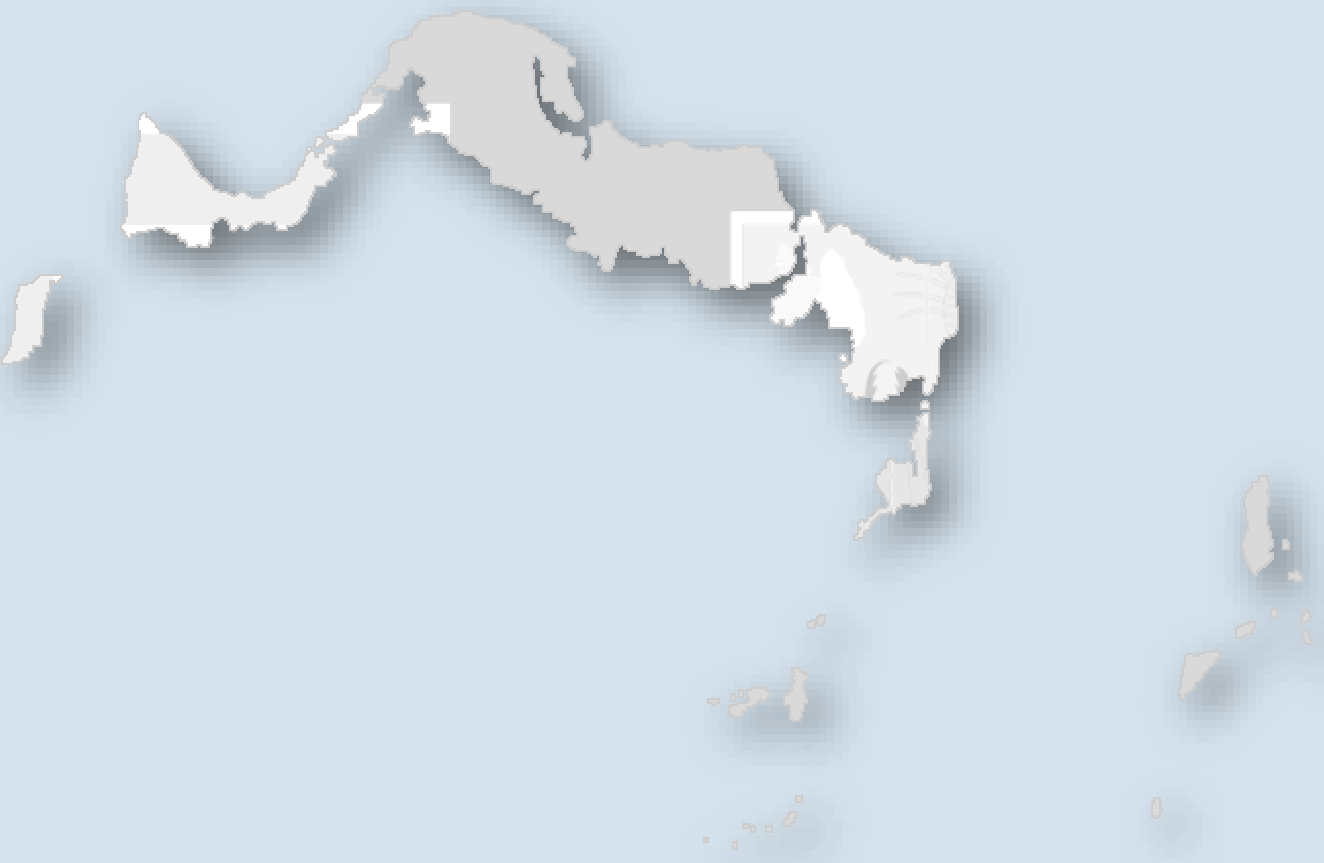
GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the month ended 30 April, 2026

FY2026/2027



Contents

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

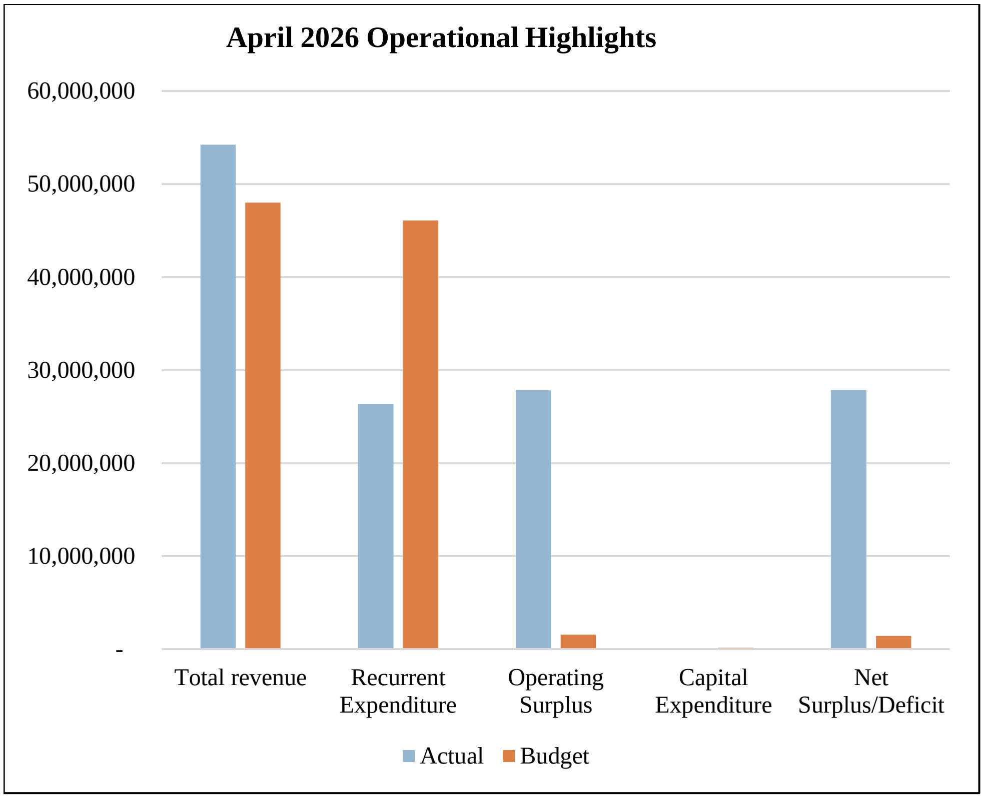
- **$54.2 million revenue for the month.** The aggregate revenue collections for April were $54.2 million against a budget of $48 million.

