

Federated States of Micronesia - National

Fiscal Year 2020

A Financial Statement Analysis Using Indicators of the Financial Health and Success and a Status Report of Audit Findings, Timeliness and Exception Resolution (A.F.T.E.R.) of the <u>Federated States of Micronesia</u> as of and for the Year Ended September 30, 2020



This presentation is available online at http://www.pitiviti.org



What Is The Performeter®?

- An analysis that takes a government's financial statements and converts them into useful and understandable measures of financial performance
- Financial ratios and a copyrighted analysis methodology are used to arrive at an overall rating of 0-10
- The overall reading is a barometer of the FSM National Government's financial health and performance



How to Use The Performeter®

- Use the individual ratios to identify financial warning signals
- Use the overall rating as a collective benchmark of financial health and success of the FSM National Government as a whole
- Use the comparisons to prior years to monitor trends in financial indicators



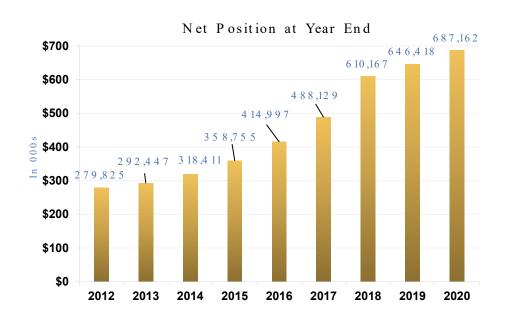
Limitations of the Performeter®

- The Performeter® should not be used as the only source of financial information to evaluate FSM National Government's performance and condition
- The analysis is an overall rating of the FSM National Government as a whole and not of specific activities, funds or units
- The Performeter® is based on Crawford & Associates' professional judgment and is limited as to its intended use



Change in Net Position

Did our overall financial condition improve, decline or remain steady over the past year?



Net position includes all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows of the FSM National Government, excluding discretely presented component units. It is measured as the difference between total assets, including capital assets, plus deferred outflows, and total liabilities, including long-term debt, plus deferred inflows.

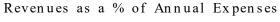
For the year ended September 30, 2020, total net position increased by \$40.7 million or 6.3% from the prior year, and represents 13 consecutive years of improvements in this ratio.

Performeter © Rating	2020	2 0 19	2 0 18	2 0 17	2 0 16	2 0 15	2 0 14	2 0 13	2 0 12	2 0 11
0 1	6.3 %	5 .9 %	2 5 .0 %	17 .6 %	15 .0 %	12 .7 %	8.9 %	4 .5 %	2 8 .2 %	3 0 .7 %



Intergenerational Equity

Who is paying for today's costs of services?





197.4%

19 8 .2 %

117 .6 %

12 6 .0 %

167.9%

A measure of whether the government lived within its means in the measurement year, or was required to use prior year resources to fund a portion of current year costs, or shifted the funding of some of the current year costs to future periods.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government funded 131.8% of their expenses with current year revenues, which is considered an excellent ratio, and represents a slight improvement in the ratio from the prior year.

2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	Performeter ® Rating

1633%

2 2 7 .2 %

13 0 2 %

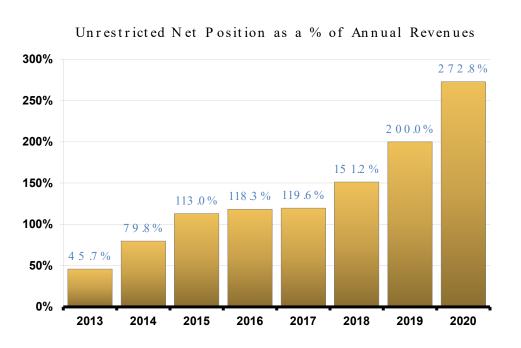
13 1.8 %

162.8%



Level of Unrestricted Net Position

How do our total rainy day funds look?



The level of total unrestricted net position is an indication of the amount of unexpended and available resources the FSM National Government has at a point in time to fund emergencies, shortfalls or unexpected needs.

