



Treasury Board of Canada
Secretariat

Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor
du Canada

Canada

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Quarterly Financial Report for the Quarter Ended December 31, 2025

Published: 2026-02-23

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Published by Treasury Board of Canada, Secretariat
90 Elgin, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R5, Canada

Catalogue Number: BT12-9E-PDF
ISSN: 2561-1852

This document is available on the Government of Canada website, [Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca)

This document is available in alternative formats upon request.

Aussi offert en français sous le titre : Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada – Rapport financier trimestriel pour le trimestre terminé le 31 décembre 2025

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Quarterly Financial Report for the Quarter Ended December 31, 2025

Statement outlining results, risks and significant changes in operations, personnel and programs

On this page

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [Highlights of fiscal year-to-date results](#)
3. [Risks and uncertainties](#)
4. [Significant changes in relation to operations, personnel and programs](#)
5. [Approval by senior officials](#)
6. [Appendix](#)

1. Introduction

► In this section

This quarterly report has been prepared by management as required by [section 65.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*](#) and in the manner prescribed by the Treasury Board. The report should be read in conjunction with the [Main Estimates](#), the [Supplementary Estimates \(A\)](#), and the [Supplementary Estimates \(B\)](#).

The report has been reviewed by the Departmental Audit Committee.

1.1 Basis of presentation

This report has been prepared by management using an expenditure basis of accounting. The accompanying Statement of Authorities includes the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's (TBS's) spending authorities granted by Parliament and those used by TBS, consistent with the

Main Estimates, the Supplementary Estimates (A) and the Supplementary Estimates (B) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026. This report has been prepared using a special-purpose financial reporting framework designed to meet financial information needs with respect to the use of spending authorities.

The authority of Parliament is required before money can be spent by the government. Approvals are given in the form of annually approved limits through appropriation acts or through legislation in the form of statutory spending authority for specific purposes.

TBS uses the full accrual method of accounting to prepare and present its annual departmental financial statements, which are part of the departmental results reporting process. However, the spending authorities voted by Parliament remain on an expenditure basis.

1.2 Raison d'être

TBS is the central agency that acts as the administrative arm of the Treasury Board, a committee of Cabinet. TBS supports the Treasury Board in the following principal roles:

Spending oversight

Review spending proposals and authorities; review existing and proposed government programs for efficiency, effectiveness and relevance; provide information to Parliament and Canadians on government spending.

Administrative leadership

Lead government-wide initiatives; develop policies and set the strategic direction for government administration related to service delivery; access to government information; and the management of assets, finances, information and technology.

Employer

Develop policies and set the strategic direction for people management in the public service; manage total compensation (including pensions and benefits) and labour relations; undertake initiatives to improve performance in support of recruitment and retention.

Regulatory oversight

Develop and oversee policies to promote good regulatory practices; review proposed regulations to ensure they adhere to the requirements of government policy; and advance regulatory cooperation across jurisdictions.

1.3 TBS's financial structure

TBS manages both departmental and Treasury Board central votes. Its departmental operating expenditures and revenues are managed under Vote 1, Program expenditures.

This quarterly report highlights the financial results of:

- Vote 1, **Program expenditures**, related to the delivery of TBS's mandate
- Vote 20, **Public Service Insurance**, provides the employer's share of group benefit plan coverage costs as part of the Treasury Board's role as the employer of the core public administration. These plans include:
 - Public Service Health Care Plan
 - Public Service Dental Care Plan
 - Pensioners' Dental Services Plan
 - Disability Insurance Plan
 - provincial payroll taxes (British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Quebec)
 - Public Service Management Insurance Plan
- statutory authorities that mainly reflect contributions to employee benefit plans

Central vote funding is transferred from TBS to individual departments and agencies once specified criteria are met. These amounts are reflected in each recipient's financial reports. TBS also receives funding from central votes into its own Vote 1 (Program expenditures). Unused central vote funding is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

TBS manages six central votes:

- Vote 5, **Government Contingencies**, supplements other appropriations to provide federal departments and agencies with temporary advances for urgent or unforeseen departmental expenditures between parliamentary supply periods
- Vote 10, **Government-wide Initiatives**, supplements other appropriations to support the implementation of strategic management initiatives across the federal public service
- Vote 15, **Compensation Adjustments**, supplements other appropriations to provide funding for adjustments made to terms and conditions of service or employment of the federal public administration as a result of collective bargaining
- Vote 25, **Operating Budget Carry Forward**, supplements other appropriations for the carry forward of unused operating funds from the previous fiscal year, up to 5% of the gross operating budget in an organization's Main Estimates
- Vote 30, **Paylist Requirements**, supplements other appropriations to meet legal requirements for the government as employer for items such as parental benefits and severance payments

- Vote 35, **Capital Budget Carry Forward**, supplements other appropriations for the carry forward of unused capital funds from the previous fiscal year, up to 20% of an organization’s capital vote

Expenditures incurred against statutory authorities mainly reflect the government’s obligation to pay the employer’s share of the Public Service Pension Plan, the Canada Pension Plan and the Québec Pension Plan, Employment Insurance premiums and public service death benefits. TBS recovers from other government departments and agencies their share of the employer contributions under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and is subsequently charged by Public Services and Procurement Canada for actual expenditures in the same statutory vote.

Adjustments are made at year-end to individual departments’ statutory votes (including those of TBS) for the difference between periodic recoveries and actual expenditures. At year-end, the net effect on TBS’s financial statements will be zero.

2. Highlights of fiscal year-to-date results

► In this section

This section:

- highlights the financial results for the quarter and fiscal year-to-date ended December 31, 2025
- provides explanations of variances compared with the same period last year that exceed materiality thresholds of:
 - \$1 million for Vote 1, Program expenditures, and Statutory authorities
 - \$10 million for Vote 20, Public Service Insurance

Highlights of the fiscal quarter and fiscal year-to-date results (\$ thousands)

	2025-26 Budgetary authorities to March 31, 2026	2024-25 Budgetary authorities to March 31, 2025	Variance in budgetary authorities	Year-to-date expenditures as at Q3 2025- 26 (December 31, 2025)	Year-to-date expenditures as at Q3 2024- 25 (December 31, 2024)	Variance between 2025-26 year-to-date and 2024-25 year-to-date expenditures	(
Vote 1: Program expenditures	408,486	396,236	12,250	243,884	248,571	-4,687	
Vote 20: Public Service Insurance	4,600,808	4,487,299	113,509	3,155,568	2,921,348	234,220	1

	2025-26 Budgetary authorities to March 31, 2026	2024-25 Budgetary authorities to March 31, 2025	Variance in budgetary authorities	Year-to-date expenditures as at Q3 2025- 26 (December 31, 2025)	Year-to-date expenditures as at Q3 2024- 25 (December 31, 2024)	Variance between 2025-26 year-to-date and 2024-25 year-to-date expenditures	(
Statutory authorities	40,503	38,489	2,014	-270,361	215,049	-485,410	.
Total	5,049,797	4,922,024	127,773	3,129,091	3,384,968	-255,877	1,

2.1 Statement of voted and statutory authorities

Total budgetary authorities available for use increased by \$127.8 million (2.6%) compared to the previous fiscal year:

- Vote 1 authorities increased by \$12.3 million
- Vote 20 authorities increased by \$113.5 million
- Statutory authorities increased by \$2 million

The following table provides a detailed explanation of these changes.