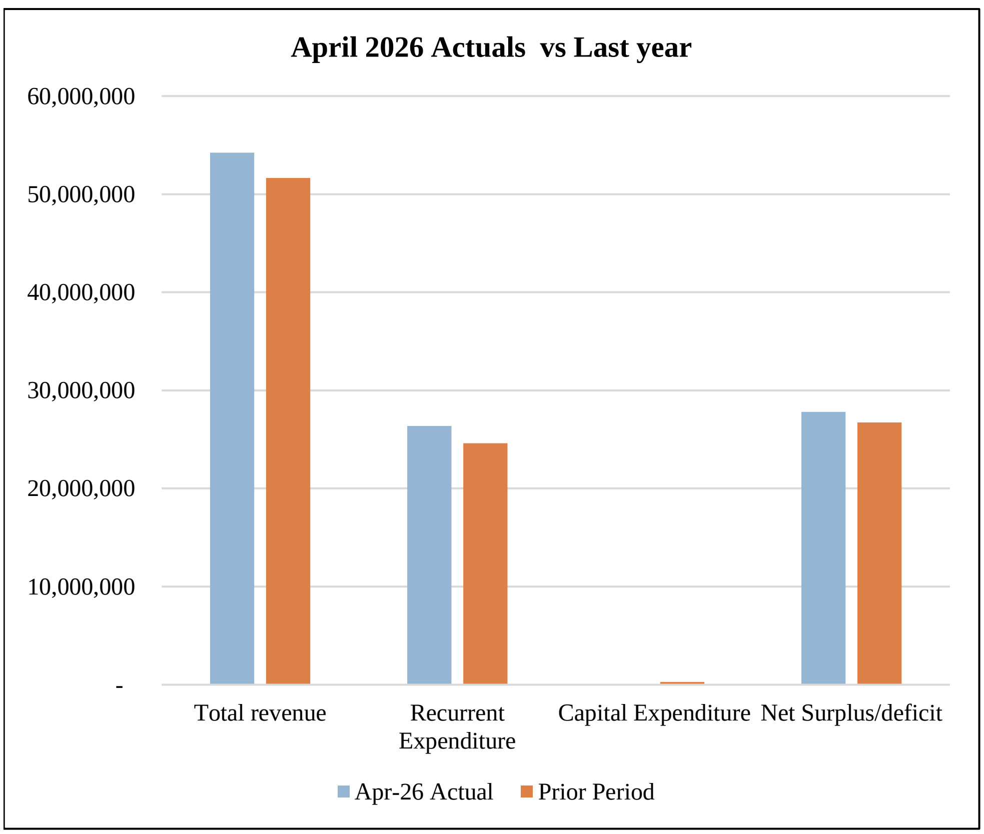
- **$26.4 million expenditure for the month.** The total expenditure for the month of April was $26.4 million compared to the budget of $46.4 million.

- **$43 thousands Capital expenditure during the month.** Capital expenditure for the month amounted to $43 thousands, representing an 85% decrease compared to the same month in the previous year and 72% underperformance on Budget.

- **$27.8 million operating surplus**. There was an operating surplus during the month of April of $27.8 million against the forecast surplus of $1.6 million.

- **Increase in the underlying Cash balances**. The underlying cash balance at the end of month showed a strong increase of $26.7 million resulting in a closing cash balance of $416.6 million.





1. ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

According to the April 2026 edition of the ***International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook***, the global economy is facing renewed uncertainty following the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East. Rising commodity prices, firmer inflation expectations, and tighter financial conditions are testing the resilience that had emerged in recent years. Under the assumption that the conflict remains contained, global growth is projected at 3.1 per cent in 2026 and 3.2 per cent in 2027, remaining below both recent performance and pre-pandemic averages. While global inflation is expected to increase moderately in 2026 before resuming its downward trajectory in 2027, pressures are expected to be most pronounced among emerging market and developing economies, particularly commodity-importing countries with existing structural vulnerabilities. The IMF notes that risks to the outlook remain firmly tilted to the downside, including the possibility of prolonged geopolitical conflict, further fragmentation of global trade, renewed trade tensions, and weaker-than-expected productivity gains from artificial intelligence. Against this backdrop, policymakers are encouraged to strengthen economic resilience, preserve fiscal credibility, and reinforce international cooperation.

Within Latin America and the Caribbean, economic growth is projected to moderate to 2.2 per cent in 2026 before strengthening to 2.7 per cent in 2027, as economies across the region gradually return toward their medium-term potential from differing cyclical positions. Although tourism-dependent economies continue to benefit from sustained visitor demand and investment activity, the region remains vulnerable to external pressures, including higher energy prices, elevated transportation costs, tighter global financing conditions, and slower international trade growth. Inflationary pressures are also expected to persist in several economies, particularly among net energy importers, creating additional challenges for fiscal management and household purchasing power. Nevertheless, the region's continued recovery in tourism, construction, and services is expected to provide an important source of economic support over the medium term.

