



Federated States of Micronesia

Fiscal Year 2009 Economic Review

August 2010



US Department of the Interior
Office of Insular Affairs

GS GRADUATE
SCHOOL

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRAINING INITIATIVE
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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	—	United States Dollar (US\$)
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
Amended Compact	—	Second phase of the Compact, FY2004–2023
BPS	—	Budget Preparatory Software
BSS	—	Basic Social Services
c.i.f.	—	Cartage, insurance and freight
CIP	—	Capital Improvement Project
Compact	—	FSM Compact of Free Association with the United States
Compact I	—	First 17 years of the Compact, FY1987–2003
CPI	—	Consumer Price Index
CTF	—	Compact Trust Fund
DEA	—	Department of Economic Affairs, FSM
DOI	—	Department of Interior, U.S. Government
EPIC	—	Economic Policy Implementation Council
ERP	—	Early Retirement Program
ESC	—	Executive Steering Committee
FDI	—	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMA	—	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIAS	—	Foreign Investment Advisory Service
FMIS	—	Financial Management Information System
f.o.b.	—	Free on-board
FPA	—	Fiscal Procedures Agreement
GDP	—	Gross Domestic Product
GRT	—	Gross Receipts Tax
HIES	—	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
IMF	—	International Monetary Fund
MTN	—	Medium Term Notes (Compact-backed bonds)
NGO	—	Nongovernmental Organization
SBOC	—	Office of Statistics, Budget, economic management, Overseas development assistance and Compact management
OIA	—	Office of Insular Affairs
PFTAC	—	Pacific Finance Technical Assistance Center
PIER	—	Pacific Island Economic Report
PMCB	—	Performance Management Capacity Building

PRS	—	Progress Reporting System
PSDP	—	Private Sector Development Program
PSE	—	Public Sector Enterprise
PSRP	—	Public Sector Reform Program
SDP	—	Strategic Development Plan
SEG	—	Special Education Grant
SGS	—	Sustained Growth Strategy
TA	—	Technical Assistance
TRTF	—	Tax Reform Task Force
U.S.	—	United States
VAT	—	Value Added Tax
YSPSC	—	Yap State Public Service Corporation

NOTE

The Federated State of Micronesia government's fiscal year (FY) ends on September 30.

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FOREWORD

This report has been prepared to assist the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and U.S. Department of Interior to fulfill their respective reporting obligations under the Compact of Free Association with the United States. The FSM is required, under Title One, Section 214, to report to the U.S. President on the use of sector grant assistance and on progress in meeting mutually agreed program and economic goals. The President, under Title One, Section 104.h, is required to submit a similar report to Congress concerning developments in the FSM.

This report has been prepared under a grant from the Department of Interior and administered through the U.S. Graduate School. However, it is not intended to directly fulfill the reporting requirements of the two governments, but rather to provide an independent assessment of FSM economic performance and policy environment, as well as a set of economic statistics. Much of the material will be directly relevant to the two reports. However, the reporting requirements of the two governments are different; thus, not all the material will be relevant to both reports.

The report consists of two parts: a descriptive section of economic developments in the FSM and a discussion of policy developments, prospects, and issues. The descriptive section takes a standard macroeconomic approach and includes economic growth and employment, monetary developments and prices, the external sector, and fiscal developments. The policy discussion does not attempt a comprehensive policy review but rather focuses on key topical areas: public sector payroll, public financial management, tax policy, adjustment to the amended Compact, and viability of the Compact Trust Fund. A comprehensive set of economic statistics follows the descriptive and analytical sections. In this year's statistical appendix, special attention has been devoted to continuing the improvement in the balance of payments and to the generation of a set of GDP estimates by Industry.

This report and statistical appendix have been prepared by a team: Mark Sturton, Glenn McKinlay and Anna Lennblad. Mark Sturton prepared the economic report, while Glenn McKinlay coordinated the statistics, assisted by Anna Lennblad, who compiled the balance of payments. Fabian Nimea, Secretary of SBOC (the office of Statistics, Budget and economic management, Overseas development assistance, and Compact management), together with his staff, facilitated the preparing of the FY2009 economic report. Special thanks to Mathew Chigiyal, and Sancherina Salle of the Office of Statistics, who supported the team effort and provided critical statistical information, and to Evelyn Adolph, Department of Administration and Finance, who provided important information on and insight into the tax reform initiative. Discussions were also held with the Congress of the FSM, with thanks to Chairman Albert Doses and the Legislative Council Lam Dam.

Mark Sturton

I BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

A Background

This review has been prepared to assist both the FSM Government and the United States in the fulfillment of their respective obligations under the Compact. In the case of the FSM, the amended Compact states, under Title One, Section 214, that:

“The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia shall report annually to the President of the United States on the use of United States sector grant assistance and other assistance and progress in meeting mutually agreed program and economic goals. The Joint Economic Management Committee shall review and comment on the report and make appropriate recommendations based thereon.”

The President of the U.S. is required to submit to the Congress a report on similar developments in the FSM. Title One, Section 104.h, of the amended Compact contains the following requirement:

(1) REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Not later than the end of the first full calendar year following enactment of this resolution, and not later than December 31 of each year thereafter, the President shall report to Congress regarding the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, including but not limited to—

- (A) general social, political, and economic conditions, including estimates of economic growth, per capita income, and migration rates;*
- (B) the use and effectiveness of United States financial, program, and technical assistance;*
- (C) the status of economic policy reforms including but not limited to progress toward establishing self-sufficient tax rates;*
- (D) the status of the efforts to increase investment including: the rate of infrastructure investment of U.S. financial assistance under the U.S.-FSM Compact and the U.S.-RMI Compact; non-U.S. contributions to the trust funds, and the level of private investment; and*
- (E) recommendations on ways to increase the effectiveness of United States assistance and to meet overall economic performance objectives, including, if appropriate, recommendations to Congress to adjust the inflation rate or to adjust the contributions to the Trust Funds based on non-U.S. contributions.*

The report is presented in two main parts: a review of economic developments and a section on policy developments, prospects, and issues. While this report relates to FY2009, analysis of developments in that year alone would provide a limited and one-sided view. Accordingly, a longer-term perspective has been taken, and the report includes material dating back to the commencement of the original Compact, where such information will aid a more informed assessment. The content of the review of economic developments

follows a standard macroeconomic approach and provides a discussion of growth and employment; monetary developments and prices; the balance of payments and external debt; and fiscal developments.

The policy, prospects, and issues part of the report covers a selected group of topical issues and is not intended to review the whole range of public and private sector policies. The first section starts with a discussion of public sector reform and the question of whether the reforms initiated in the mid- to late 90s remain in force. In particular, trends in public sector payroll and performance management are examined. The second section is devoted to fiscal issues and covers attempts to reform and modernize the tax regime, as well as adjustments required to meet the conditions of the amended Compact in the initial part of the Compact and in the longer-term. The special section on the viability of the Compact Trust Fund in last year's report has been updated. The review concludes with long-term prospects and a comparison of recent performance with the "sustained growth strategy" adopted by the FSM at the Third Economic Summit.

B Summary

Since the introduction of the amended Compact in FY2003, the FSM has experienced a decline in economic activity in four out of the initial six years. The reduction in Compact resources; capacity constraints in fulfilling the new fiscal procedures; and the need to phase out the use of the capacity-building sector grant from general government operations have caused a significant reduction in economic activity. Real per-capita incomes have fallen from \$2,346 to \$2,278, a reduction of \$69. The fall in economic growth has been accompanied by a reduction in employment, by 963 jobs, or 6% of those employed. As incomes have fallen, the economy has failed to provide productive opportunities to the population, outward migration has continued at 2.1% per annum, and the population has declined by 0.4% per annum. The reduction in Compact funding and the consequent difficulties in adjustment resulted in a significant fiscal deficit. However, since implementation of the adjustment measures, the fiscal outturn in FY20090 recorded a surplus of 2% of GDP for the first time in the amended Compact. The FSM has maintained a favorable external debt position, which has eased its fiscal position.

The new sector-grant approach resulted in a system that provided sufficient funding to maintain the operations of education and health and some sectors of the economy but was not designed to support the ongoing needs of many government functions. In order to reduce the cost of adjustment, the U.S. permitted the FSM to utilize the capacity-building sector grant to fund general operations, provided that this practice would be transitioned out over a five-year period. In the initial years, adjustment was achieved without difficulty, but implementation of the transition in the final two years was a painful experience and required a reduction-in-force in Chuuk and Kosrae. While employment levels in the public sector have now returned to those achieved after the reforms in the late 1990s, average wage costs have risen strongly by 20% (or 3% per annum) during the amended Compact and are a cause of concern. Complementing the expenditure adjustments, the FSM has focused on the implementation of revenue reforms and the adoption of a mod-

ern tax regime. These measures were intended to ease the adjustment to the amended Compact. However, progress has been painfully slow, and only recently has the suite of reform bills been transmitted to the Congress. With elections coming up in March of 2011, further delays can be anticipated.

The Trust Fund for the People of the FSM was created “to contribute to the long-term budgetary self-reliance of the FSM... [and] to provide the Government of the FSM with an ongoing source of revenue after FY2023.” The US Government has made it clear that neither the terms of the amended Compact nor the terms of the Trust Fund Agreement make any guarantee, or even a commitment, that the Trust Fund will be able to sustainably achieve distributions of a size required to maintain the real value of the annual sector grants after 2023. However, the Trust Fund Agreement specifies a withdrawal rule that is precisely based upon the FY2023 annual grant assistance level plus full inflation. If the returns in a post-2024 year are insufficient and if the “C” account, established as a buffer, is empty, the FSM would suffer a severe fiscal shock, and there would be no funds available for budgetary or investment support. For this and several other compelling reasons, it makes sense for the FSM and the US to consider modifications to the Trust Fund Agreement to correct the poorly specified buffer account and withdrawal rules embedded in the Trust Fund Agreement, so as to reduce the risk of a fiscal shock of such immense proportions. Such an effort should also correct the flaw that leaves only the nominal value of the Trust Fund protected, despite the fact that the parties almost assuredly thought they were designing a Trust Fund mechanism that would protect the real (inflation-adjusted) value of the *corpus*.

It is also imperative that the FSM Government make every effort to assess the Trust Fund’s performance against a sensible goal. That sensible goal is taken to be the sufficiency of the Trust Fund to support a “smooth and sustainable transition” from direct, US-appropriated annual grants, to annual Trust Fund distributions to the FSM. The terminal condition for sufficiency of the Trust Fund is projected to be \$1.795 billion at the outset of FY2024. Comparing actual performance to a smooth trend line signifying “on-track” performance, the Trust Fund would have reached \$247.3 million as of June 30, 2010; however, the actual value was just \$160.5 million. If the returns from this date forward were to average 10.75% annually, the final value of the fund at the outset of FY2024 would be just 83% of the target level, falling short by \$301.8 million. To offset this trend to date, the investment return required for the remaining 13.25 years of the amended Compact period is estimated at an annually compounded rate of return of 12.71%. This “catch-up” rate of return is highly unlikely to be achieved, given the current investment policy established by the FSM Trust Fund Committee; it would require sustained market returns far in excess of asset class-weighted historical returns.

In 2004 the FSM convened the 3rd Economic Summit and adopted a strategy for sustained economic growth based on adjustment and reform. It rejected a “dismal” scenario that relied on the status quo and resulted in large outmigration. However, performance of the FSM economy currently places it firmly below the dismal trajectory; economic growth

has been negative, and there has been large out-migration, resulting in negative population growth. The Summit focused on the need for private sector investment and reforms to lift growth. However, attention during the initial years of the amended Compact was directed towards adjustment to the new regime: tax reform and fiscal compression. Although the tax reform initiative remains incomplete, the adjustment has been accomplished, and attention has been focused on maintaining public services in the face of the annual decrement and lack of full indexation of the sector grants. While orderly “decrement” management is clearly essential, the FSM must nevertheless return to the policy agenda initiated during the 3rd Economic Summit: implement the sustained-growth strategy and take measures necessary to encourage private sector development.

II REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

A Growth and Employment

1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. Economic developments in the FSM economy have been dominated by the economic provisions of the Compact of Free Association with the United States, and the financial arrangements prevailing in the original period (Compact I) FY1987–FY2003 and the amended Compact period FY2004–FY2023. While analysis of economic performance in the FSM will focus on the amended Compact period and FY2009, a proper understanding is best obtained by taking a longer-term perspective. Many of the developments and outturns that occurred during Compact I remain relevant and have recurred during the amended Compact.

2. Economic developments since FY1995 are described in Table 1. From FY1995–2009, the economy declined by an annual average -0.2%, reflecting economic performance in each of the FSM’s four states. Growth in Chuuk and Kosrae recorded annual declines of -1.1% and -0.3%, with Pohnpei and Yap achieving positive but small rates of economic growth of 0.2% and 0.7%, respectively. Growth in the public sector reflected the economy at large, with both Chuuk and Kosrae recording negative growth, while Pohnpei and Yap achieved positive results. In Chuuk the private sector contracted strongly by -4.1%, with Pohnpei (surprisingly) also declining. In both of the smaller states, Yap and Kosrae, the private sector shows some small improvements. Clearly, the public sector has been the major influence on economic performance, and the private sector has been a drag on the result (Kosrae excepted). The overall result is extremely disappointing: GDP growth declined, and the private sector has failed to keep pace.

3. The period FY1995–2009 comprises three separate intervals: (i) the impact of the second step-down, FY1995–97; (ii) recovery and the final phase of Compact I, FY1997–2003; and (iii) the first five years of Compact II, FY2003–09. The second step-down of Compact I in FY1997 was large and required a painful adjustment. Supported by an ADB

Table 1 Average real GDP growth per annum by state and institutional sector¹

	FY1995-FY2009			2nd Step-Down FY1995-FY1997			Final Phase Compact I FY1997-FY2003			Compact II FY2003-FY2009		
	GDP	Gov	Private	GDP	Gov	Private	GDP	Gov	Private	GDP	Gov	Private
Chuuk	-1.1	-1.1	-4.1	-5.5	-5.2	-18.2	2.3	3.3	4.7	-3.1	-4.1	-7.3
Kosrae	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	-2.1	0.5	-5.8	0.7	-0.4	3.6	-0.7	-1.2	0.6
Pohnpei ²	0.2	0.5	-1.6	-6.3	-4.2	-6.8	2.0	1.9	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-1.0
Yap	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	-0.8	3.4	2.5	-0.5	4.1	-1.2	1.9	-4.4
FSM	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6	-4.5	-3.6	-8.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	-1.0	-0.7	-3.0

Notes 1 Growth rates annual averages based on period end points.

2 Pohnpei inclusive of national government.

Public Sector Reform Program Loan, an Early Retirement Program (ERP) was initiated to reduce the number of public servants to an affordable level. By loan close-out in December 1999, the work force had been reduced by 23%, against a target of 27%, and the wage bill had been cut by 29%, against a target of 35%, through reductions in the number of hours in the work week. While not fully meeting the targets, the program was successful in terms of fiscal adjustment, and it avoided a potentially destabilizing financial outcome. Balance with respect to recurrent operational expenditures was restored by the end of FY1998. Predictably, the adjustment required to restore balance after the second step-down had a significant impact on the economy. Between FY1995 and FY1997, government contribution to GDP declined by an average annual rate of -3.6%, while total GDP fell at an annual rate of -4.5%. The private sector was strongly affected and declined by -8.0% annually over the period.

4. While the second step-down in Compact funding imparted a significant downward shock in FY1997, the economy recorded positive growth in each of the following years from FY1999 through the end of Compact I in FY2003 (Fig. 1). During FY2002 and FY2003, the FSM benefited from the infusion of the bump-up funds, and the economy continued to expand despite the US requirement that the nation set aside \$30 million of the additional resources for contribution to the CTF. Overall, during the final period of Compact I from FY1997-2003, the economy grew by an average of 2.1% per annum, with an expansion in the public sector of 1.8% per annum, and an annual average private sector growth of 2.0%.

5. Fig. 1 describes economic developments during the first six years of the amended Compact period, FY2004-09. After growth in FY2002 and FY2003, the economy went into recession in FY2004, as the level of Compact receipts fell to the new, lower negotiated levels. This was a reduction from \$84 million (the Compact I level without bump-up) to \$76 million. Projections in the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) had anticipated a reduction in GDP of 6%, but the actual outturn reveals a decline of 3.6%. The transition to the amended Compact thus turned out not to have been as severe as anticipated. A major component of the impact was the loss of the energy subsidy, no longer available under the amended Compact in those states that had failed to operate their utilities on a cost recovery basis. Yap suffered from the impact of Typhoon Sudal (April 2004), which significantly depressed output.

6. Absorptive capacity constraints have been a major problem in the amended Compact and have prevented the FSM from making full use of available funding. For the five operational grants, the FSM was unable to expend \$6.2 million of a total budget of \$58.9 million in FY2004. The same problem has continued in subsequent years with an average of 10% under-utilization of the grants awarded in the first five years of the amended Compact. In the case of the infrastructure, grant implementation problems and inability to fulfill the requirements of the awards have been extreme. Of the \$130.9 million awarded during FY2004-09, the FSM has been able to utilize only \$22.4 million, or 17% of available funding. While it is understood that the implementation issues are being resolved,

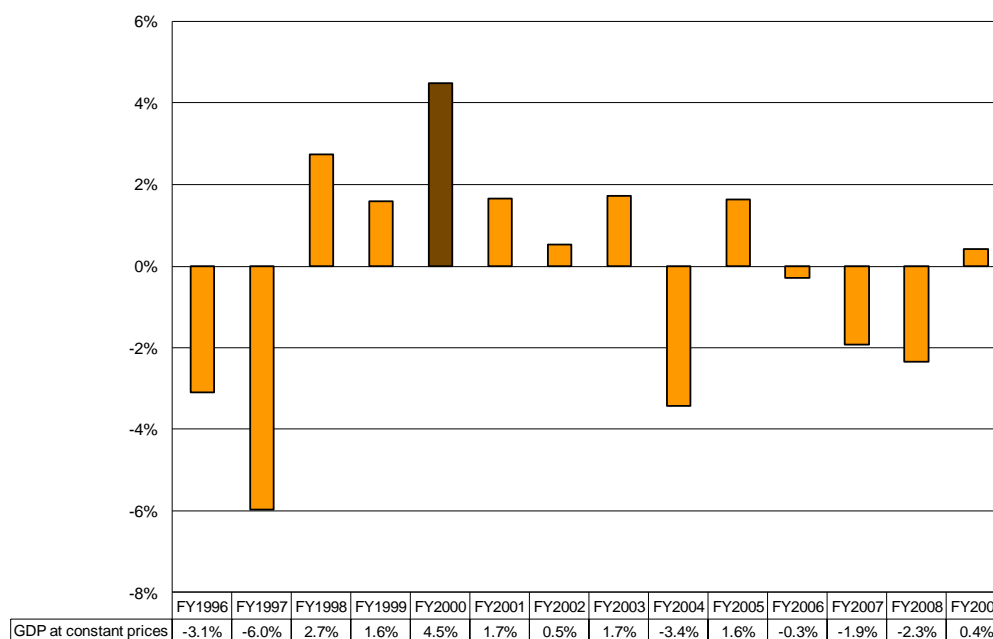


Figure 1 GDP at constant prices of 2004 (% annual change)

full utilization of the infrastructure grant remains a long way off. The economic impact of the failure to fully use the amended Compact resources has not been as pronounced as the figures would suggest and reflects the historically low level of absorptive capacity even before the amended Compact. On the positive side, the inability of the FSM to use the infrastructure grant, amounting to 30% of available Compact resources, represents the potential for economic expansion in the future, once implementation issues have been resolved.

7. Fig. 2 provides further information on recent economic developments by sector and depicts the stagnation in the economy since FY2003. While the SDP had envisaged a short adjustment to the new environment of the amended Compact and a return to economic growth from FY2005 onwards, the FSM economy has contracted in all but two years since FY2003, and GDP has fallen by -5.9% overall, or an annual average of -1.0%. The public sector declined in the first year of the amended Compact but grew in the subsequent two years, reflecting additional hiring in Yap and Chuuk. Thereafter the public sector contracted in FY2008-09, reflecting the phase-out of the use the capacity-building sector grant to fund non-conforming purposes in Chuuk and Kosrae. Both states implemented a reduction-in-force and made significant reductions in public expenditures. Fig. 2 indicates the negative growth in the private sector in each year of the first six years of the amended Compact. Overall the private sector has contracted by 17% or an annual average of 3%. This reflects the lower levels of demand in the economy from the reduced levels of the Compact sector grants, failure to implement the infrastructure grant, and in FY2008-09 the impact of the world recession and higher food and fuel prices in reducing

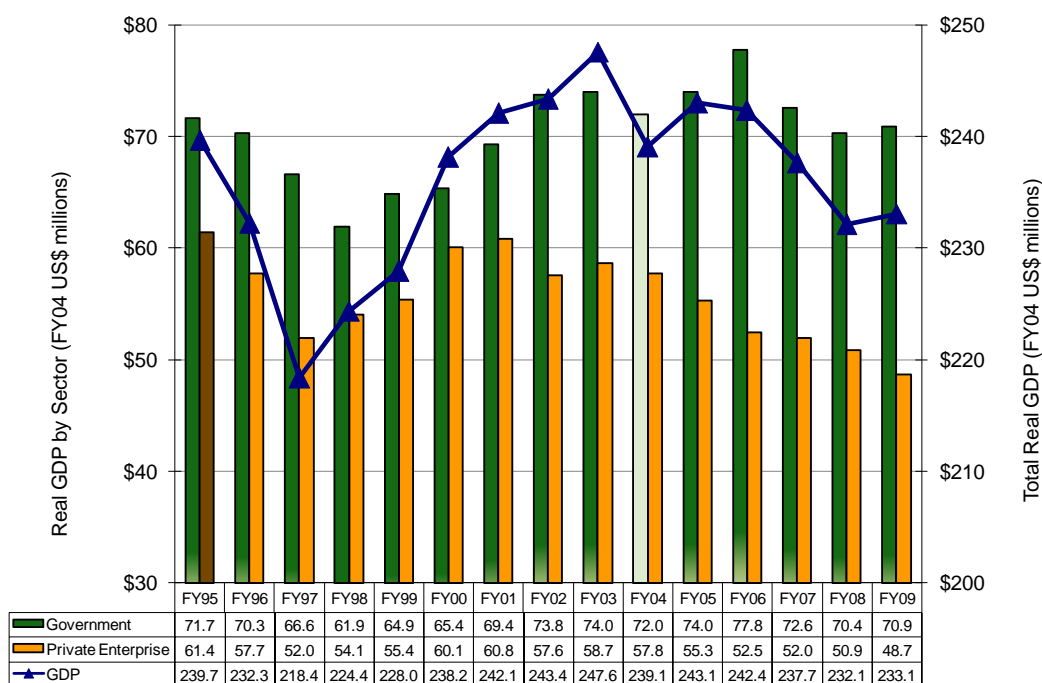


Figure 2 FSM constant price GDP by sector (FY2004 prices, US\$ millions)

real incomes. Overall economic performance since the beginning of the amended Compact has been poor, reflecting Compact implementation problems and lack of a positive response from the private sector.

8. In preparation of the FY2009 annual report, Industry prepared GDP statistical tables for the first time. Development of the series of GDP by industry has been on-going for a number of years, and the industry breakout provides an important additional means of assessment of economic performance. Based on the new series, the GDP estimates in both current and constant prices have been revised and in certain cases there are major differences with the prior data. Tables S1 through S5 of the statistical appendix provide the detailed estimates; the developments by major economic activities during the amended Compact are discussed below.

9. Estimates for subsistence agriculture have been revised and are now based on the two most recent household income expenditures surveys. Yearly estimates are interpolated on the basis of population growth and adjusted for weather conditions. The series indicates a long-run upward trend of 0.9% percent, which, after allowance for the recent decline in population growth of -0.5%, will come as a surprising development. The implications are that in the absence of gainful economic opportunities or emigration, households have returned to subsistence production to support their livelihood. While this is an important result suggesting underdevelopment of the economy, one should be cautious of overreliance on the statistical surveys on which the estimates are based. The fisheries sec-

tor has remained largely stagnant in real terms and has not displayed any trend growth, despite its identification as a leading sector with comparative advantage. In the case of manufacturing, activity fell sharply during the final years of Compact I, with the closure of the Yap garment factories. Since that time, production has been for the home market, and manufacturing makes only a small contribution to the economy.

10. Electricity generation has displayed a downward trend during the amended Compact, averaging -3% since FY2003 reflecting price increases per unit due to the loss of the Compact I energy sector grant and high world fuel prices in the last three years. Construction activity declined at the end of Compact I and in the early years of the amended Compact but perked up in FY2008-09, because of the FAA-financed airport renovation in each of the states. Given the low level of capacity utilization of the infrastructure grant and a large backlog of unused funds, construction has the potential to provide a major source of growth and employment in the medium term. The wholesale and retail sector has declined by -1.8% during the amended Compact, reflecting the weak economic provisions prevailing in the FSM and is the main determinant of the very poor performance of the private sector noted above. Value-added in the hotels and restaurants sector has fallen by an average annual rate of -4.5% during the amended Compact. This is a disappointing result, given that tourism has been identified as a major development sector of the economy.

11. In the public sector, provision of general government services has fallen significantly, by an annual average rate of -5.4% during the amended Compact, and reflects the adoption of the sector-grant approach to grant disbursement. Apart from the minor sector grants in capacity building, private sector development, and environment, resources for general government have been severely constrained. The failures to execute reductions-in-force in Kosrae and Chuuk, to phase out the use of the capacity building grant from non-conforming purposes, and to reduce payroll levels to fit within the fiscal envelope have all been major factors in the decline in provision of general public services. However, while general government activity has declined economic activity in education and health has risen. Education services grew rapidly in the first two years of the amended Compact but since FY2006 have remained constant. Health services, on the other hand, have expanded in each year by an annual average of 4.5%. Overall, provision of public services in general government, including education and health, has fallen by 0.5% in the amended Compact, reflecting the reduction in funding levels.

2 STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

i Chuuk State

12. Economic developments in Chuuk have been characterized by cycles of weak financial management followed by periods of fiscal stabilization and adjustment. The fortunes of the private sector have risen and fallen in tandem (Fig. 3). In the mid 1990s, the state underwent a severe period of weak management, but in FY1996 initiated a program of recovery supported by the ADB public sector reform program, which rapidly reversed

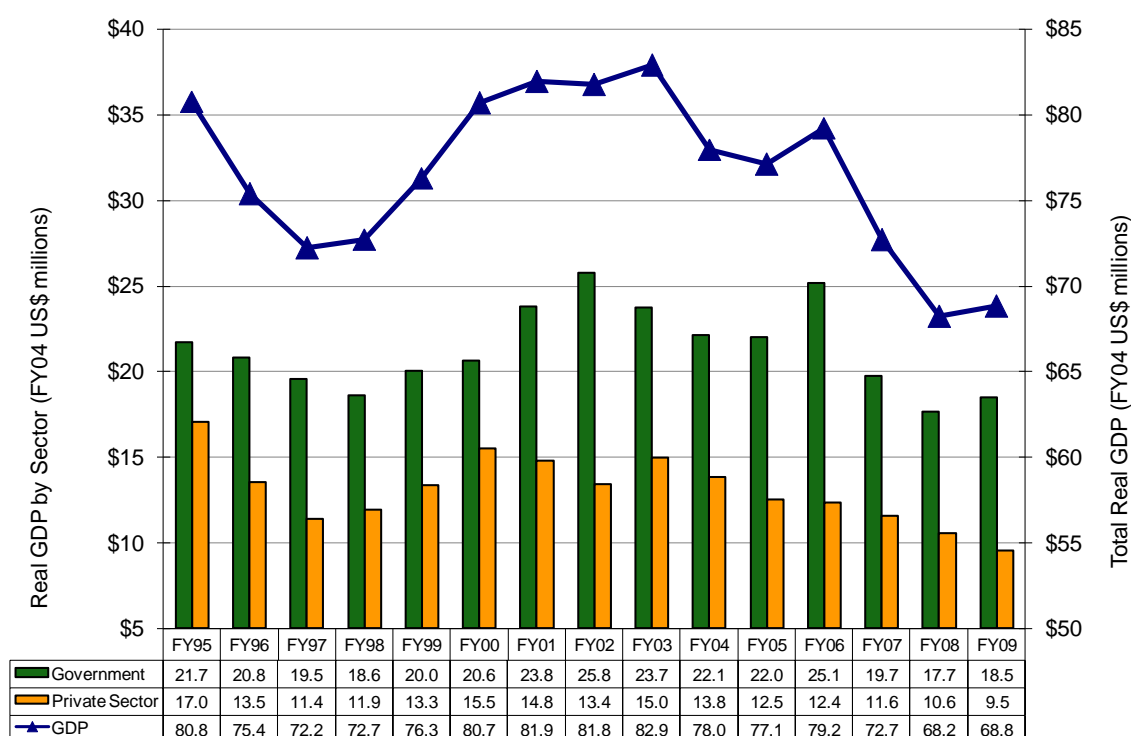


Figure 3 Chuuk State constant price GDP by sector (FY2004 prices, US\$ millions)

the adverse fiscal position. By the start of FY2000, the state had repaid essentially all of its recorded arrears and was running a significant structural surplus in its recurrent operations. The return to fiscal discipline in Chuuk lasted only four years. The state's fiscal position deteriorated rapidly as a result of the elections in March 2001, and it was estimated that the state had run up arrears of \$9 million, compounded by as much as \$6 million owed to complete the land purchase agreements entered into without adequate authorization and appropriation.

13. At the start of the amended Compact in FY2004, the Chuuk economy fell by a substantial 5.9%, reflecting a variety of factors. First, the state had to adjust to the reduction in Compact transfers after the "bump-up" funds ran out in FY2003. Second, in FY2004, the state did not benefit from the additional resources received in FY2003 for cyclone rehabilitation from Typhoon Chata'an, and economic activity declined. Third, the amended Compact entailed a loss of the energy grant, which resulted in reduced public enterprise value-added. Finally, the state continued to suffer from the financial crisis, and delays in vendor payments adversely affected private sector profitability. In FY2005 the same forces continued to exert themselves, and economic activity declined by a further -1.1%.

14. In FY2006, under a new administration, the state again went through another period of poor fiscal management, payroll expanded by 20%, and the bi-weekly wage cost

rose by 15%. With continued pressure on the utility corporation driven by increasing world energy costs, electricity prices rose significantly, and the state CPI rose by 5.5%. With an unsustainable expansion in public expenditures, fiscal stability came under severe pressure, and arrears mounted. While the public sector performed strongly, growing by 14% because of the additional payroll, the private sector contracted by -1.2% as the crisis hit. Overall state GDP grew by 2.7%.

15. In FY2007-09, the state was required to phase out the remaining use of non-conforming activities from the capacity-building sector grant. While at the start of FY2007, the state had been slow to respond credibly to the imminent crisis, state leadership convened a conference to adopt a comprehensive adjustment package. A reduction-in-force was the main component of the adjustment, and the state targeted a reduction of 375 positions. A compensation package equivalent to one year's salary, funded with a grant from the U.S, was paid to the terminated workers. FY2007 was not a good year for the state economy, and GDP fell by -8.2%, reflecting a 22% reduction in government GDP. The private sector also contracted by -6.5%. By FY2008, the full impact of the reduction-in-force had worked its way through the economy, and a final reduction of 317 positions was achieved. While state government GDP fell by 10%, the private sector also fell by 8%, reflecting the impact of the world economic recession on rising prices, as well as reductions in real incomes and demand. In FY2009, matters improved slightly, and the state economy grew by 0.9%, reflecting expansion in the public sector of 4.4%, with an increase in the number of hours worked. However, the continued world recession and high prices of the previous year continued to erode real incomes, and private sector activity contracted by 10%.

16. At the industry level, nearly all sectors have experienced decline during the amended Compact period. Agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, electricity and whole-sale and retail trade have all experienced a significant downward trend during the period. The only private sector activity bucking the trend has been construction, which in FY2008 and FY2009 grew strongly from a very low base, as the FAA-funded airport renovations commenced. The provision of public administration has also fallen sharply, by an annual average of 16%, reflecting the sector grant approach of the amended Compact and the reduction-in-force. With protected funding levels, education has grown moderately by 1.1%, and health has been buoyant at 4.4%. As Fig. 3 indicates, the first six years of the amended Compact have not been kind to Chuuk state. Overall economic activity has contracted 17%. However, while the state has gone through hard times and has accumulated a significant debt that will be difficult to service or liquidate, its fiscal position is now in balance. If the state can avoid the usual cycle of boom and bust and put the hard times behind it, there is potential for improved economic performance.

ii Kosrae

17. Of all the FSM states, Kosrae is the most dependent on public sector activity and has only a very small private sector. In the late 1990s, the state underwent a severe contraction as it was forced to shed personnel and adjust to the second stepdown in Compact

funding; both private and public sectors were adversely affected (Fig. 4). However, while the state achieved the ERP targets set in the PSRP, the gains were eroded through increases in wages. In FY2002, Kosrae opted to draw down its share of the bump-up funds for public expenditures, and the biweekly payroll was increased from 56 to the former level of 64 hours. Both wage rates and the wage bill had risen to levels above those prevailing before the reforms, despite the fact that the number of public servants was 14% below the FY1995 level. While state GDP in FY2002, buoyed by unsustainable fiscal policy, had returned to the level prevailing in FY1996, this rebound was to be short-lived. In FY2003, the state was required to make provision to set aside an amount greater than the one-year level of the bump-up funds to contribute to the amended Compact Trust Fund. As a consequence, the state economy contracted by -2.8%, with a matching decline in the public sector.

18. Economic performance during the first three years of the amended Compact exhibits a generally similar trend. Output in government remained relatively constant, as the state delayed the adjustment required to phase out non-conforming uses of the capacity-building sector grant. However, the loss of the Compact I energy sector grant and rising world fuel prices during the period had a strong impact on the utility and public enterprise sector. Public enterprise GDP fell by 19% over the three years. The impact of higher prices during this period, along with the lower rate of Compact transfers, reduced demand for the small private sector, which contracted by 13%. Overall the Kosrae economy

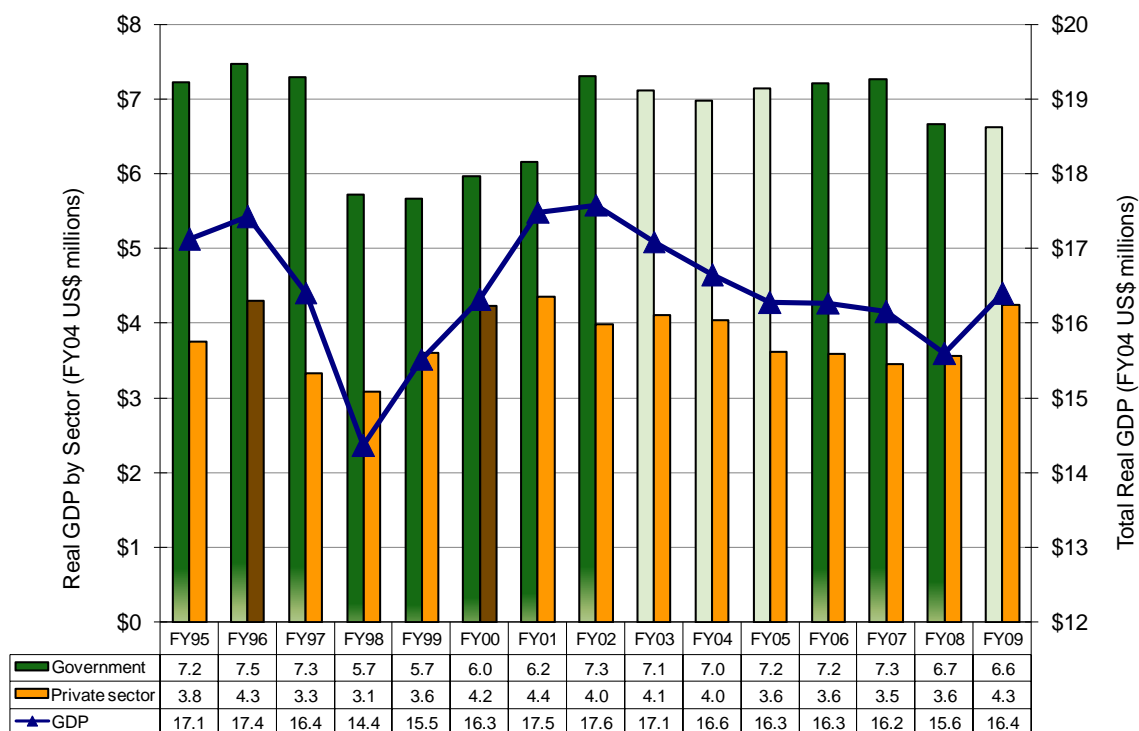


Figure 4 Kosrae State constant price GDP by sector (FY2004 prices, US\$ millions)

went into a gradual decline during the first four years of the amended Compact and fell by an annual average of -1.2%.

19. By FY2007, postponement of the phase-out of the use of the capacity-building sector grant for non-conforming purposes could no longer be deferred. Sustainability of the level of public expenditures attained in the bump-up years was no longer tenable, and the state was confronting imminent collapse in the run-up to the FY2008 budget. However, in a leadership conference in mid- 2007, the state decided to remedy the deteriorating fiscal position by implementing an adjustment program, cutting expenditures, and raising revenues. Supported through a retirement package equivalent to one year's salary and funded through a U.S. grant, the state was able to implement a reduction-in-force of 110 positions. While the impact of the salary payout would stimulate demand, it was insufficient to compensate for the reduction in the public sector, and the economy contracted by -0.7%. In FY2008, the state felt the full impact of the reduction-in-force, and the public sector contracted by -8%. Despite the impact of the reduced level of public sector demand and the onset of the world recession, the private sector grew by 2.9% reflecting the state's increasing utilization of the infrastructure grant and FAA-funded renovation of the airport. Overall, the economy contracted by -3.5%. In FY2009, with the reduction-in-force complete, the public sector managed to avoid any further contraction. With improvement in the use of the infrastructure grant, on-going airport improvements, and a good year in the fisheries sector, the overall economy by grew by 5.1%.

20. At the industry level, Kosrae state experienced many of the same developments as in Chuuk. Agriculture, manufacturing, electricity and wholesale and retail trade all experienced a significant downward trend. The reopening of the old freezing plant in FY2009 invigorated the fisheries sector, which managed to record a small increase in output during the six years of the amended Compact. With greater use of the infrastructure grant and airport renovation, the construction sector showed strong growth in FY2008 and FY2009. But the period was disastrous for the very small tourism sector, which contracted by an annual average rate of -4.7%. Public administration contracted by an annual average rate of -6.2% -- slightly more than in Chuuk -- reflecting the impact of the reduction-in-force, but this was offset by increases in output in the protected education and health sectors. As with Chuuk, the first six years of the amended Compact have not been kind; Kosrae's GDP fell by 4.0% over the period.

iii Pohnpei

21. Pohnpei state experienced a substantial reduction in economic activity subsequent to the second stepdown, and state GDP declined by an annual average of 6.5% over the FY1995–97 period (Fig. 5). The state maintained a prudential fiscal policy, and economic activity rose by an average annual 2.1 % from FY1997-2001, as the economy achieved an acceptable rate of growth. In FY2002, growth was strong, and state GDP grew by 3.1%, as the state fully utilized the available bump-up funds and benefited from an additional increase in resources after the final repayment of the Medium Term Notes (MTN) in FY2001. In FY2003, the final year of Compact I, economic results were mixed. The state

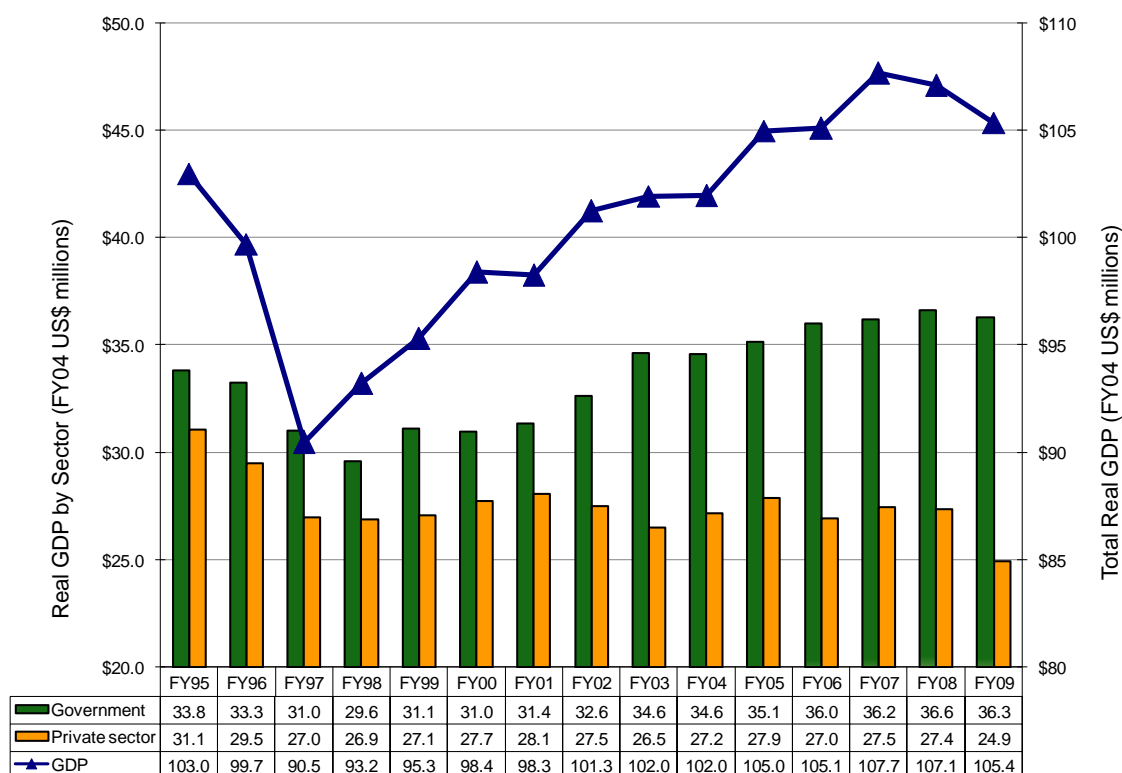


Figure 5 Pohnpei State constant price GDP by sector (FY2004 prices, US\$ millions)

legislature opted to fully fund a return to an 80-hour pay period so as to stimulate economic activity (government GDP grew by 6.1%), but it also committed to fully meeting its contribution to the Compact Trust Fund in only one year, rather than setting aside the additional bump-up funds over two years. This sterilized and offset the impact of the return to 80 hours, and the private sector contracted by 3.6%. Overall the economy recorded an increase of 0.7% in FY2003.

22. Perhaps surprisingly, the Pohnpei economy weathered the implementation of the first year of the amended Compact without any undue adverse impact, and GDP remained steady. Unlike Chuuk and Kosrae, Pohnpei had in the mid-1990s phased out the use of the energy grant to subsidize utility prices and thus avoided the associated reduction in public enterprise value-added. Pohnpei state hosts the national government, which was largely unaffected by the decline in Compact resources. The more developed nature of the state economy and the higher revenue effort meant that the state was able to make the adjustment to the new Compact regime without suffering the negative impact of the transition to a sector-grant approach.

23. In FY2005-06, the economy continued to grow and experienced rates of economic growth of 3.0%, and 0.1%, respectively, reflecting a positive outcome in most sectors. In FY2007, the state economy grew by 2.4%, mainly reflecting strong growth in the fisheries sector. High tuna prices contributed to favorable conditions in the state owned fishing

enterprise, and the commencement of operation of the previously state owned fish loining plant by private enterprise boosted output. In FY2008 public investment demand was strong, with the construction of the new state government administrative complex and airport runway improvements. However, the year was less favorable to fisheries, and with the onset of the world recession, state GDP contracted by -0.5%. The same forces were evident in FY2009; construction activity remained strong, but the fisheries sector experienced a bad year, and the impact of the world recession appears to have been more adverse.

24. At the industry level, economic developments have been markedly different from either Chuuk or Kosrae. Agricultural output improved during the amended Compact, registering an annual average growth of 3.0%, and reflects an increase in subsistence production. As noted earlier, this outturn is derived from the results of recent household income and expenditure surveys, which may be inaccurate. The fisheries sector has provided a constant trend level of output but varies from year to year depending on fishing conditions and prices. As noted above the switch in ownership of the former state-owned fish processing plant into private hands boosted output in FY2008. Manufacturing and electricity production have both shown declining trends during the amended Compact and in the latter case reflects the impact on demand of higher fuel/electricity prices.

25. Construction demand was weak in the initial years but was a source of growth in FY2008-09 with airport renovation and extension. The wholesale and retail trade has shown a positive trend, reflecting growth in the economy, but turned negative in FY2009 reflecting the impact of the world recession. As in all states, including Pohnpei, the tourism sector has shown very poor results. It declined by an annual average of -4.1% during the amended Compact and performed worse than all other major economic sectors. Public administration was unaffected in Pohnpei by the switch to a sector grant approach but has declined by an annual average of -1.5%, suggesting a general downward adjustment. Conversely, both education and health have been growth sectors, expanding by annual averages of 3.1% and 4.6%, respectively. Unlike Chuuk and Kosrae, Pohnpei has enjoyed a positive experience during the first six years of the amended Compact, and the economy has expanded by a slow but albeit positive annual average of 0.6%

iv Yap

26. The Yap state economy has displayed a markedly different development pattern from those of her sister states (Fig. 6). While the state underwent a public sector contraction similar that of the other states after the second step-down, the private sector managed to remain buoyant and assisted the state in maintaining positive GDP growth through the end of Compact I. GDP averaged an annual growth of 1.8% during FY1995-2001. While it is difficult to attribute success to any one particular factor, Yap maintained stable fiscal policies and perhaps a more laissez-faire policy environment. The state achieved a good outcome in the PSRP, meeting its ERP targets and achieving the anticipated cost-savings. These policies were maintained through the end of the original Compact period, and the

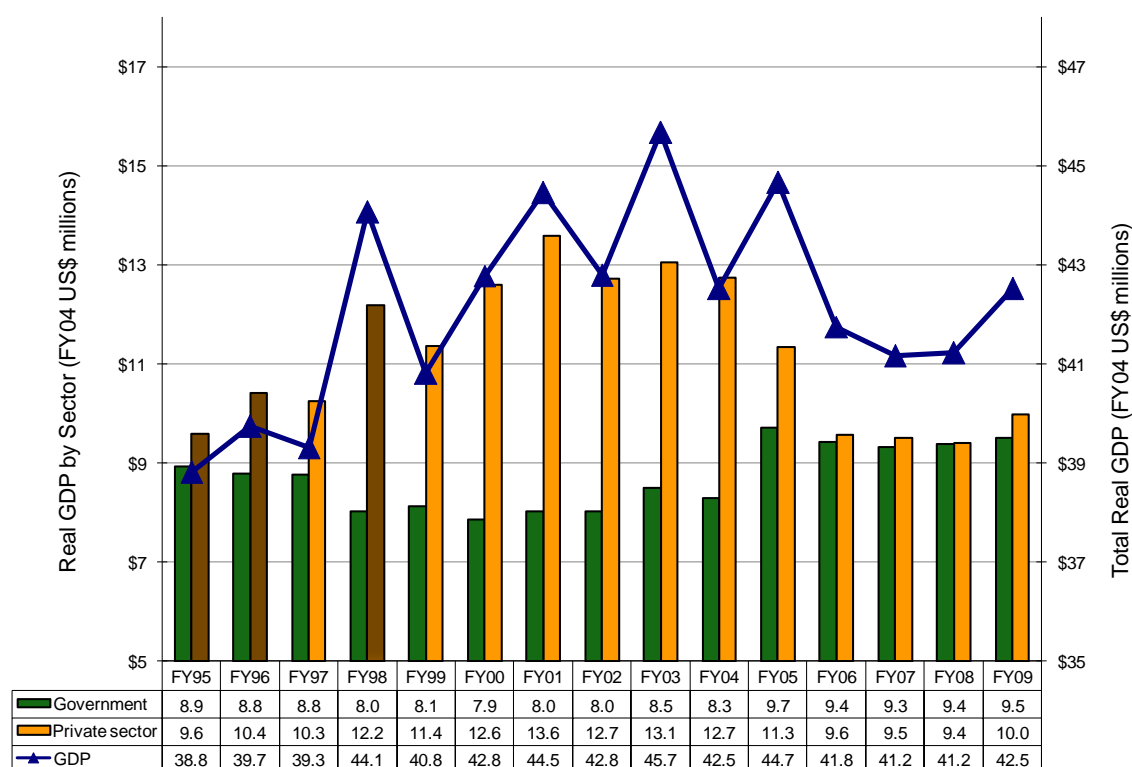


Figure 6 Yap State constant price GDP by sector (FY2004 prices, US\$ millions)

state avoided the temptation to utilize the bump-up funds to temporarily inflate public expenditures.

27. The advent of the amended Compact in FY2004 saw a significant -6.9% reduction in the state economy, although this was largely due to the impact of Typhoon Sudal rather than any negative adjustment to the new regime. During Compact I, Yap pursued a very conservative fiscal policy, largely under-spending the available resources and accumulating the savings in substantial reserves. While these policies served the state well, the rules of the amended Compact did not permit the saving of unspent resources. In FY2004, at the start of the amended Compact, the lack of absorptive capacity resulted in the state spending only \$7.4 million of the available \$10.2 million, and government production fell by -2.5%. Reflecting the impact of Typhoon Surdal, the private sector contracted by -2.4%, and subsistence production for own consumption fell significantly because of the destruction of crops. Yap, like Pohnpei, had also phased out the use of the energy grant to subsidize utility prices. However, the state continues to maintain a sizeable array of public enterprises, and in FY2004, reduced profitability in the fishing sector contributed significantly to the reduction in GDP.

28. In FY2005, the economy rebounded strongly by 5.0%, fueled by the infusion of FEMA funds to support rehabilitation and reconstruction. Despite significant additional

demand for private sector services and the construction of the Southern Road system, closure of the two garment factories resulted in a -10.9% contraction in private sector activity. Additional funds from FEMA and improved capacity utilization of the Compact sector grants enabled the public sector to grow by 17.3%. A return to normal climatic conditions also enabled subsistence production to resume prior levels of output. In FY2006, economic activity fell by -6.5%, reflecting the reduction in FEMA funding that had artificially boosted output in the previous year. As a result, both the private and government sectors contracted substantially. The state-owned fishing enterprise also suffered a significant reduction in operating surplus, and public enterprise output fell by 32%, although the overall contribution to GDP for this sector is small. Economic developments in FY2007 saw a continuation of the trends of the previous year, and GDP fell by a further -1.4%. By FY2008 the economy had bottomed out but grew by only 0.2%, despite favorable conditions in the fisheries sector. In FY2009 the economy defied the impact of the world recession and grew by 3.1%, reflecting strong growth in the construction sector and FAA-funded airport renovation.

29. At the industry level, the Yap state economy shows a varying pattern during the amended Compact, with no particular force dominating. Agriculture reveals an upward trend averaging 0.4% per annum, reflecting household survey results and population growth. The fisheries sector also indicates a slight upward trend in the long-term, but it varies annually, depending on fishing conditions and prices. Manufacturing all but disappeared in FY2005 with the closure of the two garment factories. While the factories made a significant contribution to GDP -- as can be seen from the gap between the private and public sectors (Fig. 6) -- most of the employed labor consisted of foreign workers, without whom(?) Yap GNI would have been considerably lower. Tourism like Yap's sister states performed abysmally and declined by an average annual rate of -4.1% during the amended Compact period.

30. Reflecting the general forces prevailing in the FSM, electricity production revealed a downward trend, the result of weakening demand in the face of rapidly rising prices. Construction output has varied in proportion to public investment demand, but rose very strongly in FY2008 and FY2009 with the FAA funded airport renovation. Wholesaling and retail trade has shown an upward trend and probably best indicates the state of demand in the economy. In the absence of any need to compress public expenditures, government administration output has held steady. Yap managed to avoid having to phase out nonconforming use of the capacity building grant by funding general administration from earnings on its offshore equity investments. Since the start of the amended Compact education, services have benefited from the sector-grant approach and have grown by an annual average of 3.0%, and health outlays have grown a strong 5.5%.

31. In FY2008, the state legislature overruled the imposition of a variable fuel charge enacted in FY2006 to cover increases in costs of the Yap State Public Service Corporation (YSPSC). From an average level of 17¢ per unit in FY2005, prices had risen to 31¢ in FY2007, but due to enactment of the new law, the Corporation was forced, in 2008, to

return average prices to their prior levels. As a result, the YSPSC was forced into a dire financial position, and went from being one of the most efficient utilities in Micronesia to one that was running one of the largest deficits in the region. In FY2007, gross revenues were \$5 million, with costs of an equal amount. By FY2008, the utility was forced to repay \$3.1 million in revenues to customers and recorded an operating loss of \$5.7 million. In February 2009, the YSPSC implemented a new reduction-in-force that built fuel cost into the base rate, with an average price of 32¢ a unit. While the new tariff goes a long way towards improving the financial position of the utility, it was insufficient to cover costs, and a higher rate was billed out to government departments at 70¢ per unit, effectively subsidizing the utility.

32. Like Chuuk and Kosrae, Yap initially funded a significant proportion of general government from the capacity-building sector grant. However, in FY2006, the state decided to draw on its substantial investments to fund these activities. The recent adverse developments of the YSPSC have compounded the state's problems. While the use of Yap's carefully accumulated resources to fund public sector operations and subsidize utility prices avoids the need for immediate adjustment, this solution is not viable in the longer term. Yap was a state with an enviable fiscal record, but recent developments have necessitated some hard decisions that require a strong leadership response. The YSPSC must be allowed to re-instate a financially sound pricing policy, and the state needs to consider options for financing government operations without drawing on its reserves.

3 THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

33. Changes in the structure of the economy have in previous reviews been analyzed from changes in institutional shares since the beginning of Compact I in 1987. However, the recent development of a GDP series by Industry also enables a more standard approach and analysis by industrial shares. Given the dominance of the public sector in the FSM, analysis starts from the institutional perspective, which also provides a longer time frame. The industry approach is subsequently discussed from FY1995 onwards.

34. The structure of the FSM economy is dominated by a large public sector, with a dependent private sector producing non-traded goods and services to the government and its employees (Fig. 7). The share of government has declined significantly, by 10.9%, since the beginning of Compact I. This reflects three major forces: (i) a reduction in the size of government due to the lower levels of Compact assistance after the second-stepdown; (ii) the restructuring of the public sector through the creation of Public Sector Enterprises (PSE); and (iii) adjustments required to conform to the new structure and lower levels of grants in Compact II. The increase in PSEs of 5.3% in the initial period reflects the creation of utility services in power and telecommunications, as well as the creation of fishing enterprises. By the mid-90s, the growth in PSEs had largely run its course, and inefficient fisheries enterprises are now mostly defunct or consolidated under private sector management. The result has been a 0.6% increase in the share of the PSEs since the late 90s. Overall, combining government and the PSEs, the contribution of the public sector at large has fallen by -5% since the beginning of the Compact.

