



# Comparative Report on annual actual spending for the Ministry of Interior and National Security. 2021-2022

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In accordance with the 2022 actual spending report of the Ministry of Finance, the actual spending of the Interior and National Security Ministry was (ILS3,685.3) million from a total of ILS (16,197.6) million of the overall actual spending in the 2022 general budget, or 22.8% of overall expenditures. [1]

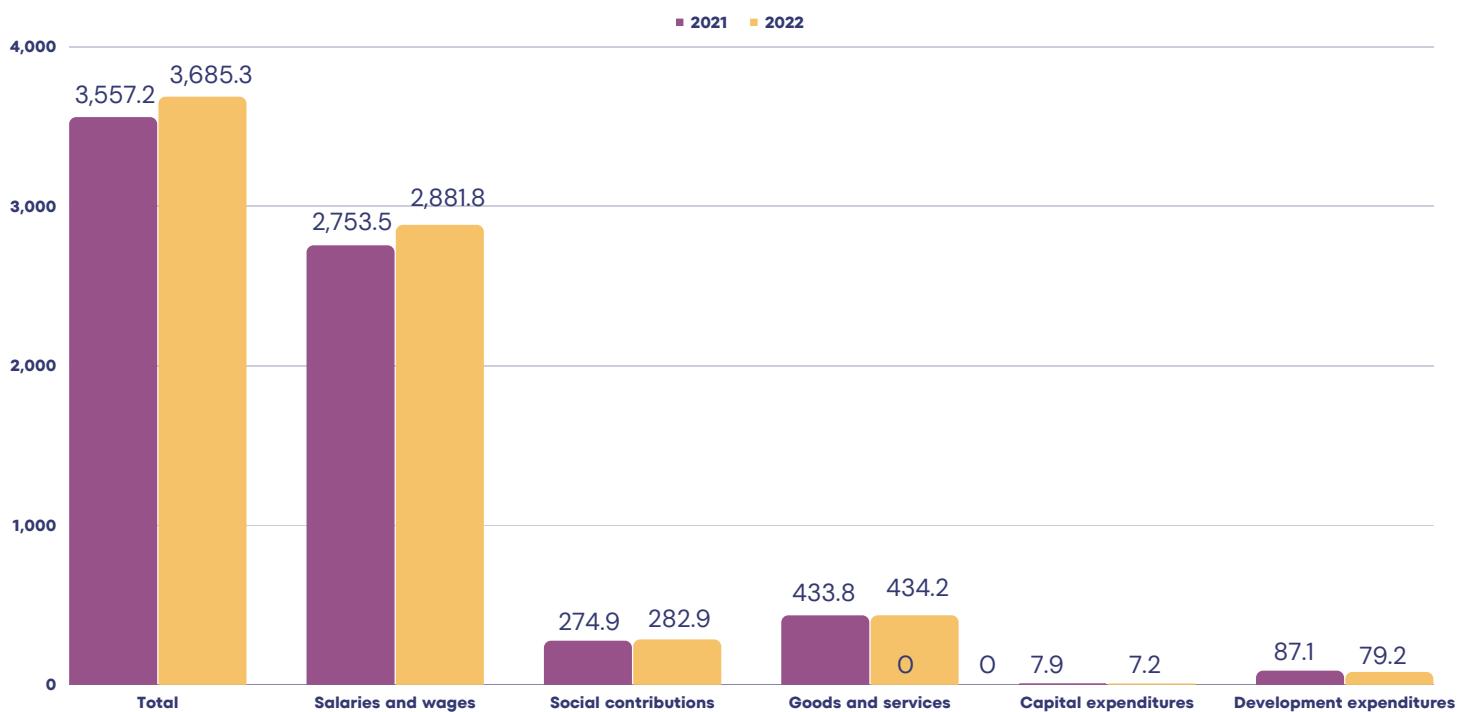
In accordance with the 2021 actual spending report of the Ministry of Finance, the actual spending for the Interior and National Security Ministry was ILS (3,557.2) million of a total ILS (16,120.3) million of the overall actual spending in the 2021 general budget, or 22.1% of overall expenditures. [2]