Against this global and regional backdrop, the economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands is projected to maintain a positive growth trajectory in 2026, with real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expected to expand by approximately 3 to 4 per cent. This outlook is supported by the continued strength of the tourism sector, sustained construction activity, and ongoing investment in high-end real estate developments. Labour market conditions are also expected to remain favourable, with unemployment projected to remain below 4 per cent alongside continued growth in labour force participation, supporting household incomes and domestic economic activity. However, as a small, highly open, and import-dependent economy, the Turks and Caicos Islands remains particularly exposed to external shocks, including fluctuations in global energy prices, supply chain disruptions, and shifts in international tourism demand. Inflation is therefore expected to remain moderately elevated in the near term, averaging approximately 2.7 per cent, largely reflecting higher import and transportation costs. Despite these challenges, the Islands' macroeconomic fundamentals remain strong and resilient, and the Turks and Caicos Islands is well positioned to benefit from evolving global travel trends, particularly as international travellers continue to prioritise safe, stable, and high-quality destinations.

2. FISCAL OVERVIEW

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 2026-27 were approved in the Parliament on April 28, 2026, with a focus on implementing strategies, development programs, and projects aimed at improving the well-being of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands while advancing social, economic, and environmental progress. The approved Budget included revenues of $551.2 million, operating expenditures of $492.8 million, and capital expenditure estimated at $58 million, resulting in a projected surplus of $0.4 million.

As at the end of April 2026, the Government recorded an operating surplus of $27.8 million for the month. Revenue performance remains strong relative to prior-year levels, supported primarily by growth in key revenue streams including Hotel and Restaurant Tax, Work Permit fees, and excess revenues from statutory bodies. Despite ongoing inflationary pressures, the Turks and Caicos Islands Government continues to maintain strong cash balances and positive fiscal performance, driven largely by continued growth in the tourism and real estate sectors.

2.1 FISCAL SUMMARY

In April 2026, the Government recorded an operating surplus of 27.8 million, compared with a projected surplus of $1.6 million, representing a favourable variance of $26.2 million (1667%) relative to the budgeted position. This improved performance against budget was primarily driven by stronger-than-expected revenue collections, particularly from Stamp Duty on Land Transactions and Hotel and Restaurant Tax and underspending on recurrent expenditure relative to the budget.

	April - 2026			Variance			
	Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year	
	$ 000's	$ 000's	$ 000's	$ 000's	%	$ 000's	%
Recurrent Revenue	53,981	47,098	51,503	6,883	15%	2,478	5%
Non-Recurrent Revenue	245	918	147	(673)	-73%	98	67%
Total Revenue	**54,226**	**48,016**	**51,650**	**6,210**	**13%**	**2,576**	**5%**
Recurrent Expenditure	26,385	46,063	24,619	(19,679)	-43%	1,766	7%
Non-Recurrent Expenditure	33	379	99	(346)	-91%	(66)	-67%
Total Expenditure	**26,418**	**46,442**	**24,718**	**(20,025)**	**-43%**	**1,700**	**7%**
Net Operating Surplus	**27,809**	**1,574**	**26,933**	**26,235**	**1667%**	**876**	**3%**

2.2 CASH FLOW

At the end of April 2026, the Government recorded a net cash inflow of $26.7 million for the month, compared with a budgeted inflow of $1.4 million, representing a favourable variance of approximately $25.3 million. Cash inflows from operations amounted to $27.8 million, reflecting the strong operating surplus recorded during the month.

	April- 2026			Variance			
	Actual	Budget	Prior Year	Budget		Prior Year	
	$ 000's	$ 000's	$ 000's	$ 000's	%	$ 000's	%
Cash Flow from Operations	**27,809**	**1,574**	**26,933**	**26,235**	**1667%**	**876**	**3%**
Less:							
Capital Expenditure	(43)	(150)	(290)	107	-72%	248	-85%
Debt Repayments	(22)	-	(68)	(22)	0%	46	0%
Net receipts	(1,069)	-	12,544	(1,069)	0%	13,613	109%
Net Cash Flow	**26,675**	**1,424**	**39,119**	**25,251**	**1774%**	**(12,443)**	**-32%**
Opening cash balance	389,944		358,611				
Closing cash balance	**416,619**		**397,730**				
Attributable to:							
Consolidated Fund	179,944						
Development Fund	133,440						
National Wealth Fund	96,616						
NFF	4,452						
DEF	2,168						
Closing cash balance	**416,619**						

