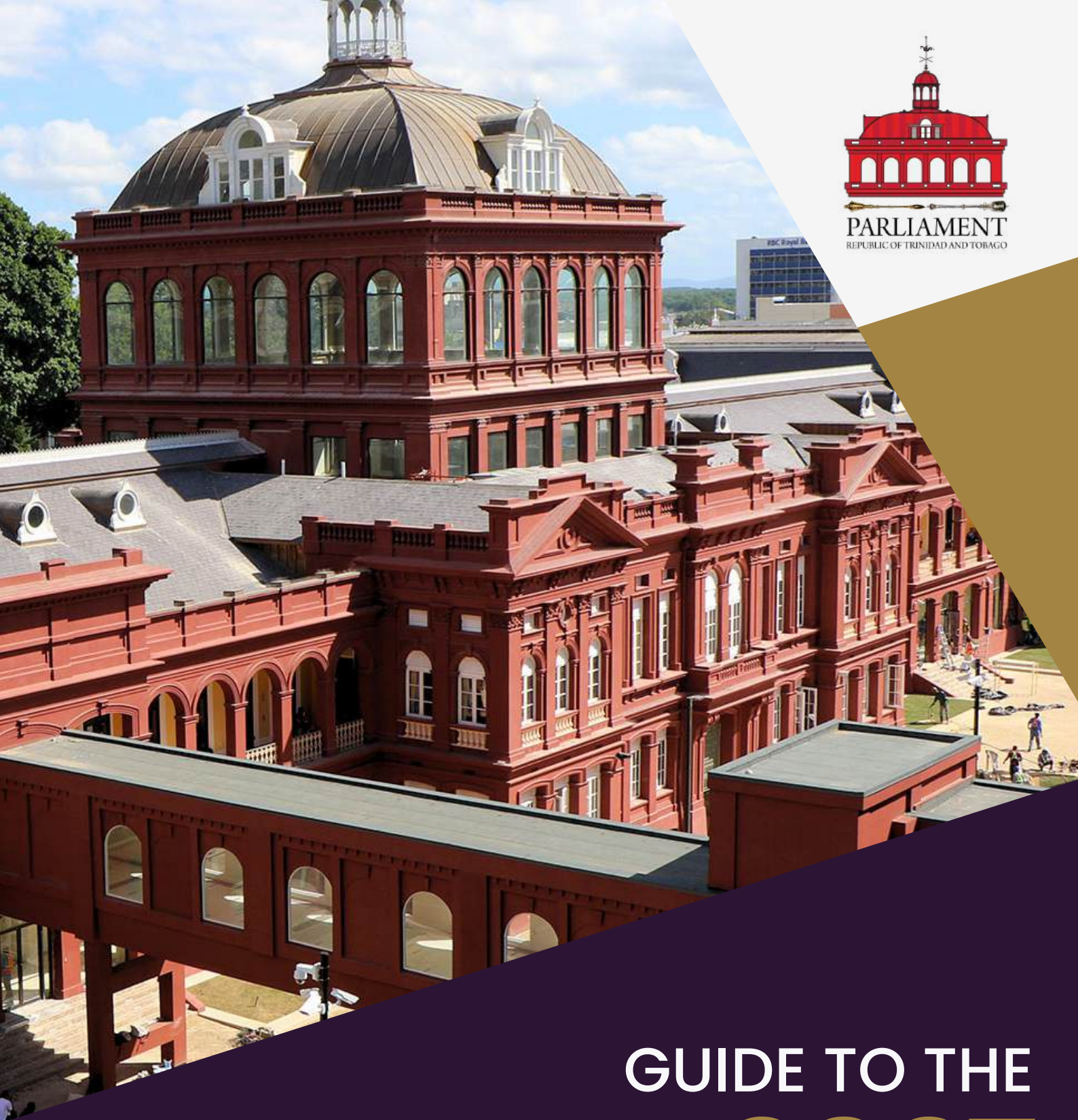

PARLIAMENT
REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GUIDE TO THE BUDGET 2027

Prepared By :

Financial Scrutiny Unit
Office of the Parliament October, 2026

www.ttparliament.org



GUIDE TO THE **BUDGET 2027**

This Guide provides Members of Parliament and stakeholders with a general overview of the Budget and the main expenditure of Ministries and Departments for the fiscal year 2027.

The primary purpose of this guide is to consolidate the information contained within the various Budget Documents and to provide readers with an analysis of same.

PUBLICATION

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Guide to the Budget

The Budget Process

October 2026



STAGES OF THE BUDGET CYCLE

The National Budget is the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago's (GoRTT) financial plan for a given period. The budget states how much money the Government intends to spend during a year (expenditure), what it intends to spend it on (appropriation), and where it expects to get the money to pay for that spending (revenue). The budget covers a one (1) fiscal year and this period begins on October 1 and ends September 30. The stages of the budget cycle are:

- Drafting
- Legislative
- Implementation and Auditing

DRAFTING

Ministry of Finance

Between February and March, the Minister of Finance issues a request in the form of a Call Circular to all Ministries and Departments for the submission of Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. The draft estimates take into consideration the Government's Development Strategy. All draft estimates are required to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance by April 30, of each year.

Budget Division - Ministry of Finance

The Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance examines, analyses and holds discussions with Ministries and Departments to seek justifications for expenditure.

Cabinet Approval

The Minister of Finance seeks Cabinet's Approval of the Draft Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue.

LEGISLATIVE

Parliament

In accordance with Section 113 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Minister of Finance presents the budget to Parliament before or no later than thirty days after the commencement of the new financial year. The Minister of Finance reviews the performance of the economy and outlines the Government's plans for future national development. He also states the date on which the budget debate will resume.

Standing Finance Committee (SFC)

This is a Committee of the whole House chaired by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is an important mechanism of ex ante* budgetary scrutiny which examines the Heads of Expenditure over the five (5) days allotted. The SFC is empowered to send for the relevant Accounting Officers and technocrats to provide information to the Committee

Parliamentary Approval and Presidential Assent

When the SFC process is completed the Bill and Draft Estimates are reported back to the House of Representatives, where it is read a Second and Third time then passed. The Bill is sent to the Senate for concurrence. Following Parliamentary approval, the Appropriation Bill is forwarded to the President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for assent. It then becomes the Appropriation Act for that fiscal year.

IMPLEMENTATION AND AUDITING

Government Executive

The Ministry of Finance plays a major role in ensuring that funds are allocated to the Ministries and Departments in line with the approved budget. The implementation of the budget is governed mainly by the Exchequer and Audit Act Chapter 69:01 and the Financial Regulations. Each Accounting Officer receives releases and is responsible for the use of public funds.

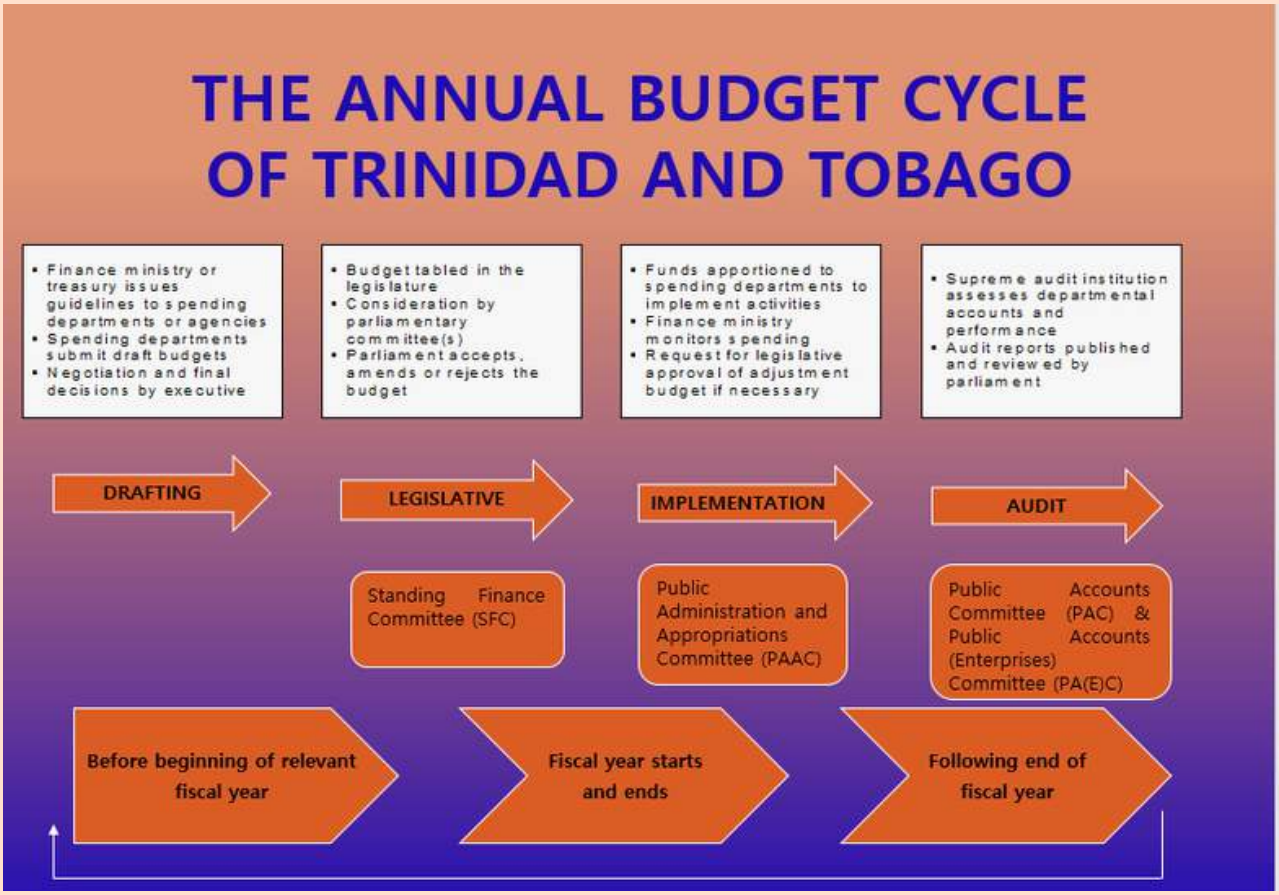
Public Administration and Appropriations Committee (PAAC)

The PAAC monitors the Government's execution of the budget and its actual spending during the fiscal year to ensure that funds are used for the approved purpose and to facilitate the detection of any challenges during implementation.

Audit

In accordance with Section 25 (1) of the Exchequer and Audit Act Chap. 69:01, the Auditor General is required to audit the accounts of Ministries, Departments and other Government Agencies to ensure that expenditure was carried out in accordance with the Appropriation Act. This independence is necessary for an unbiased opinion on the accounts examination.

** ex-ante - based on forecasts rather than results*



*Following Parliamentary approval, the Bill is forwarded to the President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for assent. If required, the Executive adopts a Supplementary/ Variation budget during the fiscal year following a similar procedure.

Proposals for Variation move funds from one Head of Expenditure to another. Proposals for Supplementation withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund** to increase expenditure on a specific Item under a Head of Expenditure.

***Consolidated Fund - this fund has all revenues or other moneys raised or received by Trinidad and Tobago.*

Guide to the Budget

Budget Expenditure Terms

October 2026

BUDGET EXPENDITURE TERMS

The Budgetary System allocates funding based on inputs, i.e. line items such as Personnel Expenditure, Goods and Services, and Minor Equipment Purchases that comprise the Estimates of Expenditure.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Refers to all recurrent and capital expenditure of the Government. It comprises spending from the Consolidated Fund, Infrastructure Development Fund and other special purpose funds established by Parliament to finance Government expenditure.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Refers to the payments for expenses which are incurred during the day-to-day operations of a Ministry for Personnel Expenditure, Goods and Services, Minor Equipment Purchases, Current Transfers and Subsidies and Current Transfers to Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies.

PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on all forms of renumeration paid to public officers with the exception of salaries paid to contract officers within the public service.

GOODS AND SERVICES

Purchase of goods and services for daily operations of Government offices.

MINOR EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

Minor Equipment Purchases include wireless equipment, cell phones, vacuum cleaners, etc.

CURRENT TRANSFERS

Current Transfers include allocations to non-profit institutions, organizations and other institutions.



TRANSFERS TO STATE ENTERPRISES

Non-repayable payments made by the Government to state enterprises operating in Trinidad and Tobago.

TRANSFERS TO STATUTORY BOARDS AND SIMILAR BODIES

Non-repayable payments made by the Government to statutory boards and similar bodies.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Payments made by the Government for the acquisition of land, intangible assets such as stocks and other non-financial assets to facilitate the production of goods and services. It may also include spending financed from capital grants which are non-refundable transfers received by the Government from other Governments or international organisations geared towards a particular project.

TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

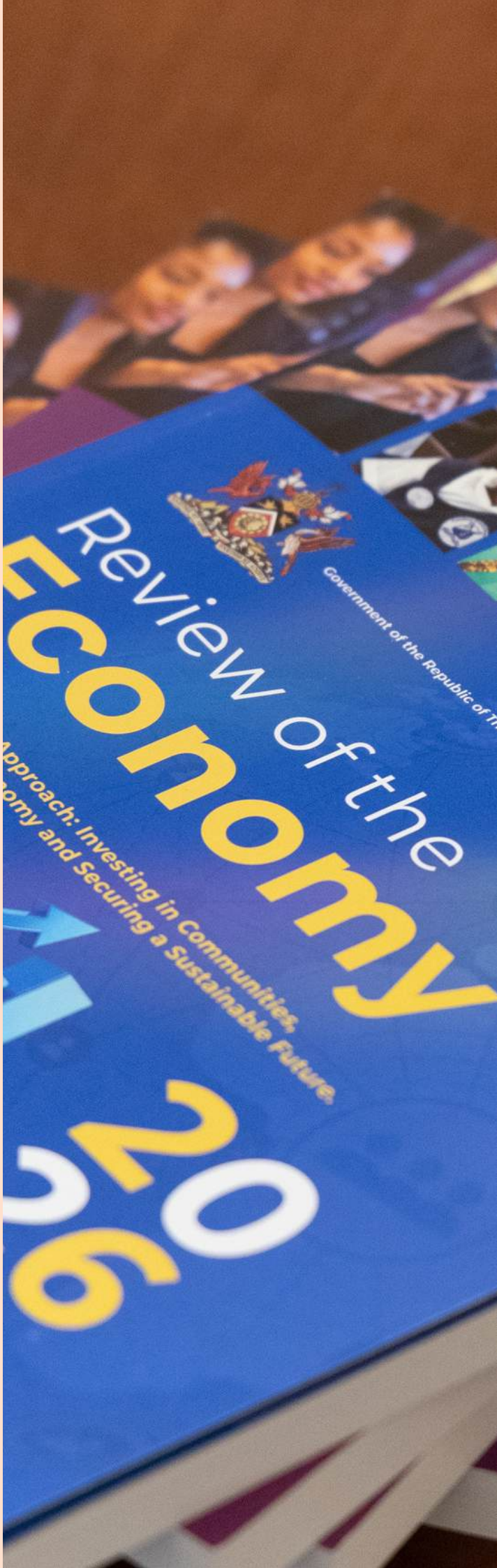
Non-repayable payments made by the Government to various individuals and agencies such as non-profit organisations, educational institutions, statutory bodies, state enterprises and foreign agencies for specific purposes.

PUBLIC DEBT

The total amount borrowed by the government from domestic and foreign creditors to meet its development budget.

DEBT SERVICING

The funds required by government to pay the principal and interest on an outstanding debt for a particular period of time.





DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Development Programme comprises of capital expenditure aimed at improving and enhancing development across various sectors of Trinidad and Tobago, including; human resources, economic and social development. These funds are presented in two parts:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - CONSOLIDATED FUND [1]

The allocation for the implementation of projects and programmes by Ministries, Statutory Boards, Local Government and the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) within the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND [2]

The Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) established by Legal Notice No. 347 of December 29, 1997, under section 43(2) of the Exchequer and Audit Act, Chap. 69:01 is used to finance wholly or partially, certain capital projects under the Government's capital programme. It is the approval of additional resources for transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the IDF; and

Operationally, the IDF is the mechanism used to finance projects being implemented by existing and newly established special-purpose state entities to execute projects assigned to them by Ministries, the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) and other state agencies. Importantly, funds from the IDF may be utilised only with the approval of the Parliament.

SUBSIDIES

A subsidy is a form of financial aid or support extended to an economic sector (or institution, business, or individual) generally with the aim of promoting economic and social policy.

1 The Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: http://laws.gov.tt/pdf/Constitution.pdf

2 Office of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago, Hansard: Debate on Friday September 8, 2006, pgs. 409-422. Available from: https://www.ttparliament.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/01/hh20060908.pdf

Guide to the Budget

Budget Financing Overview

October 2026

BUDGET REVENUES

Budget revenue comprises of the funds collected by the Government to finance its activities. Revenue is raised by fiscal measures introduced in the Budget and is given legal effect by the issuance of a Provisional Collection of Taxes Order, the Value Added Tax Act or by Special Legislation. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for developing the Revenue Estimates for the Budget.

The principal revenue estimates are received from the Inland Revenue Division, the Customs and Excise Division and the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.



NON-TAX REVENUES

Revenue earned by the Government from sources other than taxes within the energy and non-energy sector.





COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL BORROWINGS AND TOTAL REVENUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 [3]

AND

REVISED ESTIMATES OF BORROWINGS AND TOTAL REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2026 [4]

Financial Year	Financing (Borrowings) $	Revenue Collected (Tax Revenue +Non-tax Revenue+ Capital Receipts) $	Total Revenue $
2021	13,762,884,685.67	42,152,468,084.89	55,915,352,770.56
2022	7,338,185,410.82	51,374,132,341.89	58,712,317,752.71
2023	12,394,895,721.22	49,495,477,299.00	61,890,373,020.22
2024	18,664,816,540.50	46,177,416,391.25	64,842,232,931.75
2025	13,474,436,618.82	46,585,189,806.51	60,059,626,425.33
2026	22,455,022,770.00	52,345,922,864.00	74,800,945,634.00

[3] Auditor General Department. The Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025 pg. 152. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Auditor%20General%27s%20Report%202025.pdf

[4] Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Revenue for the Financial Year 2027. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Revenue-for-the-Financial-Year-2027_compressed.pdf

THE FISCAL BALANCE

WHAT IS A FISCAL SURPLUS?
A fiscal surplus occurs when collected revenue exceeds expenditure

WHAT IS A POSITIVE PRIMARY BALANCE?
This is the difference between Government's revenue and its non-interest expenditure (what it is spending, not including debt payments). It is an indication of an improvement in managing public finances as there is less reliance on borrowing to finance public expenditure.

FISCAL BALANCE

TERMS TO KNOW

WHAT IS A NEGATIVE PRIMARY BALANCE?
This is the difference between the government's total expenditure (excluding interest payments on past loans) and its total revenue. It is a deterioration in the management of public finances as there is greater reliance on new borrowing to finance Government's expenditure.

WHAT IS A FISCAL DEFICIT?
A fiscal deficit occurs when expenditure exceeds collected revenue

FISCAL SURPLUS/DEFICIT

A fiscal deficit of $5,391,397,052.43 was recorded for the financial year 2025 following the surplus experienced in financial year 2024.

COMPARISON BETWEEN TOTAL REVENUE AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 [5]

AND

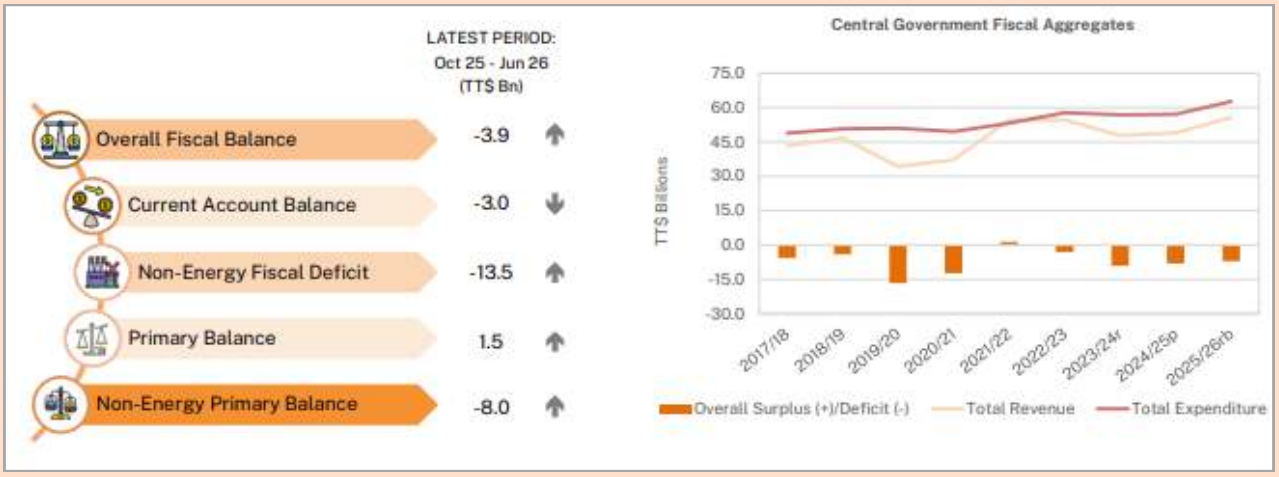
REVISED ESTIMATES OF TOTAL REVENUE AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2026 [6]

Financial Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
2021	55,915,352,770.56	56,498,515,322.86	(583,162,552.30)
2022	58,712,317,752.71	58,974,346,830.34	(262,029,077.63)
2023	61,890,373,020.22	69,379,928,103.38	(7,489,555,083.16)
2024	64,842,232,931.75	63,674,007,589.61	1,168,225,342.14
2025	60,059,626,425.33	65,451,023,477.76	(5,391,397,052.43)
2026	74,800,945,634.00	76,782,919,774.00	(1,981,974,140.00)

[5] Auditor General Department. The Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025 pg. 155. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Auditor%20General%27s%20Report%202025.pdf

[6] Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Revenue for the Financial Year 2027 and Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027. Available from https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Revenue-for-the-Financial-Year-2027_compressed.pdf and https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Expenditure-for-the-Financial-Year-2027.pdf

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL OPERATIONS[7]



[7] Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. Economic DataPack September 2026 pg 11. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/economic-datapack-september-2026.pdf



PUBLIC DEBT



What is Public Debt?

Public debt is the debt owed by the Government. It comprises balances on long-term loans and credit instruments raised on the domestic and foreign markets.

How Does the Government Deal with the Deficit?

To finance expenditure, the Government may decide to cover the deficit by:

- borrowing from its domestic and/or external creditors;
- reducing spending, which is often referred to as “tightening the belt”; and
- increasing revenue such as increasing income taxes, taxes on energy activity, value added tax, customs and other import duties.

How does the Government borrow money?

The Government may borrow domestically using three (3) types of instruments:

- Treasury Bills- short-term instruments which mature in either 91 days, 182 days or 365 days;
- Treasury Notes- medium-term instruments which are between 3 to 5 years; and
- Government Loans raised by bonds- long-term debt instruments.

Over an agreed period of time, the Government is obliged to repay the money, including interest charges. The Government may also borrow funds internationally through loans secured from financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.



STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt recorded at September 30, 2025 was **$117,458,301,703.85** and this figure is combination of local and external loans as well as loans serviced under Head 18 – Ministry of Finance.

Local Loans- $81,151,833,606.94 [8]

The Domestic Debt (Local Loans) in 2025 was **$81,151,833,606.94** which when compared to 2024 reflected an increase of **$7,412,370,899.23** or **10.05%.** This was mainly due to the issuance of eleven (11) new Local Loans as well as Bonds and Treasury Bills being issued during the financial year.

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC DEBT BY TYPE OF INSTRUMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025

Instruments	2024		2025	
	Million $	%	Million $	%
Government Development Loans	63,773.26	86.48	67,746.42	83.48
Others	3,616.20	4.9	6,541.41	8.06
Treasury Bills	6,350.00	8.61	6,864.00	8.46
Treasury Notes	0	0	0	0
Total	73,739.46	100	81,151.83	100

The major Debt Providers of Domestic Debt are the Commercial Banks for the Government Development Loans, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for Bonds and individuals for Treasury Bills.

[8] Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025- Volume I – Accounts of the Treasury and Accounts of Receivers of Revenue of Ministries and Departments, pgs. 7-8. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/VOLUME%20I%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20THE%20TREASURY%20AND%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20RECEIVER%20OF%20REVENUE%20OF%20MINISTRIES%20AND%20DEPARTMENTS%202025.pdf

External Loans - $ 33,595,399,568.81 [9]

The external debt as at September 30, 2025, was **$33,595,399,568.81.** External Loans increased by $226,392,198.04 or 0.68% over the previous year's level of $33,369,007,370.77.

