



GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE



*“Enhancing Domestic Revenue Mobilisation for Economic Stability
and Improved Service Delivery”*

A Citizen’s Guide to the National Budget - 2026



SHEKU AHMED FANTAMADI BANGURA
Minister of Finance

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Let me, on behalf of His Excellency, Brig (Rtd) Dr. Julius Maada Bio, thank you all for your trust reposed on this Government as we continued to implement sound economic policies geared towards improving the living conditions of our people. These policies have yielded positive results as inflation has declined to single digit; the exchange rate has been stable; and domestic treasury bill rates have fallen to sustainable levels.

The unprecedented levels of global uncertainty and shift in global cooperation in 2025 are posing threats to economic stability and sustainable financing of development priorities in low income countries. This situation calls for robust macroeconomic policies to mitigate the impact of these challenges. The implementation of the comprehensive Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2024-2030 aimed at achieving a structural transformation and reduce poverty by 2030 in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is also constrained by decline in Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In mitigating the challenges of constrained fiscal situation faced by the country, I want to on behalf of H.E. President Bio assure all Sierra Leoneans that Government has set out a plan that is in line with the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy to generate the domestic resources required to finance our development priorities.

The FY2026 budget will seek to take bold steps to continue to broaden the tax base; strengthen tax administration; and integrate the informal sector into the formal economy to raise sufficient revenue to support the delivery of basic services to our people especially the poor and vulnerable. The overarching objective of this budget is to intensify domestic revenue mobilization, including leveraging innovative streams, while sustaining the ongoing fiscal consolidation efforts. Therefore, the theme for the 2026 Budget is ***“Enhancing Domestic Revenue Mobilisation for Sustained Economic Stability and Improved Service Delivery”***.

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Citizen's Budget (2026) explains in the simplest terms, Government revenue and expenditure projections and how it intends to accelerate mobilization of the much-needed revenue and to prudently manage overall expenditure over the medium term with the aim of financing the needs of Sierra Leoneans especially the poor and vulnerable. This strengthens our efforts to promote accountability and transparency with regards public finance.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Sierra Leoneans who have been part of this process and also to renew the call for you to continue to strengthen your participation in budget planning, budget monitoring and the implementation of the budget and related programmes both at the national and local levels.

Thank you all and God bless the Land that we love, Sierra Leone.

Sheku Ahmed Fantamadi Bangura
Minister of Finance

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This 2026 Citizens' Budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the National Council for Civic Education and Democracy (NaCCED). Technical assistance was provided by the Oxford Policy Management (OPM) strengthening Education Service Provision through improvements in underpinning Public Financial Management (PFM) Policy and Audit, and Payroll System project funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), formally Department for International Development (DFID).

Gratitude to the Leadership and Staff of the Ministry of Finance for the support and approval of this Citizens' Guide to the FY2026 National Budget of the Government of Sierra Leone.

Special thanks go to the Honorable Minister of Finance for his strong commitment in facilitating the production of this guide.

The production of this Citizens' Guide is financed by the Government of Sierra Leone.

For further information, please contact:

Financial Secretary
Ministry of Finance
Treasury Building
George Street, Freetown
SIERRALEONE
Mobile: +232 76 788413
ictsupport@mof.gov.sl
www.mof.gov.sl

ISBN:

Any part of this publication may be reproduced for educational or non-commercial purposes, provided attribution is made to the source and a copy provided to the Ministry of Finance and the National Council for Civic Education and Democracy (NaCCED).

TABLE OF CONTENT

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	iii
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. OBJECTIVES OF THE 2026 BUDGET.....	2
3. THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE.....	3
4. BUDGET OVERVIEW.....	5
7. WHERE IS THE MONEY COMING FROM AND HOW MUCH?.....	6
8. KEY REVENUE MOBILIZATION MEASURES.....	7
9. WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING?.....	9
10. EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT.....	12
11. SELECTED GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES.....	14
12. DUTY AND TAX EXEMPTIONS.....	16
13. LOCAL COUNCIL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	17
14. RISKS TO THE 2026 BUDGET.....	18
15. RISKS MITIGATION MEASURES.....	19
16. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS.....	20

I. INTRODUCTION

The FY2026 Budget will continue to prioritise the Big Five (5) Game Changers:

- ❖ Supporting the Feed Salone Initiative to boost agricultural productivity for food security;
- ❖ Sustaining investments in human capital development;
- ❖ Continuing to invest in infrastructure, technology and innovation;
- ❖ Promote Youth Employment; and
- ❖ Revamp Public Administration.

For Government to continue the implementation of these priorities in the face of dwindling overseas development assistance, this budget will take bold decisions to continue to broaden the tax base; strengthen tax administration to address tax evasion and avoidance; combat illicit financial flows; mobilise diaspora resources and integrate the informal sector into the formal economy in order to raise sufficient revenue to support the delivery of basic services to our people.

The Government enacted the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2016 and its attendant PFM Regulations 2018 to support the budget process. In addition, the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone (Part VI Finance - Sections 110-119) and other PFM-related Acts, guide the control and management of public funds and resources of the Government. Section 34 of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2016, mandates the Ministry of Finance to include information annexes that will make the State budget more comprehensive and guide the Legislature in its decision-making process.

The FY2026 Budget information annexes comply with the above legal requirements. It provides a summary of key budget information that gives a comprehensive picture of Sierra Leone's public finances. The Budget at a Glance begins with the Policy Priorities and Strategies for 2026. It presents the economy at a glance with an analysis of recent economic development including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Inflation.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE 2026 BUDGET

In this regard, the Government's objectives in the FY2026 budget will include the following:



1. Improve domestic revenue mobilization to support the implementation of the MTNDP to enhance service delivery, boost economic activities and reduce household poverty;
2. Adopt innovative sources of mobilizing revenue to complement traditional sources and boost budgetary receipts;
3. Consolidate public finances through prudent expenditure management, whilst protecting social spending;
4. Preserve macroeconomic stability by maintaining single digit inflation, stabilising the exchange rate and address debt vulnerabilities;
5. Support the Feed Salone initiative to boost food production, improve food security, increase export earnings, and create jobs;
6. Continue investments in human capital development to ensure a productive and skilled workforce;
7. Promote competitiveness of the economy and attract investments in roads, energy, water supply, technology and innovation; and
8. Streamline the public sector architecture to improve efficiency in public service delivery and promote good governance.