3. REVENUE

3.1. REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

3.1.1. RECURRENT REVENUE

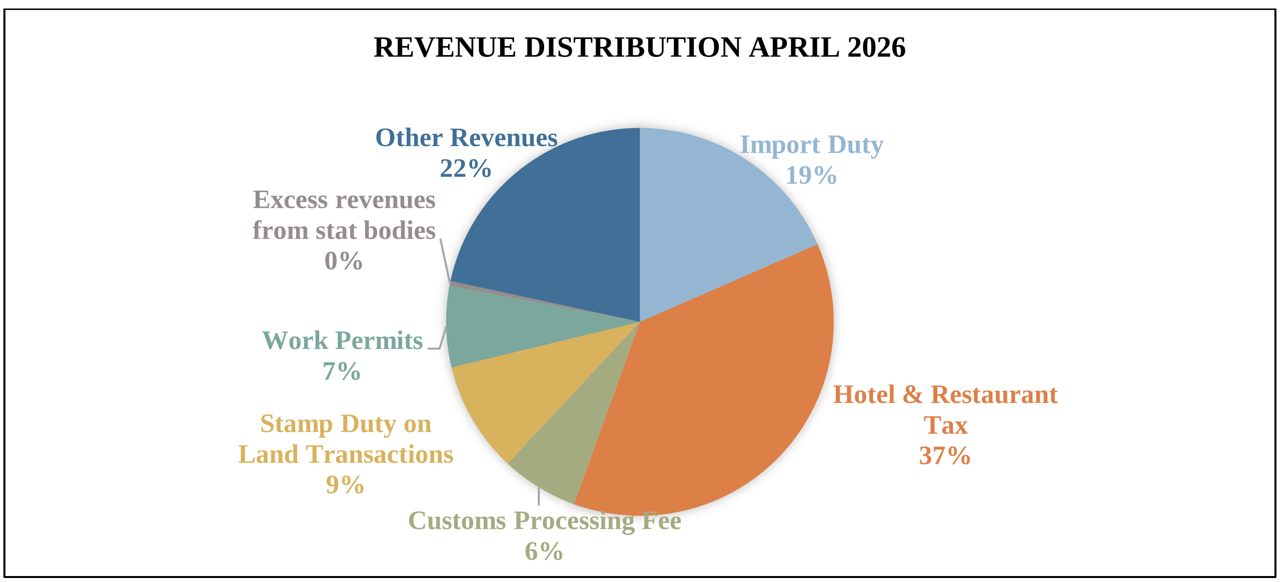
April 2026 and YTD: $54 million.

	April - 2026			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Prior	Budget		Last Year	
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%	$000	%
Recurrent Revenues							
Hotel & Restaurant Tax	20,013	17,500	16,799	2,513	14%	3,214	19%
Import Duty	9,958	10,371	10,194	(414)	-4%	(236)	-2%
Stamp Duty on Land Transactions	5,003	45	3,659	4,958	11018%	1,344	37%
Work Permits	3,657	3,613	2,741	44	1%	917	33%
Customs Processing Fee	3,470	3,632	3,782	(162)	-4%	(312)	-8%
Excess revenues from stat bodies	210	1,309	4,532	(1,100)	-84%	(4,323)	-95%
Other Revenues	11,670	10,628	9,796	1,043	10%	1,875	19%
Total Recurrent Revenue	**53,981**	**47,098**	**51,503**	**6,883**	**15%**	**2,478**	**5%**

Recurrent revenue for April 2026 totaled $54 million, exceeding the budgeted estimate of $47.1 million by $6.9 million (15%) and surpassing collections for the same period last year by $2.5 million (5%). The favourable variance was driven primarily by strong performance in Stamp Duty on Land Transactions, Hotel and Restaurant Tax and Work Permit fees partially offset by lower-than-budgeted receipts from excess revenues from statutory bodies, Import Duty and Customs Processing Fees.

The five major revenue streams of Hotel and Restaurant Tax, Import Duty, Stamp Duty on Land Transactions, Customs Processing Fees, and Work Permit Fees collectively accounted for approximately 78% of total recurrent revenue during the month.

The chart below depicts the revenue distribution:



The Hotel, Restaurant, and Tourism Tax (HRTT) remained the largest contributor to recurrent revenue during the month, accounting for approximately 37 % of total recurrent revenue. HRTT receipts amounted to $20 million, exceeding the budgeted estimate by $2.5 million (14%) and surpassing collections in the same period last year by $3.2 million (19%). The favourable variance reflects continued strength in the tourism sector and strong visitor spending during the end of the peak winter season.

Import duties was the second largest contributor to recurrent revenue, accounting for 19% of total collections during the month. Import duty performance continues to be influenced by several policy and legislative measures, including restrictions on the importation of older vehicles, continued duty waivers on selected breadbasket items, and reductions in additional charges on fuel imports.

During April 2026, import duty collections amounted to $10 million, which was $0.4 million (4%) below the budgeted estimate, and $0.2 million (2%) lower than collections in the same period last year.

The underperformance relative to budget is largely attributable to outstanding payments on assessed entries, driven mainly by unpaid declarations from bulk oil importers operating under duty deferral arrangements. The Border Force has commenced recovery actions to address the outstanding balances and mitigate further revenue slippage. Continued reliance on duty deferral arrangements, particularly in respect of bulk fuel imports, exposes revenue collections to timing and credit risk, including the potential accumulation of arrears and adverse cash-flow impacts. Without strengthened monitoring, enforcement, and settlement timelines, these arrangements may continue to exert downward pressure on budget execution and increase collection risk.

Excess revenue from statutory bodies amounted to $0.2 million for the month, accounting for approximately less than 1% of recurrent revenue. This was $1.1 million below the budgeted estimate and significantly lower than the $4.5 million recorded in the same period last year and is attributed to remittances from the Human Rights Commission and Ports Authority.

Work Permits fees were $3.7 million for the month, accounting for 7% of the total recurrent Revenue. This was 1% higher than budgeted estimates and 33% above the collections in the prior year. Work permit Revenue collection over time is expected to increase as most work permit holders are employed in the tourism and hospitality sector, and hiring would increase with increased business activity.

Customs Processing Fees (CPF) for the month amounted to $3.4 million, representing a shortfall of $0.2 million (4%) relative to the budget and $0.3 million (8%) lower than the prior year. As with import duties, the variance against budget largely reflects outstanding payments on assessed entries and timing differences in the settlement of declarations.