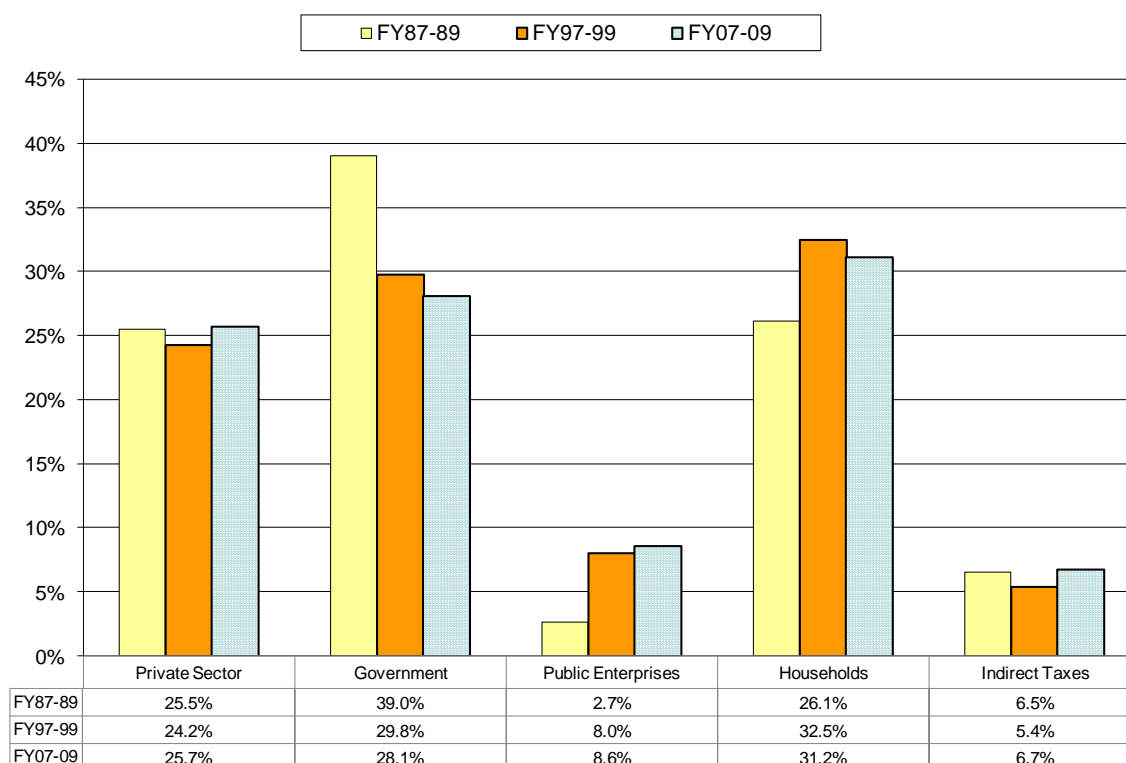


Figure 7 The institutional structure of the FSM Economy (%)

35. Earlier representations of the institutional structure of the economy indicated a rising private sector share. However, the recent revisions to the GDP series based on the switch to the industry approach indicate no such change. The share of the private sector since 1987 at the start of Compact I have remained virtually unchanged at 25%. Given the reductions in the share of the public sector, including PSEs, this result is surprising. Compensating for the public sector decline, the share of households has increased. The household sector includes market production of commodities, non-market production (subsistence) and home ownership. The total share of households has risen by 5.1%, entirely offsetting the decline in the public sector. In essence the failure of the private sector to become the engine of growth has resulted in households falling back on their own resources and devoting an increased effort in particular to subsistence production.

36. In addition to the households and the private and public sectors, indirect taxes form a significant proportion of the economy. The share of indirect taxes increased slightly, from 6.5% of GDP during the initial phases of the Compact to 6.7% during the last three years (the dip in FY1997-1999 reflects the weak level of demand during a period of fiscal adjustment). This development reflects two trends. First, reform of the national customs tax regime under the PSRP broadened the tax base, through subjecting all sectors in the economy to the same tax rates, and it changed the evaluation of duties from an f.o.b. to a c.i.f. basis. Second, indirect tax rates at the state and national levels rose through the period to offset declining Compact revenues.

37. Fig. 8 presents the changes in the structure of the economy in the more standard way, by industry. Reflecting the increase in household subsistence production discussed above, the share of agriculture has grown by 2.1% since the mid 1990s. Similarly the fisheries sector has increased its share, reflecting the mid 1990s financial consolidation and move to private sector management. The share of the manufacturing sector has fallen by 1% reflecting the closure of the Yap garment factories. These activities represented trade diversion of garments behind preferential tariffs accorded to the FSM. The loss of these arrangements resulted in the factories closing rather than any loss of competitiveness in the economy. The share of tourism has fallen, albeit marginally, and represents a most disappointing result, since this is the major sector that could lift the economy from its current stagnation.

38. Taking together the four sectors that represent the trade goods sectors of the economy -- agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism -- one might be tempted to say that the overall increase in share, by 1.5%, represents a reduction in “Dutch disease. Dutch disease analysis is based on the impact of a leading sector that has the effect of diverting resources away from traded goods into non-traded goods production. The increase in agricultural production represents a switch to non-marketed production due to the weakening public-sector-led economy, but this reflects an economy turning in on itself rather than increasingly integrating itself into the world economy. The FSM has always been heavily influence by the dominance of the public sector and Dutch disease effects,

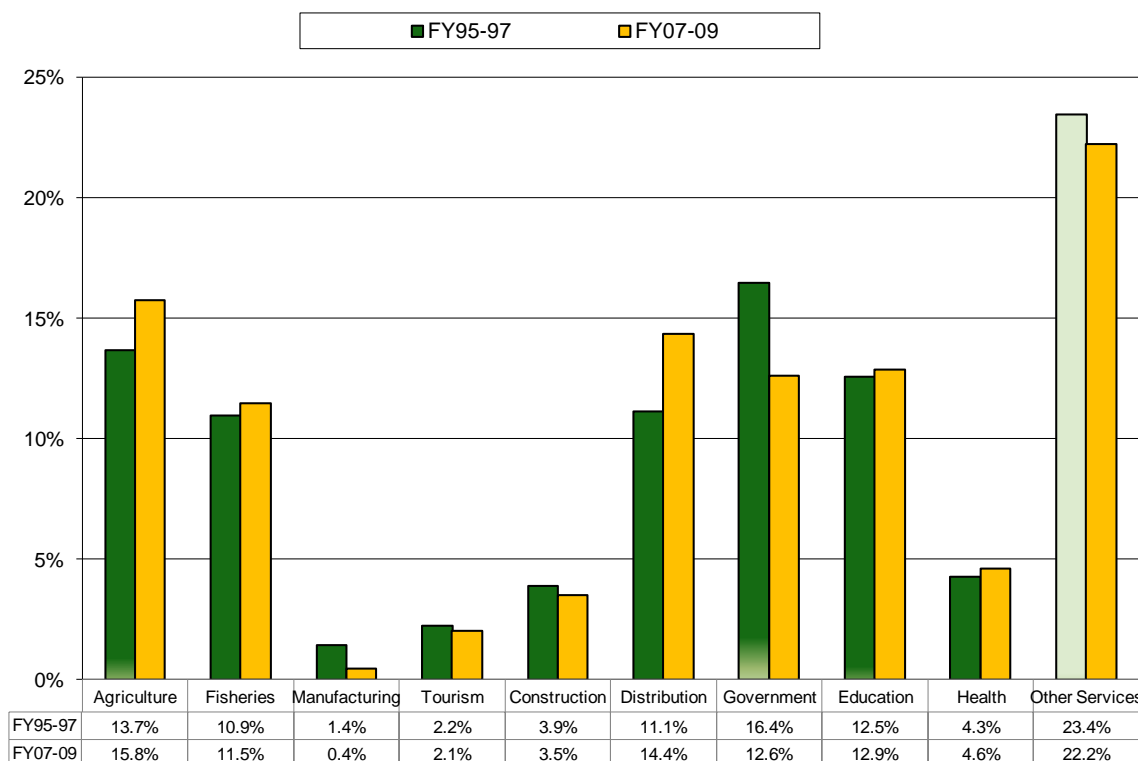


Figure 8 The industrial structure of the FSM Economy (%)

but this has changed little since the commencement of Compact I.

39. The non-traded goods sectors -- construction, distribution (wholesaling and retailing) and other services (includes electricity) -- have collectively increased their share by 1.6%, but the large increasing share of distribution services, 3.3%, is surprising. Not surprisingly, and reflecting the earlier discussion, the share of public administration (government) has fallen significantly, while that of education and health has risen. It was the explicit intent of the U.S. in the design of the amended Compact that the focus of the new arrangements should protect education and health. The Compact was also perhaps implicitly design to encourage a reduction in the size of the government. In this regard, the amended Compact has been successful. While it is clear that the reduction in government has been achieved without any noticeable reduction in services, it is not clear that the shift in resources to education and health has resulted in better educational or health standards.

4 SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

40. Data on the primary economic sectors of the FSM are weak: there are no indicators on agricultural production, there is limited information on agricultural exports, and fisheries information is poor. In agriculture, subsistence activities make a substantial contribution to GDP, while production for either the domestic or export market is surprisingly small. The perception persists among local growers that returns from agriculture are low and slow to materialize compared with other activities such as non-traded services and government employment. Compact assistance has exerted upward pressure on wages, turning the terms of trade against agriculture and making agricultural production unattractive. Copra production, as in many other Pacific Island nations, has all but disappeared because of inefficiencies and low prices, but profitable export opportunities exist in other niche agricultural products.

41. With the vast marine resource falling under FSM jurisdiction, it might be anticipated that fisheries would be a well-developed sector making a significant contribution to GDP. However, the sector has failed to achieve the anticipated growth. In the early 1990s, in an attempt to develop the economy, the FSM embarked on a strategy of substantial public sector investment in fisheries facilities and enterprises. Joint ventures with foreign partners in purse seine fishing operations were initiated in Chuuk, while similar but direct public sector investment in Pohnpei and Yap was undertaken. Investment in freezing, storage, and transshipment plants was undertaken in all four states, along with air shipment of sashimi-grade tuna to Japan by the national government. A long-line fishing company, the Micronesian Long-line Fishing Corporation, was set up with ADB loan finance for eventual sale to the private sector but subsequently filed for bankruptcy and liquidation and no longer exists.

42. However, none of the fisheries enterprises remaining in the public sector is still operating. While there was awareness that the public sector should not be involved in the productive sectors of the economy, it has taken a long time for this policy to be imple-

mented. Only recently have three public sector enterprises in the fisheries sector been transformed. The national government divested its ownership shares in the Caroline Fisheries Corporation, and 60% of the enterprise is now owned by a private foreign investor. The Pohnpei Fisheries Corporation has also been leased to a private foreign investor, although the assets remain under public ownership. The large Kosrae freezing plant has also been leased to a foreign operator. It has yet to be proved, however, with the many existing structural impediments and high cost factors, that the FSM has a long-term comparative advantage in fishing. The main benefit of the resource has been the annual rents earned from fishing access fees that make a substantial contribution to national government revenues. After a period of high levels received during the mid 1990s, when fishing royalties averaged \$21 million per annum, receipts fell to approximately half this level during the initial years of the 2000s. During recent years, this trend has reversed and in FY2009 fishing fees again exceeded \$20 million.

43. Fig. 8 indicates recent trends in the FSM tourism industry and includes data on tourist and visitor arrivals. The previous series presented in this review was based on data that inadvertently included people taking up employment in the FSM but who had been included along with business travelers. Since the start of the series in FY1998 there has been a gradual upward trend, and visitor arrivals grew by an annual average rate of 1.5%. This rate is above the estimated annual average decrease in the hotel and restaurant GDP

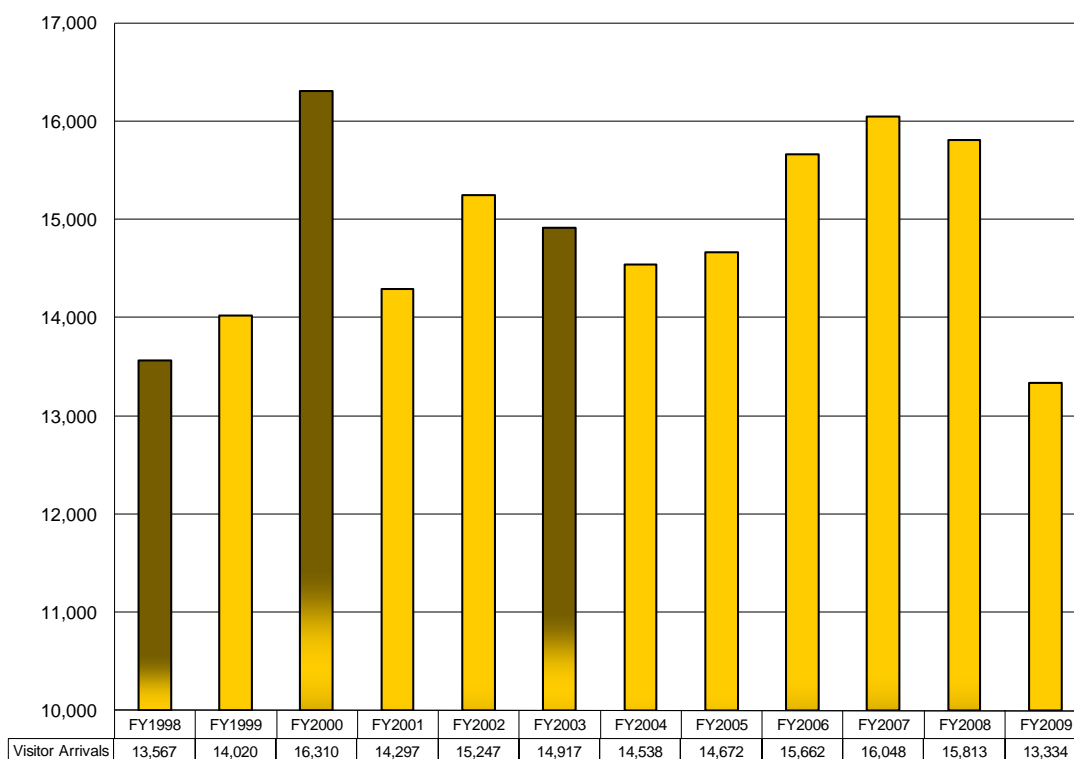


Figure 9 Visitor arrivals to the FSM, FY1998–FY2009, '000s

figures which indicate a -2.2% annual average decline. Which series is more reflective of actual developments is open to question, but plant capacity has not increased over the period. The peaking of arrivals in FY2000 and apparent collapse in FY2009 are dubious observations. It is clear the performance of the sector has been lackluster and well below the potential for an industry designated as a – if not the – major growth sector of the FSM economy.

44. Many factors currently hinder development of a vibrant tourism industry. The Private Sector Development Program (PSD) initiated with ADB loan finance was intended to rectify many of the weaknesses. The climate for foreign direct investment was streamlined during the Public Sector Reform Program (PSRP), and additional improvements were carried out during the PSD. However, further reform must be completed before an attractive climate for private sector investment is established. The changes to Pohnpei's foreign investment law to reserve investment in tourism for Pohnpeians will inevitably have a negative impact on tourism development. Difficulties in obtaining secure long-term land leases are also an impediment. Hotels currently operate at low capacity levels, but most if not all of the facilities offer a standard of accommodation that is unattractive to international travelers. Reliance on a single carrier operating high-priced flights in a remote geographical location has repressed growth in demand. While these factors have all impeded tourist development, the FSM has much potential, particularly as a niche market in the eco-tourism and dive areas. The recent extension of the Pohnpei runway, which will enable direct flights from Japan, could help increase visitor arrivals. However, the current generally low quality of tourism facilities and infrastructure is unlikely to attract any but the most hardened of travelers.

5 INCOMES, POPULATION, AND MIGRATION

45. At the beginning of the Compact, population growth as recorded between the 1986 and 1989 census, was rapid, at 3.0% per annum (Table 2). Between 1989 and the next count in 1994, the rate fell to 1.9%, reflecting lower fertility rates and modest rates of emigration. However, between the 1994 and 2000 census, the population growth rate fell to 0.2%, and in the recent count in 2010, the downward trend continued, and population growth turned negative. Both Chuuk and Kosrae experienced a decline in population,

Table 2 Population by state and annual average growth rates

	Population					Annual average growth			
	1980	1989	1994	2000	2010	1980-89	1989-94	1994-00	2000-10
Chuuk	37,488	47,871	53,319	53,595	48,500	2.7%	2.2%	0.1%	-1.0%
Kosrae	5,491	6,835	7,317	7,686	6,750	2.4%	1.4%	0.8%	-1.3%
Pohnpei	22,080	30,669	33,692	34,486	34,749	3.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.1%
Yap	8,100	10,365	11,178	11,241	11,810	2.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.5%
FSM	73,159	95,740	105,506	107,008	101,809	3.0%	1.9%	0.2%	-0.5%

Source National Census Report May 2002
2010 preliminary estimate

while Pohnpei and Yap recorded small but positive rates of increase. While fertility rates fell, the majority of the decline reflected outward migration to neighboring U.S. territories, Hawaii, and the U.S. mainland under the migration provisions of the Compact. Clearly, the negative economic growth rates in the FSM after the second step-down and recent reductions-in-force in Chuuk and Kosrae resulted in large-scale migration to seek employment opportunities and better rates of remuneration in the U.S. In the long-run, migration plays an equilibrating role: as incomes decline, outward migration compensates, improving average income levels for those remaining. Outward migration will have a distorting impact on the local economy, however, if it is achieved through a loss of the economically active and skilled. This loss of human capital will reduce the long-run productive potential of the economy.

46. The relationship between real incomes, employment and migration is further illustrated, by state, in Fig. 10. In all states real incomes and employment have either fallen or remained largely stagnant, reflecting poor economic performance during the last 14 years. As a result of the decline in incomes and reduction in jobs, especially in Chuuk and Kosrae, outmigration, as measured by net movements of air passengers leaving the FSM during 2004-09, has also been large. Clearly, there is a strong association between economic performance and outmigration.

47. Fig. 11 indicates the changes in constant price GDP and real GNDI per capita in 2004 prices. The constant price GDP estimates are derived from chaining the earlier GDP series with the current national accounts series, and real GNDI includes the primary and

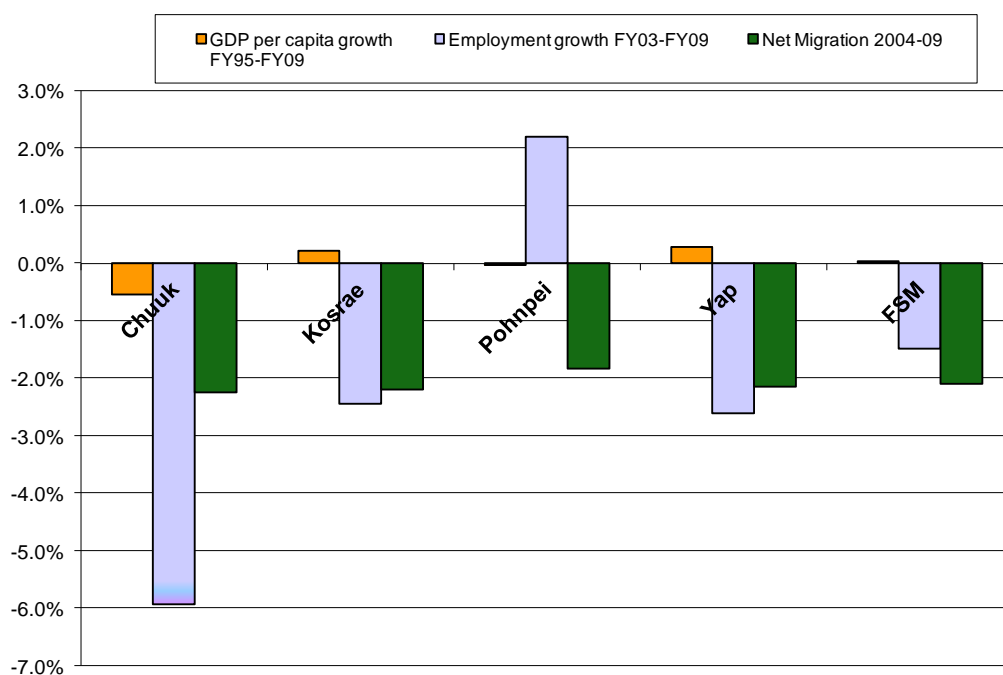


Figure 10 GDP per capita, migration, and population growth (annual averages)

secondary incomes received and paid to the rest of the world. The major differences between the two estimates are the inclusion of (i) fishing fees, (ii) earnings on foreign investments, (iii) transfers from overseas households, and (iv) the receipt of grants from the U.S. and other donors (see balance of payments for a list of primary and secondary income flows). The data for the GNDI estimates begins in FY1995 and indicates the far higher level of disposable incomes when the additional flows are taken into account. In FY2009, GNDI per capita was over \$950—42% higher than current price GDP.

48. The data in Fig. 11 provide a clear message about the developments in average real incomes (discussion is based on the GDP series). The advent of the Compact clearly saw a large improvement in income levels in the run-up to the Compact; this improvement was sustained through the mid-90s, until the second stepdown. The stepdown triggered a significant shock, but there was a gradual improvement over the remainder of Compact I, and by FY2001, per-capita incomes had surpassed the last highest recorded level (FY1993). The implementation of the amended Compact caused a reduction in incomes as the economy adjusted to the new regime. However, the reduction in GDP was offset by out-migration, which sustained average living standards of those remaining behind.

49. The GNDI data, including primary and secondary incomes received from the rest of the world, tell a similar story, although changes have been more pronounced, reflecting

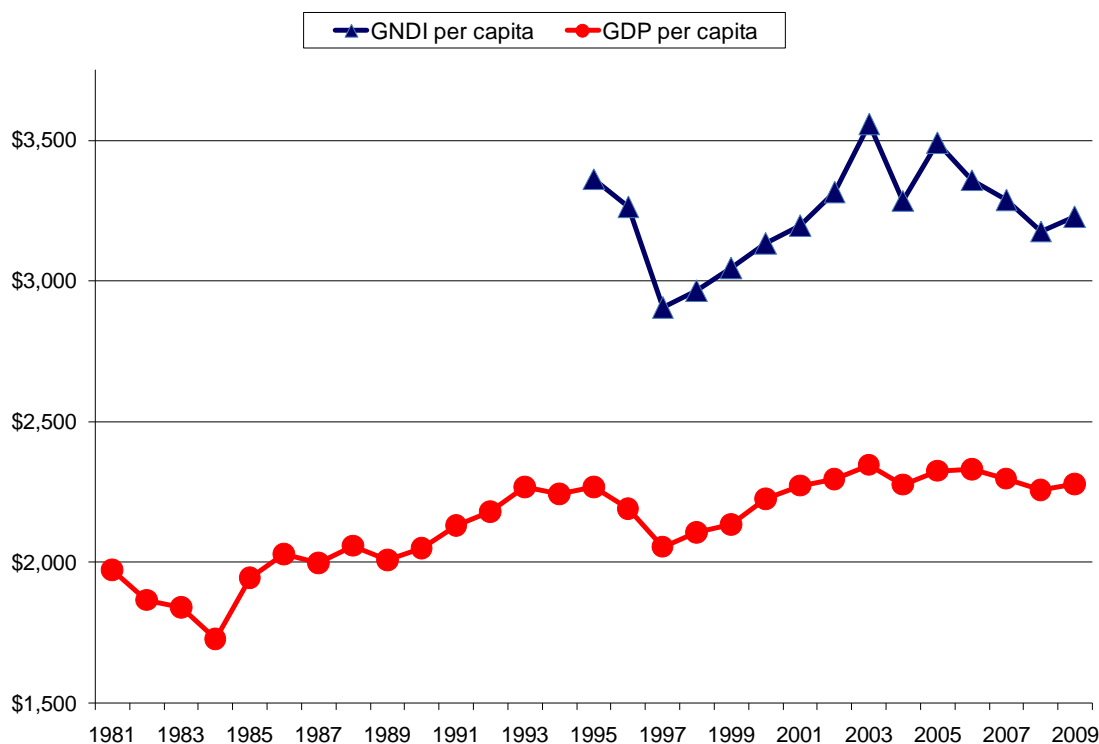


Figure 11 GDP and GNDI per capita, constant prices 2000, \$'s 1981–2008

the erratic nature of the data. Analysis at the state level tells an interesting story (see statistical appendix), with per-capita incomes remaining largely stagnant in Chuuk and Kosrae and a sustained improvement in Pohnpei. In Yap, after a significant improvement in the early 90s, living standards have also stagnated but remain higher than those in Pohnpei and more than twice as high as in Chuuk.

6 EMPLOYMENT

50. Table 3 indicates that from FY1995–2010, formal sector employment contracted by an annual average rate of -0.8% (-10% over the period) and was unable to provide enough jobs for new job seekers (source: Social Security Administration). Over the period, some 1,958 jobs were lost in Chuuk (32% of the labor force), Kosrae suffered a loss of 57 (4% of the labor force), while Yap just managed to break even. Pohnpei generated an additional 226 new jobs, representing some 3% of the state labor force. Public sector employment contracted overall and in all states except Pohnpei, reflecting the downsizing of the public sector after the second step-down and the completion of the reductions-in-force in Chuuk and Kosrae in FY2007. Private sector employment generation was positive in Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap but contracted in Chuuk. The general results are very disappointing, and the lack of job creation clearly reinforces the already strong incentive to emigrate and seek employment opportunities in the United States.

51. Fig. 12 indicates recent trends in private and public sector employment since FY1995. Employment in the public sector contracted severely after the second step-down in Compact funding, reflecting a major fiscal adjustment. The ADB-financed PSRP enabled implementation of an ERP that facilitated the needed compression to restore fiscal balance. By FY2000, employment in the public sector had fallen from 8,826 in FY1995 to 7,381, a 16% reduction. However, in the following period, FY2000–FY2008, public sector employment has shown an oscillating trend, corresponding to the fiscal position in Chuuk state. A lack of discipline in Chuuk in FY2002 and FY2006 is reflected in sharp increases in total FSM public sector employment levels. However, with the need to compress expenditures, a result of the phase-out of the use of the capacity-building

Table 3 Employment Growth Rates by Sector and State (annual averages)

	FY1995–FY2010			2nd Step-Down FY1995–FY1999			Final Phase Compact I FY1999–FY2003			Compact II FY2003–FY2010		
	Total	Gov	Private	Total	Gov	Private	Total	Gov	Private	Total	Gov	Private
Chuuk	-2.9%	-4.5%	-1.0%	-4.3%	-5.9%	-3.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.2%	-5.9%	-8.8%	-1.8%
Kosrae	-0.3%	-2.2%	3.0%	-0.2%	-3.9%	5.0%	1.7%	0.9%	5.3%	-2.4%	-4.0%	-0.4%
Pohnpei	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	-0.8%	2.2%	0.5%	5.4%
Yap	0.0%	-0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	-4.0%	5.7%	1.4%	0.1%	2.7%	-2.6%	3.2%	-7.3%
FSM	-0.8%	-1.7%	0.4%	-1.9%	-3.5%	-0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	-1.5%	-2.9%	0.3%

Source FSM Social Security Administration Data

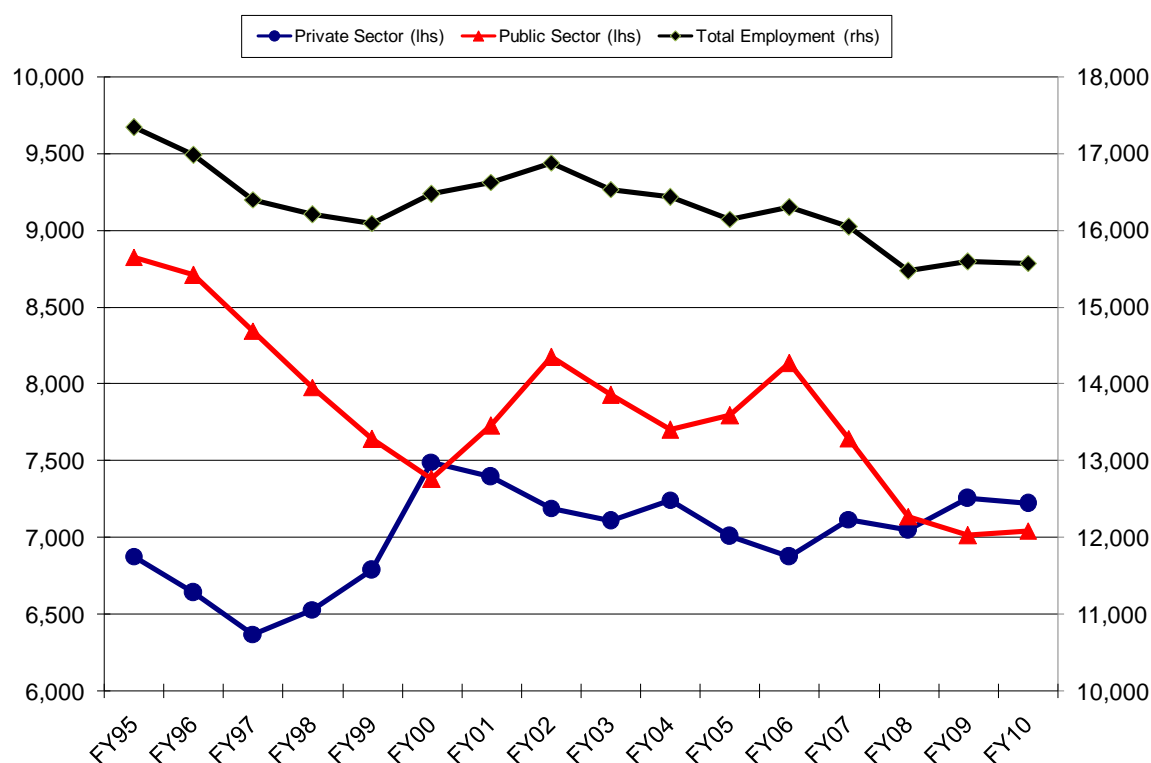


Figure 12 Employment by sector, FY1995–FY2010

grant to fund government operations in both Chuuk and Kosrae, public employment fell in FY2008 to a level just 3% below what it was at the height of public sector reforms in FY2000.

52. Private sector employment contracted between FY1995 and FY1997, reflecting the contraction in the public sector, but rose strongly between FY1997 and FY2000, with the improvement in the economy after adjustment to the second step-down was completed and the earlier financial crisis in Chuuk had been resolved. Since that time, however, from FY2000-06, private sector employment declined as Compact I came to an end and during the initial three years of adjustment of Compact II. More recently, from 2006-10, private sector employment has grown by a modest 1% annual average for the FSM overall.

7 WAGES

53. The labor market in the FSM is relatively free from regulatory distortions and institutional rigidities. Pohnpei is the only state to impose a minimum hourly wage (\$1.35) for the private sector. While this set minimum wage may not affect the demand for skilled workers, it may be an active constraint in labor-intensive activities, although private sector operators do not suggest this to be so. All the FSM governments have set minimum hourly wages for government employment (\$2.00 for Pohnpei, \$1.25 for Chuuk,

\$1.35 for Kosrae, \$0.80 for Yap, and \$2.34 for the National Government), but these levels coincide with the lowest step on the public servant pay scale and are thus redundant. There are currently no unions in the FSM, and there is no indexation of wage rates.

54. However, while the labor market is relatively free from market rigidities, it is distorted by high public sector wage rates, the ease of migration, the availability of higher wages in Guam and other U.S. labor markets, and the opportunity cost of labor in the subsistence sector. Table 4 indicates the level of real wages by state and compares the private and government sectors. In FY2008-10, government wages for the FSM as a whole were 229% higher than those of the private sector. While the skill mix of the two activities affects the differential, the public sector clearly asserts an upward pressure on wages and influences the allocation of labor between the sectors.

55. Unfortunately, policymakers are constrained in their ability to influence distortions in the labor market. The effect of unrestricted external migration is part of the basic rights of FSM citizens under Title III of the Compact. However, during the Second FSM Economic Summit, the FSM adopted a policy to reduce the differential between the private and public sectors. Data in Table 4 indicate that this objective has been achieved in Yap, but in Chuuk there has been a significant increase in the disparity. In Pohnpei and Kosrae, the differential has changed little. Table 4 also implies that real wages fell significantly in the FSM from FY1995–2010, by a total of 11% in the public sector and 16% in the private sector.

B Monetary Developments and Prices

1 PRICES

56. Fig. 13 provides information on the rate of annual change (each quarter is com-

Table 4 Real wages and differentials by sector and state

	Real Public Sector Wages (2004 US\$)		Real Private Sector Wages (2004 US\$)		Differentials	
	Average FY95-FY97	Average FY08-FY10	Average FY95-FY97	Average FY08-FY10	Average FY95-FY97	Average FY08-FY10
Chuuk	6,374	6,271	3,258	2,748	196%	228%
Kosrae	8,195	6,737	3,217	2,747	255%	245%
Pohnpei*	12,140	9,565	4,661	3,745	260%	255%
Yap	7,959	6,235	3,799	3,540	210%	176%
FSM	8,694	7,739	4,010	3,384	217%	229%

Source FSM Social Security Administration Data

Notes * includes national government

pared to the same quarter of the previous year) in the FSM CPI, including food and energy prices (see statistical appendix for greater detail). From the first quarter of FY2004, inflation started to rise from its historically low levels, averaging less than 1% during the first four years of the 2000s, to averages of 4% during 2005-07, and escalating to 6.6% in 2008 and 7.7% in 2009. The main reasons were: (i) increases in imported food prices; (ii) increases in utility prices at the start of Compact II, because of the loss of the Compact I energy grant; and (iii) increases in world petroleum prices. While there were some general increases in prices of imported food in FY2004, the main increase did not occur until 2008, when food prices rose sharply, reflecting the disequilibrium in world markets. Given the significance of food in the FSM CPI (37%), the 25% price increase had a large impact on the overall CPI.

57. The Compact I energy grant was used in Chuuk and Kosrae to subsidize utility prices, and its loss compelled both states to raise electricity tariffs. In Pohnpei and Yap, the state governments had adopted a cost recovery price basis of production and had, in the mid-90s, ceased to use the energy grant to subsidize prices. However, the impact of the loss of the energy grant was compounded throughout the period by rising world petroleum prices, which not only pushed up prices of gasoline at the pump but also required further increases in utility tariffs in all states. At the end of 2008, world energy prices began to moderate, and the energy section of the CPI recorded a negative change in the first

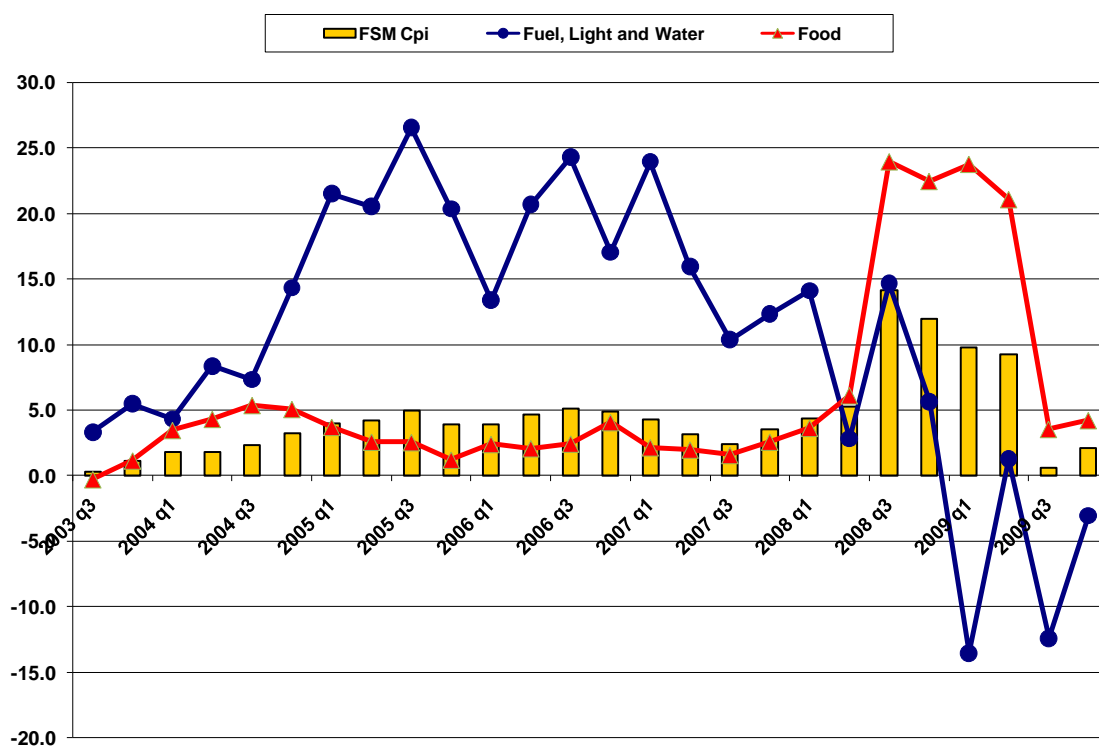


Figure 13 Change in Consumer Price Index – food and energy sections (year on year % change)

quarter of 2009. Despite a strange spike in the 2nd quarter due to erratic price changes at the state level, energy prices continued to moderate during the remainder of the year. The reduction in energy prices was aided by the commencement of operations of the FSM Petroleum Corporation, which took over the supply and distribution of petroleum in the FSM after the departure of Mobil. Overall the CPI indicated that inflation had returned to low levels by year-end, reflecting the lower inflation in the US and world economy.

2 MONEY AND BANKING

58. With the adoption of US currency in the FSM, macroeconomic policy and adjustment has been limited to the use of fiscal policy. Many other small island economies of the Pacific use foreign currency, and this practice has served the FSM well. While the range of macroeconomic policy options is limited, it has removed the potential to use inflationary monetary policy to adjust to changes and reductions in Compact funding. Of course, this has left the FSM with no way to adjust to reduced levels of resource transfers other than the more politically painful cutting of government expenditures, reducing public sector employment and wages, and increasing domestic revenues. The use of a foreign currency has removed exchange rate realignment and devaluation as ways to encourage the export and traded goods sectors of the economy. At this stage of the FSM economic development, with many underlying structural impediments, exchange rate adjustment without accompanying supporting policies would be unlikely to encourage a favorable supply response in traded goods production.

59. The result of a lack of an independent monetary policy is that domestic interest rates are closely aligned with those of the US. Deposit interest rates observed in the market are broadly similar to those throughout the United States, while lending rates are generally higher, reflecting the additional risk and costs of doing business in the FSM. Initially, the higher rates charged on loans resulted in regulation, and limits were placed on both consumer and commercial loan interest rates. As part of the Public Sector Reform Program, removal of regulation was recommended and was a loan condition. The interest rate limits were effectively removed (leaving only a non-binding usury limit of 24%) in 1998, and there was no adverse change in the local interest rate structure as the financial system was allowed to adjust to market forces. CD rates have fallen from the end of the 1990s, when they averaged 1% to 4% in 2005 and now stand at 1.3%, reflecting the low level of interest rates in the U.S. Lending rates on consumer loans have always been high and have averaged 15% over the last 10 years, with only minor variation. Commercial lending rates appear more subject to market forces and currently stand at 7.4%.

60. The FSM banking system benefits from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as provided in the Compact. The FDIC has played a critical role in supervising the banking system and ensuring a sound and stable financial system. Under the amended Compact, FDIC support remains effective and will help maintain financial stability in the economy and avoid the adverse consequences of banking system failure, which occurred in many other Pacific Island economies. The banking system is also regulated by the FSM Banking Board, which is developing a capacity for banking supervi-

sion. The role of the board includes licensing of domestic and foreign banks, on-site and off-site supervision of all banks, consumer protection, and consultation with the FDIC. Since December 2002, when the Bank of Hawaii withdrew from the FSM market, there has been one U.S. bank operating in the FSM. There is also one locally owned bank, Bank of the Federated States of Micronesia. The remaining US bank, Bank of Guam, is a branch of its parent, and thus also comes under U.S. federal supervisory requirements. The present system is thus well supervised and provides a secure basis for financial intermediation.

61. Statistics on the FSM banking sector commenced in 1990, but analysis commences in 1995 (Fig. 14). With regard to deposits, the data indicates a lack of growth between 1995 until the start of Compact II through 2005. There is a dip in the data in 1996 and 1997, reflecting the Chuuk financial crisis, a run-off in 2002 (coinciding with the departure of the Bank of Hawaii), and a reduction in deposits during the first two years of the amended Compact period, as economic activity faltered. Since 2005, the deposit base has grown by an annual rate of 4.4%, which is, however, less than the corresponding annual rate of inflation. The lack of financial deepening during the period is consistent with the lackluster performance of the economy.

62. Regarding lending, developments reveal a similar pattern through the end of

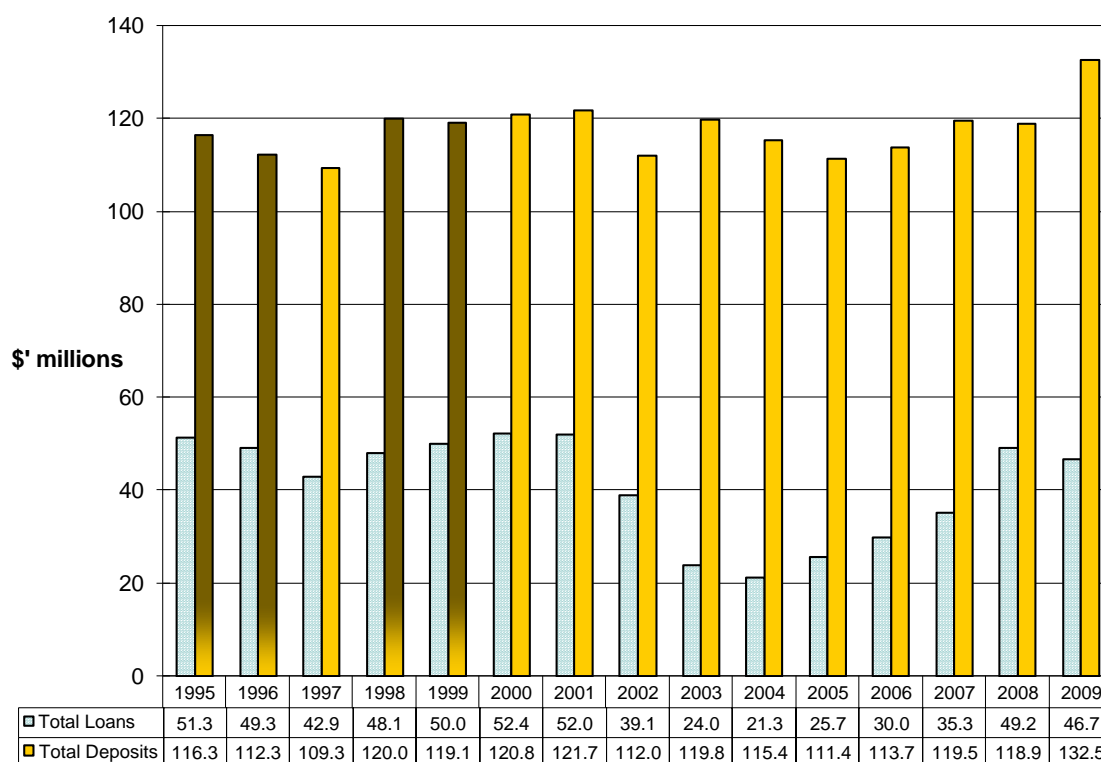


Figure 14 Commercial bank loans and deposits (end of period)

2001. In 2002, the Bank of Hawaii began implementing its plans to withdraw from the market. Outstanding bank credit fell precipitously in each consecutive quarter, declining by \$21 million (or 59%) by the end of 2004. While the departure of Bank of Hawaii was implemented quietly and without adverse publicity, the bank failed to sell its assets to the two remaining banks. Neither Bank of Guam nor Bank of the FSM tried to capture the available business, preferring to leave the problem to the departing bank. While the Bank of the FSM was restructuring its portfolio at the time, the bank has since taken a more proactive stance, opening operations in Saipan, and the level of outstanding credit in the system has grown by \$25 million since 2004 and stood at \$46.7 million at the end of 2009.

63. The difference between loans and deposits indicates the large level of liquidity in the FSM banking system and reinforces a widely observed phenomenon in the Pacific Islands region: as a factor of production, capital is not in short supply. Reflecting the trends described above, the loans-to-deposit ratio remained relatively constant, hovering around 39%-44% until the departure of Bank of Hawaii. By the time of Bank of Hawaii's complete withdrawal from the market, at the end of September 2004, the loans-to-deposits ratio had fallen to 18%. Since that time, there has been some improvement in the situation, and the ratio had risen to 35% by the end of 2009.

64. Because of a lack of "bankable projects," the commercial banks have generally preferred to extend credit to consumers with secure public sector jobs and an identified repayment stream. Consumer credit dropped off rapidly in the mid-90s, as the Chuuk crisis set in and the second step-down in funding went into effect (Fig. 15). With a return of more prudent fiscal policies in the state, consumer credit once again expanded. The impact of the departure of Bank of Hawaii was initially more severe in the consumer market than the business sector, although runoff of commercial loans followed suit shortly thereafter. The figures indicate that there has been some growth in consumer credit in recent years -- but that it has been very modest and has failed to return to the levels of the 1990s. On the other hand, commercial credit has grown rapidly since the departure of Bank of Hawaii, with the levels of outstanding loans surpassing those of the 1990s. This development reflects the more proactive lending of the Bank of the FSM, which commenced operations in Saipan, and extension of a large credit facility by the Bank of Guam to the newly created FSM Petroleum Corporation (FSMPC). The drop-off in loans to the private sector in 2009 reflects the early repayment of the FSMPC line of credit.

C Balance of Payments and External Debt

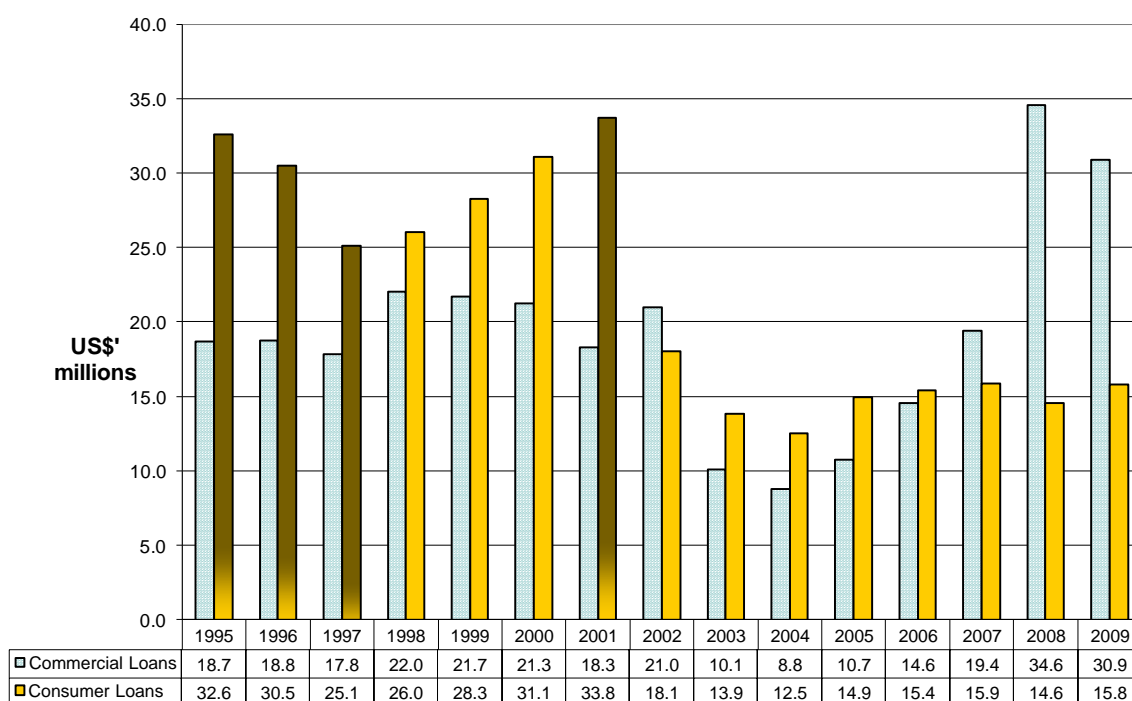


Figure 15 Commercial bank credit by sector

1 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

65. During the preparation of the data for the FY2008 statistical appendix, a special effort was made to improve the reporting of the FSM balance of payments. This effort continued with the current review for FY2009 and includes a presentation of the FSM International Investment Position or IIP. While much work is still to be undertaken, it is felt the balance of payments statistics are now as accurate as the other FSM economic statistics. Although improvement of external statistics was the main reason for the overhaul of the BoP, a desire to produce estimates of GNI and GNDI was also important. The revised BoP is presented in abbreviated form in Tables 5 and 6 and in more detail in the statistical appendix. The IIP is presented in the following section on external debt and international investments.

66. The trade account of the balance of payments is composed of imports and exports and runs a significant deficit, reflecting the excess of imports over exports. Exports currently include fish, re-exports of fuel, and a small quantity of agricultural produce. While small volumes of inshore reef fish are exported to neighboring islands, fish exports are mostly tuna caught by local purse seine and longline vessels operated by enterprises with joint private-public ownership but under private management. Most of the fish caught in FSM waters are, however, caught by foreign vessels under license, and the associated fishing access fees are treated as a primary income in the balance of payments.

Table 5 Balance of payments: current account (FY2000–FY2009, US\$ millions)

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<i>Current account balance</i>	-30.2	-40.8	-19.9	-8.9	-39.5	-17.9	-28.2	-20.4	-37.0	-51.7
<i>Goods and services balance</i>	-126.4	-139.8	-129.1	-137.9	-148.8	-147.8	-149.3	-140.5	-157.1	-179.8
<i>Goods balance</i>	-88.7	-99.3	-90.7	-96.6	-109.3	-107.5	-110.8	-104.7	-118.5	-126.6
Exports of goods	20.4	22.2	20.9	23.9	15.3	18.2	18.7	26.0	28.2	26.3
Fish	14.6	13.9	12.1	15.4	7.8	10.4	10.5	14.4	18.5	15.7
Other	5.8	8.3	8.8	8.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	11.5	9.7	10.6
Imports of goods	109.1	121.5	111.7	120.4	124.6	125.7	129.5	130.6	146.7	152.9
<i>Services balance</i>	-37.7	-40.5	-38.3	-41.3	-39.4	-40.3	-38.6	-35.8	-38.6	-53.2
Exports of services	19.2	18.9	20.4	19.8	20.1	21.1	25.4	27.5	29.7	31.5
Travel	12.7	11.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	14.0	15.2	16.9	19.2	20.0
Other	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.1	7.0	7.1	10.3	10.6	10.5	11.5
Imports of services	56.9	59.3	58.7	61.2	59.6	61.5	64.0	63.3	68.3	84.7
Transport	32.6	35.2	35.4	35.0	35.8	36.0	36.7	36.8	38.6	40.9
of which: Passenger services	14.1	14.7	16.5	14.7	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.0	15.4	15.4
of which: Freight and postal services	18.4	20.5	18.9	20.3	20.9	20.4	20.8	21.8	23.2	25.4
Construction services	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	15.1
Other	20.7	20.0	19.0	21.7	20.3	21.9	20.3	22.0	22.6	28.6
<i>Primary income balance</i>	8.0	7.1	6.5	6.0	8.1	12.8	16.3	18.4	14.8	19.0
Receipts	20.7	18.9	18.0	17.9	19.1	23.3	26.8	29.3	28.5	28.5
Fishing licence fees	14.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	13.3	14.8	17.0	20.4
Other (mainly dividends and interest)	6.3	8.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	9.6	13.4	14.5	11.5	8.1
Payments	12.7	11.7	11.4	12.0	11.0	10.4	10.5	10.9	13.7	9.5
<i>Secondary income balance</i>	88.2	91.9	102.6	123.1	101.2	117.0	104.9	101.7	105.3	109.1
Receipts	96.7	100.8	111.6	132.6	110.4	126.8	114.9	111.9	116.1	123.5
Budget grants	70.4	70.5	81.5	90.2	73.9	82.5	79.6	79.2	79.1	85.1
Compact current grants	54.7	55.3	66.0	66.4	52.1	56.0	59.3	60.6	58.0	40.8
Other budget grants	15.8	15.2	15.5	23.8	21.8	26.5	20.3	18.6	21.1	44.2
Off-budget grants	12.1	13.4	11.5	21.7	13.9	19.9	10.7	6.9	8.7	6.4
Other (mainly households)	14.2	16.9	18.6	20.7	22.7	24.4	24.7	25.8	28.3	32.0
Payments (mainly households)	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.8	14.3

67. Imports dominate the trade account and would normally be anticipated to reflect the level of activity in the economy. However, imports of large items such as a ship or aircraft can distort the normal patterns in a small economy. Imports have grown by an annual average of 4% since FY2000, but this has exceeded nominal GDP growth of 1.5%, or GNI or GNDI growth of 2.6% or 2.1%, respectively. In FY2002, imports declined despite the additional influx of resources received from the bump-up funds. In FY2003, imports rose rapidly, although a greater proportion of the additional bump-up funds were saved and sterilized from the economy. However, the expansionary impact of FEMA grants, which compensated households for the destruction caused by Typhoon Chata'an in Chuuk, boosted demand. In FY2004, imports continued to rise despite the substantial reduction in Compact funding. As in the previous year, Yap state suffered the typhoon destruction and demand for imports funded from FEMA grants rose to assist with the reconstruction effort. Imports continued to rise in FY2006 and FY2007 and rose strongly in FY2008, reflecting increased costs of food and fuel worldwide together with vessel and aircraft purchases. In FY2009 the trade statistics indicate that imports rose strongly by 10%, but without additional investment in transport equipment, overall imports rose by 4%.

68. The service account is dominated by two main items: tourism receipts and transport of goods and people to and from the FSM. The demand for tourism (travel) was

stagnant in the first part of the 2000s but has since grown steadily but slowly. Service imports are dominated by the cost of transporting goods to the FSM, but travel (including medical referrals) is significant. Construction services provided by non-resident producers are also important and have grown strongly, reflecting recent FAA grants for airport improvement. Other minor service imports are large in total but comprise a host of smaller items.

69. The primary income account comprises fishing access fees, earnings of dividends and interest on overseas investments, and payment of interest on debt. Fishing fee earnings have shown a positive uptrend since FY2001 and in FY2009 reached \$20.4 million, nearly achieving the record \$21.5 million of 1995. The FSM governments have maintained a sizeable level of foreign investments, which have provided a significant source of interest and dividend earnings in the past. However, the level of FSM investments has fallen significantly in recent years (with the exception of Yap) and, coupled with poor market performance, has caused yields to fall substantially. Earnings on the Compact Trust Fund are now the major component of primary income receipts, although commercial bank earnings on foreign assets and earnings on social security funds are also important. The low level and concessional nature of the FSM's external debt has held debt service obligations in check.

70. The most notable component of the balance of payments is the secondary income account, which includes Compact fund transfers and other aid flows. Private remittances are relatively small in the FSM compared with other Pacific Islands, which have large migrant communities living in neighboring metropolitan nations. However, the BoP estimates have projected this item to rise strongly, especially in the amended Compact era, as a result of the large out-migration in previous years. Current account official transfers, including Compact flows and federal and special programs, represent just over half of current account receipts, and have in recent years brought the current account into balance.