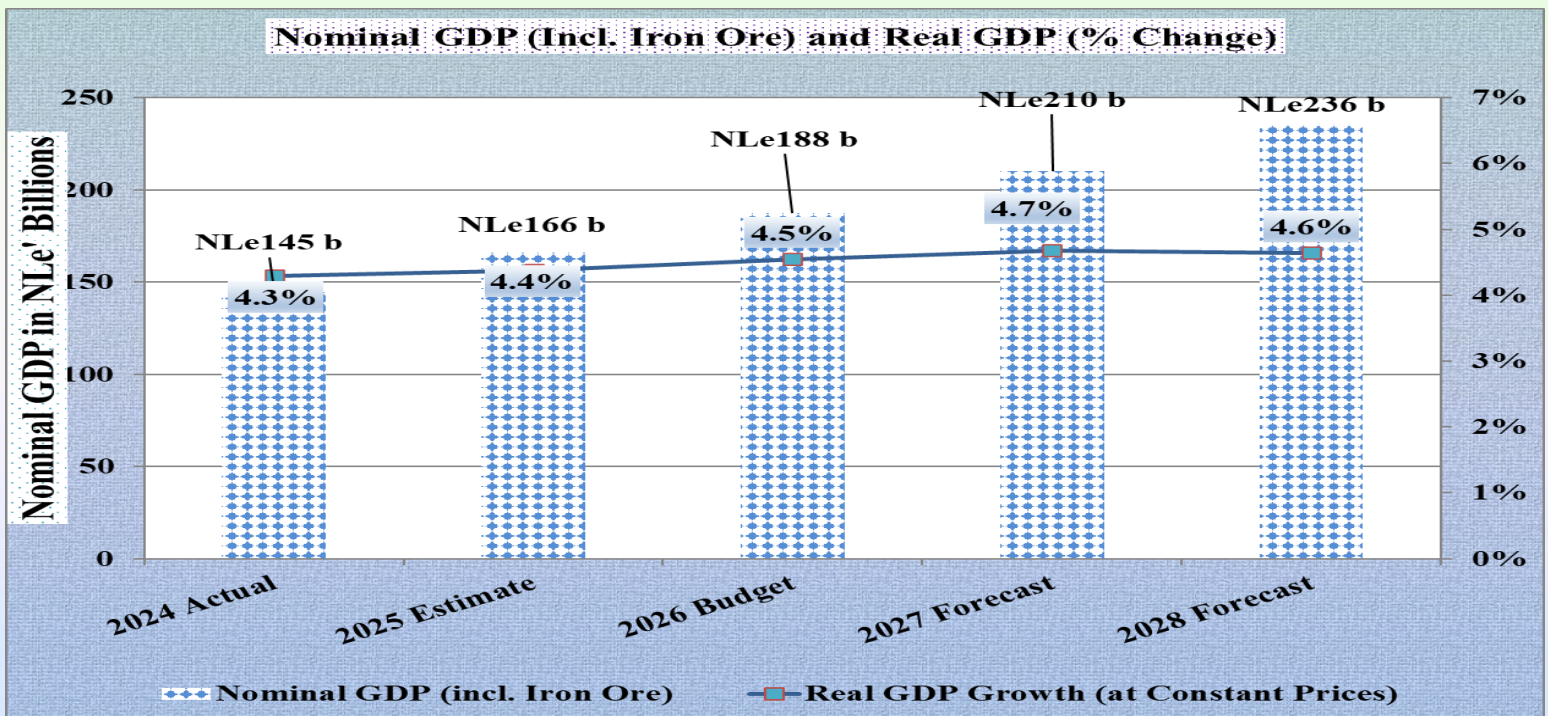
3. THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

GDP Growth

GDP Growth



- The economy grew by 4.3% in 2024 and estimated to grow by 4.4% in 2025, mainly due to increased activities in key sectors, including agriculture and services, and complemented by more stable macroeconomic conditions.
- The economy is projected to grow by 4.5% in 2026 and average 4.6% in the medium term. Growth will be driven by increased activities in agriculture, services, mining as well as stable macroeconomic environment including stable exchange rate, and low and stable inflation



The trade deficit improved from **US\$425.8** in 2024, to an estimated **US\$285m** in 2025 and projected to decline to **US\$213.7m** in 2026 and further to **US\$203.1m** in 2028.

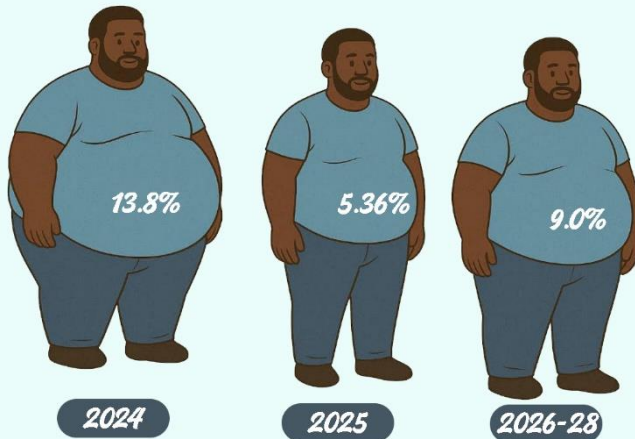
Total merchandise exports are estimated to increase by 4.1% to **US\$1,612m** in 2025 from **US\$1,548m** recorded in 2024 with minerals dominating merchandise exports. Exports are projected to increase to **US\$1,809m** by 2028 driven by minerals and agricultural products.

The value of total merchandise imports is estimated to decline by almost 4.0% to **US\$1,896.5m** in 2025 from **US\$1,973.9m** in 2024; Exports are projected to register around **US\$1,924.6m** in 2026 and increase to **US\$2,012.1m** in 2028 in line with increase in economic activities.

3. THE ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

Inflation (End of Period)