Stamp duty on land transactions is assessed based on the value of property transfers, with payments generally due within 30 days of the execution of an instrument. As such, collections in any given period are influenced by both the number and value of property transactions completed during that period.

During April 2026, stamp duty collections totalled $5 million, representing an increase of $5 million (11018%) relative to the budget and $45 thousands and (37%) higher than the same period last year.

It should be noted that property transactions tend to occur irregularly and may not follow predictable cyclical patterns, making short-term revenue projections difficult. Current factors influencing stamp duty collections include fluctuations in the real estate market, remission orders issued by Cabinet, and the implementation of the BOTC Stamp Duty Rate Reduction Policy, under which certain property transfers that would normally attract a stamp duty rate of 10 percent may be reduced to 6 percent.

3.1.2. OTHER RECURRENT REVENUE

Other recurrent revenues totaled $11.7 million during the month which was $1 millionhigher than the budget estimate and $1.9 million above the collections for the same period last year. The favourable variance relative to budget was primarily driven by higher-than-anticipated receipts from Stamp Duty – Share Transfer, Permanent Residency Fees, Telecommunication Licenses and Other Revenues.

The table below shows the breakdown of Other Revenue.

	Apr-26			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%	$000	%
Business Licence renewal	1,503	2,517	1,600	(1,013)	(40%)	(97)	(6%)
Seaport Departure Tax	949	1,006	1,047	(56)	(6%)	(97)	(9%)
Fuel Tax	785	872	934	(87)	(10%)	(149)	(16%)
Permanent Residency Fees	600	433	425	167	39%	175	41%
Communication Tax	539	523	526	15	3%	13	2%
Vehicle Licence Renewals	538	475	495	63	13%	44	9%
Gaming Machine Tax	429	584	584	(155)	(27%)	(155)	(27%)
Telecommunication Licences	429	317	230	111	35%	199	87%
Stamp duty - vehicle hire	393	373	354	19	5%	38	11%
Insurance Premiums tax	346	335	384	11	3%	(38)	(10%)
Stamp duty - Share Transfer	309	-	-	309	-	309	-
Work Permits Repatriation Program	215	294	208	(79)	(27%)	7	3%
PDA application fees	182	192	168	(11)	(5%)	14	8%
Overtime Costs Recovered	173	150	130	23	15%	43	33%
Stamp duty Miscellaneous	15	26	26	(11)	(44%)	(11)	(44%)
Destination Management Fees	-	626	794	(626)	(100%)	(794)	(100%)
Other Revenues	4,266	1,904	1,891	2,363	124%	2,375	126%
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	**11,670**	**10,628**	**9,796**	**1,043**	**10%**	**1,875**	**19%**

3.1.3. NON-RECURRENT REVENUE

Non-recurrent revenue of $245 thousand related to land sales was recorded during the month. This result was $0.7 million, or 73%, below budgeted estimates, primarily due to the absence of Revenue from Grant during the period. However, revenue performance exceeded the prior year by $98 thousand, representing an increase of 67%.

4. EXPENDITURE

4.1. EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

4.1.1. RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

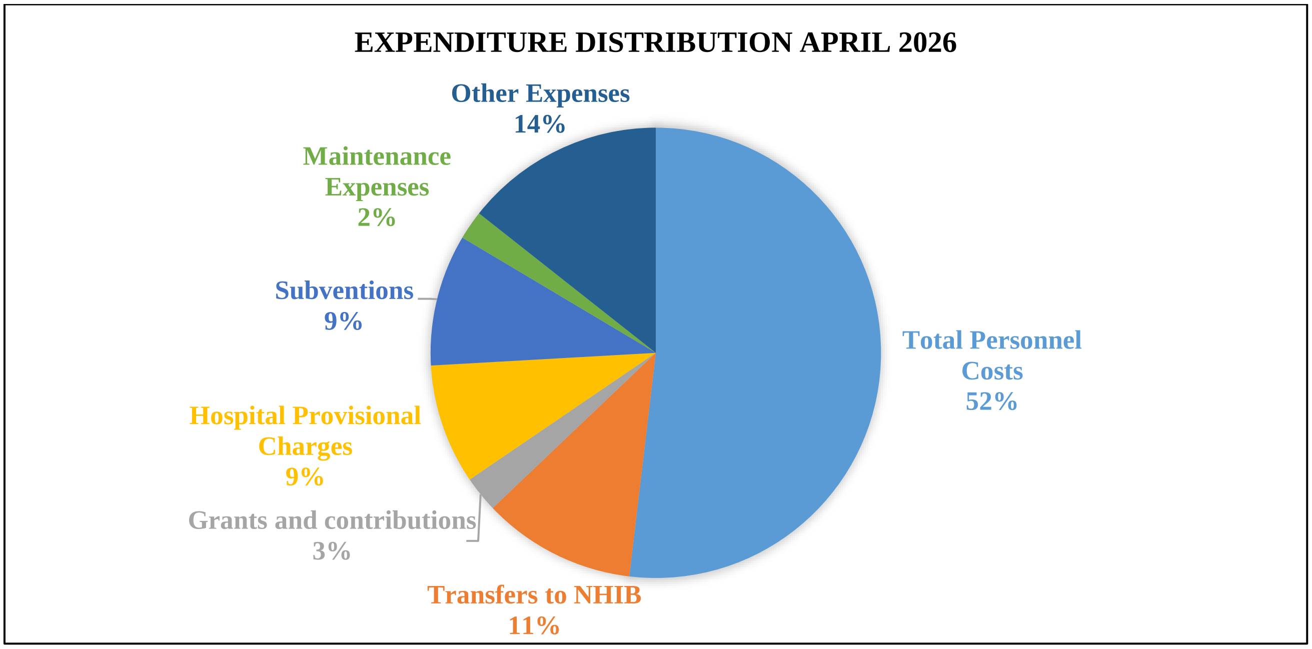
Recurrent Expenditure: April *2026 and YTD: $26.4 million*

