



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

GOVERNMENT'S MID YEAR FISCAL PERFORMANCE FY2025-2026 (Provisional)

In the first half of FY2025-2026 (August 2025 to January 2026), Government recorded a net deficit of \$151.7 million, equivalent to -1.1 percent of GDP. Total revenue stood at \$2,092.9 million (15.0 percent of GDP), whilst total expenditure amounted to \$2,244.6 million (16.0 percent of GDP). In the same period last financial year (August 2024 to January 2025), the net deficit was \$32.6 million, equivalent to -0.2 percent of GDP.

Table 1 below provides the summary of Government's fiscal position cumulative to the second quarter of FY2025-2026. A detailed Government's Cashflow Statement is provided as **Annex 1**.

Table 1: Fiscal Performance for the First Half of FY2025-2026 (August 2025 to January 2026)

Particulars	2025-2026 Annual Budget	2025-2026 6 Months Forecast	2025-2026 6 Months Actual	2025-2026 6 Months Variance	2025-2026 6 Months Variance	2024-2025 6 Months Actual
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)
Total Revenue	3,947.4	2,043.8	2,092.9	49.1	2.4%	2,091.1
Tax Revenue	3,374.2	1,716.8	1,784.2	67.5	3.9%	1,810.0
Non - Tax revenue	573.2	327.0	308.7	-18.3	-5.6%	281.1
Total Expenditure	4,833.5	3,320.3	2,244.6	-1,075.7	-32.4%	2,123.7
Operating Expenditure	3,906.9	2,698.1	1,895.9	-802.2	-29.7%	1,563.6
Capital Expenditure	926.6	622.2	348.7	-273.5	-44.0%	530.5
VAT (SEG 13)	-	-	-			29.6
Net Deficit/Surplus	-886.0	-1,276.5	-151.7	1,124.8	-88.1%	-32.6
As % of GDP	-6.0%	-9.1%	-1.1%			-0.2%
Nominal GDP	14,660.8	13,989.6	13,989.6			13,635.3

Revenue Performance

Total revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year stood at \$2,092.9 million, was above the forecast by \$49.1 million or 2.4 percent. This is attributed to the above forecast collections of \$67.5 million or 3.9 percent in tax revenue, whereas non-tax revenue was below the forecast by \$18.3 million or -5.6 percent.

Tax revenue receipts for the first six months amounted to \$1,784.2 million, was above the forecast by \$67.5 million or 3.9 percent, and represented around 52.9 percent of total tax revenue budgeted for this financial year. The higher outturn in tax revenue for August 2025 to January 2026 was driven by higher than forecast collections from corporate tax (above by \$35.1 million), personal taxes (above by \$13.9 million), departure tax (above by \$11.0 million), VAT (above by \$10.1 million), fiscal duty (above by \$4.2 million), withholding taxes (above by \$3.5 million), fringe benefit tax (above by \$3.3 million), excise duty (above by \$3.1 million), export duty (above by \$1.9 million), import excise duty (above by \$1.4 million), ECAL (above by \$0.3 million) and telecommunication levy (above by

\$0.1 million), while lower collections were noted from capital gains tax (below by \$11.8 million), water resource tax (below by \$3.2 million) and luxury vehicle levy (below by \$0.1 million).