Changes to voted and statutory authorities (2025-26 compared with 2024-25)	\$ (thousands)
Vote 1: Program expenditures	
Net increase in the Operating Budget Carry Forward	12,491
Phase 1 of the Responsible Government Spending initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revised valuation of the Low-carbon Fuel Procurement Program: \$12,754,336 • refocused professional services, operations, travel, and transfer payments: -\$2,497,000 	10,257
Compensation adjustments to fund salary increases to meet obligations under collective agreements	4,374
Transfers from various organizations to the Treasury Board Secretariat for the Digital Community Management initiative	2,718
Funding for The Action Plan for Black Public Servants	2,693
Transfer from Shared Services Canada to the Treasury Board Secretariat for supporting the Transformation Enablement function	1,575
Funding for a Phoenix-related settlement	1,400
Funding for critical operating requirements - Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer	1,000
Sunset of funding to address workplace harassment, discrimination and violence in the federal public service	-1,632

Changes to voted and statutory authorities (2025–26 compared with 2024–25)	\$ (thousands)
Sunset of funding to provide leadership in the transition to cloud technologies	-2,635
Sunset of funding for regulatory reviews and the External Advisory Committee on Regulatory Competitiveness	-2,652
Other miscellaneous changes that do not exceed materiality thresholds	-2,908
Funding to support the implementation of proactive pay equity in the federal public service	-4,296
Centre for Greening Government funding transfers	-10,135
Subtotal Vote 1	12,250
Vote 20: Public Service Insurance	
Funding for the public service insurance plans and programs	82,090
Funding for the public service dental care plan	29,741
Other miscellaneous changes that do not exceed materiality thresholds	1,678
Subtotal Vote 20	113,509
Statutory authorities	
Other miscellaneous changes that do not exceed materiality thresholds	2,014
Subtotal statutory authorities	2,014
Total authorities	127,773

2.2 Statement of departmental budgetary expenditures by standard object

The year-to-date budgetary expenditures as of December 31, 2025, decreased by \$255.9 million (7.6%) compared to the same period in the previous year:

- Vote 1 expenditures decreased by \$4.7 million
- Vote 20 expenditures increased by \$234.2 million
- Statutory payments decreased by \$485.4 million

For the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2025, budgetary expenditures decreased by \$47.6 million (4.4%) compared to the same period in the previous year:

- Vote 1 expenditures increased by \$0.8 million
- Vote 20 expenditures increased by \$90.2 million
- Statutory payments decreased by \$138.6 million

The following table provides a detailed explanation of these changes by vote and by standard object.

Standard object	Changes to voted and statutory expenditures	Variance between 2025–26 year-to-date and 2024–25 year-to-date expenditures (April 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)	Variance between 2025–26 Q3 and 2024–25 Q3 expenditures (October 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)
Vote 1: Program expenditures			
1 Personnel	The change in year-to-date and Q3 expenditures between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily due to a reduction in full-time equivalents resulting from attrition and employees transferred to other government departments, with some positions expected to be replaced.	-7,376	-1,776
3 Information	The change in year-to-date expenditures between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily due to payments for the Public Service Employee Survey, within the Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer.	1,009	267
4 Professional and special services	The change in year-to-date and Q3 expenditures between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily due to lower expenditures for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Leadership Development Program, as costs incurred in 2025–26 were charged to Standard Object 12, Other Subsidies and Payments, instead of Standard Object 4, Professional and Special Services, which was used in 2024–25 • legal services • Digital Comptrollership Program 	-11,089	-5,211
5 Rentals	The change in year-to-date and Q3 expenditures between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily due to higher expenditures associated with the SAS Enterprise licence agreement for application software.	9,004	7,525
Total expenditures		-255,877	-47,574

Standard object	Changes to voted and statutory expenditures	Variance between 2025-26 year-to-date and 2024-25 year-to-date expenditures (April 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)	Variance between 2025-26 Q3 and 2024-25 Q3 expenditures (October 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)
12 other subsidies and payments	The change in year-to-date expenditures between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to higher expenditures for the Executive Leadership Development Program, as costs incurred in 2025-26 were charged to Standard Object 12, Other Subsidies and Payments, instead of Standard Object 4, Professional and Special Services, which was used in 2024-25. The change in Q3 expenditures between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to cost recoveries related to the management of the digital community.	6,240	-1,123
Vote-Netted Revenue	The change in year-to-date and Q3 vote-netted revenue between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to the timing of SAP revenue collection, as the total projected revenue for the year remains consistent with last year's forecast.	-3,080	722
Other	Miscellaneous expenditures	605	397
Subtotal Vote 1		-4,687	801
Vote 20: Public Service Insurance			
Total expenditures		-255,877	-47,574