71. Table 6 provides details of the capital and financial accounts of the balance of payments. The major items in the capital account include Compact capital transfers, other capital transfers, and contributions to the Compact Trust Fund (CTF). In FY2004, the level of capital transfers fell sharply with the termination of the CIP block grant of the original Compact. The failure of the FSM to meet the drawdown conditions of the infrastructure sector grant of the amended Compact resulted in the loss of this grant in FY2004 and extremely low drawdowns thereafter (compared with the available funding). The large accumulation of unspent funds of over \$100 million remains available to the FSM, once projects have met the FPA conditions. The first U.S. contribution to the Compact Trust Fund (CTF) was not made until FY2005, and the figure for that year represents the sum of the FY2004 and FY2005 amounts. Other capital transfers have grown significantly in recent years, reflecting the large FAA contributions to airport improvement, which will have had a significant impact on the economy. However, the so called "other

Table 6 Balance of payments: capital and financial account (FY2000–FY2009, US\$ millions)

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<i>Capital account balance</i>	31.9	32.2	39.1	39.4	8.6	43.1	35.0	37.2	43.1	69.4
US contribution to Compact Trust Fund	~	~	~	~	~	32.2	16.4	17.7	19.0	20.9
Compact capital grants	24.6	25.0	31.8	31.8	~	0.0	3.0	6.9	4.7	6.9
Other	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6	10.9	15.5	12.6	19.3	41.6
<i>Net lending/Borrowing (Curr + Cap)</i>	1.8	-8.5	19.2	30.5	-30.9	25.1	6.8	16.8	6.1	17.7
<i>Financial account balance</i>	-19.3	-9.1	-1.8	-46.4	-16.0	17.0	-4.0	-15.0	-7.9	-24.1
Direct investment	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	-3.9	1.1
Portfolio investment (increase in assets: -)	-21.4	-10.9	-3.2	-23.1	39.4	-52.3	-8.2	-17.3	-20.0	-20.9
Assets	-2.9	-2.7	-2.4	-24.1	40.9	-53.2	-8.7	-17.2	-22.2	-20.3
Compact Trust Fund Contributions	~	~	~	~	~	-62.4	-16.4	-17.7	-19.0	-20.9
Other public sector investments	-2.9	-2.7	-2.4	-24.1	40.9	9.2	7.7	0.4	-3.2	0.6
Liabilities (mainly MTN)	-18.6	-8.3	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.0	2.1	-0.6
Other investment (increase in assets: -)	1.6	1.3	0.7	-24.1	-56.1	68.4	3.2	1.0	16.0	-4.2
Assets (mainly bank deposits)	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-26.3	-56.4	67.4	1.6	-1.5	11.9	-17.7
Liabilities (public sector loans)	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.5
Reserve assets	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Errors and omissions</i>	-17.6	-17.6	17.3	-15.9	-46.9	42.2	2.8	1.8	-1.8	-6.4

capital transfers” are likely to drop to lower levels once the airport improvements have been completed.

72. The main items in the financial account are direct foreign investment, portfolio investment, and other investments. While direct foreign investment has been small, reflecting low levels of FDI in the FSM, portfolio investment has been a significant component of the BoP. Portfolio investment comprises two major items: investments in the CTF and public sector investments. The large transaction in FY2005 to the CTF reflects the FSM contribution of \$30 million plus the two years’ worth of U.S. contributions. Other public sector movements represent contributions and withdrawals to the FSM investments, including the original savings from the bump-up funds to meet the FSM contribution to the CTF. The items under portfolio investment (liabilities) represent repayment of the MTNs in FY2000 and FY2001, but thereafter the item is small. Other investments include changes in the levels of foreign assets of the commercial banks and external debt drawdowns and repayments. The large negative item (under “Assets”) in FY2003 represents the liquidation of the foreign assets of the Bank of Hawaii as it departed the FSM. External debt drawdowns and repayments have generally been small.

73. The balance of payments account has undergone a significant overhaul, and the errors and omissions in the account have been within respectable limits during the last four years. In FY2004 and 2005, the errors were large but of different offsetting signs. The analysis and structure of the BoP clearly indicates the dependent nature of the FSM economy. Attainment of the Compact goal of economic self-sufficiency and replacement of official transfers with other foreign-exchange earning sources will be a long-term process and presents perhaps the major and most difficult challenge facing the FSM economy.

2 GNI AND GNDI

74. The availability of a well constructed balance of payments enables derivation of a series of data for Gross National Income (GNI) and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI). In most countries economic analysis tends to focus on GDP, since this indicator most accurately reflects the economic circumstances of the country under investigation. However, in the FSM the large inflows of primary and secondary incomes from the rest of the world indicate that analysis should also feature changes in GNI and GNDI. In the FSM, GNI and GNDI were 6% and 42% higher than GDP in FY2009, respectively. While analysis of GNI and GNDI might be placed in the section on GDP, it seemed more appropriate in the section following the analysis of the balance of payments, since the data to construct the additional series comes from the BoP.

75. Fig. 16 provides a description of the trends in GDP and primary and secondary incomes from FY1995-2009. Since GDP plus primary incomes equates to GNI, and GNI plus secondary incomes is equal to GNDI, Fig. 16 provides the information necessary to analysis recent trends in the series. Both the primary and secondary incomes of the BoP have been deflated by a composite index of the CPI and GDP deflator. The primary income series (and hence GNI) is relatively unimportant compared to the secondary incomes. While several factors influence primary income, the most dominant has been

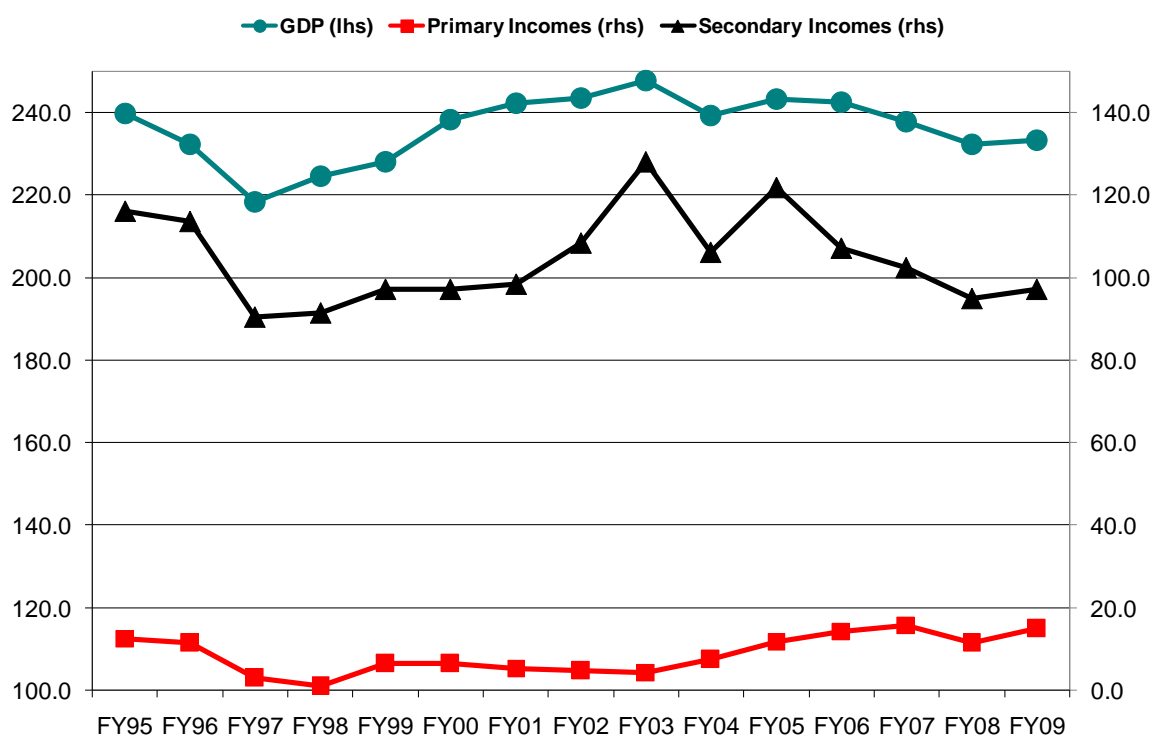


Figure 16 GDP, primary and secondary incomes, \$'s million, constant prices 2004

changes in fishing fee royalties. In the mid 1990s, fishing fees receipts averaged about \$20 million per annum, but subsequently dropped to a lower level in the early 2000s and then rose again through FY2009. The dip in the time series in FY2008 reflects the impact of the world recession on interest and dividend incomes and erosion in real values due to high inflation. In FY2009 the same forces exerted themselves although a reduction in dividend outflows ameliorated the net position.

76. In the case of secondary incomes, both Compact and other US grant receipts dominate the series. The dip in FY1997 reflects the reduction in Compact grants due to the second step-down. From FY1997-2001, the last of the five Compact I yearly intervals, the real level of grants increased, despite a gradual decline in Compact I grants. Federal programs and other off-budget grants increased during the period. The increase in real secondary incomes in FY2002 and FY2003 represents the increase in funding from the bump-up grants. Grants fell to low levels in the first year of the amended Compact, but federal programs and other grants rose strongly in FY2005. In FY2006 and FY2007 grants fell back to more normal levels, but in FY2008 increases in inflation eroded receipts. In FY2009, FAA grants rose strongly, offsetting the large increase in inflation in that year.

77. The strong association between secondary incomes and GDP can be easily identified from Fig 16. While Compact flows have dominated and set the trend, the influence of federal and other U.S. grants has been an important determination in yearly developments. The influence of primary incomes on GDP is less visible, apart from the early and later period, when changes in fishing fee royalties have coincided with increases and decreases in both secondary income and GDP.

3 EXTERNAL DEBT

78. Prior to FY1990, the FSM had no official public sector debts to offshore lenders. During FY1990-93, the nation rapidly increased its external public borrowing, including (i) MTN bonds issued for \$71 million to finance portfolio investments by Yap State and (ii) \$42.9 million for fisheries-related investments in Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae and the National Fisheries Corporation. Public guaranteed borrowing also included \$41 million from the U.S. Rural Electrification Administration to the FSM Telecommunications Corporation and \$9 million to the Yap Fishing Corporation. Fig. 17 shows that the heavy borrowing by FSM governments brought the nation's total official external debt to a level of \$120 million at the end of FY1995, representing 55% of GDP in that year.

79. Since the issue of the MTNs in the early 90s, the FSM has adopted a prudent external debt management strategy, and external borrowing has been modest. In FY1997 and FY1998, drawdown of the ADB Public Sector Reform Program (PSRP) loan provided a major source of funds to finance the Early Retirement Program (ERP). The FSM continued to draw on ADB loans in FY1999 and FY2000, but the withdrawals were small. There were no further commitments until loan effectivity of the Private Sector Development Program (PSDP) in FY2003 and the Basic Social Services Program in

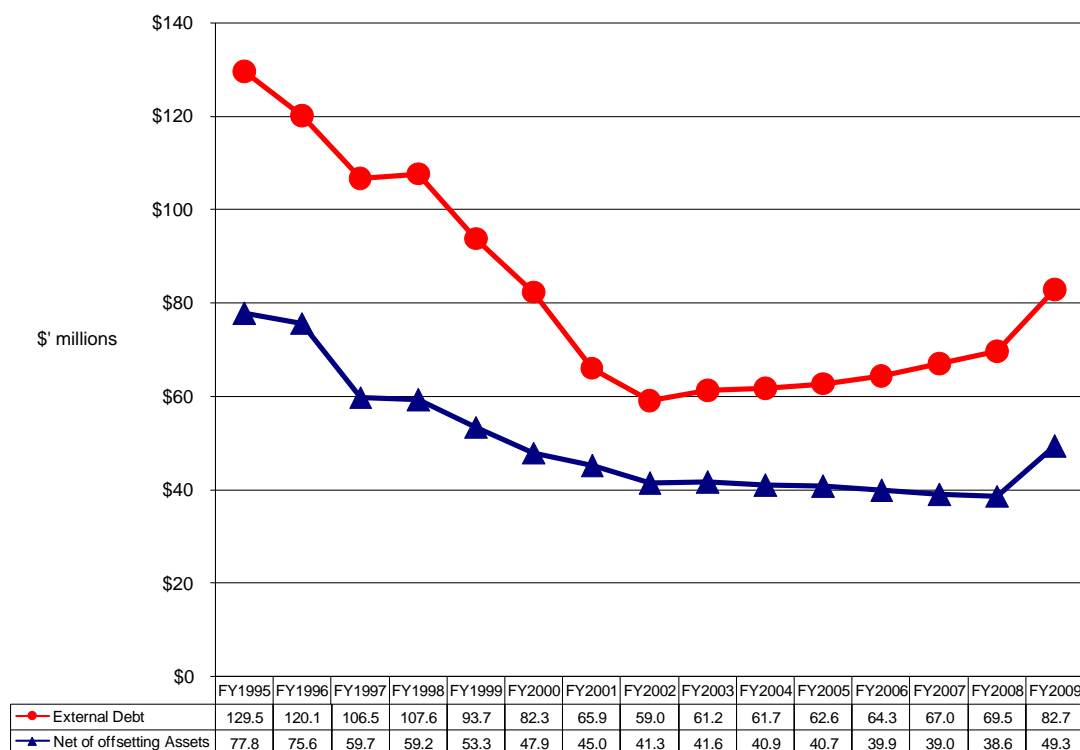


Figure 17 FSM External Debt (US\$ millions)

FY2004. Drawdowns under both programs were not extensive, as several of the FSM states did not qualify for the loans or meet the conditions for second tranche drawdown. In FY2008, the FSM made the first drawdown under the Omnibus Infrastructure loan to finance specific infrastructure projects in the FSM states. In FY2009, external debt rose significantly with the drawdown of \$11.2 million (by the FSM Telecom) of a loan from the U.S. Rural Electrification Administration to finance the installation of a fiber optic connection to the U.S. backbone.

80. The FSM external debt level has shifted from a position that was, in the early 1990s, quite adverse to one that is now favorable. This desirable outcome is the result of the completion of the Medium-Term Note program, with final repayments taken from Compact revenues in FY2001. With a debt-to-GDP ratio of just 31% in FY2009, the FSM's debt level is low by Pacific Island standards (Fig. 18). Furthermore, with the remaining debt on concessional terms, the debt service ratio in FY2009 is projected at the low level of 6% of exports of goods and services. Each of these ratios is somewhat overstated, in light of the fact that the FSM holds a sinking fund equal in value to the amount outstanding for the PSRP, PSD and BSS loans. Adjusting for this asset held against external debt, the debt-to-GDP ratio in FY2009 would be 18%, and the corresponding debt service ratio would be 5% of exports of goods and services.

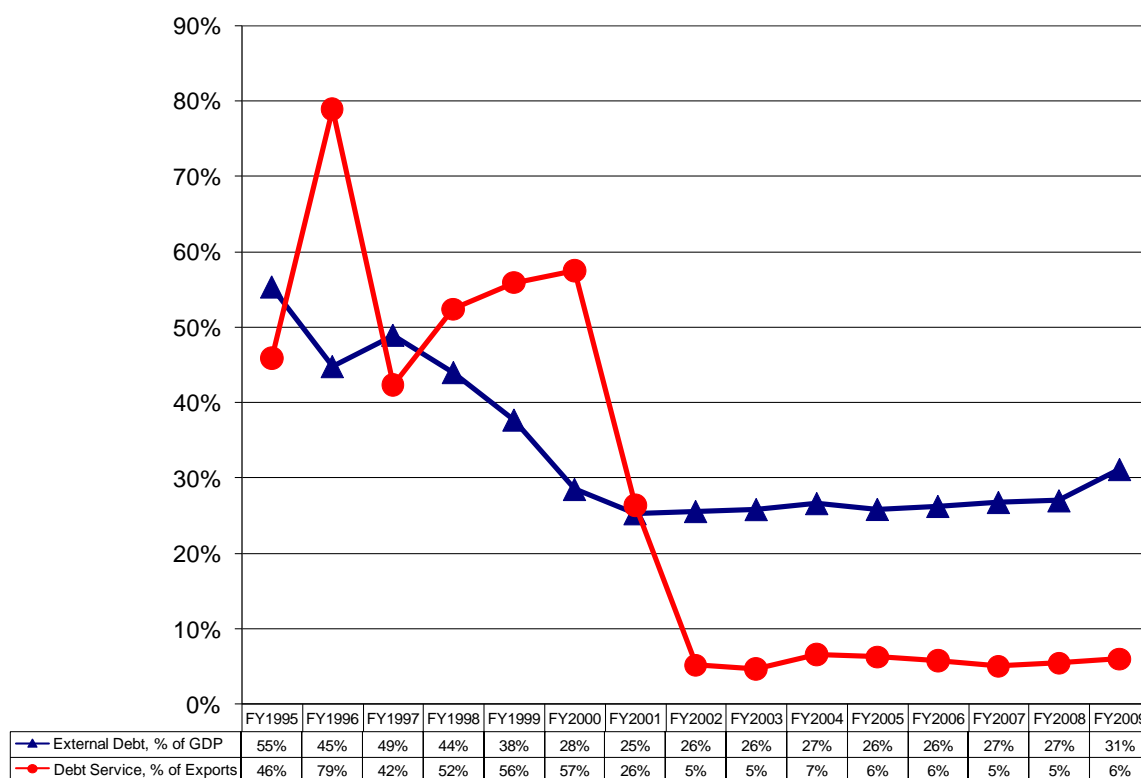


Figure 18 FSM external debt ratios

4 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION

81. Part of the work on improvement of the FSM's balance of payments involved compilation of the nation's international investment position, which is presented in Table 7. The data provide stock positions at the end of each year corresponding to the financial account of the balance of payments. While there is no available record of foreign direct investment, the table provides an important indication of the FSM's portfolio investments. The value of the Compact Trust Fund stood at \$138 million at the end of FY2009, which is analyzed in further detail in the policy section of this report. While the volumes are large, they stand below the levels projected at the start of Compact II, because of late investment of the annual contributions and low market returns. The governments of the FSM also hold large investments in their own right, the most significant being the investments of Yap state, which stood at over \$50 million at the end of FY2009. The national government also holds sizeable reserves, partly to provide resources for ADB loan repayment (the PSRP, PSD, and BSS loans), and the small FSM national government trust fund, which stood at \$5.6 million at the end of FY2009. The Social Security Administration, Development Bank and FSM Telecom all also hold significant levels of foreign assets. The major other foreign asset is the commercial bank holdings which are included in "other investment" and represent that portion of bank deposits that are not loaned out in the FSM. These stood at \$99 million at the end of FY2009. Lastly, the external debt of

Table 7 FSM International Investment Position, (FY2000–FY2009, US\$ millions)

	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
TOTAL STOCKS, NET	172.9	179.9	182.6	235.4	230.3	256.1	277.6	317.9	270.5	302.3
Direct investment, net	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portfolio investment, net	149.4	157.6	161.0	189.6	158.6	222.4	247.0	288.2	256.8	282.9
Assets	162.6	162.6	165.1	194.7	162.1	227.0	252.1	293.3	264.0	289.5
Compact Trust Fund, Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	86.5	122.6	118.7	138.2
Investment portfolio, Government	90.6	95.2	99.9	129.8	97.0	97.0	95.9	105.8	91.7	94.4
Social Security	36.5	33.3	31.9	33.3	35.9	37.8	41.8	39.6	31.6	36.4
Development Bank	18.3	19.1	19.6	18.7	15.8	11.2	10.5	11.2	10.6	9.3
Telecommunications Corporation	13.5	11.3	10.1	9.4	9.7	12.9	13.8	10.2	7.6	7.3
Other	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Liabilities	13.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	7.2	6.6
Equity: Capital and retained earnings of	5.0	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	7.2	6.6
Debt: Medium-term notes	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment, net	22.0	20.7	19.9	44.0	69.9	31.8	28.6	27.6	11.6	17.3
Assets	77.0	77.8	78.3	104.6	130.7	93.6	92.0	93.5	81.6	99.4
Deposits	77.0	77.8	78.3	104.6	100.5	93.6	92.0	93.5	81.6	99.4
Other assets, accounts receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities: Loans	55.0	57.1	58.4	60.6	60.8	61.8	63.4	65.9	70.0	82.1
Government	26.5	29.2	31.0	33.9	34.9	36.0	38.3	41.6	44.6	46.9
Public corporations	28.5	27.9	27.3	26.7	26.0	25.8	25.0	24.2	25.4	35.2
SDR	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1

the Governments of the FSM and public corporations represent the major external liabilities of the nation.

D Fiscal Developments

1 FISCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

82. The agreement and adoption of the amended Compact by the FSM and U.S. governments became effective in FY2004 and initiated a wholly new fiscal framework for the FSM. The structure entailed a series of sector grants earmarked for education, health, environment, private sector development, capacity building, and infrastructure. The innovation in the amended Compact was a trust fund designed to provide a yield sufficient to replace the annual grants after 20 years. Table 8 indicates the aggregate structure of the annual Compact grants and the contribution to the Compact Trust Fund. Each year, over a 20-year period, the United States will contribute to the FSM \$92 million, partially adjusted for inflation. The inflation adjustment factor remains as in the original Compact. The annual sector grants start at a level of \$76 million in FY2004 but are to be annually reduced by \$0.8 million from FY2007 onward. The difference between the total contribution and the annual sector grant levels will be deposited in a trust fund to accumulate over the 20-year Compact period.

83. In comparison with the original Compact, the new regime avoids the need for large fiscal adjustments every five years. However, in order to establish the viability of the trust fund, the United States instigated the annual decrement. While avoiding large shocks to the system, the decrement will still require an annual compression of expenditures from FY2007 onward. This compression, coupled with the lack of full inflation adjustment, means an annual reduction in real resources of about 2% per annum; thus, the

Table 8 U.S. annual Compact grants and contributions to the Trust Fund

	Annual Grants	Trust Fund Contribution	Total Contribution
FY04	76.0	16.0	92.0
FY05	76.0	16.0	92.0
FY06	76.0	16.0	92.0
FY07	75.2	16.8	92.0
FY08	74.4	17.6	92.0
FY09	73.6	18.4	92.0
FY10	72.8	19.2	92.0
FY11	72.0	20.0	92.0
FY12	71.2	20.8	92.0
FY13	70.4	21.6	92.0
FY14	69.6	22.4	92.0
FY15	68.8	23.2	92.0
FY16	68.0	24.0	92.0
FY17	67.2	24.8	92.0
FY18	66.4	25.6	92.0
FY19	65.6	26.4	92.0
FY20	64.8	27.2	92.0
FY21	64.0	28.0	92.0
FY22	63.2	28.8	92.0
FY23	62.4	29.6	92.0

FSM will need to make significant fiscal policy adjustments unless it can develop a policy regime sufficiently attractive to encourage private sector investment and to generate enough economic growth to offset the decline.

84. The sectoral structure of the amended Compact presented a special problem. In the FY2004 budgets, the altered fiscal framework resulted in funding shortages for the operations of government not covered under the sector grants. In order to address the shortfall, the United States permitted the FSM to utilize the capacity-building sector grant for this purpose – provided that the FSM agreed to transition out, over a five-year period, the use of the grant for “non-conforming” purposes. Under duress, the FSM had no alternative but to concede. While the operation of the FY2004 budgets was not affected, the transition requirements became binding in FY2007 and required a painful adjustment of expenditure cuts as well as increased revenue effort.

85. At the FY2005 Joint Economic Management Committee (JEMCO) meeting in August 2004, it was resolved that the FSM must allocate at least 30% of Compact sector grants to the infrastructure grant, effective from FY2006. The FY2005 infrastructure requests were considered substantially below desired levels, and JEMCO felt that a floor should be established to ensure that public investment was maintained at levels sufficient to support the development of the economy as aggregate Compact resources declined. Access to federal programs is to continue during the amended Compact, with the exception of certain education programs, which were “cashed out” and have been replaced

through the Supplemental Education Grant (SEG). Finally, implementation of the amended Compact entails a whole new accountability regime that is specified in the Fiscal Procedures Agreement (FPA). Taken as a whole, the new fiscal arrangements of the amended Compact have had a wide-ranging impact on the conduct of fiscal policy and management in the FSM.

86. Fiscal policy has been formulated for the national and state governments, with separate expenditure and revenue policies, in the absence of significant coordination. With respect to revenue policy, the national government has the power under the constitution to collect import and income taxes, and all remaining taxes are reserved for the states. Through its taxing powers, the national government collects about three-fourths of all domestic taxes. In FY2009, national taxes amounted to \$24.1 million, while the four states collected an additional \$7.5 million. The states, with widely varying levels of tax effort, collect the remaining one-fourth of domestic taxes, primarily through general sales taxes and excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and other goods.

87. By constitutional mandate, at least 50% of the nationally imposed taxes (and 80% of the fuel import tax) must be shared with the state in which the taxes were collected. While overall tax effort remains low relative to other Pacific Islands, there has been some gradual increase over time. In FY2009, tax revenues equated to 11.9% of GDP. The small increase is primarily the result of a policy change to the import tax that shifted the base from f.o.b. to c.i.f. and of tax increases on beer and tobacco (effective FY2005) but was offset in FY2007 by deductions allowable against the Gross Receipts Tax for payroll costs. It is likely that there has been a modest improvement in collection performance; however, tax administration and, in particular, compliance and audit functions remain in need of reform.

88. Non-tax revenues continue to be dominated by fishing access fees, which represent nearly one-third of all domestic revenues. The national government manages the tuna resources and keeps all revenues from the licensing fees. Revenue from penalties and fines is shared with specific states and, in some cases, local governments. The fishing access fee as a source of revenue grew rapidly, from less than \$4 million in FY1987 to a peak of over \$21 million in FY1995. After an extended period of decline, they have once again returned to their former levels, and \$20 million was collected in FY2009. The declining trend in this revenue source in the late 1990s and early part of the 2000s was the leading cause of the deterioration in the national government's fiscal position, but the recent strengthening in fishing fees has been matched by a gradual increase in recurrent operational expenses.

89. The national government has acted as an agent in distributing to each government, according to mutually agreed-upon formulas, the grant funding received from the United States under the Compact. The national government receives 10% of grants, and the remainder is distributed to the states, based on a formula that splits roughly 30% of funding evenly among the four states and the remaining 70% according to population.

90. On the expenditure side of fiscal policy, the five governments all operate within “balanced budget” requirements based on either constitutional or statutory provisions. However, the definition of a “balanced budget” is not restricted to the operations of a single budget year. Funds unexpended in one year are reported as revenues in the following year. The use of this so-called “carry-over” component in revenue projections tends to cloud fiscal management and can mask the onset of significant structural imbalances. The vulnerability to fiscal imbalance is compounded by delays in financial reporting and expenditure controls; consequently, legislative bodies must take appropriation actions without an accurate appraisal of each government’s true fiscal position.

91. The national and state governments conduct budgetary operations through a series of separate funds, the most important being the general fund. Expenditures from the general fund are largely unrestricted in nature, but there is limited flexibility or authority to use resources from the other funds. Under Compact I, a major part of the external assistance provided revenue to the general fund. Under the amended Compact, all such receipts are recorded as special funds and are restricted in nature.

92. Tables 11a-f in the Statistical Appendix show the fiscal performance on a consolidated basis and for each of the five governments. The presentation follows a standard format based on IMF Government Financial Statistics (GFS) classifications. Tables 11g-l shows the fiscal performance of each of the five governments in the audit format. This latter format groups the different funds into three broad categories -- general, special, and capital -- and does not report financing items below the line.

2 RECENT FISCAL PERFORMANCE

93. Fig. 19 indicates the major trends in fiscal performance for the FSM (consolidating the five government accounts) since FY1995. At the start of the period, revenues and expenditures were largely in balance, and the economy achieved fiscal balance. However, from FY1998-FY2001, after the second step-down in Compact I funding, the fiscal account came under severe pressure, as the nation was forced to adjust to a significant loss in revenues; the overall fiscal balance recorded an average deficit of 5% of GDP. The fiscal deterioration was compounded by a loss in fishing fee revenues, which fell from an average of \$21 million per annum in FY1995–96 to \$14 million from FY1997–2001. The large recorded deficits were financed through drawdown of savings accumulated during the early phase of the Compact.

94. The FSM fiscal accounts recorded overall surpluses during the two bump-up years in FY2002 and FY2003, as the nation was required to save the excess funds to contribute to the amended Compact Trust Fund. However, in FY2004, at the start of the amended Compact period, the nation once again shifted back into deficit, as funding returned to levels below those prevailing before the pre-bump-up period. The large reduction in funding from FY2004 onwards represents not only the lower aggregate level of Compact funds, but also capacity constraints with implementation, relating to both the

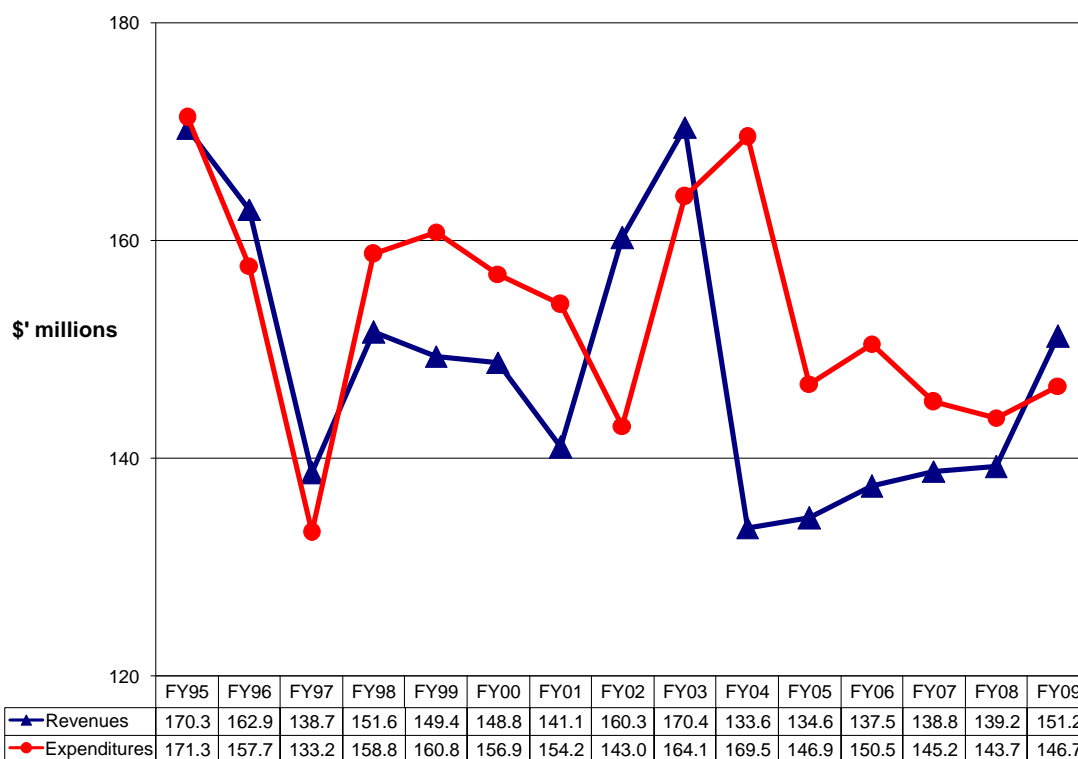


Figure 19 FSM consolidated revenues and expenditures

Note: Data for excludes receipt and expenditures of the FAA airport renovation grant

recurrent sector grants and to the failure to establish compliant procedures for the draw-down of the infrastructure grant.

95. In FY2004, all governments were required to make payments to the amended Compact Trust Fund equivalent to \$28.3 million. After deduction of the Trust Fund contributions from the overall deficit of \$36 million, an underlying deficit of \$7 million more accurately reflects the fiscal position in that year. In FY2005 and FY2006, the FSM recorded deficits of \$12 and \$15 million, representing 5% and 6% of GDP, respectively; these deficits indicate the difficulties in adjustment. By FY2007 and FY2008, efforts to adjust to the amended Compact regime started to take hold, the fiscal position improved, and the deficit fell to \$8 and \$4 million in the two years—or 3% and 2% of GDP, respectively. In FY2009 restoration of fiscal balance was finally attained, and the nation recorded an overall surplus of \$5 million representing 2% of GDP.

96. Reviewing the structure of the fiscal accounts at the FSM level, the government sector has played a dominant role in the economy but its significance has fallen (Table 9). Government expenditures have declined as a share of GDP, from 78% in FY1995 to an estimated 68% in FY2001, and a projected 67% in FY2009 (or 55% ignoring the impact of the FAA grants for airport renewal). In future years, the figures will revert to higher levels as the nation overcomes capacity bottlenecks and draws down on the infrastructure

Table 9 Comparative analysis of fiscal structure FY1995, FY2001, and FY2008

FY95	Chuuk	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Yap	National	FSM
Grants as % of GDP	49%	81%	29%	48%	9%	51%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	84%	84%	79%	68%	38%	66%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	5%	6%	6%	7%	4%	10%
Total Expenditure as % of GDP	58%	87%	43%	71%	24%	78%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	1%	10%	-6%	0%	1%	0%
FY01						
Grants as % of GDP	40%	73%	25%	42%	8%	42%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	79%	90%	70%	74%	48%	68%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	8%	11%	10%	9%	3%	12%
Total Expenditure as % of GDP	60%	87%	33%	47%	22%	68%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	-9%	-5%	3%	9%	-6%	-6%
FY09						
Grants as % of GDP	33%	50%	17%	32%	20%	46%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	83%	78%	67%	75%	60%	68%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	6%	11%	8%	8%	5%	12%
Total Expenditure as % of GDP	37%	62%	26%	48%	32%	67%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	3%	2%	-1%	-5%	2%	2%

- Notes
- 1 State GDP is used as the divisor for each of the four states, and FSM GDP is used as the divisor for the national government and consolidated account
 - 2 Taxes include all taxes collected in each state irrespective of the revenue sharing arrangements.
 - 3 In FY2009 unusually high FAA grants of \$31.6 million for airport renewal distort the trend figures.

grant. However, even after allowing for increased infrastructure spending in future years, the dominance of government in the economy will be reduced. On the revenue side, while the dependence on external grants relative to GDP has fallen as a percentage of government revenue, the dependency has nevertheless not changed significantly. Grants represented 51% of GDP in FY1995 and 42% in FY2001 (near the end of Compact I); they are estimated at 46% in FY2009 (but 35% if we ignore the impact of the FAA grants). Grants as a percentage of total revenues, on the other hand, has remained little changed over the period. In FY2009, grants as a percentage of total revenues stood at 68% (or 61%, ignoring the FAA projects), which are little changed on the figures for either FY2001 or FY1995. Tax effort as a share of GDP is low in the FSM but has grown from 10% in FY1995 to 12% in FY2008.

i National Government

97. In the closing years of Compact I, FY1997-2001, the national government was running large deficits in the range of 4% to 5% of GDP, or an average annual \$10 million. These deficits were incurred largely to fund discretionary public projects which averaged \$14 million during the period and were funded from surplus balances accumulated in prior years — in effect, by drawing down portfolio assets from abroad. During FY2002 and FY2003, it became increasingly apparent that such deficits were no longer sustainable, and expenditures on public projects had to be severely curtailed. Although these expenditures were cut to an annual average of \$4 million, the adjustment was insufficient, and the national government continued to run deficits averaging 1% of GDP. As a result of the reduced revenues negotiated for Compact II, the states pressed for a greater share

of Compact revenues, and at a leadership meeting in FY2003, the share of the national government was reduced from 13.3% to 8.65%, effective FY2004. To maintain fiscal balance, the Congress of the FSM legislated to restore the lost 20% revenue share given to the states in FY1999, and the national government recorded an underlying surplus of 0.7% of GDP in the first year of the amended Compact (removing the \$8 million contribution to the Compact Trust Fund).

98. At the beginning of FY2005, the national government further legislated to set the minimum share of Compact resources at 10%, effective FY2007. In early 2005, legislation was passed to implement additional tax measures to increase revenues on beer and tobacco. However, despite these measures, the fiscal position remained in deficit, and the national government recorded deficits of \$1.6 and \$6.1 million in FY2005 and FY2006, respectively. In FY2007, the government implemented tax measures to provide relief to the private sector by allowing firms to offset payroll costs in the calculation of the Gross Revenue Tax. While the loss of revenues turned out to be small, fishing fee revenues improved, but the potential impact on the fiscal balance was offset by growth in public servant wage costs. With the increase in tax revenue share, the overall fiscal position improved, and the national government recorded a smaller deficit of \$2.3 million amounting to 1% of GDP.

99. In FY2008, fishing fee revenue continued its upward trend and grew by \$2 million, but this improvement was offset by a \$1.5 million increase in wage costs. Overall – and including other favorable fiscal developments – the national government recorded its first surplus (\$1.5 million) in 12 years. In FY2009, revenues were buoyant, with growth in taxes and strong performance in fishing fees. Expenditures also expanded, and while the number of public servants remained largely static, wage rates increased by 10%, and the public sector wage bill grew by \$2 million. FY2009 again produced a favorable result, with a surplus of \$5 million, representing 1.9% of GDP.

100. During Compact II, certain trends in the national government budget have emerged. Fishing fee royalties have grown strongly, expanding by \$6 million, but these have been offset by growth in public servant wages of \$3.6 million. At the same time, the FSM Congress has restrained public project expenditures, which have fallen by \$2.6 million over the same period. While wage costs have grown by a total of 26% during Compact II and raise concerns about sustainability, nevertheless, given the overall fiscal circumstances facing the FSM, the combined fiscal outturn has been positive, and the national government has returned to fiscal surplus.

ii Chuuk State

101. Chuuk has been the least well-managed of the five FSM governments, and fiscal performance has oscillated from one extreme to the other. While the state has the capacity for significant periods of fiscal mismanagement, it has also displayed the ability to rein in expenditures when needed to restore fiscal balance. The impact of the reduction in Compact grants in FY1997 required a particularly difficult adjustment, and expenditures

were cut from \$42.4 million to just \$25.8 million. The return to fiscal discipline in Chuuk from FY1997–99 was a significant achievement and was sufficient to repay arrears and to support a substantial economic recovery. However, immediately upon achieving recovery, the state returned to many of the same poor fiscal practices that led to the original financial crisis.

102. In the run-up period to the amended Compact FY2002 and FY2003, the state recorded two years of fiscal surplus, resulting from the receipt of bump-up funds and the need to set aside the increase for the amended Compact Trust Fund. In FY2004–06, because of difficulties adjusting to the new regime of the amended Compact and lack of financial discipline, the state once again moved back into deficit and registered overall deficits of \$12.8, \$5.8 and \$5.7 million, respectively or 17%, 8% and 7% of state GDP in each period.

103. In FY2007, Chuuk was required to make the first of three annual reductions in non-conforming uses of the Compact capacity-building sector grant; each reduction amounted to \$0.9 million. After a slow start, the leadership confronted the pending financial crisis and implemented a reduction-in-force of 300 state employees, funded through a U.S. grant and implemented over a two-year period. In response to the fiscal crisis and implementation of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE, state expenditures were cut from \$37.7 to \$29.4 million and further reduced to \$26.5 million in FY2008. The state went from a deficit of 7% of GDP in FY2005 to a surplus of 1% in FY2008. In FY2009, the overall balance improved further, and the state recorded a surplus of \$2.5 million or 3% of GDP. However, despite holding the line with the number of state employees since the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE, payroll costs grew by \$1.5 million through a return to an 80-hour bi-weekly pay period. It is to be hoped that this implicit increase in wage rates does not set a trend in an otherwise very tight fiscal situation.

104. While Chuuk had by the end of fiscal FY2008 effectively restored fiscal balance, the state had accumulated appropriated debts of \$21.6 million and unappropriated liabilities of \$7.3 million. In prior financial crises, Compact funds could be set aside to repay creditors. But the current structure prohibits the use of the new sector grants for purposes other than those specified. Restoration of solvency can be achieved only through savings of local revenues, which are under considerable stress already, to fund activities that are no longer eligible for Compact sector grants. The capacity to pay down the debt out of local revenues – about \$5 million annually – is thus extremely limited. With total liabilities of \$28.9 million, the state is in effect insolvent.

iii Kosrae State

105. In the final years of Compact I, FY2002 and FY2003, Kosrae had benefited from the large increase in revenues from the bump-up funds, which enabled a substantial increase in payroll expenditures. These developments left the state in an unenviable position at the start of the amended Compact. In effect, the modest current surplus achieved in FY2002–03 was less than the bump-up and provided a clear signal that the state had a

structural deficit and would have to undergo a period of painful adjustment. The structure of Kosrae's fiscal accounts had been transformed the least of all five FSM governments, tax effort was weak, and the local economy was the most dependent on Compact revenues. These conditions indicated a lack of flexibility in adjusting to the provisions of the amended Compact. In FY2004, the state experienced cash flow management problems, revealing an underlying stressed fiscal position, and after adjusting for the contribution to the Compact Trust Fund, a structural deficit of \$2.0 million (12% of state GDP) was recorded. Matters failed to improve in FY2005 and FY2006, and the state continued to experience overall deficits of \$1.2 and \$1.5 million or 7% and 9% of GDP, respectively.

106. In FY2007, the state began to put its house in order. In mid-2007, the state convened a leadership conference and adopted a program of reform to increase state revenues and phase out, in an orderly manner, non-conforming uses of the Compact capacity-building sector grant. The main instrument of adjustment was through a REDUCTION-IN-FORCE, which had a small initial impact on payroll (reducing costs from \$6.0 million in FY2007 to \$5.7 million in FY2008). Tax effort was also increased, and local revenues rose from \$0.1 million in FY2006 to \$0.6 and \$1.1 million in FY2007 and FY2008, respectively. By FY2009, the full impact of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE was achieved, and payroll costs fell by a further \$0.8 million to \$4.9 million. While the state had achieved a small (3% of GDP) surplus in FY2007, this had turned negative in FY2008, and indicated that further adjustment may be required. In FY2009, the state budgeted for only nine months of the fiscal period against revenues for the full year. However, by year-end, the state achieved an overall surplus of \$0.4 million suggesting that the dire nature of the state finances may have been overstated. Since the reforms introduced in FY2007, the fiscal situation remains tight, but the state has held a tight rein on payroll costs, and wage rates have recently risen less than in any other FSM government. Although the independent viability of a small state such as Kosrae has been called into question, at this time the fiscal situation has eased. In the future, reductions in real Compact flows will continue to place pressure on the government to provide services in an economy that has limited options.

iv Pohnpei State

107. Pohnpei has generally operated a well run fiscal policy. At the start of the amended Compact in FY2004, a deficit of \$5.5 million (5% of GDP) was recorded. However, this outturn hides the state's contribution of \$7.5 million to the Compact Trust Fund (CTF) and an unusual increase – of about \$5 million – in non-tax revenues. Adjusting for these non-recurring features, the state ran an underlying deficit of \$2.9 million (2.5% of GDP). Unlike her sister states, Pohnpei did not require any phase-out of the use of the capacity-building sector grant for non-conforming purposes. The structure of the economy and state budget prevented a shortfall in funds for public administration, and Pohnpei was able to enter the amended Compact period with a fiscal structure in alignment with the sector grant approach.

108. In FY2005, the state operated at a small deficit of \$0.1 million, and a surplus of \$0.3 million was recorded in FY2006. However, state finances were finely balanced, and in FY2007 reductions in non-tax revenues and increases in goods and services resulted in an overall deficit of \$1.0 million. In FY2008, these trends were exacerbated by reductions in earnings on investments and increases in payroll because of a COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment) awarded in FY2008 to state government employees. As a result, an overall deficit of \$3.7 million (3% of GDP) was recorded. In FY2009, matters improved and tax revenues grew by \$0.9 million (or 11%) and with payroll held in check, the deficit was reduced to \$1.3 million (1% of GDP). Pohnpei has managed to run a fine balance in its state finances, with a general low level of deficit. However, as in common with the other FSM governments, the continuing reduction in real Compact flows require prioritization in service delivery and adjustment in the medium and longer term.

v Yap State

109. During Compact I and the FY1995–FY2003 period, Yap showed the most consistent fiscal performance in the FSM and recorded an average surplus of 8% of GDP throughout FY1997–2003. A key component of the state's fiscal situation has been the success of its monetization scheme. In FY1991, the state borrowed \$71 million through the issuance of MTN bonds secured by future Compact assistance flows under full faith and credit provisions provided for in the Compact Treaty by the U.S. government. Having borrowed at a weighted average interest rate of 8.5%, the state has received investment earnings in excess of the cost of borrowing, which is reflected in investment balances in FY2009 of \$62 million.

110. During the amended Compact, fiscal performance in Yap state has deteriorated significantly, and after adjusting for the contribution to the Compact Trust Fund in FY2004, the state recorded overall persistent deficits each year, averaging \$3.6 million (8.0% of GDP) from FY2004–09. After many years of fiscal discipline, pressure to increase wages resulted in a significant increase in payroll costs in FY2005 and FY2006. While some of this was due to the infusion of FEMA funds after Typhoon Surdal in FY2006, a significant component was increases in operating expenditures. In FY2009, payroll costs reached a level of \$8.0 million, 27% above the level of \$6.3 million recorded in FY2003 before the start of the amended Compact. Not only have payroll costs grown, but outlays on goods and services have also expanded strongly, by 25%, from \$8.4 million in FY2003 to \$10.4 million in FY2009.

111. While Yap was presented with the same problem as Chuuk and Kosrae – the need to phase out the use of non-conforming uses of the capacity-building sector grant – the state decided to make the transition through drawdown of funds from its substantial investments rather than make any fiscal adjustment through reductions in payroll or additional revenue effort. In FY2008, the state legislature overruled the imposition of the variable fuel charge enacted in FY2006 to cover increases in fuel costs of the Yap State Public Service Corporation (YSPSC). Further, the law directed the corporation to refund to customers the variable fuel charge imposed two years earlier. The dire situation re-

sulted in the state government funding the corporation through a series of subsidies and loans. In FY2009, a dual tariff was introduced, with residential and business consumers paying an average rate of 32¢, and the state government paying a higher rate of 70¢, effectively subsidizing the utility. The higher rate is paid by all government departments, including the Compact sectors. The cross subsidization is likely to be ruled an ineligible sector grant expense by JEMCO, and the state will be forced pay the full cost of the subsidy.

112. The YSPSC debacle and the failure of the state to adjust to the new provisions of the amended Compact have contributed to the state's poor fiscal performance. Formerly Yap was one of the best run states, but it is now presented with a series of challenges in order to return to the fiscal prudence that it practiced before the amended Compact. While the state has been able to rely on its large investments to fund a persistent level of deficit in the amended Compact, a sound policy is needed if in the long term it is to avoid an undisciplined drawdown of resources which have been arduously built up to provide for the well-being of future generations.

III POLICY DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS, AND ISSUES

A Public Financial Management

1 PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM

113. A major objective of the Compact has been the attainment of economic self-reliance. However, at the beginning of the Compact I period, the policy environment was hostile to the private sector, inward-oriented, and supportive of large and growing governments—a truly unfortunate policy mix for the support of economic development and attainment of the goals enshrined in the Compact. With the coming of the second step-down of Compact I, an awareness emerged in 1995 that matters needed to change. The First FSM Economic Summit resulted in a consensus on policy reforms, and with the assistance of the ADB through the Public Sector Reform Program (PSRP), a series of reforms was implemented by the FSM states and national government.

114. While the PSRP is now part of history, the program attempted to reform many of the major policy areas required to develop an environment suitable for economic development. It thus presents a suitable framework in which to initiate discussion and assess performance. The goal of the PSRP was the transformation and development of a more efficient FSM economy. It had two purposes: (i) reforming and reducing the size of the public sector to adjust to declining external resource transfers; and (ii) shifting the balance of economic activity from the public to the private sector. Five outputs were specified: (i) reduced size and operating cost of the civil service; (ii) increased domestic revenue generation; (iii) restructured government operations and public enterprises, with the divestiture of some of the latter; (iv) successful mitigation of negative social and economic impacts of the adjustment in public expenditure; and (v) improved conditions for private sector development.

115. The achievements in attaining output No. 1 of the PSRP, a reduction in workforce and payroll costs, is discussed in some detail, given the emerging trends that have important implications for fiscal stability during the remainder of the amended Compact. Table 10 presents a comparison of the situation in FY1996 with the PSRP targets and current economic conditions (note that the figures are not directly comparable with the PSRP because of the exclusion of restricted fund categories from the original PSRP targets). In terms of numbers of civil servants, the PSRP targeted a reduction of 27%. By FY1999, a 16% reduction had been achieved, and currently (FY2010) stands slightly lower at 15%, but remains a considerable achievement. However, the story in payroll cost is significantly different. With an initial target savings of 35% of payroll costs, the five governments of the FSM had attained 21% by the time of the PSRP closeout in FY1999. By FY2010, more than ten years later, the benefits of the PSRP had been completely eroded, and payroll costs stood 6% above the original level, having increased by \$2.9 million.

Table 10 Payroll reduction performance: PSRP targets, actual performance as at loan close out in FY1999 and FY2010

	Workforce Reduction Target	Workforce Reduction FY99	Workforce Reduction FY10	Wage Bill Reduction Target	Wage Bill Reduction FY99	Wage Bill Reduction FY10	Annual Payroll Savings (US\$)
Chuuk	-29%	-15% (2,676 ==> 2,268)	-25% (2,676 ==> 2,010)	-44%	-29%	-3%	0.6 million
Kosrae	-14%	-19% (783 ==> 634)	-26% (783 ==> 576)	-26%	-19%	-12%	0.7 million
Pohnpei	-28%	-20% (1,554 ==> 1,251)	-6% (1,554 ==> 1,458)	-37%	-24%	-1%	-0.1 million
Yap	-30%	-21% (1,109 ==> 874)	-4% (1,109 ==> 1,063)	-29%	-19%	10%	-0.8 million
National	-21%	8% (631 ==> 679)	7% (631 ==> 673)	-21%	-3%	26%	-3.3 million
FSM	-27%	-16% (6,753 ==> 5,706)	-15% (6,753 ==> 5,783)	-35%	-20%	5%	-2.9 million

116. Further detail of emerging payroll trends for the five governments and at the FSM level is presented in the following paragraphs (see Fig. 20). It is important to note at the outset the basis on which the analysis is presented. First, the data report average wage cost, which measures the total wage bill divided by the number of employees in each government. This is different from measures of wage rates, which would be based on hourly wage rates, annual salaries, etc. Average wage cost can rise due to a variety of forces, despite the fact the wage rates have remained unchanged. In the following discussion, it will be noted that average wage costs have risen significantly during the amended Compact, although wage rates have also risen to a lesser degree. Secondly, the data on employment in the statistical appendix have been modified to allocate all federal program employment administered by the national government to the states in which the employment takes place. Federal program employees at the state level have been administered at different times by both the state and national governments. To provide a clearer picture of trends, it is desirable to treat these employees on a consistent basis. Third, employees under Yap Cap and Head Start in Pohnpei were transferred to the Special Education Grant (SEG) during the amended Compact. These employees have been allocated to the two state government payrolls prior to the implementation of the SEG to ensure consistency, despite their actual allocation, in the statistical tables, to the government agency category.