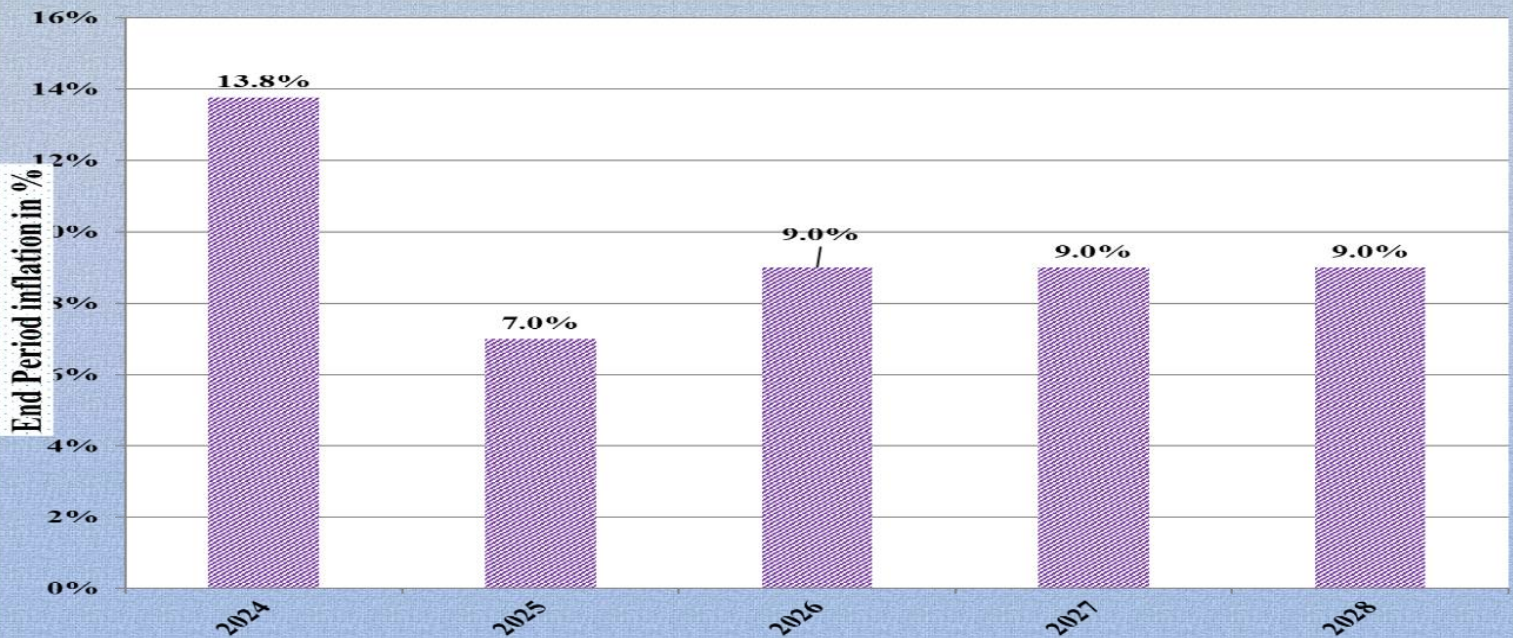
Inflation Rate



Trends in Inflation Rate (End of Period)

- ✓ Inflationary pressures continued to ease with the end of period inflation rate falling to 13.8% in 2024, and further declining to 5.36% in September 2025
- ✓ The steady decline in inflation was driven by the relative stability of the exchange rate, slight moderation in global food and energy prices, improved domestic food production combined with tight monetary policy implemented by the Bank of Sierra Leone and fiscal consolidation measures adopted by Government.
- ✓ The medium term, inflation is expected to remain in single digit around 9.0% during 2026-2028 with tight monetary policy stance, prudent fiscal policy, and moderation in global food and energy prices.

Inflation (End of Period) - 2024 - 2028



Risk to Economic Outlook

The economic outlook is susceptible to several significant downside risks including global economic shocks, fall in mineral prices, spill-overs from ongoing global economic fragmentation, escalation of the war in Ukraine, and declining international donor support.

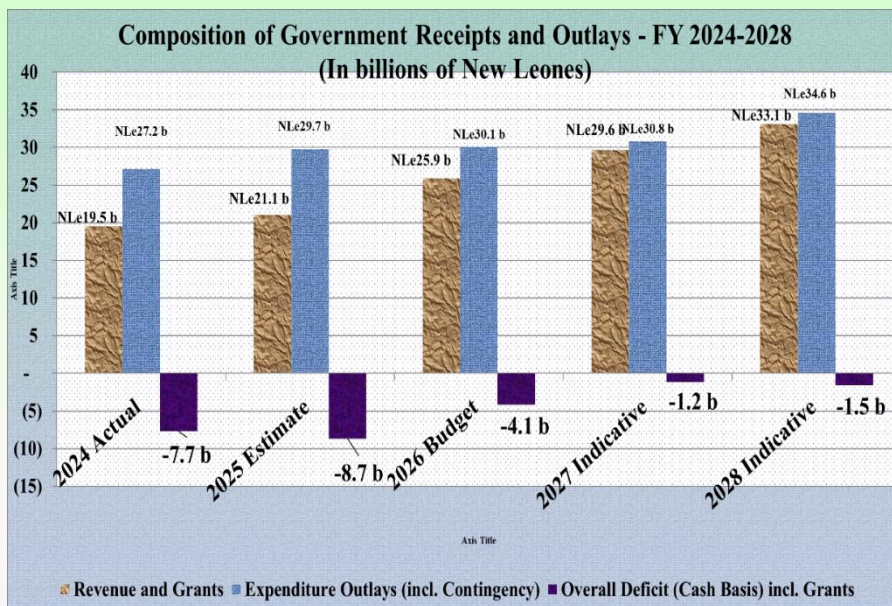
4. BUDGET OVERVIEW

“In the context of this constrained fiscal situation we should, as matter of urgency, look internally to create fiscal space by intensifying domestic resources mobilization including through innovative approaches to ensure sustainable financing of our development priorities. The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development held in Seville, Spain in June of this year emphasized the central role of mobilizing domestic revenues in financing sustainable development. Domestic revenue is a stable and predictable source of financing. This will enable Government to spend efficiently and allocate resources to productive sectors to support inclusive growth and build resilience.”



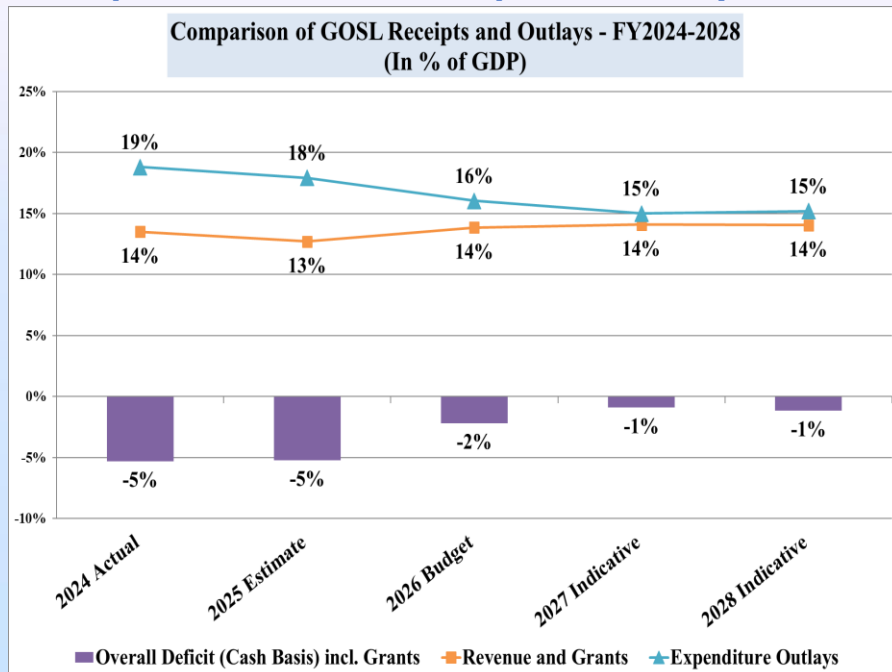
MINISTER OF FINNCE

Composition of Government Revenue and Expenditure



➤ For FY2025, the total fiscal receipts from domestic revenue and grants is estimated (in new Leones) at NLe21.1b or 13% of GDP; (FY2024, NLe19.5b or 14% of GDP) whereas the total expenditure outlays (including contingency expenditure) is estimated at NLe29.7b or 18% of GDP (FY2024, NLe 27.2b or 18.7% of GDP), resulting in a budget deficit of NLe 8.9b or -5.4% of GDP (FY2024, NLe 7.9b or -5.5% of GDP).