Standard object	Changes to voted and statutory expenditures	Variance between 2025-26 year-to-date and 2024-25 year-to-date expenditures (April 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)	Variance between 2025-26 Q3 and 2024-25 Q3 expenditures (October 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)
1 Personnel	<p>The change in year-to-date and Q3 expenditures between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to increased expenditures for the following public service insurance and benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Service Health Care Plan 2. Provincial payroll taxes 3. Quebec Sales Tax and Parental Insurance Plan 4. Public Service Dental Care Plan 5. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Life and Disability Insurance Plans 6. Pensioners Dental Services Plan <p>In general, increases in public service insurance and benefit expenditures, and payroll taxes are due to the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an increase in the utilization rate at which benefits plans are being used or accessed 2. an increase in the unit costs due to new medical technologies, innovations and price inflation 3. an increase in the population or participation rates under insurance and benefits plans 4. salary-driven Vote 20 components affected by wage increases due to collective agreements of participating members 	287,481	107,483
Total expenditures		-255,877	-47,574

Standard object	Changes to voted and statutory expenditures	Variance between 2025-26 year-to-date and 2024-25 year-to-date expenditures (April 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)	Variance between 2025-26 Q3 and 2024-25 Q3 expenditures (October 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)
4 Professional and special services	The change in year-to-date and Q3 expenditures between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to the timing of Public Service Health Care and Dental Plan Administrative Service Only fees compared to 2024-25. Under an Administrative Services Only contract, the Government of Canada funds its own employee benefits plan. The government hires a third-party administrator, often an insurance company, to perform specific administrative services, such as claims processing and claims payment.	43,417	15,716
Vote-Netted Revenue	The change in year-to-date and Q3 vote-netted revenue between 2024-25 and 2025-26 is primarily due to the timing of collections for the following programs and accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Service Health Care Plan • Public Service Dental Care Plan • Pensioners' Dental Service Plan • Revolving funds • Special accounts 	-96,642	-32,678
Other	Miscellaneous expenditures	-36	-297
Subtotal Vote 20		234,220	90,224
Statutory expenditures			
Total expenditures		-255,877	-47,574

Standard object	Changes to voted and statutory expenditures	Variance between 2025–26 year-to-date and 2024–25 year-to-date expenditures (April 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)	Variance between 2025–26 Q3 and 2024–25 Q3 expenditures (October 1 to December 31) (\$ thousands)
1 Personnel	<p>Public Service and Procurement Canada charges TBS for the employer’s share of contributions to the Public Service Pension Plan, the Canada Pension Plan, the Québec Pension Plan, the Employment Insurance Plan, and the Supplementary Death Benefit Plan. TBS then recovers these payments from other government departments and agencies.</p> <p>The change in year-to-date and Q3 statutory expenditures between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is primarily due to the timing of the Public Service and Procurement Canada charges and recoveries from other government departments and agencies in relation to the employer’s share of contributions to employee benefit plans. The net effect on TBS’s financial statements will be zero by year-end.</p>	-485,410	-138,599
Subtotal statutory expenditures		-485,410	-138,599
Total expenditures		-255,877	-47,574

3. Risks and uncertainties

► In this section

TBS manages various risks and uncertainties while providing oversight and leadership in relation to its four core responsibilities to help federal departments and agencies fulfill government priorities and achieve results for Canadians.

3.1 Financial management

TBS faces financial risks in achieving its expected results within current and projected authorities, driven by competing departmental priorities and a constrained fiscal environment, including spending reductions introduced under Budget 2023’s Phase 1 of the Responsible Government Spending initiative and Budget 2025’s Comprehensive Expenditure Review starting

in 2026–27. Reliance on internal charging agreements with other government departments also poses a risk if contributions decline amid fiscal constraints. Mitigating these risks will require ongoing financial forecasting and strong governance to ensure effective prioritization and resource allocation.