During the fiscal year three (3) new loan agreements were contracted from:

- Corporación Andina De Fomento (CAF),

Disbursements in respect of external loans consisted of drawdowns on existing loans and the new loan which totalled $1,263,799,208.82

When classified by Ministries, disbursements were as follows: Ministry of Finance 90.94%, Ministry of Health 2.79%, Ministry of Public Utilities 3.82%, Ministry of Digital Transformation 0.20% and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development 0.62%.

Actual external debt service payments during 2025 totaled $1,348,629,193.20. This figure when compared to 2024 reflected a decrease of $2,103,965,284.39. The repayments for 2025 were mainly due to normal debt servicing of existing loans.

TYPE	Debt as at September 30, 2024		Debt as at September 30, 2025		Change
	Million $	%	Million $	%	Million $
IADB	4,143.51	14.58	3,900.50	11.69	(243.01)
CDB	89.61	0.32	62.18	0.19	(27.43)
EIB	11.96	0.04	10.69	0.03	(1.27)
Notes and Bonds	14,905.53	52.46	20,054.00	60.1	5,148.47
Chinese Banks	442.33	1.56	322.55	0.97	(119.78)
Other	8,820.22	31.04	9,019.09	27.03	198.87
Total	**28,413.16**	**100**	**33,369.01**	**100**	**4,955.85**

9 Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025- Volume I – Accounts of the Treasury and Accounts of Receivers of Revenue of Ministries and Departments, pgs. 10-11. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/VOLUME%20I%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20THE%20TREASURY%20AND%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20RECEIVER%20OF%20REVENUE%20OF%20MINISTRIES%20AND%20DEPARTMENTS%202025.pdf

Loans Serviced Under Head 18 - Ministry of Finance - $ 2,711,068,528.10 [10]

Loans which were secured by Letters of Guarantee or Loans or Credits Guaranteed by the State for some State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities and were not repaid by the entities and are now paid by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago are serviced under Head 18-Sub-head 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies. The debt balance as at September 30, 2025, recorded for loans serviced under Head 18: Ministry of Finance was **$ 2,711,068,528.10.**

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC DEBT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2024 AND 2025

Statement of Public Debt	2025 ($)	2024 ($)	Change ($)	%
Head 19 Local Loans	81,151,833,606.94	73,739,462,707.71	7,412,370,899.23	10.05
Head 19 External Loans	33,595,399,568.81	33,369,007,370.77	226,392,198.04	0.68
Loans Serviced under Head 18: Ministry of Finance	2,711,068,528.10	3,028,842,859.69	(317,774,331.59)	(10.49)
Total	**117,458,301,703.85**	**110,137,312,938.17**	**7,320,988,765.68**	**6.335**

10 The Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025 pg. 145. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Auditor%20General%27s%20Report%202025.pdf



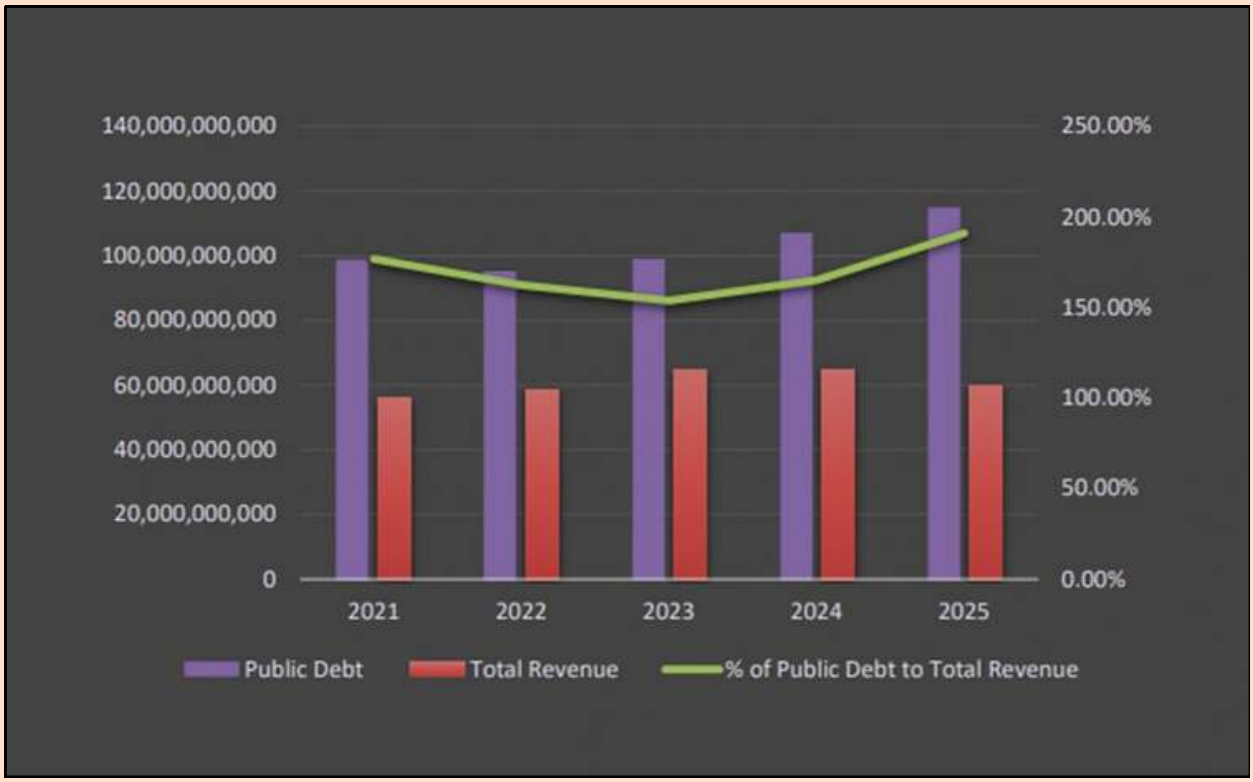
THE PUBLIC DEBT BALANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 [11]

Financial Year	Local Loans ($)	External Loans ($)	Head 18 ($)	Total
2021	65,357,730,728.93	27,851,600,981.57	3,543,585,146.53	96,752,916,857.03
2022	66,963,098,552.90	28,443,228,427.58	3,403,995,389.90	98,810,322,370.38
2023	70,788,965,052.03	28,413,170,227.29	3,315,669,213.13	102,517,804,492.45
2024	73,739,462,707.71	33,369,007,370.77	3,028,842,859.69	110,137,312,938.17
2025	81,151,833,606.94	33,595,399,568.81	2,711,068,528.10	117,458,301,703.85

11 The Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025 pg. 146. Available from https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Auditor%20General%27s%20Report%202025.pdf

COMPARISON OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 [12]

Years	Public Debt	Revenue	% of Public Debt to Total Revenue
2021	98,752,918,878	55,828,697,542	177
2022	95,406,326,980	58,712,317,753	162
2023	99,202,135,279	64,488,503,782	154
2024	107,108,470,078.48	64,842,232,932	165
2025	114,747,233,175.75	60,059,626,425	191



[12] Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025- Volume I – Accounts of the Treasury and Accounts of Receivers of Revenue of Ministries and Departments, pgs. 17-18. **Available from:** https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/VOLUME%20I%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20THE%20TREASURY%20AND%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20RECEIVER%20OF%20REVENUE%20OF%20MINISTRIES%20AND%20DEPARTMENTS%202025.pdf

CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Direct charges are statutory expenditures authorized by the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago or specific Acts of Parliament paid directly out of the Consolidated Fund without needing annual parliamentary appropriation. Charges on Account of the Public Debt comprise of principal repayments, interest and other payments which are accounted for under Expenditure Head 19 - Charges on Account of the Public Debt.

Charges on account of the public debt as at September 30, 2025, were **$12,548,302,537.50.**

Revised Estimates of expenditure for financial year 2026 indicate that Charges on account of the public debt was **$21,668,025,601.00**

CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2025 [13] AND REVISED ESTIMATE OF THE CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2026 [14]

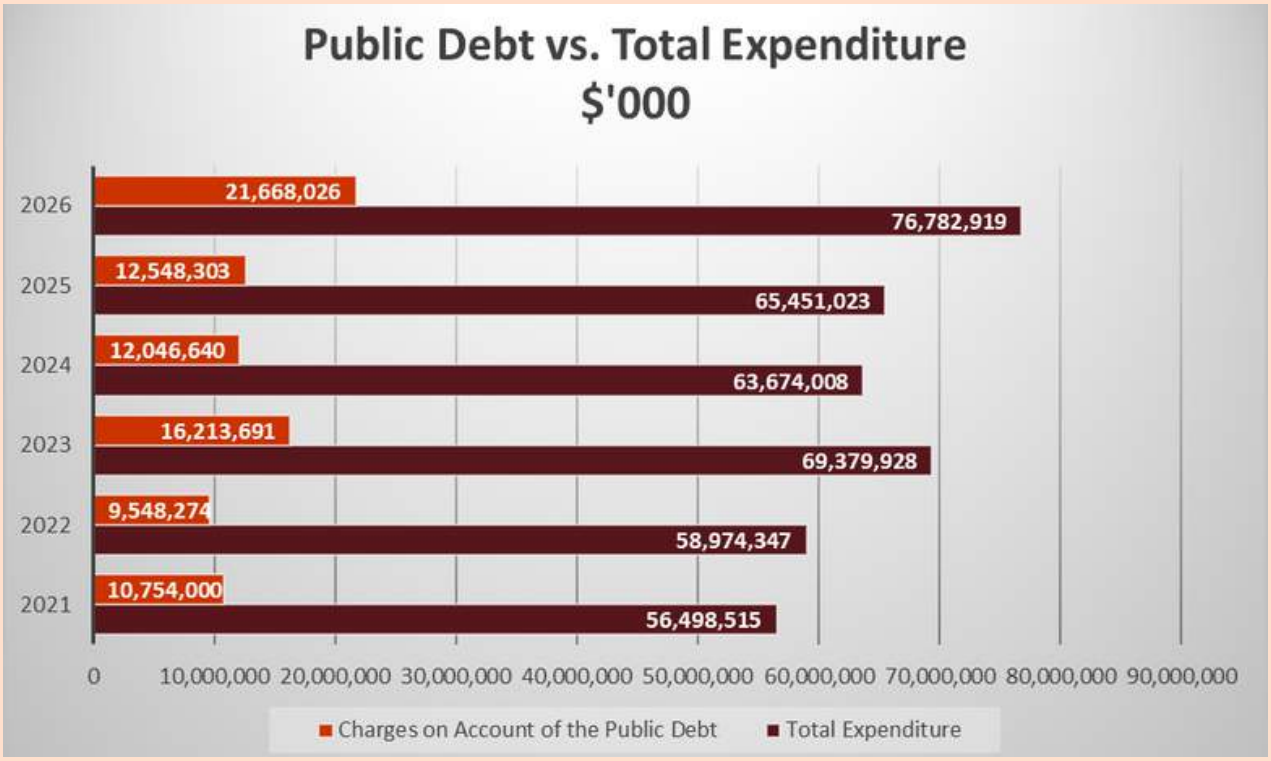
Year	Total Expenditure $'000	Charges on Account of the Public Debt $'000	Percentage %
2021	56,498,515	10,754,000	19
2022	58,974,347	9,548,274	16.2
2023	69,379,928	16,213,691	23.4
2024	63,674,008	12,046,640	18.9
2025	65,451,023	12,548,303	19.17
2026	76,782,919,774	21,668,025,601	28.22

13 Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025- Volume I – Accounts of the Treasury and Accounts of Receivers of Revenue of Ministries and Departments, pg. 20. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/VOLUME%20I%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20THE%20TREASURY%20AND%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20RECEIVER%20OF%20REVENUE%20OF%20MINISTRIES%20AND%20DEPARTMENTS%202025.pdf

14 Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027 and Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027 Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/PRINT-VERSION-Recurrent-Expenditure-2027-COMPRESSED.pdf and https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Expenditure-for-the-Financial-Year-2027.pdf



COMPARISON OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2021 TO 2026 [15]



[15] Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year 2025- Volume I – Accounts of the Treasury and Accounts of Receivers of Revenue of Ministries and Departments, pg. 20. Available from: https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/VOLUME%20I%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20THE%20TREASURY%20AND%20ACCOUNTS%20OF%20RECEIVER%20OF%20REVENUE%20OF%20MINISTRIES%20AND%20DEPARTMENTS%202025.pdf

[16] Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027 and Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/PRINT-VERSION-Recurrent-Expenditure-2027-COMPRESSED.pdf and https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Expenditure-for-the-Financial-Year-2027.pdf

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT [17]



[17] Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. Economic DataPack September 2026 pg. 12. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/economic-datapack-september-2026.pdf



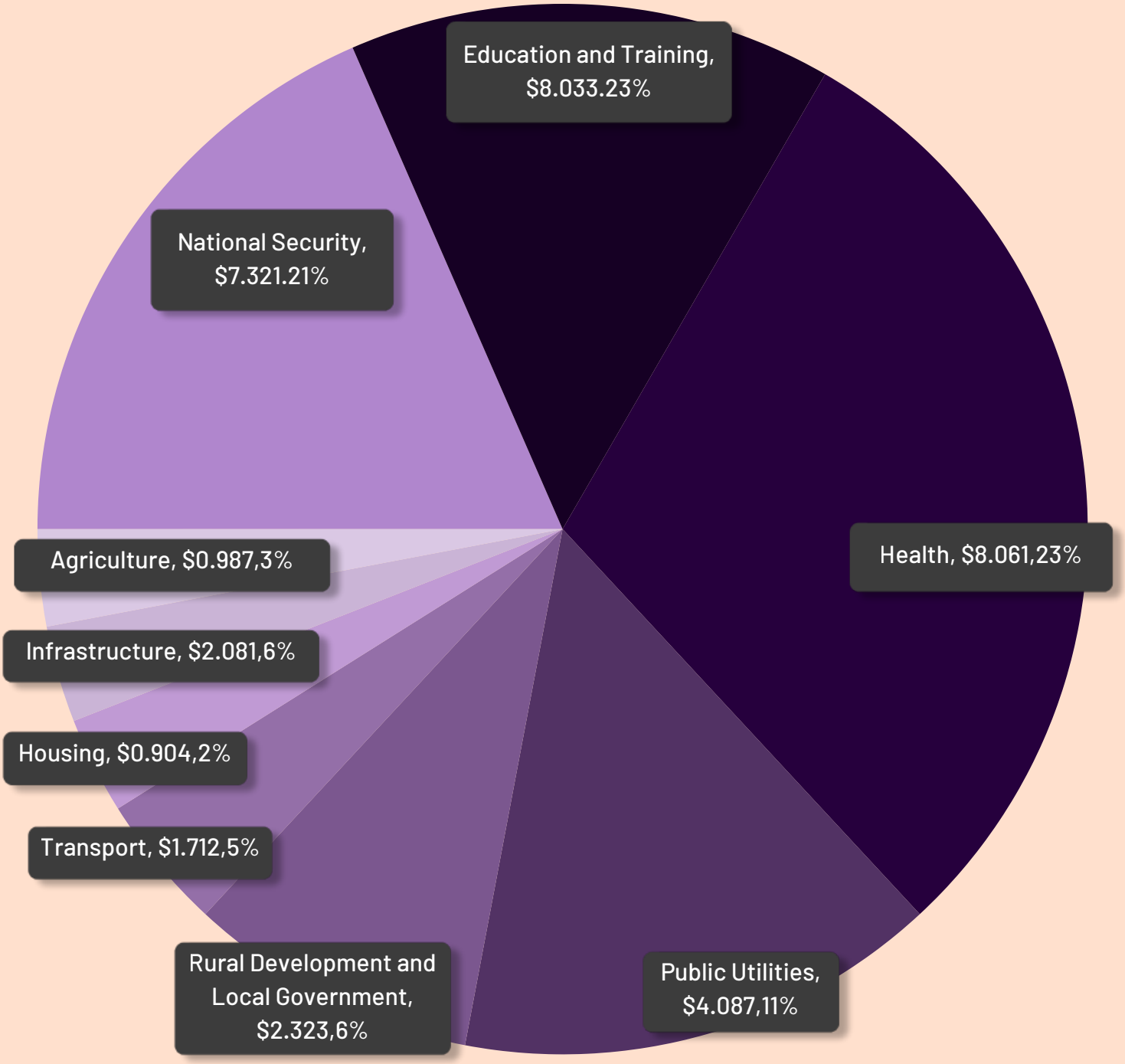
Guide to the Budget

Highlights from Budget Statement 2027

October 2026

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL BUDGET 2027 [18]

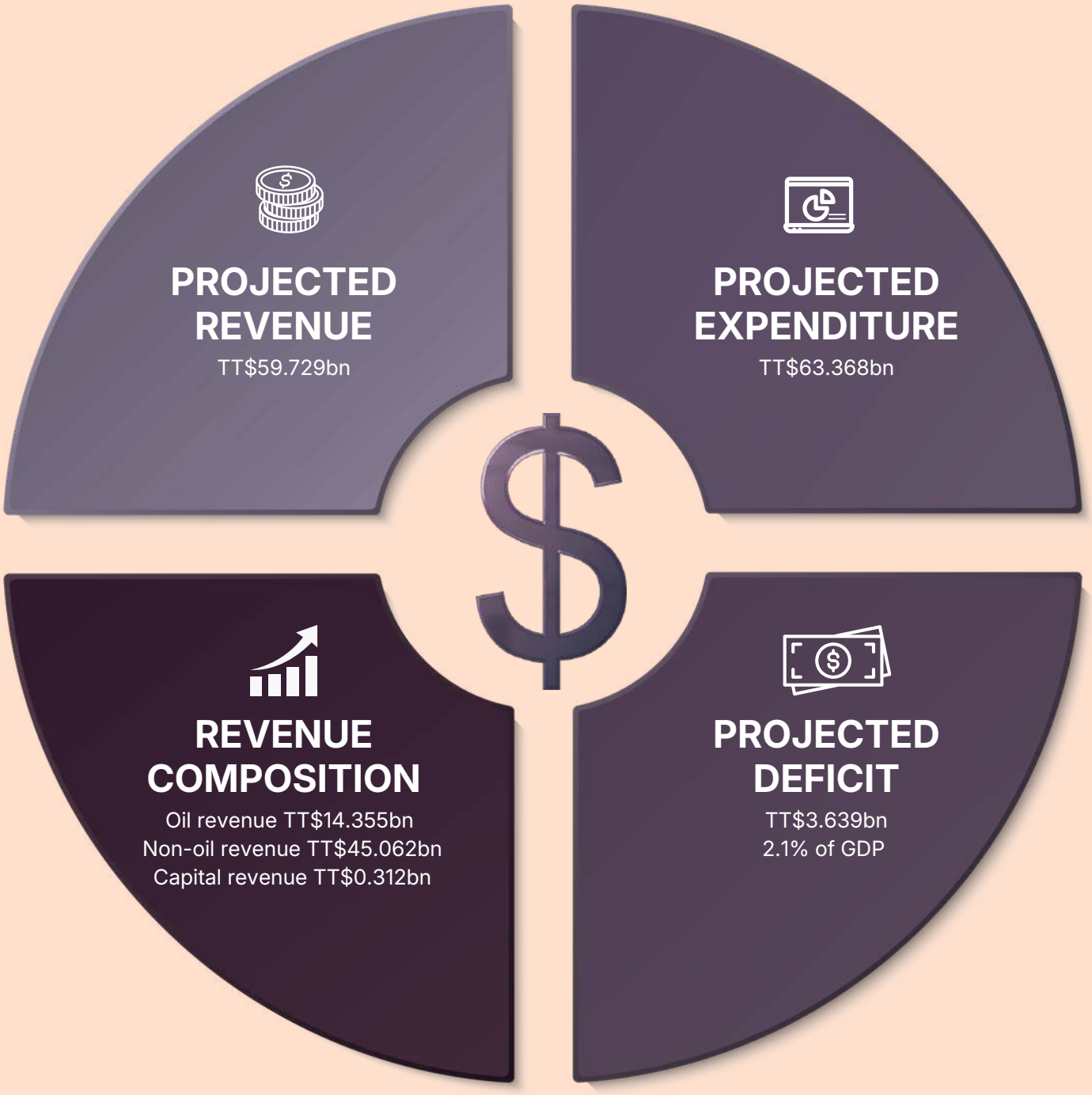
MAJOR ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027 (IN BILLIONS)



[18] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT): Budget Statement 2027: A People-Centered Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/2026.10.12-2027-Budget-Statement-final-Minister-copy-formatted-002.pdf

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL BUDGET 2027 [19]

MAJOR ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027 (IN BILLIONS)



19 Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT): Budget Statement 2027: A People-Centered Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/2026.10.12-2027-Budget-Statement-final-Minister-copy-formatted-002.pdf

FISCAL MEASURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

Introduce a limit on carried-forward losses for general trade and business
Limit the utilisation of carried-forward losses for all businesses to 75 percent of chargeable profits in any income year. This measure will contribute $430 million to revenue and takes effect on January 1, 2027.

Increase in Unemployment Levy
The Unemployment Levy on the taxable profits of petroleum companies from 5% to 8%. This measure will generate an additional $155 million and takes effect on January 1, 2027.

Adjustment to Withholding Tax Rates on Distributions
The withholding tax on distributions made to non-resident individuals and companies is to increase from 8% to 10%, while the rate on distributions to non-resident parent companies will increase from 3% to 5%. The measure will generate an additional $25.1 million in revenue and takes effect on January 1, 2027.

Reforming the Taxation of Alcoholic Beverages
There is to be a reduction to the applicable excise rates by 25%. These revised excise rates will be extended to imported alcoholic beverages, establishing a more consistent excise treatment between locally produced and imported products.

There will be a reformation of the customs duty structure on imported alcoholic beverages by moving from the existing specific duties charged by volume to an ad valorem rate based on the value of the product. This will affect imported alcoholic beverages which do not benefit from preferential customs treatment under Trinidad and Tobago's existing trade agreements, with higher-value imports bearing a higher amount of customs duty. These measures will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Standard-rate all supplies of digital and remote services
VAT is to be applied to digital services supplied by non-resident providers to persons in Trinidad and Tobago. Compliance and collection will be facilitated through the introduction of a simplified registration for non-resident suppliers, including suppliers of taxable services connected with real property situated in Trinidad and Tobago, allowing them to register, collect and remit VAT electronically. The measure will generate $18 million in revenue and takes effect on March 1, 2027.

Amend the definition of "Payments" in Section 50(1)(b) of the Income Tax Act Ch. 75:01
Under the existing withholding tax framework, the treatment of certain payments to non-residents depends on whether the payment or underlying income arises in Trinidad and Tobago. This creates circumstances in which services supplied remotely to Trinidad and Tobago businesses fall outside the withholding tax net. It is therefore proposed to amend the Income Tax Act to clarify the circumstances in which payments for management, technical and other prescribed services to non-residents will be treated for withholding tax purposes. The measure will generate $300 million in revenue and takes effect on January 1, 2027.

FISCAL MEASURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

Amend Section 10 of the Income Tax Act to disallow a deduction for expenses incurred in earning exempt income

At present, expenses incurred in earning exempt income may, in certain circumstances, be deducted in determining taxable income. This can reduce the tax payable on other income, although the related income is itself exempt from tax. As such Section 10 of the Income Tax Act is to be amended to expressly disallow deductions for expenses incurred in earning exempt income. This measure is expected to generate $75 million in revenue and will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Strengthening Tobacco Controls and Regulating Vaping Products:

The Tobacco Control Act is to be amended to provide clearer rules for the commercial possession and importation of cigarettes. Possession of 10,000 or more tobacco products will now constitute prima facie evidence of distribution, while the importation of 800 or more cigarettes will require an appropriate import licence.

All vaping products will be within an appropriate regulatory framework. Vaping in public places and the sale of vaping products to persons under the age of 21 will be prohibited.

There will be the establishment of a 20% customs duty rate on vaping devices and products. These measures will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Establishing a Framework for Classic, Antique and Vintage motor vehicles

The Government is developing a niche industry around the collection, restoration and preservation of historic motor vehicles, creating opportunities for skilled trades and specialised services while supporting automotive shows, cultural events and tourism. Government is to establish regulations for the importation, registration and use of Classic, Antique and Vintage motor vehicles, including import controls and differentiated rates of Motor Vehicle Tax.