### Comparative actual spending of the Interior and National Security Ministry, 2021-2022/per million shekels

Item	2021 actual spending/per million shekel	2022 actual spending/per million shekel	Percentage between 2021/2022
Salaries and wages	2,753.5	2,881.8	104.66%
Social contributions	274.9	282.9	102.91%
Goods and services	433.8	434.2	100.10%
Capital expenditures	7.9	7.2	90.85%
Development expenditures	87.1	79.2	90.95%
Total	3,557.2	3,685.3	103.60%

- Abovementioned data are accrual-based

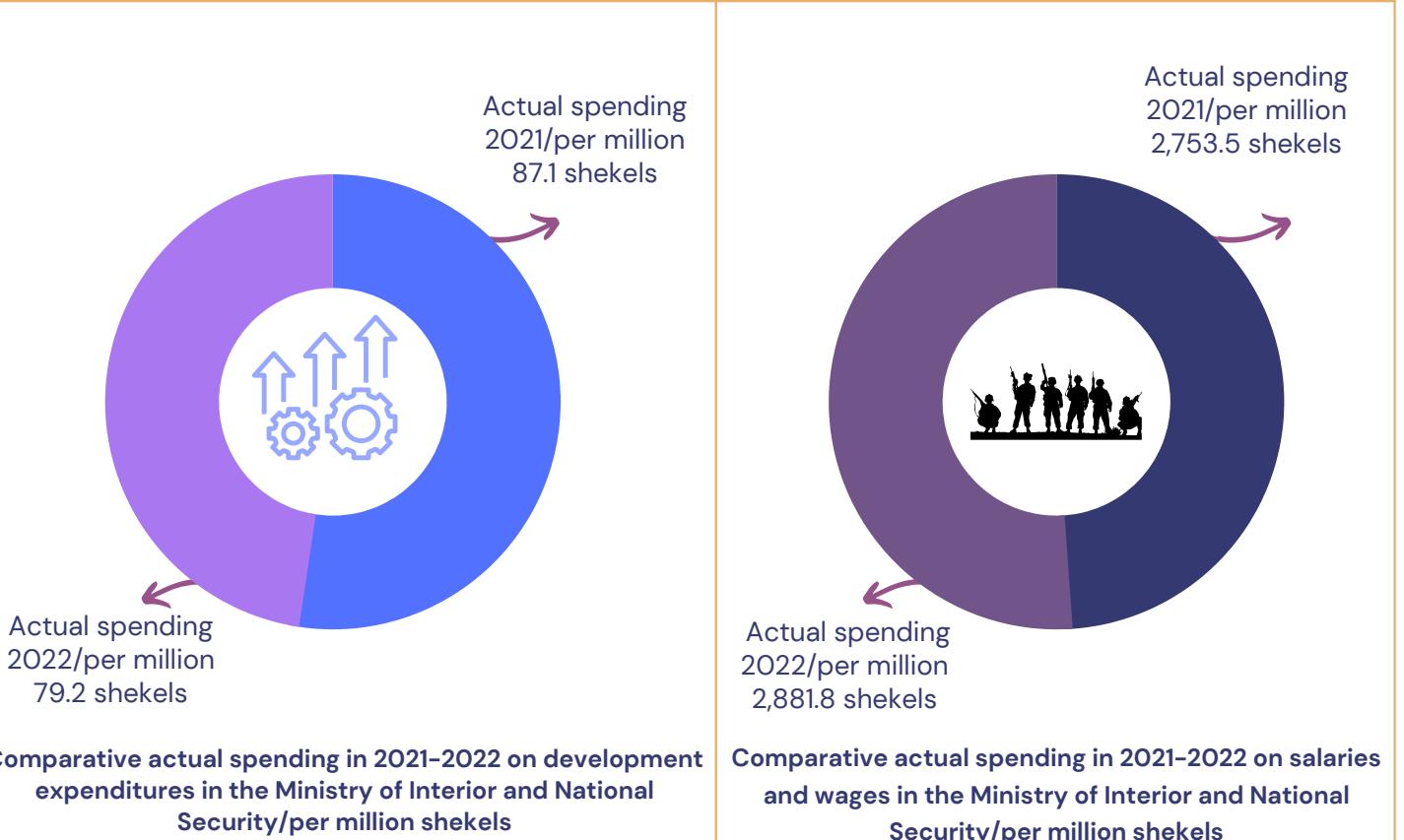
### Comparative actual spending of the Interior and National Security Ministry, 2021-2022 and according to item/per million shekels



The above-mentioned figures represent the actual spending from the Public Treasury and according to official Finance Ministry reports. They do not include community-funded expenditures or projects funded through direct bilateral agreements between the Ministry of Interior and National Security and partners.