3.2 Personnel funding

TBS faces financial risks because a portion of its personnel funding is temporary, while most of its workforce is permanent. Under reduced funding conditions, careful management of staffing levels will be required. To better manage the risks associated with personnel funding and maintain effective program delivery, TBS will refocus core business functions and modernize organizational structures and processes to enhance agility and efficiency by:

- reorienting initiatives that have achieved their intended goals or where opportunities exist to integrate efforts more effectively
- transforming internal operations by consolidating work units, rightsizing management and administrative support, and modernizing key processes
- optimizing automation to drive consistency, scalability and service excellence across the organization

3.3 Information technology

Given the costs associated with existing technical debt, such as maintenance, upgrades and system replacements, as well as the need for robust cyber security measures, there is a risk that TBS may not be effectively prepared to adopt and integrate emerging tools, including artificial intelligence, to drive operational efficiencies. Gaps in organizational readiness, infrastructure or workforce capabilities could limit the department’s ability to fully benefit from these technologies. To mitigate these risks, TBS will use established financial planning processes and governance frameworks to prioritize critical information technology requirements, including long-term investments to modernize and update systems.

4. Significant changes in relation to operations, personnel and programs

► In this section

This section highlights significant changes in operations, personnel and programs.

4.1 Operations and programs

Budget 2025 introduced measures to create a more efficient and effective government. As part of the Comprehensive Expenditure Review, TBS will refocus on its core business functions and modernize its organizational structure and processes to enhance agility and efficiency, resulting in spending reductions of \$28.9 million in 2026–27, \$38.5 million in 2027–28, and \$57.8 million annually starting in 2028–29.

4.2 Personnel

Lucie Seguin was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Government Operations Sector effective October 23, 2025.

5. Approval by senior officials

Approved by:

Bill Matthews, Secretary

Ottawa, Canada

Date:

Annie Boyer, Chief Financial Officer

6. Appendix

Statement of Authorities (unaudited) (in dollars)

	Fiscal year 2025–26			Fiscal year 2024–25		
	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2026 *	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2025 *	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
Vote 1 – Program expenditures	408,485,798	83,888,581	243,884,153	396,235,638	83,087,202	248,570,907

* Includes only authorities available for use and granted by Parliament at quarter-end.

	Fiscal year 2025-26			Fiscal year 2024-25		
	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2026 [*]	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2025 [*]	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
Vote 20 – Public Service Insurance	4,600,808,175	1,078,524,959	3,155,568,443	4,487,299,231	988,300,878	2,921,347,802
Statutory authorities						
A111 – President of the Treasury Board salary and motor car allowance	102,300	25,475	76,263	98,600	21,577	70,977
A140 – Contributions to employee benefit plans	40,401,171	10,100,293	30,300,878	38,390,499	8,454,194	25,362,582
A145 – Unallocated employer contributions made under the <i>Public Service Superannuation Act</i> and other retirement acts and the <i>Employment Insurance Act (EI)</i>	0	-135,312,104	-300,738,312	0	4,937,551	189,615,959
Total statutory authorities	40,503,471	-125,186,336	-270,361,171	38,489,099	13,413,322	215,049,518
Total authorities	5,049,797,444	1,037,227,204	3,129,091,425	4,922,023,968	1,084,801,402	3,384,968,227

^{*} Includes only authorities available for use and granted by Parliament at quarter-end.