Under the new arrangements, the rate of Motor Vehicle Tax will increase by 100% for Classic vehicles, 50 percent for Antique vehicles and 25% for Vintage vehicles. The measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Promoting Energy Conservation and Supporting Low-Usage Households

The introduction of an electricity surcharge of 5 cents per kilowatt-hour on residential consumption above 3,000 kilowatt-hours per billing period. This threshold will ensure that average households with moderate levels of electricity usage remain unaffected. This measure is expected to generate an additional $17.8 million in revenue and will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Increase in Personal Allowance for pensioners

An increase on the Personal Allowance for pensioners from $90,000 to $102,000 per year. This measure will provide approximately $11 million in tax relief to pensioners and will take effect from January 1, 2027.

FISCAL MEASURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027



Supporting the Formalisation and Growth of Agricultural Enterprises

Government will develop a Farm Business Formalisation Programme to assist registered farmers who wish to formalise and strengthen their agricultural businesses. The programme will be a one stop shop, providing support in areas such as land tenure, business registration, record-keeping, financial management, access to finance and other agricultural support programmes. This measure will take immediate effect.

Building the Next Generation of Agricultural Entrepreneurs and Professionals

The Agricultural Internship Programme will expand from 30 interns to 100 interns. The Programme will connect young people with opportunities across the agricultural value chain, from primary production and agro-processing to technology, research, distribution and other agricultural services.

Conversion of zero-rated items to Exempt Status

The Government will preserve zero-rating on selected basic and essential items, while moving selected items from zero-rated to VAT-exempt status. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Introduce a VAT clearance fee

Presently a fee of $100 applies to a standard Tax Clearance Certificate, but there is no cost for a VAT Clearance Certificate. Therefore there will be an introduction of a fee of $100 for the issuance of a VAT Clearance Certificate. This measure will provide an additional $500,000 in revenue and will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Rationalisation of VAT Registration of Government Entities

Presently a number of entities are VAT-registered even though they do not make taxable supplies. Entities that do not meet the requirements for VAT registration will be unregistered, while those making taxable supplies will continue to be assessed in accordance with the VAT Act. This measure will improve VAT administration and reduce unnecessary refund claims within the public sector. This measure will take effect within the first quarter of 2027.

Introduce a penalty for non-filing VAT Returns

While penalties currently apply for the non-filing of Income Tax and Corporation Tax returns, there is no comparable penalty for the non-filing of VAT returns. To address this gap and strengthen VAT compliance, the Government will introduce a penalty of $100 for every two months that a VAT return remains outstanding. This measure will provide an additional $5 million in revenue and will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Mandatory e-filing through GENTAX

Government will introduce mandatory electronic filing through the Inland Revenue Division's GENTAX system for all taxpayers. This measure modernizes and digitally transforms tax administration in Trinidad and Tobago. GENTAX will provide all taxpayers with a single, streamlined and more efficient platform through which they can meet their tax obligations without having to manually file returns. This removes unnecessary administrative barriers while strengthening compliance.

Increase penalties for false declarations under the Customs Act

To strengthen compliance and deter all false Customs declarations, there will be an increase in the penalty under Section 212 of the Customs Act from $125,000 to $250,000. The measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Increase in the Foreign Currency Declaration Threshold

Government intends to increase the foreign currency declaration threshold from US$5,000 to US$10,000. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Modernising the Regulation of Customs Brokers and Customs Clerks

It is proposed that an amendment be made to the Customs Brokers and Customs Clerks Act, Chap. 78:03, to provide an enforceable code of ethics, strengthen the licensing regime, restructure the Customs Brokers and Customs Clerks Board, update offences and penalties, and revise the applicable fees. A formal appeals tribunal to provide an appropriate mechanism for reviewing decisions made under the Act will be established. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Amend the Registration of Clubs Act to pay taxes quarterly

It is proposed that an amendment be made to the Registration of Clubs Act to allow registered members' clubs to pay their taxes on a quarterly basis, rather than on an annual basis. This measure will allow businesses to better manage their cash flow while providing Government with a more regular and predictable flow of revenue throughout the year. The measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Expanding Technical and Vocational Education in Secondary Schools

Government will provide $16.3 million in fiscal 2027 to commence the Integrated Expansion of Technical and Vocational Education in Secondary Schools. Government intends to undertake targeted workshop improvements and provide equipment in 22 priority secondary schools, while practical learning materials will be provided across all 56 schools covered by the programme. Students will have expanded opportunities for practical learning in areas including agriculture, carpentry, plumbing, electrical and electronic technology, air conditioning and refrigeration, welding, automotive systems, technical drawing, computer-aided design and steelpan manufacturing. The programme will also support curriculum development, teacher and assessor preparation and career guidance.

Establishment of the 'READY' Internship Programme

Government proposes to allocate TT$2 million in fiscal 2027 to launch the Real Experience and Development for Youth Internship Programme - READY, providing approximately 1,300 secondary school students aged 16 years and over with structured work experience during the July-August 2027 vacation period. Participants will undertake four-week internships across Government Ministries, the Tobago House of Assembly and participating private-sector organisations, combining practical workplace experience with training in financial literacy, entrepreneurship, workplace ethics, résumé writing and interview preparation. Each participant will receive a TT$1,500 stipend.

Strengthening Support for Our Most Vulnerable Citizens

There is a proposed increase to the Senior Citizens' Grant, Public Assistance Grant and Disability Assistance Grant by $250 per month. These measures will cost an additional $555 million and take effect from January 1, 2027.



Establishment of the National Care and Support Programme

Government has begun the transformation of the Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme into a broader National Care and Support Programme comprising home care and support for: Older Persons; Persons with Disabilities; and Persons requiring temporary or short-term assistance. Each component will be designed around the needs of beneficiaries, with appropriate eligibility requirements, caregiver competencies, supervision and safeguard.

Increase in Penalty for non-payment of National Insurance Contributions

Government proposes to strengthen the penalties for employers who fail or neglect to pay required National Insurance contributions for employees. The maximum fine on summary conviction will increase from $4,000 to $8,000. The National Insurance Board will be empowered to waive statutory penalties in whole or in part, subject to appropriate oversight, transparency and accountability. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Improving the National Insurance Claims and Appeals Process

As a result of a longstanding backlog of National Insurance appeals, with over 1,000 unresolved matters the Government will undertake a comprehensive review of the National Insurance claims and appeals system. The review will be conducted with technical assistance from an international development partner and will examine the causes of delays and make recommendations for resolution.

National Insurance Benefit Eligibility Following the COVID-19 Shutdowns

During the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on economic activity resulted in the temporary closure of several sectors, leaving many workers unable to earn an income or make National Insurance contributions for an extended period. The Government therefore proposes to amend the National Insurance legislation to make appropriate provisions for workers who were unfairly denied benefits as a result of COVID-19 shutdowns.

Improving the Foreign Investment Regulatory Framework

To improve the ease of doing business, the Government proposes to amend the Foreign Investment Act by simplifying the rules for foreign acquisition of land and shares, including transactions up to US$100,000 in total. CARICOM nationals will be exempt from the consideration rule.

The Government proposes to introduce a legal requirement for beneficial ownership information disclosure from foreign investors, and streamline administrative processes to reduce unnecessary delays. These reforms will make the foreign investment process faster, simpler and more transparent while also strengthening regulatory oversight. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027, with the relevant delegation arrangements to be implemented separately.

Improving the Administration of the Foreign Exchange Regime

Government proposes to make targeted amendments to the Exchange Control Act to clarify the existing arrangements governing the importation and exportation of foreign currency notes. They will also require authorised dealers to provide full disclosure to the Central Bank concerning the movement of cash. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Transitioning to a Permanent Regulatory Framework for Virtual Assets

The existing transitional arrangements under the Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers Act, 2025 are due to expire on December 31, 2026. Government proposes to extend the existing regulatory sandbox and provide for full licensing of virtual assets and service providers. This will include strengthening governance, cybersecurity, consumer protection, safeguarding of client assets, financial integrity and regulatory oversight. This measure will take effect from January 1, 2027.

Launch of Government Savings Bond Programme

The Government will launch a Government Savings Bond Programme, creating a new and accessible avenue for citizens to invest directly in securities issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The programme is designed primarily with individual citizens and small savers in mind, allowing persons to invest amounts such as $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 or more. These Bonds are to be offered with a fixed rate of interest, in both Trinidad and Tobago and United States dollars and with various tenors. These bonds will provide citizens with an additional investment opportunity, offering competitive returns while helping them build long-term financial security. They will also deepen the local capital market, broaden investment options, and importantly, provide a domestic avenue for US dollar savings.

Empowering the Average Citizen through Expanded Investment Opportunities

There will be the introduction of a Retail Government Securities Programme that will place Government bonds within the reach of ordinary citizens. Securities will be offered in smaller denominations, including investments from as little as TT$5,000, allowing teachers, nurses, young professionals, small business owners, pensioners and first-time investors to participate directly in one of the country's safest and most important investment classes. This initiative is about empowering citizens to save, invest and build personal wealth. This programme will be supported by the Government's move towards the dematerialisation of Government securities, replacing paper certificates.

The securities will be recorded electronically through the Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository and will be listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange, with trading facilitated through licensed brokers.

Capital Market Deepening

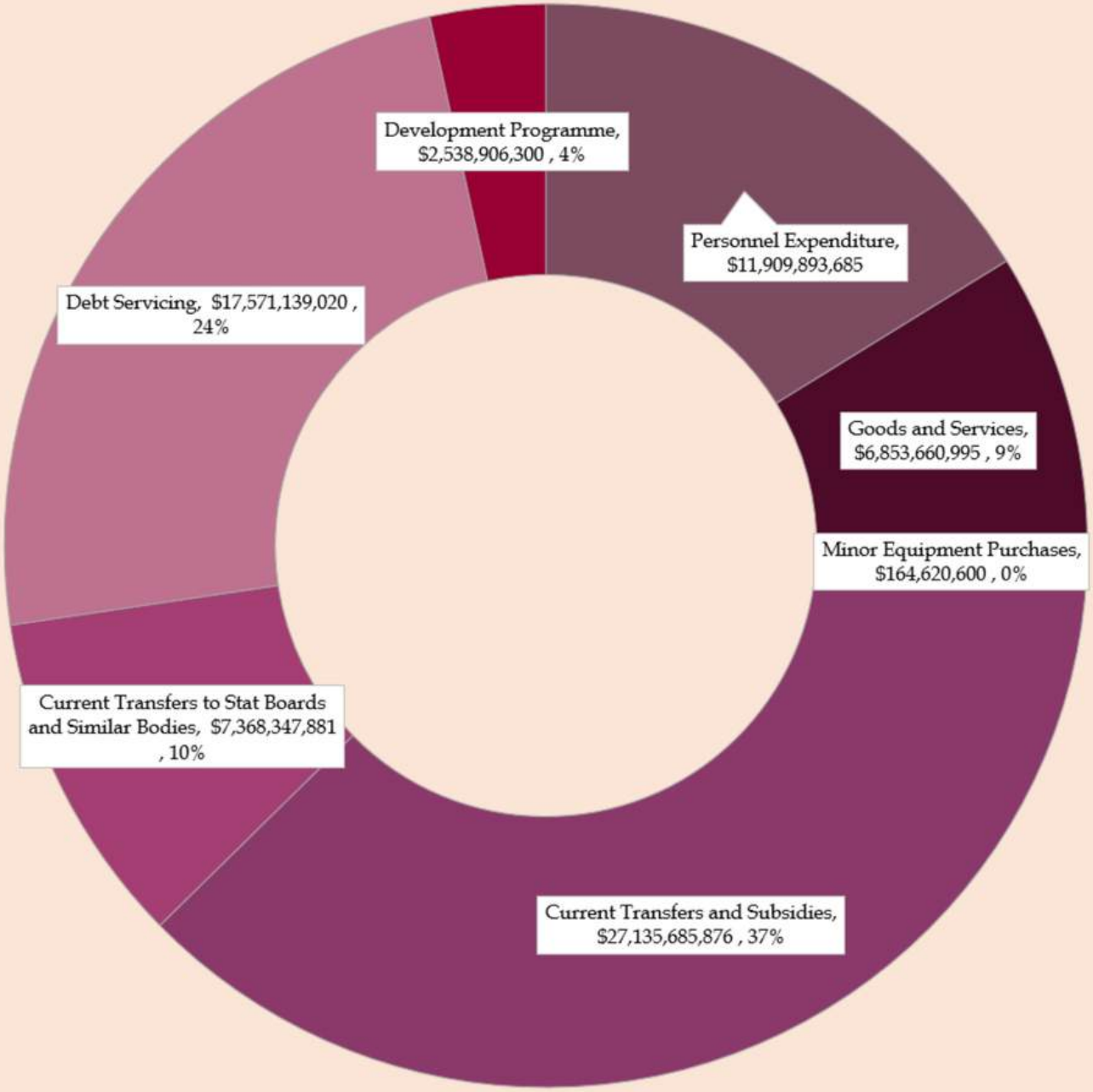
To develop the local capital market, the Government will engage an international partner to conduct a diagnostic on Trinidad and Tobago's Government Local Currency Bond Market. Following the completion of this diagnostic, the Government will produce a sequenced reform roadmap which will be incorporated into the Ministry of Finance's cash and debt management framework. This will support improved planning, cash-flow forecasting and the development of a deeper and more effective yield curve.

Guide to the Budget

National Budget

October 2026

NATIONAL BUDGET- $73,542,254,357.00 [20]



20 Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Expenditure for Financial Year 2027. Available from : https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Expenditure-for-the-Financial-Year-2027.pdf

FISCAL YEAR 2027 ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURE [21]

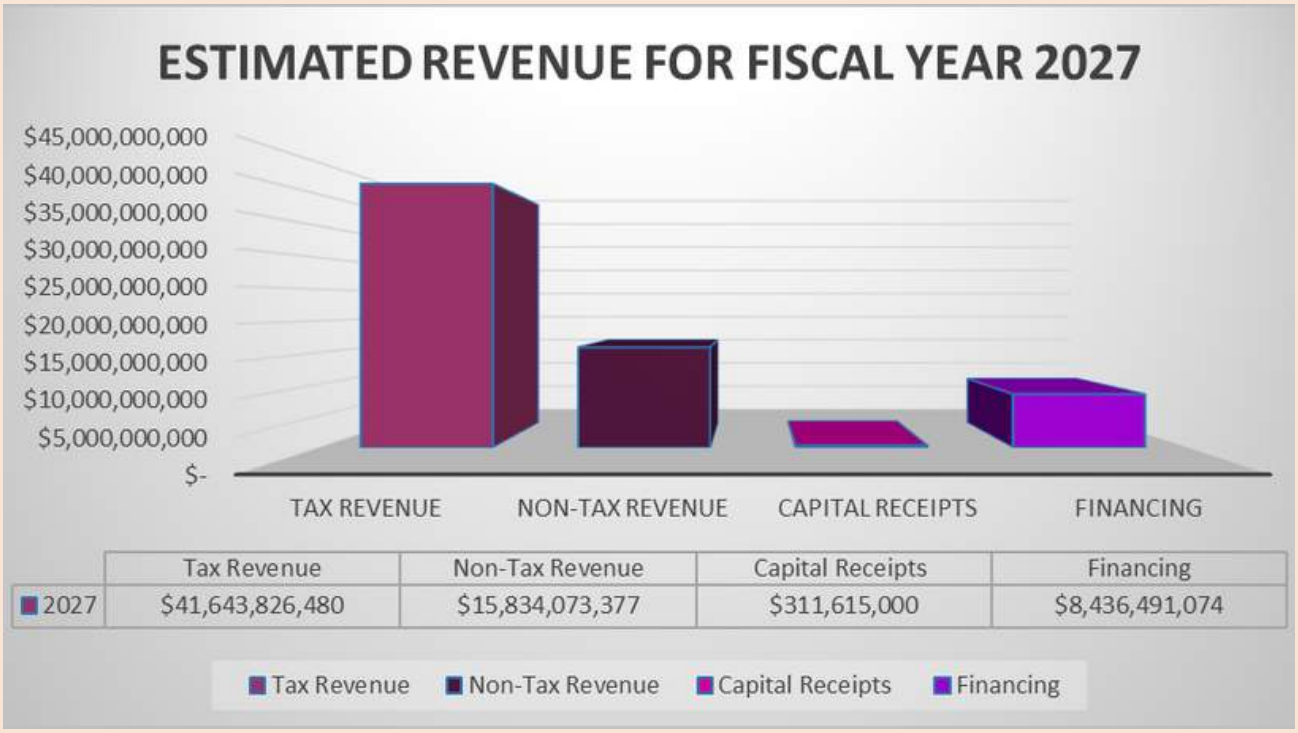
Heads of Expenditure	2027 Budget allocation (*based on figures in the Appropriation (FY 2027) Bill 2026) $
01 President	$ 20,975,800.00
02 Auditor General	$ 55,641,200.00
03 Judiciary	$ 579,454,980.00
04 Industrial Court	$ 35,844,500.00
05 Parliament	$ 160,344,300.00
06 Service Commissions	$ 104,096,600.00
07 Statutory Authorities Service Commission	$ 9,322,815.00
08 Elections and Boundaries Commission	$ 106,441,900.00
09 Tax Appeal Board	$ 7,365,100.00
11 Registration, Recognition and Certification Board	$ 5,542,900.00
12 Public Service Appeal Board	$ 4,371,800.00
13 Office of the Prime Minister	$ 459,794,800.00
15 Tobago House of Assembly	$ 2,738,493,500.00
16 Central Administrative Services, Tobago	$ 31,423,600.00
17 Personnel Department	$ 46,853,900.00
18 Ministry of Finance	$ 5,268,413,700.00
19 Charges on Account of the Public Debt	-

[21] Office of the Parliament: The Appropriations (Financial Year 2027) Bill 2026. Available from: https://www.ttparliament.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/b2026h19.pdf

Heads of Expenditure	2027 Budget allocation (*based on figures in the Appropriation (FY 2027) Bill 2026) $
20 Pensions and Gratuities	**$ 8,502,755.00**
23 Office of the Attorney General	**$ 337,003,700.00**
24 Ministry of Land and Legal Affairs	**$ 590,660,430.00**
26 Ministry of Education	**$ 4,876,760,300.00**
28 Ministry of Health	**$ 7,474,075,200.00**
30 Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development	**$ 207,284,700.00**
31 Ministry of Public Administration and Artificial Intelligence	**$ 1,423,562,500.00**
34 Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation	**$ 925,554,881.00**
37 Integrity Commission	**$ 8,421,900.00**
38 Environmental Commission	**$ 8,502,755.00**
39 Ministry of Public Utilities	**$ 3,636,904,751.00**
40 Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	**$ 945,801,000.00**
42 Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government	**$ 2,928,249,300.00**
46 Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	**$ 486,427,100.00**
58 Ministry of Justice	**$ 226,344,700.00**
61 Ministry of Housing	**$ 870,052,000.00**
64 Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	**$ 3,049,173,900.00**
65 Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs	**$ 348,066,200.00**

Heads of Expenditure	2027 Budget allocation (*based on figures in the Appropriation (FY 2027) Bill 2026) $
67 Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development	**$ 419,888,800.00**
69 Ministry of Works and Infrastructure	**$ 2,454,332,500.00**
72 Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training	**$ 1,355,248,800.00**
75 Equal Opportunity Tribunal	**$ 3,399,950.00**
77 Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	**$ 764,605,700.00**
78 Ministry of the People, Social Development and Family Services	**$ 5,174,683,500.00**
83 Ministry of Homeland Security	**$ 2,103,437,800.00**
84 Ministry of Defence	**$ 461,537,500.00**
85 Ministry of Trade, Investment and Tourism	**$ 217,985,600.00**
86 Ministry of Culture and Community Development	**$ 505,972,800.00**
Grand Total	**$ 51,439,319,662.00**

DRAFT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027



REVENUE $66,226,005,931.00 [23]

TAX REVENUE $41,643,826,480.00

↑ 1.67%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is an increase in the sum of $ 683,679,800.00. This is an increase of 1.67%.

NON-TAX REVENUE $15,834,073,377.00

↑ 46.14%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is an increase in the sum of $ 4,999,154,690.00. This is an increase of 46.14%.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS $311,615,000.00

↓ 43.43%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is a decrease in the sum of $239,242,497.00. This is a decrease of 43.43%.

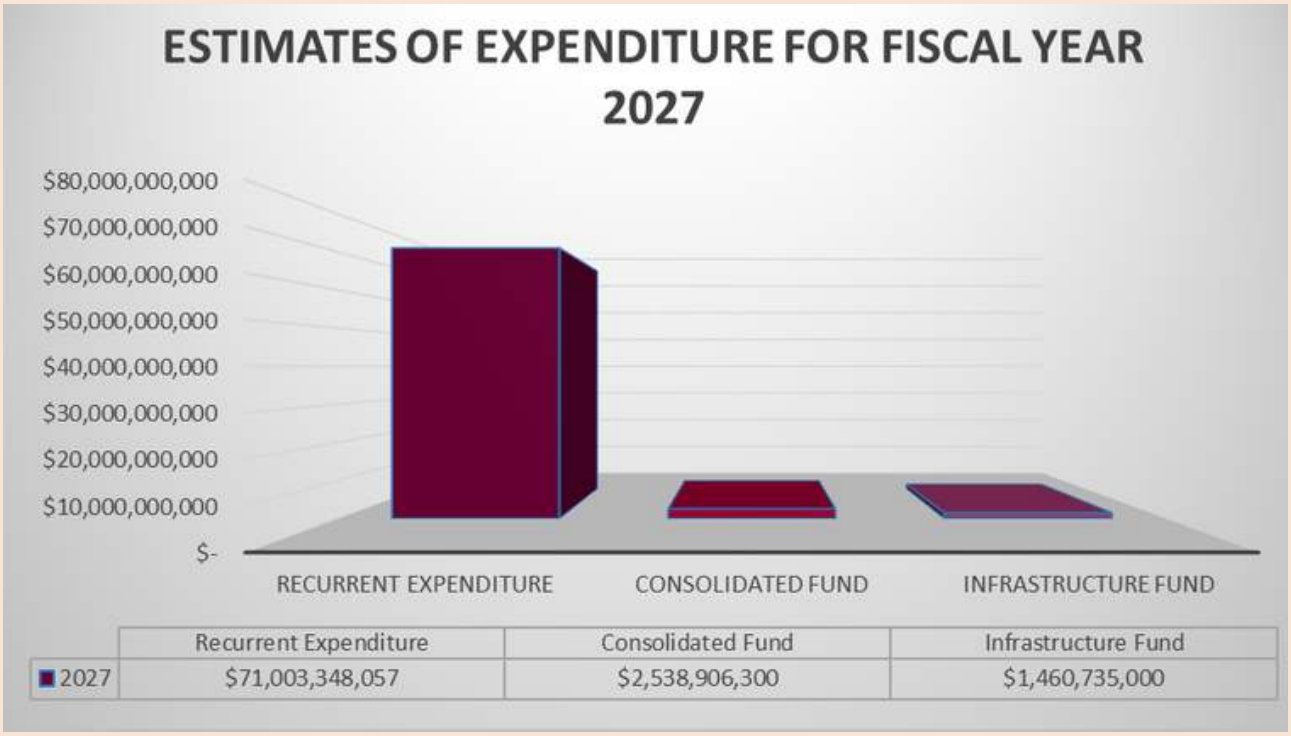
FINANCING $8,436,491,074.00

↓ 62.43%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is a decrease in the sum of $ 14,018,531,696.00. This is a decrease of 62.43%.

[23] Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Revenue for the Financial Year 2027. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Revenue-for-the-Financial-Year-2027_compressed.pdf

DRAFT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027



EXPENDITURE $73,542,254,357.00 [24]

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE $71,003,348,057.00

↓ 5.06%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is a decrease in the sum of $ 3,783,476,244.00. This is a decrease of 5.06%.