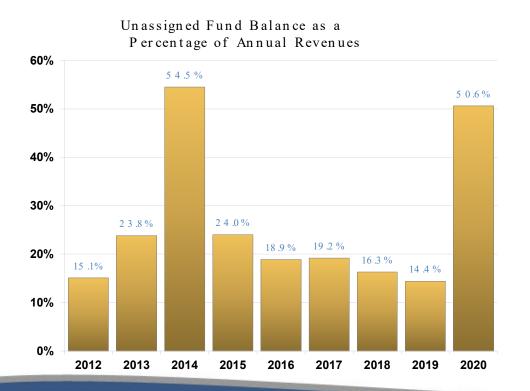
For the year ended September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government's total unrestricted net position approximated 272.8% of annual total revenues. This is considered an excellent ratio and is also a significant improvement from the ratio reported in the prior period.

										Performeter ®
2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020	Rating
2 7 .9 %	3 1.4 %	4 5 .7 %	7 9 .8 %	113 .1%	118.3 %	119 .6 %	15 1.2 %	2 0 0 ,0 %	272.8%	



Level of Unassigned Fund Balance

How does our carryover look?



15 .1%

5 .2 %

2 3 .8 %

The level of unassigned fund balance is an indication of the amount of unexpended, unencumbered and available resources the FSM National Government has at a point in time to carryover into the next fiscal year to fund emergencies, shortfalls or other unexpected needs. In this analysis, only the General Fund is considered.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government's unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was approximately 50.6% of annual revenues. This is considered to be an excellent indicator, and represents a significant increase in the ratio from the prior period.

5 0.6%

14 4 %

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Rating											Performeter ®
	2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020	Rating

19.2 %

16.3 %

10

18.9 %

2 4 .0 %

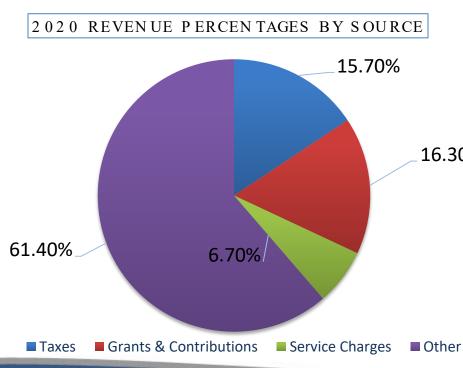
5 4 5 %



Revenue Dispersion

How heavily are we relying on revenue sources we can't

directly control?



The percentage dispersion of revenue by source indicates how dependent the FSM National Government is on certain types of revenue. The more dependent the FSM National Government is on revenue sources beyond its direct control, such as grants, the less favorable the dispersion.

16.30% For the year ended September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government had direct control over 22.4% of its revenues, including charges for services and some taxes. Fishing rights amounted to approximately \$70 million, and are included in the "other" revenue category. This ratio indicates the FSM National Government has exposure, as do most insular governments, to financial difficulties due to reliance on non-controlled revenue (77.6%).

2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
17 .5 %	15 .7 %	19 .2 %	3 5 %	3 8 .4 %	16 .1%	2 2 .5 %	4 8 .1%	4 1.4 %	2 2 .4 %

Performeter ® Rating

1.5



Capital Asset Condition

How much useful life do we have left in our capital assets?

Percentage of Capital Assets' Useful Life Remaining



The capital asset condition ratio compares capital assets cost to accumulated depreciation to determine the overall percentage of useful life remaining. A low percentage could indicate an upcoming need to replace significant capital assets.

At September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government's depreciable capital assets amounted to \$322 million while accumulated depreciation totaled \$120 million. This indicates that, on the average, the FSM National Government's capital assets have 63% of their useful lives remaining. This is an above satisfactory financial indicator, but does represent a decrease when compared to the ratio of the prior period.

2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
7.2.0/	7.5.0/	7.7.0/	7 10/	7.4.0/	7 10/	(70/	7.2.0/	(7.0/	(20/

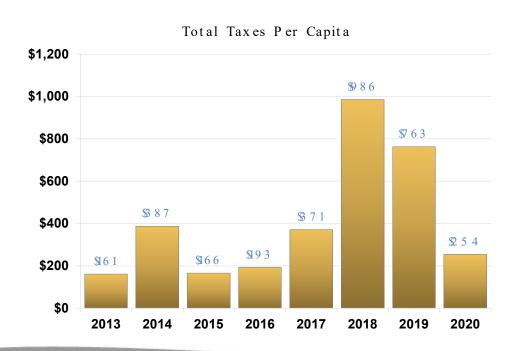
Performeter ® Rating

7 .6



Financing Margin - Taxes

Will our citizens be willing to pay increased taxes for operations or capital improvements, if needed?