[1] Cumulative actual spending report, December, 2022, Ministry of Finance, January 29, 2023, Table (5b)

[2] Cumulative actual spending report, December, 2021, Ministry of Finance, February 2, 2022, Table (5b)



**Graph on comparative spending of the Ministry of Interior and National Security for 2021–2022 of the overall public expenditures**

There is a gap in the comparative actual spending on the security sector in 2021–2022 from a gender perspective, given that women only comprise 6% of those working in the security sector and the greater percentage of the 2022 actual spending was on salaries and wages. Hence, women's benefit from these allocations, which were nearly ILS2.9 billion in 2022 and ILS2.8 billion in 2021, was very limited given the low percentage of women in the security sector in general. Furthermore, they are not distributed among the higher echelons, such as rank of colonel or higher, compared to men. The percentage of women in the security sector was also much lower compared to the civil sector.



### Analysis of comparative actual spending figures for the Ministry of Interior and National Security

**First:** The actual spending of the Ministry of Interior and National Security in 2022 was higher than the actual spending in 2021 by 4%, or by ILS128 million.

**Second:** The actual spending percentage for the Ministry of Interior and National Security during 2022 was 22.8% of the overall public expenditures in Palestine, while in 2021 it was 22.1%, which is the highest amount of expenditures in PA decision-making centers.

**Third:** The main item in the Ministry of Interior and National Security budget was salaries and wages, whereby actual spending for this item was ILS2,882.8 million in 2022, compared to ILS2,753.5 million in 2021, at an increase of 5% from 2021. This is accredited to annual raises and promotions of security sector employees.

**Fourth:** Actual spending on salaries and wages, social contributions and operational expenditures in 2022 was higher than in 2021, but to a limited extent.

**Fifth:** The Ministry of Interior and National Security's development expenditures decreased from ILS87.1 million in 2021 to ILS 79.2 million in 2022.

Conclusion: It is clear from the analysis of the comparative actual spending analysis for 2021–2022 that the actual spending on decision-making positions in the Ministry of Interior and National Security increased in 2022, compared to 2021. In 2022, this figure was around ILS3.68 billion, which is the highest percentage of expenditures in PA decision-making centers by 22.8% compared to 22.1% in 2021.

Expenditures in the Ministry of Interior and National Security is mainly on salaries and wages, or 78% of the overall expenditures in the security sector. There is also a gap in comparative actual spending on the security sector in 2021–2022 from a gender perspective, given that women only comprise 6% of those who work in the security sector and also because the greater percentage of the 2022 actual spending went to salaries and wages, which means women only slightly benefited from these allocations.

## Important Terms

- **Expenditures:** Includes current as well as capital and developmental expenditures
- **Current expenditures:** Includes salaries, wages, social contributions, operational and transfer expenditures
- **Salaries and wages:** Salaries and wages of Ministry employees
- **Social contributions:** Represents the government's contribution to the General Pension and Social Security Authority for pensioners
- **Operational costs for "commodities and services":** the necessary expenditures for the operation of the public institution, i.e. the Ministry (building rentals, electricity, water, fuel, etc.) and they are part of the current expenditures. Medical referrals at the Ministry of Health and the purchase of medicines are classified under the item "Goods and Services"
- **Transfer expenditures:** are the expenditures paid by the government to different societal segments through a public institution for the benefit of a third party (such as payments to assist the poor or to martyrs' families).
- **Capital expenditures:** includes the possession of capital assets (buildings, land, equipment, vehicles, etc.)
- **Developmental expenditures:** are expenditures which have a nature that is different from current expenditures in terms of their useful life and the return from expenditures, whereas their useful life and the return/yield extend beyond one year.
- **Cash-basis:** The method which financial and accounting transactions are conducted upon cash payment of cash receipt, i.e. it focuses on cash flow activity whereby financial operations are not registered in the books until after collection or the cash payment of the due amount is paid.
- **Accrual basis:** The method in which data and accounting in transactions are registered on the date of the occurrence irrespective of cash payment or receipt.