



**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**

**TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY**

**BUDGET SPEECH FY 2018/19**

**Presented to Transitional National Legislature**

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## **A. INTRODUCTION**

1. Right Honourable Speaker Sir, Honourable Members of the Transitional National Legislature; in accordance with Article 88 (1) of the Constitution, please allow me to present the Fiscal Year 2018/19 Draft National Budget. This Draft National Budget proposal sets out our estimated revenues and our planned expenditures for FY 2018/19.
2. As required by the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act 2011, this Draft National Budget proposal is accompanied by the Draft Appropriation Bill for FY 2018/19, the Draft Financial Bill for 2018/19, National Development Strategy and a Statement of the Overall Indebtedness of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan.

## **B. THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY**

3. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members of the August House. The current armed conflict has negatively impacted the macroeconomic stability of our country. The exogenous and endogenous economic shocks of the last four years have exacerbated an already fragile situation. Most of the resources have been mobilized to contain violence or sustain peace. Productive sectors like agriculture, livestock and fisheries have stagnated; local and international investments have stalled. Consequently the economy has been experiencing serious hyperinflation reaching triple digits (113%) since February 2018. Unemployment has also reached unprecedented levels and so is poverty.
4. The value of South Sudanese Pound has continued to depreciate against US Dollars and other major currencies. The parallel market rate is currently around SSP 300 to the dollar, which is the driver of economy (and the bank rate is SSP 138). Prices in the market respond to the black markets exchange rate. Our productive capacity has been adversely affected by conflict, natural factors such as drought and our maturing oil fields.
5. The current economic situation remains challenging, but since global oil prices have been improving in the last few months, there is hope of stabilizing the economy. The price of Brent crude oil has reached USD 70 per barrel in January 2018. The increase has not significantly improved our revenue inflows because our oil production levels are low (127,000 barrels a day). However, in

line with the reforms agenda, we aligned public expenditure with the resources available and limiting borrowing from the Bank of South Sudan.

### **C. REVIEW OF THE 2017/18 BUDGET**

6. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, before I lay out my plans for FY 2018/19, let me give you a preliminary overview of our economic and fiscal performance during the three quarters of 2017/18.
  
7. The total actual expenditures by the third quarter the fiscal year 2017/2018 amounted to thirty four billion, eight hundred and twenty four thousand South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 34.824 billion) :
  - i. The salaries amounted 15 billion South Sudanese Pounds (which is 44% of actual expenditures of the three quarters).
  - ii. The actual government operating expenditures amounted to 11 billion South Sudanese Pounds (which is 32% of actual expenses by the third quarter).
  - iii. The actual capital expenses during the third quarter is 238 million South Sudanese Pounds (which is 0.7% of total actual expenditures of the three quarters). The Presidency, Civil Aviation and Ministry of Transport exceeded their capital budgets while several agencies, including the Roads Authority, did not receive any resources to execute their capital budgets during the three quarters.
  - iv. Transfers to states by the third quarter of the FY 2017/18 amounted 4.7 billion South Sudanese Pounds (which is 13.5% of the total actual expenditures during the first three quarters of the fiscal years).
  - v. The allocation for the implementation of peace agreement (ARCISS) spent 1.6 billion South Sudanese Pounds (which is 4.6% of expenses incurred during the first three quarters of the fiscal year).
  - vi. Other expenses and Donation amounted to 41 million South Sudanese Pound, which amount to around 1% of the total actual expenditures made during the three quarters.
  - vii. Interest payments amounted to 1.7 million South Sudanese Pounds of total actual expenditures by the third quarter of the fiscal year.

8. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, the FY 2017/18 Budget was passed with a funding gap of fourteen billion one hundred and thirty two million Pounds (SSP 14.132 billion). Our oil and non-oil revenue performance has exceeded the budget estimates but the increase has not been sufficient enough to bridge our funding gap. Furthermore, we have been unable to raise new financing. The small amount we have managed to raise in Treasury Bills from domestic banks has been offset by the scale of our net repayments to oil companies that have previously provided us with advances. In line with Ministry's commitment to you in the FY 2017/18 Budget, we have not resorted to excessive borrowing from the Bank of South Sudan.
  