	April - 2026			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Prior	Budget		Last Year	
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%	$000	%
Total Personnel Costs	13,689	14,253	13,331	(565)	-4%	357	3%
Transfers to NHIB	2,905	5,316	2,958	(2,411)	-45%	(52)	-2%
Subventions	2,493	5,084	2,069	(2,591)	-51%	424	20%
Hospital Provisional Charges	2,274	2,293	-	(19)	-1%	2,274	-
Grants and contributions	684	1,922	854	(1,238)	-64%	(171)	-20%
Maintenance Expenses	550	2,669	711	(2,119)	-79%	(162)	-23%
Other Expenses	3,790	14,526	4,695	(10,735)	-74%	(905)	-19%
Total Recurrent Expenditure	**26,385**	**46,063**	**24,619**	**(19,679)**	**-43%**	**1,766**	**7%**

Total recurrent expenditure for April amounted to $26.4 million, representing a favorable variance of $19.7 million, or 43%, relative to the budgeted estimate. Compared with the same period last year, expenditure increased by $1.8 million, or 7%.

The favourable fiscal outturn relative to budget was primarily attributable to lower-than-anticipated expenditure across all major spending categories during the reporting period. These variances were largely due to the temporary closure of the financial management system for nearly half of the month following the conclusion of the previous financial year. Consequently, the expenditure recorded during the period reflects only partial spending activity, covering the timeframe from the reopening of the system through to month-end, during which ministries were permitted to resume expenditure operations.

Recurrent expenditures were distributed as shown below;



Transfers to the National Health Insurance Board (NHIB) for the month were $2.9 million. This made up 11% of the total recurrent expenditure. This was $2.4 million or 45% below the estimates and $52 thousands lower than the results of the same period in the prior year. NHIB transfers are based on actual Treatment Abroad Program (TAP) expenditures invoiced to the Ministry of Health, rather than a standardized monthly allocation. This adjustment in the billing process was designed to ensure greater cost transparency and enable real-time monitoring of outstanding TAP obligations. As a result, periodic transfers can fluctuate significantly depending on the timing and scale of invoices received.

Subventions to Statutory Bodies totaled $2.5 million during the month, which was $2.6 million (51%) below the budget and $0.4 million (20%) higher than the expenditure recorded in the same period last year. The underspend is due to delayed payments of Subventions to some entities due to system closure. These discrepancies are anticipated to balance out as the fiscal year progresses.

Hospital Provisional Charges totaled $2.3 million during the month, which was $19 thousands (1%) below the approved estimate but $2.3 million (100%) higher than the same period last year, reflecting the resumption of payments following reconciliation activities.

Grants and Contributions for the month totaled $0.7 million, which was $1.2 million (64%) below the budget and $0.2 million (20%) lower than the same period last year. The unfavorable variance relative to budget is primarily attributable to timing differences between the approved budget profile and actual execution, which are expected to normalize as the fiscal year progresses.

Maintenance Expenses for the month totaled $0.6 million, falling short of the budgeted estimate and prior year performance by $2.1 million (79%) and $0.2 million (23%), respectively. The variance relative to budget is primarily attributable to timing differences between the approved budget profile and actual execution, which are expected to normalize as the fiscal year progresses.

Personnel Costs accounted for 52% of the recurrent expenditure, totaling $13.7 million during the month. The result was $0.6 million (4%) below estimates and but 3% higher than prior year's performance. The performance against budget is attributed to vacancies existing within the civil service.

Personnel Costs are further itemized below.

	April - 2026			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%	$000	%
Compensation of employees							
Salaries and Wages	10,260	10,514	10,076	(255)	-2%	184	2%
Contribution to NIB and NHIB	897	977	872	(79)	-8%	25	3%
Housing Allowances	547	680	522	(133)	-20%	25	5%
Transport Allowances	76	142	71	(66)	-47%	5	7%
Telephone Allowances	109	137	111	(27)	-20%	(2)	-1%
Other Allowances	468	375	447	93	25%	21	5%
Total compensation of employees	**12,358**	**12,825**	**12,099**	**(467)**	**-4%**	**259**	**2%**
Compensation to Ministers & MPs							
Salaries - Ministers and MPs	214	220	214	(6)	-3%	-	0%
NIB and NHIB	9	12	10	(3)	-27%	(0)	-5%
Allowances for Ministers and MPs	55	57	55	(2)	-4%	-	0%
Total	**278**	**290**	**279**	**(12)**	**-4%**	**(0)**	**0%**
Pensions and gratuities							
Pensions –Civil servants (PSPP)*	493	564	476	(70)	-12%	17	4%
Employer's Contribution (PSEPF)*	245	322	283	(78)	-24%	(38)	-13%
Gratuities- Civil servants	142	75	19	67	90%	123	633%
Pensions – Legislators (RAP)*	172	177	175	(5)	-3%	(3)	-2%
Gratuities - Legislators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total pensions and gratuities	**1,052**	**1,138**	**953**	**(86)**	**-8%**	**99**	**10%**
Total Personnel Emoluments	**13,689**	**14,253**	**13,331**	**(565)**	**-4%**	**357**	**3%**

*PSPP-Public Service Pension Plan
*RAP- Retiring Allowance Plan
*PSEPF- Public Sector Employees Pension Fund