CONSOLIDATED FUND $2,538,906,300.00

↑ 27.19%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is an increase in the sum of $ 542,810,827.00. This is an increase of 27.19%

INFRASTRUCTURE FUND $1,460,735,000

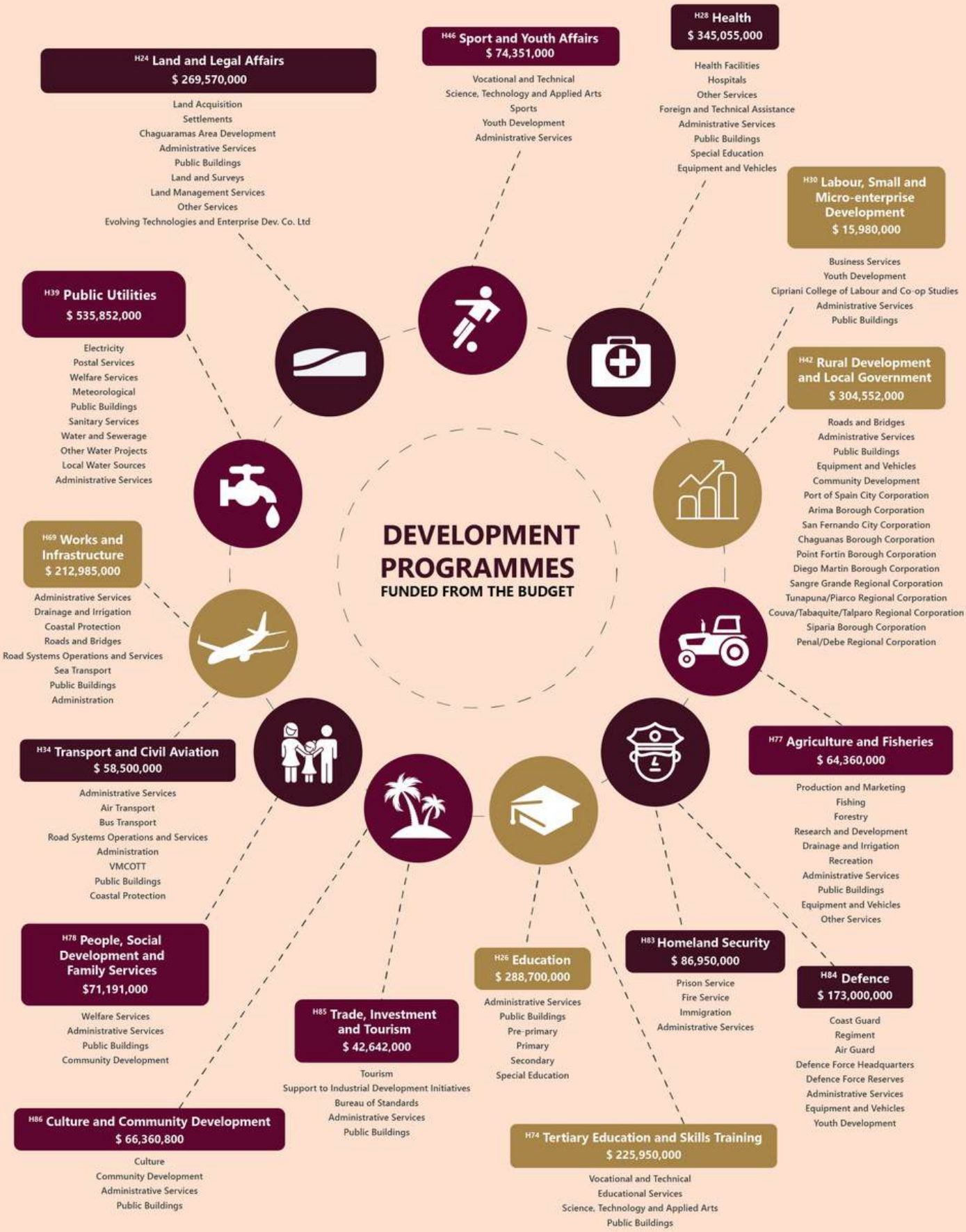
↑ 71.85%

Comparing the 2026 Revised Estimates and the 2027 Estimates- there is an increase in the sum of $610,742,190.00. This is an increase of 71.85%.

[24] Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of Expenditure for the Financial Year 2027. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/Draft-Estimates-of-Expenditure-for-the-Financial-Year-2027.pdf

KEY MINISTRIES

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FUNDED FROM THE BUDGET [25]



25 Ministry of Finance. Draft Estimates of the Development Programme for the Financial Year 2027. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/PRINT-VERSION-Development-Programme-2027.pdf

Guide to the Budget

Public Sector Investment Programme 2027

October 2026

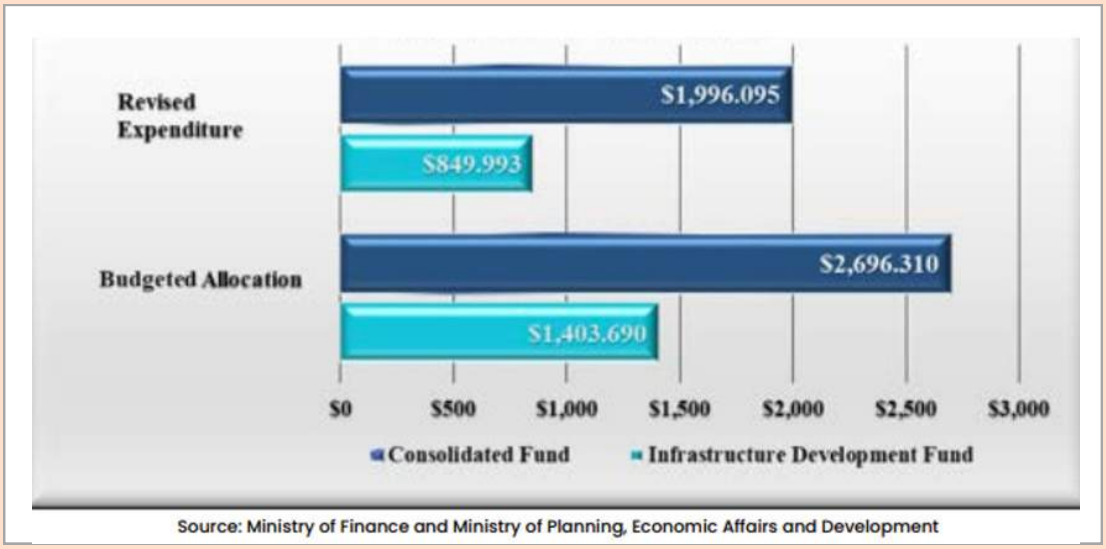
PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027 [26]

OVERVIEW: PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2026

In fiscal year 2026, a budgetary allocation of $4,100.0 million was approved for the implementation of programmes and projects under the PSIP executed by Central Government, Local Government Bodies and the Tobago House of Assembly (THA). Of the total allocation, $2,696.3 million (65.8%) was financed from the Consolidated Fund (CF), while $1,403.7 million (34.2%) was financed from the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF).

With respect to expenditure, during fiscal year 2026, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) expended a total of $2,846.1 million under the PSIP. MDAs utilised $1,996.1 million under the CF and $850.0 million under the IDF. The overall utilisation rate was 69.4% of the approved PSIP allocation of $4,100.0 million. When comparing the utilisation rate of both funds, the CF's utilisation rate of 74.0% exceeds that of the IDF, which recorded 60.6%. The Chart below illustrates the comparison between the revised expenditure under the PSIP for fiscal year 2026 with the approved budgeted allocation.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE AND BUDGETED ALLOCATION FOR 2026 (TT $MILLIONS)



Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development

PERFORMANCE OF PSIP BY STRATEGIC PILLARS

Comparison of Expenditure by Strategic National Development Plan (SNDP) Pillars - 2026
(TT$ Million)

	Budgeted Allocation				Revised Expenditure			
Strategic Pillars	Consol. Fund	IDF	Total	%	Consol. Fund	IDF	Total	%
Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability	314.731	108.606	**423.337**	10.3	202.636	28.326	**230.962**	8.1
Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	374.669	107.814	**482.483**	11.8	216.748	41.505	**258.253**	9.1
Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets	366.943	234.895	**601.838**	14.7	214.443	162.323	**376.766**	13.2
Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	714.166	231.675	**945.841**	23.0	653.057	181.825	**834.882**	29.3
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	925.801	720.700	**1,646.501**	40.2	709.211	436.014	**1,145.225**	40.3
Total	**2,696.310**	**1,403.690**	**4,100.000**	**100.0**	**1,996.095**	**849.993**	**2,846.088**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development

[26] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Public Sector Investment Programme 2027: A People-Centered Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/PSIP-TRINIDAD-2027-DIGITAL-FINAL.pdf

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) 2026 EXPENDITURE BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PILLARS	Total Revised Expenditure	Budgeted Expenditure Consolidated Fund	Revised Expenditure Consolidated Fund	Budgeted Expenditure Infrastructure Development Fund	Revised Expenditure Infrastructure Development Fund
RESTORING CONFIDENCE AND FISCAL STABILITY	**230.961**	**314.731**	**202.636**	**108.606**	**28.326**
Law Enforcement	82.385	122.341	72.385	70.306	10.000
Public Safety and Citizen Security	148.577	192.390	130.251	38.300	18.326
UNLOCKING PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND JOBS	**258.253**	**374.669**	**216.748**	**107.814**	**41.505**
Agriculture	56.933	81.276	45.633	43.000	11.300
Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening	46.475	92.521	46.475	0.000	0.000
Culture	2.987	17.867	2.987	10.500	0.000
Economic Restructuring and Transformation	48.885	105.474	48.885	0.000	0.000
Energy/Renewable Energy Alternatives	0.482	0.482	0.482	0.000	0.000
Foreign Policy and Trade Relations	21.319	10.450	21.319	0.000	0.000
Industrial Development	1.100	2.000	1.100	0.000	0.000
Manufacturing	18.610	11.091	7.315	33.714	11.295
Science, Research and Development	2.300	4.200	2.300	0.000	0.000
Tourism	52.651	47.808	37.651	20.000	15.000
Youth Development and Entrepreneurship	6.510	1.500	2.600	0.600	3.910
COMMERCIALIZING AND OPTIMIZING PUBLIC ASSETS	**376.766**	**366.943**	**214.443**	**234.895**	**162.323**
Administration	206.377	287.297	147.955	115.195	58.423
Communication	12.801	15.500	12.801	0.000	0.000
Electricity	23.800	25.300	23.800	0.000	0.000
Regional Development Planning	0.800	2.000	0.800	0.000	0.000
Sewerage	13.700	0.000	0.000	12.000	13.700
Water Security	119.288	36.846	29.088	107.700	90.200
MODERNIZING INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND DIGITAL SERVICES	**834.882**	**714.166**	**653.057**	**231.675**	**181.825**
Drainage	122.796	102.300	102.679	39.117	20.117
Information Technology and Digital Infrastructure	353.851	390.566	343.851	10.000	10.000
Roads and Bridges	235.184	121.100	126.076	140.458	109.108
Transport	123.052	100.200	80.452	42.100	42.600
PROTECTING THE PEOPLE THROUGH SOCIAL INVESTMENT AND SAFETY NETS	**1,145.226**	**925.801**	**709.211**	**720.700**	**436.014**
Community Development	130.067	41.348	28.002	111.000	102.065
Early Childhood Education	3.979	2.000	2.000	6.000	1.979
Environment	11.687	25.972	10.187	2.200	1.500
Health/HIV AIDS	247.755	321.311	204.354	168.000	43.401
Housing and Shelter	264.500	96.000	64.500	200.000	200.000
Primary Education	107.290	66.650	64.881	96.500	42.409
Secondary Education	60.400	9.400	24.400	82.000	36.000
Skills Development	18.277	30.350	18.277	0.000	0.000
Social Development	16.357	22.549	16.357	6.000	0.000
Special Education	4.100	4.100	4.100	10.500	0.000
Sport and Recreation	50.963	52.400	42.303	38.500	8.660
Tertiary Education	229.850	253.721	229.850	0.000	0.000
GRAND TOTAL	**2,846.088**	**2,696.310**	**1,996.095**	**1,403.690**	**849.993**

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

During fiscal year 2026, the MDAs continued to execute the programmes and projects under their remit with strong performance noted in several areas, for which high levels of expenditure were recorded. Some of these programmes and projects are listed below:

Strategic Pillar	Sector	Programme/Project Names	Revised Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2027 (TT$ Million)
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Housing and Shelter	Accelerated Housing Programme	200.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Education	Acquisition and Delivery of Laptops and Tablets	135.0
Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	Roads and Bridges	Extension of the Solomon Hochoy Highway Extension to Point Fortin	95.5
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Tertiary Education	National /Additional Scholarships based on Advanced Level Examinations	90.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Health/HIV	Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	81.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Tertiary Education	Refurbishment of the Penal/Debe Campus	70.0
Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability	Public Safety and Citizens Security	Acquisition of ILS Services - Re: Cape Class Patrol Vessels	65.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Education	Emergency Repair/ Refurbishment Works to Schools	58.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Tertiary Education	Scholarships and Bursaries	50.0
Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	Transport	Construction of a Terminal and Associated Facilities at the ANR Robinson International Airport	40.6

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027

In fiscal year 2027, the PSIP will continue to be the main driver of Government's thrust for national development with an investment of $3,999.6 million to support 1,272 programmes and projects across key sectors of the economy. While this represents a decrease of $100.4 million, or 2.4%, compared with the $4,100.0 million allocated in fiscal year 2026, the 2027 PSIP continues to provide strategic investments across the five (5) Strategic Pillars, directed towards key national development objectives.

SOURCE OF FINANCING OF THE 2027 PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

In fiscal year 2027, the programmes and projects proposed for implementation will be financed primarily from general revenues, amounting to $3,807.1 million, or 95.2% of the total PSIP allocation of $3,999.6 million. External financing through loans and grants will account for the remaining $192.5 million, or 4.8% of the total allocation.

Under the CF, $2,435.4 million will be financed from general revenues, while $103.5 million will be provided through external financing, comprising $99.9 million in loans and $3.6 million in grants. Under the IDF, $1,371.8 million will be financed through general revenues, while $89.0 million will be provided through external financing, comprising $88.2 million in loans and $0.8 million in grants.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will provide $110.8 million in loan financing to support major programmes and projects in areas including water sector development, digital transformation and urban upgrading and revitalisation. The programmes and projects to be financed include:

- Implementation of the Digital Transformation Agenda;
- Trinidad and Tobago Water Sector Development Programme;
- Second Individual Operation for the National Water Sector Evolution Programme; and
- Urban Upgrading and Revitalization Programme.

A further $77.3 million in loan financing will be provided by the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) to support drainage infrastructure and school infrastructure upgrades. The financing will support programmes under the purview of the Ministry of Works and Infrastructure (MOWI) and the Ministry of Education (MOE), including:

- Strategic Drainage Plan – Non-Structural Measures;
- Expenses of the PEU – Strategic Drainage Plan;
- Strategic Drainage Plan – Structural Measures; and
- Resilient Schools Infrastructure Programme.



PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027

Grant financing will also support targeted development initiatives during fiscal year 2027. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) will provide $3.2 million in grant funding for initiatives aimed at strengthening climate resilience, water resource management and national and community capacity for disaster risk-informed decision-making. These include:

- Building National and Community Capacity for Climate and Disaster Risk-Informed Decision Making – Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Development of a Climate Risk-Informed Water Resources Masterplan for Trinidad and Tobago.

Additionally, the World Bank will provide $0.8 million in grant funding to support the Construction of the National Laboratory Campus. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will provide $0.5 million in grant funding to support the Elimination of Doping in Sport – Clean Sport Campaign, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs. Overall, the external financing will provide $192.5 million in additional resources through loans and grants to complement domestic revenues and support the implementation of priority programmes and projects. These resources are directed towards strategic areas including water security, digital transformation, drainage infrastructure, education infrastructure, climate resilience, health infrastructure and sport development.

ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC PILLARS

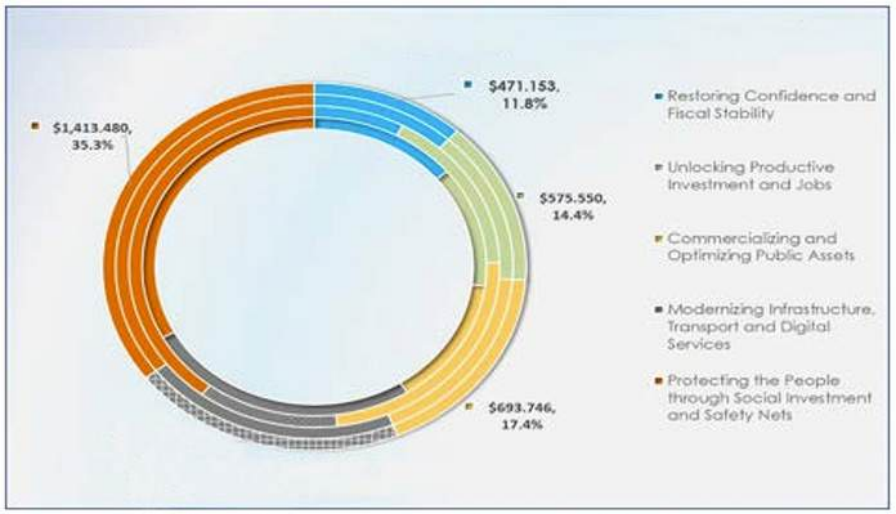
Strategic Pillars	Consolidated Fund	Infrastructure Development Fund	Total	%
Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability	355.349	115.804	**471.153**	11.8
Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	332.380	243.170	**575.550**	14.4
Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets	351.379	342.367	**693.746**	17.4
Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	665.327	180.385	**845.712**	21.1
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	834.471	579.009	**1,413.480**	35.3
Total	2,538.906	1,460.735	3,999.641	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development

The fiscal year 2027 PSIP allocation of $3,999.6 million is distributed across the following five (5) Strategic Pillars, with resources directed towards Government's key economic, social and infrastructure priorities:

- Strategic Pillar I: Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability will receive $471.2 million, representing 11.8 percent of the total PSIP allocation;
- Strategic Pillar II: Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs, will receive an allocation of $575.6 million, or 14.4 percent;
- Strategic Pillar III: Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets will receive the third-largest allocation, amounting to $693.7 million, or 17.4 percent of the total PSIP budget;
- Strategic Pillar IV: Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services, will receive $845.7 million, or 21.1 percent; and
- Strategic Pillar V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets will receive the largest allocation of $1,413.5 million, representing 35.3 percent of the total PSIP budget.

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027 BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PILLARS (SNDP) (TT$ MILLIONS)



Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development

ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC PILLARS UNDER THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (CF) AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (IDF)

The allocation between the CF and IDF varies across the five (5) Strategic Pillars. The CF represents the larger share of financing under the following Strategic Pillars:

- Strategic Pillar I: Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability ($355.3 million);
- Strategic Pillar IV: Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services ($665.3 million); and
- Strategic Pillar V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets ($834.5 million).

The IDF provides a comparatively significant share of financing under the following Strategic Pillars:

- Strategic Pillar III: Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets ($342.4 million);
- Strategic Pillar II: Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs ($243.2 million); and
- Strategic Pillar V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets ($579.0 million).

Overall, the distribution of resources across the five (5) Pillars reflects a broad based investment programme, with the largest allocations directed towards social protection, infrastructure modernisation and the optimisation of public assets. Major programmes and projects receiving substantial allocations in fiscal year 2027 are as follows:

Strategic Pillar	Sector	Programme/Project Names	Revised Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2027 (TT$ Million)
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Education	Vacation Repair Programme	261.1
Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	Agriculture	Infrastructural Projects by PSAEL (Palo Seco Agricultural Enterprises Limited)	150.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Education	Acquisition and Delivery of Laptops and Tablets	100.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Tertiary Education	National /Additional Scholarships based on Advanced Level Examinations	85.5
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Health	Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	80.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Education	Resilient Schools Infrastructure Programme (CAF Loan)	70.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Tertiary Education	Refurbishment of the Penal/Debe Campus	60.0
Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	Roads and Bridges	Extension of the Solomon Hochoy Highway Extension to Point Fortin	60.0
Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	Health	Medical Equipment Upgrade Programme	60.0
Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	Population and Housing Census: Conduct of the 2027 Population and Housing Census	50.0

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027- TOBAGO [27]

TOBAGO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - FISCAL YEAR 2026

In fiscal year 2026, the THA received a budgetary allocation of $201.5 million for the implementation of its Development Programme.

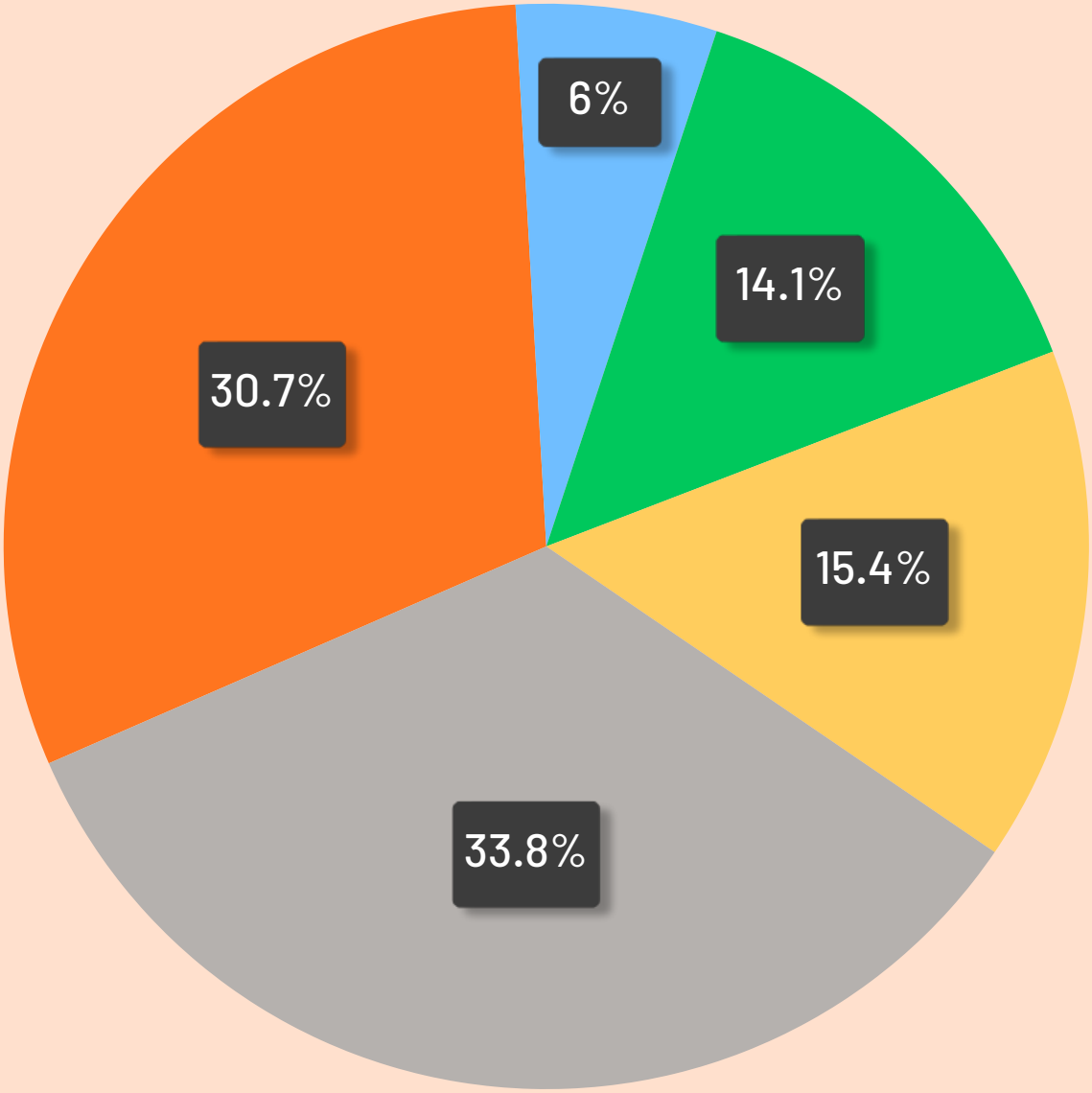
2026 ALLOCATION BY THE THA DIVISIONS			
DIVISION	NO. OF PROJECTS	PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION 2025-2026 (TT$)	REVISED ALLOCATION (TT$)
Health, Wellness and Social Protection	44	27,550,000	27,550,000
Settlements, Public Utilities and Rural Development	24	20,500,000	20,500,000
Education, Research and Technology	51	30,150,000	30,150,000
Community Development, Youth Development and Sport	35	31,300,000	31,300,000
Office of the Chief Secretary	22	8,400,000	8,400,000
Infrastructure, Quarries and Urban Development	32	38,300,000	38,300,000
Finance, Trade and the Economy	12	8,300,000	8,300,000
Tourism, Culture, Antiquities and Transportation	31	16,000,000	16,000,000
Food Security, Natural Resources, the Environment and Sustainable Development	48	20,500,000	20,500,000
Assembly Legislature	1	500,000	500,000
GRAND TOTAL	300	201,500,000	201,500,000

[27] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Public Sector Investment Programme: TobagoA People-Centered Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/PSIP-TOBAGO-2027-DIGITAL-FINAL.pdf

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) 2026 REVISED ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SNDP) PILLARS (TT$ MILLIONS)