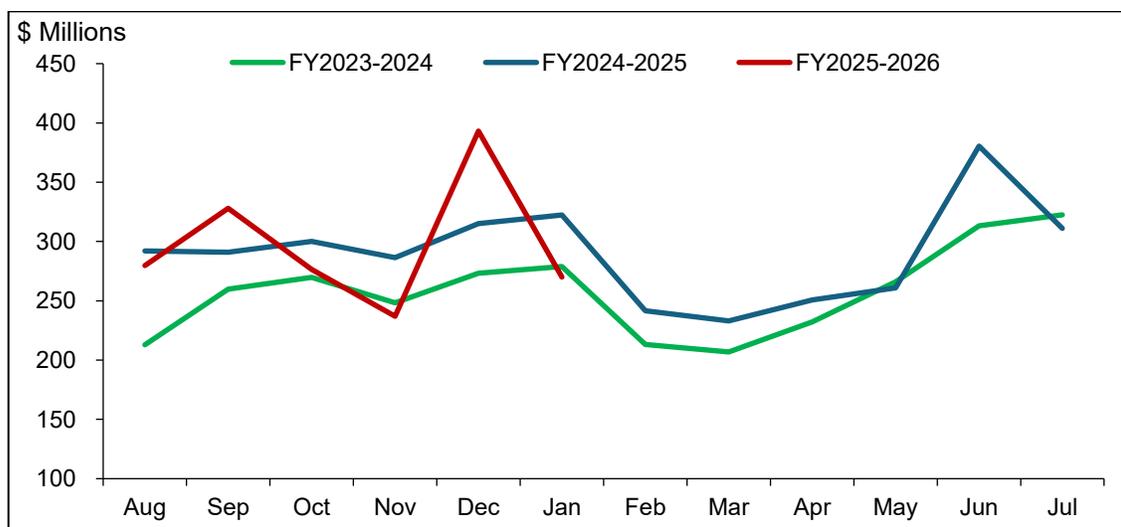
Non-tax revenue collections for the first six months stood at \$308.7 million, which was below the forecast by \$18.3 million or -5.6 percent. The lower outturn in non-tax revenue for August 2025 to January 2026 was driven by lower than forecast collections from grants in aid (below by \$36.8 million), reimbursement and recoveries (below by \$3.4 million) and interest on term loans (below by \$0.2 million), while higher collections were noted from fees, fines and charges (above by \$9.2 million), other revenue and surpluses (above by \$7.4 million), dividends from investments (above by \$5.1 million) and interest from bank balance (above by \$0.3 million).

Aug-2025 to Jan-2026 vs Aug-2024 to Jan-2025

When compared to the same period last financial year, tax collections have decreased by \$25.8 million or -1.4 percent. Lower collections were noted in VAT (below by \$126.5 million largely due to the reduction in VAT rate from 15.0 percent to 12.5 percent), water resource tax (below by \$10.4 million), capital gains tax (below by \$10.0 million) and luxury vehicle levy (below by \$0.1 million). On the other hand, higher tax collections were noted from corporate tax (above by \$39.4 million), departure tax (above by \$27.8 million)¹, personal taxes (above by \$22.0 million), fiscal duty (above by \$14.4 million), withholding taxes (above by \$9.6 million), excise duty (above by \$7.4 million), fringe benefit tax (above by \$3.8 million), other taxes (above by \$3.5 million), export duty (above by \$2.4 million), import excise duty (above by \$2.3 million), ECAL (above by \$0.4 million) and telecommunication levy (above by \$0.1 million).

The monthly trend in tax collections compared to the previous two financial years is provided in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Monthly Trend in Tax Collections



However, non-tax revenue increased by \$27.6 million or 9.8 percent in comparison to the same period last fiscal year. Higher collections were largely driven by fees, fines & charges (above by \$17.4 million), other revenue and surpluses (above by \$7.7 million), dividends from investments

¹ Departure Tax has been increased to \$200 effective from 1 August 2025.

(above by \$6.9 million), whilst lower collections were noted in interest on term loans (below by \$2.2 million), grants in aid (below by \$1.1 million), reimbursement & recoveries (below by \$1.0 million), and interest from bank balance (below by \$0.1 million).

Expenditure Performance

Total Government expenditure at the end of January 2026 amounted to \$2,244.6 million, represented 46.4 percent of the total budgeted spending level and was lower than forecast by \$1,075.7 million or 32.4 percent.

Operating expenditure of \$1,895.9 million and capital expenditure of \$348.7 million was below forecast by \$802.2 million and \$273.5 million, respectively. Underspending in operating activities was noted in transfer payments (below by \$311.3 million), salaries and wages (below by \$247.4 million), supplies and consumables (below by \$166.8 million), purchase of outputs (below by \$62.0 million), interest payments (below by \$14.2 million) and other operating payments (below by \$0.5 million).

In terms of capital expenditure, under spending was recorded for all categories. Purchase of physical non-current assets was below by \$150.4 million, while capital transfer payments was below forecast by \$123.1 million.

Aug-2025 to Jan-2026 vs Aug-2024 to Jan-2025

When compared to the same period last fiscal year, total expenditure is higher by \$120.9 million or 5.7 percent. Operating expenditure was above by \$332.3 million or 21.3 percent, while capital expenditure was below by \$181.8 million or -34.3 percent.