4.1.2. OTHER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Other Recurrent Expenditure: ***April 2026 and YTD: $3.8 million***

	April - 2026			Variances			
	Actual	Budget	Last Year	Budget		Last Year	
	$000	$000	$000	$000	%	$000	%
Social welfare	995	1,097	888	(102)	-9%	108	12%
Rental of assets	553	716	575	(163)	-23%	(22)	-4%
Professional and Consultancy Services	394	2,362	234	(1,968)	-83%	160	69%
Utilities	296	535	295	(239)	-45%	1	0%
Recurrent Sub Programmes and Projects	243	1,240	590	(997)	-80%	(347)	-59%
Security expenses	189	550	307	(361)	-66%	(118)	-39%
International Travel and Subsistence	154	438	119	(284)	-65%	34	29%
Bank charges	134	134	141	-	0%	(7)	-5%
Local Travel and Subsistence	124	627	216	(503)	-80%	(92)	-43%
Communication Expenses	103	294	115	(191)	-65%	(11)	-10%
Fuel	89	191	82	(102)	-53%	7	8%
Data Communication cost	34	534	23	(500)	-94%	11	49%
Hosting and Entertainment	31	362	99	(331)	-91%	(67)	-68%
Other Sundry Expenses	27	200	65	(172)	-86%	(38)	-58%
Other supplies, material & Equipment	23	499	48	(476)	-95%	(25)	-52%
Local Training	22	238	29	(216)	-91%	(8)	-25%
Repatriation and exportation expenses	6	93	16	(87)	-93%	(10)	-63%
Insurance Expenses	0	850	10	(850)	-100%	(9)	-96%
Other Recurrent Expenditure	372	3,566	843	(3,193)	-90%	(471)	-56%
TOTAL	**3,790**	**14,526**	**4,695**	**(10,735)**	**-74%**	**(905)**	**-19%**

In the month of April, Other recurrent expenses totaled $3.8 million which was $10.7 million or 74% below the Estimates and $0.9 million or 19% lower than the prior year. Budget performance was largely influenced by timing variances between the budget profile and expenditure execution, which are anticipated to align as the financial year progresses.

4.1.3. NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

The results for the month totaled $33 thousands. This was below the budget by $0.3 million or 91% and lower than prior year by $66 thousands.

4.1.4. MINISTRY BUDGET PERFORMANCE

Ministry Budget Performance for April 2026 is further summarized below.

No.	Ministry	Actual	Budget	Variance	%
		$000	$000	$000	
01	Office of the Governor	566	663	97	15%
03	Police	2,592	3,560	969	27%
04	Attorney General's Chambers	191	830	638	77%
05	Judiciary	715	824	110	13%
14	Statutory Charges	1,279	2,371	1,092	46%
16	Office of the Deputy Premier and Min of Immigration and Border Services	1,275	1,937	662	34%
54	Min of Finance, Economic Development, Investment & Trade	1,274	2,660	1,387	52%
56	Office of the Deputy Governor	294	477	182	38%
57	Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports and Culture	3,879	5,490	1,611	29%
58	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	117	239	121	51%
59	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,453	2,169	716	33%
60	Ministry of Physical Planning and Infrastructure Development	1,532	4,017	2,486	62%
61	Min of Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Heritage and The Environment	1,464	4,113	2,649	64%
62	Ministry of Health and Human Services	7,317	10,700	3,383	32%
63	Parliament	386	450	63	14%
64	Office of the Premier and Public Policy	132	449	316	70%
65	National Security Secretariat	577	1,402	826	59%
66	Ministry of Public Safety, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs	959	1,922	963	50%
67	National Land Secretariat	305	517	211	41%
68	National Audit Office	75	251	177	70%
69	Ministry of Innovation, Technology and Energy	36	1,551	1,515	98%
		26,418	**46,592**	**20,175**	**43%**
	Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	
61	Ministry of Tourism, Agriculture, Fisheries, Heritage and The Environment	43	43	-	0%
	Grand Total - Expenditure	**26,460**	**46,635**	**20,175**	**43%**

5. OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT

Statement of Outstanding Public Debt Financial Liabilities - Borrowings	Interest Rates %	Outstanding Balance 01-Apr-26 US$'000	New Drawdowns	Principal Repayment During 2026/27 US$'000	Outstanding Balance 30-Apr-26 US$'000
Further Education (04/SFR-OR-TCI)	2.5%	196	-	(22)	174
Integrated Solid Waste Management (5/OR-TCI)	4.90%	114	-	-	114
Total unsecured debts		**310**	**-**	**(22)**	**288**

TCIG holds two debt instruments with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). The outstanding debt as of April 30, 2026 was $0.3 million, $22k principal repayments were made, and $1k finance costs and commitment fees were paid.

6. DEVELOPMENT FUND

6.1. DEVELOPMENT FUND ANALYSIS

The development fund balance as of April, 2026 was $133.4 million, and the Capital expenditure year to date is $43 thousands. The movement in the fund balance is as shown below.

	Amount US$ '000
Opening balance 1/04/2026	**75,453**
Appropriation for FY 2026-27	58,029
Capex 2026-27 - YTD	(43)
As at 30 April 2026	**133,440**

6.2. TOP CAPITAL PROJECTS BY EXPENDITURE AMOUNT

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

	Project Number	Project Title	CAPEX YTD (US$'000)
1	5775	Vehicles - DECR	43

7. NATIONAL WEALTH FUND (NWF)

Transfers to the National Wealth Fund are governed by Section 9 (1(a)) of the National Wealth Fund Ordinance. This ordinance stipulates that if, in any financial year, actual revenue exceeds estimated revenue by 5% but less than 20%, then 50% of the excess revenue must be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund and deposited into the National Wealth Fund. Based on the actual results of FY 2025/26, no funds are expected to be transferred to NWF as actual revenue was below the estimates for the period.