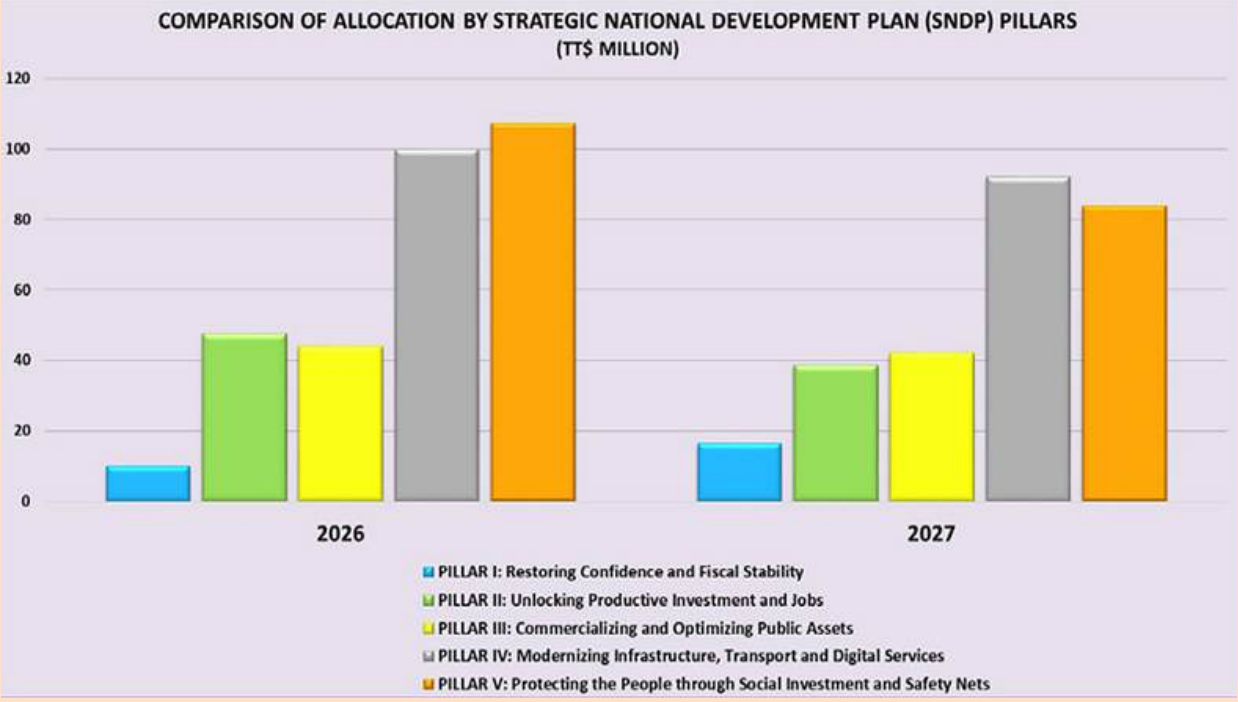
SECTOR	2026 REVISED ALLOCATION	2026 REVISED EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE %
PILLAR I: Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability	**10.1**	**5.6**	**1.9**
Public Safety and Citizen Security	4.6	3.6	1.2
Law Enforcement	5.5	2.0	0.7
PILLAR II: Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	**47.6**	**47.1**	**15.7**
Agriculture for Food Security	16.8	16.3	5.4
Culture	0.2	0.2	0.1
Economic Restructuring and Transformation	6.9	6.9	2.3
Tourism	18.0	18.0	6.0
Youth Development and Entrepreneurship	5.7	5.7	1.9
PILLAR III: Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets	**44.0**	**23.5**	**7.9**
Electricity	1.0	1.0	0.3
Water Security	6.5	1.0	0.3
Administration	36.5	21.5	7.2
PILLAR IV: Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	**100.0**	**104.4**	**34.9**
Drainage	4.8	5.3	1.8
Information Technology and Digital Infrastructure	6.7	6.2	2.1
Roads and Bridges	27.4	27.4	9.2
Transport	61.1	65.5	21.9
PILLAR V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	**107.3**	**118.8**	**39.7**
Community Development	5.0	5.0	1.7
Education	28.4	40.9	13.7
Health/HIV AIDS	23.9	23.9	8.0
Housing and Shelter	20.0	20.0	6.7
Social Development	3.0	3.0	1.0
Sport and Recreation	20.5	20.5	6.8
Environment	6.5	5.5	1.8
TOTAL	**309.0**	**299.4**	**100**

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027 ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SNDP) PILLARS (TT$ MILLION)



- PILLAR I: Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability
- PILLAR II: Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs
- PILLAR III: Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets
- PILLAR IV: Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services
- PILLAR V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027 ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SNDP) PILLARS (TT$ MILLION)



PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027- TOBAGO

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
PILLAR I: RESTORING CONFIDENCE AND FISCAL STABILITY	16.300		
Law Enforcement	6.000	GORTT	
Construction and Upgrade of Police Stations	*2.000*	GORTT	Establishment of a Mounted and Canine Branch at the Shirvan Road Police Station, Tobago.
Improvements to Police Stations	*4.000*	GORTT	Improvement Works to Police Stations and Buildings - Tobago; and Construction of Anti-Crime Fighting Unit Quarters in Tobago (Old Grange) Police Station.
Public Safety and Citizen Security	10.300	GORTT	
Construction and Upgrade of Regiment Facilities	*2.300*	GORTT	Upgrade of Regiment Facilities in Tobago; Upgrade of Facilities in Tobago for the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force Reserves; and Construction of Dormitory at Camp Signal Hill.
Construction and Upgrade of Coast Guard Facilities	*1.000*		Outfitting of the TTCG Tobago Administration Base.
Improvement to the Coast Guard	*2.000*	GORTT	Upgrade of Shore Supply System at Tobago Operations Base.
Improvement to Fire Stations	*5.000*	GORTT	Improvement works to Fire Service Buildings.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
PILLAR II: UNLOCKING PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND JOBS	**38.550**		
Agriculture	**13.150**	**GORTT**	
Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Development Programme, Tobago	*11.450*	GORTT	Construction of Marketing Facilities; Development of Government Stock Farm; Flying Fish Processing; Agricultural Land Information System and Inventory of State Lands (Tobago); Improvements to Botanic Gardens, Tobago; Agriculture Access Roads, Tobago; Comprehensive State Land Development Project; Goldsborough Agricultural Estate Irrigation Project; Cocoa Rehabilitation; Development of Research Unit (Crops and Livestock); Installation of Mooring Buoys around Tobago; Establishment of Facilities on Little Tobago; Development of Banana Industry; Indian Walk Root Crop Food Security; Establishment of Root and Tuber Crop Planting Material Repository Lure Estate Tobago; Facilities for Workers at Hope Farm; Coconut Industry Rehabilitation; Development of Blenheim Sheep Multiplication and Research Project; Development of Sheep Fattening Facility - Studley Park, Tobago; Courland Agricultural Project; Development of a Goat Multiplication and Breeding Centre at Hope; Establishment of a Centralized Composting Facility at Goldsborough; Improvement of Facilities at Runnemede Breeding Unit; Improvement of Facilities at Charlotteville Breeding Unit; Improvement of Facilities at Louis D'or Demonstration Station; Tobago Agribusiness and Agro-Tourism Development Programme (TABDEP); Research and Development of Information Systems; Construction of New Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (Tobago); Conversion of Poultry Pens from Deep-Litter to Battery Cage Systems at Hope Farm; Integrated Zoonotic Disease Surveillance and Animal Health Production Programme; Milford Road Pigeon Point Coastal Rehabilitation Project; Tobago Genetic Improvement Project in Small Ruminants; and Upgrade of Irrigation Systems at Government Crop Production Stations.
Fisheries Development Programme, Tobago	*1.700*	GORTT	Improvement to Beaches and Landing Facilities; Improvement to Buccoo Reef Marine Park, Management and Ecological Monitoring; and Improvements to Reefs at Buccoo and Speyside.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening	**0.500**	**GORTT**	
Improvement in Administrative Services, Tobago	*0.500*	GORTT	Institutional Strengthening of the THA.
Culture	**0.200**	**GORTT**	
Cultural Programmes and Facilities, Tobago	*0.200*		Orange Hill Community Workshop and Art Gallery.
Economic Restructuring and Transformation	**4.600**	**GORTT**	
Development of Small Business Sector, Tobago	*4.600*	GORTT	Enterprise Development; Business Incubator Programme; Scarborough Esplanade Phase II; Enterprise Development Company of Tobago; Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme; Micro Enterprises Centres; and Tobago Development Fund.
Youth Development and Entrepreneurship	**5.700**	**GORTT**	
Construction/Upgrade of Youth Facilities, Tobago	*5.700*	GORTT	Establishment of Tobago Youth Development Institute; Youth Apprenticeship Development Programme; Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre - Castara; Specialised Youth Service Programme; Mobile Youth Health Centre; Construction of Youth Empowerment Centre; Expansion of Mardon House Youth Development Centre; Establishment of Project Implementation Unit; Construction of Multi-Purpose Centres; Establishment of Management Information System; and Youth Power Programme.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Tourism	**14.400**	**GORTT**	
Improvement in Basic Tourism Infrastructure, Tobago	*14.400*	GORTT	Fort King George Heritage Park; Store Bay Beach Facility; Refurbishment of Mt. Irvine Beach Facility; Community Awareness Programme; Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute, Tobago Campus; Tourism Support Projects (Assistance to Traumatised Visitors); Tourism Support Projects (Islandwide Signage); Scarborough Beautification Programme; Restoration of Historical Sites; Construction of Lay Byes (Bloody Bay, Lambeau, Roxborough); Tourism Regulatory and Legal Framework; Construction of Lifeguard Towers; Pigeon Point Infrastructure Works; King's Bay Beach Facility; Speyside Lookout; Historical Site - Cove Estate; Fort Granby Beach Facility; Bloody Bay Beach Facility; Rocky Bay Research Project; Establishment of Tobago Marinas; Construction of Tobago Cruise Ship Berths; Top River Falls Parlatuvier; Englishman Bay Beach Facility; Castara Waterfall; Charlotteville Beach Facility; Tobago Tourism Agency; Bloody Bay Nature Park and Lookout Upgrade; and Developing New Tourism and Recreational Infrastructure for the Highlands Nature Trail in Tobago.
PILLAR III: COMMERCIALIZING AND OPTIMIZING PUBLIC ASSETS	**42.050**		
Electricity	**1.000**	**GORTT**	
Electricity Programme, Tobago	*1.000*	GORTT	Programme for Rural Electrification and Street Lighting Programme.
Water Security	**6.000**	**GORTT**	
Water Supply Improvements, Tobago	*6.000*	GORTT	Desilting and Rehabilitation of Hillsborough Dam in Tobago.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Administration	**35.050**	**GORTT**	
Construction of Public Buildings, Tobago	*9.650*	GORTT	Construction of Bus Shelters and Bus Stops; Construction of New Licensing Main Office - Scarborough; Construction of Scarborough Post Office/Financial Complex; Construction of Works Main Office; Construction of Tobago Emergency Operation Centre; Environmental Enhancement and Security of Tractor Pool; Construction of Storage Facility at Shaw Park; Construction of Scarborough Abattoir; Expansion of Calder Hall Administrative Complex; Warehouse Facility for Tourism and Transportation; Construction of Head Office for Tourism and Transportation; Construction of a New Luncheon and Meeting Room Facility at Louis D'or Nurseries; Construction of Laboratory Facility for Tissue Culture and Entomology/Plant Pathology; Construction of Furniture Workshop; Construction of Public Conveniences; Construction of Storage Shed at Tractor Pool; Tobago Spatial Development Strategy; Shaw Park Market; Speyside Beach Facility; Establishment of an Innovation Centre; CERT Speyside Emergency Response Sub-Office; Buccoo Beach Boardwalk; THA Records and Archive Centre; and Buccoo Integrated Facility.
Improvement/Refurbishment of Public Buildings, Tobago	*4.400*	GORTT	Marine Resources Management Complex; Refurbishment of Quarters; Reviving of Assembly Legislature Annex; Upgrading of Assembly Legislature Chambers; Pre-Investment for Modifications to the Planning Complex; Renovation of Chief Secretary's Residence; Repairs to the Old Scarborough Market; Upgrade of Manta Lodge; Restoration of CAST Building; Parlatuvier Washroom Facility; Upgrade and Expansion of Buccoo Training Facility; MILSHIRV Upgrade and Rehabilitation Works; and Climate Change Resilience Project.
Improvement/Refurbishment to Court Facilities, Tobago	*2.000*	GORTT	Rehabilitation of the Hall of Justice, Tobago.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Rehabilitation of Public Buildings, Trinidad and Tobago	*15.000*	GORTT	Provision of Accommodation for Legal Aid and Advisory Authority - Tobago; Rehabilitation of Central Administrative Services, Tobago; Outfitting of Accommodation for Director of Public Prosecutions, Tobago; and Acquisition of property for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Tobago.
Construction of Public Buildings, Trinidad and Tobago	*4.000*	GORTT	Construction of Judges and Magistrates' Housing in Tobago; Accommodation for Tobago Office of the Industrial Court; and Outfitting of Accommodation for Registrar General Department - Tobago.
PILLAR IV: MODERNIZING INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND DIGITAL SERVICES	**92.274**		
Drainage	**5.500**	**GORTT**	
Drainage Works, Tobago	*5.500*	GORTT	Carnbee Main Drain; Milford Coastal Protection; Roxborough River; Construction of Sea Defence Walls; Canaan/Bon Accord Connector Drain; Coastal Zone Protection Programme; Mt. Pleasant/ Lowlands Drainage System; Special Drainage and Irrigation; Desilting of Rivers; Friendsfield Extension; and Fairfield Complex Coastal Protection Works.
Information Technology and Digital Infrastructure	**7.400**	**GORTT**	
Information and Communications Technology Support Programme, Tobago	*0.200*	GORTT	Information Communication Technology Programme.
Digital Government Programme	*1.000*	GORTT	Computerization and Networking of the Central Administrative Services, Tobago.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Computerisation Programme, Tobago	*6.200*	GORTT	Information Technology Strengthening; Establishment of an Integrated Financial Management System; Networking the Division of Finance and Planning; Technical Assistance Programme; Networking Division of Community Development and Culture; Networking Department of Education with Schools; Secondary School Computerization Programme; Establishment of a Geographic Information System Platform; THA Wide Area Network and Data Centre; Digitizing THA Operations; Project Monitoring Information System upgrade for the Planning Department (PD-PMIS); and Critical Upgrade and Modernization of Obsolete Disaster Management Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure.
Roads and Bridges	**25.150**	**GORTT**	
Road Infrastructure Improvement Programme, Tobago	*7.000*	GORTT	Major Improvement Works on Secondary Roads.
Roads and Bridges Development, Tobago	*18.150*	GORTT	Windward Road; Roxborough/Bloody Bay Road - Retaining Wall; Milford Road Bridges; Mt. St. George/Castara Road; Resurfacing Programme; Store Bay Local Road; Rehabilitation of Claude Noel Highway; Programme for Upgrading Road Efficiency PURE, Tobago; Windward Road Special Development Programme; Plymouth/Arnos Vale Road; Milford Road Bypass to Smithfield; Milford Road Upgrade; and Scarborough Redevelopment Project.
Transport	**54.224**	**GORTT**	
Construction of Jetties, Tobago	*0.600*	GORTT	Construction of Jetty at Parlatuvier; Construction of Jetty at Bird of Paradise Island; Construction of Jetty at Cove and Plymouth; and Establishment of Marine Park Control Unit at Gibson Jetty.
Purchase of Vehicles and Equipment, Tobago	*1.500*	GORTT	Purchase of Vehicles and Equipment - THA Divisions.
Air Transport	*44.724*	GORTT	Construction of a Terminal and Associated Facilities at the ANR Robinson International Airport.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Airport Infrastructure Development	*7.400*	GORTT	Furniture, Equipment and other items necessary to operate the New Terminal at ANRRIA; and Repairs to Perimeter Fence - ANRRIA.
PILLAR V: PROTECTING THE PEOPLE THROUGH SOCIAL INVESTMENT AND SAFETY NETS	**83.991**		
Community Development	**5.400**	**GORTT**	
Construction and Upgrading of Community Facilities, Tobago	*5.400*	GORTT	Construction of Community Centre at Parlatuvier; Community Enhancement Programme; Upgrading of Charlotteville Community Centre; Upgrading of Belle Garden Community Centre; Pembroke Heritage Park; Upgrading of Moriah Community Centre; Upgrading of Scarborough Community Centre; Upgrading of Mason Hall Community Centre; Construction of Plymouth Community Centre; Upgrading Pan Theatres; and Construction of Bethesda Community Centre.
Education	**18.450**	**GORTT**	
Early Childhood Education Programme, Tobago	*2.000*	GORTT	Establishment of Childhood Centres; and Extension and Improvements to Existing Childhood Centres.
Primary Schools Programme, Tobago	*3.550*	GORTT	Improvement/Refurbishment/Extension to Primary Schools; Teacher Training Programme; Programme for Improvement of Security at Primary Schools; Programme for the Computerisation of Primary Schools; Establishment of a School Health Programme; Development of Physical Education and Sports in Primary School; and Establishment of Visual Arts and Performing Theatres (VPAT) in Primary Schools.
Secondary Schools Programme, Tobago	*5.600*	GORTT	Reconstruction of Scarborough Secondary School; Furniture and Equipment Replacement and Upgrade in Schools; Improvement/ Refurbishment/ Extension to Secondary Schools; Curriculum Development; Teaching and Learning Strategies; Development of Physical Education and Sports in Secondary School; Certification in Compliance with OSH ACT Programme in Secondary School; and Resources for Schools E-Testing.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Libraries Programme, Tobago	*0.700*	GORTT	Charlotteville Library; Roxborough Library; Operationalization of New Scarborough Library; and Development of Public Library Facilities.
Special Education Programme, Tobago	*0.900*	GORTT	Upgrade of Happy Haven School; Construction of School for the Deaf; Programme for Improvement of Security at Secondary Schools; Tobago GIS School Project; Spanish in Primary Schools; and Career Fair Programme.
Special Education Services Programme, Tobago	*1.400*	GORTT	Music in Schools Programme; Implementation of Pan in the Classroom; Tobago Literacy Unit Project; and Positive Behaviour Modification Student Support Services Unit.
Special Information Technology Education Programme, Tobago	*0.100*	GORTT	Department of Education ICT Training.
Special Sport, Youth Education Programme, Tobago	*0.100*	GORTT	Teaching Tobago's Young People to Swim.
Skills Development Programme, Tobago	*4.100*	GORTT	Upgrade of Roxborough Trade Centre; Establishment of Skills Development Centre at Whim; Upgrade of Infrastructure and Equipment at the NESC Goldsborough Tobago Centre; and Tobago Technology Centre.
Health/HIV AIDS	**17.860**	**GORTT**	
Implementation of HIV/AIDS Programmes	*0.100*	GORTT	HIV/AIDS and Substance Abuse Programme.
Medical Facilities Upgrading Programme, Tobago	*11.400*	GORTT	Purchase and Installation of Equipment and Machinery at Hospital; Peritoneal Dialysis Service Department; LAN/WAN Development for Hospital and Health Centres; Improvement Works to Hospitals; Establishment of an Oncology Unit; Purchase of Vehicles - Ambulances; and Health Needs Assessment for Tobago.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Public Health Facilities, Tobago	*6.360*	GORTT	Laundry Refurbishment; Construction of New Health Centres; Expansion of District Dental Services; Expansion of Primary Health Care; Commissioning of New Hospital and Decommissioning of Old Hospital; Establishing a Non-Communicable Disease Registry; Upgrading of Local Health Facilities at Signal Hill; Studley Park Integrated Waste Facility; Primary Health Consultancy; Scarborough Waste Disposal Project; Mosquito Eradication Project; Repair of Sluice Gates; Facility Upgrade at Public Cemeteries; Pilot Project for Waste Characterisation; School Health Project; School Health Project; Shared Antenatal Care Programme; Pilot Project for Pit Latrine Replacement; Establishment of a Dog Catching Unit; Management Information System and Software; Attitudinal Shift and Change Management; Waste Minimisation and Recycling Project; and Establishment of Integrated Primary Health Care.
Housing and Shelter *Housing and Settlements Expansion Programme, Tobago*	**16.400** *16.400*	**GORTT** GORTT	Castara Housing Estate Development; Development Works at Signal Hill Housing Estate; Roxborough Town Expansion; Blenheim Housing Estate Phase II; Adventure Housing Estate, Plymouth Road; Charlotteville Village Expansion - Box Drain; Courland Estate Land Development; Development of Belle Garden Estate Phase II; Land Development Adelphi Estate; Home Improvement Grant, Tobago; Home Improvement Subsidy, Tobago; Shirvan Road Land Development; Revitalization and Infill Programme, Tobago; Home Completion Programme, Tobago; Beneficiary-Owned Land Programme - New Home Construction; Revitalization of Milford Court Commercial Plaza; Adventure Phase II; Development of Land for Airport Relocation; Riseland Housing Development; and Affordable Housing Project.

PROJECT/PROGRAMME	ALLOCATION 2027 (TTS MILLION)	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DETAILS OF ACTIVIITES 2027
Science and Technology Development	*2.000*	GORTT	Establishment of Marine Research Field Station Tobago.
Development of Infrastructure for installation of Meteorological Equipment	*1.500*	GORTT	Equipment for the Meteorological Services Division.
Coastal Protection Programme	*0.481*	GORTT	Little Rockly Bay Stabilisation Works - Magdelena Hotel.
TOTAL	273.165		

PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME(PSIP) 2027 ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SNDP) PILLARS (TT$ MILLIONS)

SECTOR	2027 ALLOCATION	PERCENTAGE %
PILLAR I: Restoring Confidence and Fiscal Stability	**16.3**	**6.0**
Public Safety and Citizen Security	10.3	3.8
Law Enforcement	6.0	2.2
PILLAR II: Unlocking Productive Investment and Jobs	**38.6**	**14.1**
Agriculture for Food Security	13.2	4.8
Capacity Building/Institutional Strengthening	0.5	0.2
Culture	0.2	0.1
Economic Restructuring and Transformation	4.6	1.7
Tourism	14.4	5.3
Youth Development and Entrepreneurship	5.7	2.1
PILLAR III: Commercializing and Optimizing Public Assets	**42.1**	**15.4**
Electricity	1.0	0.4
Water Security	6.0	2.2
Administration	35.1	12.8
PILLAR IV: Modernizing Infrastructure, Transport and Digital Services	**92.3**	**33.8**
Drainage	5.5	2.0
Information Technology and Digital Infrastructure	7.4	2.7
Roads and Bridges	25.2	9.2
Transport	54.2	19.9
PILLAR V: Protecting the People through Social Investment and Safety Nets	**84.0**	**30.7**
Community Development	5.4	2.0
Education	18.5	6.8
Health/HIV AIDS	17.9	6.5
Housing and Shelter	16.4	6.0
Social Development	2.5	0.9
Sport and Recreation	15.8	5.8
Environment	7.6	2.8
TOTAL	**273.2**	**100**

Guide to the Budget

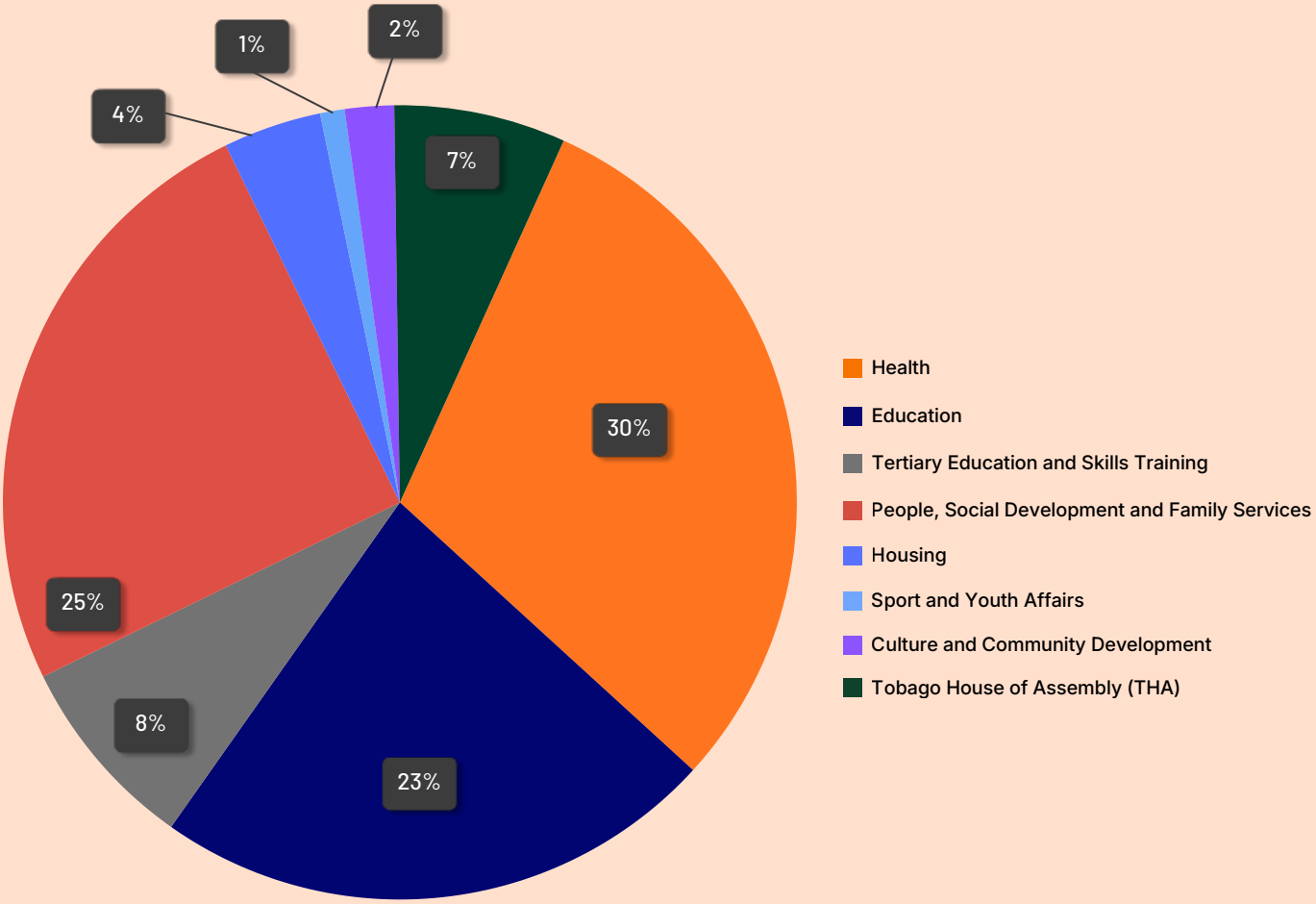
Social Sector Investment Programme 2027

October 2026

SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2027 [28]

OVERVIEW: SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT IN FISCAL YEAR 2026

Social investment continued to represent a substantial component of public expenditure in T&T during fiscal year 2026. Approximately TT$23.95 billion was allocated to key Social Sector Ministries (SSMs) and the Social Services Divisions of the THA, equivalent to approximately 37% of the TT$64.18 billion in draft recurrent and development expenditure. Within the aforementioned social sector allocation, Health accounted for approximately 30%, the Ministry of the People, Social Development and Family Services (MPSDFS) for 25%, and Education for 23%. Collectively, these three sectors accounted for approximately 78% of identified social sector resources, reflecting the priority accorded to healthcare, education and social protection (Ministry of Finance, 2025). Collectively, these sectors accounted for 78% of total social sector expenditure, while the remaining 22% supported complementary areas including tertiary education and skills training, housing, sport and youth affairs, culture and community development, and the Social Services Divisions of the THA. This distribution reflects a balanced investment strategy that addresses immediate social needs while supporting broader community and human capital development.