117. Chuuk was highly successful, through the end of the PSRP program, in reducing both numbers and the total wage bill. However, the fiscal crisis of the early 2000s undermined commitment and led to an increase in average wage costs and hiring of contract workers. The implementation of the amended Compact required adjustment as well as the phase-out of the use of the capacity building grant for non-conforming purposes. These

pressures necessitated the Chuuk REDUCTION-IN-FORCE in FY2007, and over 300 public servants were retrenched. As a result of these developments, the number

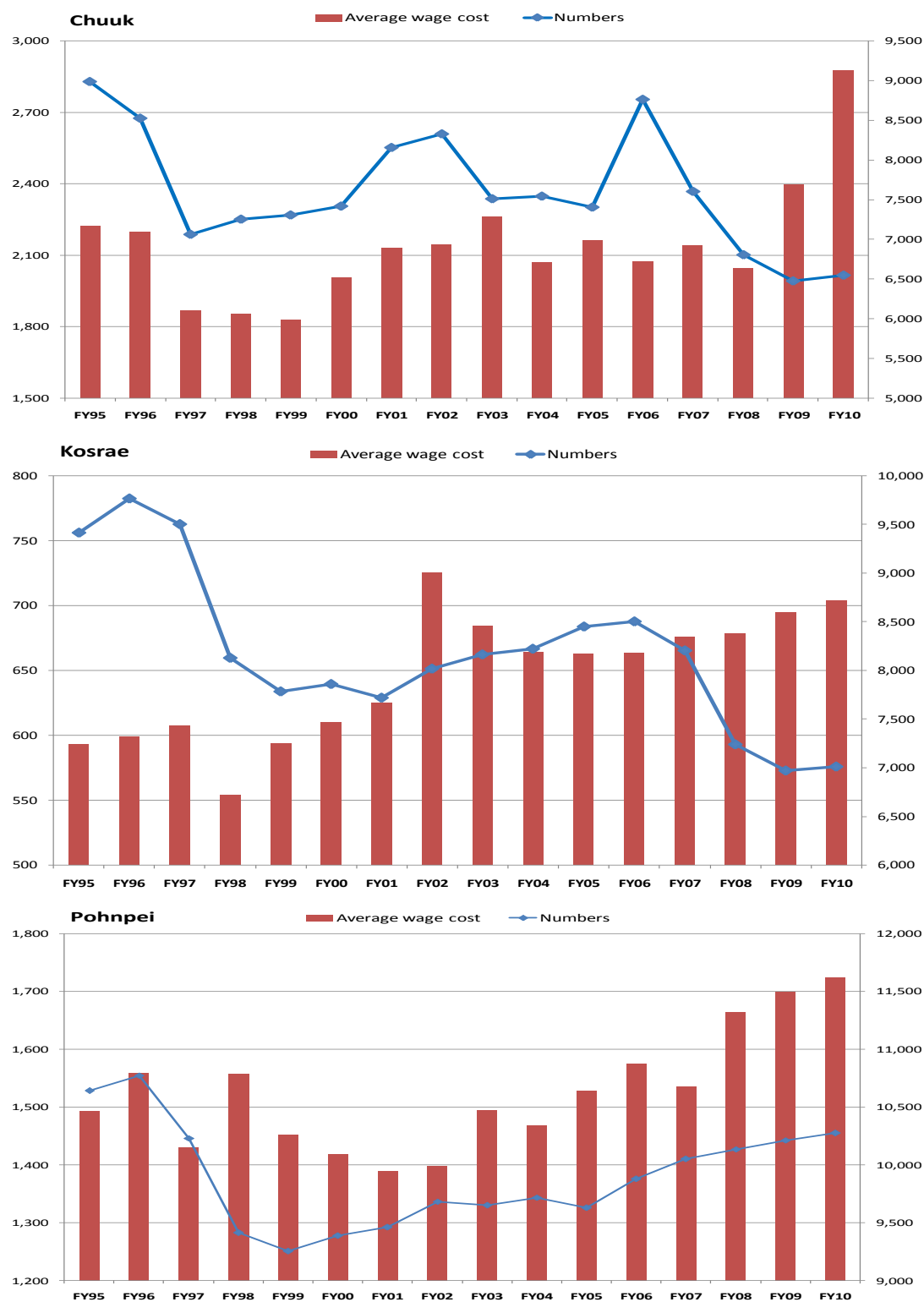


Figure 20 State and National Government Payroll and Wage Rates, FY95–FY10

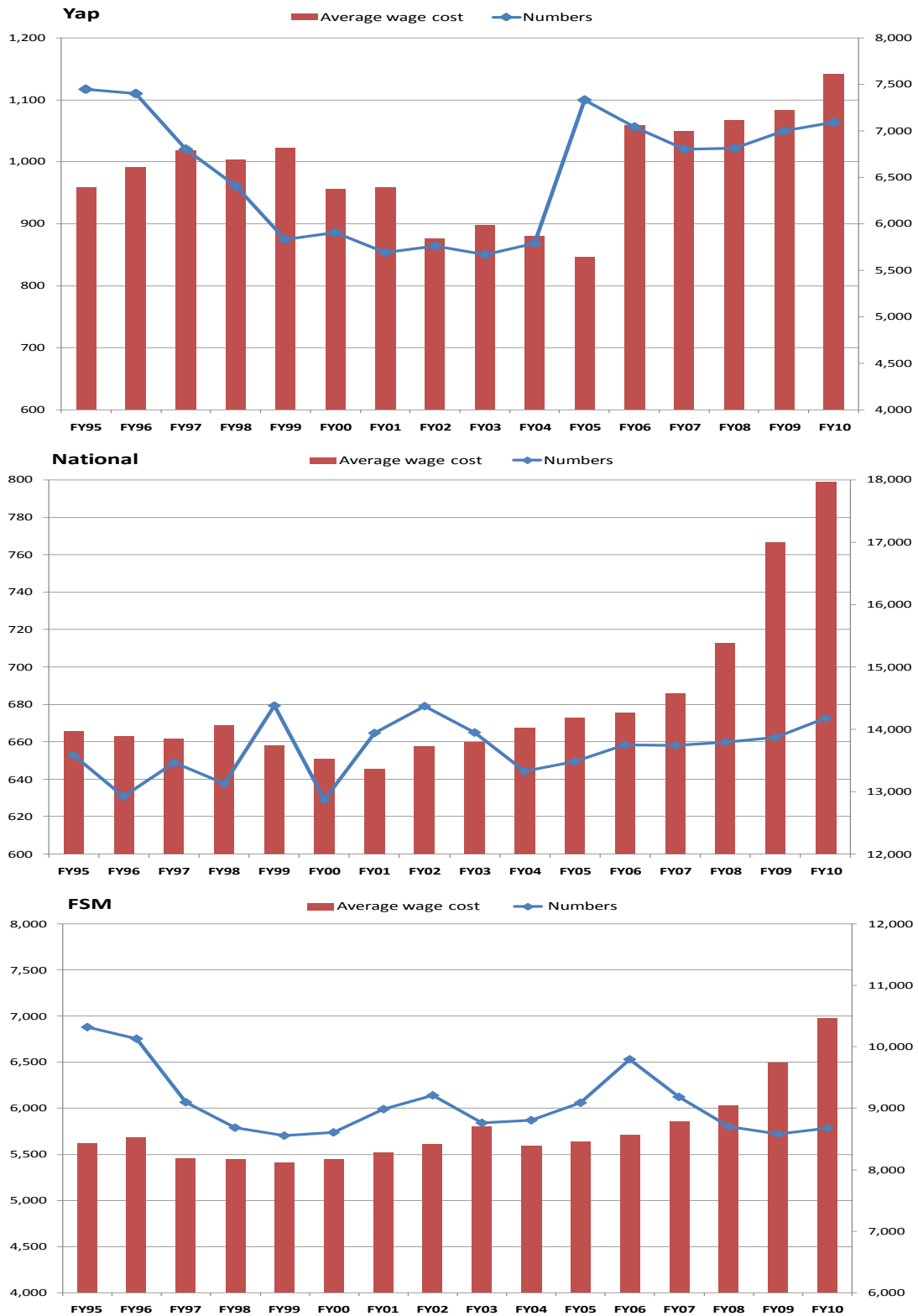


Figure 20 State and National Government Payroll and Wage Rates, FY95–FY10

of civil servants now stands below what it was before the start of PSRP. However, average wage costs have risen very significantly in the last two years, by 37.5%. This result originates from a series of developments. First, the impact of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE fell disproportionately on lower skilled workers, thus pushing average wage costs upward. Second, the state returned many of the workers to an 80-hour pay period. While the number of employees hired under the education and health sector grants has remained unaltered since the start of the amended Compact, average wage costs for the two sectors have risen by 48%, compared with 24% for general fund employees. It is not possible to determine from the data whether wage rates have risen during the amended Compact, although this looks probable. However, it is clear that both the return to an 80-hour pay period and the composition effect of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE have significantly increased the total wage bill, which is now only slightly below pre-PSRP levels.

118. The results in Kosrae have been the most successful in the FSM, with significant reductions in both the number of civil servants and the total wage bill. The numbers of civil servants fell by 19% as part of the PSRP, and after some slippage in the early 2000s, decreased by another 7% as part of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE necessitated to phase out the use of the Capacity building sector grant monies for non-conforming purposes. Average wage costs have, however, displayed a continual upward trend since the end of the 1990s. This reflects the composition effect of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE and the annual 5% step increase (wage rate increase) effective in Kosrae. It is also worthy of note that employment in the protected education and health sector grant areas has remained unaltered since the start of the amended Compact.

119. Pohnpei state also implemented the early retirement program of the PSRP and achieved a significant level of success. The number of civil servants fell by -20%, and the wage bill was reduced by -24%. However, over the following years, increases in payroll numbers, unconstrained by the need to adjust to the amended Compact, neutralized much of the earlier achievements. The number of civil servants has risen once again, to 6% below the pre-PSRP levels, and the total wage bill has returned to former levels. In FY2008, a Cost of Living Allowance (COLA/wage rate increase) of \$30 per employee per pay-period was awarded. Increases in employment in the education and health sector grant areas have matched those in the general fund.

120. Recent performance in Yap has been a disappointment. The state was one of the best achievers of the PSRP, but recent weak management has eroded its fiscal position. At the end of the PSRP the number of civil servants had fallen by -21% and the total wage bill had been reduced by -19%. At the present time numbers are -4% below PSRP levels, but the wage bill is 10% above. While the state was faced with the same adjustment problem to the amended Compact as Chuuk and Kosrae, it chose to avoid adjustment through drawdowns from its large investment pool. In FY2005, civil servant numbers rose sharply by 27%, the result of Typhoon Surdal, but, after a slight decline in the following year, have largely remained steady. Yap has the lowest wage rates in the FSM, and in FY2006 an adjustment (wage rate increase) was awarded that increased average

wage costs rose by 25%. As a result of these developments the total wage bill has risen by 59% since the beginning of the amended Compact. The data for Yap suggest that both employees and wage rates have grown faster in the education and health sectors. The payroll data for Yap displays some anomalies which require resolution, and the results for the state must be viewed with caution.

121. While the national government also participated in the PSRP and early retirement program, it did not need to adjust to either the second stepdown or the amended Compact. Both employee numbers and wage rates remained relatively constant through the end of Compact I, but since the commencement of the amended Compact, average wage costs have grown by a strong 30%, in part due to a COLA awarded in FY2008. As a result, the total wage bill is 26% above the pre-PRSP levels.

122. For the FSM as a whole, public employment fell dramatically after the PSRP was implemented, and the FSM must be complimented on the achievement. The significant growth in numbers in the early 2000s was reversed by the REDUCTION-IN-FORCEs in Chuuk and Kosrae. Average wage costs, on the other hand, have risen sharply during the amended Compact – by 20% overall, or nearly 3% per annum, since FY2003, and the total wage bill is now 5% above the pre-PSRP levels. It has not been possible in the foregoing analysis to indicate how much of the average wage increase has been due to: (i) changes in workforce composition (REDUCTION-IN-FORCE effect); (ii) hours worked (return to 80-hour pay period in Chuuk);, (iii) annual step increases (wage rate increase); (iv) COLA (wage rate increase); and (v) other factors (overtime, etc.). It is likely that continuing increases in average wage costs will be reversed, since many of the causes will no longer be in force.

123. The FSM does not have an explicit wage rate policy, and in the past policy has implicitly been determined by resource availability. Going forward, the nation must develop an explicit policy, particularly as the annual decrement and lack of full indexation erode the real value of the annual grants. Constraining nominal wages is not necessarily the optimal policy. Limiting increases in real wages may be preferable, if the result is efficiency gains and the retention of better qualify staff, thus avoiding out-migration. However, wage policy will need to be implemented in light of the fiscal envelope, which is discussed below.

124. The major focus of the PSRP was the downsizing of the government sector through the ERP, but the program also emphasized other areas of public sector reform and restructuring, as well as private sector development. While there was an intentional emphasis on expenditure compression, the second output of the PSRP included important revenue reforms. The collection of import taxes was shifted from an f.o.b. to a c.i.f. basis, and the system was broadened to levy import duties on all sectors of the economy, both private and public. Revenue targets were met or exceeded by the end of the program period, and consolidated tax revenue was 27% higher on average in FY1998–2001 than in the previous four years. Exports were exempt from gross revenue taxes, consistent with

adoption of an “outward-looking” development strategy. However, the revenue reforms were intentionally undertaken within the existing regime rather than through adoption of a modern administration and tax system, such as would be required with a VAT. Tax reform is currently an active area of policy reform and is discussed below in the section on private sector development.

125. The PSRP also addressed the need for restructuring of government operations and public enterprises through the third output, but progress was been slow. An attempt at Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) reform was initiated through ADB Technical Assistance, and agreed-upon target transformations were specified in the Private Sector Development Program (PSDP). Although no significant transformations were achieved as a result of the program, money-losing public enterprises have either been effectively liquidated or placed under private sector management. The PSE sector (with the exception of the Yap utilities) does not pose a threat to fiscal stability, certainly not to the same degree as in the RMI. The remaining PSRP output, No. 5, related to improving the conditions and regulatory environment for private sector development, was taken up in last year’s annual review, and as no significant changes have since transpired, this issue is not raised in this year’s report.

2 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (FMIS) AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

126. At the start of the amended Compact, the FSM had inherited a disparate set of FMIS, with three different systems in existence. It was clear that the old systems would not be able to support the kind of financial and performance information required in the fiscal procedures of the amended Compact. Furthermore, a uniform system and approach were required to ensure commonality in reporting across the five governments. A selection process was initiated and RFP issued to replace the old systems. In FY2004, a committee of officials from the five governments selected a new system. The selection and implementation of the new FMIS were supported through an OIA grant and took place over a period of several years, with the last government converted in FY2008.

127. A new chart of accounts was drawn up and implemented throughout the five governments. However, while the new chart was drawn up to suit the financial characteristics of the FSM, it was not well designed from a performance management or economic reporting perspective. Systems built for small nations such as the FSM frequently implement the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) standard developed by the International Monetary Fund. In the FSM, the GFS format presented in this report is based on the annual audits and is only an approximation to GFS (1984). To upgrade the GFS to current standards (2001), the ideal solution would be to redraw the chart to dovetail with GFS classifications so that consistent reports would automatically be generated. In the absence of rebuilding the chart, a new GSF spreadsheet system must be developed, but this would require substantial additional drill-down to identify important transactions that are not included in the audits.

128. While not part of the PSRP, the FSM initiated a process of performance budgeting and management, with assistance from the ADB, through a series of four TAs in 1996-2003, OIA in 2007, and the ADB again in 2010. The process of implementation has been long and drawn out and has yet to produce tangible improvements in service delivery. In the initial phases, the process was concerned with adoption of a performance or output orientation in budgeting. Over a period of time, each of the FSM budgets was converted from a line-item basis to a performance basis. However, the process more frequently than not largely involved a change in budget format rather than the introduction of any new processes. A software program referred to as the BPS (Budget Preparatory Software) was developed and is now used by all governments. While it has the benefit of storing budgets in a central database (enabling the BPS to produce consistent reports), the performance orientation has gone little further than allocation of existing inputs to outputs. This implies that existing processes are made to “fit” the selected performance criteria, rather than making an attempt to cost the inputs needed to produce each output. As well as the BPS, the FSM has developed a Progress Reporting System (PRS) to monitor results for reporting purposes under the Compact. However, like its partner the BPS, the PRS is only used for reporting to the US and is not an active tool of budget management and implementation.

129. With the implementation of the new Fiscal Procedures Agreement (FPA), the amended Compact required by law that the FSM adopt a performance basis in the preparation and execution of its budgets. However, there was some disagreement between the two countries’ understanding of the meaning of “performance.” The performance budgets prepared by the FSM specified departmental expenditures at the “output” or delivery level, together with the associated inputs. The US, on the other hand, was interested in the attainment of results (or “outcomes”), plus, at the budget preparation stages, the intended use of U.S. funds by input or cost. The BPS software had failed to include any measurement of “outcomes,” and thus the FSM system fails to measure the attainment of results. On the U.S. side, the strict focus on “outcomes” sent a message to the FSM: that improved budgeting and specification of deliverables were either not required or not a priority. However, measurement of both outcomes and outputs is clearly essential if the performance system is going to function properly.

130. The performance budgeting and management system in the FSM thus requires significant reform, if it is to become a device to improve service delivery and the management of public expenditures. First, there is no performance audit corresponding to the financial audits. Clearly, if managers are not accountable for the outputs specified in the budget, there is no incentive to ensure service delivery. Second, the US needs to support the performance process in its entirety and not just at its “outcome” stage. While it is understandable that the lack of meaningful budget preparation forces oversight to focus on inputs, this is no excuse for not encouraging the FSM departments to prepare well specified and meaningful budgets. In the longer term, if the amended Compact is to see better results in the Compact sectors, especially as real resources decline, the FSM must build

capacity in this area, and the use of the capacity-building sector grant would seem a very appropriate use of these funds.

131. Implementation of the new FMIS has focused on the financial side of the equation. This was an understandable decision, given the weak financial management capacity and FSM's delays in fulfilling reporting requirements. However, the FMIS was not designed to integrate and replace the BPS and PRS systems. The operation of standalone budget prep and reporting modules that are unable to upload or download information from the FMIS is not efficient. Budgets are prepared without information on prior years, and after the budget is appropriated into law, there is no capacity to upload the information into the FMIS.

132. There are moves afoot in the FSM to develop a third standalone piece of budget software, the Integrated Planning and Budgeting (IPB) system. This would replace the BPS and PRS and would enable both download and upload of information from and to the FMIS. However, the current chart of accounts in the FMIS contains no segment of code of the performance categories: activities and outputs. The intent is to apportion/map the current cost categories (object class) by department, division, etc., in the FMIS to the performance categories in the IPB. While the new IPB would improve line item budgeting – since the cost categories in the IPB and FMIS would be identical – this is not the case with the performance codes since they do not exist in the FMIS. The intent to map organization codes (FMIS) to performance categories (IPB), while giving the appearance of reflecting the cost of output delivery will be misleading, render the process rigid and meaningless.

133. The current ADB TA to support the performance budgeting process (the 5th such ADB initiative) has so far provided training in the new IPB. Unfortunately, the IPB software has yet to be developed and the training has had to remain at the conceptual level (the same result as with ADB TA No. 3). The TA also appears to have been under the impression that the existing chart of accounts includes a segment relating to performance. While this is the case in Kosrae none of the other four governments have adopted this approach. There is thus a compelling need to reform the chart of accounts, to include a code segment for the performance categories and to revise the cost codes to align with GFS (2001). Such an effort would be unquestionable costly, but there are few alternatives if the FSM wants to improve and adopt modern principles of performance and fiscal management.

B Fiscal Issues

1 TAX REFORM

134. The need to reform the FSM tax regime has been long recognized. While the existing system served reasonably well during the early days of nationhood, it does not provide a strong foundation for an elastic source of revenue without distorting economic incentives. While the design of the PSRP took into account the long-term need for tax-

reform, it was felt that the short- to medium-term efforts should be directed at improving administration and reform of known weaknesses of the existing system. It was understood that radical reform of the tax system should be deferred until after the PSRP was complete.

135. As the Compact renegotiations neared completion, it became clear that the new structure of the amended Compact would entail significant adjustments, both in the short term and during the 20-year horizon. The new sector-grant approach resulted in a system that provided funding to maintain the operations of education, health, and selected sectors but failed to support the ongoing needs of many government functions. In the near term, the United States permitted the FSM to utilize the capacity-building sector grant for non-conforming purposes, provided it was agreed that these would be transitioned out over a five-year period. In the long term, a reduction in the resources of the amended Compact was programmed through an annual decrement of \$0.8 million and only partial indexation of the transfers. Thus, both the short- and long-term reduction in funding required that the FSM consider measures to increase revenue effort to prevent the burden of adjustment from falling entirely on expenditure compression.

136. In 2002, a nationwide tax and revenue symposium was held to raise the awareness of the problems and encourage steps that would result in revenue and tax reform. The symposium passed two important resolutions. First, it recommended the introduction of a comprehensive tax reform program, including the introduction of a broad based consumption tax (value-added tax plus excises) and, subsequently, a simple net profits tax. The consumption tax would be enacted at the state level, replacing the existing national gross revenue tax and state sales taxes. Second, the symposium recommended the establishment of a unified tax administration to implement the new regime and collect taxes on behalf of both layers of government.

137. In March 2004, the FSM convened the Third FSM Economic Summit. Participants were presented with varying scenarios that ranged from a "dismal" one – under which the FSM failed to generate economic growth and many Micronesians were forced to migrate due to lack of opportunities -- to a Sustained Growth Strategy (SGS). It was recognized that the SGS would require additional domestic resource mobilization, not only for adjustment to the conditions of the amended Compact, but also to support public investment in needed infrastructure. The nation also required a modern tax regime that supported the adopted outward-orientated growth strategy and encouraged private sector investment.

138. During the remainder of 2004, with support from the ADB and Pacific Finance Technical Assistance Center (PFTAC), the design and structure of a modern tax regime appropriate to the FSM was fleshed out. In Chuuk, in September 2004, a preliminary working group with delegates from both national and state governments met and organized a task force with representation from the various stakeholders, especially the private sector, to provide a comprehensive approach to the issue of tax reform. In January

2005, the Tax Reform Task Force (TRTF) was formally organized and created by the FSM President. The TRTF would be chaired by the Vice-President, with the FSM Customs and Tax Administration forming the Secretariat. Membership on the task force included the FSM Secretary of Finance, representatives from the private sector, one representative from each state, and two members from the FSM Congress. The objectives of the TRTF were:

- to examine different options for reform of the FSM tax system in order to meet expected reductions in revenues and to support the long-term sustained economic development of the nation;
- to prepare a tax reform proposal to present to the leadership of the FSM and the FSM Congress for consideration and enactment at the earliest possible time;
- to assist in education, seminars and working groups to increase public awareness of the fiscal implications of the amended Compact and the need to generate more local revenue, effect tax reform, and strengthen tax administration.

139. In June 2005, the TRTF submitted to the president its final recommendations, which the president approved in December. The key recommendations include:

- establishment of a new, modern independent tax collection authority with operations nationwide;
- introduction of a new Net Profits Tax (NPT) that allows for deductions of business expenses (the NPT will replace the existing Gross Revenue Tax (GRT));
- introduction of a new Value-Added Tax to replace import duties and state sales taxes.

140. In September 2005, the reform proposal was put to the Economic Policy Implementation Council (EPIC) and was adopted by resolution. Congress similarly adopted the reform proposal in September and requested the President to establish an executive steering committee (ESC) to replace the TRTF. The ESC has governance responsibility for implementing tax reform in the FSM. It is chaired by the Vice-President and has representatives from each State and the private sector. Laws were drafted, with the support of the IMF, for the creation of a Unified Revenue Authority (URA), a new Revenue Administration Act, and new VAT and NPT laws. At its inaugural meeting in June 2006, the ESC adopted the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) responsible for determining the core tax and administrative policy for the ESC to approve. The Group is chaired by the Secretary of Finance and Administration and has representatives from the FSM Customs and Tax Administration office (CTA), FSM Department of Justice, Pohnpei State Department of Finance, and the private sector.

141. In April 2007, the ESC convened again and reaffirmed its commitment to the tax reform initiative. During the same meeting, the ESC also endorsed the high-level implementation plan for the tax reform and requested the states to create state implementation

teams (SITs) to help accelerate implementation of the tax reforms at the state level. The Technical Working Group was tasked with preparing a detailed implementation plan and a tax reform package for submission to each of the FSM states. The Tax Reform Unit was created in late 2007 to manage the reform process. The TRU is staffed by a project manager and a Tax Adviser. Based on the high-level implementation plan endorsed by ESC in April 2007, a detailed operational plan for implementing the proposed tax reforms was developed with the assistance of PFTAC in December 2007. The plan schedules activities from 2007-2010 and comprises five sub-plans:

- Project Management and Governance Program;
- Law, Policy and Estimates Program;
- Tax Administration and Tax Change Program;
- Business & Community Program; and
- VAT registration Program.

142. While finalization and transmission of the legislation to the FSM Congress was originally planned for July 2008, this did not occur because of several significant legal issues concerning the constitutionality of the URA legislation at the state level. These issues were resolved by the end of 2009 through amendments acceptable to the states, and the TWG and ESC have now approved the legislation. In March of 2010, the President formally transmitted the set of tax reform bills to the Congress, where it is planned that they will receive consideration during the September session. It is understood that several issues remain relating to the wording of the import VAT and provision for the URA to maintain a hiring policy independent of public service regulation. Further national government elections are due in March 2011, and passage of the tax reform legislation in September may meet with opposition. Implementation is scheduled to take place over a year and a half, in three six-month installments: (i) creation of the URA; (ii) implementation of the NPT; and (iii) implementation of the VAT. By mid-2012, the new tax regime could be operational.

143. Clearly, progress of the tax reform initiative has been painfully slow, but there is strong state-level support, which will hopefully be sufficient to ensure eventual passage of the bills into law. The initial plan had been for the reformed regime to support the transitioning out of the use of the capacity-building grant from non-conforming purposes. However, implementation has been too slow, and the fiscal adjustment was unavoidably achieved entirely on the expenditure side, through painful reductions in payroll. However, the need for tax reform remains strong over the long term. It will assist with adjustment to the annual decrement over the remainder of the amended Compact and will support the private sector through the adoption of a broad based, modern, and non-distortionary system.

2 ADJUSTMENT TO THE AMENDED COMPACT

144. After completion of the amended Compact renegotiations with the United States, the FSM was left with a set of fiscal adjustments. First, the amended Compact entailed an 8% decline in funding, from \$83 million to \$76 million. Second, the switch from general budgetary support to a sector grant approach meant that there was a shortage of domestic revenues to fund non-Compact sector operations such as administration, law and order, public works, and transportation. In the interim, the United States agreed that the FSM could use the capacity-building sector grant to fund operational activities listed under the grant, provided that the FSM agreed to phase out these activities over a five-year period. Third, those activities that were not listed under the capacity-building grant required immediate adjustment. Fourth, the United States required that 30% of Compact resources be devoted to infrastructure. Fifth, the annual decrement and partial inflation adjustment require long-term fiscal adjustment to the decline in the real level of Compact assistance, amounting to approximately 2% per annum. And finally, the loss of the Compact I energy grant meant that in certain states, utility corporations were forced to raise prices to cover costs that had previously been subsidized. The second and fifth of the above adjustment issues are discussed below.

i Phase-out of the use of the capacity building grant from non-conforming purposes

145. In the first two years (FY2005 and FY2006), the phase-out of the use of the capacity-building grant from non-conforming activities was achieved switching the source of funding of national government operations to domestic revenues and by funding the College of Micronesia out of the education sector Compact grant. The four state governments were thus largely spared the need for adjustment, although the 30% infrastructure requirement and lack of Compact funding for such activities as public works still required adjustment, particularly in Kosrae. Table 11 indicates the required adjustments during the subsequent three years of the capacity-building adjustment period (FY2007-FY2009); these fell entirely on the state governments. In Pohnpei, the total adjustment of 7.3% of domestic revenues was quite small and was easily absorbed. In Yap, the 19% adjustment was completed through funding the required activities out of the state's investment reserves. While Yap speedily resolved the problem, the long-run sustainability of the deci-

Table 11 Capacity building sector transition and Compact fiscal adjustment

	FY07	FY08	FY09	Domestic Revenues	Annual Compression Required ¹	3 Year Compression Required
Chuuk	884	884	884	6,988	11%	28%
Kosrae	92	462	462	2,124	18%	32%
Pohnpei	329	329	329	12,806	3%	7%
Yap	449	449	449	5,672	7%	19%
National				27,316		
FSM	1,753	2,123	2,123	54,907	4%	10%

Note /1 For Kosrae compression ratio refers to FY08 and FY09 levels

sion to draw down on reserves to fund operational activities is open to question and certainly raises the issue of the optimal use of the state's hard-earned savings. In Chuuk and Kosrae, the adjustment was both sizable and unavoidable, amounting to 28% and 32 % of domestic revenues respectively, and required implementation of a fiscal adjustment program. The adjustment programs of the two states are described in detail below.

a Kosrae

146. The imminent and dire implications of a lack of response to the need for fiscal adjustment that was looming in advance of FY2008 compelled the Kosrae leadership to confront the problem. At a leadership conference in May 2007, an adjustment package was worked out, not only in response to the capacity-building transition, but also to rectify past deficit spending. The new Administration found itself in an untenable fiscal position; however, with reform measures adopted, the fiscal threat was effectively addressed. The adopted measures included \$1.9 million in adjustments via (i) expenditure reduction; (ii) enhanced revenue effort; and (iii) measures to mitigate the impact of the adjustment. Expenditure compression focused on the elimination of 110 positions from the FY2008 budget — 76 positions were eliminated completely, and 34 vacant positions were removed, with a total planned cost savings of \$874,000.

147. Expenditure compression included a further \$270,000 in a 5% across-the-board pay cut and \$200,000 in non-payroll cost reductions. Revenue measures included hikes in tax rates to raise a total of \$500,000. The total impact of both the revenue and expenditure measures was \$1,844,000, with \$293,000 remaining to be accomplished in the FY2009 budget. Measures to mitigate the impact of the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE include a one-year salary payout, with proposed US support by way of Compact sector grant funding. This mitigation measure was augmented in-kind by grant assistance channeled through the National Government but sourced from the People's Republic of China.

b Chuuk

148. While Kosrae was able to make a timely and sizable adjustment in response to the fiscal challenge, Chuuk took considerably longer to adjust. The state initially executed a series of MOU's, with the national government committing the state to the achievement of financial reforms, but these lacked credibility. By November 2007, the state's fiscal position had deteriorated significantly, and Chuuk leaders convened a conference to adopt more comprehensive adjustment measures. The adjustment program in Chuuk was similar to that of Kosrae, and a target of \$3.36 million was to be achieved through expenditure compression and revenue enhancements. The magnitude of the adjustment reflected a need to remove the deficit (\$1.97 million) and create a sustained surplus (\$1.5 million) in order to address the state's problem of outstanding debt. The leadership committed to personnel reductions of over 375 positions, with a one-year payment financed by Compact sector-grant assistance. An additional \$200,000 of non-payroll general-fund expenditure cuts was identified, and revenue raising measures yielded \$600,000.

149. During FY2008, 317 public servants took part in the REDUCTION-IN-FORCE, with annual cost savings of \$1.9 million. While additional revenue measures were identified, these have been restricted to enhancing revenue collection rather than increasing rates. The impact of the program has been to return the state to fiscal balance, but the objective of building a sustained surplus to pay down state debt has not been achieved.

ii Partial inflation adjustment and decrement management

150. With medium-term adjustment to the amended Compact now complete, attention has switched to the impact of the lack of full indexation and annual decrement on fiscal management during the remaining years of the amended Compact. Over the next 13 years, the accumulated reduction in real funding equates to 23% of the current value of the Compact sector grants (or an annual average real decline of 2%). This represents a real resource loss of 7% of the current value of GDP. The amended Compact was specifically designed to avoid the large impact of the five yearly step-downs of Compact I and thus ease the process of adjustment. However, it is tempting to believe that the relatively small adjustment of 2% per annum can be easily achieved year by year on a long term basis without distorting the delivery of public services or the cost structure of government. In September 2009, in recognition of the impact of the annual real decline of Compact resources, JEMCO adopted Resolution JEMCO 2009-2, subsequently known as the “decrement” management plan.

JEMCO resolves that the FSM National and State Governments shall develop plans for managing annual decreases in Compact direct assistance and/or general fund support, and shall use those plans as the basis for Fiscal Year 2012 budget decisions. The plans should include an evaluation of the ability of the health and education sectors to fulfill their strategic outcomes in fiscal years 2012-2014.

JEMCO further resolves that the FSM shall submit its findings and plans to the JEMCO through the Office of Insular Affairs not later than August 1, 2010 and shall demonstrate that it has used the findings and plans as part of its internal budget development process for Fiscal Year 2012.

151. The JEMCO resolution requires the development of a long-term fiscal framework (LTFF) that would encompass not only short-term adjustment to the annual decrement and partial inflation adjustment, but also a long-term solution to fiscal management. This solution would necessarily involve not only the Compact sector grants but also general public administration expenditures financed out of the general fund. The design of a long-term fiscal policy for the FSM is no simple task and would need to recognize, among others, the following principles:

- **Cash flow management:** maintenance of sufficient fiscal balance and reserves to enable smooth operations of government and payment of expenditures. In economies with a central bank or developed capital markets, the government can borrow in order to smooth out irregularities in the short-term. The FSM does not

have access to such funding and needs to hold sufficient cash balances to avoid payment arrears.

- ***Cyclical downturn***: The nation also needs to be prepared for cyclical developments, usually in the medium-term, that arise from adverse world economic conditions, such as the current world recession. Such conditions may arise from adverse changes in the external terms of trade such as fuel price shocks, food price increases, or primary commodity price reductions (coconut oil, fish). Again, suitable reserves are needed to iron out cyclical movements in the business cycle.
- ***Structural imbalance***: while the fiscal outturn is temporarily in balance, the medium and longer-term outlook is less favorable. This will arise from the decline in the real value of the US transfers. As a consequence, the FSM state governments can be considered to suffer from structural imbalance. (Given the limited reliance on Compact funds of the national government, structural imbalance is largely a state level phenomenon.)
- ***Insufficiency of the CTF***: As discussed below, a significant shortfall is anticipated in the Compact Trust Fund (CTF) in 2024. There is thus a need to generate additional savings to ensure that sufficient resources will be available. While this is a shared objective of the parties to the Compact, the FSM would be well advised to make provision for the future after 2023.

152. The above list of long-term fiscal policy objectives encompasses some of the major considerations, but is far from exhaustive. Other considerations would involve wage policy. As can be seen from the earlier section on public sector payroll there has been considerable increases in average wage costs in recent years. It is not realistic or desirable to hold nominal wages constant as a form of “decrement” management. The nation needs to devise a policy that provides incentive for citizens to remain in the FSM while reducing the impact of higher wage costs on service delivery. Similarly, allowance must be made to ensure that expenditures on goods and service inputs do not become the adjustment mechanism. Clearly, the FSM must develop a long-term fiscal and expenditure framework to balance the set of above objectives and the JEMCO resolution. A three-part process can be envisaged:

153. ***Establishment of Long-Term Fiscal Framework (LTFF)***. This would include an economic modeling framework based on the structural characteristics of the FSM economy, with a planning horizon through 2024. The model would need to be designed to enable simulation of the main policy instruments available to government: expenditures and revenues by economic and function category, including sector grants, public servant employment, wage rates, taxes, etc. The model would need to permit simulation of alternative assumptions of the exogenous variables such as fishing fees, exports, remittances, interest earnings, grants, and transfers. A policy package could then be developed meeting the long-term objectives of the governments of the FSM while addressing sector grant considerations.

154. **Sector grant usage.** Identification of services delivered in the education, health and minor Compact sectors and priorities through the remaining amended Compact period. Costing of the deliverables and projection of Compact sector grant usage and services falling under the general fund.

155. **Review of recommendations by leaders at a conference.** This would include a participatory meeting to review the long-term framework, sector grant usage and delivery of general public services. The outcome of the conference would be the preparation of a public sector plan for endorsement by the FSM leadership to guide future budgetary allocations.

3 TRUST FUND VIABILITY

TRUST FUND VIABILITY -- MONITORING THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE TRUST FUND

156. The establishment of the Trust Fund for the Peoples of the FSM was a major feature of the amended Compact. The Trust Fund was created “to contribute to the long-term budgetary self-reliance of the FSM... [and] to provide the Government of the FSM with an ongoing source of revenue after FY2023.” The design of the Trust Fund specifies distributions from FY2024 forward that are explicitly tied to the fully inflation-adjusted value of the Compact annual grant assistance provided in FY2023. Notwithstanding this design feature, the U.S. Government has, on several occasions subsequent to the outset of the amended Compact period, stated that “the amended Compacts and their subsidiary agreements contain no commitments, either express or implied, regarding the level of the revenue that will be generated by the Trust Funds, nor is there any commitment regarding the degree to which the revenue will ‘contribute’ to the long-term budgetary self-reliance of the FSM and RMI.”

157. Despite the lack of a secure and sustained funding level, the Trust Fund Agreement does specify a withdrawal rule that is precisely based upon the FY2023 annual grant assistance level plus full inflation, and each year thereafter, the withdrawal rate specified is increased by full inflation. In fact, the withdrawals specified would occur under current rules at this fully inflation adjusted annual rate, even if it were known by all parties that the Trust Fund was not large enough to reliably support such withdrawals over the long term. This is, in fact, a serious technical flaw if the real value of the Trust Fund is meant to be protected and if the stability of annual flows is a shared objective. As currently structured, only the nominal value of the Trust Fund is likely to be protected.

158. The problem of immense and repeated fiscal shocks would arise, in the case of the Trust Fund not being sufficiently large, if the returns in any post-2024 year are insufficient (or negative) and if the “C” account, established as a buffer, is too small (or empty). In such events, the FSM would suffer the consequences of having zero funds made available for budgetary or infrastructure investment support in specific years. All too frequently, based on historical investment return patterns, such events could lead to two or

more consecutive years with vastly diminished or zero funding. Thus it makes sense for the FSM and the US to consider modifications to the poorly specified buffer account and withdrawal rules embedded in the Trust Fund Agreement so as to reduce the risk of repeated fiscal shocks of potentially massive proportions. At a minimum, consideration should be given to modifying the operations of the “B” account which, as described now, provides no benefit whatsoever, and of the “C” account, which would be more reliably functional if it were created by *fiat* at the outset of FY2024. Subject to technical review, consideration should also be given to increasing the initial holding size and providing conservative guidelines for the investment policy of the buffer account. Consideration should also be given to the basic annual withdrawal rule, which provides no feedback mechanism to relate the annual withdrawal rate to the actual size of the Trust Fund.

159. With the risk of a shortfall in the Trust Fund not being underwritten by the U.S. Government in any formal sense, it is imperative that the FSM Government make every effort to monitor the progress of the Trust Fund and to assess performance against a sensible goal. That goal is the sufficiency of the Trust Fund to support a “smooth and sustainable transition” from direct, U.S.-appropriated, annual grants to annual Trust Fund distributions to the FSM. By definition, that means the target value of the Trust Fund at the end of FY2023 must be sufficient to support annual withdrawals equal to the inflation adjusted value of the grants received in FY2023, while preserving the real value of the Trust Fund in perpetuity. A monitoring procedure is presented below that identifies the “terminal condition for sufficiency” of the Trust Fund at the outset of FY2024, the first year in which it must provide income to the FSM Government.

160. There is no clear documentation of the assumed rate of growth of the initial FSM Trust Fund deposits augmented by the assumed annual contributions; however, there is only one variable that affects the projected direct grant level in FY2023 — the rate of inflation. More precisely, the one variable is the cumulative inflation adjustment, pursuant to Compact Section 217, for the 20-year period beginning in FY2004.

161. The FSM began the amended Compact period with an annual direct grant draw-down rate of \$76.2 million. That stream of direct grants is adjusted annually in two countervailing ways: annual grant levels are adjusted upward by the addition of two-thirds of inflation and adjusted downward by the subtraction of the so-called “decrement” of \$800,000. For the FSM, the late stages of negotiations led to an increase in the starting level of the annual grant coupled with a corresponding decrease in the initial amount of the contribution to the Trust Fund. In addition the size and timing of the decrement were also modified. Specifically, the initial annual grant level was increased by \$2 million and the initial annual contribution to the Trust Fund was reduced correspondingly. The decrement, which had been proposed and discussed at \$1 million annually, was reduced to \$800,000, and the effective date was delayed from FY2005 until FY2007. Taken together, these modifications reduced the size and immediacy of the fiscal adjustment that the FSM faced throughout the early period of amended Compact implementation; however, these same modifications resulted in roughly 20% less U.S. contributions to the

Trust Fund over the 20-year period and to an increase in the target level of FY2023 grants to be replaced by Trust Fund withdrawals that is roughly 10% higher than what it would have otherwise been.

162. In effect, the careful calculations that were utilized for financial projections for both the FSM and the RMI were superseded by the negotiated outcome in the case of the FSM. As a result, the FSM—in contrast to the RMI, where the amended Compact negotiations had fewer and less profound late-stage changes—faces a much higher probability of a shortfall in the size of its Trust Fund relative to the size needed to support a smooth and sustainable transition. As described below, the required annual rate of return from FY2004–23 based on actual inflation data through FY09 and projected inflation thereafter would be 10.75%. The same calculations show that the rate of return required for the RMI is a much more likely to be achieved 8.03%. Had the late-stage modifications not been made to the FSM amended Compact—or had they been fully offset—the annual rate of return required would have been 8.01%.

163. Using actual inflation adjustment data through FY2009 and projecting forward based on inflation at 3%, a direct grant level of \$88.9 million is projected for FY2023. Using that value, allowing for full inflation adjustment of subsequent withdrawals, and maintaining the real value of the Trust Fund corpus, there is one other variable required in order to determine the size of the Trust Fund at the outset of FY2024, namely the rate of return on investments in the combined “A” and “C” accounts (essentially, the primary and buffer accounts).

164. It is assumed that the FSM investment strategy at that time would need to provide for a prudent balance of risk while allowing for long-term growth. From FY2024 onward, a balanced investment allocation is assumed, with 65% of assets in equities with an assumed real rate of return of 6.5% annually and 35% in fixed income with an assumed real rate of return of 2.5% annually. The blended real rate of return for the distribution period is thus estimated at 5.1%. If inflation were to average 3%, a nominal rate of return of 8.1% would thus be required.

165. Taking the above projections and assumptions into account, the terminal condition for sufficiency of the Trust Fund is projected to be \$1.795 billion. If the Trust Fund had been funded in a timely manner and precisely, as called for in the amended Compact (ignoring contributions from third parties), the meeting of this terminal condition value would require an annually compounded rate of return of 10.75%. With annual inflation projected at 3% over the entire period, the implied real rate of return is 7.75%. The projected growth path from FY2004–23 is presented as the baseline growth, and actual progress is compared to this baseline (see Fig. 21 which shows the smooth line projection, from a deposit of \$46 million in FY2004 to the target level of \$1.795 billion at the end of FY2023).

166. The current value of the FSM Trust Fund is significantly below the level consistent with a smooth growth trend line. In order to be precisely on-track to achieving that

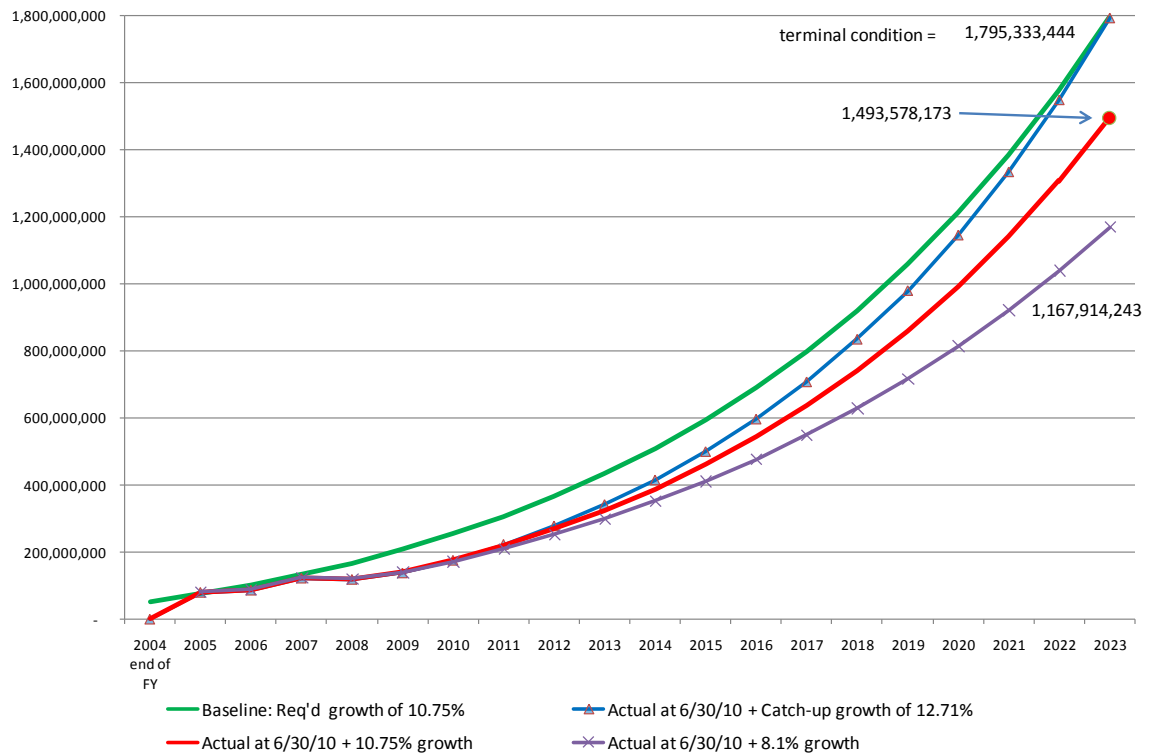


Figure 21 Compact Trust Fund Sufficiency, FY2004 – FY2024, \$'millions.

level as of June 30, 2010, the value would have grown to \$247.3 million; however, the actual value of the FSM Trust Fund at that date was \$160.5 million. This shortfall of \$86.8 million leaves the Trust Fund fully 35% short after 6.75 years of the projected 20-year accumulation period. Even if the returns from this date forward were to average the (initially required) trend line rate of 10.75% annually, the final value of the fund at the outset of FY2024 would be just 83% of the target level, falling short by \$301.8 million. And if the returns over the remaining period simply average 8.1%, the shortfall would be \$627.4 million, and the fund would achieve just 65% of the target level.

167. A range of factors have combined to keep the FSM Compact Trust value, as of the end of June 2010, below the projected path necessary to support a smooth and sustained transition, although the actual performance of the markets was by far the most prominent factor in the shortfall to date.

- The most important factor is the poor investment climate that existed over the initial period; since the time horizon for the Fund is twenty years in the accumulation phase, it would have been expected that there would be several periods of poor investment performance. It is, of course, unfortunate that the Fund has experienced such a historically volatile and negative period early in the accumulation period.

168. Several other factors that were not “market-driven”:

- The FSM failed to deposit in a timely manner its required \$30 million contribution. Although the sum was anticipated to be available on October 1, 2003, the FSM deposited \$30.3 million on October 1, 2004, exactly one year late. The US chose to delay its deposit, awaiting the FSM contribution and made its initial deposit of \$16 million on October 5, 2004.
- The US and FSM did not establish the Trust Fund on schedule. Although anticipated to be established on October 1, 2003, the amended Compact did not go into effect until June 25, 2004, and the Trust Fund was incorporated as a non-profit corporation on August 17, 2004. No changes to contribution commitments or anticipated withdrawal dates appear to have been discussed, although it should be noted that a 20-year accumulation period has been truncated to nineteen years as a result of legal requirements (i.e., the Compact going into effect nearly nine months after the beginning of the projected accumulation period) or of technical implementation issues.
- The allocation of deposited funds to the asset classes identified in the FSM Investment Policy Statement did not occur until August 10, 2006, fully 34 months into the amended Compact period. This failure to invest according to the FSM’s investment policy was ill-timed, as the markets performed well during the period of delay. Again, no discussions appear to have taken place to consider the impact of this and other delays relative to the originally projected 20-year accumulation period.
- With the asset allocation identified in the Investment Policy adopted on March 23, 2006, and implemented on August 10, 2006, over the period from that implementation through June 30, 2010, it appears that the actual results have **exceeded** by a small margin the weighted returns of the benchmarks for each asset class. The benchmark weightings used for the whole period are those of the so-called “phase II” allocation, as that appears to have been the allocation most prevalent over the period. Since the investment choices to date have involved a mix of one major allocation to a passive instrument (U.S. All Cap Core) designed to track index performance, combined with active management and alternative investments, any under-performance could be a result of any combination of manager underperformance or fees and expenses, combined with the effects of timing of shifts in the strategy (which were not available to the authors) and tactical execution of the prevailing strategy.
- Finally, it is worth simply presenting the basic return performance of the FSM Trust Fund as of June 30, 2010. So far, contributions received have been \$157.4 million, while the market value of the Trust Fund was \$160.5 million, reflecting a total return of \$3.1 million. This computes to a compound annual growth rate of just 0.51%.

169. A decomposition of the negative and positive factors is provided in Table 12. As noted above, the bulk of the shortfall over the initial 6.75-year period is the result of market conditions that are truly out of the control of the parties to the Trust Fund. The market analysis utilized index comparisons against the initial investment strategy adopted by the Trust Fund Committee. Specifically, U.S. Equity at 24% (All Cap Core), 26.5% International Equity, 26% Fixed Income (17.5% percent Aggregate Bond, 8.5% Emerging Market Debt), and 23.5% Alternative (16% Private Equity and 7.5% Real Estate). While the strategy was implemented in phases and the aforementioned allocation is equivalent to the Phase II portion, the authors had no clear documentation of any such changes, and thus the benchmark remained unchanged over the 6.75-year period under review. The analysis utilized actual index-based measures and actual date of deposit data to estimate variances from benchmark performance.

170. One factor that has not been in effect for the FSM Trust Fund (and that has significantly aided the RMI Trust Fund) is third-party contributions. The allowance for third-party contributions to the Trust Fund, with mutual consent, was an enlightened feature of the amended Compact; however, the FSM has yet to mobilize any official third-party contributions and none are apparent in the near-term.

171. As shown in Fig. 21, the catch-up rate required for the FSM Trust Fund to achieve the terminal condition by the end of FY2023 is projected as a 12.71% compounded annual return for the remaining 13.25 years of the originally projected 20-year accumulation period. Even given the historically poor initial period—and the likelihood of a sustained period of above-average performance following the downturn—it is highly unlikely that the FSM Trust Fund will achieve the target level. It would be sensible for the FSM Trust Fund Committee to re-visit its investment strategy—as it should in any event on a periodic basis—to consider the appropriate balance of risk versus reward and the appropriate mix of asset classes and allocations to those chosen asset classes. However, it is not recommended that the FSM over-allocate to risky assets in an overly aggressive attempt to catch up. Rather, the most likely policy response would be to mobilize additional contributions—from whatever sources—to the Trust Fund to support the FSM's

Table 12 Trust Fund Performance analyzed by Source of Variation as at end June 2010

FSM Trust Fund	Value at 6/30/10	Difference from actual	Decomposition estimates	
If smooth trendline growth:	247,281,977	(86,777,768)	100%	The Fund is 35% below target at this stage
If invested from original date:	177,229,095	(70,058,882)	-81%	This is the attribution to actual market
If invested from deposit dates:	169,608,125	(7,614,970)	-9%	This is result of delayed deposit
As entered into Inv. Policy:	157,864,622	(11,743,508)	-14%	This is result of delayed investment
Actual Market Value:	180,804,209	2,639,587	3%	This is result of fees, performance, and changes from benchmark inv. policy

long-term fiscal stability and sustainability.

C Conclusion

172. The 3rd FSM Economic Summit was held in Palikir, Pohnpei, from March 29-April 2, 2004. The Summit was presented with three economic scenarios that the FSM might experience over the next 20-year period of Compact support: a dismal scenario, a medium-growth scenario, and a sustained growth scenario. While noting that the FSM might face a truly dismal scenario if the country's leadership failed to make needed economic adjustments to offset the drag on economic activity resulting from the structure of Compact assistance, the discussion focused primarily on the “moderate growth” and “sustained growth” scenarios. The Summit adopted a six-part strategy for transition and accelerated growth:

- macroeconomic stability;
- good governance: improving effectiveness and efficiency of government;
- developing an outward-oriented, private sector-led economy;
- investing in human resource development;
- investing in infrastructure;

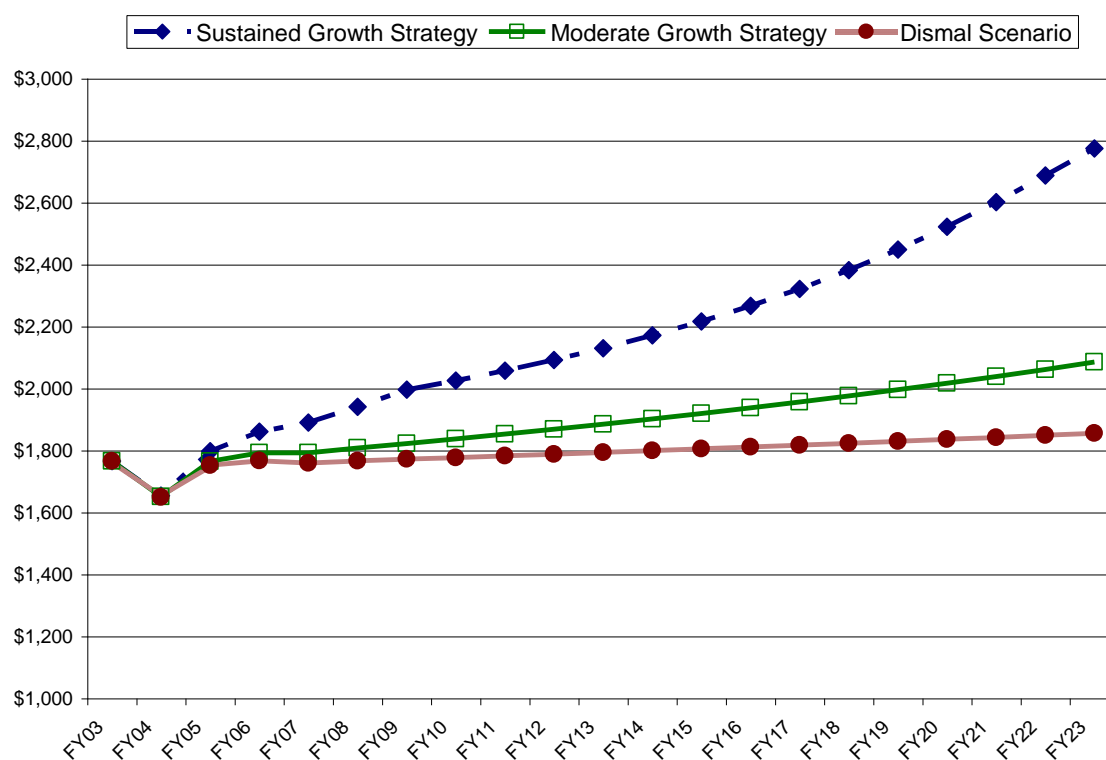


Figure 22 Alternative growth scenarios, GDP per capita, \$s 1998 prices.

- long-term sustainability.

173. The FSM Strategic Development Plan (SDP) examines the three growth scenarios in detail and makes projections of the likely economic growth and development patterns (Fig. 22). Under the sustained growth scenario, economic growth is held back initially as the economy adjusts to the structure of the amended Compact. However, as the benefits of the sustained growth strategy take hold, the economy is projected to accelerate and attain an annual average growth rate of 2.6% over the whole period. On the other hand, under the dismal scenario, economic growth is weak, and the economy is projected to achieve only 0.1% over the period.

174. Fig. 23 compares the projected dismal scenario with the actual performance since FY2003. The dismal scenario outperforms the actual performance, and since FY2005, the trajectories have been diverging. The model on which the SDP scenarios were based overstates the impact of the amended Compact in FY2004 and fails to capture the weak economic performance since FY2006, or the impact of the world recession in FY2008 and FY2009. It is clear that the initial years of the amended Compact have been dominated by adjustment to the new regime. While the process is now largely complete, Chuuk remains heavily in debt, and Yap has postponed the adjustment and is drawing down on its reserves to fill the gap. Looking forward – and in the absence of economic growth –

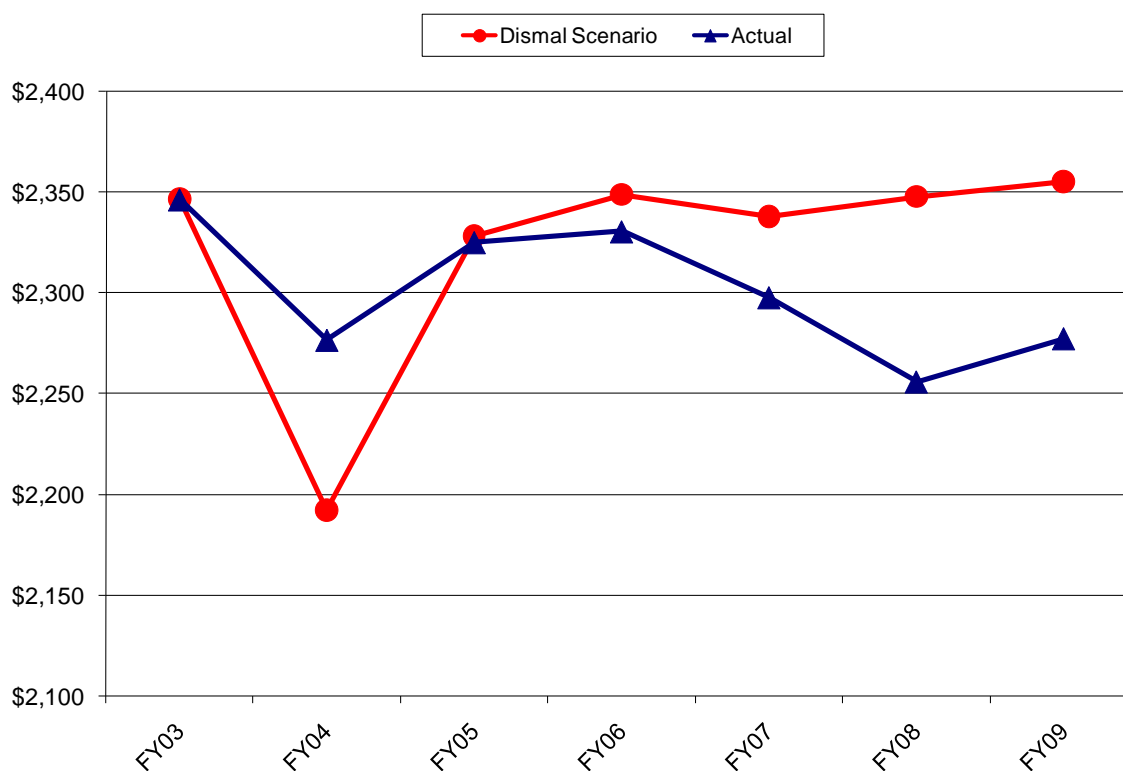


Figure 23 Comparison of the Third Summit dismal scenario with performance—GDP per capita, \$s 1998 prices.

attention has shifted to the continuing fiscal adjustment that will be required because of the annual decrement and lack of full indexation of the sector grants. The tax reform package is now with Congress and, if passed, will assist the FSM in making future adjustment. But successful passage is not guaranteed, and increasing the tax burden to maintain the level of public services with the present economic performance may not be well advised. To improve the outcome in the remaining years of the amended Compact, the nation needs to return to the policy agenda initiated during the Third Economic Summit and to implement the sustained growth strategy.