9. Rt. Hon. Speaker, our resources during the third quarter (January to March) have been boosted by two oil advances, as well as the payment of oil signature bonuses. This has enabled us to settle certain key expenditure obligations and to continue to catch – up on salary payments and states transfers. National salaries are paid up to March 2018, and transfers to states are paid up to January 2018. Embassies are paid up to May 2017. However, the revenue outlook to the end of the year remains bleak. Hence we would not be able to settle all salary and transfer obligations before the end of the fiscal year. We have planned to carry forward three months of national salaries, five months of States transfers and twelve months of embassies salaries into the FY 2018/2019 budget as arrears (17.4 billion South Sudanese Pounds).
  
10. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Honorable Members, in these difficult times, where we cannot meet all our payment obligations budgets should clearly reflect government objectives. Our objectives are to stabilize prices by reducing inflation, consolidating peace, and keeping Government running at all levels. If our revenues increase over time and we reduce our deficit, we shall devote more of our resources to development. Once peace is consolidated, we will be able to reduce our payroll costs through a far-reaching demobilization programme for the army, Organized Forces as well as for the workforce of other spending agencies.

11. During the FY 2017/18, some of the spending agencies have made progress in the implementation process of their budgets and these are their successes:

- i. The Ministry of Health has massive construction at Juba Teaching Hospital with the support of Chinese Grants. The Ministry has also built Kidney Hospital with support from Al Cardinal and is constructing the Mortuary with the funding from Government.
- ii. The Ministry of Transport has constructed terminals at Juba international Airports with government funding.
- iii. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has built a Conference Building with Chinese Grants. The Ministry has also reduced the spending expenditures abroad on embassies.
- iv. Also sizable number of government officials have undergone many trainings during the fiscal year through bilateral agreements from Chinese and Indians governments.
- v. The rehabilitation of the building of the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs is in progress.
- vi. The Ministry of Electricity and Dams has signed a contract with Ezra Company to generate Electricity on build, own, operate transfer (BOOT) agreement. The power will be distributed with the funding of Africa Development Bank.
- vii. The Ministry of Finance and Planning has drafted a National Development Strategy (NDS) to be presented to the council of Ministers as well as National Legislature and its implementation begins this fiscal year.
- viii. The National Revenue Authority has been established and the Commissioner General is appointed with funding from Africa Development Bank. Deputy Commissioner General and Board of Directors are appointed with the funding from the government. The Ministry has secured sixty million (\$ 60) dollars from Afri-Exim Bank as a loan.
- ix. The Ministry of General Education with the support from Department for International Development, (DFID), UK and European Union is supporting the Girls Education South Sudan and the Primary Teacher Incentives respectively. The Secondary School Teachers Incentives is paid with the government funding.

#### **D. CHALLENGES FOR THE FY 2017/2018.**

12. Despite the engagement of eight commercial banks in collection of revenues, there are still leakages through some of the institutions that are not complying with laws, policies and regulations. There are still a number of illegal road blocks throughout the country. The tax administration still lack human and institutional capacity in revenue collection. Most of the commercial banks are concentrating in Juba and Nimule.
13. During the fiscal year, we are still facing challenges of budget execution. Many issues like medical costs, foreign travel were paid although they were not budgeted for. Exemptions have reached recorded level of sixty nine billion South Sudanese Pounds, which deprived the government of the most resources for capital investment and development. We have not done payrolls cleansing because we have not yet installed the biometric system.
14. Most of the states have exhausted their budgets because of the payments of benefits to the constitutional post holders before CPA. We have been unable to pay the foreign missions for twelve months, and three months of salaries for the national government and five months of transfers to states and local governments are not paid. The FY 2018/2019 National Budget addresses these challenges through the government set priorities.