Composition of Govt. Receipts and outlays



➤ For the FY2026 Budget, the total receipts from domestic revenue and grants is projected at NLe 26.0b (14.0% of GDP) whereas the total expenditure outlays (including contingency expenditure) is expected to be NLe 30.1b (16.0% of GDP), resulting in a projected budget deficit of NLe 4.36b or -2.3% of GDP. The budget deficit is expected to drop to -1.0 and -1.0 percent in the outer fiscal years of FY2027 and FY2028, respectively.

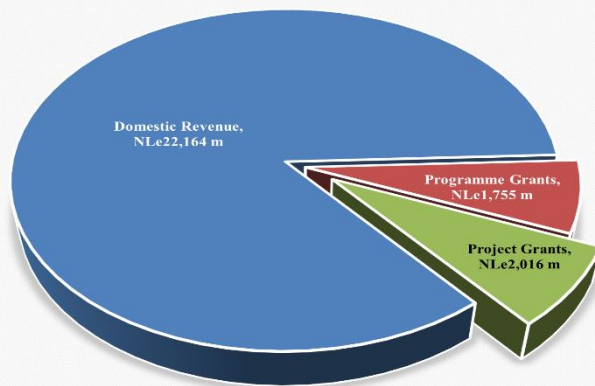
➤ Hence, the Fiscal deficit, inclusive of grants, is projected to decline over the medium term, driven by the rationalisation of Government expenditure by developing policies geared towards economic recovery whilst creating fiscal space to protect the most vulnerable.

The Figures above show the summary of actual, budget and projections of fiscal receipts and outlays over the five-year period FY2024–2028

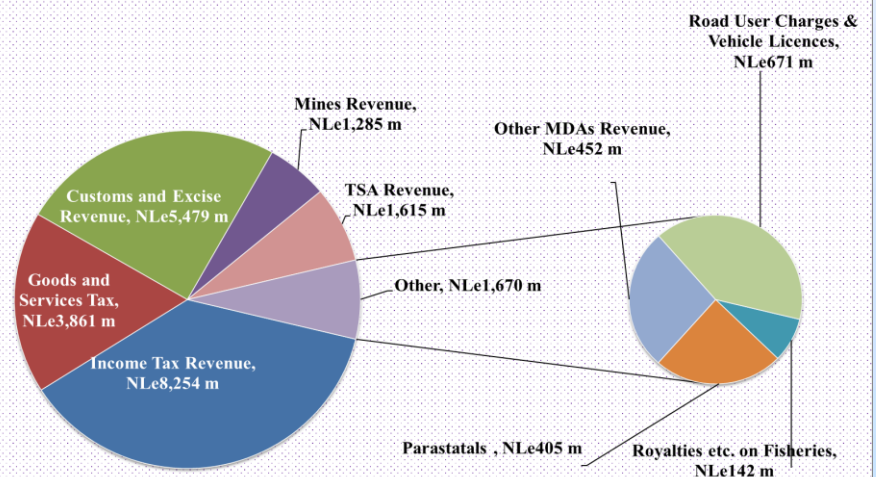
7. WHERE IS THE MONEY COMING FROM AND HOW MUCH?

Category	Amounts NLe'million	% of Total Re- ceipts	% of GDP
Domestic Revenue			
Income Tax Revenue	8,254	32%	4.4%
Goods and Services Tax	3,861	15%	2.1%
Customs and Excise	5,479	21%	2.9%
Mines Revenue	1,285	5%	0.7%
Royalties etc. on Fisheries	142	1%	0.1%
Parastatals Revenue	405	2%	0.2%
Other MDAs Revenue	452	2%	0.1%
Timber Revenue	-	0%	0.0%
TSA Revenue	1,615	6%	0.9%
Road User Charges & Vehicle Licences	671	3%	0.4%
Total Domestic Revenue	22,164	85%	11.8%
Grants			
Programme Grants	1,755	7%	0.9%
Project Grants	2,016	8%	1.1%
Off-Budget Grants	-	0%	0.0%
Total Grants	3,771	15%	2.0%
Total Receipts	25,935	100%	13.8%

GOSL projected receipts - FY2026 BUDGET
(In millions of new Leones)



Domestic Revenue Composition - FY2026 Budget
(In millions of new Leones)



8. KEY REVENUE MOBILIZATION MEASURES

Government will implement the following tax policy measures in 2026 as espoused in the 2025 Finance Act.

Efforts to raise additional revenues will focus mainly on broadening the tax base

Tax Policies



- Expand the scope of the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) to include all companies to effectively tackle income tax evasion and avoidance. Government will also abolish the investment allowance;
- Harmonise the withholding tax rate on rental income to 15 percent from the current 10 percent, with other capital incomes such as interests, dividends and royalties consistent with the MTRS;
- Raise the withholding tax rate on capital incomes and other payments to non-residents from 15 percent to 20 percent as a final tax;
- Increase and harmonise the excise duty on diesel and petrol to NLe5.0 per litre;
- Increase the specific excise tax rates for tobacco and tobacco products, especially cigarettes from NLe2 per packet of 20 sticks to NLe3 per packet of 20 sticks;
- Restore excise duty on cement and cement products which was suspended to cushion the effects of the global crises and the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and households to NLe10 per 50 kg of packaged cement;
- Raise the circulation levy to NLe500;
- Rationalise the Goods and Services Tax (GST) exemption by restoring GST on certain high-end consumption items;
- Exempt from the payment of GST, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and its accessories, cooking stoves, solar panels and other home system component; and
- Increase import duties on imported tomato ketchup, tomato paste, maggie, bottled water, and eggs to 35 percent consistent with ECOWAS recommended tariffs on these commodities.