Higher spending in operating activities was noted in transfer payments (above by \$200.5 million)², supplies and consumables (above by \$69.9 million), salaries and wages (above by \$64.0 million), while underspending were noted in purchase of outputs (below by \$1.3 million) and interest payments (below by \$0.6 million). In terms of capital expenditure, capital transfer payments were lower by \$178.0 million, while purchase of physical non-current assets was lower by \$3.7 million.

Government Debt and Borrowings

At the end of January 2026, Government's total debt stood at \$10,946.0 million, equivalent to 78.2 percent of GDP. The debt mix comprised 67.3 percent (\$7,364.4 million) in domestic debt and 32.7 percent (\$3,581.6 million) in external debt during the review period.

In the first six months of the fiscal year, Government has utilised around 42.4 percent or \$630.9 million of the total appropriated borrowing. This includes 65.7 percent or \$610.4 million of the domestic borrowing limit and 3.7 percent or \$20.5 million of the approved external borrowing limit.

In terms of debt servicing, Government has utilised 53.7 percent or \$612.1 million of the budgeted amount for FY2025-2026. Of this amount, \$260.5 million is the total interest payments, \$349.2 million is principal repayments and \$2.4 million is the miscellaneous & short-term financing.

² Transfer payments have increased as a result of the reclassification from CAPEX to OPEX in the FY2025-2026 Budget.

Conclusion

Fiscal performance in the first half of FY2025–2026 reflects a favourable fiscal position, supported by robust revenue collections and lower-than-planned expenditure execution, particularly in capital spending.

Revenue performance has remained resilient, driven by timing of corporate tax assessments and advance payments, favourable personal income tax collections supported by wage growth and buoyant departure tax receipts in line with positive tourism activity. Net VAT collections are broadly in line with forecasts, indicating robust consumer spending. However, capital gains tax and water resource tax underperformed, due to lower realised gains, timing effects and softer mineral water production highlighting emerging sector-specific pressures.

On the expenditure side, structural challenges remain. Capital spending remains below planned levels due to implementation delays and capacity constraints, underscoring the need to strengthen project execution. While operating expenditure is below budget, it has risen significantly compared to the same period last year, largely driven by higher transfer payments, including the reclassification of certain expenditures from CAPEX to OPEX. This trend reduces fiscal flexibility, limits resources available for capital investment and could create sustainability pressures if not carefully managed.

Although macroeconomic conditions in Fiji have remained broadly stable during the first half of the fiscal year, the economic outlook is becoming increasingly vulnerable to both external and domestic pressures. Heightened global uncertainty, alongside emerging governance and institutional challenges domestically, has elevated downside risks to Fiji growth outlook. Recent geopolitical tensions involving the United States, Israel and Iran and the reported killing of Iran’s Supreme Leader and subsequent retaliatory actions across the region have intensified instability in an already fragile global environment. Given the Middle East’s strategic importance to global oil supply and key maritime trade routes, any prolonged disruption poses significant risks to energy security and international trade flows.

For Fiji, these developments carry direct economic implications. Sustained volatility in global energy markets could drive up fuel and transportation costs, increasing imported inflation and placing additional pressure on households and businesses. Disruptions to global supply chains may further elevate import prices and constrain the availability of essential goods. At the same time, tighter global financial conditions and weaker international demand could dampen our tourism arrivals, reduce remittance inflows and soften export performance. Increased global risk aversion may also weigh on investor sentiment, potentially slowing private sector investment and capital inflows. This, combined with higher operating costs and softer demand conditions, could moderate economic activity and affect government revenue collections, particularly through weaker tax performance. While the full economic and financial consequences remain uncertain amid an evolving geopolitical landscape, the balance of risks to Fiji’s growth outlook has shifted to the downside. Continued global instability could erode business and consumer confidence, constrain fiscal space and heighten macroeconomic vulnerabilities in the period ahead.