#### **E. PRIORITIES FOR THE FY 2018/19 NATIONAL BUDGET**

15. Right Honorable Speaker, and Honorable Members, the major priorities for the FY 2018/2019 National Budget includes:
  - i. the effort to consolidate peace through Revitalization and National Dialogue;
  - ii. formulation and implementation of National Development Strategy(NDS) as key dividend of peace;
  - iii. implementation of Security Sector Reforms;
  - iv. investment in Infrastructure Network;
  - v. development and strengthening of Agriculture;
  - vi. oil sector reform;
  - vii. public sector reform;

- viii. establishment of National Revenue Authority (NRA);
- ix. Provision of Basic Social Services in the areas of education, health and water;
- x. Rehabilitation and settlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

16.Rt. Hon. Speaker, as I turn to the proposed FY 2018/19 Budget and how it addresses these priorities, I can assure you that we are continuing with reforms. Without reforms, we cannot achieved our set out “**Vision 2040**” to have a secure and prosperous society. Our citizenry expectations are high but with the help of this August House, I believe there are reforms initiatives we can implement in the security sector, in the rule of law sector, public financial management and accountability. Some of these reform measures build on the **Economic and Fiscal Stabilization and Recovery Action Plans** adopted by this House in during FY 2016/17 through the current fiscal year.

17.Rt. Hon. Speaker, the reform efforts to increase non-oil revenue through implementation of the measures set out in the Taxation Acts 2009/2012 amended 2016, are in place and re-stated in the FY 2018/19 Financial Bill I am presenting to you along with the FY 2018/2019 National Budget. The FY 2018/19 Financial Bill revises some non-tax revenue rates for instance airport departure tax has been increased from twenty dollars flat rate to thirty dollars flat rate, and the sole proprietor personal income tax increased from ten percentage rate to fifteen percentage. It is my sincere request to you that you accept these rates as proposed.

18.Rt. Hon. Speaker sir, Hon. Members, we are putting reform effort into improving our Tax Administration and I am pleased to inform you that we have established the National Revenue Authority. The Commissioner General and his deputy have been appointed as well as the Members of the Board of Directors in accordance to the National Revenue Authority Act, 2016. The former directorates of customs and taxation are the nucleus of the new established authority. We shall also be strengthening our customs management by introducing a stamp tracking system for imports (excisable goods) to reduce tax evasion.

19. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, these measures are critical to improving our non-oil revenue mobilization. It should be our aim over the next three years to raise our non-oil revenues to levels where they can finance our salaries and transfers to states, enable us to predict our revenues as we become less reliant on oil revenues.
20. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, we have encountered a number of challenges in ensuring effective cash management during 2017/18 fiscal year. In the meantime, we are reforming our cash and expenditure management practices. This strengthens our cash and expenditure management procedures. I will be introducing a cash forecast committee in FY 2018/2019 to be reviewing past cash flows and prepare projections for the next three months. It is also good for our budget management and to ensure budget discipline.
21. We shall continue to release operating funds to all spending agencies in accordance to cash flow policy noted above. We will also make it harder for spending agencies to exceed their budget allocations using IFMIS/Free balance controls and by bringing unbudgeted agency requests as supplementary expenditures to Parliament for approval.
22. In FY 2018/19 Budget, I plan to resolve the problem of the unpaid arrears. The current stock of arrears certainly runs into billions of South Sudan pounds and continues to increase as Spending Agencies continue to enter into new commitments and obligations that are not justifiable and affordable. Arrears management is a complex process, we will need to take action on several fronts. First, I appeal to the August House to pass the Public Procurement Bill. The Ministry is working with the Ministry of Justice in the formulation of Internal Audit Bill. These laws will strengthen our procedures for contracting. Second, I will be establishing an Arrears Management Committee, which will oversee the process of taking stock of our existing arrears, develop an arrears clearance plan and recommending measures to prevent the accumulation of new arrears. I have requested the Auditor General to verify arrears that are identified, so that we eliminate some stock of arrears which do not meet the standard.

23. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, there had been plans for payroll cleansing and one of such plans is biometric data verification system. We are studying how it can be integrated and implemented into South Sudan Electronic Payroll System using the national identity card numbers. This would be the most efficient way of reducing payroll duplicates and ghost names from the payroll. I intend to take these plans forward on a pilot basis in 2018/19 budget.

24. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, I am committed to conducting the business of the Ministry of Finance and Planning in the most transparent way possible. All Budget documentation for 2018/19 will be posted to the Ministry of Finance & Planning website. We will continue to produce and publish quarterly budget execution reports. We intend to streamline these reports in 2018/19 and make them available on the website timely. We will also explore the possibility of producing simple monthly reports, so that everyone is kept updated on our fiscal situation.