Federated States of Micronesia

Fiscal Year 2009 Statistical Appendices

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Statistical tables were prepared as best possible at time of compilation

This Statistical Appendix is available as an Excel file.

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Also available online at <http://pitiviti.org/initiatives/fsm.php>

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Table 1a : FSM: Income measures in current prices and real terms.

(US\$ millions ¹)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Current prices															
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5
Primary incomes ²															
Receivable from the rest of the world	30.6	29.7	19.8	19.2	22.7	21.2	19.3	18.4	18.4	19.5	23.7	27.2	29.8	29.0	29.0
Payable to the rest of the world	-19.1	-19.1	-17.1	-18.3	-16.6	-14.8	-14.1	-13.7	-14.1	-12.0	-11.5	-11.9	-12.2	-15.4	-10.0
Gross National Income (GNI)	233.9	229.7	209.9	220.8	227.0	239.9	245.7	246.5	249.4	246.6	260.5	266.7	273.2	275.4	295.5
Secondary Incomes (Current transfers) ²															
Receivable from the rest of the world	98.2	99.7	86.7	92.6	93.1	96.7	100.8	111.6	132.6	110.4	126.8	113.9	111.8	115.8	122.3
Payable to the rest of the world	-4.2	-4.8	-5.0	-5.6	-6.2	-8.0	-8.8	-9.3	-10.6	-11.9	-12.9	-14.3	-15.4	-17.4	-18.2
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	328.0	324.7	291.6	307.8	313.9	328.6	337.7	348.9	371.4	345.1	374.4	366.3	369.6	373.8	399.7
Constant 2004 prices															
GDP, at constant prices	239.7	232.3	218.4	224.4	227.9	238.2	242.1	243.4	247.6	239.1	243.1	242.4	237.7	232.1	233.1
Trading gains/losses ³	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Real Gross Domestic Income	239.7	232.3	218.4	224.4	227.9	238.2	242.1	243.4	247.6	239.1	243.1	242.4	237.7	232.1	233.1
Primary incomes ⁴															
Receivable from the rest of the world	33.6	31.9	21.3	20.0	23.7	21.6	19.5	18.6	18.6	19.5	22.9	25.4	26.8	24.5	22.9
Payable to the rest of the world	-21.1	-20.5	-18.3	-19.1	-17.3	-15.2	-14.2	-13.9	-14.3	-12.0	-11.1	-11.1	-11.0	-13.0	-7.9
Real Gross National Income (GNI)	252.3	243.7	221.3	225.3	234.4	244.7	247.4	248.2	251.9	246.6	254.9	256.6	253.5	243.6	248.1
Secondary Incomes (Current transfers) ⁴															
Receivable from the rest of the world	108.0	107.3	92.9	96.3	97.2	98.9	101.9	112.8	134.3	110.4	122.4	106.0	100.5	98.1	96.6
Payable to the rest of the world	-4.6	-5.1	-5.4	-5.9	-6.5	-8.2	-8.9	-9.4	-10.7	-11.9	-12.5	-13.3	-13.9	-14.7	-14.4
Real Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) ¹	355.7	345.9	308.8	315.8	325.1	335.4	340.5	351.6	375.5	345.1	364.9	349.4	340.1	327.0	330.3
Annual changes															
GDP at constant prices		-3.1%	-6.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%	-3.4%	1.6%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	0.4%
Real GNI		-3.1%	-6.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%	-3.4%	1.6%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	0.4%
Real GNDI		-2.8%	-10.7%	2.3%	3.0%	3.1%	1.5%	3.3%	6.8%	-8.1%	5.7%	-4.3%	-2.6%	-3.9%	1.0%
Per capita income measures ⁵															
Population ⁶	105,754	106,002	106,252	106,503	106,755	107,008	106,513	106,019	105,524	105,029	104,535	103,989	103,444	102,899	102,354
Current price GDP per capita (US\$)	2,104	2,067	1,950	2,065	2,069	2,183	2,257	2,281	2,323	2,277	2,375	2,417	2,471	2,544	2,702
Current price GNI per capita (US\$)	2,212	2,167	1,976	2,073	2,126	2,242	2,307	2,325	2,363	2,348	2,492	2,565	2,641	2,676	2,887
Current price GNDI per capita (US\$)	3,101	3,063	2,744	2,890	2,940	3,071	3,171	3,291	3,519	3,286	3,582	3,523	3,573	3,633	3,905
Constant price GDP per capita (US\$)	2,267	2,191	2,055	2,107	2,135	2,226	2,273	2,296	2,346	2,277	2,325	2,331	2,298	2,256	2,278
Real GDI per capita	2,267	2,191	2,055	2,107	2,135	2,226	2,273	2,296	2,346	2,277	2,325	2,331	2,298	2,256	2,278
Real GNI per capita (US\$)	2,386	2,299	2,083	2,116	2,195	2,286	2,323	2,341	2,387	2,348	2,438	2,468	2,450	2,368	2,424
Real GNDI per capita (US\$)	3,363	3,263	2,907	2,965	3,046	3,134	3,197	3,317	3,559	3,286	3,490	3,360	3,288	3,178	3,227
Implicit Price deflators															
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	92.8	94.3	94.9	98.0	96.9	98.1	99.3	99.3	99.0	100.0	102.1	103.7	107.6	112.8	118.6
Gross National Income (GNI)	92.7	94.3	94.8	98.0	96.8	98.1	99.3	99.3	99.0	100.0	102.2	103.9	107.8	113.0	119.1
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	92.2	93.9	94.4	97.5	96.5	98.0	99.2	99.2	98.9	100.0	102.6	104.9	108.7	114.3	121.0

1) GDP, GNI and GNDI are at purchasers prices.

2) Refer to Balance of Payments tables for breakdown of primary and secondary income flows

3) Changes in the terms of trade. Not currently estimated.

4) Primary, Secondary income and capital grants are deflated by an equal weighting of the RMI CPI and the RMI GDP implicit price deflator, as a proxy for the Gross Domestic Expenditure deflator.

5) Income comparisons between countries should be made using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) rather than US\$. However, these measures are currently not available for the FSM

6) Estimates by Graduate School consultants. To be revised when 2010 Census results become available.

Table 1b : FSM and States: Current and constant price GDP, GDP per capita, FY1981-FY2009

	Current price GDP US\$ ¹ millions					Constant price GDP US\$ ² millions					Population ³					Constant price GDP per capita, US\$ ²				
	FSM	Chuuk	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Yap	FSM	Chuuk	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Yap	FSM	Chuuk	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Yap	FSM	Chuuk	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Yap
FY1981	81.1	34.0	5.2	27.4	14.5	148.8	58.8	9.8	52.3	27.0	75,373	38,520	5,626	22,901	8,325	1,974	1,525	1,745	2,284	3,237
FY1982	84.8	35.3	6.4	27.5	15.6	144.9	56.8	11.1	48.9	27.1	77,655	39,581	5,765	23,753	8,556	1,866	1,436	1,932	2,060	3,163
FY1983	89.1	35.0	7.2	29.5	17.5	147.1	54.4	12.1	50.6	29.2	80,007	40,671	5,907	24,636	8,794	1,839	1,338	2,051	2,056	3,326
FY1984	89.8	37.4	7.8	26.7	17.9	142.3	55.9	12.6	44.1	28.7	82,433	41,791	6,052	25,552	9,038	1,727	1,338	2,079	1,725	3,178
FY1985	108.0	44.7	7.8	35.8	19.6	165.2	64.5	12.2	57.0	30.4	84,934	42,942	6,201	26,502	9,289	1,945	1,502	1,974	2,151	3,276
FY1986	118.9	49.0	9.8	40.7	19.5	177.5	69.0	14.9	63.2	29.4	87,513	44,124	6,354	27,487	9,547	2,029	1,563	2,344	2,299	3,085
FY1987	124.1	49.2	10.3	44.8	19.8	180.1	67.3	15.2	67.7	29.2	90,172	45,340	6,510	28,509	9,812	1,998	1,485	2,340	2,374	2,971
FY1988	137.3	56.3	9.8	50.0	21.3	191.3	73.9	13.9	72.5	30.0	92,913	46,588	6,671	29,570	10,085	2,059	1,587	2,084	2,451	2,977
FY1989	144.4	57.4	10.0	55.0	21.9	192.2	72.1	13.6	76.2	29.6	95,740	47,871	6,835	30,669	10,365	2,007	1,505	1,992	2,486	2,852
FY1990	157.9	61.2	10.8	59.6	26.3	200.0	73.1	13.9	78.6	33.8	97,617	48,914	6,929	31,251	10,523	2,049	1,494	2,006	2,515	3,215
FY1991	175.8	69.6	11.8	66.1	28.3	212.1	79.2	14.5	83.0	34.6	99,531	49,980	7,024	31,844	10,683	2,131	1,584	2,071	2,606	3,235
FY1992	189.0	73.6	11.8	69.3	34.3	221.3	81.2	14.1	84.5	40.7	101,483	51,069	7,120	32,449	10,845	2,180	1,591	1,974	2,604	3,752
FY1993	206.5	77.1	13.1	81.1	35.2	234.7	82.6	15.1	96.0	40.6	103,475	52,182	7,218	33,064	11,010	2,268	1,583	2,097	2,903	3,684
FY1994	213.6	76.2	15.8	85.2	36.4	236.6	79.5	17.9	98.2	40.9	105,506	53,319	7,317	33,692	11,178	2,242	1,491	2,445	2,915	3,656
FY1995	222.5	79.5	15.6	91.9	35.5	239.7	80.8	17.1	103.0	38.8	105,754	53,365	7,377	33,823	11,188	2,267	1,513	2,322	3,045	3,469
FY1996	219.1	73.9	16.3	91.1	37.8	232.3	75.4	17.4	99.7	39.7	106,002	53,411	7,438	33,955	11,199	2,191	1,411	2,343	2,937	3,549
FY1997	207.2	70.0	15.3	84.1	37.8	218.4	72.2	16.4	90.5	39.3	106,252	53,457	7,499	34,087	11,209	2,055	1,351	2,188	2,654	3,506
FY1998	219.9	72.0	13.9	90.0	44.1	224.4	72.7	14.4	93.2	44.1	106,503	53,503	7,561	34,219	11,220	2,107	1,359	1,901	2,725	3,928
FY1999	220.8	74.7	15.3	90.7	40.2	228.0	76.3	15.5	95.3	40.8	106,755	53,549	7,623	34,352	11,230	2,135	1,425	2,036	2,775	3,634
FY2000	233.6	80.4	16.1	95.3	41.8	238.2	80.7	16.3	98.4	42.8	107,008	53,595	7,686	34,486	11,241	2,226	1,506	2,124	2,853	3,806
FY2001	240.4	82.4	17.4	97.1	43.5	242.1	81.9	17.5	98.3	44.5	106,513	53,103	7,594	34,497	11,320	2,273	1,543	2,303	2,849	3,928
FY2002	241.8	80.9	17.6	101.0	42.3	243.4	81.8	17.6	101.3	42.8	106,019	52,610	7,502	34,507	11,399	2,296	1,554	2,344	2,935	3,754
FY2003	245.1	82.0	16.9	100.9	45.4	247.6	82.9	17.1	102.0	45.7	105,524	52,118	7,410	34,518	11,478	2,346	1,590	2,307	2,954	3,979
FY2004	239.1	78.0	16.6	102.0	42.5	239.1	78.0	16.6	102.0	42.5	105,029	51,625	7,319	34,529	11,557	2,277	1,510	2,275	2,954	3,680
FY2005	248.3	78.4	16.4	107.5	45.9	243.1	77.1	16.3	105.0	44.7	104,535	51,133	7,227	34,540	11,636	2,325	1,508	2,253	3,040	3,839
FY2006	251.3	79.5	16.8	110.1	44.9	242.4	79.2	16.3	105.1	41.8	103,989	50,606	7,131	34,581	11,671	2,331	1,565	2,282	3,040	3,577
FY2007	255.7	76.6	17.0	115.5	46.5	237.7	72.7	16.2	107.7	41.2	103,444	50,080	7,036	34,623	11,705	2,298	1,452	2,297	3,110	3,517
FY2008	261.8	73.8	17.2	124.0	46.8	232.1	68.2	15.6	107.1	41.2	102,899	49,553	6,941	34,665	11,740	2,256	1,377	2,248	3,090	3,512
FY2009	276.5	78.0	19.7	127.9	51.1	233.1	68.8	16.4	105.4	42.5	102,354	49,027	6,845	34,707	11,775	2,278	1,403	2,396	3,036	3,612

1 1981-1994 are old EMPAT estimates, linked via the average figures for 1995-1996. Details of the old estimates are available on request.

2 Constant price GDP is in 2000 prices. U.S. CPI used as deflator for 1981-1997

3 Estimates by Graduate School consultants. To be revised when 2010 Census results become available.

Table 1c : FSM: Constant price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.7	31.2	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.7	31.2	32.4	33.7	34.1	33.9	34.1
B	Fisheries	26.5	24.2	19.4	26.6	21.8	24.7	22.6	23.4	24.7	21.4	22.4	21.4	24.0	24.0	22.5
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3
F	Construction	10.7	9.4	6.5	8.4	8.8	9.4	9.1	6.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	5.5	5.1	6.3	10.1
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	27.5	26.8	25.3	24.6	25.0	26.7	28.4	26.5	28.2	28.2	28.2	27.6	27.3	27.0	25.4
H	Hotels and Restaurants	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.8
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	17.1	16.0	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.3	16.9	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.0	16.1	13.7	13.5
J	Financial Intermediation	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.5	4.2	5.2	6.5	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.6	3.7
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	27.9	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.2	29.6	30.3	30.2	30.4	30.1	29.7	29.3	28.9	28.6	28.5
L	Public Administration	35.1	33.2	32.5	31.1	33.2	32.8	34.3	36.4	35.3	33.1	32.3	32.7	27.7	25.4	25.3
M	Education	25.6	26.1	24.7	22.9	23.9	24.3	25.8	27.9	28.9	29.2	31.4	34.1	33.7	33.7	34.3
N	Health and Social Work	8.6	8.7	7.7	6.6	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.0
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-2.6	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-2.7	-3.2	-3.7	-4.8	-2.7	-2.4	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.5	-3.1
	GDP at basic prices	226.7	219.3	206.3	211.0	212.4	221.1	226.9	228.1	229.8	222.2	224.3	225.1	221.9	217.1	217.4
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	16.2	16.5	15.2	17.3	19.0	20.8	19.2	17.6	19.2	18.1	19.9	18.2	16.7	15.9	16.5
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-3.1	-3.5	-3.1	-3.8	-3.5	-3.7	-4.0	-2.4	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
	GDP at purchasers prices	239.7	232.3	218.4	224.4	228.0	238.2	242.1	243.4	247.6	239.1	243.1	242.4	237.7	232.1	233.1

Table 1d : FSM: Constant price GDP by industry sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry		0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	-4.5%	3.7%	4.2%	1.2%	-0.7%	0.5%
B	Fisheries		-8.5%	-19.8%	36.8%	-18.1%	13.8%	-8.8%	3.7%	5.6%	-13.3%	4.5%	-4.4%	12.2%	0.0%	-6.4%
C	Mining and Quarrying															
D	Manufacturing		-18.3%	11.5%	11.8%	-6.0%	15.6%	17.3%	-4.3%	-7.2%	-18.7%	-59.9%	-34.6%	1.4%	6.9%	-7.4%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply		3.0%	-4.3%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-1.8%	1.2%	3.7%	3.7%	-3.3%	-0.8%	-5.4%	-2.5%	-7.0%	1.4%
F	Construction		-12.2%	-31.2%	30.2%	4.6%	7.0%	-3.6%	-24.5%	-9.3%	4.3%	7.6%	-21.4%	-7.0%	23.9%	60.0%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs		-2.6%	-5.8%	-2.5%	1.7%	6.6%	6.5%	-6.7%	6.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-2.0%	-1.3%	-0.9%	-6.1%
H	Hotels and Restaurants		-1.6%	0.0%	4.2%	-1.0%	5.2%	-0.4%	-8.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	1.5%	0.4%	-6.2%	-7.6%	-11.1%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications		-6.3%	-7.0%	1.9%	2.6%	4.6%	3.7%	-1.8%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-2.9%	0.7%	-14.5%	-1.5%
J	Financial Intermediation		-18.0%	-2.6%	-21.6%	67.1%	19.5%	23.5%	24.5%	-49.4%	-7.2%	37.8%	13.8%	7.3%	-9.9%	-19.2%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities		0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	4.4%	1.2%	2.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.0%	-0.3%
L	Public Administration		-5.3%	-2.2%	-4.2%	6.5%	-1.0%	4.4%	6.0%	-2.8%	-6.2%	-2.6%	1.4%	-15.3%	-8.3%	-0.3%
M	Education		1.7%	-5.4%	-7.2%	4.2%	1.9%	6.0%	8.2%	3.6%	1.3%	7.3%	8.8%	-1.2%	-0.1%	1.8%
N	Health and Social Work		0.7%	-11.3%	-14.9%	-3.2%	11.1%	11.7%	7.6%	0.3%	0.0%	4.8%	9.1%	5.2%	5.3%	1.9%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services		2.1%	-3.1%	3.8%	5.9%	3.3%	0.1%	7.3%	-1.7%	2.3%	-5.0%	-1.0%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.1%
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>															
	GDP at basic prices		-3.3%	-5.9%	2.3%	0.7%	4.1%	2.6%	0.5%	0.7%	-3.3%	1.0%	0.4%	-1.4%	-2.2%	0.1%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>		1.9%	-7.7%	13.5%	10.3%	9.3%	-7.6%	-8.4%	9.3%	-5.9%	9.6%	-8.1%	-8.3%	-5.0%	3.7%
	<i>less subsidies</i>															
	GDP at purchasers prices		-3.1%	-6.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%	-3.4%	1.6%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	0.4%

Source: SBOD estimates

Table 1e : FSM: Current price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	27.4	28.2	29.2	29.8	30.8	32.1	33.3	33.3	33.0	31.2	32.8	34.3	37.0	38.6	41.2
B	Fisheries	25.9	23.1	18.7	26.1	21.6	24.5	22.8	23.5	24.3	21.4	23.0	22.3	27.8	30.4	26.9
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.9	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	6.3	5.0	4.7	3.6	1.9	1.8	5.8
F	Construction	9.5	8.5	6.0	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.0	6.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	5.8	5.6	7.5	12.9
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	23.1	23.2	22.6	22.7	23.6	25.3	27.2	25.7	27.5	28.2	30.3	32.0	33.3	37.4	35.6
H	Hotels and Restaurants	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.4	15.0	15.9	16.7	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.4	15.9	16.9
J	Financial Intermediation	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.3	4.1	5.1	6.4	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.9
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	25.2	26.1	26.8	27.2	28.7	29.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.1	29.8	29.8	29.5	29.6	30.7
L	Public Administration	35.7	34.1	32.0	32.5	32.2	31.7	33.2	35.7	34.7	33.1	34.5	35.3	31.8	30.1	31.5
M	Education	26.5	27.2	23.9	23.1	23.0	24.3	25.7	27.9	28.8	29.2	29.6	31.2	31.1	31.5	32.9
N	Health and Social Work	9.2	9.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.1	10.1	10.8	11.4	12.1
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.6	-3.1	-3.7	-4.7	-2.6	-2.4	-3.1	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.0
	GDP at basic prices	211.6	210.3	197.4	208.2	207.4	219.2	227.2	227.7	228.6	222.2	228.8	232.5	237.8	245.5	257.3
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	14.0	14.7	14.0	16.4	18.2	20.2	18.9	17.3	18.9	18.1	20.7	20.0	19.0	19.3	21.6
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-3.2	-5.9	-4.2	-4.7	-4.8	-5.8	-5.7	-3.2	-2.4	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-3.0	-2.4
	GDP at purchasers prices	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5

Table 1f : FSM: Implicit GDP price deflators by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	90.5	93.0	95.4	96.9	98.7	101.0	103.9	103.0	101.1	100.0	101.3	101.7	108.4	113.9	120.8
B	Fisheries	97.8	95.5	96.4	98.2	99.5	99.0	101.2	100.3	98.1	100.0	102.7	104.0	115.8	126.4	119.5
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	87.2	89.5	91.8	93.6	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	57.8	108.0	117.8	139.1	120.7	133.1	136.7	111.3	122.4	100.0	96.1	77.8	41.4	43.3	134.7
F	Construction	88.6	90.9	93.1	94.5	96.2	97.5	98.8	98.7	98.4	100.0	101.3	105.6	110.3	118.3	127.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	84.1	86.6	89.5	92.3	94.3	94.9	95.5	96.7	97.3	100.0	107.5	116.0	122.0	138.7	140.5
H	Hotels and Restaurants	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	90.2	92.6	93.1	94.6	96.0	97.6	98.5	98.2	98.4	100.0	101.6	105.1	108.0	115.6	124.8
J	Financial Intermediation	87.3	89.8	92.1	92.9	93.7	97.0	98.5	98.5	98.3	100.0	103.5	108.8	112.8	120.3	129.5
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	90.4	93.1	95.5	97.0	98.0	99.9	100.6	100.9	100.1	100.0	100.3	101.6	102.1	103.4	107.8
L	Public Administration	101.9	102.7	98.4	104.2	97.1	96.4	96.8	98.1	98.1	100.0	106.9	107.8	114.5	118.6	124.5
M	Education	103.5	104.5	97.0	100.7	96.3	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.6	100.0	94.4	91.3	92.3	93.4	95.8
N	Health and Social Work	106.8	108.2	101.2	105.4	104.7	102.5	100.4	99.4	99.7	100.0	101.9	103.7	106.0	105.6	110.4
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	83.5	84.2	86.1	85.4	85.7	92.7	94.1	95.6	96.0	100.0	105.5	111.1	114.2	119.0	125.7
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at basic prices	93.4	95.9	95.7	98.7	97.7	99.1	100.1	99.8	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.3	107.1	113.1	118.3
	<i>Taxes on products less Subsidies</i>	83.7	82.9	88.8	92.8	94.1	95.6	97.4	97.7	97.9	100.0	104.7	110.2	114.6	126.8	136.3
	GDP at purchasers prices	92.8	94.3	94.9	98.0	96.9	98.1	99.3	99.3	99.0	100.0	102.1	103.7	107.6	112.8	118.6

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 1g : FSM: Share of GDP by industry, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	12.3%	12.9%	14.1%	13.5%	13.9%	13.7%	13.8%	13.8%	13.5%	13.1%	13.2%	13.6%	14.5%	14.7%	14.9%
B	Fisheries	11.6%	10.6%	9.0%	11.9%	9.8%	10.5%	9.5%	9.7%	9.9%	9.0%	9.3%	8.9%	10.9%	11.6%	9.7%
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%
F	Construction	4.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%	4.7%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	10.4%	10.6%	10.9%	10.3%	10.7%	10.8%	11.3%	10.6%	11.2%	11.8%	12.2%	12.7%	13.0%	14.3%	12.9%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%	6.5%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.1%	6.1%
J	Financial Intermediation	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	2.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	11.3%	11.9%	12.9%	12.4%	13.0%	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	12.4%	12.6%	12.0%	11.8%	11.5%	11.3%	11.1%
L	Public Administration	16.1%	15.6%	15.4%	14.8%	14.6%	13.6%	13.8%	14.8%	14.1%	13.9%	13.9%	14.0%	12.4%	11.5%	11.4%
M	Education	11.9%	12.4%	11.5%	10.5%	10.4%	10.4%	10.7%	11.5%	11.7%	12.2%	11.9%	12.4%	12.2%	12.0%	11.9%
N	Health and Social Work	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.9%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.4%
	GDP at basic prices	95.1%	96.0%	95.3%	94.7%	93.9%	93.8%	94.5%	94.2%	93.3%	92.9%	92.1%	92.5%	93.0%	93.8%	93.0%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	6.3%	6.7%	6.7%	7.4%	8.2%	8.6%	7.9%	7.1%	7.7%	7.6%	8.4%	8.0%	7.4%	7.4%	7.8%
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-1.4%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-2.1%	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-0.9%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1h : FSM: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	61.4	57.7	52.0	54.1	55.4	60.1	60.8	57.6	58.7	57.8	55.3	52.5	52.0	50.9	48.7
1.2	Public Enterprise	19.4	17.2	13.0	20.5	16.2	19.2	19.3	18.6	19.6	16.7	17.4	15.7	17.7	17.1	19.3
2	Finance (Banks)	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.7	4.9	6.3	3.1	2.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.5
3	Government	71.7	70.3	66.6	61.9	64.9	65.4	69.4	73.8	74.0	72.0	74.0	77.8	72.6	70.4	70.9
4	NGOs	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
5	Households	70.5	70.9	71.3	71.7	72.4	73.1	73.4	73.7	74.3	72.3	73.7	75.2	75.7	75.2	75.3
	GDP at basic prices	229.2	221.6	208.2	212.9	215.1	224.3	230.6	232.9	232.5	224.5	227.2	228.5	225.5	220.7	220.5
	<i>Taxes on Products less Subsidies</i>	13.0	13.0	12.1	13.4	15.5	17.1	15.2	15.3	17.8	17.0	18.8	17.3	15.8	15.0	15.7
	<i>Less intermediate FISIM</i>	-2.6	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-2.7	-3.2	-3.7	-4.8	-2.7	-2.4	-2.9	-3.4	-3.6	-3.5	-3.1
	Real GDP at purchasers prices	239.7	232.3	218.4	224.4	228.0	238.2	242.1	243.4	247.6	239.1	243.1	242.4	237.7	232.1	233.1

Table 1i : FSM: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise		-6.1%	-9.9%	4.1%	2.4%	8.5%	1.3%	-5.3%	1.8%	-1.5%	-4.2%	-5.2%	-0.9%	-2.1%	-4.3%
1.2	Public Enterprise		-11.2%	-24.4%	56.8%	-21.0%	18.8%	0.4%	-3.2%	5.1%	-14.6%	3.9%	-9.8%	12.9%	-3.5%	12.7%
2	Finance (Banks)		-15.0%	-8.7%	-27.3%	77.2%	21.4%	33.6%	26.7%	-50.1%	-9.2%	41.0%	14.5%	4.6%	-10.9%	-19.0%
3	Government		-1.9%	-5.2%	-7.1%	4.9%	0.8%	6.0%	6.4%	0.3%	-2.7%	2.9%	5.1%	-6.8%	-3.0%	0.8%
4	NGOs		-8.8%	2.2%	5.6%	5.0%	-12.3%	0.5%	6.0%	-4.3%	-0.3%	-4.7%	-1.7%	0.6%	6.2%	-1.1%
5	Households		0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	-2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	-0.8%	0.2%
	GDP at basic prices		-3.3%	-6.0%	2.3%	1.0%	4.3%	2.8%	1.0%	-0.2%	-3.4%	1.2%	0.6%	-1.3%	-2.1%	-0.1%
	<i>Taxes on Products less Subsidies</i>		-0.3%	-6.6%	10.7%	15.8%	9.8%	-10.7%	0.2%	16.7%	-4.7%	10.5%	-8.0%	-8.6%	-4.8%	4.5%
	<i>Less intermediate FISIM</i>		-9.0%	-15.9%	-0.8%	37.5%	19.9%	15.5%	29.2%	-44.2%	-11.8%	24.6%	15.7%	5.3%	-1.3%	-12.5%
	Real GDP at purchasers prices		-3.1%	-6.0%	2.7%	1.6%	4.5%	1.7%	0.5%	1.7%	-3.4%	1.6%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	0.4%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 1j: FSM: Current price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	52.8	51.0	47.3	50.3	52.6	57.8	59.3	56.3	57.4	57.8	58.5	59.0	61.0	65.2	63.0
1.2	Public Enterprise	17.5	17.0	13.3	21.9	16.8	20.2	20.3	18.6	20.1	16.7	17.8	15.8	18.7	21.4	28.0
2	Finance (Banks)	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.6	4.9	6.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.5
3	Government	74.3	73.6	65.6	64.0	63.4	64.4	68.0	73.0	73.3	72.0	74.0	77.3	74.0	72.9	76.2
4	NGOs	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5
5	Households	64.3	66.4	68.5	70.0	72.0	73.9	75.8	75.5	74.7	72.3	74.3	76.0	79.6	81.7	86.1
	GDP at basic prices	213.9	212.4	199.2	210.1	210.0	222.3	230.9	232.5	231.3	224.5	231.8	236.1	241.8	249.7	261.3
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	10.9	8.8	9.8	11.7	13.4	14.4	13.2	14.0	16.5	17.0	19.5	18.9	17.9	16.3	19.2
	Less intermediate FISIM	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.6	-3.1	-3.7	-4.7	-2.6	-2.4	-3.1	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.0
	GDP at purchasers prices	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 1k: FSM: Implicit GDP price deflators by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	116.3	113.2	109.9	107.6	105.3	104.0	102.5	102.3	102.2	100.0	94.5	89.0	85.2	78.1	77.3
1.2	Public Enterprise	111.2	101.5	97.8	93.6	96.3	95.0	94.8	100.0	97.5	100.0	97.4	99.0	94.9	79.7	68.8
2	Finance (Banks)	114.3	111.2	108.3	106.6	104.6	102.7	101.3	101.5	101.7	100.0	96.1	92.0	88.8	83.1	77.2
3	Government	96.5	95.6	101.6	96.7	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.0	100.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	98.1	96.5	93.0
4	NGOs	131.5	132.5	128.2	132.3	135.5	115.7	111.8	108.9	106.1	100.0	92.5	88.8	86.8	84.9	81.5
5	Households	109.8	106.8	104.1	102.4	100.5	99.0	96.8	97.5	99.4	100.0	99.3	98.9	95.1	92.0	87.5
	GDP at basic prices	107.2	104.3	104.5	101.4	102.4	100.9	99.9	100.2	100.5	100.0	98.0	96.8	93.3	88.4	84.4
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	119.7	147.5	123.6	114.9	116.1	118.5	115.3	108.7	108.1	100.0	96.2	91.4	88.1	91.9	81.6
	Less intermediate FISIM	114.3	111.2	108.3	106.6	104.6	102.7	101.3	101.5	101.7	100.0	96.1	92.0	88.8	83.1	77.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	107.7	106.0	105.4	102.0	103.2	102.0	100.7	100.7	101.0	100.0	97.9	96.4	93.0	88.7	84.3

Table 1l: FSM: Share of GDP by institutional sector, current prices, FY1995-FY2008

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	25.6%	24.9%	23.8%	24.1%	24.3%	25.2%	25.1%	23.7%	23.7%	24.2%	22.8%	21.7%	21.9%	21.9%	20.9%
1.2	Public Enterprise	8.1%	7.4%	6.0%	9.1%	7.1%	8.1%	8.0%	7.7%	7.9%	7.0%	7.2%	6.5%	7.5%	7.4%	8.3%
2	Finance (Banks)	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%
3	Government	29.9%	30.3%	30.5%	27.6%	28.5%	27.5%	28.6%	30.3%	29.9%	30.1%	30.5%	32.1%	30.5%	30.3%	30.4%
4	NGOs	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
5	Households	29.4%	30.5%	32.7%	32.0%	31.7%	30.7%	30.3%	30.3%	30.0%	30.2%	30.3%	31.0%	31.9%	32.4%	32.3%
	GDP at basic prices	95.6%	95.4%	95.3%	94.9%	94.4%	94.2%	95.2%	95.7%	93.9%	93.9%	93.5%	94.3%	94.9%	95.1%	94.6%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	6.0%	6.8%	7.2%	6.3%	6.3%	7.2%	7.1%	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.5%	6.7%
	Less intermediate FISIM	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.3%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 1m : FSM: GDP by income component, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Compensation of employees	115.3	116.0	106.5	108.2	108.6	112.5	116.7	121.6	121.3	120.1	120.9	124.3	122.2	122.7	129.0
Operating surplus (Gross before depreciation)	34.3	30.1	24.2	31.8	29.4	35.9	38.3	35.4	35.2	32.1	36.7	35.8	40.0	45.3	46.2
Household mixed income	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.9	13.0	13.9	14.4	15.9
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	10.9	8.8	9.8	11.7	13.4	14.4	13.2	14.0	16.5	17.0	19.5	18.9	17.9	16.3	19.2
Less intermediate FISIM	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.6	-3.1	-3.7	-4.7	-2.6	-2.4	-3.1	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.0
Total Monetary	165.8	160.6	146.8	158.3	157.8	169.4	175.0	177.0	181.5	178.0	185.9	188.3	189.9	194.5	206.4
Percentage Monetary	74.5%	73.3%	70.9%	72.0%	71.4%	72.5%	72.8%	73.2%	74.1%	74.4%	74.9%	74.9%	74.3%	74.3%	74.6%
Household subsistence	36.9	38.0	39.1	39.8	40.6	41.3	42.2	41.6	40.7	38.3	39.6	40.3	42.9	44.5	46.4
Home Ownership	19.8	20.5	21.3	21.8	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.8
Total Non-Monetary	56.7	58.5	60.4	61.6	63.1	64.2	65.4	64.8	63.6	61.1	62.4	63.1	65.7	67.4	70.2
Percentage Non-Monetary	25.5%	26.7%	29.1%	28.0%	28.6%	27.5%	27.2%	26.8%	25.9%	25.6%	25.1%	25.1%	25.7%	25.7%	25.4%
GDP at purchasers prices	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 1n : FSM: Current price GDP by institutional sector and income components, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1 Productive Enterprises	67.1	62.1	56.5	67.5	64.6	72.2	74.0	71.7	75.0	73.4	75.2	73.7	78.6	83.6	88.6
1.1 Private Sector	52.8	51.0	47.3	50.3	52.6	57.8	59.3	56.3	57.4	57.8	58.5	59.0	61.0	65.2	63.0
Compensation	25.6	25.8	24.6	25.3	26.6	29.9	30.6	30.2	30.4	30.8	29.8	29.6	30.8	32.1	33.9
Operating Surplus	27.2	25.2	22.6	25.0	26.0	27.9	28.7	26.1	27.0	27.0	28.7	29.3	30.3	33.0	29.1
1.2 Public Enterprises	14.3	11.1	9.2	17.2	12.0	14.4	14.6	15.4	17.7	15.6	16.6	14.7	17.6	18.4	25.6
Compensation	10.4	11.8	11.5	13.8	13.3	12.7	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	12.1
Operating Surplus	7.1	5.2	1.9	8.1	3.5	7.5	8.1	6.2	7.8	4.8	6.5	4.4	7.4	10.2	15.9
less Subsidies	-3.2	-5.9	-4.2	-4.7	-4.8	-5.8	-5.7	-3.2	-2.4	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-3.0	-2.4
2 Financial Enterprises	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.6	4.9	6.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.5
Compensation	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Operating Surplus	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-0.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.3
3 Government	74.3	73.6	65.6	64.0	63.4	64.4	68.0	73.0	73.3	72.0	74.0	77.3	74.0	72.9	76.2
3.1 National	10.7	10.1	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.1	10.4	11.3	12.8	14.8
3.2 State	53.8	52.9	44.0	40.5	38.5	39.6	42.4	44.6	44.0	42.5	46.1	51.0	47.6	45.1	46.5
3.3 Municipalities	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.0
3.4 Government Agencies	7.6	8.2	9.2	11.0	10.9	11.2	12.2	13.9	14.7	16.0	15.2	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0
4 Non Profit Organizations	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5
5 Households	64.3	66.4	68.5	70.0	72.0	73.9	75.8	75.5	74.7	72.3	74.3	76.0	79.6	81.7	86.1
Mixed income	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.7	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.9	13.0	13.9	14.4	15.9
Subsistence	36.9	38.0	39.1	39.8	40.6	41.3	42.2	41.6	40.7	38.3	39.6	40.3	42.9	44.5	46.4
Home Ownership	19.8	20.5	21.3	21.8	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.8
Taxes on Products	14.0	14.7	14.0	16.4	18.2	20.2	18.9	17.3	18.9	18.1	20.7	20.0	19.0	19.3	21.6
less intermediate FISIM	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.6	-3.1	-3.7	-4.7	-2.6	-2.4	-3.1	-3.7	-4.0	-4.2	-4.0
Nominal GDP	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 2a : Chuuk: Constant price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.1
B	Fisheries	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.3
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	~	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
F	Construction	3.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.0	7.6	9.0	8.2	7.8	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.9
H	Hotels and Restaurants	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	5.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.3
J	Financial Intermediation	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1
L	Public Administration	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.5	8.0	9.6	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.1	10.0	5.6	3.8	3.5
M	Education	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.3	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.2	11.2	10.2	10.0	11.0
N	Health and Social Work	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9
	GDP at basic prices	76.2	71.6	68.5	68.4	71.3	74.2	76.3	77.2	76.5	72.8	71.7	74.1	68.2	64.3	64.7
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.7	6.0	4.9	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.2
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
	GDP at purchasers prices	80.8	75.4	72.2	72.7	76.3	80.7	81.9	81.8	82.9	78.0	77.1	79.2	72.7	68.2	68.8

Table 2b : Chuuk: Constant price GDP by industry sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%	1.5%	-2.8%	-0.7%
B	Fisheries	-5.5%	-1.1%	-0.4%	-0.9%	0.4%	-1.8%	-0.9%	1.2%	-4.9%	1.7%	-2.7%	2.7%	-3.5%	-0.8%
C	Mining and Quarrying														
D	Manufacturing	-35.3%	-2.1%	36.2%	6.9%	-14.3%	-13.3%	-17.3%	-8.2%	-45.5%	-21.7%	-15.9%	60.4%	-11.4%	-34.2%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply		41.2%	3.6%	3.8%	-0.2%	0.1%	46.3%	4.4%	-9.1%	11.5%	-8.7%	-4.8%	-17.9%	6.8%
F	Construction	-51.9%	-76.7%	55.9%	91.7%	77.0%	-32.6%	-44.5%	-20.8%	29.5%	-46.0%	-6.0%	22.2%	65.2%	45.0%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	-10.6%	-4.8%	-1.0%	10.3%	11.3%	1.8%	-5.5%	18.4%	-9.2%	-4.0%	-5.2%	-10.7%	-8.2%	-3.5%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	-3.0%	-2.1%	14.1%	-3.8%	3.3%	-9.5%	-17.6%	2.4%	-11.7%	-3.3%	-2.5%	2.1%	-3.8%	-12.0%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	-13.1%	-11.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	13.3%	1.1%	2.0%	-1.7%	-7.2%	3.2%	2.8%	-6.6%	-20.7%	-2.5%
J	Financial Intermediation	-26.4%	-3.9%	-24.5%	46.9%	51.1%	28.8%	17.7%	-28.4%	-15.0%	26.9%	10.6%	-1.5%	-12.7%	-19.2%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	0.2%	-0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%	-1.9%	1.4%	-1.4%	-2.0%	1.2%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.0%
L	Public Administration	-6.5%	-6.7%	2.2%	12.8%	5.8%	20.3%	14.7%	-9.2%	-10.1%	-10.3%	24.4%	-44.0%	-32.6%	-6.7%
M	Education	-1.6%	-4.0%	-6.4%	7.9%	-2.2%	6.9%	5.0%	-5.0%	-5.2%	3.9%	10.2%	-9.0%	-1.7%	10.0%
N	Health and Social Work	-5.2%	-8.3%	-9.5%	-2.5%	8.8%	25.2%	3.4%	-11.6%	0.2%	2.1%	3.9%	4.6%	10.9%	5.1%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	-7.2%	1.0%	11.4%	1.1%	1.2%	-13.5%	16.3%	0.3%	0.1%	-19.5%	-8.2%	-8.9%	6.6%	-6.6%
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>														
	GDP at basic prices	-6.1%	-4.3%	-0.2%	4.3%	4.1%	2.8%	1.2%	-0.9%	-4.9%	-1.5%	3.4%	-8.0%	-5.8%	0.7%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	-15.6%	-4.0%	16.2%	12.5%	25.5%	-11.0%	-17.8%	32.9%	-18.7%	4.9%	-6.2%	-11.4%	-12.4%	4.4%
	<i>less subsidies</i>														
	GDP at purchasers prices	-6.7%	-4.2%	0.7%	4.9%	5.8%	1.5%	-0.2%	1.4%	-5.9%	-1.1%	2.7%	-8.2%	-6.2%	0.9%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 2c : Chuuk: Current price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.6	14.0	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.8	14.3
B	Fisheries	10.7	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.6	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.1
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	~	0.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.2
F	Construction	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.3	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.6	8.4
H	Hotels and Restaurants	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.1
J	Financial Intermediation	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.1
L	Public Administration	8.7	8.1	6.5	6.7	7.4	7.9	9.3	10.4	9.8	9.0	9.4	10.9	8.1	6.0	5.8
M	Education	11.8	11.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.8	10.1
N	Health and Social Work	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.1
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
	less intermediate FISIM	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
	GDP at basic prices	75.6	72.1	67.6	68.8	71.2	75.8	78.4	77.3	76.6	72.8	73.1	74.3	71.8	69.2	72.5
	Taxes on products	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.1	6.5	5.9	4.8	6.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.5
	less subsidies	-0.4	-2.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
	GDP at purchasers prices	79.5	73.9	70.0	72.0	74.7	80.4	82.4	80.9	82.0	78.0	78.4	79.5	76.6	73.8	78.0

Table 2d : Chuuk: Implicit GDP price deflators by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	97.3	100.0	102.7	104.4	106.4	106.2	109.3	107.6	103.1	100.0	101.7	100.0	102.3	104.8	109.2
B	Fisheries	96.8	98.6	101.2	102.7	104.9	104.4	106.5	104.6	101.1	100.0	101.8	100.7	102.1	104.1	107.6
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	85.8	86.7	88.3	92.1	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	~	65.0	209.0	230.1	172.6	286.4	257.5	108.6	132.9	100.0	90.6	57.8	59.7	53.3	148.7
F	Construction	87.5	89.9	92.0	93.6	95.1	97.3	98.6	98.5	98.2	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	105.5	119.0
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	83.2	86.1	87.9	90.4	93.0	93.7	96.0	96.8	97.3	100.0	108.1	117.3	122.8	140.7	142.3
H	Hotels and Restaurants	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	93.7	95.8	93.0	94.5	95.2	97.4	97.7	97.0	98.3	100.0	97.1	98.5	102.4	114.8	124.4
J	Financial Intermediation	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.1	100.0	102.2	108.5	112.7	119.7	129.4
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	93.7	96.4	99.0	100.6	102.5	102.5	104.4	103.7	100.6	100.0	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.9	100.4
L	Public Administration	115.8	116.0	99.8	101.0	97.7	99.0	96.6	94.8	98.4	100.0	117.1	108.8	143.7	160.0	165.3
M	Education	114.0	111.6	94.5	96.8	88.4	96.0	95.5	94.6	97.6	100.0	90.7	84.0	89.3	87.8	91.9
N	Health and Social Work	119.9	118.5	99.2	100.7	99.3	99.1	95.8	92.6	98.2	100.0	102.6	102.1	106.2	96.6	102.9
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	83.2	85.3	85.3	87.6	87.3	94.0	97.9	97.8	97.6	100.0	109.0	109.8	114.3	121.3	125.2
	less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at basic prices	99.2	100.8	98.7	100.7	99.8	102.2	102.8	100.2	100.1	100.0	101.9	100.2	105.3	107.7	112.1
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	84.8	79.4	87.8	92.8	93.9	95.6	97.2	97.3	97.8	100.0	105.2	110.6	114.4	123.6	131.7
	GDP at purchasers prices	98.5	98.0	97.0	99.0	97.9	99.7	100.6	98.9	98.9	100.0	101.7	100.4	105.4	108.1	113.3

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 2e : Chuuk: Share of GDP by industry, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	16.6%	18.4%	20.0%	19.8%	19.5%	18.2%	18.1%	18.1%	17.0%	17.3%	17.4%	16.7%	18.0%	18.7%	18.3%
B	Fisheries	13.5%	14.0%	15.0%	14.7%	14.3%	13.3%	13.0%	12.9%	12.5%	12.3%	12.7%	12.0%	13.0%	13.3%	12.9%
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	~	0.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.5%
F	Construction	3.5%	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%	2.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	8.0%	7.9%	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%	9.2%	9.4%	9.1%	10.7%	10.5%	10.8%	11.0%	10.6%	11.6%	10.7%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	6.2%	5.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%
J	Financial Intermediation	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	13.3%	14.7%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	14.8%	14.9%	14.8%	14.3%	14.8%	14.3%	14.2%	14.7%	15.1%	14.2%
L	Public Administration	10.9%	11.0%	9.3%	9.4%	9.9%	9.8%	11.2%	12.9%	12.0%	11.5%	12.0%	13.7%	10.5%	8.2%	7.5%
M	Education	14.9%	15.4%	13.2%	12.3%	11.7%	11.5%	12.0%	12.7%	12.3%	12.5%	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%	11.9%	13.0%
N	Health and Social Work	4.8%	4.9%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
	<i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.5%
	GDP at basic prices	95.1%	97.6%	96.6%	95.7%	95.3%	94.3%	95.1%	95.6%	93.4%	93.4%	93.2%	93.4%	93.7%	93.9%	93.0%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	5.5%	5.1%	5.4%	6.3%	6.9%	8.1%	7.1%	5.9%	7.8%	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-0.5%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.1%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2f : Chuuk: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	17.0	13.5	11.4	11.9	13.3	15.5	14.8	13.4	15.0	13.8	12.5	12.4	11.6	10.6	9.5
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.2
2	Finance (Banks)	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
3	Government	21.7	20.8	19.5	18.6	20.0	20.6	23.8	25.8	23.7	22.1	22.0	25.1	19.7	17.7	18.5
4	NGOs	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
5	Households	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.3	33.7	33.7	33.4	33.8	33.0	32.7
	GDP at basic prices	76.9	72.2	69.1	68.9	71.9	75.0	77.5	78.5	77.5	73.6	72.7	75.3	69.3	65.3	65.6
	<i>Taxes on Products less Subsidies</i>	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.4	5.0	6.5	5.6	4.6	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.1
	<i>Less intermediate FISIM</i>	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9
	Real GDP at purchasers prices	80.8	75.4	72.2	72.7	76.3	80.7	81.9	81.8	82.9	78.0	77.1	79.2	72.7	68.2	68.8

Table 2g : Chuuk: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise		-20.6%	-15.8%	4.9%	11.7%	16.2%	-4.4%	-9.4%	11.7%	-7.7%	-9.5%	-1.2%	-6.5%	-8.4%	-9.9%
1.2	Public Enterprise		-9.8%	16.4%	9.6%	-5.7%	5.7%	-7.2%	11.9%	-6.1%	-11.5%	12.0%	-9.5%	-3.5%	0.2%	47.2%
2	Finance (Banks)		-9.6%	-28.2%	-33.7%	74.2%	49.0%	58.4%	19.6%	-27.9%	-18.7%	31.0%	12.5%	-3.1%	-14.6%	-19.7%
3	Government		-4.2%	-6.1%	-4.9%	7.7%	3.0%	15.3%	8.4%	-7.9%	-6.8%	-0.4%	14.2%	-21.5%	-10.4%	4.5%
4	NGOs		-1.9%	4.5%	1.6%	2.6%	-8.6%	-15.1%	16.5%	-0.9%	1.7%	-16.8%	9.2%	-3.0%	0.9%	-1.3%
5	Households		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.6%	-0.6%	0.2%	-1.8%	0.2%	-1.1%	1.2%	-2.3%	-0.7%
	GDP at basic prices		-6.0%	-4.4%	-0.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.2%	1.4%	-1.3%	-5.0%	-1.3%	3.5%	-7.9%	-5.8%	0.4%
	<i>Taxes on Products less Subsidies</i>		-16.4%	-3.3%	17.9%	14.0%	30.3%	-13.2%	-18.7%	39.6%	-18.9%	4.6%	-6.0%	-11.6%	-12.3%	4.3%
	<i>Less intermediate FISIM</i>		-1.9%	-14.6%	-17.2%	15.8%	45.9%	43.2%	13.8%	-24.2%	-15.8%	15.9%	13.8%	-1.3%	-5.2%	-12.8%
	Real GDP at purchasers prices		-6.7%	-4.2%	0.7%	4.9%	5.8%	1.5%	-0.2%	1.4%	-5.9%	-1.1%	2.7%	-8.2%	-6.2%	0.9%

Table 2h : Chuuk: Current price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	14.6	11.9	10.2	11.0	12.6	14.8	14.4	13.1	14.6	13.8	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.7	12.3
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	5.0
2	Finance (Banks)	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
3	Government	25.3	23.9	19.0	18.5	18.8	20.2	22.8	24.3	23.3	22.1	22.2	23.9	20.9	18.3	19.8
4	NGOs	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
5	Households	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.5	36.3	36.3	36.9	36.2	34.9	33.7	34.0	33.3	34.1	33.8	34.5
	GDP at basic prices	76.2	72.7	68.2	69.3	71.7	76.6	79.6	78.7	77.6	73.6	74.1	75.5	73.1	70.5	73.7
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	3.9	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.4
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	79.5	73.9	70.0	72.0	74.7	80.4	82.4	80.9	82.0	78.0	78.4	79.5	76.6	73.8	78.0

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 2i : Chuuk: Implicit GDP price deflators by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	85.6	88.0	89.8	92.0	94.2	95.5	97.2	97.5	97.7	100.0	106.6	113.9	118.5	129.4	129.4
1.2	Public Enterprise	94.9	85.4	124.8	129.0	117.7	148.6	144.7	102.1	112.9	100.0	98.2	86.4	89.8	109.4	158.7
2	Finance (Banks)	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
3	Government	116.4	115.0	97.4	99.4	93.9	97.8	95.9	94.2	98.1	100.0	100.7	95.0	106.0	103.5	106.9
4	NGOs	78.3	80.7	78.2	79.4	76.1	88.4	96.6	96.5	96.5	100.0	115.5	111.0	115.8	122.1	120.9
5	Households	95.9	98.6	101.3	102.9	104.9	104.7	107.2	105.7	101.8	100.0	100.9	99.7	101.0	102.5	105.3
	GDP at basic prices	99.1	100.7	98.7	100.7	99.8	102.1	102.7	100.2	100.1	100.0	101.9	100.3	105.4	107.9	112.4
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	85.9	46.5	64.9	71.6	70.4	71.0	71.5	77.7	84.6	100.0	98.9	103.0	107.4	114.8	132.3
	Less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at purchasers prices	98.5	98.0	97.0	99.0	97.9	99.7	100.6	98.9	98.9	100.0	101.7	100.4	105.4	108.1	113.3

Table 2j : Chuuk: Share of GDP by institutional sector, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	18.3%	16.1%	14.6%	15.3%	16.8%	18.4%	17.5%	16.2%	17.8%	17.7%	17.0%	17.7%	17.9%	18.6%	15.8%
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.6%	2.3%	4.1%	4.6%	3.8%	4.7%	4.1%	3.3%	3.4%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	3.2%	6.4%
2	Finance (Banks)	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%
3	Government	31.8%	32.4%	27.2%	25.7%	25.1%	25.1%	27.7%	30.0%	28.4%	28.4%	28.3%	30.0%	27.3%	24.8%	25.3%
4	NGOs	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
5	Households	41.3%	45.8%	49.7%	49.3%	48.6%	45.1%	44.8%	44.7%	42.6%	43.2%	43.4%	41.8%	44.5%	45.8%	44.2%
	GDP at basic prices	95.8%	98.4%	97.4%	96.3%	96.0%	95.3%	96.5%	97.3%	94.6%	94.5%	94.5%	95.0%	95.3%	95.6%	94.6%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	4.9%	2.4%	3.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	6.6%	6.6%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	7.0%
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.5%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2k : Chuuk: GDP by income component, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Compensation of employees	33.6	31.9	26.8	26.5	27.2	30.1	32.6	34.1	33.3	31.9	31.6	33.5	30.6	27.6	29.2
Operating surplus (Gross before depreciation)	9.7	7.0	6.5	7.3	8.3	10.3	10.0	8.4	9.4	8.0	8.4	8.8	8.3	9.1	10.0
Household mixed income	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.6
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	3.9	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	5.4
Less intermediate FISIM	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Total Monetary	49.6	43.0	38.3	39.6	41.6	47.3	48.8	48.0	50.5	47.3	47.7	49.5	46.5	43.4	47.1
Percentage Monetary	62.4%	58.3%	54.7%	55.0%	55.7%	58.9%	59.2%	59.3%	61.6%	60.7%	60.9%	62.2%	60.6%	58.9%	60.4%
Household subsistence	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.5	22.0	21.9	22.3	21.7	20.7	20.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.7
Home Ownership	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Total Non-Monetary	29.9	30.8	31.7	32.3	33.1	33.1	33.6	32.9	31.5	30.7	30.7	30.0	30.2	30.3	30.8
Percentage Non-Monetary	37.6%	41.7%	45.3%	45.0%	44.3%	41.1%	40.8%	40.7%	38.4%	39.3%	39.1%	37.8%	39.4%	41.1%	39.6%
GDP at purchasers prices	79.5	73.9	70.0	72.0	74.7	80.4	82.4	80.9	82.0	78.0	78.4	79.5	76.6	73.8	78.0

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 2l : Chuuk: Current price GDP by institutional sector and income components, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1 Productive Enterprises	16.3	11.6	11.8	12.9	13.8	16.7	16.0	14.5	16.4	15.9	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.7	17.3
1.1 Private Sector	14.6	11.9	10.2	11.0	12.6	14.8	14.4	13.1	14.6	13.8	13.3	14.1	13.7	13.7	12.3
Compensation	6.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.1
Operating Surplus	8.5	6.5	5.3	6.0	7.3	8.3	8.0	6.7	8.0	7.2	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.2
1.2 Public Enterprises	1.7	-0.3	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	4.9
Compensation	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Operating Surplus less Subsidies	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.4
less Subsidies	-0.4	-2.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
2 Financial Enterprises	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
Compensation	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Operating Surplus	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
3 Government	25.3	23.9	19.0	18.5	18.8	20.2	22.8	24.3	23.3	22.1	22.2	23.9	20.9	18.3	19.8
3.1 National	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.2
3.2 State	22.0	20.5	15.6	14.8	13.6	15.1	17.9	18.2	17.0	15.8	17.7	20.1	17.4	14.6	15.9
3.3 Municipalities	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
3.4 Government Agencies	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6
4 Non Profit Organizations	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
5 Households	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.5	36.3	36.3	36.9	36.2	34.9	33.7	34.0	33.3	34.1	33.8	34.5
Mixed income	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.6
Subsistence	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.5	22.0	21.9	22.3	21.7	20.7	20.0	20.2	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.7
Home Ownership	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Taxes on Products less intermediate FISIM	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.1	6.5	5.9	4.8	6.4	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.9	5.5
less intermediate FISIM	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Nominal GDP	79.5	73.9	70.0	72.0	74.7	80.4	82.4	80.9	82.0	78.0	78.4	79.5	76.6	73.8	78.0

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 3a : Kosrae: Constant price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
B	Fisheries	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F	Construction	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
H	Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
J	Financial Intermediation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
L	Public Administration	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
M	Education	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
N	Health and Social Work	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services <i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	0.1 -0.2	0.1 -0.2	0.1 -0.1	0.1 -0.2	0.0 -0.1	0.1 -0.3	0.2 -0.3	0.2 -0.5	0.2 -0.2	0.1 -0.1	0.1 -0.2	0.2 -0.2	0.2 -0.2	0.2 -0.2	0.1 -0.2
	GDP at basic prices	16.2	16.4	15.5	13.4	14.3	15.0	16.8	16.4	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.1	14.4	15.1
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	17.1	17.4	16.4	14.4	15.5	16.3	17.5	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.6	16.4