The financial ratio of taxes per capita is an indication of the FSM National Government's tax burden on its citizens and other taxpayers. The ratio includes all taxes, including gross receipts, income and other taxes.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, total taxes amounted to \$26.1 million or \$254 per capita. This indicates a favorable tax burden when compared to other insular governments, and represents a significant decrease in the amount of taxes per capita when compared to the ratio of the prior period.

	2 0 12				2 0 10		2 0 10		
2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020

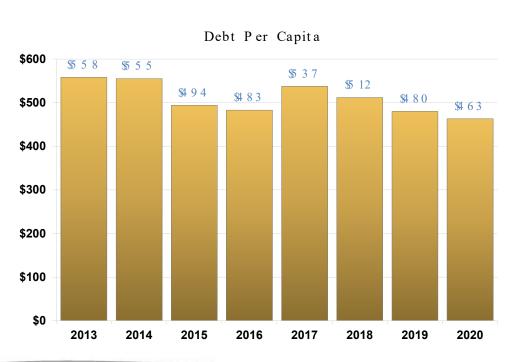
Performeter ® Rating





Financing Margin - Debt

Will we be able to issue more debt, if needed?



The financial ratio of debt per capita is an indication of the FSM National Government's debt burden on its citizens and other taxpayers. The ratio does not consider debt payable from enterprise activities or alternate revenues.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government had \$47.5 million of long-term debt or \$463 per capita which is considered a low debt burden on its citizens when compared to other insular governments, and represents a decrease when compared to the debt per capita ratio of the prior year.

P er for met er @ Rat in g										
	2020	2 0 19	2 0 18	2 0 17	2 0 16	2 0 15	2 0 14	2 0 13	2 0 12	2 0 11
	\$4 6 3	\$4 8 0	\$ 12	\$5 3 7	\$4 8 3	\$494	\$5 5 5	\$5 5 8	\$5 4 9	\$5 3 2



Pension Plan Funding Ratio

Will we be able to pay our employees when they retire?

Plan Net Position as a Percentage of Net Pension Liability



The pension funding ratio compares the pension plan trust fund's net position to the total pension liability for pension benefits earned to date. A percentage less than 100% indicates the plan is under-funded at the valuation date. Although the FSM actually offers a Social Security benefit, for the purposes of this analysis, we have treated it as a pension system.

At September 30, 2020, based upon the latest available actuarial information, the FSM's pension plan assets were 15% of the accrued pension benefit liability, indicating the plan was less than $1/6^{\text{th}}$ funded at the last valuation date (FY 2017), and an indicator of potential long-term cash demands to fund the future needs of the plan.

Performeter	R
Rating	

2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
15 %	15 %	17 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	18 %	15 %	15 %	15 %

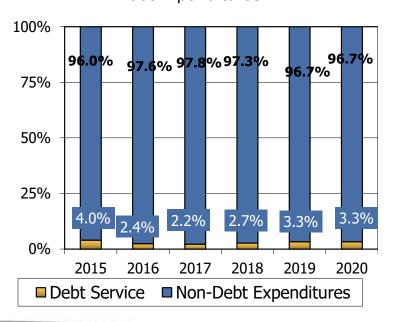




Debt Service Load

How much of our annual non-capital budget is loaded with disbursements to pay off long-term debt

Percentage of Debt Service to Non-Debt Expenditures



n/a

n/a

n/a

n/a

The debt service load ratio measures the extent to which Palau's non-capital expenditures were comprised of debt service payments on long-term debt.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, FSM's total non-capital expenditures amounted to \$111.8 million, of which \$3.7 million (or 3.3%), were payments for principal and interest on long-term debt. In our model, this is considered an excellent ratio and indicates that for every dollar FSM spent on non-capital items, 3.3 cents of that dollar was used for debt service. Restatements for FY 2015 through FY 2017 have been made to this score and the overall score due to the impact of this ratio.

3.3%

3.3%

										Performeter ®
2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020	Rating

2.2%

2 .7 %

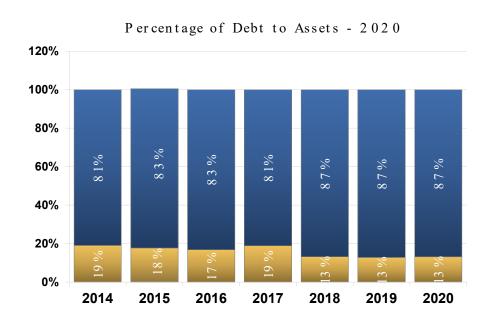
2.4 %

4 .0 %



Debt to Assets

Who really owns the FSM National Government?