## **F. DETAIL CONTEXT OF THE FY 2018/19 BUDGET**

25. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, the Fiscal Year 2018/19 Draft National Budget has been prepared under the theme; “**Continue the Necessary Reforms to Stabilize and Recover our Economy.**” It builds on and deepens the reforms we embarked on this year, in order to bring greater stability to our economy.

26. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, our Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has fallen since last year by 80 percent. This fall has been caused by the number of factors such as the sharp decline in oil prices and reduction of oil production level since 2014. The conflict and natural factors such as drought and flooding are also contributing factors. Oil production has fallen further than it otherwise would have done and we have struggled to attract new investment into the oil sector, while trade has been significantly disrupted. Our oil revenues have fallen significantly, and our non-oil revenues have not been able to grow fast enough to cover the gap.

27. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, This Budget provides allocations which contribute towards the ten government priorities. Critically, this national budget renews our commitment to limiting deficit financing from the Bank of South Sudan. The Council of Ministers had approved the removal of fuel subsidy and I am appealing to the august house to endorse their approval. If we succeed in removing fuel subsidy in 2018/19, we will not be operating in a situation of budget deficit. We will have a balanced budget and sufficient funds to make timely payment of salaries and state transfers.
28. The Budget estimates assumed an average Dar Blend price of fifty five dollars (\$55) per barrel. Although current average global market oil price is Seventy dollars per barrel (\$70), our budget price estimate is \$55 to offset any volatility and fluctuation in oil commodity prices. Net oil revenue available to fund the budget in 2018/19 is estimated at Seventy one billion, eight hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 71.800 billion).
29. The Council of Ministers on its sitting of Friday 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 approved the proposal of lifting of the fuel subsidies managed by Nilepet.
- i. As of February, the remaining balance of defaults to Sudan stands at 19 million USD (equivalent of 350, 000 barrels of crude oil) to be cleared off by the end of August 2018.
  - ii. The outstanding remaining balance of TFA to Sudan stands at one billion three thousand dollars (USD 1.300 billion) payable at the rate of 28, 000 barrels per day.
  - iii. Non – Oil Revenue is estimated at twenty five billion, fifty six million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 25.056 billion)
30. Estimated payments to Sudan will be eighty eight billion, nine hundred thousand South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 88.900 billion) in 2018/19, as Sudan will take twenty eight (28, 000) barrels of crude oil per day in kind in lieu of cash payment of TFA obligations.
31. On 11<sup>th</sup> May the Council of Ministers has also approved a spending level for FY 2018/19 Budget. The significant increase in the available resources means that agency ceilings will be higher than in the current fiscal year. Salaries have not increased for the 2018/2019 budget. There is a substantial increase on

operating budget for all spending agencies. Agencies need to allocate their medical services on Operating budget (Activity code 229) to cater for medical expenses rather than 214 (Social Benefits). The fiscal situation is difficult, therefore, available resources must be allocated to priority spending needs. With the National Revenue Authority in place, we hope collection of Non – Oil Revenue will improve to supplement the oil revenue.

## **G. RESOURCE ESTIMATES FOR 2018/19**

32.Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, the resource envelope estimates for this fiscal year budget is based on the country's Macro-Fiscal Framework.

33.Total resource available for 2018/19 are estimated at eighty billion, four hundred fifty one million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 80.451 billion), compared with thirty two billion, one hundred and forty five million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 32.145 billion) for 2017/18.

34.Gross oil revenue for 2018/19 are estimated at one hundred and ninety one billion, two hundred sixty five million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 191.265 billion ) as compared to one hundred twenty seven billion, two hundred and thirty two million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 127.232 billion) in the 2017/18 Budget. The increase is due to the following factors:

- i. increase in benchmark price from forty five (45) dollars per barrels to fifty five (55) dollars per barrels.
- ii. increase in daily oil production from one hundred and ten thousand (110,000) barrels per day.
- iii. removal of oil subsidy to Nilepet.