Table 3b : Kosrae: Constant price GDP by industry sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-2.2%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-3.5%	-2.8%	-3.2%	-0.2%	-3.6%	-2.9%
B	Fisheries	-36.3%	15.6%	7.6%	-8.8%	-7.0%	-12.0%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	7.8%	-2.3%	10.9%
C	Mining and Quarrying														
D	Manufacturing	6.9%	55.0%	65.8%	8.3%	36.9%	-33.6%	2.8%	0.5%	-8.0%	-15.1%	-8.5%	4.7%	-3.8%	-20.7%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-16.1%	-5.2%	-1.0%	-3.6%	-11.1%	0.4%	-24.7%	30.0%	-8.1%	-6.1%	-6.7%	-2.7%	-3.3%	-2.5%
F	Construction	41.7%	-31.1%	-16.9%	31.3%	-8.5%	-4.9%	-20.3%	32.9%	1.1%	-10.1%	-5.3%	-11.3%	16.4%	65.1%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	-2.6%	-28.5%	-28.9%	25.1%	-3.2%	138.4%	-34.8%	-7.7%	6.4%	-13.0%	11.9%	-7.0%	-7.0%	7.0%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	49.0%	4.1%	-21.1%	6.7%	11.5%	6.5%	-9.5%	-6.1%	-6.3%	-3.8%	-7.2%	4.1%	-3.0%	-11.4%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	-2.2%	-1.6%	-2.0%	20.0%	-2.4%	-2.3%	-3.3%	-4.4%	-4.5%	-4.7%	-8.5%	-8.8%	-9.4%	6.5%
J	Financial Intermediation	-2.9%	9.0%	-33.1%	40.7%	68.5%	26.7%	62.7%	-65.8%	-29.9%	38.4%	11.2%	2.8%	-8.1%	-18.7%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	5.8%	4.2%	1.7%	8.1%	5.1%	2.2%	-1.4%	-3.1%	0.6%	-3.0%	-6.2%	-0.9%	-4.7%	-1.3%
L	Public Administration	-0.7%	-0.2%	-21.8%	-0.3%	16.4%	-1.1%	13.3%	-8.8%	-9.8%	0.8%	-0.8%	-8.5%	-14.0%	-3.7%
M	Education	9.3%	0.9%	-22.7%	-3.2%	0.3%	10.4%	23.0%	0.1%	4.5%	2.2%	6.6%	12.0%	-2.0%	0.4%
N	Health and Social Work	2.1%	-4.5%	-22.4%	3.1%	27.3%	4.2%	28.8%	-2.8%	4.6%	3.3%	-1.4%	5.5%	-1.0%	1.5%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services <i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	-2.1% -30.5%					45.8%	21.0%	-8.5%	-52.5%	6.8%	32.3%	29.1%	-20.8%	-10.7%
	GDP at basic prices	1.1%	-5.6%	-13.6%	6.6%	4.7%	12.4%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-2.2%	-2.8%	0.2%	-0.7%	-4.9%	5.0%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	3.5%	-10.4%	6.9%	20.3%	1.5%	-1.9%	-12.5%	-2.6%	-7.8%	4.4%	-4.0%	-0.8%	14.1%	5.8%
	<i>less subsidies</i>														
	GDP at purchasers prices	1.7%	-5.8%	-12.4%	8.0%	5.1%	7.2%	0.5%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	-3.5%	5.1%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 3c : Kosrae: Current price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
B	Fisheries	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
F	Construction	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5
H	Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
J	Financial Intermediation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
L	Public Administration	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7
M	Education	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
N	Health and Social Work	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	less intermediate FISIM	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	GDP at basic prices	15.1	15.6	14.8	13.3	14.4	15.3	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.4	17.7
	Taxes on products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
	less subsidies	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-1.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
	GDP at purchasers prices	15.6	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	16.1	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	19.7

Table 3d : Kosrae: Implicit GDP price deflators by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	83.0	85.2	87.5	88.8	90.5	92.9	97.5	97.8	98.8	100.0	102.1	102.2	105.3	126.1	148.0
B	Fisheries	100.1	90.2	92.9	91.4	95.0	95.4	95.7	95.1	96.8	100.0	101.3	101.6	105.7	120.7	137.1
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	136.8	186.2	133.6	154.8	142.0	190.7	234.9	213.4	167.3	100.0	58.5	16.1	22.1	25.6	50.2
F	Construction	91.0	91.8	93.7	96.4	98.2	98.0	99.5	99.4	98.2	100.0	87.0	90.9	93.2	113.0	123.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	81.9	85.1	93.0	105.1	101.3	105.1	92.7	97.0	98.4	100.0	104.1	112.6	116.8	125.5	139.3
H	Hotels and Restaurants	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.6	97.9	100.0	103.6	108.6	112.8	122.0	135.2
J	Financial Intermediation	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	89.7	92.1	94.5	96.0	97.7	99.1	99.5	99.5	99.4	100.0	101.3	102.5	103.6	105.1	113.6
L	Public Administration	95.2	95.5	95.9	98.3	101.7	99.6	101.0	100.6	99.9	100.0	108.8	110.3	111.9	111.0	116.9
M	Education	93.9	95.0	95.1	99.1	106.3	101.5	103.9	102.2	100.2	100.0	95.6	95.3	95.9	92.7	94.6
N	Health and Social Work	93.3	94.5	94.7	98.2	106.0	101.0	102.4	100.7	100.3	100.0	95.4	97.6	99.3	95.7	100.6
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at basic prices	93.0	95.1	95.3	99.0	100.9	102.1	102.7	102.0	101.2	100.0	99.9	101.3	103.4	107.6	117.4
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	71.0	80.5	82.0	90.7	90.9	93.9	78.8	96.5	96.4	100.0	105.0	110.0	113.8	121.8	131.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.0	93.4	93.2	96.7	98.4	98.8	99.5	99.8	98.7	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.3	110.1	119.8

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 3e : Kosrae: Share of GDP by industry, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6.2%	6.0%	6.6%	7.3%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.8%	5.8%	6.7%	6.6%
B Fisheries	8.9%	4.9%	6.2%	7.3%	6.3%	5.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	6.6%
C Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D Manufacturing	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.2%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.4%	7.0%	5.1%	6.4%	5.1%	5.8%	6.7%	4.5%	4.8%	2.7%	1.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%
F Construction	7.1%	9.8%	7.3%	6.9%	8.4%	7.2%	6.5%	5.1%	7.0%	7.3%	5.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.0%	11.1%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	11.4%	11.1%	9.2%	8.1%	8.9%	8.5%	16.6%	11.2%	10.9%	11.9%	11.0%	13.0%	12.4%	12.2%	12.7%
H Hotels and Restaurants	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
I Transport, Storage and Communications	5.5%	5.3%	5.7%	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%
J Financial Intermediation	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	4.2%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%
K Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	9.2%	9.6%	10.9%	12.5%	12.5%	12.6%	12.0%	11.7%	11.8%	12.1%	12.0%	11.2%	11.0%	10.6%	9.9%
L Public Administration	22.4%	21.4%	22.8%	20.2%	18.9%	20.4%	19.0%	21.2%	20.0%	18.3%	20.3%	20.0%	18.3%	15.5%	13.7%
M Education	12.3%	13.0%	14.0%	12.4%	11.7%	10.6%	11.1%	13.4%	13.6%	14.4%	14.3%	14.8%	16.5%	15.5%	13.9%
N Health and Social Work	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%	4.8%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%
O Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%
less intermediate FISIM	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-0.9%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.1%
GDP at basic prices	97.0%	96.0%	96.7%	95.6%	94.4%	94.7%	99.3%	95.5%	95.8%	93.8%	92.2%	91.7%	91.7%	89.9%	89.9%
Taxes on products	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	9.2%	10.0%	9.8%	9.0%	7.8%	8.0%	7.6%	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%	10.1%	10.1%
less subsidies	-4.4%	-3.7%	-4.2%	-4.8%	-4.4%	-4.5%	-8.3%	-3.3%	-3.7%	-1.3%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%
GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3f : Kosrae: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1 Private Enterprise		3.8	4.3	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.3
1.2 Public Enterprise		2.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
2 Finance (Banks)		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
3 Government		7.2	7.5	7.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.6
4 NGOs		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 Households		3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
GDP at basic prices		16.4	16.6	15.7	13.6	14.4	15.2	17.1	16.9	16.1	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.3	14.5	15.2
Taxes on Products less Subsidies		0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Less intermediate FISIM		-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Real GDP at purchasers prices		17.1	17.4	16.4	14.4	15.5	16.3	17.5	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.2	15.6	16.4

Table 3g : Kosrae: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1 Private Enterprise		14.5%	-22.5%	-7.3%	16.6%	17.7%	2.8%	-8.5%	3.2%	-1.6%	-10.6%	-0.7%	-3.6%	2.9%	19.4%
1.2 Public Enterprise		-29.4%	10.4%	-11.8%	19.7%	-18.2%	104.3%	-40.7%	-11.4%	-6.3%	-13.4%	-0.2%	-8.6%	-13.3%	11.8%
2 Finance (Banks)		-2.9%	9.3%	-33.4%	40.9%	69.0%	27.3%	62.6%	-66.0%	-31.5%	41.7%	11.4%	2.3%	-8.6%	-19.0%
3 Government		3.4%	-2.3%	-21.5%	-0.9%	5.3%	3.2%	18.6%	-2.7%	-1.8%	2.4%	1.0%	0.8%	-8.4%	-0.6%
4 NGOs		-85.7%	-1.1%	2.2%	-0.4%	108.6%	115.3%	-0.8%	23.8%	46.1%	75.1%	23.9%	133.6%	10.4%	-12.1%
5 Households		0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-1.0%	-0.6%	1.1%	-2.1%	-0.7%
GDP at basic prices		1.1%	-5.7%	-13.2%	6.1%	5.7%	12.0%	-0.9%	-4.6%	-2.5%	-2.5%	0.4%	-0.7%	-4.8%	4.7%
Taxes on Products less Subsidies		12.9%	-10.2%	8.2%	28.1%	10.1%	-50.1%	71.0%	-3.1%	-7.8%	6.4%	-3.2%	-0.4%	17.2%	7.0%
Less intermediate FISIM		-0.7%	-14.4%	36.9%	-29.1%	108.7%	-9.3%	92.2%	-64.6%	-30.4%	30.4%	13.9%	4.8%	1.7%	-12.5%
Real GDP at purchasers prices		1.7%	-5.8%	-12.4%	8.0%	5.1%	7.2%	0.5%	-2.8%	-2.6%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	-3.5%	5.1%

Table 3h : Kosrae: Current price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	3.2	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	5.5
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3
2	Finance (Banks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	Government	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.9
4	NGOs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Households	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9
	GDP at basic prices	15.3	15.8	14.9	13.5	14.6	15.6	17.5	17.2	16.3	15.7	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.7	17.9
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	15.6	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	16.1	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	19.7

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 3i : Kosrae: Implicit GDP price deflators by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	84.3	87.6	92.6	95.2	96.9	98.3	99.0	98.8	98.5	100.0	103.9	108.2	111.8	119.7	129.4
1.2	Public Enterprise	113.5	130.6	108.0	122.6	112.7	134.8	115.0	120.9	119.8	100.0	89.2	86.8	91.3	95.8	120.0
2	Finance (Banks)	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
3	Government	94.5	95.1	95.4	98.6	103.5	100.4	102.1	101.1	99.8	100.0	99.2	100.3	101.1	99.9	104.1
4	NGOs	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
5	Households	86.6	89.1	91.4	92.9	94.7	96.2	98.1	98.2	98.8	100.0	101.0	101.1	103.1	113.5	128.3
	GDP at basic prices	93.0	95.1	95.3	99.0	100.9	102.0	102.7	101.9	101.2	100.0	100.0	101.4	103.5	107.8	117.5
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	53.7	65.3	56.0	63.8	69.4	62.9	18.5	68.4	63.7	100.0	116.2	129.9	133.1	138.6	148.0
	Less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.0	93.4	93.2	96.7	98.4	98.8	99.5	99.8	98.7	100.0	101.0	103.2	105.3	110.1	119.8

Table 3j : Kosrae: Share of GDP by institutional sector, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	20.3%	23.1%	20.2%	21.2%	22.8%	25.8%	24.8%	22.4%	24.0%	24.3%	22.9%	23.1%	22.7%	24.8%	28.0%
1.2	Public Enterprise	15.2%	11.9%	11.5%	12.7%	12.7%	11.8%	19.1%	11.8%	10.8%	8.5%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.4%	6.6%
2	Finance (Banks)	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%	2.6%	4.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%
3	Government	43.8%	43.6%	45.5%	40.6%	38.4%	37.2%	36.2%	42.1%	42.1%	41.9%	43.2%	43.1%	43.2%	38.8%	35.1%
4	NGOs	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
5	Households	17.3%	17.2%	19.0%	21.4%	19.9%	19.5%	18.1%	17.7%	18.4%	18.6%	18.8%	18.4%	18.7%	20.0%	19.6%
	GDP at basic prices	97.9%	96.9%	97.6%	96.9%	95.2%	96.4%	100.7%	98.3%	96.8%	94.5%	93.2%	92.9%	92.9%	91.3%	91.1%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	3.0%	4.0%	3.3%	4.4%	5.6%	5.3%	0.7%	4.5%	4.2%	6.2%	7.8%	8.3%	8.3%	10.1%	10.1%
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-0.9%	-1.7%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-1.0%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-1.4%	-1.1%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3k : Kosrae: GDP by income component, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Compensation of employees	9.7	10.0	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.0	10.9
Operating surplus (Gross before depreciation)	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.8	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.2
Household mixed income	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
Less intermediate FISIM	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Total Monetary	13.4	14.0	12.9	11.4	12.7	13.5	14.7	14.9	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.4	16.5
Percentage Monetary	85.7%	85.8%	84.3%	82.2%	83.3%	83.7%	84.7%	85.0%	84.4%	84.2%	84.0%	84.5%	84.6%	83.6%	84.0%
Household subsistence	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Home Ownership	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total Non-Monetary	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1
Percentage Non-Monetary	14.3%	14.2%	15.7%	17.8%	16.7%	16.3%	15.3%	15.0%	15.6%	15.8%	16.0%	15.5%	15.4%	16.4%	16.0%
GDP at purchasers prices	15.6	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	16.1	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	19.7

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 3l : Kosrae: Current price GDP by institutional sector and income components, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1 Productive Enterprises	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.8	5.3	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.8
1.1 Private Sector	3.2	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	5.5
Compensation	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9
Operating Surplus	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.6
1.2 Public Enterprises	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3
Compensation	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Operating Surplus less Subsidies	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
less Subsidies	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-1.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Financial Enterprises	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Compensation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Operating Surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3 Government	6.8	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	6.7	6.9
3.1 National	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2
3.2 State	5.9	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.9	4.9
3.3 Municipalities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3.4 Government Agencies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
4 Non Profit Organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 Households	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9
Mixed income	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Subsistence	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Home Ownership	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Taxes on Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.0
less intermediate FISIM	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Nominal GDP	15.6	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	16.1	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	19.7

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 4a : Pohnpei: Constant price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3
B	Fisheries	9.4	8.5	3.6	8.0	6.1	8.7	6.1	7.6	7.3	5.4	5.9	5.9	8.1	8.1	6.9
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
F	Construction	5.3	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.3
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	13.5	13.2	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.8	13.7	13.9	13.7	14.3	14.4	13.0
H	Hotels and Restaurants	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.1	6.9	7.1
J	Financial Intermediation	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.1
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.8
L	Public Administration	19.9	18.8	18.4	18.2	18.9	18.0	17.8	18.1	18.3	17.2	16.9	16.9	16.5	16.5	16.7
M	Education	10.7	10.8	9.8	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.7	13.1	14.0	14.8	15.5	15.9	16.1	15.7
N	Health and Social Work	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
	less intermediate FISIM	-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-1.7
	GDP at basic prices	98.1	94.9	85.9	88.7	89.6	92.9	92.4	94.5	95.2	94.7	97.2	97.6	100.6	100.2	98.3
	Taxes on products	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.3
	less subsidies	-1.6	-2.2	-1.8	-2.5	-2.1	-2.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	103.0	99.7	90.5	93.2	95.3	98.4	98.3	101.3	102.0	102.0	105.0	105.1	107.7	107.1	105.4

Table 4b : Pohnpei: Constant price GDP by industry sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%	3.8%	4.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	5.0%	2.9%	4.8%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%
B	Fisheries	-9.5%	-57.7%	123.3%	-24.3%	42.7%	-30.3%	26.1%	-4.5%	-26.2%	10.5%	-1.4%	38.0%	0.2%	-15.0%
C	Mining and Quarrying														
D	Manufacturing	-40.8%	77.3%	-3.3%	-28.0%	0.8%	3.0%	0.7%	-14.8%	-51.7%	87.7%	-17.8%	-15.3%	21.1%	11.6%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.1%	-8.5%	-3.2%	1.8%	-1.1%	-0.5%	-1.4%	1.2%	2.2%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-5.0%	-0.1%
F	Construction	-8.0%	-27.2%	7.1%	19.8%	-2.2%	8.3%	-21.9%	-21.6%	-5.4%	12.9%	-11.1%	-4.6%	26.3%	28.6%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	-2.3%	-3.4%	-0.4%	-3.2%	4.8%	-1.7%	-1.5%	3.0%	7.0%	1.4%	-1.2%	4.0%	0.9%	-9.4%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	-5.4%	-1.6%	-5.9%	-10.3%	-2.9%	12.0%	-3.4%	-1.1%	-0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	-8.7%	-6.9%	-9.5%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	-4.3%	-6.1%	2.8%	4.2%	0.2%	5.7%	-3.4%	-1.5%	4.8%	-2.5%	-2.1%	4.9%	-15.0%	2.7%
J	Financial Intermediation	-14.5%	-3.4%	-19.2%	74.7%	4.2%	20.7%	17.7%	-51.6%	-2.2%	41.6%	16.2%	10.2%	-6.7%	-20.6%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	-0.2%	-0.7%	-2.4%	6.3%	-0.5%	2.1%	1.0%	0.5%	-0.8%	0.7%	-2.6%	-2.8%	-0.9%	0.3%
L	Public Administration	-5.4%	-2.1%	-1.4%	3.8%	-4.3%	-1.2%	1.8%	0.7%	-5.9%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	0.8%
M	Education	1.3%	-9.8%	-6.7%	5.4%	5.5%	4.9%	10.1%	11.6%	7.4%	5.2%	4.8%	3.0%	1.0%	-2.5%
N	Health and Social Work	3.4%	-19.9%	-15.6%	-3.0%	14.5%	4.8%	8.1%	12.3%	5.2%	6.1%	9.3%	6.9%	1.9%	-1.6%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	4.2%	-2.8%	3.3%	10.2%	-2.9%	-0.9%	5.4%	-2.3%	4.1%	-1.7%	1.0%	-0.7%	-1.9%	0.2%
	less intermediate FISIM														
	GDP at basic prices	-3.3%	-9.5%	3.3%	1.0%	3.7%	-0.6%	2.3%	0.7%	-0.5%	2.7%	0.4%	3.1%	-0.5%	-1.9%
	Taxes on products	7.5%	-8.0%	9.0%	10.9%	5.8%	-4.4%	1.1%	-6.2%	3.1%	6.5%	-4.8%	-5.9%	-2.1%	1.0%
	less subsidies														
	GDP at purchasers prices	-3.2%	-9.3%	3.1%	2.2%	3.2%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	2.4%	-0.5%	-1.6%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 4c : Pohnpei: Current price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.9	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.9	10.3	11.0	11.7	13.2	15.0
B	Fisheries	9.4	7.8	2.9	7.2	5.5	8.3	5.9	7.4	6.9	5.4	6.1	6.2	10.2	11.7	9.0
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.6	2.6
F	Construction	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.1	5.6
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.5	13.7	15.0	15.9	17.6	20.1	18.3
H	Hotels and Restaurants	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	9.1	8.1	8.9
J	Financial Intermediation	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.7
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	10.4	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.6	13.6
L	Public Administration	19.9	18.8	18.4	19.6	18.7	17.4	17.4	18.1	17.9	17.2	17.4	17.5	16.8	17.7	19.1
M	Education	10.0	10.6	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.3	13.2	14.0	14.5	14.9	15.0	15.7	15.6
N	Health and Social Work	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.2
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
	less intermediate FISIM	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
	GDP at basic prices	87.9	87.1	80.0	85.7	85.3	90.2	91.3	94.3	94.2	94.7	99.3	101.9	107.4	115.5	118.5
	Taxes on products	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.6
	less subsidies	-1.8	-2.2	-1.8	-2.3	-2.1	-2.9	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.9	91.1	84.1	90.0	90.7	95.3	97.1	101.0	100.9	102.0	107.5	110.1	115.5	124.0	127.9

Table 4d : Pohnpei: Implicit GDP price deflators by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	75.6	77.7	79.8	81.2	82.9	92.4	99.5	100.5	96.9	100.0	100.5	102.7	107.2	119.5	132.9
B	Fisheries	99.7	91.1	79.5	88.9	89.8	94.9	96.6	96.6	95.2	100.0	102.5	105.7	125.8	144.1	130.1
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	44.6	86.5	104.8	111.6	111.1	105.1	108.6	106.5	120.0	100.0	94.0	88.7	42.6	66.5	107.3
F	Construction	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.6	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	84.6	86.9	89.6	91.9	93.8	94.2	95.5	96.6	97.2	100.0	107.7	116.2	123.0	139.4	140.0
H	Hotels and Restaurants	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	87.6	90.2	92.4	94.0	95.8	97.5	98.8	98.7	98.3	100.0	103.8	108.0	111.5	116.9	125.7
J	Financial Intermediation	87.2	89.7	91.9	92.3	92.6	96.6	98.3	98.5	98.4	100.0	104.1	109.0	112.8	120.5	129.6
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	88.1	91.0	93.1	94.6	94.6	98.1	97.7	99.1	100.0	100.0	101.4	104.2	104.8	106.7	115.0
L	Public Administration	99.9	99.8	99.9	107.9	99.1	96.3	97.9	99.9	98.3	100.0	102.7	103.2	102.1	107.1	114.7
M	Education	93.9	97.6	97.4	102.3	99.1	102.8	103.2	104.6	101.1	100.0	98.5	96.2	94.4	97.4	99.5
N	Health and Social Work	96.8	100.8	102.3	109.7	108.0	106.4	105.3	106.2	100.0	100.0	99.5	98.5	102.1	108.7	112.4
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	82.5	82.4	85.1	83.7	84.3	92.0	92.6	94.2	95.5	100.0	104.5	111.5	114.2	117.6	125.6
	less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at basic prices	89.6	91.8	93.2	96.6	95.3	97.1	98.8	99.8	99.0	100.0	102.2	104.4	106.7	115.3	120.6
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	83.0	83.7	88.1	92.0	93.3	94.6	97.6	97.8	98.0	100.0	104.5	110.3	114.5	123.1	132.5
	GDP at purchasers prices	89.2	91.4	92.9	96.5	95.1	96.8	98.8	99.8	98.9	100.0	102.4	104.8	107.2	115.8	121.3

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 4e : Pohnpei: Share of GDP by industry, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	6.1%	6.4%	7.3%	7.1%	7.4%	8.2%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.7%	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	10.7%	11.7%
B Fisheries	10.2%	8.5%	3.4%	7.9%	6.0%	8.7%	6.0%	7.3%	6.9%	5.3%	5.7%	5.6%	8.8%	9.4%	7.0%
C Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D Manufacturing	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.5%	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%
F Construction	5.0%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.9%	3.7%	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%	4.4%
G Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	12.4%	12.6%	13.6%	12.9%	12.7%	12.7%	12.4%	11.9%	12.3%	13.4%	13.9%	14.5%	15.2%	16.2%	14.3%
H Hotels and Restaurants	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
I Transport, Storage and Communications	7.6%	7.6%	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%	7.9%	8.3%	7.7%	7.6%	8.0%	7.7%	7.6%	7.9%	6.5%	7.0%
J Financial Intermediation	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%	2.1%
K Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	11.4%	11.8%	13.0%	12.0%	12.7%	12.5%	12.4%	12.3%	12.4%	12.2%	11.8%	11.6%	10.8%	10.1%	10.6%
L Public Administration	21.6%	20.6%	21.9%	21.8%	20.6%	18.2%	18.0%	17.9%	17.8%	16.8%	16.2%	15.8%	14.6%	14.3%	15.0%
M Education	10.9%	11.6%	11.3%	10.4%	10.5%	10.9%	11.3%	12.1%	13.1%	13.8%	13.5%	13.5%	13.0%	12.6%	12.2%
N Health and Social Work	3.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%
O Other Community, Social, Personal Services less intermediate FISIM	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	2.0%
GDP at basic prices	95.7%	95.6%	95.2%	95.2%	94.1%	94.7%	94.0%	93.4%	93.4%	92.8%	92.4%	92.6%	93.0%	93.1%	92.7%
Taxes on products	6.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.4%	8.2%	8.4%	8.0%	7.8%	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	7.8%	7.3%	7.1%	7.5%
less subsidies	-1.9%	-2.4%	-2.2%	-2.6%	-2.3%	-3.1%	-2.0%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4f : Pohnpei: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1 Private Enterprise		31.1	29.5	27.0	26.9	27.1	27.7	28.1	27.5	26.5	27.2	27.9	27.0	27.5	27.4	24.9
1.2 Public Enterprise		12.3	11.3	6.6	10.9	9.3	11.9	9.6	10.6	10.5	8.9	9.5	9.4	11.4	10.5	11.3
2 Finance (Banks)		1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0
3 Government		33.8	33.3	31.0	29.6	31.1	31.0	31.4	32.6	34.6	34.6	35.1	36.0	36.2	36.6	36.3
4 NGOs		1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
5 Households		18.7	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.8	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.7
GDP at basic prices		99.6	96.2	87.0	89.8	91.3	94.7	94.3	97.0	96.5	95.9	98.7	99.4	102.5	102.1	100.0
Taxes on Products less Subsidies		4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.9	7.1
Less intermediate FISIM		-1.5	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0	-2.5	-1.3	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-1.9	-2.0	-1.7
Real GDP at purchasers prices		103.0	99.7	90.5	93.2	95.3	98.4	98.3	101.3	102.0	102.0	105.0	105.1	107.7	107.1	105.4

Table 4g : Pohnpei: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1 Private Enterprise		-5.1%	-8.4%	-0.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.3%	-2.2%	-3.6%	2.5%	2.6%	-3.3%	1.9%	-0.4%	-8.8%
1.2 Public Enterprise		-7.8%	-41.9%	66.3%	-14.9%	27.6%	-18.9%	10.2%	-0.6%	-15.4%	6.3%	-1.1%	21.9%	-8.2%	7.7%
2 Finance (Banks)		-17.2%	-3.1%	-25.4%	80.1%	8.5%	26.8%	20.1%	-52.1%	-3.3%	43.5%	16.5%	6.2%	-7.2%	-19.8%
3 Government		-1.7%	-6.7%	-4.7%	5.1%	-0.4%	1.3%	4.1%	6.1%	-0.2%	1.6%	2.5%	0.5%	1.2%	-0.9%
4 NGOs		-12.2%	2.5%	9.3%	7.8%	-14.2%	8.4%	2.4%	-6.6%	-1.5%	0.8%	-7.4%	-0.7%	9.2%	-1.2%
5 Households		1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	2.3%	1.7%	2.5%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%
GDP at basic prices		-3.4%	-9.6%	3.2%	1.7%	3.7%	-0.4%	2.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	3.0%	0.7%	3.1%	-0.4%	-2.1%
Taxes on Products less Subsidies		-0.7%	-4.9%	-1.2%	25.7%	-4.2%	7.2%	14.6%	0.9%	7.5%	6.7%	-3.8%	-5.9%	-1.7%	2.1%
Less intermediate FISIM		-11.6%	-15.8%	-0.2%	55.9%	6.0%	7.5%	25.5%	-45.6%	-8.4%	26.3%	17.1%	6.7%	2.1%	-13.2%
Real GDP at purchasers prices		-3.2%	-9.3%	3.1%	2.2%	3.2%	-0.1%	3.1%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.1%	2.4%	-0.5%	-1.6%

Table 4h : Pohnpei: Current price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	26.8	26.1	24.6	25.0	25.7	26.6	27.3	26.8	25.9	27.2	29.5	30.3	32.4	35.2	32.3
1.2	Public Enterprise	11.0	10.6	6.4	10.8	9.4	11.7	9.6	10.4	10.8	8.9	9.6	9.7	12.4	13.8	15.5
2	Finance (Banks)	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.5
3	Government	33.2	33.1	30.9	31.5	30.9	30.8	31.4	33.4	34.6	34.6	35.3	36.0	35.7	37.6	38.9
4	NGOs	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
5	Households	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.0	17.7	19.3	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.9	22.4	23.3	24.2	26.2	29.4
	GDP at basic prices	89.2	88.3	81.0	86.7	87.0	92.0	93.2	96.7	95.5	95.9	101.0	103.9	109.5	117.9	120.7
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.3
	Less intermediate FISIM	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.9	91.1	84.1	90.0	90.7	95.3	97.1	101.0	100.9	102.0	107.5	110.1	115.5	124.0	127.9

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 4i : Pohnpei: Implicit GDP price deflators by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	86.2	88.6	91.0	92.9	94.8	95.9	97.3	97.6	97.8	100.0	105.9	112.5	118.0	128.8	129.4
1.2	Public Enterprise	89.8	93.7	97.3	98.7	101.3	99.0	100.1	98.4	102.1	100.0	101.8	103.9	108.4	131.5	136.9
2	Finance (Banks)	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
3	Government	98.0	99.6	99.5	106.6	99.2	99.3	100.1	102.4	99.9	100.0	100.4	99.8	98.5	102.5	107.1
4	NGOs	73.2	70.5	76.0	72.9	71.9	84.7	85.6	89.1	92.4	100.0	104.9	114.2	115.6	115.9	122.9
5	Households	81.5	83.9	86.1	87.6	89.3	95.3	99.5	100.3	98.1	100.0	100.3	101.7	104.5	112.3	123.9
	GDP at basic prices	89.6	91.8	93.2	96.6	95.3	97.1	98.8	99.8	99.0	100.0	102.2	104.5	106.8	115.4	120.7
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	80.9	83.2	88.1	95.7	92.9	92.1	98.8	99.3	97.9	100.0	104.6	109.2	114.6	123.0	131.7
	Less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at purchasers prices	89.2	91.4	92.9	96.5	95.1	96.8	98.8	99.8	98.9	100.0	102.4	104.8	107.2	115.8	121.3

Table 4j : Pohnpei: Share of GDP by institutional sector, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	29.2%	28.7%	29.2%	27.7%	28.3%	27.9%	28.2%	26.6%	25.7%	26.6%	27.4%	27.5%	28.1%	28.4%	25.2%
1.2	Public Enterprise	12.0%	11.6%	7.6%	12.0%	10.4%	12.3%	9.9%	10.3%	10.7%	8.7%	9.0%	8.8%	10.7%	11.1%	12.1%
2	Finance (Banks)	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.7%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%
3	Government	36.1%	36.3%	36.7%	35.0%	34.0%	32.3%	32.3%	33.1%	34.3%	33.9%	32.8%	32.6%	30.9%	30.3%	30.4%
4	NGOs	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
5	Households	16.6%	17.4%	19.7%	18.9%	19.5%	20.3%	21.2%	20.9%	20.8%	21.5%	20.8%	21.1%	20.9%	21.1%	23.0%
	GDP at basic prices	97.1%	96.9%	96.4%	96.3%	95.9%	96.5%	96.0%	95.8%	94.7%	94.0%	93.9%	94.3%	94.9%	95.0%	94.4%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.8%	5.9%	5.3%	6.0%	6.6%	6.6%	7.2%	7.6%	7.4%	7.0%	6.9%	7.3%
	Less intermediate FISIM	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-1.8%	-1.9%	-1.9%	-1.7%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4k : Pohnpei: GDP by income component, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Compensation of employees	57.1	58.1	54.1	55.6	55.9	55.5	56.3	58.3	58.2	58.5	60.0	61.1	62.2	65.7	68.4
Operating surplus (Gross before depreciation)	16.9	14.3	10.4	14.0	13.4	17.1	16.4	17.3	16.3	15.4	18.5	19.5	23.2	25.9	23.0
Household mixed income	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.6
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.3
Less intermediate FISIM	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
Total Monetary	79.6	78.4	70.9	76.5	76.8	80.4	81.5	85.3	85.4	86.2	91.6	93.9	98.8	106.2	108.1
Percentage Monetary	86.7%	86.1%	84.4%	85.0%	84.7%	84.4%	84.0%	84.5%	84.7%	84.5%	85.2%	85.3%	85.5%	85.6%	84.6%
Household subsistence	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.6	10.6
Home Ownership	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	9.1
Total Non-Monetary	12.2	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.9	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.2	16.7	17.9	19.8
Percentage Non-Monetary	13.3%	13.9%	15.6%	15.0%	15.3%	15.6%	16.0%	15.5%	15.3%	15.5%	14.8%	14.7%	14.5%	14.4%	15.4%
GDP at purchasers prices	91.9	91.1	84.1	90.0	90.7	95.3	97.1	101.0	100.9	102.0	107.5	110.1	115.5	124.0	127.9

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 4l : Pohnpei: Current price GDP by institutional sector and income components, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1 Productive Enterprises	36.0	34.5	29.1	33.4	33.0	35.4	35.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	38.7	39.7	44.5	48.7	47.5
1.1 Private Sector	26.8	26.1	24.6	25.0	25.7	26.6	27.3	26.8	25.9	27.2	29.5	30.3	32.4	35.2	32.3
Compensation	13.7	14.0	13.0	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.8	14.3	13.9	14.3	15.2	15.4	16.5	18.0	18.4
Operating Surplus	13.1	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.8	14.3	14.9	15.9	17.2	13.9
1.2 Public Enterprises	9.2	8.4	4.5	8.5	7.3	8.8	7.7	9.3	10.1	8.5	9.2	9.3	12.1	13.5	15.2
Compensation	7.2	8.3	7.4	8.1	8.0	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0
Operating Surplus less Subsidies	3.8	2.3	-1.0	2.7	1.4	4.5	3.0	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	6.0	7.5	8.5
less Subsidies	-1.8	-2.2	-1.8	-2.3	-2.1	-2.9	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
2 Financial Enterprises	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.5
Compensation	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Operating Surplus	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7
3 Government	33.2	33.1	30.9	31.5	30.9	30.8	31.4	33.4	34.6	34.6	35.3	36.0	35.7	37.6	38.9
3.1 National	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.9	10.5
3.2 State	18.5	18.4	15.4	14.5	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.8	15.5	15.5	15.9	16.8	16.8	17.9	17.7
3.3 Municipalities	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
3.4 Government Agencies	5.2	5.5	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.0
4 Non Profit Organizations	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
5 Households	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.0	17.7	19.3	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.9	22.4	23.3	24.2	26.2	29.4
Mixed income	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.6
Subsistence	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.6	10.6
Home Ownership	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	9.1
Taxes on Products less intermediate FISIM	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.6
less intermediate FISIM	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
Nominal GDP	91.9	91.1	84.1	90.0	90.7	95.3	97.1	101.0	100.9	102.0	107.5	110.1	115.5	124.0	127.9

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 5a : Yap: Constant price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	6.8	7.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
B	Fisheries	4.6	4.3	4.4	7.1	4.4	4.9	5.6	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.3
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
F	Construction	1.0	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.0
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6
H	Hotels and Restaurants	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4
J	Financial Intermediation	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
L	Public Administration	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8
M	Education	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
N	Health and Social Work	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services <i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	0.3 -0.2	0.3 -0.2	0.3 -0.1	0.3 -0.2	0.3 -0.3	0.3 -0.3	0.4 -0.3	0.3 -0.5	0.4 -0.1	0.5 -0.1	0.5 -0.2	0.4 -0.3	0.4 -0.3	0.4 -0.3	0.5 -0.3
	GDP at basic prices	36.1	36.4	36.4	40.5	37.2	39.0	41.4	40.0	42.2	39.1	40.2	38.2	38.0	38.4	39.4
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	3.2	3.8	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.4
	<i>less subsidies</i>	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
	GDP at purchasers prices	38.8	39.7	39.3	44.1	40.8	42.8	44.5	42.8	45.7	42.5	44.7	41.8	41.2	41.2	42.5

Table 5b : Yap: Constant price GDP by industry sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.4%	1.8%	-21.0%	13.8%	12.5%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.7%
B	Fisheries	-5.6%	2.1%	60.2%	-37.6%	9.5%	15.6%	-11.2%	31.0%	-13.3%	3.9%	-11.2%	1.4%	6.3%	-6.0%
C	Mining and Quarrying														
D	Manufacturing	-2.1%	-9.1%	8.8%	-0.5%	27.5%	39.1%	-4.2%	-6.1%	-9.4%	-85.1%	-83.3%			
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-18.3%	-11.8%	2.6%	-7.6%	0.9%	8.2%	2.0%	-0.4%	-10.2%	-7.6%	-11.1%	-0.5%	-1.7%	2.8%
F	Construction	24.9%	7.6%	123.9%	-38.2%	0.4%	-1.8%	-20.1%	1.4%	16.5%	33.2%	-45.0%	-17.2%	7.3%	156.9%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	10.8%	-3.7%	-1.8%	-2.4%	6.7%	0.0%	-4.1%	2.4%	-4.5%	7.7%	-3.8%	0.6%	6.3%	-4.0%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	-1.7%	5.1%	18.1%	15.9%	16.2%	-5.1%	-6.7%	-3.9%	2.3%	7.5%	2.4%	-10.4%	-12.2%	-12.5%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	-0.9%	-4.0%	5.5%	-5.3%	6.7%	4.7%	-2.7%	8.5%	-1.2%	-0.9%	-11.5%	3.7%	-5.1%	-13.0%
J	Financial Intermediation	-23.9%	-3.2%	-17.9%	93.4%	19.5%	22.1%	48.2%	-72.3%	29.4%	59.2%	12.4%	21.5%	-19.3%	-11.4%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	0.5%	0.9%	3.1%	7.5%	5.5%	6.4%	0.7%	1.5%	-1.7%	-3.2%	-2.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
L	Public Administration	-6.2%	3.8%	-11.8%	14.1%	-10.2%	2.7%	-2.8%	5.7%	5.9%	6.6%	-34.7%	3.7%	-4.7%	4.3%
M	Education	10.6%	1.2%	0.8%	-6.4%	4.9%	4.3%	2.6%	5.9%	-5.1%	31.8%	21.4%	-3.4%	0.8%	-0.2%
N	Health and Social Work	8.1%	3.2%	-20.9%	-9.2%	-3.1%	-1.7%	2.1%	8.9%	-25.1%	12.3%	42.9%	-0.1%	8.2%	5.9%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services <i>less intermediate FISIM</i>	11.9% -0.9%	-3.9% -0.2%	-5.2% 11.4%	-3.2% -8.2%	20.6% 5.0%	14.8% 6.1%	-5.0% -3.4%	3.2% 5.4%	31.1% -7.3%	-0.7% 3.0%	-9.7% -5.2%	2.0% -0.4%	4.1% 0.9%	9.2% 2.7%
	GDP at basic prices	0.9%	-0.2%	11.4%	-8.2%	5.0%	6.1%	-3.4%	5.4%	-7.3%	3.0%	-5.2%	-0.4%	0.9%	2.7%
	<i>Taxes on products</i>	17.2%	-10.3%	21.0%	3.7%	-1.8%	-10.7%	-11.8%	16.7%	-1.3%	24.4%	-17.1%	-11.6%	-8.1%	8.2%
	<i>less subsidies</i>														
	GDP at purchasers prices	2.4%	-1.1%	12.1%	-7.4%	4.8%	3.9%	-3.8%	6.7%	-6.9%	5.0%	-6.5%	-1.4%	0.2%	3.1%

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 5c : Yap: Current price GDP by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.9	6.8	7.9	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.6
B	Fisheries	4.4	4.2	4.4	7.3	4.5	4.6	5.5	4.9	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.7	7.8	6.5
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	-0.3	1.8
F	Construction	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.9
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.5
H	Hotels and Restaurants	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
J	Financial Intermediation	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
L	Public Administration	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
M	Education	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4
N	Health and Social Work	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	less intermediate FISIM	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
	GDP at basic prices	33.0	35.5	34.9	40.5	36.5	37.9	40.3	39.3	41.7	39.1	41.2	40.8	43.0	45.3	48.6
	Taxes on products	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.5
	less subsidies	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-2.3	-2.0
	GDP at purchasers prices	35.5	37.8	37.8	44.1	40.2	41.8	43.5	42.3	45.4	42.5	45.9	44.9	46.5	46.8	51.1

Table 5d : Yap: Implicit GDP price deflators by industry, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	94.0	96.6	99.2	100.8	102.7	102.3	100.7	98.9	102.8	100.0	101.5	103.0	119.8	119.3	119.8
B	Fisheries	95.7	97.4	99.6	103.1	101.3	95.7	97.4	98.5	96.8	100.0	104.3	108.6	127.2	139.0	123.5
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	42.6	145.4	81.6	144.5	95.1	64.0	75.0	86.7	93.6	100.0	132.3	99.6	22.6	-44.8	261.0
F	Construction	94.8	94.6	94.8	94.8	96.8	97.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	100.0	103.6	109.8	118.2	125.5	130.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	84.9	86.9	90.7	93.0	95.9	96.1	96.5	97.0	97.5	100.0	107.0	114.9	119.9	138.5	140.1
H	Hotels and Restaurants	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.7	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	91.8	94.9	95.4	96.8	97.9	98.0	98.8	98.8	99.0	100.0	101.9	107.0	105.4	111.8	119.9
J	Financial Intermediation	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.9	99.3	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.3	100.1	100.9	102.5	104.3
L	Public Administration	91.4	99.2	91.3	96.4	83.4	88.5	87.8	97.2	95.0	100.0	102.9	129.7	131.3	137.5	136.9
M	Education	109.1	112.5	105.6	109.7	108.8	101.3	99.2	100.4	99.4	100.0	87.7	90.6	89.4	92.0	93.3
N	Health and Social Work	110.4	114.2	106.9	110.6	109.7	101.5	99.4	100.2	102.6	100.0	120.2	134.0	128.2	130.5	135.2
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	89.0	91.1	92.9	89.7	91.2	92.3	93.5	97.5	95.0	100.0	106.2	112.0	115.1	122.4	125.4
	less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at basic prices	91.4	97.4	96.0	99.8	98.1	97.0	97.3	98.3	98.8	100.0	102.4	107.0	113.0	118.1	123.4
	Taxes on products less Subsidies	85.8	85.2	91.9	94.2	96.1	97.4	98.2	98.2	98.2	100.0	104.6	109.8	115.6	179.7	174.6
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.6	95.2	96.1	100.0	98.5	97.6	97.9	98.9	99.4	100.0	102.8	107.5	113.1	113.6	120.1

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 5e : Yap: Share of GDP by industry, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
A	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	21.2%	20.5%	21.1%	18.5%	20.9%	20.6%	19.6%	19.9%	19.6%	16.1%	17.2%	20.1%	22.6%	22.4%	20.8%
B	Fisheries	12.4%	11.2%	11.7%	16.6%	11.2%	11.1%	12.6%	11.6%	13.9%	13.3%	13.4%	12.6%	14.5%	16.7%	12.8%
C	Mining and Quarrying	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
D	Manufacturing	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	5.3%	7.2%	7.1%	6.2%	6.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
E	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.4%	3.8%	1.9%	2.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0.3%	-0.6%	3.5%
F	Construction	2.7%	3.2%	3.5%	6.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	5.3%	3.2%	2.7%	3.1%	7.6%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	10.2%	10.8%	10.9%	9.4%	10.4%	10.7%	10.3%	10.2%	9.8%	10.2%	10.9%	11.6%	11.7%	14.3%	12.7%
H	Hotels and Restaurants	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%
I	Transport, Storage and Communications	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.4%	6.7%	6.9%	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	5.7%
J	Financial Intermediation	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%
K	Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	7.9%	7.7%	8.0%	7.2%	8.6%	9.0%	9.3%	9.6%	9.1%	9.6%	8.5%	8.5%	8.4%	8.6%	8.0%
L	Public Administration	10.3%	9.9%	9.4%	7.5%	8.2%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.8%	9.3%	9.4%	7.9%	8.0%	8.0%	7.6%
M	Education	7.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.1%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.6%	9.7%	9.0%	9.2%	8.6%
N	Health and Social Work	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%
O	Other Community, Social, Personal Services	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
	less intermediate FISIM	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%
	GDP at basic prices	92.9%	93.8%	92.5%	91.9%	90.8%	90.7%	92.5%	92.9%	91.9%	91.9%	89.8%	91.0%	92.4%	96.7%	95.2%
	Taxes on products	7.9%	9.0%	8.4%	8.9%	10.3%	9.8%	8.5%	7.7%	8.4%	9.0%	10.8%	9.6%	8.5%	8.3%	8.8%
	less subsidies	-0.9%	-2.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-5.0%	-4.0%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5f : Yap: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

	(constant prices of FY2004, US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	9.6	10.4	10.3	12.2	11.4	12.6	13.6	12.7	13.1	12.7	11.3	9.6	9.5	9.4	10.0
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.9	2.5	2.5	5.6	2.7	3.4	4.4	3.7	5.1	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7
2	Finance (Banks)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
3	Government	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5
4	NGOs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	Households	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.4	13.6	14.6	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.9
	GDP at basic prices	36.3	36.6	36.5	40.7	37.5	39.3	41.7	40.5	42.3	39.2	40.5	38.4	38.4	38.7	39.7
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.1
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
	Real GDP at purchasers prices	38.8	39.7	39.3	44.1	40.8	42.8	44.5	42.8	45.7	42.5	44.7	41.8	41.2	41.2	42.5

Table 5g : Yap: Constant price GDP by institutional sector, annual % growth, FY1995-FY2008

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise		8.5%	-1.5%	18.9%	-6.7%	10.9%	7.7%	-6.3%	2.6%	-2.4%	-10.9%	-15.6%	-0.8%	-1.0%	6.1%
1.2	Public Enterprise		-13.3%	2.4%	119.4%	-50.7%	23.5%	30.1%	-16.0%	36.8%	-16.8%	0.6%	-32.4%	5.6%	15.0%	6.9%
2	Finance (Banks)		-24.2%	-2.8%	-18.5%	97.2%	19.6%	22.8%	48.7%	-73.4%	29.4%	63.6%	12.4%	20.8%	-21.1%	-12.4%
3	Government		-1.6%	-0.1%	-8.7%	1.5%	-3.5%	2.3%	0.0%	5.9%	-2.5%	17.3%	-3.0%	-1.0%	0.5%	1.4%
4	NGOs		-4.1%	-9.2%	-6.7%	-10.9%	-12.7%	-1.7%	-2.9%	3.5%	0.0%	-5.7%	11.4%	10.3%	-0.2%	6.1%
5	Households		0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	-11.4%	7.5%	9.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	0.7%
	GDP at basic prices		0.7%	-0.3%	11.5%	-8.0%	5.0%	6.1%	-2.9%	4.5%	-7.3%	3.2%	-5.0%	-0.2%	0.8%	2.6%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies		23.5%	-11.6%	21.1%	2.0%	3.6%	-18.6%	-8.6%	25.5%	-1.4%	28.7%	-19.1%	-12.5%	-8.5%	9.4%
	Less intermediate FISIM		-21.4%	-24.3%	29.0%	57.8%	7.6%	10.5%	60.1%	-71.7%	8.7%	56.4%	15.5%	24.0%	-9.3%	-6.3%
	Real GDP at purchasers prices		2.4%	-1.1%	12.1%	-7.4%	4.8%	3.9%	-3.8%	6.7%	-6.9%	5.0%	-6.5%	-1.4%	0.2%	3.1%

Table 5h : Yap: Current price GDP by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	8.3	9.2	9.4	11.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	12.5	12.8	12.7	11.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	12.9
1.2	Public Enterprise	2.0	2.8	2.3	6.0	2.6	2.8	4.0	3.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.1	3.3	4.4	6.2
2	Finance (Banks)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
3	Government	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.3	9.5	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.7
4	NGOs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	Households	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.7	13.6	14.8	16.4	18.2	18.2	18.4
	GDP at basic prices	33.2	35.7	35.0	40.6	36.7	38.1	40.6	39.8	41.8	39.2	41.5	41.1	43.4	45.7	49.0
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.6	1.5	2.5
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
	GDP at purchasers prices	35.5	37.8	37.8	44.1	40.2	41.8	43.5	42.3	45.4	42.5	45.9	44.9	46.5	46.8	51.1

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 5i : Yap: Implicit GDP price deflators by institutional sector, FY1995-FY2009

(FY2004=100)		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	86.3	88.6	91.6	93.5	95.7	96.9	98.0	98.1	98.0	100.0	105.3	111.5	116.0	127.2	129.4
1.2	Public Enterprise	69.2	112.0	90.4	108.6	94.7	82.3	89.8	93.3	93.1	100.0	111.0	108.9	110.2	125.6	166.8
2	Finance (Banks)	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
3	Government	101.5	107.3	99.5	104.3	96.6	95.3	93.8	98.8	97.8	100.0	97.4	108.5	107.2	110.8	112.4
4	NGOs	90.9	92.6	93.9	82.8	84.2	95.5	102.1	100.2	104.8	100.0	109.5	105.6	110.5	115.8	125.6
5	Households	92.9	95.5	98.0	99.6	101.5	101.4	100.7	99.5	102.0	100.0	101.0	103.1	115.3	115.5	116.0
	GDP at basic prices	91.4	97.4	96.0	99.8	98.1	97.0	97.3	98.3	98.8	100.0	102.4	107.0	113.0	118.1	123.4
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	94.1	70.5	97.5	101.3	102.9	103.8	106.8	107.6	105.6	100.0	106.0	112.9	113.2	53.1	78.6
	Less intermediate FISIM	87.5	89.9	92.3	93.8	95.6	97.4	98.7	98.5	98.3	100.0	104.1	108.7	112.6	120.3	129.6
	GDP at purchasers prices	91.6	95.2	96.1	100.0	98.5	97.6	97.9	98.9	99.4	100.0	102.8	107.5	113.1	113.6	120.1

Table 5j : Yap: Share of GDP by institutional sector, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

		FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1.1	Private Enterprise	23.3%	24.4%	24.9%	25.9%	27.1%	29.2%	30.5%	29.5%	28.2%	29.9%	26.0%	23.8%	23.7%	25.5%	25.3%
1.2	Public Enterprise	5.6%	7.3%	6.1%	13.7%	6.5%	6.7%	9.1%	8.2%	10.4%	9.9%	10.2%	7.0%	7.2%	9.3%	12.1%
2	Finance (Banks)	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
3	Government	25.5%	24.9%	23.1%	19.0%	19.6%	17.9%	17.3%	18.8%	18.3%	19.5%	20.6%	22.8%	21.5%	22.2%	20.9%
4	NGOs	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
5	Households	37.8%	36.6%	37.7%	33.0%	37.2%	36.3%	34.8%	35.7%	34.5%	32.0%	32.2%	36.6%	39.1%	38.9%	36.1%
	GDP at basic prices	93.4%	94.2%	92.8%	92.2%	91.4%	91.3%	93.2%	94.1%	92.2%	92.3%	90.3%	91.6%	93.2%	97.5%	95.9%
	Taxes on Products less Subsidies	7.1%	6.2%	7.5%	8.1%	9.2%	9.3%	7.5%	7.1%	8.1%	8.1%	10.2%	9.0%	7.6%	3.3%	4.8%
	Less intermediate FISIM	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-0.7%
	GDP at purchasers prices	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5k : Yap: GDP by income component, current prices, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Compensation of employees	14.9	16.0	15.9	17.2	16.3	17.3	18.2	18.4	19.3	19.3	19.0	19.2	18.7	19.4	20.5
Operating surplus (Gross before depreciation)	4.8	5.8	4.9	8.9	5.5	5.7	7.2	6.3	6.9	6.3	7.7	5.5	6.5	8.0	10.0
Household mixed income	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Taxes on Products less Subsidies	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	4.7	4.0	3.6	1.5	2.5
Less intermediate FISIM	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Total Monetary	23.2	25.2	24.7	30.8	26.6	28.2	29.9	28.8	31.3	30.5	32.8	30.7	30.3	30.5	34.6
Percentage Monetary	65.4%	66.5%	65.5%	69.8%	66.2%	67.4%	68.7%	67.9%	69.0%	71.7%	71.4%	68.3%	65.1%	65.2%	67.8%
Household subsistence	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	9.1	10.2	11.2	13.2	13.3	13.4
Home Ownership	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Total Non-Monetary	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.1	12.0	13.2	14.2	16.2	16.3	16.5
Percentage Non-Monetary	34.6%	33.5%	34.5%	30.2%	33.8%	32.6%	31.3%	32.1%	31.0%	28.3%	28.6%	31.7%	34.9%	34.8%	32.2%
GDP at purchasers prices	35.5	37.8	37.8	44.1	40.2	41.8	43.5	42.3	45.4	42.5	45.9	44.9	46.5	46.8	51.1

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 5l : Yap: Current price GDP by institutional sector and income components, FY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
1 Productive Enterprises	10.0	10.9	11.4	17.1	13.1	14.8	16.8	15.7	17.4	16.6	16.4	13.6	14.0	14.0	17.1
1.1 Private Sector	8.3	9.2	9.4	11.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	12.5	12.8	12.7	11.9	10.7	11.0	12.0	12.9
Compensation	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.9	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.5
Operating Surplus	3.9	4.3	4.2	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.4
1.2 Public Enterprises	1.7	1.7	2.0	5.7	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	4.2
Compensation	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7
Operating Surplus	0.9	1.5	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.8	3.5
less Subsidies	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-2.3	-2.0
2 Financial Enterprises	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Compensation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Operating Surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
3 Government	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.3	9.5	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.7
3.1 National	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
3.2 State	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.5	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.6	8.0	7.6	7.8	8.1
3.3 Municipalities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.4 Government Agencies	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
4 Non Profit Organizations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 Households	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.7	13.6	14.8	16.4	18.2	18.2	18.4
Mixed income	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Subsistence	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.1	9.1	10.2	11.2	13.2	13.3	13.4
Home Ownership	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Taxes on Products	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.5
less intermediate FISIM	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Nominal GDP	35.5	37.8	37.8	44.1	40.2	41.8	43.5	42.3	45.4	42.5	45.9	44.9	46.5	46.8	51.1

Source: SBOC estimates

Table 6a : FSM, Sum of four FSM states: Visitor arrivals by Year, FY1997-FY2009

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
By purpose													
Tourism & Visitors	16,058	13,567	14,020	16,310	14,297	15,247	14,917	14,538	14,672	15,662	16,048	15,813	13,334
Business & Employment	2,759	2,341	2,774	3,974	3,112	4,631	4,995	5,088	5,291	5,557	6,307	5,347	5,074
Volunteer, Religious, etc.	241	303	380	466	475	674	671	678	696	668	657	526	507
Seamen & crew (1)	388	372	454	1,484	309	605	1,007	1,217	1,114	523	812	678	2,381
Not specified (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	2,304	3,177
Total	19,446	16,583	17,628	22,234	18,193	21,157	21,590	21,521	21,773	22,410	24,018	24,667	24,473
Tourism & Visitors only, by region of Origin													
Asia	793	554	535	702	558	576	646	750	868	671	912	137	122
Australia	499	468	533	707	470	466	497	727	784	901	989	2,231	1,379
Canada	205	179	190	190	190	202	202	176	160	193	306	374	212
China	209	217	225	310	256	121	245	200	199	175	152	130	251
Europe	1,102	1,082	1,315	1,449	1,265	1,278	1,686	1,334	1,797	2,581	2,462	2,359	1,507
Japan	4,449	3,466	3,402	4,208	3,531	3,863	3,743	3,535	2,822	3,126	3,690	2,547	2,473
New Zealand	99	153	148	92	70	126	97	126	110	102	103	210	174
Other	75	112	88	147	90	74	65	97	82	69	106	618	594
Pacific Islands	1,560	1,196	823	1,070	789	1,217	815	1,103	910	654	592	697	824
Philippines	338	409	403	531	376	330	313	366	448	403	321	305	788
USA	6,729	5,731	6,358	6,904	6,702	6,994	6,608	6,124	6,492	6,787	6,415	6,208	5,010
Total tourists & visitors	16,058	13,567	14,020	16,310	14,297	15,247	14,917	14,538	14,672	15,662	16,048	15,813	13,334

Note: The sum of four states exceeds the FSM total because visitors may pass through more than one state

Table 6b : Chuuk : Visitor Arrivals by Year, FY1997-FY2009

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
By purpose													
Tourism & Visitors	3,980	3,218	3,984	5,656	3,539	4,730	4,194	5,099	4,691	5,126	5,986	6,437	4,920
Business & Employment	1,378	725	852	863	527	1,061	1,032	789	618	727	953	724	650
Volunteer, Religious, etc.	116	113	168	205	167	225	252	260	190	142	198	172	157
Seamen & crew (1)	104	38	108	133	23	50	121	143	88	9	24	41	863
Not specified (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	801	1,255
Total	5,578	4,094	5,112	6,857	4,256	6,066	5,599	6,291	5,587	6,004	7,197	8,175	7,845
Tourism & Visitors only, by region of Origin													
Asia	408	216	263	382	159	140	179	262	286	145	317	24	49
Australia	92	52	111	244	93	158	187	358	414	466	506	1,735	1,027
Canada	59	44	48	50	50	86	59	49	61	65	106	227	87
China	52	16	32	20	10	6	27	21	33	16	19	21	61
Europe	361	325	497	466	285	421	378	470	466	549	895	775	511
Japan	1,056	842	930	1,932	1,206	1,603	941	1,622	838	1,160	1,760	1,048	974
New Zealand	7	15	29	22	6	27	33	42	48	36	36	131	109
Other	19	30	25	32	21	15	14	17	25	13	18	173	219
Pacific Islands	79	74	71	84	82	119	126	133	171	167	124	121	177
Philippines	58	93	125	203	100	75	85	77	91	77	73	45	212
USA	1,789	1,511	1,853	2,221	1,527	2,080	2,165	2,048	2,258	2,432	2,133	2,137	1,494
Total tourists & visitors	3,980	3,218	3,984	5,656	3,539	4,730	4,194	5,099	4,691	5,126	5,986	6,437	4,920

Source: FSM Department of Justice, Immigration Division

1) Excludes non disembarking crew. 2) New immigration processing and procedures from 2006 have had impacts on the data series that are not yet sufficiently understood.