8. KEY REVENUE MOBILIZATION MEASURES

Tax Administration



Undertake a Revenue Administration Governance and Integrity Assessment at the NRA

Develop a compliance improvement plan for the extractive industries and large taxpayers base consistent with the IMF's framework Compliance Improvement Plan;

Modernize and operationalize customs procedures by introducing the electronic Single Window;

Complete all activities of the customs revenue enhancement plan, including strengthening petroleum import valuations and controls, customs declarations, and suspension regimes;

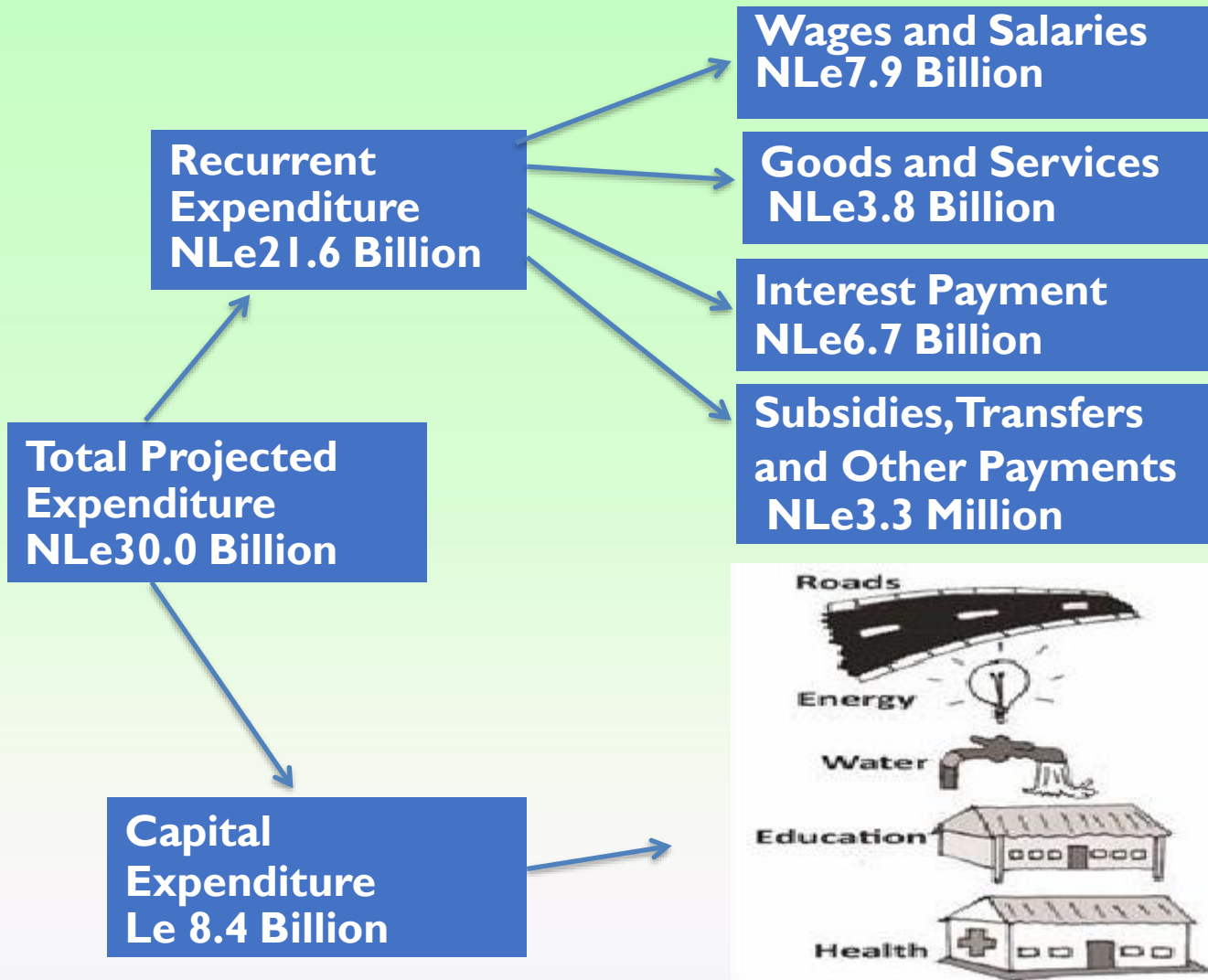
Conduct an audit of the ASYCUDA system in partnership with UNCTAD;

Extend the application of tax stamps to cement, sugar, fertilizer and containers of cooking oil.

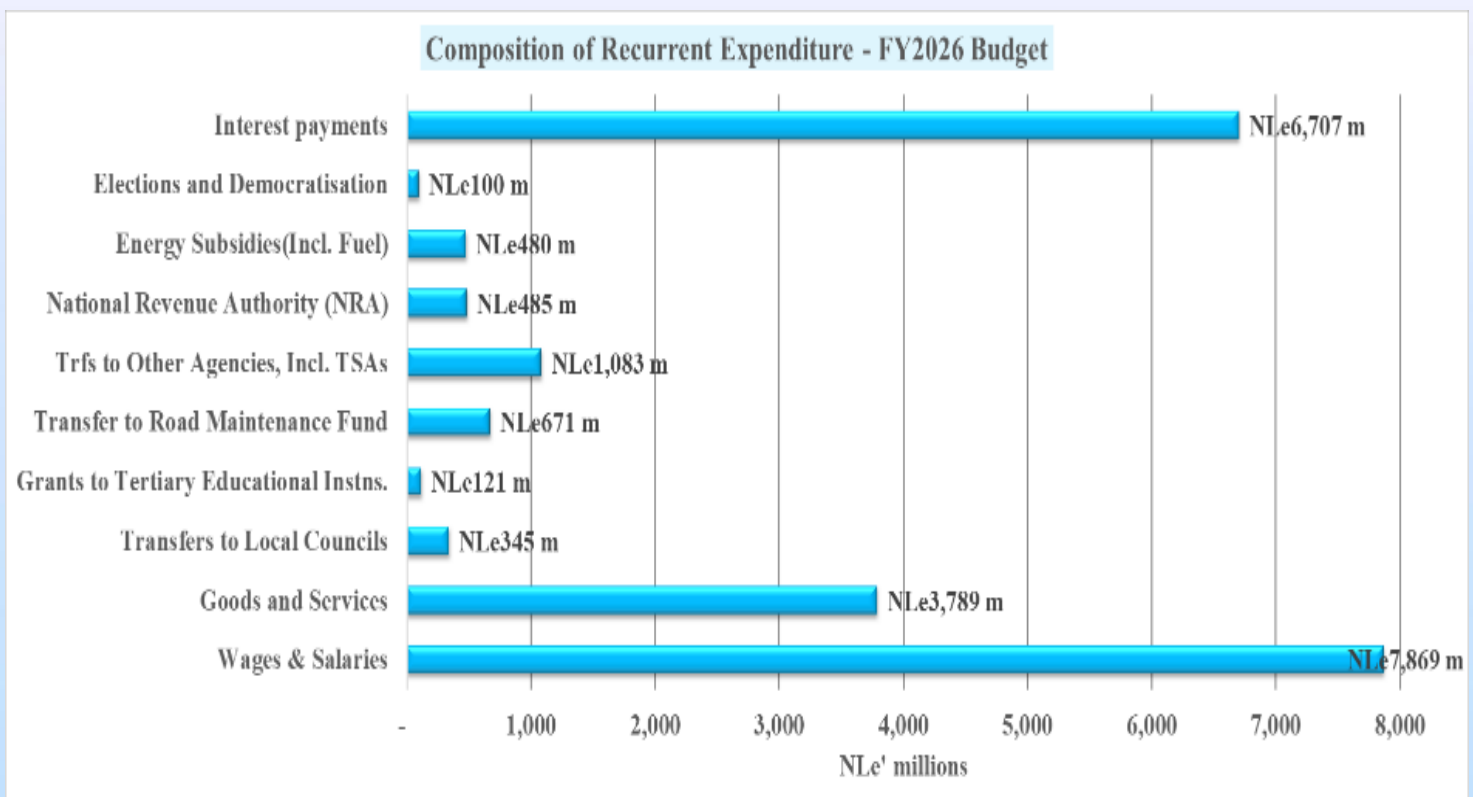
Government has developed a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) which has set the pace for policy, legislative and administrative actions to enhance domestic revenue mobilisation in the medium-term and put the country's budget on a sustainable path

The paramount objective is to increase domestic revenue to 20 percent of GDP by 2027.

9. WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING?



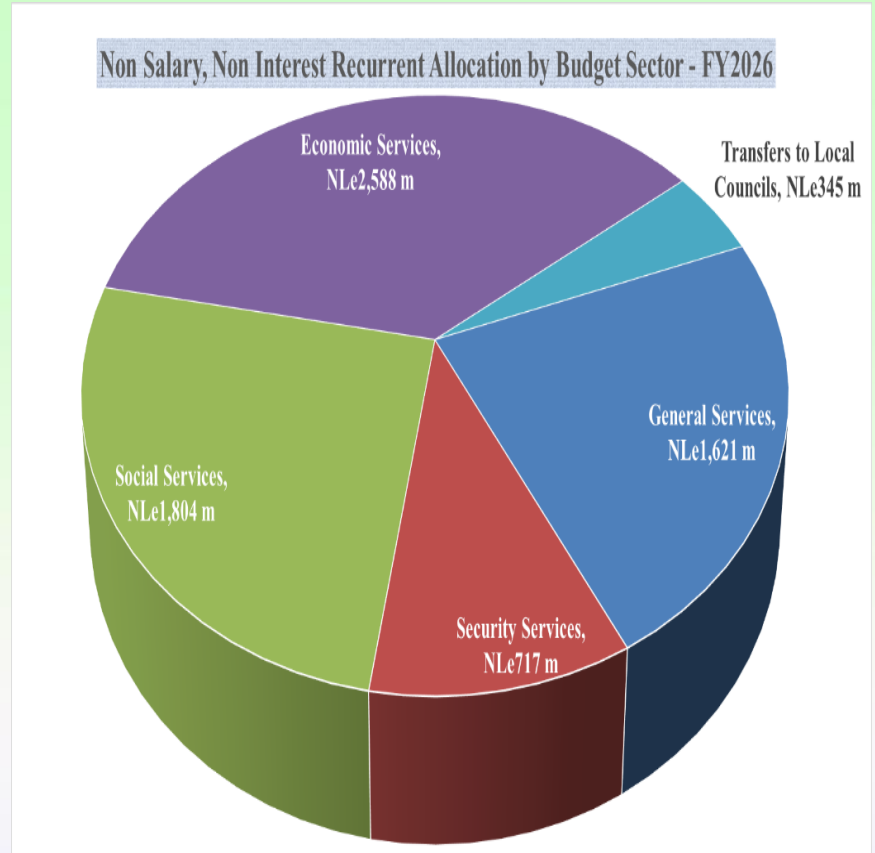
Recurrent Expenditure



9. WHERE IS THE MONEY GOING? (CONTINUED)

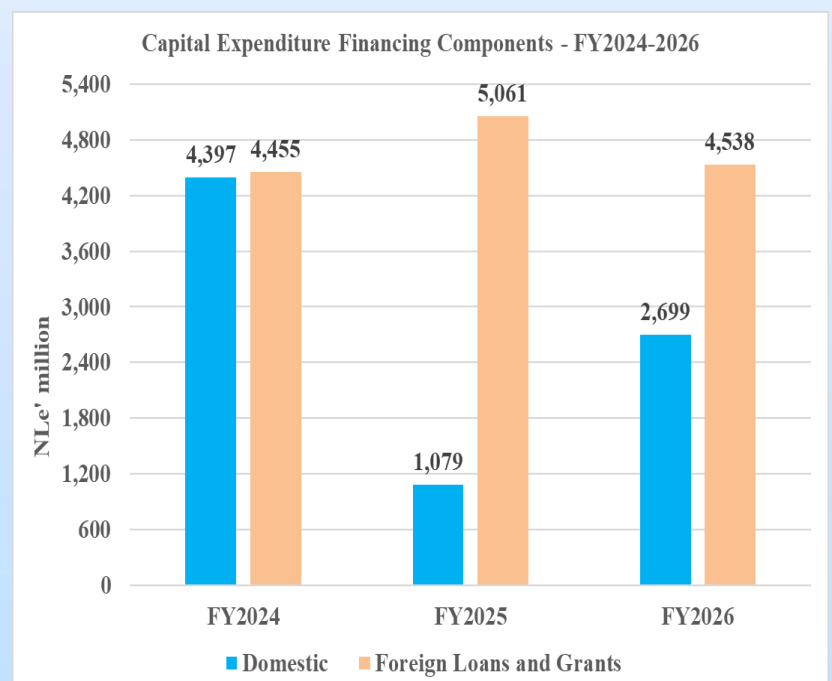
FY2026 Budget for non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure (including Contingency Expenditure) totalling NLe 7.1 billion is categorized under five budget sectors, as presented in the Chart adjacent, comprising:

- A. General Services (NLe 1.62 billion or 23 percent of total non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure);**
- B. Security Services (NLe 717 million or 10 percent of non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure);**
- C. Social Sector (NLe 1.80 billion or 25 percent of non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure);**
- D. Economic Sector (NLe 2.59 billion or 37 percent of non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure);** and
- E. Transfers to Local Councils (NLe 345 million or 5 percent of non-salary, non-interest recurrent expenditure).**



Capital Expenditure Financing Components

Capital Expenditure - Capital expenditure for **FY2026** is projected at **NLe 8.4 billion** (4.5 percent of GDP), made up of foreign loans and grants (NLe4.5 billion or 2.4 percent of GDP) and domestic capital expenditure (NLe2.7 billion or 1.4 percent of GDP)



10. EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

Managing the Government Wage Bill

- Establish a payroll data warehouse that will serve as a single hub for all Government payroll related data on pensions, national registration and employee records;
- Carryout a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) on the payroll of teachers and health workers and implement the recommendations;
- Monitor and report on workforce quotas approved for each category of the payroll to ensure they are not exceeded;
- Implement the recommendations of the Internal Audit department on the public sector payroll;
- Institute a moratorium on the recruitment and salary adjustments by subvented agencies until the Wages and Compensation Commission (WCC) assesses that wage disparity in the public sector payroll; and
- Conduct verification for Government Pensioners to ascertain the accurate pension payroll for civil servants, Wounded in Action and Killed in Action soldiers who retired before the establishment of the National Social Security Insurance Trust (NASSIT) in 2001

Rationalising Recurrent and Domestic Capital Expenditure:

- Government will also continue the implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting with additional 5 MDAs to the initial pilot MDAs;
- Continue to strengthen cash management by ensuring that cash flow forecasts approved by the Cash Management Committee for the basis of quarterly budget allocations to MDAs to avoid accumulation of arrears;
- Government with World Bank support is reviewing capital expenditures in roads, energy, and water—sectors;
- Government is prioritizing the completion of long-delayed Government-funded projects at the local level ensuring they are delivered and taken off the books to allow for new intervention;
- Government with support from the World Bank is developing a digital platform that will provide real-time data for decision-making; and
- Budgetary Agencies should fully adhere to Sections 55 (1) and (2), 56 (1) – (7), and 60 (1) and (2) of the PFM Act, 2016 and Sections 25 to 30 of the PFM Regulations, 2018, when executing their approved annual budget.

10. EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT (CONT.)

To improve the Sustainability of Public Debt:

- Intensify domestic revenue collection, and rationalize spending to reduce the budget deficit;
- Issue more medium to long-term bonds whether local currency securities, FX swaps, or FX bonds, through competitive auctions;
- Avoid the issuance of FX swaps or other FX denominated securities except in exceptional circumstances when terms are highly favorable;
- Pursue innovative and off budget financing such as PPPs to implement critical infrastructure projects;
- Seek grants and contract only highly concessional loans; and
- Continue to conduct annual medium-term debt strategy and debt sustainability analysis to assess debt portfolio risks.



Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies:

- Ensure prudent liquidity management, reinforcement of the monetary policy transmission mechanism;
- The Ministry of Finance will complement the Bank of Sierra Leone's monetary policy stance by consolidating public finances to reduce the budget deficit and curtail Central Bank Financing of the deficit.
- The Government will continue to invest in food production through the Feed Salone Programme to increase food supply and lower food inflation. These in turn will enhance the purchasing power of households and improve their living conditions; and
- The exchange rate of the Leone to the US Dollar and other convertible currencies will remain market-determined to ensure the adjustment of the economy to external shocks.

11. SELECTED GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES

Improving Education - Free Quality School Education Programme



SCHOOL

Furniture

Books



GOVERNMENT

- Teaching and Learning Materials
- School Fees subsidies
- School Feeding Programme
- Rehabilitation of Boarding Facilities
- Transfer of local Councils for NPSE and BECE Examination Fees
- Clearance of Grant-In-Aid Arrears to Tertiary Education Institutions
- Transfer of Local Councils for Developed Education Services

A total amount of NLe 3.6b (or 21% of total discretionary expenditure of NLe 17.6b) allocated to the Education Sector. This includes the teachers' payroll budget of NLe 1.3b for 41,700 teachers and the tertiary institutions' payroll budget of NLe 528m

Improving the Quality of Health and Sanitation



- ☒ Procurement of Free Health Care drugs and other Medical Supplies
- ☒ Transfers to Local Councils for Devolved Health Services
- ☒ Construction of Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment Centre,
- ☒ Rehabilitation and Equipping of District Hospitals
- ☒ Strengthening of the National Emergency Ambulance Services



Ministry of Health and Sanitation key interventions

A total amount of NLe 1.4b (or 8% of total discretionary expenditure) was allocated to the Health Sector. This includes the payroll budget of NLe 949.9m for 19,619 health workers

11. SELECTED GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES (CONTINUED)

Improving Food Production



GOVERNMENT

Government will allocate resources to support:

- ☒ Agricultural Productivity and Livestock Development
- ☒ Agricultural Research
- ☒ Transfers to Local Councils for Devolved Agricultural Activities
- ☒ Budgetary Allocation for the E-Voucher System to provide seeds, fertilizers and other inputs to farmers

Feed Salone programme, will continue to be the flagship programme of the Government for the next three years with a total amount of NLe 988.16 million (or 6 percent of total discretionary expenditure of NLe 17.64 billion) allocated to the Agriculture Sector. This is inclusive of agriculture workers' payroll budget of NLe52.10 and other institutions of the sector with a payroll budget of NLe70.1 million. The goal of the Feed Salone programme is to establish a framework, involving several interventions for delivering food self-sufficiency within the shortest possible time.

12. DUTY AND TAX EXEMPTION

Table 12: TOTAL DUTY AND TAX EXEMPTIONS BY CATEGORY OF BENEFICIARIES: 2023 TO 2025

Category of Beneficiaries	2023		2024		Jan- Sept 2025	
	Total Waivers	Proportion of Total (%)	Total Waivers	Proportion of Total (%)	Total Waivers	Proportion of Total (%)
Diplomats (Embassies)	37,277	2.88	37,277	2.88	21,224	3.82
Donor Funded Projects	83,469	6.45	83,469	6.45	27,750	5.00
International Organisations	122,884	9.50	122,884	9.50	42,966	7.74
MDAs	136,461	10.55	136,461	10.55	34,147	6.15
Returning Diplomats & Students	1,786	0.14	1,786	0.14	706	0.13
SOEs	5,589	0.43	5,589	0.43	13,908	2.51
NGO	96,124	7.43	96,124	7.43	55,521	10.00
Political Class (MPs & Ministers)	3,474	0.27	3,474	0.27	3,108	0.56
Private Investment Concessions	806,922	62.36	806,922	62.36	355,815	64.09
<i>o/w Agriculture</i>	78,646	9.75	78,646	9.75	47,193	13.26
<i>Construction</i>	803	0.10	803	0.10	354	0.10
<i>Education</i>	313	0.04	313	0.04	301	0.08
<i>Energy</i>	335,015	41.52	335,015	41.52	111,070	31.22
<i>o/w Kawpowership</i>	112,298	13.92	112,298	13.92	101,173	28.43
<i>Others</i>	222,717	27.60	222,717	27.60	9,897	2.78
<i>Fisheries</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Health</i>	699	0.09	699	0.09	0	0.00
<i>Local Government</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Internal Affairs</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Manufacturing</i>	330,190	40.92	330,190	40.92	136,739	38.43
<i>Marine Resources</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Mining</i>	46,581	5.77	46,581	5.77	53,320	14.99
<i>Road Construction</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Telecommunications</i>	11,999	1.49	11,999	1.49	4,779	1.34
<i>Tourism</i>	1,172	0.15	1,172	0.15	150	0.04
<i>Trade</i>	479	0.06	479	0.06	73	0.02
<i>Transport</i>	202	0.03	202	0.03	1,836	0.52
<i>Environment</i>	822	0.10	822	0.10	0	0.00
<i>Water Services</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total	1,293,986	100	1,293,986	100	555,145	100

13. LOCAL COUNCILS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Table 14: Audited Financial Statements of Local Councils, FY2024 (in thousands of new Leones)