35. From gross oil revenue of one hundred ninety one billion two hundred sixty five South Sudan Pounds (191.265 billion) 2018/19, eighty eight billion, nine hundred and sixteen million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 88.916 billion) will be paid to Sudan by providing them with twenty-eight thousand barrels of oil per day as in-kind payment against our transitional financing obligations.

36.Rt. Hon Speaker Sir, Hon. Members as previously mentioned, we requested the Council of Ministers to remove the fuel subsidy, which was approved and I am further appealing this August House to endorse the removal of the fuel subsidy.

37. Non-oil revenues are estimated at twenty five billion, fifty six million Pounds (SSP 25.056 billion) in 2018/19. The non-oil revenue estimates reflect improvements in collections based on immediate implementation of the measures incorporated in the Taxation Amendment Act 2016 and 2018/19 Financial Bill, which I have already outlined to you. It is essential that the August House passes these Bills alongside the Budget, so that we have a legal basis for our revenue estimates and credible budget.

38. Grants from donors (LOGOSEED) supporting the Government budget in the service delivery sector are expected to amount to one billion, one hundred and thirty nine million pounds (SSP 1.139 billion) in 2018/19.

39. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, our total resources in 2018/19 shows no borrowings which is in line with the IMF recommendations.

## **H. RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS FOR 2018/19**

40. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, the proposed total expenditure for the FY 2018/19 amounts to eighty one billion, five hundred, ninety million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 81,590 million). The difference between the resources available to us, and our planned expenditures is balance. In terms of the five budget chapters:

- i. twenty two billion, seven hundred and eighty million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 22.785 billion) will be allocated for the salaries of Government employees, including the Army and other Organized Forces. This is the single largest chapter, representing twenty eight point three percent (28.3%) of the government financed budget.
- ii. Fourteen billion, five hundred and twenty seven million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 14.527 billion) allocated for international, state and county transfers.
- iii. twelve billion, six hundred and fourteen million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 12.614 billion) allocated for operating expenditures.
- iv. six billion, four hundred and thirty four million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 6.434 billion )is allocated to capital.
- v. other expenditures total amounted three hundred and fifty million,(SSP 350million). Of which one hundred million (SSP 100) million will be set aside for interest repayments on existing debts.

41. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, I have set aside three billion South Sudanese pounds (SSP 3.000 billion) for the implementation and consolidation of Peace. This represents just three point seven percent of domestically-financed expenditure. This allocation demonstrates that this Budget is serious about implementing peace and returning of Internally Displaced People to their homes.

42. Right Honourable Speaker Sir, I am pleased to inform you that I have set aside seventeen billion, three hundred and eighty one million South Sudanese Pounds (SSP 17.381 billion) to cater for arrears of national salaries and transfers to the states and counties.

43. Right Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members, let me now turn to our sectoral allocations. Figures presented here for the ten sectors are rounded-up to the nearest million South Sudanese Pounds.

- i. The Accountability sector will receive seven billion, eight hundred and five million South Sudanese pounds in 2018/19 (SSP 7.805 billion) from Government's own resources. The Accountability Sector comprises a wide range of activities, and its budget allocations are expected to pay the salaries and operating costs for the National Audit Chamber and the Anti-Corruption Commission, and the collection and dissemination of statistics by the National Bureau of Statistics and block transfers to states and counties. National Audit has received a larger increase (more than seventy million pounds (SSP 70 million)) to enable it function fully. The National Revenue Authority has received five hundred and fifty-seven million Pounds (SSP 557 million), allocated in line with new institutions of the government n Rt. Hon Speaker, these are investments for our future.
- ii. The Economic Functions sector will receive eight hundred and eighty-nine million South Sudanese Pounds in 2018/19 (SSP 889 million) from Government's own resources. Most of the allocations shall go to East Africa Secretariat for its establishment and the Ministry of Water Resources has enough allocation for transfer to states and counties. This is a vital area of investment which aims to increase resilience in desperate conditions.
- iii. The Education Sector receive seven billion, eight hundred and two million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 7.802 billion), from Government's

own resources. The Sector plans to provide state transfers to pay the salaries of teachers at State level, provide capitation grants to primary schools, and support State and County education departments. I am particularly pleased to announce that we have increased resources for the of Basic Education from as well as providing monitoring allocations under the operating chapter, to help ensure that the resources are spent and reach their destinations.