Table 6c : Kosrae : Visitor Arrivals by Year, FY1997-FY2009

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
By purpose													
Tourism & Visitors	1,975	1,739	1,718	1,763	1,691	1,649	1,537	1,554	1,303	1,110	1,178	913	878
Business & Employment	209	230	327	706	374	461	371	587	602	689	724	513	413
Volunteer, Religious, etc.	34	43	61	69	73	105	65	66	77	67	90	58	81
Seamen & crew (1)	27	32	36	1,159	39	29	20	28	27	9	12	31	15
Not specified (2)											42	439	589
Total	2,245	2,044	2,142	3,697	2,177	2,244	1,993	2,235	2,009	1,875	2,046	1,954	1,976
Tourism & Visitors only, by region of Origin													
Asia	51	35	43	31	39	33	34	20	30	7	37	7	8
Australia	62	46	80	48	69	63	46	62	48	41	53	60	48
Canada	13	20	19	28	26	20	25	18	8	13	19	19	15
China	12	21	23	7	9	5	1	9	7	5	5	6	32
Europe	77	73	86	92	105	108	100	85	67	324	82	73	59
Japan	177	227	285	156	122	160	154	265	206	140	226	124	195
New Zealand	13	19	21	11	15	16	19	12	6	4	15	9	7
Other	7	4	8	17	13	9	6	14	5	3	3	20	23
Pacific Islands	617	550	241	424	266	321	242	441	267	95	87	91	46
Philippines	61	41	48	37	44	29	34	22	23	12	19	27	46
USA	885	703	864	912	983	885	876	606	636	466	632	477	399
Total tourists & visitors	1,975	1,739	1,718	1,763	1,691	1,649	1,537	1,554	1,303	1,110	1,178	913	878

Table 6d : Pohnpei : Visitor Arrivals by Year, FY1997-FY2009

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
By purpose													
Tourism & Visitors	5,961	5,521	4,916	5,180	5,322	5,477	5,228	4,547	4,783	5,001	5,332	4,182	3,526
Business & Employment	358	511	656	1,166	1,274	2,284	2,827	2,634	3,026	3,139	3,668	3,370	3,347
Volunteer, Religious, etc.	49	124	104	146	201	290	311	269	291	314	239	193	171
Seamen & crew (1)	166	286	293	175	241	467	771	1,002	984	499	755	567	1,336
Not specified (2)											115	1,050	1,267
Total	6,534	6,442	5,969	6,667	7,038	8,518	9,137	8,452	9,084	8,953	10,109	9,362	9,647
Tourism & Visitors only, by region of Origin													
Asia	217	258	162	190	239	297	247	343	367	404	504	40	21
Australia	277	332	303	368	258	192	165	210	206	308	324	296	218
Canada	41	49	51	51	54	43	45	38	32	35	55	47	24
China	69	144	150	263	212	56	73	86	86	121	91	61	100
Europe	274	289	236	267	280	180	433	236	187	477	634	287	169
Japan	2,301	1,727	1,418	1,335	1,550	1,493	1,983	1,161	1,344	1,060	1,165	744	628
New Zealand	64	102	63	46	37	60	28	56	34	42	41	47	42
Other	25	58	22	38	23	23	29	32	21	23	18	377	301
Pacific Islands	462	381	322	421	298	664	317	370	302	263	247	313	287
Philippines	137	209	188	231	170	150	89	176	209	232	175	147	336
USA	2,094	1,972	2,001	1,970	2,201	2,319	1,819	1,839	1,995	2,036	2,078	1,823	1,400
Total tourists & visitors	5,961	5,521	4,916	5,180	5,322	5,477	5,228	4,547	4,783	5,001	5,332	4,182	3,526

Source: FSM Department of Justice, Immigration Division

1) Excludes non disembarking crew. 2) New immigration processing and procedures from 2006 have had impacts on the data series that are not yet sufficiently understood.

Table 6e : Yap : Visitor Arrivals by Year, FY1997-FY2009

	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
By purpose													
Tourism & Visitors	4,142	3,089	3,402	3,711	3,745	3,391	3,958	3,338	3,895	4,425	3,552	4,281	4,010
Business & Employment	814	875	939	1,239	937	825	765	1,078	1,045	1,002	962	740	664
Volunteer, Religious, etc.	42	23	47	46	34	54	43	83	138	145	130	103	98
Seamen & crew (1)	91	16	17	17	6	59	95	44	15	6	21	39	167
Not specified (2)											1	14	66
Total	5,089	4,003	4,405	5,013	4,722	4,329	4,861	4,543	5,093	5,578	4,666	5,176	5,005
Tourism & Visitors only, by region of Origin													
Asia	117	45	67	99	121	106	186	125	185	115	55	66	44
Australia	68	38	39	47	50	53	99	97	116	86	106	140	86
Canada	92	66	72	61	60	53	73	71	59	80	126	81	86
China	76	36	20	20	25	54	144	84	73	33	37	42	58
Europe	390	395	496	624	595	569	775	543	1,077	1,231	851	1,224	768
Japan	915	670	769	785	653	607	665	487	434	766	539	631	676
New Zealand	15	17	35	13	12	23	17	16	22	20	11	23	16
Other	24	20	33	60	33	27	16	34	31	30	67	48	51
Pacific Islands	402	191	189	141	143	113	130	159	170	129	134	172	314
Philippines	82	66	42	60	62	76	105	91	125	82	54	86	194
USA	1,961	1,545	1,640	1,801	1,991	1,710	1,748	1,631	1,603	1,853	1,572	1,771	1,717
Total tourists & visitors	4,142	3,089	3,402	3,711	3,745	3,391	3,958	3,338	3,895	4,425	3,552	4,281	4,010

Source: FSM Department of Justice, Immigration Division

1) Excludes non disembarking crew. 2) New immigration processing and procedures from 2006 have had impacts on the data series that are not yet sufficiently understood.

3) Some data for FY2008 was estimated

Table 6f: Total fish catch in FSM EEZ, by method, CY1998-FY2009

Metric Tonnes	Method of catch			Total
	Long Line	Purse-Seine	Pole and Line	
1998	9,216	73,027	1,026	83,269
1999	1,657	144,923	1,134	147,714
2000	2,461	70,805	1,139	74,405
2001	2,582	94,498	1,216	98,296
2002	1,531	70,684	909	73,124
2003	9,364	205,389	2,562	217,315
2004	5,328	137,141	1,384	143,853
2005	6,107	218,418	11,096	235,621
2006	6,116	202,751	6,032	214,899
2007	4,629	134,489	899	140,017
2008	1,533	93,857	10,276	105,666
2009	1,738	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: NORMA

Table 6g: Total fish catch¹ by FSM and Domestically Based vessels, CY2001-FY2009

Metric Tonnes ¹	Method of catch	
	Domestic based Long Line	FSM Purse-Seine
2001	992	16,654
2002	923	19,684
2003	933	29,896
2004	727	27,744
2005	281	28,021
2006	442	10,332
2007	1,943	13,497
2008	1,516	18,133
2009 ²	2,652	12,135

Source: NORMA

Notes 1) Includes fish caught outside FSM EEZ

2) 2009 data is still provisional

Table 6h: License fees collected, FY1999-FY2009

	License Fees collected (US\$ millions)		
Fiscal Year	Fees collected, Cash	Fees, in Kind ¹	Total
FY1999	15.395	0.542	15.937
FY2000	13.898	0.543	14.441
FY2001	10.367	0.507	10.874
FY2002	10.661	0.407	11.067
FY2003	10.945	0.300	11.246
FY2004	12.307	0.337	12.644
FY2005	13.364	0.336	13.700
FY2006	13.018	0.321	13.338
FY2007	14.528	0.311	14.838
FY2008	16.728	0.257	16.985
FY2009	20.133	0.288	20.421

Source: NORMA

Notes 1) Japan agreements. Additional to total fees collected, and not recorded as Aid Grants.

Table 7a : Employment by Industry, FSM and States, FY1995-FY2009

FSM	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	36	26	30	30	33	31	24	25	24	29	28	26	24	24	23
Fishing	658	525	441	375	301	301	234	180	194	190	140	100	240	228	267
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	621	638	601	636	603	714	822	798	685	593	187	93	95	113	123
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	218	308	395	401	413	416	400	399	402	403	379	376	358	334	318
Construction	982	890	757	916	1,000	1,129	1,062	849	760	816	859	739	709	833	1,025
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	2,639	2,553	2,524	2,518	2,647	2,815	2,700	2,802	2,942	3,112	3,184	3,279	3,321	3,203	3,275
Hotels and Restaurants	709	745	771	860	851	954	895	800	803	844	855	831	877	849	818
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,120	1,073	1,031	980	1,028	1,083	1,011	969	1,057	1,026	1,056	1,095	1,127	1,110	1,072
Financial Intermediation	235	229	225	228	222	215	216	210	184	187	202	206	219	217	215
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	380	379	378	373	406	462	565	585	510	482	486	439	445	444	459
Public Administration	8,407	8,231	7,802	7,389	7,022	6,706	7,012	7,353	7,052	6,770	6,893	7,437	6,921	6,441	6,330
Education	722	766	841	895	933	943	979	1,130	1,146	1,214	1,130	897	909	890	853
Health and Social Work	17	19	13	14	16	23	34	50	56	69	81	87	93	97	104
Other Community, Social, Personal Services	586	585	575	571	600	658	646	704	693	671	638	663	681	664	666
Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	23
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	16	18	20	23	24	26	28	30	29	33	30	28	27	25	26
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,346	16,984	16,403	16,208	16,096	16,475	16,628	16,885	16,536	16,438	16,148	16,298	16,046	15,474	15,596

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7a : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States

Chuuk	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	67	26	10	13	16	22	5	2	3	7	4	2	2	3	7
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	114	96	85	66	61	60	58	52	44	31	27	15	15	13	12
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	44	89	86	96	101	104	106	106	106	92	87	82	70	63
Construction	153	120	98	118	115	197	135	118	100	101	79	80	107	107	142
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	834	716	648	628	669	778	843	883	946	1,029	1,038	1,000	1,007	870	842
Hotels and Restaurants	262	281	273	313	314	371	331	262	267	251	262	253	309	270	251
Transport, Storage and Communications	364	313	326	318	364	356	307	262	272	245	239	233	228	220	216
Financial Intermediation	32	26	24	22	22	23	23	22	24	28	30	30	28	28	26
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	35	38	40	39	33	37	45	42	44	47	56	56	52	45	60
Public Administration	3,721	3,538	3,275	3,209	2,832	2,645	2,884	3,193	2,901	2,732	2,619	3,076	2,624	2,237	2,131
Education	284	313	338	351	359	346	313	351	349	365	289	161	157	157	146
Health and Social Work	2	3	3	4	5	6	10	16	16	20	19	16	16	15	15
Other Community, Social, Personal Services	237	224	231	234	241	257	219	244	229	214	163	158	154	164	158
Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,109	5,738	5,439	5,401	5,126	5,198	5,275	5,553	5,299	5,175	4,916	5,168	4,782	4,198	4,068

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7a : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States

Kosrae	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	3	3	2
Fishing	74	66	44	57	62	47	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	29
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	22	29	32	35	32	34	24	30	28	24	23	29	40	44	45
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	28	29	33	33	34	39	31	33	34	33	31	34	27	26	27
Construction	35	52	65	92	127	161	112	104	143	157	122	128	109	101	159
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	219	228	228	248	257	261	272	279	331	329	300	303	283	286	314
Hotels and Restaurants	55	63	69	59	62	60	56	60	58	53	52	52	52	50	48
Transport, Storage and Communications	33	38	36	32	32	65	58	56	44	50	55	58	53	56	60
Financial Intermediation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	4	4	5
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	50	61	60	62	60	66	59	53	51	47	53	57	55	48	51
Public Administration	884	907	864	763	753	737	735	749	774	745	763	767	734	653	642
Education	21	0	0	0	0	3	44	34	5	1	1	0	28	2	1
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Other Community, Social, Personal Services	24	25	18	17	12	38	55	60	59	12	17	30	46	32	24
Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	20
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,444	1,497	1,449	1,399	1,433	1,510	1,460	1,458	1,530	1,458	1,427	1,466	1,438	1,313	1,429

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7a : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States

Pohnpei	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	23	20	24	23	19	19	18	19	19	23	22	21	20	20	19
Fishing	404	331	258	235	183	170	154	139	160	160	115	77	213	196	206
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	82	86	94	129	68	52	47	69	45	34	36	42	35	49	61
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	189	193	189	190	184	173	171	166	163	162	164	161	159	150	137
Construction	754	663	542	603	704	710	743	529	427	435	511	455	426	535	571
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	1,212	1,208	1,190	1,195	1,224	1,265	1,148	1,198	1,226	1,326	1,405	1,472	1,513	1,528	1,576
Hotels and Restaurants	267	263	284	277	229	245	277	274	273	290	291	283	282	292	289
Transport, Storage and Communications	546	527	500	481	477	499	487	496	525	540	566	586	619	631	619
Financial Intermediation	201	202	200	205	199	188	193	188	158	152	159	164	177	175	172
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	232	218	213	196	199	206	285	319	260	250	232	221	238	247	220
Public Administration	2,601	2,607	2,536	2,380	2,420	2,360	2,419	2,457	2,376	2,338	2,348	2,455	2,459	2,444	2,418
Education	401	437	488	535	569	590	614	733	777	833	827	724	714	720	692
Health and Social Work	15	16	11	10	11	15	22	32	39	46	57	66	71	76	85
Other Community, Social, Personal Services	261	262	252	254	283	297	304	329	333	363	373	383	381	367	369
Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	16	18	20	23	24	26	28	30	29	33	30	28	27	25	26
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,201	7,051	6,802	6,736	6,791	6,813	6,907	6,974	6,808	6,983	7,135	7,137	7,332	7,456	7,461

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7a : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States

Yap	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	8	5	5	6	13	12	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	2
Fishing	114	102	129	70	40	62	61	39	31	24	22	21	24	21	25
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	404	427	389	406	442	568	693	648	570	504	102	6	6	7	6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	43	84	92	99	104	95	95	100	102	92	94	90	89	92
Construction	41	55	52	103	54	62	72	99	89	122	147	77	68	90	153
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	375	401	459	447	496	511	438	442	439	428	441	505	518	520	542
Hotels and Restaurants	126	138	144	211	246	279	231	205	205	250	250	242	234	236	230
Transport, Storage and Communications	177	195	169	150	155	164	159	156	216	190	196	218	227	204	177
Financial Intermediation	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	10	11	10	10	12
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	64	62	66	75	114	153	177	172	155	139	144	105	100	104	128
Public Administration	1,200	1,180	1,126	1,035	1,017	965	974	954	1,001	954	1,163	1,139	1,103	1,107	1,138
Education	16	16	16	10	4	5	8	13	15	15	14	12	10	11	14
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
Other Community, Social, Personal Services	65	74	74	66	64	66	70	72	71	82	85	92	100	101	114
Private Households With Employed Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,592	2,699	2,713	2,672	2,745	2,954	2,985	2,900	2,899	2,822	2,670	2,527	2,495	2,506	2,638

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7b : Employment by Institution, FSM and States, FY1995-FY2009

FSM	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1 Private Sector	6,660	6,432	6,165	6,323	6,587	7,296	7,196	6,996	6,939	7,076	6,828	6,690	6,929	6,862	7,071
1.2 Public Enterprise	951	1,002	1,047	1,033	978	988	914	881	882	870	771	708	695	681	697
2 Financial Institutions	219	210	207	208	201	196	200	196	169	169	181	185	189	186	185
3.1 National Government	686	659	670	678	828	828	839	826	854	851	655	665	737	854	897
3.2 State Government	6,098	5,921	5,497	4,933	4,658	4,695	4,920	5,085	4,815	4,763	5,234	5,876	5,375	4,935	4,826
3.3 Municipalities	1,169	1,203	1,127	1,309	801	685	704	959	872	603	497	585	534	372	372
3.4 Government Agencies	874	927	1,052	1,060	1,355	1,172	1,266	1,304	1,386	1,485	1,412	1,009	999	977	923
4 NGO's and Non-Profits	639	579	591	613	634	563	537	581	566	564	518	528	532	552	550
5 Households	32	32	26	25	27	25	22	25	22	21	20	19	19	18	37
6.1 Foreign Embassies	18	20	22	25	26	28	30	32	31	35	32	34	36	37	40
Total	17,346	16,984	16,403	16,208	16,096	16,475	16,628	16,885	16,536	16,438	16,148	16,298	16,046	15,474	15,596
Chuuk															
1.1 Private Sector	1,897	1,662	1,544	1,560	1,652	1,945	1,843	1,761	1,799	1,839	1,800	1,723	1,800	1,620	1,602
1.2 Public Enterprise	0	44	89	86	96	100	100	100	96	91	82	79	76	68	63
2 Financial Institutions	30	24	22	20	20	19	19	17	17	18	19	17	16	16	15
3.1 National Government	58	56	57	58	207	227	229	205	248	268	66	67	116	184	193
3.2 State Government	2,834	2,679	2,473	2,251	2,120	2,142	2,374	2,464	2,173	2,111	2,298	2,763	2,316	1,983	1,875
3.3 Municipalities	832	796	744	920	390	270	271	514	466	240	141	222	158	18	19
3.4 Government Agencies	168	192	214	204	333	213	200	212	224	326	276	42	52	60	54
4 NGO's and Non-Profits	290	284	297	302	309	283	240	280	277	282	234	256	248	251	247
5 Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,109	5,738	5,439	5,401	5,126	5,198	5,275	5,553	5,299	5,175	4,916	5,168	4,782	4,198	4,068
Kosrae															
1.1 Private Sector	445	497	492	502	541	630	592	592	665	628	588	629	602	589	683
1.2 Public Enterprise	88	87	88	126	132	129	77	73	73	67	55	53	48	45	50
2 Financial Institutions	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	3	3	4
3.1 National Government	47	45	46	46	46	43	46	44	45	44	46	47	71	110	114
3.2 State Government	756	783	763	659	633	639	629	651	661	665	681	686	628	512	500
3.3 Municipalities	61	61	54	57	54	54	50	53	56	36	31	34	33	29	28
3.4 Government Agencies	21	19	3	4	23	10	63	43	22	12	17	10	38	14	21
4 NGO's and Non-Profits	24	3	3	3	3	4	2	1	4	1	3	4	13	11	12
5 Households	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	18
Total	1,444	1,497	1,449	1,399	1,433	1,510	1,460	1,458	1,530	1,458	1,427	1,466	1,438	1,313	1,429

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7b : Continued, Employment by Institution, FSM and States

Pohnpei		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	3,104	2,962	2,789	2,847	2,881	2,977	2,982	2,903	2,792	2,962	3,141	3,160	3,345	3,459	3,506
1.2	Public Enterprise	761	735	688	659	591	570	562	564	567	565	501	444	444	446	454
2	Financial Institutions	187	185	184	187	180	173	180	177	151	144	149	156	160	157	153
3.1	National Government	537	516	525	532	532	515	518	532	514	492	497	505	500	509	540
3.2	State Government	1,510	1,455	1,346	1,176	1,140	1,168	1,181	1,216	1,207	1,221	1,253	1,371	1,411	1,420	1,404
3.3	Municipalities	276	346	329	332	357	362	383	393	350	327	325	330	344	326	326
3.4	Government Agencies	523	578	664	704	788	766	801	877	936	983	980	898	855	845	784
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	255	224	230	251	270	232	252	258	241	237	239	222	220	240	237
5	Households	30	29	25	24	25	22	20	21	19	18	18	18	18	17	19
6.1	Foreign Embassies	18	20	22	25	26	28	30	32	31	35	32	34	36	37	40
Total		7,201	7,051	6,802	6,736	6,791	6,813	6,907	6,974	6,808	6,983	7,135	7,137	7,332	7,456	7,461
Yap																
1.1	Private Sector	1,215	1,311	1,339	1,414	1,514	1,744	1,779	1,741	1,684	1,647	1,299	1,177	1,182	1,195	1,280
1.2	Public Enterprise	102	137	182	161	159	189	176	144	145	147	133	132	127	123	131
2	Financial Institutions	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	10	11	10	10	12
3.1	National Government	43	41	42	43	43	43	46	45	47	47	47	47	50	50	51
3.2	State Government	999	1,004	915	847	766	746	737	755	774	767	1,002	1,056	1,020	1,021	1,047
3.3	Municipalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4	Government Agencies	162	137	172	149	212	183	202	172	204	165	138	59	54	58	64
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	71	68	61	57	51	45	44	43	44	44	42	46	51	51	54
5	Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2,592	2,699	2,713	2,672	2,745	2,954	2,985	2,900	2,899	2,822	2,670	2,527	2,495	2,506	2,638

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7c : Average Nominal Wage Rates by Institution, FSM and States, FY1995-FY2009

FSM		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	3,517	3,656	3,641	3,642	3,684	3,724	3,851	3,899	3,959	3,911	3,933	3,989	3,998	4,211	4,309
1.2	Public Enterprise	7,576	8,048	8,436	8,908	9,627	9,736	10,495	10,459	10,571	10,783	11,224	12,040	12,308	12,698	12,475
2	Financial Institutions	12,157	12,702	12,765	13,244	14,501	15,824	16,050	15,921	16,383	14,242	13,870	14,499	18,892	15,685	15,876
3.1	National Government	14,954	14,827	14,416	14,159	12,713	12,237	12,161	12,827	12,571	12,578	14,632	14,785	14,471	13,848	14,971
3.2	State Government	8,349	8,425	7,623	7,730	7,764	7,915	8,049	8,203	8,527	8,272	8,135	8,011	8,160	8,321	8,773
3.3	Municipalities	1,789	1,827	1,955	1,764	3,411	3,997	3,580	3,290	3,389	3,240	4,813	4,985	3,811	4,666	4,742
3.4	Government Agencies	8,132	8,275	8,192	9,747	7,596	9,055	9,053	9,658	9,656	9,716	9,712	11,390	11,617	12,046	12,678
4	Non-Profits	3,383	3,360	3,476	3,432	3,404	3,931	4,256	4,285	4,317	4,557	5,106	5,144	5,248	5,484	5,672
6.1	Foreign Embassies	6,056	6,923	6,718	7,470	7,967	8,668	8,925	9,407	9,393	9,082	10,480	11,651	12,332	12,572	13,231
Total		6,110	6,236	6,008	6,028	6,134	6,254	6,429	6,546	6,682	6,625	6,770	6,895	6,935	7,135	7,379
Chuuk																
1.1	Private Sector	2,931	2,949	2,904	2,896	2,923	3,067	3,126	3,262	3,332	3,241	3,155	3,276	3,158	3,352	3,445
1.2	Public Enterprise	-	6,936	7,595	8,505	10,102	10,755	10,637	10,090	10,361	9,593	8,911	9,871	10,050	8,869	8,406
2	Financial Institutions	12,112	14,313	12,755	12,933	15,327	16,463	16,415	14,477	12,825	11,908	9,949	11,262	14,380	14,599	14,656
3.1	National Government	14,749	14,624	14,217	13,964	8,341	7,803	7,527	8,244	8,220	8,190	13,919	14,022	12,069	10,153	10,594
3.2	State Government	7,336	7,250	6,119	6,203	6,092	6,673	7,111	7,021	7,390	7,011	7,189	6,816	7,011	6,711	7,685
3.3	Municipalities	1,217	1,141	1,195	1,103	3,373	4,280	3,273	2,972	2,869	1,582	4,782	5,773	2,388	3,197	3,017
3.4	Government Agencies	5,530	5,518	5,060	5,525	3,622	5,468	5,999	6,738	6,336	6,682	5,188	8,522	10,030	9,894	10,841
4	Non-Profits	2,285	2,338	2,268	2,304	2,210	2,562	2,783	2,779	2,776	2,866	3,308	3,179	3,320	3,498	3,463
Total		4,940	4,955	4,416	4,280	4,671	5,090	5,400	5,353	5,439	5,296	5,475	5,579	5,445	5,470	5,955
Kosrae																
1.1	Private Sector	2,832	2,951	2,892	2,972	2,925	2,917	2,977	2,949	2,946	3,097	3,099	3,122	3,254	3,352	3,739
1.2	Public Enterprise	6,438	5,845	8,784	8,430	8,721	8,600	10,236	10,405	9,676	9,692	10,321	11,143	10,880	10,795	10,709
2	Financial Institutions	4,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,653	2,185	2,443	6,140	4,557	3,843	7,304
3.1	National Government	12,626	12,519	12,172	11,955	11,946	12,201	11,776	12,676	12,445	12,339	12,685	12,947	10,767	9,136	9,475
3.2	State Government	7,449	7,543	7,563	6,847	7,413	7,510	7,744	9,062	8,530	8,233	8,207	8,237	8,559	8,552	8,823
3.3	Municipalities	2,534	2,903	3,029	2,981	3,011	3,186	3,040	2,911	2,855	3,552	4,268	3,970	3,370	3,735	3,867
3.4	Government Agencies	1,915	1,016	2,720	2,753	830	2,287	2,593	2,854	1,042	2,303	1,871	2,415	2,801	3,762	5,204
4	Non-Profits	365	420	427	443	450	817	3,100	6,140	1,784	11,250	6,833	7,072	4,848	7,214	6,230
Total		5,719	5,772	6,000	5,582	5,698	5,605	5,672	6,346	5,927	6,035	6,146	6,155	6,214	6,174	6,278

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7c : Continued, Average Nominal Wage Rates by Institution, FSM and States

Pohnpei		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	4,046	4,288	4,237	4,120	4,322	4,372	4,484	4,448	4,502	4,355	4,367	4,393	4,453	4,677	4,721
1.2	Public Enterprise	8,118	8,959	9,339	9,898	10,719	11,272	12,029	11,412	11,548	11,913	12,636	13,729	14,189	14,743	14,787
2	Financial Institutions	12,246	12,555	12,831	13,342	14,482	15,891	16,094	16,143	16,943	15,036	15,038	15,340	20,307	16,410	16,818
3.1	National Government	15,245	15,116	14,696	14,434	14,424	14,105	14,134	14,535	14,574	14,833	14,907	15,163	15,535	15,975	17,591
3.2	State Government	11,512	11,807	10,725	11,510	11,406	11,183	11,024	11,124	11,694	11,532	11,406	11,022	10,704	11,341	11,358
3.3	Municipalities	3,349	3,217	3,497	3,390	3,513	3,907	3,869	3,757	4,167	4,420	4,879	4,559	4,505	4,827	4,914
3.4	Government Agencies	10,395	10,112	10,016	11,804	10,296	10,887	11,137	11,134	11,329	11,086	11,187	11,552	12,026	12,201	13,121
4	Non-Profits	5,092	4,877	5,261	5,045	4,973	5,854	5,887	6,130	6,357	6,835	7,171	7,807	7,911	7,919	8,395
Total		7,558	7,777	7,639	7,850	7,810	7,915	8,042	8,124	8,404	8,232	8,217	8,292	8,368	8,565	8,809
Yap																
1.1	Private Sector	3,330	3,392	3,524	3,740	3,570	3,640	3,833	3,952	4,130	4,174	4,338	4,413	4,369	4,447	4,564
1.2	Public Enterprise	4,523	4,900	5,268	5,451	6,042	5,343	5,616	7,001	7,345	7,683	7,705	7,998	7,632	8,066	7,086
2	Financial Institutions	800	800	800	1,220	1,590	9,525	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,724	7,309	8,963	8,217	9,275	8,281
3.1	National Government	14,146	14,026	13,636	13,393	13,384	13,318	13,385	13,650	13,720	14,261	14,612	13,623	14,679	16,218	16,096
3.2	State Government	7,125	7,344	7,175	7,230	7,260	6,713	6,567	6,618	6,775	6,588	6,161	7,080	7,007	7,134	7,228
3.3	Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4	Government Agencies	1,187	1,357	999	948	604	689	652	732	667	784	967	2,452	3,072	3,017	3,121
4	Non-Profits	2,722	2,756	2,797	2,467	2,505	2,840	3,015	2,961	3,098	2,945	3,228	3,113	3,254	3,410	3,697
Total		5,065	5,188	5,114	5,201	4,948	4,802	4,884	5,138	5,307	5,392	5,620	6,068	5,997	6,171	6,128

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Table 7d : Average Real Wage Rates by Institution, FSM and States

FSM		(2004 prices)	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector		4,020	4,065	3,943	3,881	3,852	3,823	3,902	3,958	4,029	3,911	3,779	3,671	3,550	3,501	3,326
1.2	Public Enterprise		8,660	8,948	9,136	9,493	10,066	9,996	10,635	10,616	10,755	10,783	10,783	11,081	10,929	10,557	9,629
2	Financial Institutions		13,896	14,123	13,825	14,113	15,162	16,246	16,264	16,160	16,669	14,242	13,325	13,343	16,775	13,040	12,254
3.1	National Government		17,093	16,487	15,613	15,089	13,292	12,563	12,323	13,019	12,791	12,578	14,058	13,606	12,849	11,513	11,555
3.2	State Government		9,543	9,368	8,256	8,238	8,118	8,127	8,157	8,326	8,676	8,272	7,815	7,372	7,246	6,918	6,771
3.3	Municipalities		2,045	2,032	2,118	1,879	3,567	4,104	3,628	3,339	3,449	3,240	4,624	4,588	3,384	3,879	3,660
3.4	Government Agencies		9,295	9,202	8,873	10,386	7,942	9,296	9,174	9,803	9,824	9,716	9,331	10,482	10,316	10,015	9,785
4	Non-Profits		3,866	3,736	3,765	3,657	3,559	4,035	4,313	4,349	4,392	4,557	4,906	4,734	4,660	4,559	4,377
6.1	Foreign Embassies		6,922	7,698	7,276	7,961	8,330	8,899	9,044	9,547	9,557	9,082	10,069	10,722	10,951	10,452	10,212
	Total		6,984	6,934	6,507	6,424	6,414	6,421	6,514	6,644	6,799	6,625	6,504	6,345	6,158	5,932	5,695
Chuuk																	
1.1	Private Sector		3,351	3,279	3,145	3,086	3,056	3,149	3,168	3,311	3,391	3,241	3,032	3,015	2,804	2,786	2,659
1.2	Public Enterprise		-	7,712	8,225	9,063	10,562	11,042	10,779	10,241	10,542	9,593	8,561	9,085	8,924	7,373	6,488
2	Financial Institutions		13,844	15,915	13,815	13,782	16,026	16,902	16,634	14,694	13,049	11,908	9,558	10,364	12,769	12,137	11,312
3.1	National Government		16,858	16,260	15,398	14,881	8,721	8,012	7,627	8,368	8,363	8,190	13,373	12,904	10,717	8,441	8,177
3.2	State Government		8,385	8,061	6,627	6,610	6,370	6,851	7,206	7,126	7,519	7,011	6,907	6,273	6,225	5,580	5,931
3.3	Municipalities		1,392	1,269	1,294	1,175	3,527	4,394	3,316	3,016	2,919	1,582	4,594	5,312	2,121	2,658	2,328
3.4	Government Agencies		6,321	6,135	5,481	5,888	3,787	5,614	6,079	6,839	6,447	6,682	4,984	7,843	8,906	8,226	8,367
4	Non-Profits		2,611	2,600	2,456	2,455	2,311	2,630	2,820	2,820	2,824	2,866	3,178	2,926	2,948	2,908	2,672
	Total		5,646	5,509	4,783	4,561	4,884	5,226	5,472	5,433	5,534	5,296	5,260	5,134	4,835	4,548	4,596
Kosrae																	
1.1	Private Sector		3,237	3,282	3,132	3,167	3,059	2,995	3,016	2,993	2,997	3,097	2,977	2,873	2,890	2,787	2,886
1.2	Public Enterprise		7,359	6,499	9,514	8,983	9,119	8,830	10,373	10,560	9,845	9,692	9,916	10,255	9,661	8,975	8,266
2	Financial Institutions		4,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682	2,185	2,347	5,651	4,046	3,195	5,637
3.1	National Government		14,432	13,921	13,182	12,740	12,491	12,526	11,933	12,866	12,662	12,339	12,187	11,915	9,561	7,596	7,313
3.2	State Government		8,515	8,387	8,191	7,296	7,751	7,711	7,848	9,198	8,679	8,233	7,885	7,581	7,600	7,110	6,810
3.3	Municipalities		2,896	3,228	3,281	3,177	3,148	3,271	3,081	2,955	2,905	3,552	4,100	3,654	2,993	3,105	2,984
3.4	Government Agencies		2,189	1,130	2,946	2,933	868	2,348	2,628	2,896	1,060	2,303	1,798	2,222	2,487	3,128	4,017
4	Non-Profits		417	467	462	472	471	839	3,141	6,232	1,815	11,250	6,565	6,508	4,304	5,998	4,809
	Total		6,537	6,418	6,498	5,948	5,958	5,755	5,748	6,441	6,031	6,035	5,905	5,664	5,518	5,133	4,846

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates and CPI

Table 7d : Continued, Average Real Wage Rates (2004 prices) by Institution, FSM and States

Pohnpei		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	4,625	4,768	4,589	4,391	4,519	4,489	4,544	4,515	4,581	4,355	4,196	4,043	3,954	3,889	3,644
1.2	Public Enterprise	9,279	9,961	10,114	10,548	11,207	11,572	12,190	11,583	11,749	11,913	12,140	12,635	12,600	12,257	11,413
2	Financial Institutions	13,998	13,960	13,896	14,218	15,142	16,315	16,308	16,385	17,239	15,036	14,447	14,117	18,032	13,643	12,980
3.1	National Government	17,425	16,807	15,916	15,382	15,081	14,481	14,322	14,753	14,829	14,833	14,322	13,954	13,795	13,282	13,577
3.2	State Government	13,159	13,129	11,616	12,266	11,925	11,481	11,171	11,290	11,898	11,532	10,958	10,143	9,505	9,429	8,766
3.3	Municipalities	3,828	3,577	3,788	3,612	3,673	4,011	3,920	3,813	4,239	4,420	4,688	4,196	4,000	4,013	3,793
3.4	Government Agencies	11,882	11,244	10,848	12,578	10,765	11,178	11,286	11,300	11,527	11,086	10,748	10,631	10,679	10,144	10,127
4	Non-Profits	5,821	5,423	5,698	5,377	5,199	6,010	5,966	6,222	6,468	6,835	6,890	7,185	7,025	6,584	6,479
Total		8,639	8,648	8,273	8,365	8,166	8,127	8,149	8,246	8,551	8,232	7,895	7,631	7,431	7,121	6,799
Yap																
1.1	Private Sector	3,807	3,772	3,817	3,986	3,733	3,737	3,884	4,011	4,202	4,174	4,168	4,061	3,879	3,697	3,523
1.2	Public Enterprise	5,170	5,449	5,706	5,809	6,317	5,485	5,691	7,106	7,473	7,683	7,402	7,361	6,777	6,706	5,469
2	Financial Institutions	914	890	866	1,300	1,662	9,780	1,520	1,522	1,526	5,724	7,022	8,248	7,296	7,711	6,391
3.2	State Government	8,143	8,166	7,771	7,704	7,591	6,892	6,655	6,717	6,893	6,588	5,920	6,516	6,222	5,931	5,579
3.3	Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4	Government Agencies	1,357	1,509	1,082	1,011	631	708	661	743	679	784	929	2,257	2,728	2,508	2,409
4	Non-Profits	3,111	3,064	3,030	2,629	2,619	2,915	3,055	3,005	3,152	2,945	3,101	2,865	2,889	2,835	2,854
Total		5,789	5,769	5,539	5,543	5,173	4,930	4,949	5,215	5,399	5,392	5,399	5,584	5,325	5,130	4,730

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates and CPI

Table 7e : Employee Earnings by Institution, FSM and States, FY1995-FY2009

FSM		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	23,424	23,517	22,443	23,029	24,265	27,166	27,712	27,281	27,476	27,678	26,854	26,686	27,700	28,895	30,467
1.2	Public Enterprise	7,205	8,064	8,830	9,200	9,419	9,615	9,589	9,213	9,318	9,384	8,651	8,522	8,548	8,647	8,695
2	Financial Institutions	2,659	2,667	2,642	2,755	2,915	3,097	3,202	3,113	2,773	2,411	2,507	2,686	3,571	2,910	2,929
3.1	National Government	10,255	9,766	9,661	9,605	10,527	10,131	10,202	10,600	10,741	10,704	9,588	9,835	10,672	11,825	13,430
3.2	State Government	50,911	49,884	41,901	38,133	36,168	37,166	39,607	41,717	41,053	39,401	42,577	47,074	43,864	41,069	42,333
3.3	Municipalities	2,092	2,198	2,203	2,308	2,732	2,740	2,521	3,156	2,955	1,952	2,393	2,916	2,037	1,736	1,762
3.4	Government Agencies	7,104	7,671	8,617	10,335	10,294	10,610	11,461	12,593	13,386	14,431	13,710	11,492	11,604	11,764	11,696
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	2,162	1,945	2,054	2,103	2,157	2,211	2,287	2,488	2,443	2,569	2,646	2,714	2,794	3,027	3,119
5	Households	61	56	46	41	46	54	47	70	61	58	56	53	54	63	128
6.1	Foreign Embassies	111	140	150	189	209	241	263	299	287	318	335	393	446	465	526
	Total	105,985	105,907	98,548	97,697	98,733	103,032	106,891	110,530	110,493	108,906	109,316	112,369	111,289	110,402	115,086
Chuuk																
1.1	Private Sector	5,560	4,900	4,485	4,519	4,827	5,966	5,761	5,743	5,995	5,961	5,679	5,645	5,684	5,428	5,521
1.2	Public Enterprise	0	307	674	734	972	1,076	1,061	1,004	997	873	726	777	763	599	527
2	Financial Institutions	366	347	277	262	303	309	304	250	212	208	189	186	234	234	224
3.1	National Government	858	817	809	804	1,724	1,773	1,722	1,691	2,038	2,198	914	941	1,400	1,872	2,048
3.2	State Government	20,786	19,423	15,133	13,962	12,913	14,291	16,881	17,297	16,056	14,802	16,520	18,833	16,238	13,305	14,407
3.3	Municipalities	1,013	908	888	1,015	1,316	1,155	888	1,527	1,336	379	675	1,279	376	56	56
3.4	Government Agencies	929	1,062	1,081	1,126	1,206	1,164	1,200	1,428	1,419	2,177	1,434	357	519	597	586
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	662	664	673	695	684	724	668	777	769	807	775	814	824	876	856
5	Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	30,175	28,428	24,020	23,116	23,945	26,457	28,485	29,720	28,822	27,405	26,913	28,832	26,038	22,966	24,224
Kosrae																
1.1	Private Sector	1,259	1,467	1,423	1,492	1,582	1,837	1,762	1,745	1,959	1,946	1,822	1,965	1,959	1,974	2,554
1.2	Public Enterprise	565	506	771	1,062	1,152	1,105	783	762	706	652	570	593	520	483	535
2	Financial Institutions	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	8	12	14	12	31
3.1	National Government	593	564	558	555	555	520	545	559	558	545	580	604	768	1,009	1,076
3.2	State Government	5,633	5,902	5,771	4,515	4,691	4,801	4,870	5,896	5,642	5,473	5,589	5,649	5,379	4,380	4,411
3.3	Municipalities	154	177	164	168	162	172	152	153	160	126	133	133	111	108	107
3.4	Government Agencies	41	19	7	11	19	22	163	122	23	26	32	25	106	53	108
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	9	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	8	11	21	27	64	76	72
5	Households	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	11	14	14	13	13	13	16	77
	Total	8,257	8,639	8,697	7,807	8,163	8,462	8,284	9,255	9,071	8,800	8,768	9,020	8,933	8,109	8,971

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Note: Employee earnings = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations

Table 7e : Continued, Employee Earnings by Institution, FSM and States

Pohnpei		FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
1.1	Private Sector	12,560	12,703	11,816	11,729	12,452	13,014	13,371	12,912	12,569	12,897	13,717	13,881	14,892	16,181	16,550
1.2	Public Enterprise	6,178	6,582	6,425	6,525	6,332	6,423	6,759	6,441	6,548	6,728	6,327	6,099	6,295	6,575	6,706
2	Financial Institutions	2,290	2,319	2,364	2,492	2,610	2,753	2,897	2,861	2,558	2,169	2,241	2,389	3,239	2,576	2,577
3.1	National Government	8,193	7,802	7,718	7,673	7,676	7,268	7,315	7,739	7,498	7,293	7,410	7,656	7,772	8,136	9,491
3.2	State Government	17,378	17,184	14,434	13,533	13,005	13,066	13,017	13,526	14,115	14,075	14,296	15,115	15,099	16,100	15,951
3.3	Municipalities	924	1,113	1,151	1,125	1,254	1,412	1,481	1,476	1,459	1,447	1,585	1,505	1,550	1,573	1,600
3.4	Government Agencies	5,432	5,846	6,647	8,306	8,114	8,341	8,917	9,767	10,606	10,893	10,960	10,375	10,283	10,307	10,284
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	1,300	1,093	1,207	1,265	1,344	1,358	1,481	1,579	1,531	1,622	1,716	1,729	1,739	1,902	1,992
5	Households	59	54	45	40	45	51	44	54	47	44	43	40	42	47	51
6.1	Foreign Embassies	111	140	150	189	209	241	263	299	287	318	335	393	446	465	526
Total		54,426	54,837	51,958	52,876	53,041	53,927	55,545	56,655	57,216	57,485	58,629	59,182	61,356	63,861	65,728
Yap																
1.1	Private Sector	4,045	4,447	4,720	5,289	5,405	6,350	6,819	6,881	6,953	6,875	5,635	5,195	5,166	5,313	5,842
1.2	Public Enterprise	462	669	960	879	962	1,011	986	1,006	1,067	1,131	1,027	1,052	971	990	926
2	Financial Institutions	1	1	1	1	2	36	2	2	2	27	69	99	84	88	97
3.1	National Government	611	582	576	572	573	570	620	612	647	669	685	634	732	809	814
3.2	State Government	7,114	7,375	6,563	6,124	5,560	5,008	4,839	4,998	5,241	5,050	6,172	7,477	7,148	7,284	7,565
3.3	Municipalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4	Government Agencies	701	743	882	892	956	1,084	1,180	1,276	1,338	1,334	1,284	735	695	808	718
4	NGO's and Non-Profits	192	186	172	141	128	126	132	126	136	130	134	144	166	173	200
5	Households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		13,127	14,003	13,874	13,898	13,584	14,185	14,577	14,900	15,384	15,217	15,006	15,335	14,961	15,466	16,162

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates

Note: Employee earnings = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations

Table 7f : Employment by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector, FY1995-FY2009

FSM	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	36	26	30	30	33	31	24	25	24	29	28	26	24	24	23
Fishing	198	106	82	63	45	60	51	35	44	44	45	38	182	167	200
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	605	625	588	627	603	714	822	798	685	593	187	93	95	112	121
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	6	5	5	7	7	9	12	14	21	18	16	14	12	8
Construction	978	887	749	885	970	1,094	1,025	823	739	799	844	730	700	825	1,018
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	2,629	2,552	2,514	2,493	2,622	2,785	2,681	2,777	2,914	3,090	3,170	3,265	3,308	3,184	3,220
Hotels and Restaurants	707	743	768	857	848	951	892	799	801	842	853	829	875	847	816
Transport, Storage and Communications	896	846	786	720	760	825	760	718	805	770	797	841	861	837	786
Financial Intermediation	5	8	7	7	7	9	10	9	8	9	14	11	20	21	22
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	296	315	319	314	357	416	518	541	465	441	449	401	406	405	421
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	10
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health and Social Work	17	19	13	14	16	23	33	49	55	67	74	80	85	89	97
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	289	299	304	309	321	382	372	411	385	371	348	359	357	325	324
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,660	6,432	6,165	6,323	6,587	7,296	7,196	6,996	6,939	7,076	6,828	6,690	6,929	6,862	7,071

Table 7f : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Chuuk	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	67	26	10	13	16	22	5	2	3	7	4	2	2	3	7
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	98	84	73	57	61	60	58	52	44	31	27	15	15	13	12
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	9	15	10	9	6	2	0
Construction	151	118	97	116	113	195	133	116	99	101	79	80	107	107	142
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	828	716	648	628	669	778	843	883	946	1,029	1,038	1,000	1,007	870	842
Hotels and Restaurants	262	281	273	313	314	371	331	262	267	251	262	253	309	270	251
Transport, Storage and Communications	345	298	293	270	314	324	286	241	252	225	226	222	217	208	203
Financial Intermediation	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	6	5	5
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	35	38	40	39	33	37	45	42	44	47	56	56	52	45	60
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	2	3	3	4	5	6	10	16	16	20	17	14	15	14	14
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	104	97	107	119	126	148	126	137	116	109	75	66	65	71	58
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,897	1,662	1,544	1,560	1,652	1,945	1,843	1,761	1,799	1,839	1,800	1,723	1,800	1,620	1,602

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates. Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 7f : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Kosrae	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	3	3	2
Fishing	14	8	4	4	3	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	29
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	22	29	32	35	32	34	24	30	28	24	23	29	40	43	43
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	34	51	58	65	101	130	79	82	126	141	108	119	100	94	153
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	219	228	218	231	239	242	256	258	308	312	290	293	272	274	297
Hotels and Restaurants	55	63	69	59	62	60	56	60	58	53	52	52	52	50	48
Transport, Storage and Communications	33	38	36	32	32	62	52	51	41	41	45	50	46	46	42
Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	50	61	60	62	60	66	59	53	51	47	53	57	55	47	49
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	19	19	15	13	8	32	51	57	53	9	13	26	32	23	17
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	445	497	492	502	541	630	592	592	665	628	588	629	602	589	683

Table 7f : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Pohnpei	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	23	20	24	23	19	19	18	19	19	23	22	21	20	20	19
Fishing	90	47	20	20	22	31	29	21	34	37	41	36	178	156	163
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	82	86	94	129	68	52	47	69	45	34	36	42	35	49	61
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	8	10	8
Construction	753	663	542	601	702	708	741	527	426	435	511	455	426	535	571
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	1,212	1,208	1,190	1,195	1,224	1,265	1,148	1,198	1,226	1,326	1,405	1,472	1,513	1,521	1,538
Hotels and Restaurants	267	263	284	277	229	245	277	274	273	290	291	283	282	292	289
Transport, Storage and Communications	364	342	316	296	288	305	293	302	327	344	358	376	397	404	392
Financial Intermediation	3	6	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	3	8	4	13	14	16
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	148	154	153	142	153	160	238	274	214	209	195	183	199	208	184
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	15	16	11	10	11	15	21	31	38	45	54	62	67	71	80
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	144	151	145	143	157	168	160	180	182	210	214	217	207	177	184
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,104	2,962	2,789	2,847	2,881	2,977	2,982	2,903	2,792	2,962	3,141	3,160	3,345	3,459	3,506

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates. Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 7f : Continued, Employment by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Yap	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	8	5	5	6	13	12	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	2
Fishing	27	24	47	26	4	4	3	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	404	427	389	406	442	568	693	648	570	504	102	6	6	7	6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	41	55	52	103	54	62	72	99	89	122	147	77	68	90	153
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	371	400	459	439	490	501	434	438	435	424	438	501	517	520	542
Hotels and Restaurants	124	136	142	208	243	276	228	204	204	248	248	240	232	234	228
Transport, Storage and Communications	154	170	141	123	125	134	129	124	185	160	169	193	202	179	150
Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	64	62	66	71	112	153	177	172	155	139	144	105	100	104	128
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	23	32	38	33	31	34	36	37	33	43	46	50	53	54	66
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,215	1,311	1,339	1,414	1,514	1,744	1,779	1,741	1,684	1,647	1,299	1,177	1,182	1,195	1,280

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates. Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 7g : Earnings by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector, FY1995-FY2009

FSM	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	103	70	88	83	79	70	52	49	65	91	74	56	57	65	59
Fishing	774	424	340	246	238	283	324	304	477	467	465	244	678	704	892
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,771	1,784	1,743	1,990	1,781	2,108	2,676	2,776	2,459	2,201	537	338	312	403	435
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	19	27	23	23	27	25	30	43	46	72	77	72	68	50	33
Construction	3,696	3,524	2,747	3,276	3,701	4,476	4,677	3,686	3,266	3,507	3,831	3,274	3,243	3,881	5,471
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	8,738	9,003	9,126	9,190	9,725	10,370	9,890	10,307	10,893	11,217	11,720	12,214	12,410	12,761	12,592
Hotels and Restaurants	2,355	2,451	2,676	2,824	2,870	3,139	3,072	2,826	2,740	2,694	2,852	2,951	2,943	2,985	2,880
Transport, Storage and Communications	3,542	3,453	3,229	2,952	3,031	3,280	3,196	3,293	3,760	3,767	3,776	3,833	4,087	4,061	3,806
Financial Intermediation	29	54	53	52	47	81	87	62	58	61	57	63	160	164	141
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	1,257	1,444	1,271	1,220	1,492	1,799	2,135	2,171	1,975	1,863	1,707	1,740	1,773	1,844	2,041
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	29	19
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	5
Health and Social Work	113	163	87	84	91	127	190	306	404	487	548	620	673	760	877
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	1,026	1,121	1,063	1,089	1,184	1,409	1,384	1,456	1,332	1,250	1,207	1,273	1,284	1,174	1,207
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	9
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23,424	23,517	22,443	23,029	24,265	27,166	27,712	27,281	27,476	27,678	26,854	26,686	27,700	28,895	30,467

Table 7g : Continued, Earnings by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Chuuk	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	268	84	21	24	18	16	3	1	2	7	4	1	3	10	27
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	295	266	250	219	230	233	217	210	158	100	86	52	53	53	43
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	22	20	35	32	25	16	5	0
Construction	516	378	244	295	355	796	551	397	313	337	283	303	380	380	498
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	2,216	2,017	1,942	1,927	2,130	2,519	2,704	2,842	3,157	3,143	3,060	3,033	2,917	2,658	2,682
Hotels and Restaurants	770	765	814	921	944	1,004	908	725	708	694	705	721	765	731	689
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,185	1,057	871	734	733	880	867	1,016	1,061	1,050	986	1,008	1,041	991	985
Financial Intermediation	5	6	6	7	11	40	46	41	44	45	26	34	38	39	39
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	81	95	106	95	86	109	118	106	128	142	170	172	165	183	235
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	15
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	10	21	11	18	20	20	44	83	99	133	105	102	108	118	115
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	206	211	218	280	300	348	298	301	303	273	224	194	199	236	194
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,560	4,900	4,485	4,519	4,827	5,966	5,761	5,743	5,995	5,961	5,679	5,645	5,684	5,428	5,521

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates.

Note: Employee earnings = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations
Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 7g : Continued, Earnings by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Kosrae	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	5	2	2	2
Fishing	49	36	12	9	6	6	36	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	119
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	62	74	72	83	80	82	70	83	84	78	68	84	118	134	140
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	85	121	136	177	268	343	204	249	439	560	455	452	398	438	864
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	657	725	697	755	787	777	791	750	847	860	824	895	877	877	967
Hotels and Restaurants	108	136	139	102	109	127	155	156	148	141	134	120	128	130	124
Transport, Storage and Communications	93	107	120	129	119	179	149	143	122	114	120	132	124	134	148
Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	125	186	188	185	171	203	184	162	146	127	143	171	186	156	162
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	81	81	56	51	34	115	172	201	172	63	68	106	119	76	26
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,259	1,467	1,423	1,492	1,582	1,837	1,762	1,745	1,959	1,946	1,822	1,965	1,959	1,974	2,554

Table 7g : Continued, Earnings by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Pohnpei	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	82	53	74	65	49	45	37	30	49	74	60	50	54	62	55
Fishing	367	221	153	131	176	248	274	274	466	460	461	244	671	671	746
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	350	362	379	524	301	277	255	330	219	168	183	182	119	194	235
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	19	27	23	23	20	22	24	22	26	37	45	47	52	45	33
Construction	2,972	2,881	2,162	2,249	2,897	3,112	3,598	2,542	2,065	1,946	2,341	2,221	2,248	2,687	3,155
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	4,545	4,687	4,744	4,745	4,848	4,959	4,542	4,891	5,019	5,437	5,817	6,037	6,397	6,927	6,576
Hotels and Restaurants	954	1,013	1,138	1,069	950	945	1,096	1,070	1,031	978	1,012	1,023	1,026	1,071	1,044
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,657	1,598	1,599	1,476	1,522	1,533	1,481	1,427	1,530	1,598	1,648	1,688	1,783	1,945	1,856
Financial Intermediation	24	48	47	45	37	41	41	22	14	16	32	28	121	124	100
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	834	948	760	697	846	914	1,118	1,291	1,142	1,097	948	1,040	1,055	1,131	1,211
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	4
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	103	142	75	66	70	104	139	220	294	346	436	510	558	634	755
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	654	723	662	637	736	813	765	794	715	739	734	807	804	682	778
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,560	12,703	11,816	11,729	12,452	13,014	13,371	12,912	12,569	12,897	13,717	13,881	14,892	16,181	16,550

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates.