The debt to assets ratio measures the extent to which the FSM National Government had funded its assets with debt. The lower the debt percentage, the more equity the FSM National Government has in its assets.

At September 30, 2020, 13% of the FSM National Government's \$791 million of total assets were funded with debt or other obligations. This is a near excellent financial indicator and indicates that for each dollar of assets the FSM National Government owns, it owes 13 cents of that dollar to others.

■Debt ■Assets Debt Free

2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
15 %	15 %	17 %	16 %	16 %	16 %	18 %	13 %	13 %	13 %

Performeter ® Rating

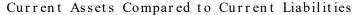


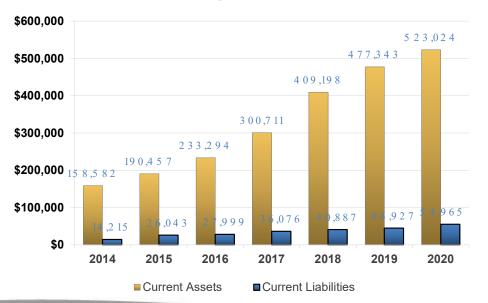


Current Ratio

Will our vendors and employees be pleased with our

ability to pay them on time?





The current ratio is one measure of the FSM National Government's ability to pay its short-term obligations. The current ratio compares total current assets and liabilities. A current ratio of 2.00 to 1 indicates good current liquidity and an ability to meet the short-term obligations. This analysis uses only the General Fund, the primary operating fund of the FSM National Government.

At September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government General Fund had a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 9.52 to 1. This indicates that the FSM National Government General Fund had more than nine and one-half times the amount of current assets to pay current liabilities. This is an excellent ratio, but a decrease when compared to the ratio of the prior year.

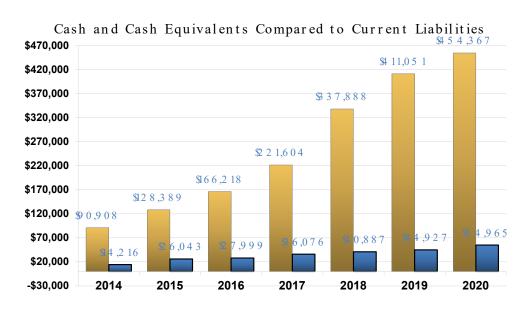
2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020	
6.4 7	6 .13	7 .0 4	11.2 0	7.3.1	8 .3 3	8.34	10.01	10 .6 2	9 .5 2	

Performeter ® Rating



Quick Ratio

How is our short-term cash position?



■ Cash & Cash Equivalents ■ Current Liabilities

The quick ratio is another, more conservative, measure of the FSM National Government's ability to pay its short-term obligations. The quick ratio compares total cash and short-term investments to current liabilities, less deferred revenue. A quick ratio of 1.00 to 1 indicates adequate current liquidity and an ability to meet the short-term obligations with cash. This analysis uses only the General Fund, the primary operating fund of the FSM National Government.

At September 30, 2020, the FSM National Government's General Fund had a ratio of cash and cash equivalents to current liabilities of 8.27 to 1. This indicates that the FSM National Government had over eight times the amount of cash and cash equivalents needed available to pay current liabilities, and is considered an excellent financial liquidity ratio, but a decrease when compared to the ratio of the prior period.

2 0 10	2 0 11	2 0 12	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
0.89	1.6 6	1.69	2.86	6.3.9	4.93	5.94	6.14	8.2.6	9.15	8.2.7

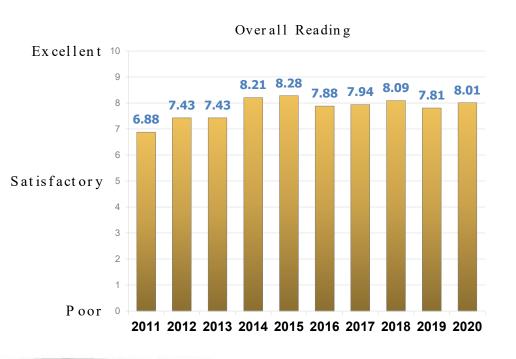
Performeter ® Rating





Performeter Reading

How Was Our Overall Financial Performance?