- iv. The Health Sector will receive one billion, six hundred, sixteen, million Pounds (SSP 1.616 billion) from Government's own resources, and a fifty-seven percent (57%) increase on last year's budget. The Health Sector will provide State transfers to pay the salaries of health workers at State level; support State and County health departments; train health workers; and provide operating expenses for State hospitals. Additional resources have been provided to the central ministry to enable them to do the supervision in the states and counties.
- v. The Infrastructure sector will receive two billion, seven hundred, and seventy seven million pounds (SSP 2.777 billion) from Government's own resources. Out of this, two billion five hundred and forty eight million Pounds (SSP 2.548 billion) is to support capital investments through the Roads Authority in key priority roads.
- vi. The Natural Resources and Rural Development sector will one billion one hundred and twenty seven million Pounds (SSP 1.127 billion) from Government's own resources, more than half of which will cater for salaries of wildlife forces at national and state level.
- vii. The Public Administration Sector is budgeted at thirteen billion, five hundred and sixty million Pounds (SSP 13.560 billion) from Government's own resources. The sector will fund the salaries and operating costs of key Government institutions, including the Office of the President, the National Legislative Assembly, the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, the Constitutional Review Commission and the National Elections Commission.
- viii. Rt. Hon. Speaker, Hon. Members, the Rule of Law Sector has an allocation of four billion, seven hundred and seventy million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 4.770 billion), funded by Government

resources. Over eighty percent of this will be used to pay the salaries of personnel in the Police, the Prisons Service and the Fire Brigade at both national and state level. The sector also has eight hundred and one million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 801 million) allocated to operating costs, and a further two hundred sixty million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 260 million) allocated to capital. These new capital allocations will be used to purchase firefighting equipment for the fire Brigade.

- ix. The Security Sector has the largest budget allocation of fifteen billion, nine hundred and twenty six million South Sudanese pounds (SSP 15.926 billion), entirely funded from Government's own resources, which accounts for nineteen percent (19.5 %) of our entire budget. The bulk of this will be used to pay salaries for the army and veterans, but we have also made an allocation of one billion, five hundred million pounds (SSP 1.500 billion) for operating costs and one billion pounds (SSP 1 billion) for new capital expenditures.
- x. Finally, the Social and Humanitarian Affairs Sector has an allocation of two hundred and fifty six million Pounds (SSP 256 million) from Government's own resources. It will be used to support salaries and operating expenses in the sector, enabling it undertake policy and advocacy functions in support of gender, youth development and protection of vulnerable groups; the sector will also be key to delivering peace.

44. Rt. Hon. Speaker, Hon. Members, in addition to these sectoral allocations, three billion pounds (SSP 3 billion) is allocated for peace expenditures, as previously mentioned. We have also allocated one hundred million Pounds (SSP 100 million) for interest payment on our outstanding debts. Procedures for accessing the peace budget and National Dialogue are laid out in the Appropriation Bill under Peace commission. The peace expenditures will be executed under the Peace Commission in the Social and Humanitarian Affairs Sector. I have allocated three billion two hundred fifty eight million for contingencies (3.258 billion).

45. Before I completed my overview of our budget allocations, and our total outstanding debt is twenty four billion, four hundred and fifty million pounds (SSP 24.450 billion).

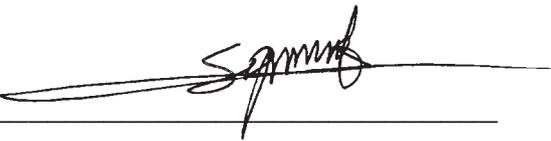
## **I. Conclusion**

46. Rt. Hon. Speaker Sir, Hon. Members in conclusion, allow me to table the draft 2018/19 National Budget, the 2018/19 Appropriation Bill, the 2018/19 Financial Bill and National Development Strategy which is the bases for FY 2018/19 budget for consideration and approval by this August House.

47. I commend it to you as stipulated in the 2011 Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, which requires the National Legislature to pass the budget within forty five days after submission.

Thank you for your kind attention.

God Bless South Sudan!

Sign: 

Salvatore Garang Mabiordit

Minister of Finance and Planning

Republic of South Sudan, Juba