Departmental budgetary expenditures by standard object (unaudited) (in dollars) ^{*}

	Fiscal year 2025–26			Fiscal year 2024–25		
	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2026	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2025	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
Expenditures						
1 Personnel	5,891,807,725	1,261,321,776	3,798,244,095	5,763,422,108	1,294,214,105	4,003,549,740
2 Transportation and communications	1,821,436	346,178	761,859	3,101,503	346,015	863,169
3 Information	2,764,953	365,609	1,311,655	1,877,280	98,535	302,384
4 Professional and special services	145,774,793	37,706,383	103,123,261	205,862,149	27,201,524	70,795,546
5 Rentals	62,779,430	19,496,556	50,275,288	45,307,866	11,971,087	41,271,088
6 Repair and maintenance	1,259,694	274,685	451,144	2,919,420	111,528	121,841
7 Utilities, materials and supplies	429,371	61,601	120,479	920,993	135,435	261,221
9 Acquisition of machinery and equipment	5,025,130	449,377	930,638	11,819,281	138,254	402,143
10 Transfer payments	981,690	381,340	931,340	1,148,310	378,444	928,444
12 Other subsidies and payments	46,232,020	-3,253,354	-4,462,758	7,563,482	-1,826,382	-10,653,334
Total gross budgetary expenditures	6,158,876,242	1,317,150,151	3,951,687,001	6,043,942,392	1,332,768,545	4,107,842,242

Less revenues netted against expenditures

* The table above includes departmental budgetary expenditures for Vote 1 (Program expenditures), Vote 20 (Public Service Insurance) and statutory authorities. The following information pertains specifically to gross budgetary expenditures for Vote 20 (Public Service Insurance), and its related statutory authorities (Unallocated employer contributions made under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and other retirement acts and the *Employment Insurance Act* (EI); Payments under the *Public Service Pension Adjustment Act*; and Payments for the pay equity settlement pursuant to section 30 of the *Crown Liability and Proceedings Act*). Gross budgetary expenditures refer to the total amount spent prior to deducting any revenues netted against those expenditures.

	Fiscal year 2025–26			Fiscal year 2024–25		
	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2026	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2025	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
Vote-Netted Revenues (VNR): Public service insurance	-992,926,565	-260,062,152	-771,041,295	-992,926,565	-227,383,898	-674,399,667
Vote-Netted Revenues (VNR): Program expenditures	-116,152,233	-19,860,795	-51,554,281	-128,991,859	-20,583,245	-48,474,348
Total revenues netted against expenditures	-1,109,078,798	-279,922,947	-822,595,576	-1,121,918,424	-247,967,143	-722,874,015
Total net budgetary expenditures	5,049,797,444	1,037,227,204	3,129,091,425	4,922,023,968	1,084,801,402	3,384,968,227

* The table above includes departmental budgetary expenditures for Vote 1 (Program expenditures), Vote 20 (Public Service Insurance) and statutory authorities. The following information pertains specifically to gross budgetary expenditures for Vote 20 (Public Service Insurance), and its related statutory authorities (Unallocated employer contributions made under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and other retirement acts and the *Employment Insurance Act* (EI); Payments under the *Public Service Pension Adjustment Act*; and Payments for the pay equity settlement pursuant to section 30 of the *Crown Liability and Proceedings Act*). Gross budgetary expenditures refer to the total amount spent prior to deducting any revenues netted against those expenditures.

	Fiscal year 2025–26			Fiscal year 2024–25		
	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2026	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2025	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
Expenditures						
1 Personnel	5,588,993,848	1,181,704,911	3,561,291,216	5,466,837,400	1,214,471,457	3,764,164,321
2 Transportation and communications	0	17,095	40,598	0	9,299	26,814
3 Information	0	0	0	0	0	80

	Fiscal year 2025-26			Fiscal year 2024-25		
	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2026	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2025	Year-to-date used at quarter-end	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2025	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2024	Year-to-date used at quarter-end
4 Professional and special services	4,807,789	21,876,008	62,488,859	13,395,714	6,160,192	19,072,163
7 Utilities, materials and supplies	0	0	0	0	24	24
10 Transfer payments	500,000	0	350,000	500,000	0	350,000
12 Other subsidies and payments	0	-323,006	1,700,753	0	-18,644	1,750,028
Total	5,594,301,637	1,203,275,008	3,625,871,426	5,480,733,114	1,220,622,328	3,785,363,430

Date modified: 2026-02-27