Source: Draft Estimates of Expenditure 2026, Ministry of Finance

[28] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: Social Sector Investment Programme 2027: A People-Centered Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/SSIP-2027-for-web-1.pdf



BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS FOR THE SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISIONS OF THE THA FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly	Development Programmes $TTD	Recurrent Expenditure $TTD	Total $TTD
Community Development, Youth Development, and Sport	31,200,000.00	120,000,200.00	151,200,200.00
Education, Research and Technology	23,350,000.00	479,070,600.00	502,420,600.00
Health, Wellness and Social Protection	26,850,000.00	996,990,600.00	1,023,840,600.00
Settlements, Public Utilities and Rural Development	22,000,000.00	42,270,020.00	64,270,020.00
	103,400,000.00	**1,638,331,420.00**	**1,741,731,420.00**

Source: Draft Estimates of Expenditure 2026, Ministry of Finance, GORTT

BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS FOR THE KEY SOCIAL SECTOR MINISTRIES AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISIONS OF THE THA FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

Key Social Sector Ministries & THA	Development Programmes $TTD	Recurrent Expenditure $TTD	Total $TTD
TRINIDAD			
Culture and Community Development	52,942,000.00	399,920,700.00	452,862,700.00
Education	385,950,000.00	5,080,280,354.00	5,466,230,354.00
Health	495,000,000.00	6,752,559,291.00	7,247,559,291.00
Housing	22,000,000.00	588,644,000.00	897,044,000.00
People, Social Development and Family Services	29,880,000.00	5,988,335,208.00	6,018,215,208.00
Sport and Youth Affairs	48,700,000.00	279,952,400.00	328,652,400.00
Tertiary Education and Skills Training	287,237,000.00	1,510,274,900.00	1,797,511,900.00
TOBAGO			
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	103,400,000.00	1,638,331,420.00	1,741,731,420.00
Total			**23,949,807,273.00**

Source: Draft Estimates of Expenditure 2026, Ministry of Finance, GORTT

Collectively, the key SSMs and the Social Services Divisions of the THA were allocated TTD23.95 billion, representing 37% of the total draft estimates of expenditure for recurrent and development programmes valued at TTD 64.18 billion.

DRAFT ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE ON RECURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Draft Estimates of Expenditure on Recurrent and Development Programmes	Amount $
Draft Estimate of Recurrent Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2026	60,078,215,580
Draft Estimate of Development Programmes Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2026 (Consolidated Fund: 2,696,310,000 + IFD: 1,403,690,000)	4,100,000,000
Total	**64,178,215,580**

Source: Draft Estimates of Expenditure 2026, Ministry of Finance, GORTT

Relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), social sector allocations accounted for between 10 and 13% of national output during the period 2021 to 2025. The proportion declined from 11.66% in 2021 to 10.38% in 2022, as GDP increased at a considerably faster rate than the social sector allocation during the year. The proportion subsequently increased to 13.14% in 2023 and remained relatively stable at 13.05% in 2024, before declining marginally to 12.57% in 2025.

BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS FOR THE KEY SOCIAL SECTOR MINISTRIES AND THE SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISIONS OF THE THA AND GDP FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021-2025

Total TTD	Social Sector Allocation (TTD Billion)	GDP at Market (Current) Prices (TTD Billion)	Social Sector Allocation as a % of GDP	Key: r- revised p-provisional
2021	18.6	159.5[r]	11.66%	
2022	19.15	184.5[r]	10.38%	
2023	22.94	174.6[r]	13.14%	
2024	22.67	173.7[r]	13.05%	
2025	21.99	174.9[p]	12.57%	

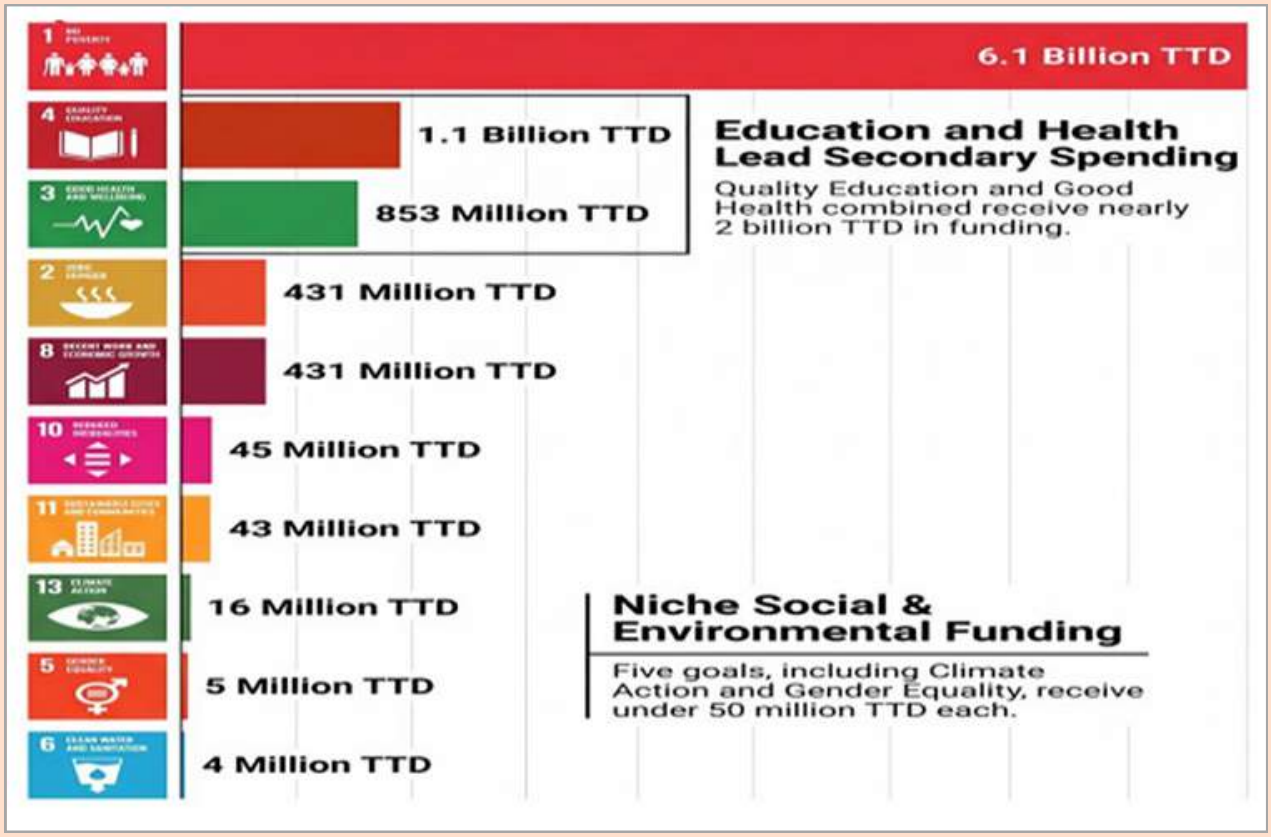
Source: Ministry of Finance

SOCIAL SECTOR INITIATIVES AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Based on the analysis of the 2026 Estimates of Expenditure, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago allocated an estimated TTD 9.05 billion across ten SDGs through the SSIP. The distribution demonstrates a highly concentrated pattern of expenditure, with the largest proportion directed towards SDG 1 – No Poverty, which accounted for 67.47% of the total SDG-related SSIP expenditure. This was followed by SDG 4 – Quality Education (12.31%) and SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being (9.43%). Collectively, these three goals accounted for 89.21% of the estimated expenditure, indicating that poverty reduction, education and health constituted the principal areas of SDG-related social investment in fiscal year 2026. A similar pattern has been observed in previous years.

The remaining 10.79% was distributed across seven SDGs: SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities; SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities; and SDG 13 – Climate Action. Although these areas received substantially smaller allocations, their inclusion demonstrates that the SSIP extends beyond the three dominant social-sector priorities and incorporates a broader range of economic, social, environmental and equality-related objectives.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ACROSS 10 SDGS



SOCIAL SECTOR PLANNED INITIATIVES FOR 2027

The initiatives reflect the GORTT's continued commitment to advancing social equity, inclusion and citizen well-being, while supporting the achievement of national development priorities and the SDGs, particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). The planned interventions are intended to strengthen social protection, improve access to essential services, expand opportunities for human capital development and enhance the quality of life of citizens, with particular attention to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Collectively, these initiatives and investments demonstrate the GORTT's commitment to placing people at the centre of national development and promoting greater social inclusion, resilience and opportunities for social mobility.

Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programmes for fiscal years 2026 and 2027

Sector Component	Estimates of Expenditure 2026 $	Estimates of Expenditure 2027 $
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**1,757,154,000**	**1,804,282,500**
• **Development Programme**	936,948,000	1,192,737,500
• **Infrastructure Development Fund**	820,206,000	611,545,000
SOCIAL PROGRAMMING	9,789,726,888	8,375,061,300
TOTAL ALLOCATION	11,546,880,888	10,179,343,800

Source: Ministry of Finance

The thematic areas /plans/ projects/ initiatives that are to be implemented in fiscal year 2027 by Ministries and Agencies are as follows:

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

A. Apiculture Development and Agro-Enterprise Expansion

- Stingless Honeybee Apiculture – St. Patrick West
- Africanised Honeybee Apiculture – Nariva / Mayaro

B. Cocoa Sector Revitalisation

- Rehabilitation of the Cocoa Industry
- Cocoa and Livestock Inventory System
- Geographical Indication (GI) – Trinitario Cocoa
- From Seedling to Specialty Market Programme

C. Coconut Sector Development

- Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting Programme+

D. Agricultural Infrastructure, Crop Development and Sustainability

- Mora Valley Farm Infrastructure Works
- La Pastora Plant Propagating Station Upgrade
- National Seed Bank
- Pest and Disease Control Programme
- Crop Biodiversity Conservation Programme
- La Reunion Plant Propagating Station Development
- Revitalisation of the Rice Industry
- ReleafTT Programme

E. Livestock Production, Feed and Breeding Development

- Mon Jaloux Forage Development Centre
- Sugarcane Feed Centre Upgrade
- Artificial Breeding Centre Expansion

F. Livestock Services and Rural Support

- Livestock Services – South Division
- Mora Valley Corral System



G. Agricultural Innovation, Training and Capacity Development

- Moodle E-Learning Platform Upgrade
- School Soil-Free Farming Initiative
- Local Food Production of Strategic Crops
- Apiculture Capacity Building – South Region
- National Agricultural Training Initiative (NATI)

MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A. Community Mediation Services Programme

- Restorative Practice Programme
- Women in Peace, Power and Purpose Webinar Series
- Youth Peace Ambassador Programme

B. Community Recovery Unit

- ManUP Programme
- LeadHERship Legacy Initiative
- Trinbago Talent: Uncovered
- Trailblazers Programme
- PlanTT for the Future Programme
- Project NEO: Creating Community Champions

C. Culture Division

- School Curriculum Series
- Educational Documentaries and Featurettes Initiative
- Mentoring by the Masters Programme
- Capacity Building for Creatives Programme

Policy:

- National Policy for the Handicraft Sector and Master Plan of T&T
- The National Cultural Recognition Policy (NCRP)
- National Museum Sector Policy of T&T

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

A. Focus on Children: Preparing All Children to Maximise Educational Opportunities

- Promoting Early Assessment for Resilient Learners (PEARL) Initiative
- Computerised Development Tracking System
- Expansion of the School Learning Management System (SLMS)
- After School Study Centres and Student Support Services



B. Focus on Parents: Preparing Parents and Guardians to Assist Children

- National Parental Training and Support Programme (NPTSP)
- Strengthening Parenting Programmes and Partnerships
- National Parent Portal

C. Transformation of the Education System

- AI in Education and Digital Platforms
- Institutional and Leadership Reforms

D. School Priority Project (INSPIRE)

- Targeted School Interventions
- Strengthening Outcomes and Reducing Disparities

Policy:

- National Policy for the Handicraft Sector and Master Plan of T&T
- The National Cultural Recognition Policy (NCRP)
- National Museum Sector Policy of T&T

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

A. Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health

- Strengthen national monitoring and data systems for NCDs
- Expand early detection and screening for priority conditions
- Introduce advanced technologies and treatment approaches
- Strengthen clinical oversight and quality of care
- Strengthen clinical oversight and quality of care

B. Communicable Diseases

- Strengthen HIV testing, prevention and early diagnosis
- Enhance integrated service delivery for communicable diseases
- Scale up vector control and environmental health interventions
- Advance disease surveillance, immunisation and elimination efforts



C. Enhancement of Health Infrastructure

- Expansion of Cardiac Care Services
- Expansion of Specialised Surgical Services at the Couva Children's Hospital
- Development of a National Laboratory Campus:
- Commissioning of the Port of Spain General Hospital Central Block

D. Strengthening Oral Health Care

- Revitalisation of Dental Services at Health Centres

E. Enhancement of the Delivery of Health Services

- Expand clinical capacity and strengthen medical workforce development

F. Implementation of Enhanced Digital Health Services

- Implementation of an Integrated Health Information System
- Introduction of a National Health Identification System (Health ID)
- Digitalisation of Medical Records

Policy:

- National Policy for the Prevention, Management and Control of NCDs for Trinidad and Tobago
- National Alcohol Policy
- Maternal and Child Health Policy
- National Oral Health Policy
- Climate Change & Health Policy
- Healthy Ageing Policy

Research:

- Initiate a national population-based study to estimate the prevalence of undiagnosed NCDs

MINISTRY OF HOMELAND SECURITY

A. Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)

- Modernisation of Policing Systems and Technology
- Enhancement of Operational Capacity and Infrastructure



B. Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service (TTPrS)

- Institutional Development and Rehabilitation Infrastructure
- Strengthening Reintegration Outcomes

C. Trinidad and Tobago Fire Service (TTFS)

- Expansion of Emergency Response Infrastructure
- Acquisition of Firefighting and Rescue Equipment
- National Fire Station Modernisation Programme

D. Immigration Division

- Modernisation of Immigration Infrastructure
- Strengthening Border Management Systems

E. General Administration and Digital Transformation

- Digital Transformation and Systems Integration
- Enhancing Institutional Efficiency and Coordination

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

A. Accelerate Affordable Housing Delivery

- Accelerated Housing Programme and New Home Construction Programme

B. Expand Targeted Housing Assistance and Inclusive Housing Solutions

- Housing Subsidies and Accessible Housing Programme

C. Protection and Preservation of the Existing Housing Stock

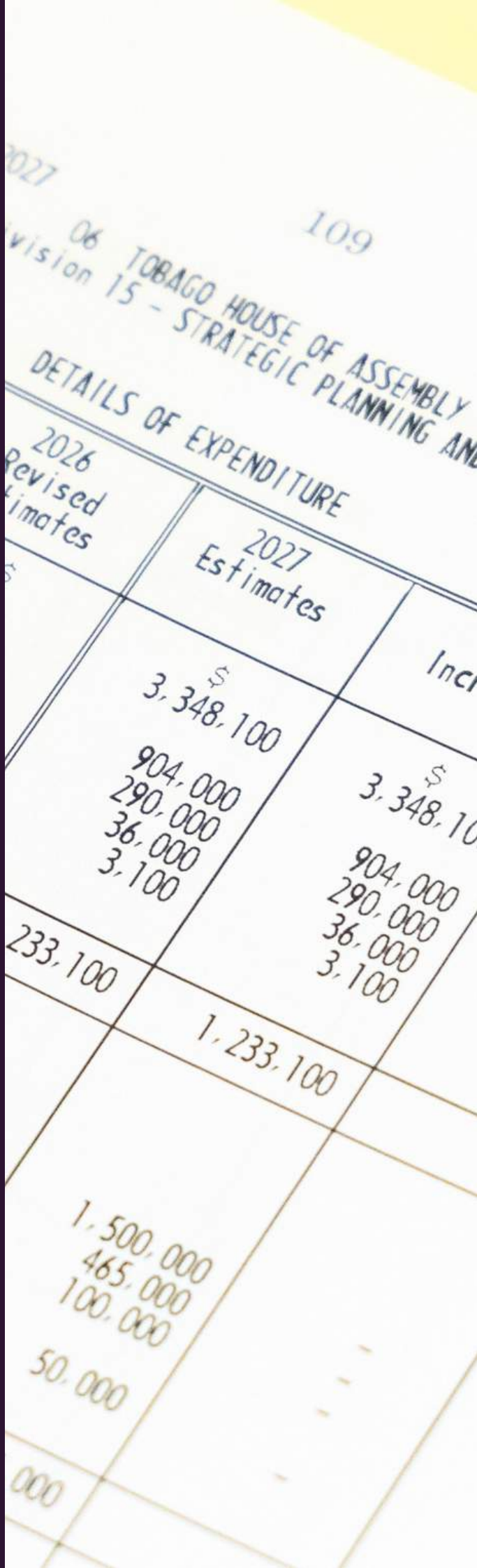
- HDC Rehabilitation and Maintenance Programme

D. Stronger, Connected and More Resilient Communities

- Community and Urban Upgrading (EPOS)
- Connected and Regenerated Communities

E. Housing Public Awareness and Information

- Housing Education and Capacity-Building



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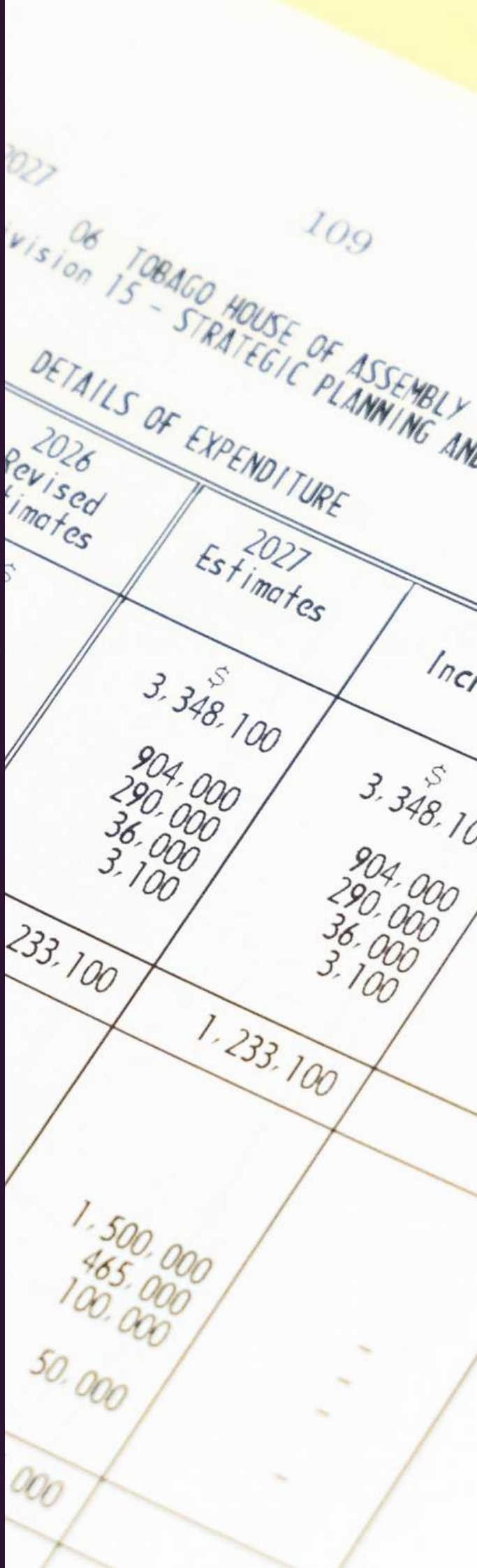


MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

A. Productivity Enhancement and Development of Workplace (PEDW) Initiative

- PEDW and ILO SCORE Programme
- National Productivity Council

B. Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies (CCLCS)

- Strategic Planning and Institutional Strengthening
- Infrastructure and ICT Upgrades

C. Strengthening Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

- Regulatory and Systems Development
- Institutional Strengthening and National Programme

D. Digitalisation of Government Services

- Digital Transformation Plan

E. Small and Micro Enterprise Development

- LaunchPad TT and Enterprise Support
- Institutional and Sector Development Initiatives

F. Co-operative Development

- Regulatory and Institutional Strengthening

G. Social Inclusion and Social Dialogue

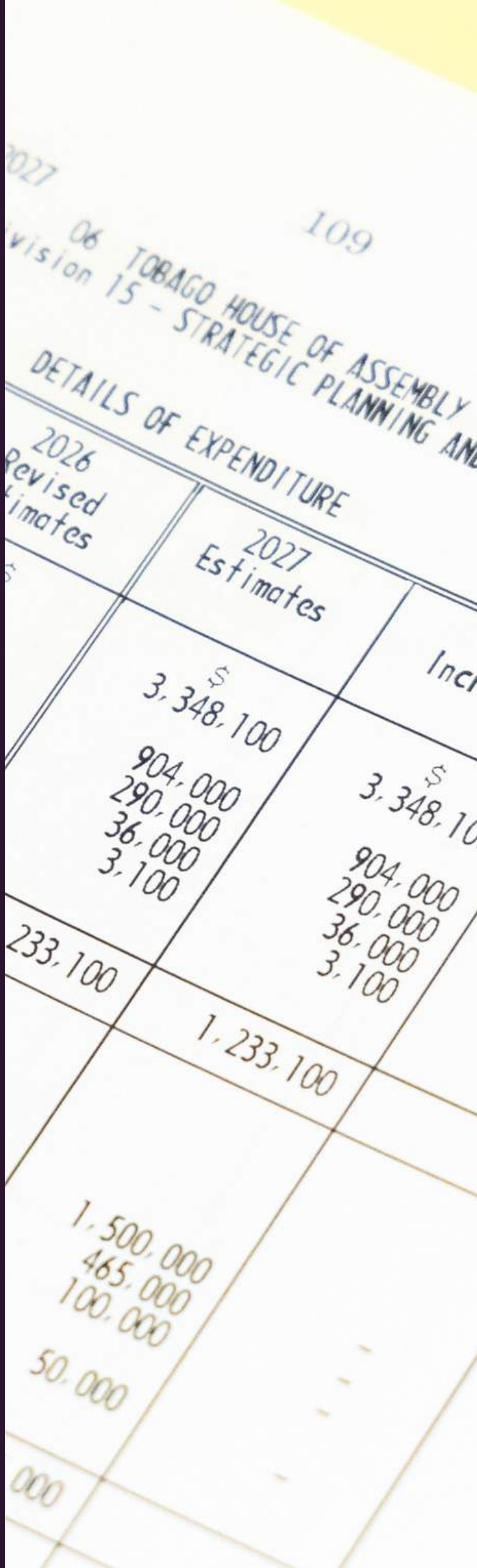
- National Tripartite Advisory Council (NTAC)
- "Disability ≠ Inability" Initiative

H. Youth Workplace Readiness Programme

- Employability Skills Development

Legislative Agenda

- Retrenchment and Severance Benefits Act
- Maternity Protection Act
- Workmen's Compensation Act
- Employment Standards Bill
- Employment Exchange Act
- Minimum Wages Act



Policy:

- Development of a National Employee Wellness Policy.
- Finalisation of the National Policy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour.