Shiri Gounder
Permanent Secretary for Finance
Ministry of Finance
10 March 2026

Annex 1:
Cashflow Statement

	Annual Budget	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months
	2025-2026	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Variance	Actual	Actual	Variance	Variance	% of
	(\$m)	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2024-2025	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026
										% of
										Annual Budget
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Direct Taxes	1,169.5	574.6	622.0	47.3	8.2%	553.7	622.0	68.3	12.3%	53.2%
Indirect Taxes (excluding Government VAT)	2,204.8	1,142.1	1,162.2	20.1	1.8%	1,226.7	1,162.2	-64.5	-5.3%	52.7%
Fees, Fines & Charges	183.3	83.3	92.5	9.2	11.0%	75.0	92.5	17.4	23.2%	50.4%
Sales Revenue	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-70.3%	0.0%
Grants in aid	124.4	52.4	15.6	-36.8	-70.2%	16.7	15.6	-1.1	-6.4%	12.5%
Dividends from Investments	159.1	155.0	160.2	5.1	3.3%	153.3	160.2	6.9	4.5%	100.7%
Reimbursement & Recoveries	40.8	6.3	2.9	-3.4	-53.5%	4.0	2.9	-1.0	-26.3%	7.2%
Other Revenue & Surpluses	53.0	27.8	35.1	7.4	26.5%	27.4	35.1	7.7	28.1%	66.3%
Total operating receipts	3,934.9	2,041.6	2,090.5	49.0	2.4%	2,056.8	2,090.5	33.7	1.6%	53.1%
Payments										
Personnel	1299.7	902.3	654.9	-247.4	-27.4%	590.9	654.9	64.0	10.8%	50.4%
Transfer payments	1376.1	984.0	672.7	-311.3	-31.6%	472.2	672.7	200.5	42.5%	48.9%
Supplies and consumables	489.2	393.7	226.9	-166.8	-42.4%	157.1	226.9	69.9	44.5%	46.4%
Purchase of outputs	203.7	141.1	79.1	-62.0	-43.9%	80.4	79.1	-1.3	-1.7%	38.8%
Interest paid	534.5	276.4	262.2	-14.2	-5.1%	262.8	262.2	-0.6	-0.2%	49.1%
Other operating payments	3.8	0.6	0.1	-0.5	-87.6%	0.1	0.1	0.0	-39.3%	2.0%
Total operating payments	3,906.9	2,698.1	1,895.9	-802.2	-29.7%	1,563.6	1,895.9	332.3	21.3%	48.5%
Net cash flows from operating activities	28.0	-656.5	194.6	851.2	-129.6%	493.2	194.6	-298.6	-60.5%	695.1%
As % of GDP	0.2%	-4.7%	1.4%			3.6%	1.4%			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Sale of Government Assets	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Interest from Bank Balance	3.7	1.8	2.1	0.3	17.7%	2.2	2.1	-0.1	-3.0%	56.9%
Interest on Term Loans	3.9	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-42.1%	2.4	0.2	-2.2	-90.0%	6.3%
Return of Surplus Capital from Investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	0.0%
Total investing receipts	12.6	2.2	2.4	0.1	6.4%	4.7	2.4	-2.3	-49.3%	18.8%
Payments										
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Transfer Payments	700.3	423.7	300.6	-123.1	-29.1%	478.6	300.6	-178.0	-37.2%	42.9%
Purchase of physical non-current assets	226.4	198.5	48.1	-150.4	-75.8%	51.8	48.1	-3.7	-7.2%	21.3%
Total investing payments	926.6	622.2	348.7	-273.5	-44.0%	530.5	348.7	-181.8	-34.3%	37.6%
Net cash flows from investing activities	-914.0	-620.0	-346.4	273.6	-44.1%	-525.8	-346.4	179.5	-34.1%	
As a % of GDP	-6.2%	-4.4%	-2.5%			-3.9%	-2.5%			
Net (Deficit)/Surplus	-886.0	-1,276.5	-151.7			-32.6	-151.7			
% of GDP	-6.0%	-9.1%	-1.1%			-0.2%	-1.1%			
GDP at Market Prices	14,660.8	13,989.6	13,989.6			13,635.3	13,989.6			