Local Councils	Tax Revenue		Property Tax Revenue		Non Tax Revenue		Other Revenue		Domestic Assistance		External Assistance		Total Receipts		Personnel Emoluments		Other Recurrent Expenditures		Capital Expenditures		Total Expenditures		Balance		
Bo District	1,389	1,030	798	3	15,470	2,995	21,684	1,924	5,644	11,388	18,957	2,727													
Bonthe District	414	157	2,595	-	10,769	2,600	16,536	544	4,740	7,202	12,487	4,049													
Bonthe Municipal	28	17	38	0	3,198	-	3,281	292	2,910	-	3,202	79													
Falaba District	96	49	193		5,804	2,499	8,642	1,347	4,266	7,309	12,922	(4,280)													
Kailahun District	1,244	98		623	17,301	3,866	23,134	3,389	11,449	6,156	20,994	2,140													
Kambia District	1,983	1,533	877	-	7,938		12,332	979	5,034	2,390	8,402	3,929													
Karene District	887		80	-	7,950	4,439	13,356	1,264	7,508	7,251	16,024	(2,667)													
Kenema City council	5,258	2,700	3,345	3	13,125	417	24,846	3,384	13,595	2,291	19,271	5,576													
Kenema District	3,857	3,190	2,007	3	11,607	8,847	29,510	2,487	11,171	6,820	20,477	9,032													
Koindu New Sembehun City	2,080	856	572	-	12,214	-	15,721	2,758	8,565	3,608	14,931	790													
Koinadugu District	233	3	367	-	9,369	2,493	12,465	1,536	7,477	1,852	10,866	1,599													
Kono District	1,661	1,535	1,689	-	11,041	2,895	18,822	2,844	4,755	5,968	13,567	5,255													
Bo city	8,036	5,485	1,143	259	13,498	-	28,422	3,728	7,793	7,687	19,208	9,214													
Makeni City	2,267	1,009	1,275	1	7,455		12,006	2,134	4,614	433	7,180	4,826													
Bombali District	482	348	1,378	-	9,045	3,650	14,903	1,849	4,474	11,291	17,614	(2,710)													
Moyamba District	221		2,254	0	13,786	2,926	19,188	1,134	10,765	2,081	13,980	5,207													
Port Loko City	831	676	44	-	5,800		7,351	453	7,722	1,757	9,932	(2,581)													
Port Loko District	1,517	3,566	950	-	11,601	3,462	21,095	3,587	7,261	6,878	17,725	3,370													
Pujehun District	3,376	3,243	2,215	33	11,585	6,045	26,497	1,570	13,499	7,261	22,330	4,167													
Tonkolili District	1,167	941	938	1	12,862	4,311	20,219	2,638	11,808	3,094	17,540	2,679													
Western Area Rural District	2,267	1,009	1,275	1	14,658	3,491	22,700	2,134	4,614	433	7,180	15,520													
Freetown City Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Total	39,294	27,446	24,032	927	226,076	54,936	372,711	41,974	159,666	103,150	304,790	67,921													

14. RISKS TO THE 2026 BUDGET

- i. Prolonged trade uncertainties through retaliatory tariff actions could adversely impact export-driven growth in countries such as China- a key trading partner. This will weaken demand for our exports especially iron ore and lead to a decline in commodity export revenues;
- ii. An escalation of ongoing and new conflicts may exacerbate supply chain disruptions, thus leading to an increase in the prices of food and petroleum imports, fuelling inflationary pressures. This may increase Government expenditure and undermine Government's fiscal consolidation efforts;
- iii. Decline in growth in advanced countries could reduce tourism-related revenues, while a drop in remittance flows could reduce consumption based revenues;
- iv. State-Owned-Enterprises (SOEs) are a major source of fiscal risks due to management and operational inefficiencies. Non- implementation of the energy sector reforms could lead to further increase in energy subsidies and divert resources away from other priority areas;
- v. Non-implementation and delays of reforms agreed with the IMF under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), as well as budget support operations negotiated with the World Bank, European Union and the African Development Bank could delay disbursements and complicate budget implementation;
- vi. Failure to mobilise the projected level of domestic revenue could lead to a reduction in critical spending, such as poverty-related spending including Feed Salone, Free Quality School Education, investment in infrastructure and transfers to local councils. In addition, if expenditures are not adjusted downwards, this will lead to increased borrowing and higher future debt service payments;
- vii. Deterioration in the terms of trade through a fall in the prices of our key exports such as iron ore, could reduce mineral revenues; and
- viii. The occurrence of natural disasters such as mudslides, flooding, collapse of buildings as well as health emergencies such as the Mpox outbreak and the surge in the abuse of narcotics will lead to extra- budgetary expenditures.

15. RISKS MITIGATION MEASURES



- i. Implement prudent macroeconomic policies to build fiscal and external buffers to boost resilience against external shocks;
- ii. Strengthen oversight of SOEs to improve their operational and financial performance;
- iii. Effective monitoring and reporting of the implementation of reforms agreed with development partners;
- iv. Implement the MTRS and revenue measures outlined in this Budget and undertake fiscal adjustments when necessary; and
- v. Trigger the Contingency Fund vote in the Budget in the event of natural and health emergencies.

16. GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Budget Deficit: This is the difference between government revenues and its expenditures

Capital Expenditure: This is expenditure on development projects such as construction of infrastructures (e.g. roads, airport etc.), supporting industry, building schools and hospitals, electricity and water supply, and agricultural projects. Such expenditure will result in improved service delivery and promote social and economic development.

Domestic Revenue: Revenue that is collected within the borders of Sierra Leone. It includes: corporate tax, personal income tax, taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and royalties paid by mining companies.

Fiscal Policy: This involves the government changing tax rates and levels of government spending to influence aggregate demand in the economy

Grants: These are monies provided by our development partners to facilitate specific development of the country.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): A monetary measure of all final goods and services produced in Sierra Leone over a period of time usually one year.

Inflation: A persistent rise in the general price level of goods and services.

Public Financial Management Act: An Act to secure transparency and accountability in the appropriation, control and management of public finances.

Recurrent Expenditure: This is the total money used by the Government on its recurrent operational expenses. It consists of expenditure on purchases of goods and services (like hospitals, school equipment, fuel and rent.); salaries and wages for public servants etc.

Resilience: The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness

Subsidies: A sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low.

Total Revenues and Grant: These are revenues (monies) that sum up both domestic revenues and grants/loans

Treasury Single Account (TSA): This is a set of unified and linked accounts through which the Government tracks all revenues and payments to give a consolidated view of Government cash position. TSA, will facilitate better fiscal coordination and reconciliation of fiscal information

Fiscal Consolidation: refers to the policies undertaken by Government to reduce their deficits and accumulation of debt stock.

AGD –Accountant General’s Department

BSL – Bank of Sierra Leone

CLSG - Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Electricity Networks Interconnection Project

EDSA - Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority

FY– Fiscal Year

GST – Goods and Services Tax

IMF – International Monetary Fund

MDAs – Ministries Departments and Agencies

MoF – Ministry of Finance

NASSIT – National Social Security and Insurance Trust

NCRA - National Civil Registration Authority