Research:

- Conduct of Public Sector Job Vacancy Surveys. This survey intends to focus on Protective Services and Municipal Corporations, including survey design, data collection and reporting.
- Investigation into declining Labour Force Participation Rate. This initiative will include data analysis, estimation of economic impacts, and development of reproducible datasets and reports to inform policy.

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES

A. Caring for Socially Displaced Persons, Persons with Disabilities, and Other Vulnerable Groups

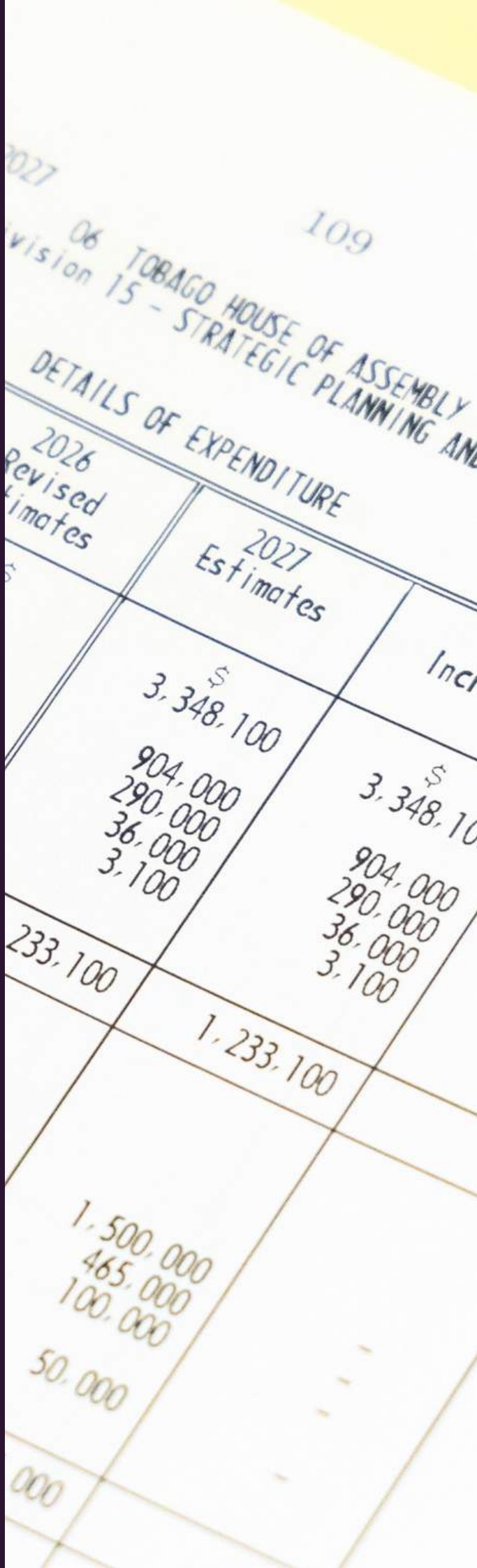
- National Response to Homelessness
- National Point-in-Time Street Count and Homelessness Needs Assessment Programme
- National Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programme
- Establishment of an Accessible Sporting Arena for Persons with Disabilities
- NEC Accessibility and Facility Upgrades
- Caregiver Training and Workforce Development
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Workshops for Women with Disabilities
- Self-Defence Training Workshops
- Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Outreach

B. Enhancing Protection and Care for Children

- Construction of a Hostel for Young Male Adults
- Child Rights and Child Protection Sensitisation
- Child Rights Ambassador Programme
- Mindful Me Journal Initiative

C. Facilitating Innovative Measures Through ICT Solutions

- ICT Infrastructure Modernisation
- Financial and Payment Systems Modernisation



Legislative Agenda

- Persons with Disabilities Legislation
- Legislative Framework for Socially Displaced Persons
- Review of the Homes for Older Persons Act
- Amendments to Senior Citizens' Pension Legislation

Policy:

- Revision of the National Family Policy
- Revision of the National Parenting Policy
- Food Support Policy Review

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Digital Connectivity and Inclusion

- Expand Broadband Access to Underserved Communities

B. Digital Identity and Access to Services

- Strengthen Digital Identity through TTPass
- Digitise and integrate Government benefits through the CareTT Social Benefits Wallet
- National Citizen Services Platform for integrated service delivery

C. Digital Payments and Financial Inclusion

- Expand Secure and Inclusive Digital Payment Services

D. AI and Community Digital Inclusion

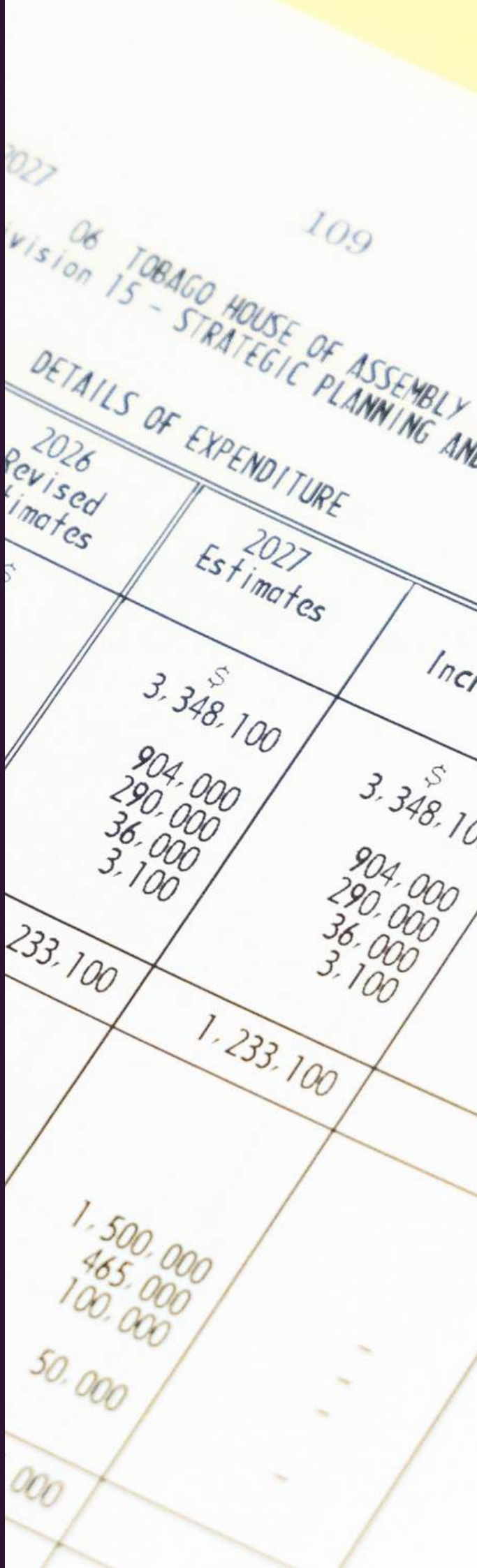
- Digital Technologies and AI
- Governance framework for the responsible use of AI
- AI pilot projects across priority sectors
- Digital readiness and transformation assessments

E. Digital Infrastructure, Data Governance and Public Sector Transformation

- A National Cloud Computing Framework
- Strengthen data analytics and performance monitoring systems
- Advance workforce planning for digital transformation

Policy:

- National Cloud Computing Policy Framework



Research:

- Implementation of AI Pilot Studies across Priority Sectors: The Ministry will undertake structured pilot studies to evaluate the application of AI within selected government services. These studies will generate empirical evidence on effectiveness, scalability and operational implications, thereby informing future policy development, programme design and the broader integration of AI across the public sector.
- Digital Readiness and Institutional Reform to advance a secure national digital identity system using biometric and multi-factor authentication to simplify access to government and private-sector services.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

A. Strengthening Water Security and Infrastructure Development

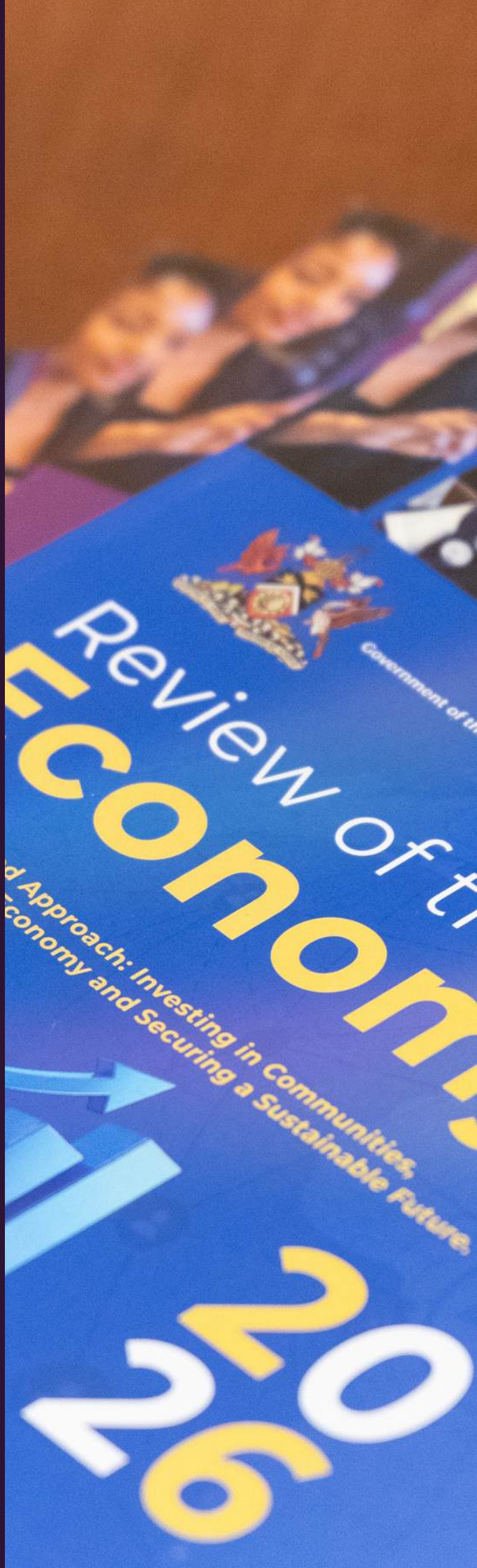
- Expand and rehabilitate water infrastructure and supply systems
- Implement major water sector transformation initiatives
- Enhance water security in Tobago and rural communities
- Advance digital monitoring and management of water systems

B. Modernising Electricity Infrastructure and Service Delivery

- Upgrade and expand electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure
- Expand public lighting and community safety initiatives
- Strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacity
- Expand electrification access to underserved areas

C. Supporting Vulnerable Households and Expanding Access to Utilities

- Enhance social support programmes for utility access
- Expand residential electrification and infrastructure support
- Maintain targeted electricity subsidy programmes



D. Advancing Climate Resilience and Sustainable Resource Management

- Develop a Climate Risk-Informed Water Resources Master Plan
- Promote integrated water resource management approaches

E. Improving Service Delivery and Institutional Effectiveness

- Strengthen utility service responsiveness and customer support
- Support maintenance and rehabilitation of public infrastructure

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A. Enhancing Emergency Response Readiness and Asset Reliability

- Improve Operational Readiness
- More Timely Local Disaster Response
- Promote Prevention and Preparedness
- Advance Protection and Resilience of Vulnerable Groups
- Strengthen Shelter Management and EOC Preparedness

B. Digital Transformation and Stronger Local Government

- Digital Transformation – LocalTT / LocalMC Platform
- Local Economic Development and Governance Reform

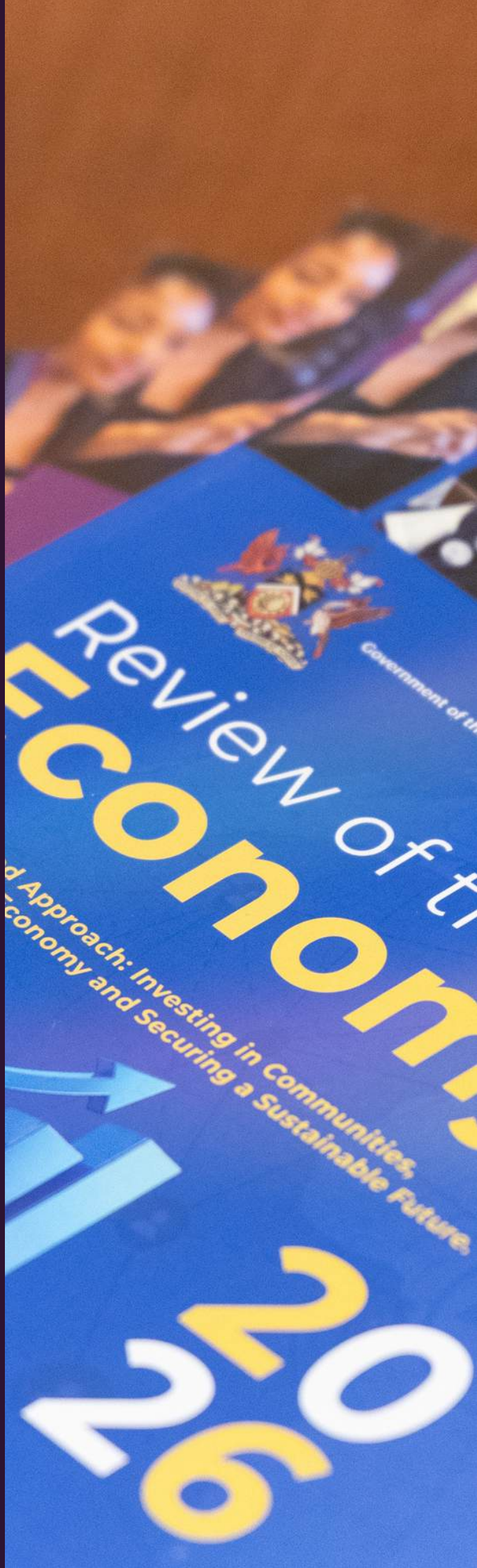
MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

A. Empower Youth and Build Resilience

- Youth Development Centres & Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres
- RAPP LEAD-UP Vacation Programme
- Civic Engagement Leadership Academy

B. Build Skills and Expand Employment Opportunities

- Youth Employability Skills Training
- The NEET challenge
- Sport Career Development Initiatives



C. Promote Social Inclusion and Community Wellbeing

- Transition Homes
- Community Sport Development & Youth Engagement Programme
- School and Community Sport Programmes

D. Foster Civic Participation and Volunteerism

- National Service Volunteer Registry
- National Service Leadership and Volunteer Framework
- Modernisation and Restructuring of RAPP

E. Develop Athletes from Grassroots to Elite Levels

- Elite Athlete Wellbeing & High-Performance Services Programme
- National Governing Body (NGB) Support
- School, Community and Grassroots Sport Programmes
- Youth Hardball Community Cricket Programme

F. Expand Access to Quality Sporting Opportunities and Modernise Digital Services

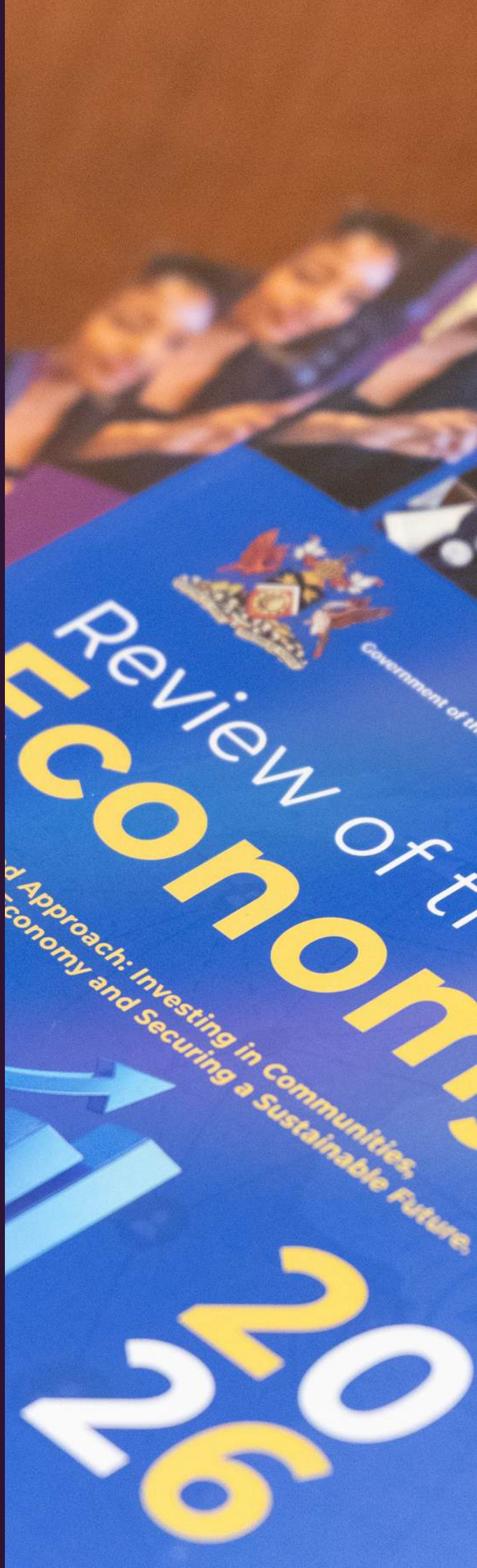
- Sporting Infrastructure Projects
- Sporting Facility Maintenance & Operational Efficiency Programme
- JAVA Camps – Cricket, Football and Track & Field
- Community Sport Development & Youth Engagement Programme
- Digital Transformation & Wide Area Network (WAN)

Policy:

- National Youth Policy 2026–2030: Establish the policy direction for youth development for the next planning period.
- National Service Policy: A coordinated national framework for civic engagement and youth service.

Research:

- National Service Volunteer Registry (NSVR): A centralised database to generate information on volunteer recruitment, participation, training and deployment, supporting data-driven decision-making.



MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

A. Expanding Access to Tertiary Education and Student Support

- Strengthen financial support for tertiary education
- Enhance targeting and alignment of education financing

B. Strengthening Institutional Infrastructure and Learning Environments

- Modernise tertiary and training infrastructure
- Upgrade training equipment and facilities

C. Digital Transformation and Administrative Modernisation

- Advance digital transformation in tertiary education services
- Strengthen cybersecurity and digital infrastructure

D. Workforce Development, TVET and Employment Readiness

- Strengthen alignment between education and labour market needs
- Promote employment readiness and skills development

E. Research, Innovation and Policy Development

- Expand research and evidence-based policy development
- National Qualifications Framework

F. Strengthening Human Capital Development and National Competitiveness

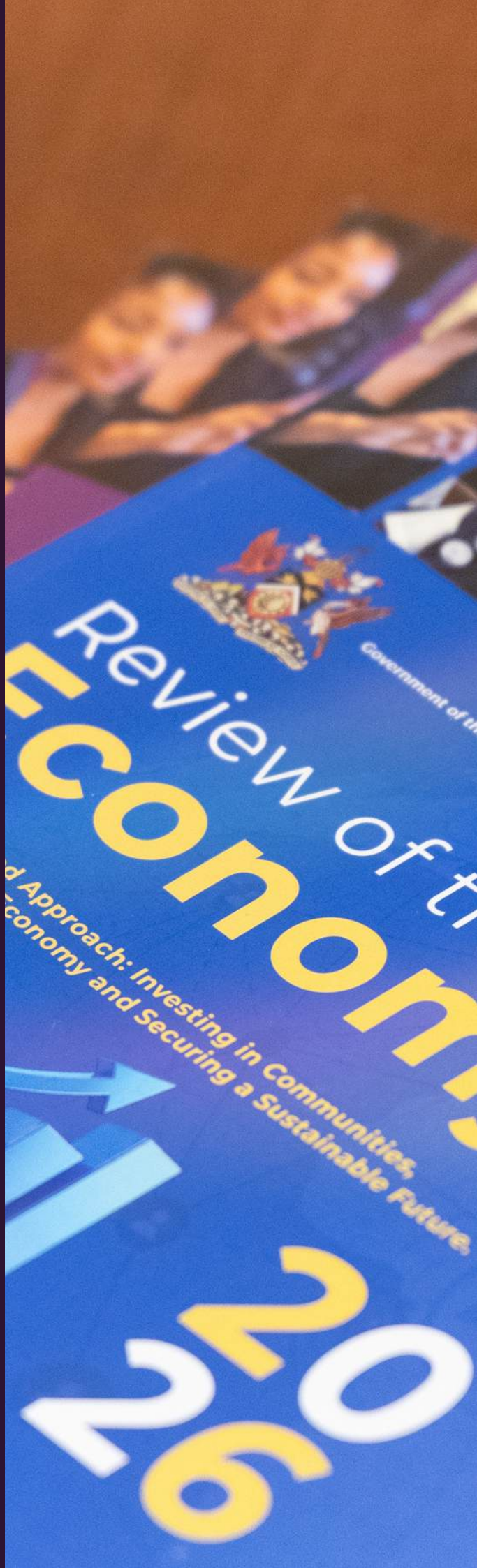
- Enhance human capital and innovation capacity

Policy:

- National TVET Policy Project

Research:

- AI integration in teacher development through the Teach ME and Teacher's Curriculum Competition to promote responsible use of AI in teaching and curriculum development.
- Labour-Market Research to identify skills shortages, emerging occupations and changing workforce requirements aligned to current and future labour-market demand.



TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (THA)

A. Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods

- Strengthen food security and household resilience

B. Inclusive Policy Development and Social Resilience

- Advance people-centred policies to cater to special needs persons

C. Climate Resilience and Community Protection

- Strengthen an integrated approach to climate adaptation and community protection

D. Digital Transformation and Accessible Public Services

- Accelerate digital transformation

E. Sustainable Energy and Transport

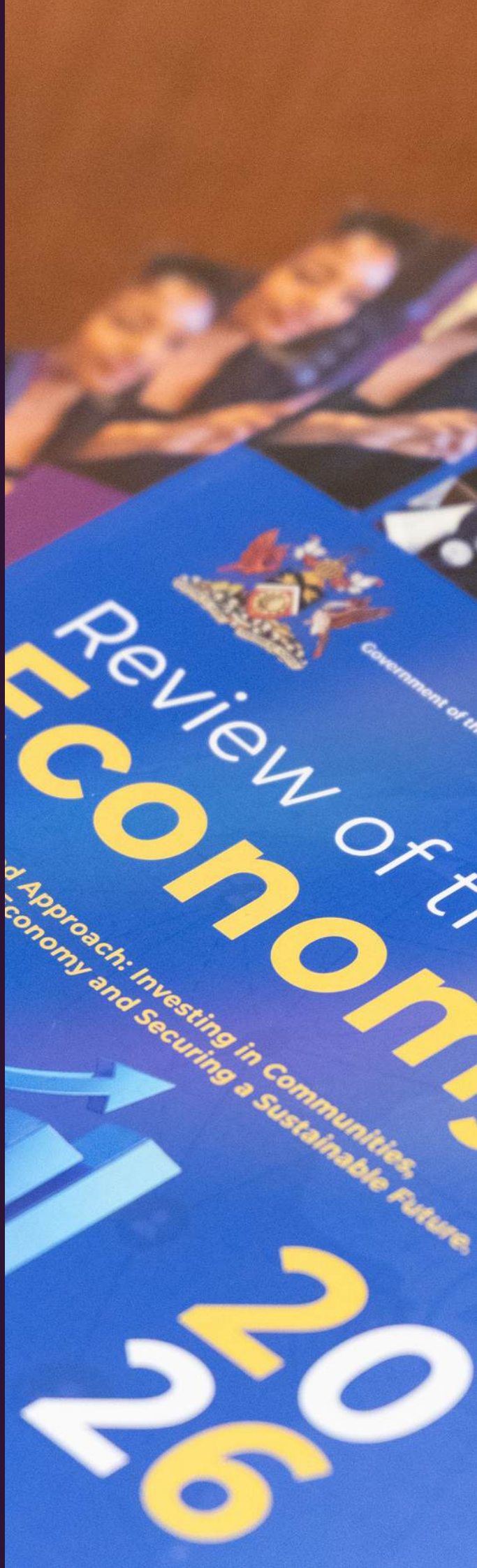
- Advance the transition towards more sustainable energy and transport

F. Community-Based Economic Opportunities

- Promote a more village-based, eco-conscious and culturally rooted tourism model

G. Based Investment and Stronger Social Outcomes

- Establish an “Office of Mega Projects”



Guide to the Budget

Economic Analysis

October 2026

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS [29]

Year	Population '000	GDP Current Prices (TTS Mn)	Percentage Change Constant GDP	GDP Per Capita (US$)	Inflation (%)	Unemployment %	Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)[1]	Import Cover Ratio (Months)[2]	Public Sector External Debt (US $Mn)[3]
2010	1,317.7	141,268.3	3.3	16,888.3	10.5	5.9	0.1	13.3	2,038.4
2011	1,328.0	163,007.8	-0.3	19,180.2	5.1	4.9	-0.7	13.7	2,227.0
2012	1,335.2	174,546.7	1.3	20,415.7	9.3	5.0	-1.3	10.6	1,980.9
2013	1,340.6	184,004.9	3.4	21,395.0	5.2	3.7	-2.7	12.2	2,533.7
2014	1,345.3	188,902.8	3.7	21,991.2	5.7	3.3	-2.4	12.9	2,537.5
2015	1,349.7	171,177.8	-0.4	19,961.7	4.7	3.4	-1.5	11.2	2,533.6
2016	1,353.9	157,549.8	-7.5	17,516.4	3.1	4.0	-5.0	10.5	3,503.0
2017	1,356.6	161,561.2	-4.9	17,632.7	1.9	4.8	-8.4	9.7	3,812.5
2018	1,359.2	161,706.2	-0.9	17,608.1	1.0	3.9	-3.5	8.8	4,093.9
2019	1,364.0	158,576.4	0.5	17,210.2	1.0	4.3	-2.5	7.7	4,211.1
2020	1,366.7	141,019.5	-8.8	15,285.3	0.6	5.7	-11.5	8.5	4,796.5
2021	1,367.6	163,711.6	-0.7	17,716.1	2.1	5.4	-7.8	8.4	4,894.5
2022	1,365.8	191,419.9	0.9	20,751.7	5.8	4.9	0.7	8.6	4,872.2
2023	1,367.5	169,006.3	1.5	18,309.8	4.6	4.0	-1.8	7.8	5,182.4
2024	1,368.3	173,029.6	2.5	18,736.2	0.5	5.0	-5.3	8.0	5,575.5
2025	1,367.8	-	-	-	1.0	4.5	-4.6	6.3	5,457.2

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

1. Data are in fiscal years. GDP data used for ratios to GDP are sourced from the CSO.

2. International reserves have been revised to include Trinidad and Tobago's reserve position in the IMF. International reserves are defined as external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for direct financing of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitudes of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets and for other purposes. Typically, they include securities, gold, IMF special drawing rights (SDRs), a country's holding of foreign currency and deposits, reserve position in the IMF, and other claims (Balance of Payments Manual 6th Edition Paragraph 6.64).

3. Comprises Central Government External Debt and Guaranteed External Debt of State-Owned Enterprises and Statutory Authorities. Data from 2015 excludes self-serviced guaranteed external debt.

[29] Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Key Economic and Financial Statistics: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/statistics/key-economic-and-financial-statistics/

ECONOMIC TERMS

1

GDP PER CAPITA
An economic metric that breaks down a country's economic output to a per-person allocation. It is calculated by dividing the GDP of a nation by its population.

2

INFLATION
Is the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time. It reflects a gradual loss of purchasing power.

3

INFLATION RATE
A key indicator of a country's economic health, measuring the percentage change in the price level for a basket goods and services over a certain period of time

4

REAL GDP
A key indicator of a country's economic health, measuring the percentage change in the price level for a basket goods and services over a certain period of time.

5

REAL GDP GROWTH RATE
Measures economic growth and is expressed as a percentage that shows the rate of change in a country's GDP, typically from one year to the next, adjusted for inflation or deflation.

6

REPO RATE (ALSO KNOWN AS REPURCHASE RATE)
The interest rate at which commercial banks borrow money from the central bank, pledging securities as collateral.

7

UNEMPLOYMENT
The share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Is the percentage of people in the labour force that are unemployed.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S CREDIT HISTORY

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREDIT RATING HISTORY BY STANDARD AND POOR'S RATINGS SERVICES: 2012 -2026[30]

Year	Outlook	Foreign currency		Local currency	
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
Jul 2026	Negative	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Sept 2025	Negative	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Sept 2024	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Jul 2023	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Jul 2022	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Jul 2021	Negative	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Mar 2020	Stable	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	A-3
Jul 2019	Stable	BBB	A-2	BBB	A-2
Apr 2018	Negative	BBB+	A-2	BBB+	A-2
Apr 2017	Stable	BBB+	A-2	BBB+	A-2
Apr 2016	Negative	A-	A-2	A-	A-2
Dec 2015	Negative	A	A-1	A	A-1
Dec 2014	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Jan 2013	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1
Jan 2012	Stable	A	A-1	A	A-1

Source: Standard & Poor Global Ratings Services (2012-2026)

30 Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Review of the Economy 2026: A People-Centred Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. pg. 147. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/ROE-2026-for-web-1.pdf

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREDIT RATING HISTORY BY MOODY'S INVESTOR SERVICES: 2012 -2026[31]

Year	Outlook	Country Ceiling		Government Bond Ratings	
		Foreign Currency	Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Local Currency
		Long term	Long term	Long term	Short term
2026	Stable	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2
2025	Negative	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2
2024	Stable	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2
2023	Positive	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2
2022	Stable	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2
2021	Stable	Ba1	Baa2	Ba2	Ba2

Year	Outlook	Foreign Currency Ceiling				Government Bond Ratings	
		Bonds and Notes		Bank Deposits		Foreign Currency	Local Currency
		Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term	Short term
2020	Negative	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2019	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2018	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2017	Stable	Baa3	P-3	Ba2	NP	Ba1	Ba1
2016	Negative	Baa2	P-3	Baa3	P-3	Baa3	Baa3
2015	Negative	A3	P-2	Baa2	P-3	Baa2	Baa2
2014	Stable	A1	P-1	Baa1	P-2	Baa1	Baa1
2013	Stable	A1	-	Baa1	-	Baa1	Baa1
2012	Stable	A1	-	Baa1	-	Baa1	Baa1

Source: Moody's Ratings; Issuer In-Depth Reports and Rating Action Reports (2012-2026)

31 Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Review of the Economy 2026: A People-Centred Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. pg. 151. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/ROE-2026-for-web-1.pdf

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREDIT RATING HISTORY BY CARIBBEAN INFORMATION AND CREDIT RATING SERVICES LIMITED: 2016 – 2026[32]

Year	Outlook	Regional Scale		Trinidad and Tobago National Scale
		Foreign Currency	Local Currency	
2026	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2025	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2024	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2023	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2022	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2021	Stable	CariAA	CariAA	ttAAA
2020	Negative	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2019	Stable	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2018	Stable	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2017	Negative	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA
2016	Negative	CariAA+	CariAA+	ttAAA

Source: Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited (CariCRIS) (2016-2026)

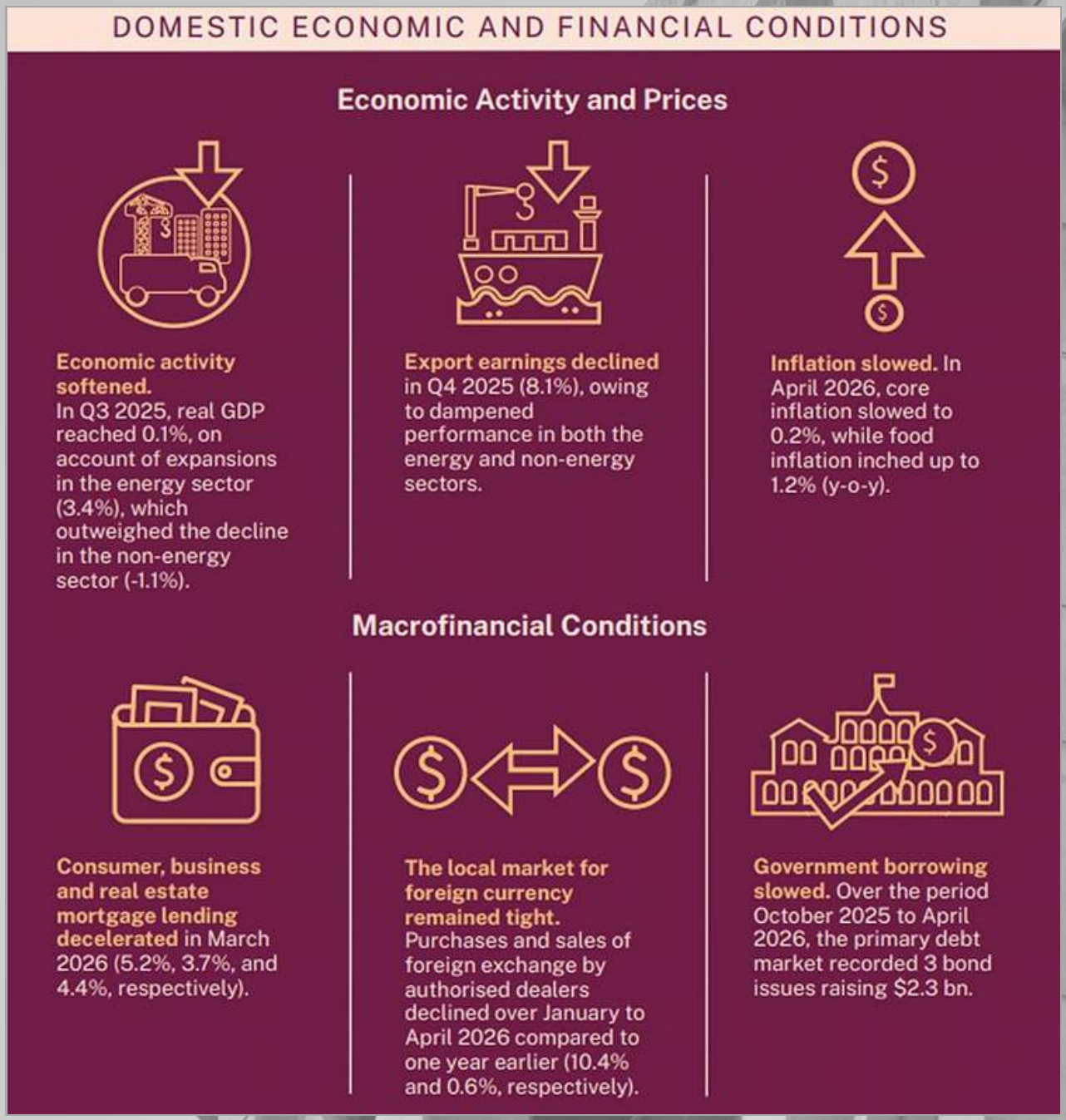
[32] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Review of the Economy 2026: A People-Centred Approach: Investing in Communities, Transforming the Economy and Securing a Sustainable Future. pg. 153. Available from: https://www.finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2026/10/ROE-2026-for-web-1.pdf

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT [33]



33 Highlights: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Monetary Policy Report, May 2026. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/core-functions/monetary-policy-report/

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC CONTEXT [34]



34 Highlights: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Monetary Policy Report, May 2026. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/core-functions/monetary-policy-report/

MONETARY POLICY CONSIDERATIONS [35]



35 Highlights: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Monetary Policy Report, May 2026. Available from: https://www.central-bank.org.tt/core-functions/monetary-policy-report/

Guide to the Budget

Glossary of Terms

October 2026

GLOSSARY

Appropriation Act
Any enactment authorising the issue of monies from the Consolidated Fund to meet expenditure of the Government, and includes a provision of any enactment or of the Constitution which charges expenditure on that Fund.

Appropriation Bill
An Appropriation Bill gives power to the Government to disburse funds from the Consolidated and Infrastructure Development Funds for meeting the expenditure during the financial year. The Government can only withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund after receiving approval from the Parliament. The Appropriation Bill specifies the quantum and purpose for withdrawing money and which Head of Expenditure the monies will be appropriated to.

Accounting Officer
Any person appointed by the Treasury and charged with the duty of accounting for any service in respect of which monies have been appropriated by the Constitution or by Parliament, or any person to whom issues are made from the Exchequer Account.

Audit
A systematic and independent examination of books, accounts, statutory records, documents and vouchers of an organization to ascertain whether the financial statements as well as the non-financial disclosures present a true and fair assessment.

Auditor General
An auditor general is the head of a Supreme Audit Institution and is independent from the Executive and responsible for assisting Parliament in its scrutiny of public expenditure.

Balanced Budget
A budget where total revenues equal total expenditure for a given fiscal year. When the budget is not balanced, it is either in deficit or surplus.

Budget
An itemized summary of estimated or intended expenditures for a given period along with proposals for financing them. The budget is the main economic policy tool of the government and indicates how it plans to use public resources to meet policy goals.

Budget Process
The sequence by which a budget is drafted, approved by the legislature, executed and audited.

Budget Speech
A presentation of the budget made in the House by the Minister of Finance introducing the Government's plans concerning fiscal, economic and social policy.

Budget Statement
A listing of planned revenue and expenditure for a given period of time.

Cabinet
The Executive of the Government, consisting of those Members of Parliament (MPs) and Senators appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and is responsible for the administration of Government and the establishment of its policy.

Call Circular
The call circular sets out the requirements that must be followed in the preparation of the draft estimates for the financial year. The preparation of the estimates should take into consideration the policy strategies of the Government and intended socio-economic transformation for the period.

Capital Revenue
Capital Revenue includes proceeds from transactions under the Government's Sale of Assets Programme as well as Grants.

Committee
A body of MPs, or Senators or both, selected to consider matters that the House/s may refer to it or empower it to examine. There are several types of committees: sessional, special and joint select committees as well as Committees of the Whole.

Committee Report
A Committee's Report contains all the opinions and observations of the Committee on a particular matter/issue, and is accompanied by the Minutes of each meeting and all evidence taken before the Committee. Once approved by all members, such report is presented to the House or Senate by the Chairman, or any other Member deputed by the Committee along with any minority reports where applicable.

Committee hearing
The receiving of oral evidence by a committee either publicly or in camera.

Committee of the Whole
All of the Members of the House sitting in the Chamber as a committee. Such committees usually sit to scrutinize a bill, clause by clause.

Committee Stage (Of A Bill)
Detailed study of the clauses of a bill by a committee (could be a committee of the Whole or a select committee). This stage which may include the taking of evidence or the receiving of documents, is the first at which amendments may be proposed to specific provisions of the bill.

Consolidated Fund
This fund refers to all revenues (taxes, custom duties and interest) or other monies raised or received by Trinidad and Tobago. Funds appropriated by Parliament and authorized for meeting expenditure for the service of Trinidad and Tobago are taken from the Consolidated Fund.

Contingency Fund
A reserve of money set aside to cover possible unforeseen future expenses.

Contingent Liability
Obligations that are not recognized in the balance sheet because they depend upon some future event happening.

Corporation Tax
Tax payable by companies, based on the taxable profits of the period.

Departments
Departments refer to governmental organizations not headed by a Minister that deal with a particular area of interest that may cover matters where direct political oversight is inappropriate or unnecessary.

Development Programme
Development Programme refers to capital expenditure aimed at improving and enhancing development in different areas of Trinidad and Tobago which includes: human resources, economic and social development. The monies used to fund Development Programme expenditure are derived from two sources namely the Consolidated Fund and the Infrastructure Development Fund.

Direct Tax
A tax paid directly to the government, for example a tax imposed on the income of individuals or companies.

Draft Estimates – Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure
This document provides details at sub-item level for a three year period of the Recurrent Expenditure Budget for each Head of Expenditure and a Summary of Recurrent Expenditure totals by Head. It also includes a Chart of Accounts and classification of Expenditure Sub-items under the Personnel Expenditure, Goods & Services and Minor Equipment Purchases Sub-Heads.

Draft Estimates of Development Programme
This document provides a summary and details of all projects for the Consolidated Fund covering a three year period for the Heads of Expenditure of Ministries/Departments and the THA. It also includes a summary and details of projects falling under Head 701 - IDF for the same three year period.

Draft Estimates of Expenditure
This document provides a Summary of all Expenditure (Recurrent and Development Programme (DP) including the Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF)) by Heads and Sub-Heads for each Ministry/Department for a three year period and details of the Establishment for each Ministry/Department for a two year period.

Draft Estimates of Revenue
This document shows a detailed listing of the inflows to the Consolidated Fund (CF) according to Receivers of Revenue and a summary showing the various Revenue classifications - Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, Capital Revenue and Financing for a three year period.

Draft Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies and of the Tobago House of Assembly
This document provides details of the Budget (Revenue/Income and Expenditure) at sub-item level for all Statutory Boards and other Similar Agencies and the Tobago House of Assembly (THA). It also includes a Chart of Accounts and classification of Expenditure Sub-items under the Personnel Expenditure, Goods and Services and Minor Equipment Purchases Sub-Heads.

Exchequer and Audit Act (Chap 69:01)
An Act to provide for the control and management of the public finances of Trinidad and Tobago; for the duties and powers of the Auditor General; for the collection, issue and payment of public monies; for the audit of public accounts and the protection and recovery of public property; for the control of the powers of statutory bodies; and for matters connected therewith.

Excise Taxes
Taxes on the manufacture or sale of certain domestic or imported products such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco and petroleum.

Executive
The person or persons in whom the supreme executive power of a government is vested. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and his/her Cabinet which is appointed from Members of Parliament.

Expenditure
Spending to fulfill a government obligation, generally by issuing a cheque or disbursing cash Expenditure is sometimes distinguished between capital and current. Capital expenditures are investments in physical assets, such as roads and buildings that can be used for a number of years. Current expenditures reflect spending on wages, benefit payments, and other goods or services that are consumed immediately.

Fiscal Discipline
The control of key measures of fiscal performance, including total spending, total revenue, the fiscal balance and the public debt.

Fiscal Policy
The use of government spending and tax policies to influence economic conditions, especially macroeconomic conditions. Example of fiscal policy to stimulate short term economic growth is to increase government spending or lower taxes to encourage demand and encourage economic activity.

Fiscal year (FY)
The twelve-month period, from October 1 to September 30, used by the Government for budgetary and accounting purposes.

Fixed Interest Rate
When the interest rate of a loan remains the same for the term of the loan or an agreed timeframe.

Government Funding
Money given by government agencies to non-governmental organizations and individuals. Funding may come in the form of grants, loans or government assistance.

Government Subvention
A grant of money in aid or support. This term is commonly used in the Budget.

Grants
Funds that the national government disburses directly to lower levels of government, corporations, nonprofit organizations and individuals. Some grants are given for specific purposes requiring the recipients to meet certain conditions or requirements.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
A measure of total national output, income and expenditure in the economy. GDP is the simplest overall measure of welfare, although it does not take account of the distribution of income, nor of goods and services that are produced outside the market economy, such as work within the household.

Head of Expenditure
This refers to all Ministries / Departments or State Agencies that make up the Schedule to the Appropriation Bill.

Incremental Budgeting
A budget formulation process that focuses only on one year and how the budget for each program differs from the levels adopted in the previous year.

Indirect tax
A tax passed onto the consumer by the manufacturer or retailer as part of the purchase price of a good or service, and paid to the government. eg VAT.

Inflation
The rate of general price increase of goods and services.

Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF)
This fund refers to the mechanism used, in the main, to finance capital projects being implemented by existing and newly established special-purpose state entities to execute projects assigned to them by ministries, the Tobago House of Assembly and other state agencies. Importantly, monies utilized from this Fund must be approved by the Parliament.

Loan
A finance agreement where a business borrows money from a lender and pays it back in instalments (plus interest) within a specified period of time.

Macroeconomics
A branch of economics dealing with the performance, structure, behaviour, and decision-making of an economy as a whole, rather than individual markets. This includes national, regional, and global economies.

Microeconomic
A branch of economics that studies the decisions of individuals and firms to allocate resources of production, exchange, and consumption.

Ministry
A ministry is a high governmental organisation headed by a Minister, that is meant to manage a specific sector of public administration.

Money Bill
A Bill which contains provisions dealing with matters such as the imposition or regulation of taxation, the imposition or variation of charges on the Consolidated Fund or any public fund, grant of money to the Government, appropriation and investment of public money, and the raising or guaranteeing of any loan. Every money bill that is sent to the Senate must be endorsed with the certificate of the Speaker signed by him that it is a money bill.

Progressive Tax
A tax that imposes a greater percentage of taxation on higher income levels, operating on the theory that high-income earners can afford to pay more.

Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)
The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) is a strategic investment management tool used by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to transform its vision and policies into tangible programmes and projects. The PSIP is aligned to the Policy Framework of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. This Framework articulates the Government's strategic vision to create a nation where families thrive, young people succeed, and communities grow stronger through responsible governance and forward-thinking policies. This vision is to be achieved through socio-economic transformation driven by strategic diversification, targeted investments, technological advancements, innovation, safer communities, sustainable employment opportunities, and robust public-private sector collaboration.

In accordance with the Policy Framework of the Government of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the planned programme of works will focus on advancing programmes and projects in the following priority sectors:
Agriculture and Food Security; Artificial Intelligence, Digital Transformation, New Media, and Social Media; Ease of Doing Business; Economic Diversification; Education Policy Direction; Government Efficiency; Healthcare Reform; Crime and Justice Reform; Housing; Regenerative Economy; Sports Development; Tourism Growth; Transport; Youth Development; and Workers Agenda.

Recurrent Expenditure
Recurrent expenditure refers to all payments other than for capital assets. Recurrent Expenditure for Trinidad and Tobago is broken down into the following subheads:

- Personnel Expenditure includes salaries of employees in the Public Service;
- Goods and Services includes office supplies, contract employment, maintenance of vehicles etc.;
- Minor Equipment Purchases includes wireless equipment, cell phones, vacuum cleaners, etc.;
- Current Transfers and Subsidies includes allocations to non-profit institutions, regional organizations, state enterprises, etc.; and
- Current Transfers to Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies includes allocations to the Tobago House of Assembly, statutory boards and all local government bodies.

Regressive Tax
A tax that decreases as a percentage of income as one's income increases. For example, a tax on the basic necessities (which form a larger percentage of the expenditure of the lower income population).

Revenue
The total income governments receive from various sources to fund public expenditures, primarily from taxes and duties, but also from non-tax sources.

Reversionary Budget
The default budget that is implemented should the Legislature not approve a budget for the fiscal year.

Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP)
The Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) delivers a people-first, systems-strong agenda, protecting vulnerable incomes, unlocking human capital, speeding healthcare throughput, building safe and resilient communities, and tightening value-for-money across the social sector. The SSIP is anchored in the Government's vision to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through its programmes and projects. The SSIP is guided by the Government's National Policy Framework.

Standing Orders (SOs)
Written rules adopted by the House to govern its proceedings.

Statutory Authority
Statutory Authority means a local authority and any commission, board, committee, council or body (whether corporate or unincorporated) established by or under an Act other than the Companies Act declared by the President under section 3 to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

State Enterprises' Investment Programme (SEIP)
The State Enterprises' Investment Programme (SEIP) focuses on capital infrastructure projects undertaken by State Enterprises and Statutory Authorities in the following areas: energy, electricity, transport, tourism, communication, education and training, community, housing, health, public order and safety and public administration.

The SEIP is financed through internally generated funds and loans serviced by either the Agencies or Government.

Subsidies
A form of financial aid or support extended to an economic sector (or institution, business, or individual) generally with the aim of promoting economic and social policy.

Supplementary Estimates
An expenditure plan introduced to provide funds to the Government to meet new or increased costs. The Government may introduce as many Supplementary Estimates in a given fiscal year as it deems necessary.

Surplus
The amount by which revenues exceed expenditures.

Tax

A mandatory contribution levied on corporations or individuals to finance government activities and public services.



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