Summary	Annual Budget	Forecast	Actual	Variance	Variance	Actual	Actual	Variance	Variance	% of
	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2024-2025	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026
	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(\$m)	(%)	Annual Budget
Total Revenue	3,947.4	2,043.8	2,092.9	49.1	2.4%	2,091.1	2,092.9	1.8	0.1%	53.0%
Tax Revenue	3,374.2	1,716.8	1,784.2	67.5	3.9%	1,810.0	1,784.2	-25.8	-1.4%	52.9%
Non-Tax Revenue	573.2	327.0	308.7	-18.3	-5.6%	281.1	308.7	27.6	9.8%	53.9%
Total Expenditure	4,833.5	3,320.3	2,244.6	-1,075.7	-32.4%	2,123.7	2,244.6	120.9	5.7%	46.4%
Operating Expenditure	3,906.9	2,698.1	1,895.9	-802.2	-29.7%	1,563.6	1,895.9	332.3	21.3%	48.5%
Capital Expenditure	926.6	622.2	348.7	-273.5	-44.0%	530.5	348.7	-181.8	-34.3%	37.6%
VAT (SEG 13)	-	-	-			29.6	0.0			
Net Deficit	-886.0	-1,276.5	-151.7	1,124.8	-88.1%	-32.6	-151.7	-119.1	365.7%	17.1%
% of GDP	-6.0%	-9.1%	-1.1%			-0.2%	-1.1%			
Nominal GDP	14,660.8	13,989.6	13,989.6			13,635.3	13,989.6			

* Compared to the overall Net Tax Revenue Collections, the difference in tax revenue arises due to the timing of revenue receipts. Minor difference between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