For the 2020 fiscal year, the readings by ratio category were as follows:

Financial Position	8.0
Financial Performance	8.9
Financial Capability	7.7

The 2020 reading of 8.01 indicates the evaluator's opinion that the Federated States of Micronesia Government's overall financial health and performance increased when compared to the prior period, and continues to be considered well above satisfactory.

The FSM National Government's continued consistency and improvements in unrestricted net position, debt to assets, taxes and debt per capita amounts, and high levels of current and quick ratios are the significant factors in the well above satisfactory reading of the current period.

FY 20 Overall Performeter® Reading: 8 10 1



Ratio	FY 2 0 15	FY 2 0 16	FY 2017	FY 2 0 18	FY 2 0 19	FY 2020
Change in Net Position	12 .7 %	15 %	17 .6 %	2 5 %	5 .9 %	6.3 %
Intergenerational Equity	167.9%	16 2 .8 %	16 3 .3 %	2 2 7 .2 %	13 0 .2 %	13 1.8 %
Level of Unrestricted Net Position	113 .1%	118.3 %	119 .6 %	15 1.2 %	2 0 0 .0 %	272.8%
Level of Unassigned Fund Balance	2 4 %	18.9 %	19.2 %	16.3 %	14 .4 %	5 0.6%
Revenue Dispersion	3 8 .4 %	16 .1%	2 2 .5 %	4 8 .1%	4 1.4 %	2 2 .4 %
Capital Asset Condition	7 4 %	7 1%	67%	7 2 %	67%	63%
Financing Margin - Taxes	\$166	\$193	\$3 7 1	\$986	\$7 6 3	\$2 5 4
Financing Margin – Debt/Obligations	\$4 9 4	\$4 8 3	\$5 3 7	\$ 5 12	\$480	\$4 6 3
Pension Plan Funding	16 %	16 %	18 %	15 %	15 %	15 %
Debt Service Load	4 .0 %	2 .4 %	2 .2 %	2 .7 %	3 3 %	3 .3 %
Debt to Assets	17 .7 %	16 .9 %	18.9 %	13 .2 %	12 .8 %	13 .1%
Current Ratio	7 .3 1	8.3 3	8.3 4	10.01	10 .6 2	9 .5 2
Quick Ratio	4 .9 3	5 .9 4	6 .14	8 2 6	9 .15	8.2 7
Overall Performeter Reading	8.28*	7 .8 8 *	7.94*	8 .0 9	7 .8 1	8 .0 1

Performeter Individual Ratios - Summary and Comparison to Prior Years

^{*}Notes years that the overall score has been restated for comparison purposes



What is the A.F.T.E.R. Analysis?

 The A.F.T.E.R. Analysis is very simply an analysis of the status of audit findings, the timeliness of the submission of the audit and the resolution of certain audit exceptions, this analysis can be used to track a government's progress towards eliminating its most significant findings and exceptions, along with tracking the timeliness of submission to the Federal Clearinghouse.



						-	$R F \cap R$	ME
	2 0 13	2 0 14	2 0 15	2 0 16	2 0 17	2 0 18	2 0 19	2020
Number of F.S. Opinion Qualifications/Exceptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Major Federal Program Qualifications/Exceptions	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0
Number of F.S. Findings								
A. Internal Control and Compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Internal Control Only	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
C. Compliance Only	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Percentage of Findings Repeated	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of Single Audit Findings								
A. Internal Control and Compliance	7	12	5	2	1	2	1	1
B. Internal Control Only	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Compliance Only	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	9	12	5	2	1	2	1	1
Percentage of S.A. Findings Repeated	77.7%	16.7%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Number of months after Y/E the F.S. were Released	9	9	9	9	9	9	15	15
Number of Qualifications/Exceptions Related to C.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ of Questioned Costs-Current Year	\$2,665,578	\$580,807	\$28,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$95,798
\$ of Questioned Costs- Cumulative	\$3,642,795	\$4,223,602	\$4,257,599	\$27,391	\$27,391	\$0	\$0	\$95,798
\$ of Questioned Costs Resolved – Current Year	\$2,082,802	\$0	\$33,580	\$4,230,168	\$0	\$27,391	\$0	\$0



Thank You!

- We would like to commend and thank the FSM National Government's management, the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Graduate School USA for allowing us to present this financial analysis. We hope it serves as a useful and understandable compliment to the FSM National Government's annual financial report.
- This report is available online at http://www.pitiviti.org.
- Visit our website at http://www.crawfordcpas.com for other useful tools for governments.