7.1. STATEMENT OF NWF ACCOUNT

As of April 30, 2026, the National Wealth Fund balance was $96.6 million.

Opening NWF 01/04/2026 (US$' 000)	Interest income (US$' 000)	Closing NWF 30/04/2026 (US$' 000)
96,616	-	96,616

7.2. STATEMENT OF NWF FUNDS

The value of the National Wealth fund is attributable to;

(All figures in US$'000)	30-Apr-26 US$'000	31-Mar-26 US$'000
Stabilization Fund	48,730	48,730
Infrastructure and Competiveness Fund	13,923	13,923
Heritage Fund	6,704	6,704
Citizen's Empowerment Fund	7,132	7,132
Mortgage Corporation Fund	20,127	20,127
National Wealth Fund balance at the end of the period	**96,616**	**96,616**

Represented by		
Cash at Bank	64	64
Fixed deposit	96,552	96,552
Investment Property	-	-
	96,616	**96,616**

Fixed deposit totaling to $96.5 million is currently held by the National Wealth Fund with an interest rate of 3.9% per annum. The short term deposit can be recalled at a month's notice when liquidity is required.

8. NATIONAL FORFEITURE FUND

The National Forfeiture Fund (NFF) has a balance of $4.5 million as at April 30, 2026. The purpose of NFF is to fund the operational Budget of the Anti-Money Laundering Committee.

Movement in the Fund is shown below.

(All figures in US$'000)	30-Apr-26 US$'000	31-Mar-26 US$'000
Opening Balance	**2,719**	**3,440**
Receipts		
Other receipts	1,743	1,318
Total receipts	**1,743**	**1,318**
Payments		
AMLC expenses	10	1,003
Special project expenses	-	1,036
Transfers to consolidated Fund	-	-
Total payments	**10**	**2,039**
Net increase in National Forfeiture Fund balance	**1,733**	**(721)**
National Forfeiture Fund balance at the end of the period	**4,452**	**2,719**

9. DESTINATION ENHANCEMENT FUND (DEF)

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

9.1. STATEMENT OF DEF FUNDS

The Destination Enhancement Fund balance as at April 30, 2026 is shown below;

(All figures in US$'000)	30-Apr-26	31-Mar-26
Opening Balance	**2,168**	**-**
Receipts		
Destination management fees	-	9,145
Total receipts	**2,168**	**9,145**
Payments		
Subvention to the DMMO	-	(6,978)
Total payments	**-**	**(6,978)**
Destination Enhancement Fund balance at the end of the period	**2,168**	**2,168**

*DMMO- Destination Marketing and Management Organization

10. CONTINGENCY FUND

Section 7(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) authorizes the Minister of Finance, where satisfied that an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure exists and such expenditure is not provided for, or is inadequately provided for, under an Appropriation Act or Supplementary Appropriation Act, to approve an advance from the Consolidated Fund by way of a Contingencies Warrant. Such advances are made in anticipation of subsequent legislative appropriation and are required to be reported to Cabinet without delay.

For this financial year, $4 million was appropriated to the Contingencies Fund.

The Contingency Fund balance as at April 30, 2026 is shown below;

	Amount US$ '000
Appropriation for FY 2026-27	4,000
Contingency Warrant 2026/27 - YTD	-
As at 30 April 2026	**4,000**

11. PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND (PSEPF)

The Public Sector Employees Pension Fund Ordinance came into force on March 25, 2022 to establish a defined contribution pension fund for public sector employees. The Fund is mandatory for TCIG and Statutory bodies employees with the exception of employees covered under the Pensions Ordinance (employed before 6 April 1992), temporary employees and contract employees entitled to a gratuity. An initial transfer of $7.9 million was seeded into the fund as per appropriation in FY 2021/22. Additional seed funding of $7 million was provided through appropriation in FY 2023-24 and the total seed funding was transferred to a separate bank account. The Fund balances are maintained in an escrow account with RBC bank and do not form part of the Consolidated Fund cash balances.

Payments totaling $1.2 million were paid to beneficiaries during the year to date. The Fund was reconciled as follows at April 30, 2026.

	30-Apr-26	31-Mar-26
	US$'000	US$'000
Opening balance at Apr 1	**39,159**	**29,711**
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE:		
Contributions by Statutory bodies	-	2,286
Employer's Contributions by TCIG- YTD	245	3,164
TCIG Employees' contributions- YTD	245	3,164
Ex-gratia funding	-	-
Pension Seed funding		1,500
BENEFITS PAID:		
Payments to beneficiaries YTD	(1,193)	(666)
Closing PSEPF balance	**38,455**	**39,159**

12. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Employees
There were 2,191 people employed by TCIG at the end of April 2026, consisting of 1,901 monthly paid employees and 290 waged employees, exclusive of the Royal Turks and Caicos Police Force. Excluding internal transfers, there are 19 new recruits and 14 attritions during the month.

Pensioners
The total number of Pensioners on the Public Service Pension and Retiring Allowance Plans by the end of the month was 321.

13. FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

The Turks and Caicos Islands Government (TCIG) has maintained strong financial performance, with an operating surplus in April. Overall, TCIG's financial outlook will likely be influenced by global and domestic factors. Economic growth, job creation, infrastructure development, and industry diversification are key drivers that may impact the outlook for FY 2026-27.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>**END OF REPORT** <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<