Tax Performance

Particulars	Annual Budget	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months	6 Months
	2025-2026	Forecast 2025-2026	Actual 2025-2026	Variance 2025-2026	Variance 2025-2026	Actual 2024-2025	Actual 2025-2026	Variance 2025-2026	Variance 2025-2026	% of 2025-2026
										Annual Budget
Income Tax Collection										
PAYE Tax	251,497,037.2	120,799,477.5	134,696,992.2	13,897,514.8	11.5%	112,710,640.3	134,696,992.2	21,986,351.9	19.5%	53.6%
Withholding & Dividend Tax	188,612,750.7	93,164,798.6	96,626,694.3	3,461,895.6	3.7%	86,977,131.2	96,626,694.3	9,649,563.1	11.1%	51.2%
Company Tax	589,513,872.4	286,563,666.1	321,705,663.9	35,141,997.8	12.3%	282,264,372.6	321,705,663.9	39,441,291.4	14.0%	54.6%
Other Taxes	40,607,952.7	19,863,652.0	22,428,598.2	2,564,946.2	12.9%	18,909,503.6	22,428,598.2	3,519,094.5	18.6%	55.2%
Provisional Tax	16,193,139.6	8,457,449.9	9,046,740.6	589,290.7	7.0%	8,457,450.0	9,046,740.6	589,290.7	7.0%	55.9%
Other Misc Tax	28,977,676.3	15,215,432.9	10,462,186.7	-4,753,246.2	-31.2%	15,747,973.0	10,462,186.7	-5,285,786.3	-33.6%	36.1%
ICT Business Licence Fee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Tourist VAT Refund Registration Fee	202,869.8	195,647.9	183,423.8	-12,224.2	-6.2%	186,250.0	183,423.8	-2,826.3	-1.5%	90.4%
Yacht Agent Registration	234,257.2	126,846.8	438,082.0	311,235.2	245.4%	120,753.7	438,082.0	317,328.3	262.8%	187.0%
Gross Revenue	1,115,839,555.9	544,386,971.7	595,588,381.7	51,201,410.0	9.4%	525,374,074.3	595,588,381.7	70,214,307.4	13.4%	53.4%
Less: Refunds	-16,179,673.6	-8,140,111.1	-9,408,074.6	-1,267,963.5	15.6%	-7,827,938.5	-9,408,074.6	-1,580,136.1	20.2%	58.1%
Less: Film Tax Rebates		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Net Income Tax	1,099,659,882.3	536,246,860.6	586,180,307.1	49,933,446.5	9.3%	517,546,135.8	586,180,307.1	68,634,171.3	13.3%	53.3%
Value Added Tax										
Customs Import VAT	858,335,859.8	440,586,662.0	435,316,707.2	-5,269,954.7	-1.2%	513,294,173.0	435,316,707.2	-77,977,465.8	-15.2%	50.7%
Domestic VAT	892,021,659.6	465,911,381.6	486,782,850.3	20,871,468.7	4.5%	552,423,691.8	486,782,850.3	-65,640,841.5	-11.9%	54.6%
Other Government Departments	7,272,567.5	4,065,600.8	3,778,190.3	-287,410.5	-7.1%	4,644,372.1	3,778,190.3	-866,181.8	-18.7%	52.0%
Gross VAT Collection	1,757,630,086.9	910,563,644.3	925,877,747.8	15,314,103.5	1.7%	1,070,362,236.9	925,877,747.8	-144,484,489.1	-13.5%	52.7%
Less: VAT Refunds	-403,120,596.7	-208,841,986.9	-213,971,200.0	-5,129,213.1	2.5%	-231,747,643.7	-213,971,200.0	17,776,443.7	-7.7%	53.1%
Less: Tourist VAT Refunds	-1,467,706.5	-766,597.0	-828,913.6	-62,316.5	8.1%	-990,554.8	-828,913.6	161,641.2	-16.3%	56.5%
Net VAT Collection	1,353,041,783.8	700,955,060.3	711,077,634.2	10,122,573.9	1.4%	837,624,038.4	711,077,634.2	-126,546,404.2	-15.1%	52.6%
Capital Gains Tax	46,101,249.2	27,506,659.0	15,681,166.6	-11,825,492.5	-43.0%	25,696,143.0	15,681,166.6	-10,014,976.5	-39.0%	34.0%
Service Turnover Tax	0.0	0.0	28,178.7	28,178.7	0.0%	116,811.5	28,178.7	-88,632.9	-75.9%	0.0%
Environment and Climate Adaptation Levy	9,552,765.4	5,149,434.4	5,460,424.3	310,989.9	6.0%	5,098,449.9	5,460,424.3	361,974.4	7.1%	57.2%
Stamp Duty	-	-	3,637.0	3,637.0	0.0%	75.0	3,637.0	3,562.0	4749.3%	0.0%
Social Responsibility Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunication Levy	642,944.1	276,606.2	424,574.3	147,968.0	53.5%	276,606.2	424,574.3	147,968.0	53.5%	66.0%
Fringe Benefit Tax	23,732,328.2	10,885,599.9	14,201,266.4	3,315,666.5	30.5%	10,362,711.3	14,201,266.4	3,838,555.1	37.0%	59.8%
Customs Collections										
Fiscal Duty	408,362,236.6	213,229,705.8	217,423,387.6	4,193,681.8	2.0%	202,987,240.1	217,423,387.6	14,436,147.5	7.1%	53.2%
Import Excise Duty	34,913,891.9	18,215,201.2	19,602,757.4	1,387,556.2	7.6%	17,340,236.0	19,602,757.4	2,262,521.4	13.0%	56.1%
Excise Duty	168,335,746.7	90,095,211.5	93,188,313.7	3,093,102.2	3.4%	85,767,497.9	93,188,313.7	7,420,815.9	8.7%	55.4%
Export Duty	10,773,615.0	4,740,889.8	6,610,772.1	1,869,882.2	39.4%	4,175,308.2	6,610,772.1	2,435,463.9	58.3%	61.4%
Luxury Vehicle Levy	890,000.0	540,000.0	410,000.0	-130,000.0	-24.1%	520,000.0	410,000.0	-110,000.0	-21.2%	46.1%
Misc Fees/Charge		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Other Sundries	412,012.0	167,136.0	190,623.9	23,487.9	14.1%	159,107.6	190,623.9	31,516.3	19.8%	46.3%
Gross Customs Collections	623,687,502.2	326,988,144.3	337,425,854.7	10,437,710.4	3.2%	310,949,389.7	337,425,854.7	26,476,465.0	8.5%	54.1%
Less: Rebates	-2,238,251.7	-1,173,475.1	-3,986,950.9	-2,813,475.8	239.8%	-1,090,650.8	-3,986,950.9	-2,896,300.1	265.6%	178.1%
Less: Misc Fees/Charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Net Customs Collection	621,449,250.5	325,814,669.2	333,438,903.8	7,624,234.6	2.3%	309,858,738.8	333,438,903.8	23,580,165.0	7.6%	53.7%
Resource Tax	75,469,489.8	32,740,962.4	29,565,219.3	-3,175,743.1	-9.7%	39,966,001.2	29,565,219.3	-10,400,781.9	-26.0%	39.2%
Departure Tax	144,596,707.5	77,190,255.2	88,160,126.0	10,969,870.8	14.2%	60,395,361.0	88,160,126.0	27,764,765.0	46.0%	61.0%
Overall Net Tax Revenue Collections	3,374,246,400.6	1,716,766,107.4	1,784,221,452.6	67,455,345.2	3.9%	1,806,941,072.4	1,784,221,452.6	-22,719,619.8	-1.3%	52.9%