Note: Employee earnings = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations

Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 7g : Continued, Earnings by Industry, FSM and States, Private Sector

Yap	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	13	16	13	18	29	25	15	19	16	14	4	1	1	1	2
Fishing	90	83	153	82	36	13	11	30	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,064	1,082	1,041	1,164	1,170	1,515	2,133	2,151	1,998	1,855	201	20	22	22	18
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	123	144	204	555	181	224	324	498	448	664	752	298	217	376	955
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs	1,321	1,573	1,742	1,763	1,959	2,114	1,853	1,824	1,869	1,776	2,019	2,249	2,219	2,300	2,368
Hotels and Restaurants	523	537	584	732	868	1,063	913	875	853	880	1,001	1,086	1,024	1,053	1,023
Transport, Storage and Communications	608	691	639	613	657	688	698	707	1,047	1,004	1,021	1,005	1,140	990	818
Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Renting, Business Activities	217	215	217	243	389	573	715	612	558	498	445	356	367	375	434
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	5	5	5
Health and Social Work	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	11	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other Community, Social, Personal Service:	85	105	126	121	114	133	149	160	142	175	181	167	161	181	208
Private Households With Employed Persons:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,045	4,447	4,720	5,289	5,404	6,350	6,819	6,881	6,953	6,875	5,635	5,195	5,166	5,313	5,842

Source : Social Security Administration, Government Payrolls, statistical estimates.

Note: Employee earnings = Gross wages and salaries as per Social Security regulations

Not including Financial Institutions (Banks)

Table 8a : FSM Commercial Banking Survey, CY1995-FY2009

(US\$ millions)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009
	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
TOTAL ASSETS	128.7	127.8	123.8	135.8	134.2	137.0	138.6	128.3	137.1	131.2	128.4	132.4	139.4	142.6	155.7	167.8
Total Liquid Assets	75.8	75.8	78.4	83.8	80.6	81.2	82.2	83.5	107.7	104.4	97.2	96.2	97.5	86.9	102.2	108.1
Cash & Due from Local banks	5.4	4.1	4.2	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.1	5.3	2.9	5.7
Foreign Assets - Due from Banks Abroad	70.4	71.7	74.2	78.3	75.9	77.0	77.8	78.3	104.6	100.5	93.6	92.0	93.5	81.6	99.4	102.4
Total Loans	51.3	49.3	42.9	48.1	50.0	52.4	52.0	39.1	24.0	21.3	25.7	30.0	35.3	49.2	46.7	52.6
Commercial Loans	18.7	18.8	17.8	22.0	21.7	21.3	18.3	21.0	10.1	8.8	10.7	14.6	19.4	34.6	30.9	33.4
Consumer Loans	32.6	30.5	25.1	26.0	28.3	31.1	33.8	18.1	13.9	12.5	14.9	15.4	15.9	14.6	15.8	19.2
Other Assets	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	4.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.1
TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL	128.7	127.8	123.8	135.8	134.2	137.0	138.6	128.3	137.1	131.2	128.4	132.4	139.4	142.6	155.7	167.8
Total Deposits:	116.3	112.3	109.3	120.0	119.1	120.8	121.7	112.0	119.8	115.4	111.4	113.7	119.5	118.9	132.5	144.8
Demand	23.7	22.1	21.6	25.9	23.3	24.2	24.2	25.5	28.1	28.0	28.3	27.6	32.8	27.8	31.5	41.5
Savings	36.0	30.5	31.6	37.9	41.0	36.1	42.8	44.7	60.2	56.6	50.3	51.7	47.2	54.1	70.2	72.9
Time	56.6	59.7	56.1	56.3	54.7	60.5	54.5	41.7	31.4	30.7	32.8	34.4	39.4	36.4	30.1	29.8
Other					0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other Liabilities & Capital	12.3	15.5	14.5	15.8	15.1	16.1	17.0	16.3	17.3	15.8	17.0	18.7	19.9	23.7	23.2	22.9
Memorandum Items:																
Loan/Deposit Ratio	44	44	39	40	42	43	43	35	20	18	23	26	30	41	35	36
Commercial Loan Share of Total Loans (%)	36	38	42	46	43	41	35	54	42	41	42	49	55	70	66	64
Consumer Loan Share of Total Loans (%)	64	62	58	54	57	59	65	46	58	59	58	51	45	30	34	36
Deposits Annual Rate of Change (%)	3.3	-3.5	-2.7	9.8	-0.8	1.5	0.7	-7.9	6.9	-3.7	-3.4	2.1	5.1	-0.5	11.4	12.4
Loans Annual Rate of Change (%)	-14.9	-2.3	-12.9	12.0	4.0	4.8	-0.7	-24.9	-38.7	-11.0	20.4	16.9	17.7	39.3	-5.1	6.2
Commercial Loans Annual Rate of Change (%)	-12.8	0.5	-5.0	23.6	-1.5	-2.0	-14.1	15.0	-52.0	-13.0	22.1	35.9	33.2	78.3	-10.8	-1.5
Consumer Loans Annual Rate of Change (%)	-16.1	-6.5	-17.7	3.7	8.6	10.0	8.5	-46.5	-23.3	-9.6	19.2	3.2	2.9	-8.3	8.5	22.7

Source : FSM Banking Board

Table 8b: Interest Rates of Domestic Money Banks, CY1997-FY2009

(percent ¹)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Deposit rates													
Savings deposits ²	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.4
CDs	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.3
Time Deposits	5.0	4.9	4.4	~	~	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.2	1.9	0.8
Other Deposits	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	~	~	~	~	~	2.8	1.3	0.1
Loan rates ³													
Consumer loans	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.4
Commercial loans	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.8	8.5	6.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.4	9.1	8.5	7.4

Source: FSM Banking Board

1/ Calendar year average

2/ Average rates offered by the deposit money banks

3/ Average rates charged by the deposit money banks

Table 9a : FSM : CPI Index, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	100.0	37.1	12.2	5.5	3.2	9.3	16.9	15.8
Weight (old)	100.0	45.5	8.5	2.9	2.7	5.6	16.5	18.4

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	80.6	84.1	89.8	100.0	94.5	44.9	70.0	104.7
FY00	82.0	84.9	90.8	99.6	95.4	47.8	71.6	107.0
FY01	83.1	84.8	93.5	96.9	94.3	50.2	77.4	104.5
FY02	83.0	85.2	89.5	96.2	93.7	52.1	78.6	100.7
FY03	82.8	84.3	89.0	95.9	92.1	53.5	79.0	100.9
FY04	84.2	87.3	85.1	95.9	91.5	56.9	81.0	97.7
FY05	87.7	90.3	86.8	95.9	92.9	68.7	85.2	96.8
FY06	91.5	92.1	93.8	96.5	94.9	82.3	89.5	97.8
FY07	94.9	94.3	97.6	97.4	97.1	95.9	92.2	98.8
FY08	101.4	102.9	98.8	100.1	99.5	106.4	100.2	100.2
FY09	109.1	120.4	107.7	104.8	103.9	100.9	96.5	104.8

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	1.4	1.4	0.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	4.6
2000 q1	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.3	-0.2	0.1	3.8
2000 q2	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.9	12.5	1.9	3.4
2000 q3	2.2	0.7	2.2	-2.7	-0.4	14.8	7.6	-2.7
2000 q4	2.7	0.4	4.3	-2.3	0.3	13.6	9.1	-1.9
2001 q1	2.0	-0.2	3.5	-4.5	-2.3	11.4	10.4	-2.2
2001 q2	0.7	-0.4	2.0	-3.8	-1.8	-2.4	8.6	-1.8
2001 q3	-0.1	-0.4	2.2	-0.3	-0.9	-1.4	4.2	-3.4
2001 q4	-0.6	-0.3	-2.0	-1.8	-1.8	0.4	3.3	-4.9
2002 q1	0.0	1.0	-6.0	0.3	0.2	6.1	1.3	-4.5
2002 q2	0.1	1.0	-3.8	-0.1	-1.0	5.0	1.8	-4.3
2002 q3	-0.1	0.2	-5.3	-1.0	-0.1	4.0	0.2	-0.6
2002 q4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.8	0.9	3.8	-0.3	-0.1
2003 q1	-0.8	-2.3	1.8	-1.2	-2.8	1.1	0.6	0.1
2003 q2	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	-0.6	-2.2	2.6	0.8	0.4
2003 q3	0.3	-0.3	-1.4	1.4	-2.3	3.3	0.8	0.5
2003 q4	1.1	1.1	-3.5	1.6	-2.9	5.5	1.1	0.7
2004 q1	1.8	3.4	-4.0	0.7	-0.1	4.3	2.9	-3.2
2004 q2	1.8	4.3	-4.7	-0.8	-0.4	8.4	2.2	-5.2
2004 q3	2.3	5.3	-5.5	-1.5	0.6	7.3	3.6	-5.1
2004 q4	3.2	5.0	-6.8	-1.2	1.0	14.3	6.1	-4.3
2005 q1	3.9	3.7	1.4	-0.8	1.6	21.5	4.5	-0.7
2005 q2	4.2	2.6	5.7	0.5	2.0	20.5	5.5	0.6
2005 q3	5.0	2.5	8.3	1.2	1.7	26.5	5.1	1.1
2005 q4	3.9	1.2	11.3	0.6	1.2	20.3	3.7	0.1
2006 q1	3.9	2.4	6.6	1.3	1.7	13.4	4.8	0.2
2006 q2	4.7	2.1	5.7	0.9	2.1	20.6	5.8	2.2
2006 q3	5.1	2.4	8.7	-0.2	3.2	24.3	5.7	1.6
2006 q4	4.9	4.0	7.4	1.0	3.9	17.0	4.3	1.7
2007 q1	4.3	2.1	5.7	0.4	2.4	23.9	3.1	1.6
2007 q2	3.1	2.0	4.2	1.0	1.9	15.9	1.9	0.0
2007 q3	2.4	1.5	-0.6	1.4	1.3	10.3	2.8	0.5
2007 q4	3.5	2.6	-0.2	2.0	1.3	12.3	5.9	0.6
2008 q1	4.4	3.6	0.9	2.5	1.9	14.1	6.1	1.0
2008 q2	5.3	6.1	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	8.3	1.4
2008 q3	14.1	23.9	1.8	3.7	3.4	14.7	14.1	2.6
2008 q4	11.9	22.4	7.4	3.3	2.8	5.6	6.0	3.0
2009 q1	9.8	23.7	7.6	3.5	6.1	-13.6	0.2	4.6
2009 q2	9.2	21.1	9.0	6.3	4.8	1.3	-7.0	5.5
2009 q3	0.6	3.5	11.7	5.6	4.0	-12.4	-12.8	5.4
2009 q4	2.1	4.2	5.6	5.4	4.3	-3.0	-7.4	5.1
FY00	1.8	1.1	1.2	-0.4	1.0	6.6	2.4	2.2
FY01	1.3	-0.1	3.0	-2.7	-1.2	4.9	8.0	-2.3
FY02	-0.2	0.5	-4.3	-0.7	-0.7	3.8	1.6	-3.6
FY03	-0.2	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.6	2.7	0.5	0.2
FY04	1.7	3.6	-4.4	0.0	-0.7	6.4	2.5	-3.2
FY05	4.1	3.4	2.0	-0.1	1.6	20.8	5.3	-0.9
FY06	4.4	2.0	8.0	0.7	2.1	19.7	5.0	1.0
FY07	3.6	2.4	4.1	1.0	2.4	16.5	3.0	0.9
FY08	6.8	9.1	1.3	2.7	2.4	11.0	8.6	1.4
FY09	7.7	17.0	8.9	4.7	4.4	-5.2	-3.7	4.6

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9b : FSM : CPI Index, Domestic Item, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	23.7	6.6	4.4		1.3	5.9	5.5	
Weight (old)	25.4	9.6	0.8	0.1	1.5	3.9	9.5	

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	72.3	87.6	126.0	91.9	104.4	46.0	76.9	
FY00	75.0	89.4	120.1	91.9	104.8	49.2	80.1	
FY01	79.0	91.6	134.0	92.9	105.7	50.9	87.9	
FY02	79.3	91.5	115.6	93.1	105.4	52.2	87.6	
FY03	79.4	89.5	123.6	93.6	102.0	53.6	87.8	
FY04	81.8	90.1	122.4	95.1	100.5	57.3	90.0	
FY05	86.1	91.4	107.3	95.9	100.2	69.7	92.3	
FY06	91.1	92.1	110.5	95.9	100.0	84.0	94.7	
FY07	96.0	95.2	96.2	95.9	100.0	100.2	95.5	
FY08	101.4	99.9	96.3		100.0	109.5	100.1	
FY09	106.0	107.3	111.7		105.9	100.6	105.8	

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	0.1	-0.2	-3.0	0.0	0.6	-0.2	0.7	
2000 q1	0.0	-0.7	-5.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	
2000 q2	5.3	4.7	-7.4	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.1	
2000 q3	9.5	4.2	-2.4	0.0	0.0	14.9	12.4	
2000 q4	10.2	5.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	13.6	13.4	
2001 q1	9.2	5.0	9.3	1.2	0.8	10.6	14.2	
2001 q2	3.4	-0.4	22.6	1.2	0.8	-4.3	12.1	
2001 q3	-0.6	0.1	14.4	1.2	0.8	-4.3	0.7	
2001 q4	-0.7	-0.6	-1.7	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-0.2	
2002 q1	0.8	-0.2	-9.5	0.0	0.8	4.1	-1.1	
2002 q2	0.8	0.0	-17.7	0.0	-0.9	4.0	-0.3	
2002 q3	0.9	0.0	-24.2	0.7	-0.9	4.9	0.3	
2002 q4	0.5	-2.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	5.8	0.4	
2003 q1	-0.4	-2.5	3.1	0.7	-5.3	2.0	0.5	
2003 q2	0.0	-1.2	6.0	0.7	-3.6	1.5	-0.3	
2003 q3	0.2	-2.6	19.7	0.0	-4.5	1.9	0.1	
2003 q4	1.2	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	-5.0	4.2	0.2	
2004 q1	3.2	1.0	-4.8	1.9	0.0	3.8	3.5	
2004 q2	3.8	-0.1	2.4	2.3	-0.9	10.6	3.2	
2004 q3	4.0	2.3	-0.7	2.3	0.0	9.2	3.0	
2004 q4	4.9	1.6	-15.5	2.5	-0.9	14.2	4.7	
2005 q1	4.9	1.3	-8.8	0.6	-0.5	24.0	1.3	
2005 q2	4.7	0.8	-13.2	0.2	0.3	21.7	2.1	
2005 q3	6.5	2.4	-11.7	0.2	0.0	26.2	2.5	
2005 q4	5.4	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.7	
2006 q1	5.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	-0.4	10.9	3.5	
2006 q2	6.0	0.4	4.6	0.0	-0.4	21.1	3.2	
2006 q3	6.5	-0.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	29.2	2.8	
2006 q4	5.5	2.1	-6.1	0.0	0.0	21.2	2.9	
2007 q1	6.2	2.0	-12.1	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.1	
2007 q2	5.7	5.1	-17.4	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	
2007 q3	4.2	4.0	-15.3	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.7	
2007 q4	5.8	2.5	-9.9	2.7	0.0	15.2	4.5	
2008 q1	6.6	4.2	6.5	2.7	0.0	16.5	4.6	
2008 q2	3.5	4.0	4.5		0.0	-1.2	4.9	
2008 q3	6.9	9.1	-0.4		0.0	7.4	5.2	
2008 q4	6.5	10.3	23.6		0.0	-1.6	2.6	
2009 q1	1.6	9.0	11.0		7.8	-22.3	7.2	
2009 q2	7.7	7.8	13.2		7.8	4.2	7.0	
2009 q3	2.6	2.9	17.1		7.8	-10.6	6.0	
2009 q4	3.0	2.7	1.2		7.8	1.9	5.0	
FY00	3.7	2.0	-4.7	0.0	0.4	6.9	4.1	
FY01	5.4	2.5	11.5	1.2	0.8	3.4	9.8	
FY02	0.4	-0.2	-13.7	0.2	-0.3	2.5	-0.4	
FY03	0.1	-2.1	7.0	0.5	-3.2	2.8	0.2	
FY04	3.0	0.6	-1.0	1.6	-1.5	6.9	2.5	
FY05	5.3	1.5	-12.4	0.9	-0.3	21.6	2.6	
FY06	5.8	0.8	3.0	0.0	-0.2	20.5	2.5	
FY07	5.4	3.3	-12.9	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.9	
FY08	5.7	5.0	0.1		0.0	9.3	4.8	
FY09	4.6	7.4	16.0		5.9	-8.1	5.7	

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9c : FSM : CPI Index, Imported Items, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	76.3	30.5	7.8	5.5	1.8	3.4	11.4	15.8
Weight (old)	74.6	35.9	7.7	2.8	1.1	1.7	7.0	18.4

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	84.0	83.3	87.3	100.4	83.6	44.7	63.3	104.7
FY00	85.0	84.0	89.0	99.9	85.2	46.9	63.2	107.0
FY01	84.8	83.2	91.0	97.1	81.9	51.2	66.1	104.5
FY02	84.5	83.7	87.9	96.4	80.8	54.2	69.2	100.7
FY03	84.2	83.0	86.6	96.1	81.3	55.1	69.9	100.9
FY04	85.2	86.7	82.4	96.0	81.6	56.5	71.5	97.7
FY05	88.4	90.1	85.1	95.9	85.0	67.5	77.5	96.8
FY06	91.8	92.2	92.5	96.6	89.3	80.7	83.7	97.8
FY07	94.5	94.2	97.6	97.5	94.0	88.9	88.4	98.8
FY08	101.3	103.7	99.3	100.1	98.8	101.5	99.3	100.2
FY09	110.1	123.2	105.4	104.8	102.4	101.3	92.0	104.8

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	1.8	1.8	0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.3	4.6
2000 q1	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.9	4.3	-0.6	-1.2	3.8
2000 q2	1.2	-0.5	2.1	0.4	4.4	9.0	1.4	3.4
2000 q3	-0.4	-0.4	2.7	-2.8	-0.9	11.8	0.0	-2.7
2000 q4	0.0	-1.0	4.8	-2.4	-0.4	11.3	2.4	-1.9
2001 q1	-0.5	-1.5	3.1	-4.7	-6.3	13.0	4.2	-2.2
2001 q2	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	-4.0	-5.2	4.3	2.8	-1.8
2001 q3	0.1	-0.6	1.3	-0.4	-3.5	8.9	9.1	-3.4
2001 q4	-0.6	-0.2	-1.9	-1.9	-4.4	8.8	8.5	-4.9
2002 q1	-0.3	1.3	-5.8	0.3	-0.8	9.6	5.2	-4.5
2002 q2	-0.2	1.1	-2.5	-0.1	-1.2	5.9	5.2	-4.3
2002 q3	-0.4	0.2	-3.6	-1.0	1.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.6
2002 q4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-0.1
2003 q1	-1.0	-2.3	1.6	-1.2	0.6	-1.4	0.8	0.1
2003 q2	-0.1	-0.6	-2.9	-0.6	-0.2	4.2	2.4	0.4
2003 q3	0.4	0.3	-3.2	1.4	0.8	5.3	1.8	0.5
2003 q4	1.0	1.6	-3.8	1.7	0.2	6.1	2.3	0.7
2004 q1	1.3	4.1	-4.1	0.7	-0.3	2.7	2.1	-3.2
2004 q2	1.0	5.4	-5.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	-5.2
2004 q3	1.6	6.2	-6.2	-1.7	1.5	0.9	4.2	-5.1
2004 q4	2.6	6.0	-6.2	-1.3	3.5	13.2	7.5	-4.3
2005 q1	3.6	4.3	2.2	-0.9	4.6	16.8	8.1	-0.7
2005 q2	4.1	3.1	7.6	0.5	4.3	19.0	9.9	0.6
2005 q3	4.5	2.6	10.3	1.3	4.1	28.7	8.3	1.1
2005 q4	3.4	1.0	12.1	0.7	2.9	21.1	7.3	0.1
2006 q1	3.5	2.6	7.2	1.3	4.4	18.0	6.2	0.2
2006 q2	4.2	2.4	6.0	1.0	5.3	22.8	9.1	2.2
2006 q3	4.5	3.2	9.6	-0.2	7.3	16.3	9.2	1.6
2006 q4	4.6	4.5	8.6	1.0	9.0	11.0	5.9	1.7
2007 q1	3.5	2.2	7.3	0.5	5.3	12.9	6.9	1.6
2007 q2	2.1	1.1	6.1	1.1	4.3	9.6	4.1	0.0
2007 q3	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	2.8	7.9	5.3	0.5
2007 q4	2.9	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.8	6.3	7.8	0.6
2008 q1	3.4	3.4	0.5	2.5	4.2	10.8	8.0	1.0
2008 q2	5.9	6.6	2.4	2.6	6.8	10.4	12.6	1.4
2008 q3	16.5	27.3	3.3	3.6	6.9	28.4	20.7	2.6
2008 q4	13.5	24.4	3.7	3.3	5.6	18.6	9.9	3.0
2009 q1	12.7	27.0	5.4	3.4	5.2	4.0	-1.6	4.6
2009 q2	9.7	23.9	6.6	6.3	2.6	-3.8	-13.6	5.5
2009 q3	0.0	3.6	8.7	5.6	1.2	-15.4	-21.1	5.4
2009 q4	1.8	4.5	8.4	5.4	1.8	-11.5	-13.3	5.1
FY00	1.2	0.7	1.9	-0.4	1.9	4.8	-0.3	2.2
FY01	-0.2	-0.9	2.3	-2.9	-3.9	9.2	4.6	-2.3
FY02	-0.4	0.6	-3.4	-0.7	-1.4	5.9	4.8	-3.6
FY03	-0.4	-0.8	-1.5	-0.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.2
FY04	1.2	4.3	-4.9	-0.1	0.5	2.6	2.3	-3.2
FY05	3.7	4.0	3.3	-0.1	4.1	19.4	8.5	-0.9
FY06	3.9	2.3	8.7	0.7	5.0	19.5	8.0	1.0
FY07	2.9	2.1	5.5	1.0	5.3	10.3	5.5	0.9
FY08	7.2	10.1	1.7	2.6	5.2	14.1	12.4	1.4
FY09	8.7	18.9	6.1	4.7	3.6	-0.2	-7.3	4.6

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9d : Chuuk : State CPI Index, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	32.4	14.4	2.3	1.9	0.6	3.1	5.2	4.9
Weight (old)	41.6	22.0	2.8	1.1	0.9	1.9	6.7	6.1

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	78.1	87.0	91.3	101.0	101.8	30.8	64.7	95.9
FY00	79.0	87.0	94.4	100.4	102.4	37.1	65.0	95.5
FY01	79.8	86.4	100.6	97.7	102.7	38.2	68.1	95.7
FY02	80.5	87.2	97.7	97.3	102.0	45.9	68.1	93.4
FY03	80.7	86.8	95.7	97.0	97.4	48.7	68.8	94.2
FY04	83.5	90.0	85.6	96.3	94.9	57.8	73.1	94.4
FY05	86.1	92.3	80.8	95.7	95.3	67.4	77.7	93.1
FY06	90.8	93.7	87.0	96.1	96.0	85.6	84.1	95.8
FY07	94.6	95.2	98.4	96.5	97.9	95.2	88.9	97.9
FY08	102.9	105.8	99.0	100.2	99.3	103.6	100.8	99.7
FY09	108.8	123.9	106.4	103.2	102.6	88.9	90.4	100.2

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	0.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.4	0.1
2000 q1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
2000 q2	1.6	-1.5	6.5	0.4	1.4	37.2	2.0	-0.3
2000 q3	1.8	-1.1	7.8	-3.3	-0.4	47.9	0.6	-1.3
2000 q4	2.5	-2.0	12.7	-1.7	1.4	40.0	4.9	0.6
2001 q1	1.2	-1.5	8.9	-4.6	-0.6	14.0	5.1	0.7
2001 q2	-0.5	0.0	1.1	-3.9	-0.2	-16.7	3.3	-0.3
2001 q3	0.9	0.9	4.0	-0.4	0.4	-12.8	5.7	0.0
2001 q4	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-2.3	-1.6	4.5	1.4	-3.7
2002 q1	0.9	0.8	-7.9	0.6	0.9	29.4	-0.1	-3.1
2002 q2	2.5	2.5	0.9	-0.2	-1.5	29.4	-0.1	-2.2
2002 q3	0.7	0.4	-4.4	0.3	-0.4	21.4	-1.2	-0.6
2002 q4	0.4	0.7	-1.8	0.2	2.0	2.8	-0.9	0.6
2003 q1	0.0	-1.1	5.1	-1.1	-7.3	4.0	0.7	0.3
2003 q2	-0.1	-0.9	-6.2	-0.3	-5.6	5.8	2.3	1.1
2003 q3	0.5	-0.7	-4.7	-0.1	-7.1	11.5	2.2	1.3
2003 q4	2.3	1.1	-5.4	0.1	-8.2	22.4	2.5	2.6
2004 q1	3.5	2.4	-10.1	-0.8	-0.4	20.5	7.4	2.8
2004 q2	3.5	4.6	-13.0	-0.6	-1.5	18.4	6.7	-2.2
2004 q3	4.6	6.8	-14.2	-1.4	0.4	14.4	8.4	-2.1
2004 q4	3.8	4.9	-15.2	-1.6	-0.2	13.2	10.8	-3.2
2005 q1	3.3	4.1	-6.1	-0.4	0.0	13.9	5.8	-3.5
2005 q2	2.8	1.5	0.9	-0.9	1.4	13.9	4.8	0.2
2005 q3	2.7	0.0	-0.6	0.3	0.5	25.1	3.6	0.9
2005 q4	2.4	-1.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	28.3	3.1	0.6
2006 q1	5.0	2.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	26.9	7.3	0.7
2006 q2	6.5	1.8	3.8	0.9	0.5	30.6	10.9	5.8
2006 q3	7.8	3.4	22.2	0.2	2.0	23.0	11.9	4.5
2006 q4	6.7	4.4	22.3	0.7	3.0	8.8	9.7	4.6
2007 q1	4.5	0.7	16.5	0.2	2.1	14.8	6.0	4.4
2007 q2	3.7	1.5	16.2	0.4	1.8	12.2	3.7	0.1
2007 q3	1.8	0.2	-0.1	0.4	1.0	9.3	3.7	0.1
2007 q4	4.1	2.8	-1.0	2.9	-0.1	7.0	10.2	1.1
2008 q1	4.2	3.5	0.0	3.7	1.4	4.7	9.3	1.5
2008 q2	5.3	4.7	1.9	3.6	2.2	3.5	11.8	2.2
2008 q3	21.2	33.0	1.5	5.1	2.5	19.9	22.3	2.6
2008 q4	13.8	26.4	2.3	2.2	3.3	5.9	4.9	1.5
2009 q1	9.7	26.2	6.1	2.8	4.0	-13.7	-9.8	1.0
2009 q2	7.7	23.8	6.9	3.8	3.1	-15.9	-13.0	-0.5
2009 q3	-6.1	-2.1	14.4	3.5	2.7	-29.8	-21.6	0.1
2009 q4	-1.7	1.4	13.5	3.5	2.0	-17.8	-13.2	0.1
FY00	1.2	0.0	3.4	-0.6	0.6	20.6	0.5	-0.4
FY01	1.0	-0.6	6.5	-2.7	0.3	2.9	4.7	0.2
FY02	1.0	0.8	-2.8	-0.4	-0.6	20.3	0.0	-2.4
FY03	0.2	-0.5	-2.0	-0.3	-4.5	6.0	1.1	0.8
FY04	3.5	3.7	-10.6	-0.7	-2.6	18.8	6.3	0.3
FY05	3.2	2.6	-5.7	-0.7	0.4	16.5	6.2	-1.4
FY06	5.5	1.5	7.7	0.4	0.7	27.1	8.3	2.9
FY07	4.1	1.7	13.1	0.4	2.0	11.3	5.7	2.3
FY08	8.8	11.1	0.6	3.8	1.5	8.8	13.5	1.9
FY09	5.8	17.1	7.5	3.1	3.2	-14.2	-10.3	0.5

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9e : Kosrae : State CPI Index, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	7.7	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.2
Weight (old)	6.0	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.4

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	81.0	84.8	64.7	89.8	98.3	36.5	76.3	99.5
FY00	81.8	86.2	65.8	93.2	101.9	36.5	76.3	99.8
FY01	82.2	85.3	66.5	92.7	99.9	36.3	78.3	101.1
FY02	79.7	81.7	59.8	90.4	93.5	36.3	78.0	98.7
FY03	78.2	78.8	58.7	89.9	92.4	36.4	77.7	97.7
FY04	80.3	82.0	60.7	90.0	92.4	36.6	79.4	99.6
FY05	87.2	86.3	67.4	93.4	92.8	71.4	87.4	99.1
FY06	90.4	88.4	68.8	93.4	94.5	83.2	93.3	98.6
FY07	92.3	93.3	70.7	93.8	96.2	85.7	92.2	98.2
FY08	101.0	101.3	94.2	99.6	101.3	108.0	100.1	99.7
FY09	107.6	109.4	99.9	101.5	105.7	139.8	96.9	101.5

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	0.2	1.6	-1.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
2000 q1	0.9	1.6	1.6	5.0	4.9	0.2	0.2	-1.0
2000 q2	1.7	1.8	1.9	5.2	4.8	-0.5	0.3	1.8
2000 q3	1.4	1.3	4.6	5.0	2.7	-0.5	-0.6	2.2
2000 q4	1.7	1.6	4.6	6.9	3.1	-0.5	-0.8	2.4
2001 q1	0.7	-1.1	-0.7	-2.9	-1.5	-0.6	3.4	2.9
2001 q2	0.1	-1.6	0.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.0	3.7	0.6
2001 q3	-0.7	-2.9	0.3	-3.1	-8.0	-0.3	4.3	-0.6
2001 q4	-1.4	-3.0	-8.5	-3.9	-6.3	-0.3	4.5	-1.8
2002 q1	-2.7	-1.8	-6.8	-2.0	-7.5	-0.2	-2.1	-4.3
2002 q2	-4.1	-6.4	-11.3	-2.2	-9.8	0.0	-2.1	-1.4
2002 q3	-3.9	-6.0	-13.5	-1.9	-2.0	0.3	-1.7	-2.1
2002 q4	-3.8	-7.0	-5.2	-2.8	-4.2	0.3	-1.7	-1.0
2003 q1	-2.6	-6.1	-4.8	0.1	-1.2	0.2	0.3	-0.2
2003 q2	-0.9	-1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	-2.0
2003 q3	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.8
2003 q4	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.7
2004 q1	1.6	2.2	3.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.0	0.4	2.4
2004 q2	4.7	7.7	5.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	3.3	2.8
2004 q3	4.4	5.9	2.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	5.3	3.3
2004 q4	9.6	8.6	5.6	4.2	0.3	88.9	8.6	1.5
2005 q1	8.9	7.6	13.7	4.5	1.1	84.9	9.6	-1.2
2005 q2	7.2	2.1	12.3	3.3	0.0	95.8	10.3	-1.1
2005 q3	8.5	3.3	12.3	3.3	0.0	109.5	11.8	-1.2
2005 q4	4.8	1.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	11.8	0.3
2006 q1	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	23.4	9.4	0.0
2006 q2	3.3	3.1	0.0	-0.3	2.9	14.7	4.9	-0.3
2006 q3	2.8	5.4	0.0	-0.3	2.9	9.4	1.4	-1.6
2006 q4	1.4	6.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	2.7	-3.9	-0.9
2007 q1	1.9	7.4	1.1	-0.4	1.1	2.7	-4.0	-0.8
2007 q2	1.4	4.5	1.5	0.8	0.3	4.3	-2.9	-0.4
2007 q3	3.7	4.2	8.1	1.3	3.0	2.2	6.1	0.5
2007 q4	6.2	6.8	18.4	4.6	4.7	11.6	6.8	0.5
2008 q1	7.5	6.3	36.8	5.7	4.7	11.0	10.3	0.9
2008 q2	8.9	7.2	43.1	6.5	4.5	15.6	11.0	1.6
2008 q3	15.1	13.8	34.3	7.5	7.3	65.2	6.6	2.8
2008 q4	12.5	10.5	22.6	3.6	5.5	50.3	8.4	2.6
2009 q1	10.9	10.2	5.0	2.5	5.5	50.3	5.9	2.3
2009 q2	5.8	9.1	-0.1	1.5	6.0	37.5	-10.9	1.6
2009 q3	-2.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	-3.7	-15.2	0.8
2009 q4	1.1	6.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	-5.0	-7.9	2.3
FY00	1.0	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.7	-0.2	0.0	0.3
FY01	0.4	-1.0	1.1	-0.6	-1.9	-0.4	2.6	1.3
FY02	-3.0	-4.3	-10.1	-2.5	-6.5	0.0	-0.4	-2.4
FY03	-1.9	-3.6	-1.9	-0.5	-1.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.0
FY04	2.7	4.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.2	1.9
FY05	8.6	5.3	11.0	3.8	0.4	94.8	10.1	-0.5
FY06	3.6	2.4	2.1	0.0	1.9	16.6	6.7	-0.4
FY07	2.1	5.6	2.7	0.5	1.8	3.0	-1.2	-0.4
FY08	9.5	8.6	33.2	6.1	5.3	26.0	8.6	1.5
FY09	6.5	8.0	6.1	1.9	4.3	29.5	-3.2	1.8

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9e : Pohnpei : State CPI Index, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	41.5	14.5	5.9	2.6	1.6	3.9	6.3	6.6
Weight (old)	37.5	16.2	3.5	1.1	1.2	2.7	5.5	7.3

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	80.6	79.1	88.2	100.3	92.0	48.5	71.7	114.4
FY00	83.6	81.7	90.2	100.0	93.5	50.2	74.9	120.9
FY01	84.7	82.2	88.9	96.5	91.2	53.5	85.0	114.2
FY02	83.9	82.9	82.5	96.6	91.8	52.4	87.3	107.8
FY03	83.7	81.7	84.2	96.5	92.2	54.0	87.3	108.1
FY04	84.5	85.3	84.3	99.0	92.4	55.5	87.7	99.4
FY05	88.4	89.5	89.4	98.7	92.8	65.3	90.9	99.4
FY06	91.2	91.7	97.6	97.7	95.3	70.8	92.7	99.7
FY07	94.0	93.8	98.0	99.3	97.0	82.7	94.4	99.9
FY08	100.0	101.2	99.3	100.3	99.4	98.3	99.9	100.7
FY09	110.9	120.7	114.7	107.3	105.7	89.8	101.7	109.8

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	4.7	4.7	13.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	-1.4	9.2
2000 q1	3.2	2.8	2.5	0.7	3.4	-0.1	-0.7	9.4
2000 q2	3.8	3.5	-2.5	1.2	2.8	6.7	1.3	9.2
2000 q3	3.1	2.7	-2.5	-3.6	-0.8	6.7	18.7	-4.3
2000 q4	3.3	3.4	-1.7	-5.0	-0.8	6.9	18.9	-5.2
2001 q1	3.0	2.0	-1.8	-5.0	-4.3	13.3	18.8	-5.3
2001 q2	1.2	-1.1	-0.4	-4.9	-4.1	3.4	17.3	-4.0
2001 q3	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	1.1	-0.6	3.8	1.6	-7.8
2001 q4	-1.5	0.0	-6.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.5	3.1	-6.8
2002 q1	-0.8	2.0	-8.2	1.6	1.4	-0.7	2.5	-7.1
2002 q2	-1.7	0.2	-8.5	1.0	1.5	-3.9	3.8	-7.9
2002 q3	0.1	1.4	-5.8	-1.9	0.8	-2.5	1.5	-0.1
2002 q4	-0.7	-2.5	0.4	-1.4	1.0	5.3	-0.1	-0.1
2003 q1	-1.4	-3.9	3.0	-1.7	0.0	-1.0	0.5	0.4
2003 q2	0.7	0.2	3.3	-0.9	0.0	5.3	-0.7	0.8
2003 q3	0.5	0.1	1.6	3.7	0.8	3.4	-0.1	0.1
2003 q4	0.8	1.8	-1.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.7
2004 q1	1.0	6.5	0.5	3.2	0.1	-0.6	0.2	-10.5
2004 q2	0.8	4.6	0.5	2.9	-0.1	5.3	0.8	-10.7
2004 q3	1.0	5.0	0.8	0.3	-0.1	5.3	1.1	-10.2
2004 q4	3.1	6.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	14.6	3.5	-7.3
2005 q1	4.3	3.2	3.1	-0.4	0.3	19.6	3.7	2.6
2005 q2	4.9	4.2	8.2	-0.5	0.7	16.2	3.4	2.5
2005 q3	6.5	5.8	13.2	-0.5	1.1	19.9	3.9	2.7
2005 q4	4.7	5.0	15.3	-0.9	1.1	10.6	1.7	0.3
2006 q1	3.1	3.0	10.7	-0.3	2.7	6.8	0.8	0.2
2006 q2	2.6	1.9	8.0	-1.4	3.2	5.0	2.9	0.6
2006 q3	2.1	0.5	3.3	-1.4	3.6	11.1	2.6	0.5
2006 q4	3.2	2.9	3.0	1.1	3.8	11.3	2.2	0.5
2007 q1	3.8	2.7	1.6	0.7	1.7	20.8	2.7	0.4
2007 q2	2.7	1.1	-1.2	1.8	0.9	22.9	1.0	0.0
2007 q3	2.4	2.2	-1.3	2.7	0.9	12.6	1.5	0.0
2007 q4	1.9	0.8	-0.8	0.9	1.8	11.0	3.0	-0.3
2008 q1	3.4	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.6	15.4	3.6	-0.1
2008 q2	6.5	7.7	2.3	1.0	3.3	16.8	5.6	0.1
2008 q3	13.7	20.9	2.7	1.4	3.2	31.5	11.1	3.4
2008 q4	14.9	22.6	15.9	3.7	2.2	24.4	5.3	4.3
2009 q1	14.7	25.9	15.5	4.9	9.2	-6.2	9.8	8.8
2009 q2	11.2	22.5	15.5	10.3	7.4	-18.3	-1.2	12.8
2009 q3	3.7	7.9	15.1	8.9	6.6	-27.2	-5.9	10.0
2009 q4	3.5	7.1	1.8	8.1	7.1	-16.6	-1.0	9.9
FY00	3.7	3.4	2.3	-0.4	1.6	3.3	4.4	5.6
FY01	1.3	0.6	-1.5	-3.5	-2.5	6.7	13.6	-5.6
FY02	-1.0	0.9	-7.2	0.1	0.7	-2.2	2.7	-5.6
FY03	-0.2	-1.5	2.0	-0.1	0.5	3.2	-0.1	0.3
FY04	0.9	4.5	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.7	0.5	-8.0
FY05	4.7	4.8	6.0	-0.3	0.5	17.6	3.6	-0.1
FY06	3.1	2.6	9.1	-1.0	2.7	8.4	2.0	0.4
FY07	3.0	2.2	0.5	1.6	1.8	16.8	1.9	0.2
FY08	6.4	7.9	1.3	1.0	2.5	18.9	5.8	0.8
FY09	10.9	19.2	15.5	7.0	6.4	-8.7	1.8	9.0

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 9f : Yap : State CPI Index, FY1999 to FY2009

	Total	Food	Tob, Alch, Betelnut, Sakau	Clothing, Footware	Housing	Fuel, Light & Water	Services	Miscellan- eous
Weight (new)	18.5	4.8	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	3.9	3.1
Weight (old)	14.9	4.8	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.0	3.5

Fiscal Year Average

FY99	86.4	85.1	89.4	107.6	85.6	67.7	76.3	102.7
FY00	86.8	85.8	89.8	102.8	86.0	68.3	78.7	100.8
FY01	88.9	86.1	95.1	100.0	85.1	70.9	84.0	100.9
FY02	88.9	86.0	94.0	97.9	82.6	70.1	86.8	99.4
FY03	88.1	84.9	91.7	97.2	82.3	67.9	87.6	99.0
FY04	87.2	84.6	88.6	90.6	83.1	65.2	87.0	99.0
FY05	90.3	86.0	93.2	89.4	88.9	82.5	91.1	97.4
FY06	94.8	88.2	99.7	97.3	91.9	112.8	94.2	97.2
FY07	98.9	92.6	98.9	98.5	96.1	144.5	95.6	98.0
FY08	102.3	100.3	98.3	99.6	99.3	138.0	99.9	99.8
FY09	106.5	116.8	97.7	100.4	100.4	132.9	96.0	102.8

Year on year percent growth

1999 q4	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-3.0	0.7	-1.0	1.8	-0.4
2000 q1	0.3	0.8	-0.4	-2.7	1.1	-1.1	1.9	-0.8
2000 q2	0.3	1.2	-0.3	-7.1	0.0	1.9	3.7	-3.2
2000 q3	1.5	2.1	2.3	-5.2	0.1	3.6	5.5	-2.9
2000 q4	2.2	1.7	3.1	-4.2	0.1	3.7	4.8	0.6
2001 q1	2.4	-0.5	5.5	-4.0	-1.2	5.9	9.5	-1.1
2001 q2	2.7	0.7	7.7	-0.8	0.2	3.5	6.0	0.4
2001 q3	2.2	-0.4	7.1	-1.8	-3.1	1.9	6.2	0.5
2001 q4	0.9	0.5	2.6	-2.6	-3.8	-0.8	6.8	-3.3
2002 q1	0.2	0.2	0.7	-3.0	-2.9	-2.7	2.8	-1.0
2002 q2	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-1.6	-4.0	-0.7	2.9	-0.4
2002 q3	-1.1	-1.2	-5.0	-1.2	-1.1	-0.3	1.4	-1.1
2002 q4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9	2.4	1.0	-0.5
2003 q1	-0.7	-0.8	-4.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.2	0.9	-0.8
2003 q2	-1.8	-2.8	-3.4	-1.3	-0.6	-8.3	1.1	-0.9
2003 q3	-0.5	-0.1	-1.6	-0.4	0.2	-8.5	0.5	0.6
2003 q4	-0.9	-0.8	-5.0	-0.5	-0.6	-8.3	1.3	1.1
2004 q1	-0.5	-0.7	-2.6	-0.7	0.1	-8.0	1.0	1.2
2004 q2	-1.4	0.2	-2.1	-16.1	1.1	0.5	-3.6	-0.6
2004 q3	-1.3	-0.3	-3.9	-10.3	3.1	1.0	-0.9	-1.8
2004 q4	-0.5	0.4	-5.7	-10.1	6.2	3.7	1.4	-1.8
2005 q1	2.9	1.1	8.0	-9.7	8.6	32.2	1.4	-2.1
2005 q2	5.3	2.2	7.1	7.6	7.0	34.6	8.6	-1.9
2005 q3	6.2	3.1	11.4	9.5	6.1	35.4	7.5	-0.8
2005 q4	5.7	1.6	17.9	9.4	4.2	32.4	5.2	-1.0
2006 q1	3.0	2.8	4.3	11.9	2.1	3.6	5.2	-0.6
2006 q2	5.5	3.2	4.6	12.2	2.6	44.2	2.0	0.8
2006 q3	6.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.6	64.4	1.4	0.2
2006 q4	5.5	5.2	-1.9	2.6	6.3	53.6	1.1	0.3
2007 q1	5.7	4.4	0.1	1.3	4.8	57.6	1.1	0.3
2007 q2	3.2	5.6	-0.6	0.8	4.9	11.2	1.6	0.2
2007 q3	3.2	4.7	-0.9	0.3	2.5	9.3	2.0	2.4
2007 q4	4.8	5.5	0.6	-0.6	2.1	23.2	1.9	1.6
2008 q1	5.9	7.4	-1.0	0.9	3.3	26.8	2.4	2.5
2008 q2	1.0	6.7	0.4	1.1	4.4	-29.0	4.7	2.7
2008 q3	1.8	13.9	-2.1	2.7	3.5	-34.3	8.7	0.7
2008 q4	1.9	19.5	-3.9	3.7	2.7	-38.5	7.1	2.8
2009 q1	-1.8	19.9	-4.5	-0.9	1.3	-44.5	-4.7	2.4
2009 q2	8.9	16.7	0.5	-0.3	0.2	64.3	-6.6	1.0
2009 q3	7.5	10.2	5.3	1.0	0.2	56.9	-10.7	5.7
2009 q4	6.2	3.2	8.3	1.0	0.7	58.3	-9.8	3.8
FY00	0.5	0.9	0.4	-4.5	0.5	0.8	3.2	-1.8
FY01	2.4	0.4	5.9	-2.7	-1.0	3.7	6.6	0.1
FY02	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	-2.1	-3.0	-1.1	3.4	-1.5
FY03	-0.8	-1.2	-2.5	-0.7	-0.4	-3.1	0.9	-0.4
FY04	-1.0	-0.4	-3.4	-6.9	0.9	-3.9	-0.6	0.0
FY05	3.4	1.7	5.2	-1.3	7.0	26.5	4.7	-1.7
FY06	5.0	2.6	7.0	8.9	3.4	36.6	3.4	-0.1
FY07	4.4	5.0	-0.8	1.2	4.6	28.2	1.5	0.8
FY08	3.4	8.4	-0.5	1.0	3.3	-4.5	4.4	1.9
FY09	4.1	16.4	-0.6	0.9	1.1	-3.7	-3.9	3.0

Source Statistics Division, SBOC

Notes Base second quarter 2008 = 100

Old weights applied until first quarter 2008

Table 10a : FSM and States: Imports by Major Category, FY2000-FY2009
(CIF Value, millions of \$US)

FSM	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Food	n.a.	30.231	29.598	31.882	36.190	37.966	35.133	34.542	39.403	44.269
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	8.670	7.767	8.224	7.741	9.068	7.836	6.766	6.886	7.995
Household goods and consumables	n.a.	10.912	11.932	12.413	14.864	13.794	14.789	18.031	15.435	14.909
Construction materials	n.a.	11.756	10.636	12.840	14.498	13.399	14.244	12.086	16.017	20.293
Fuels	15.671	18.241	15.561	14.308	16.890	22.050	27.300	28.685	34.353	42.253
Machinery (non household)	n.a.	9.422	10.217	7.452	8.984	12.101	11.779	15.081	13.600	11.952
Other intermediate goods	n.a.	11.193	9.489	11.825	14.120	9.202	10.124	12.130	12.866	12.789
Transportation equipment and parts	n.a.	10.832	7.659	8.406	10.479	9.011	10.194	10.986	9.917	11.326
Items not allocated to above	87.700	3.364	2.740	4.223	5.996	5.459	5.359	4.701	6.339	5.934
Total	103.371	114.622	105.599	111.573	129.764	132.050	136.758	143.008	154.816	171.719
Chuuk										
Food	n.a.	10.938	9.960	13.248	12.983	14.069	12.464	11.443	12.706	15.231
Beverages and tobacco	n.a.	2.070	1.910	2.720	2.237	2.901	2.164	1.537	1.562	1.845
Household goods and consumables	n.a.	3.598	3.708	4.476	4.656	4.335	4.634	4.280	4.128	4.645
Construction materials	n.a.	2.983	2.230	5.219	3.330	2.995	3.431	2.671	2.682	4.723
Fuels	5.384	6.026	6.288	5.759	4.254	6.591	7.003	6.370	7.462	11.281
Machinery (non household)	n.a.	2.387	1.712	1.558	2.020	1.784	1.901	4.867	2.479	2.363
Other intermediate goods	n.a.	1.950	1.591	2.409	2.847	2.468	3.229	3.210	3.719	2.730
Transportation equipment and parts	n.a.	2.227	1.560	2.528	1.849	1.614	2.206	1.564	1.304	2.482
Items not allocated to above	22.641	0.728	0.528	1.016	2.063	1.919	1.715	1.164	1.272	1.169
Total	28.025	32.907	29.486	38.933	36.239	38.677	38.747	37.107	37.313	46.468
Kosrae										
Food	1.908	2.990	2.439	2.674	3.064	3.287	3.130	3.279	3.436	3.911
Beverages and tobacco	0.351	0.853	0.766	0.682	0.684	0.654	0.660	0.573	0.521	0.539
Household goods and consumables	0.743	0.954	1.092	1.142	1.244	1.335	1.505	1.113	1.303	0.858
Construction materials	2.657	1.860	1.503	1.684	1.069	1.193	1.301	1.263	2.106	2.203
Fuels	1.624	2.359	2.006	0.903	1.723	2.076	3.438	3.206	3.254	3.682
Machinery (non household)	0.709	1.140	0.752	0.790	0.537	1.041	1.072	1.692	0.799	0.593
Other intermediate goods	0.443	0.626	0.737	0.858	0.734	0.689	1.146	0.917	1.063	2.034
Transportation equipment and parts	1.524	2.080	0.755	0.753	1.094	1.133	0.816	0.781	1.283	1.146
Items not allocated to above	0.242	0.442	0.177	0.487	0.435	0.460	0.550	0.417	0.749	1.192
Total	10.200	13.302	10.227	9.972	10.584	11.867	13.617	13.240	14.514	16.159
Pohnpei										
Food	10.742	12.377	13.050	11.459	14.783	15.844	14.827	15.256	18.286	19.822
Beverages and tobacco	2.872	3.512	3.111	2.460	2.659	3.008	2.576	2.759	2.892	3.135
Household goods and consumables	4.672	4.513	5.150	4.795	6.412	5.421	6.286	10.460	7.629	7.071
Construction materials	5.265	4.879	4.678	3.268	5.539	4.756	5.728	5.086	7.123	9.273
Fuels	6.368	7.302	5.093	5.356	8.774	10.216	12.839	15.020	18.236	21.636
Machinery (non household)	4.542	3.696	5.370	3.489	4.455	5.957	5.827	5.557	6.845	6.125
Other intermediate goods	5.466	4.543	3.968	3.856	5.324	4.129	4.419	5.987	6.330	6.381
Transportation equipment and parts	4.039	4.484	3.669	3.479	4.906	3.697	4.803	5.535	5.098	5.498
Items not allocated to above	1.423	1.077	1.295	1.580	1.892	1.797	1.969	1.935	3.209	2.378
Total	45.390	46.383	45.385	39.743	54.743	54.826	59.276	67.595	75.648	81.318
Yap										
Food	3.367	3.927	4.149	4.500	5.360	4.767	4.712	4.564	4.976	5.305
Beverages and tobacco	1.854	2.234	1.981	2.362	2.161	2.505	2.436	1.897	1.911	2.476
Household goods and consumables	1.448	1.848	1.982	2.001	2.553	2.702	2.364	2.177	2.375	2.336
Construction materials	3.055	2.034	2.226	2.669	4.560	4.454	3.785	3.066	4.106	4.094
Fuels	2.295	2.554	2.174	2.291	2.139	3.167	4.020	4.088	5.400	5.654
Machinery (non household)	2.352	2.199	2.384	1.616	1.973	3.319	2.979	2.965	3.477	2.871
Other intermediate goods	2.698	4.074	3.192	4.702	5.215	1.917	1.330	2.017	1.754	1.644
Transportation equipment and parts	1.411	2.041	1.675	1.645	2.631	2.567	2.369	3.105	2.232	2.199
Items not allocated to above	1.276	1.117	0.739	1.140	1.607	1.283	1.125	1.185	1.109	1.196
Total	19.756	22.030	20.500	22.925	28.198	26.681	25.118	25.067	27.340	27.774

Source: FSM Customs PC Trade system and Statistical Estimates

Notes: A new Customs declaration system was implemented during 2003

Data prior to FY2003 was compiled by Division of Statistics from information held on Customs files

FY2004 excludes an unknown value of imports into Yap during an emergency period following Cyclone Suda

FY2005 includes a \$9 million estimate to cover data missing due to computer crash in Pohnpei State

FY2009 includes a \$2.3 million estimate to cover data missing due to computer crash in Pohnpei State

Some CIF values for Fuel are estimated as volume multiplied by estimated unit price

Figures do not include estimates for underreporting by importers, or overseas provisioning by FSM vessels

Table 10b : FSM Balance of Payments (summary) FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Current account balance	-20.2	-39.5	-62.8	-55.2	-45.1	-33.3	-43.9	-23.0	-11.7	-40.7	-19.3	-32.1	-21.6	-39.4	-51.4
<i>Goods and services balance</i>	<i>-120.1</i>	<i>-140.0</i>	<i>-143.3</i>	<i>-139.5</i>	<i>-134.9</i>	<i>-126.7</i>	<i>-139.8</i>	<i>-129.1</i>	<i>-137.9</i>	<i>-148.4</i>	<i>-147.8</i>	<i>-150.6</i>	<i>-140.2</i>	<i>-158.1</i>	<i>-178.4</i>
<i>Goods balance</i>	<i>-88.7</i>	<i>-102.6</i>	<i>-101.3</i>	<i>-95.6</i>	<i>-98.0</i>	<i>-89.0</i>	<i>-99.3</i>	<i>-90.7</i>	<i>-96.6</i>	<i>-109.3</i>	<i>-107.5</i>	<i>-110.8</i>	<i>-104.4</i>	<i>-119.4</i>	<i>-128.0</i>
Exports of goods	22.2	20.2	17.2	23.6	17.9	20.4	22.2	20.9	23.9	15.3	18.2	18.7	26.0	27.3	24.9
Fish	17.1	15.0	12.6	18.8	12.8	14.6	13.9	12.1	15.4	7.8	10.4	10.5	14.4	18.2	15.3
Other	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.8	8.3	8.8	8.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	11.5	9.1	9.6
Imports of goods f.o.b.	110.8	122.8	118.6	119.2	115.8	109.4	121.5	111.7	120.4	124.6	125.7	129.5	130.4	146.7	152.9
<i>Services balance</i>	<i>-31.5</i>	<i>-37.4</i>	<i>-42.0</i>	<i>-43.8</i>	<i>-37.0</i>	<i>-37.7</i>	<i>-40.5</i>	<i>-38.4</i>	<i>-41.3</i>	<i>-39.1</i>	<i>-40.3</i>	<i>-39.8</i>	<i>-35.8</i>	<i>-38.7</i>	<i>-50.4</i>
Exports of services	18.1	20.0	18.4	15.8	16.4	19.2	18.9	20.4	19.8	20.0	21.1	24.1	27.4	29.6	31.1
Travel	11.0	11.8	11.5	9.7	10.3	12.7	11.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	14.0	15.2	16.9	19.2	20.0
Other	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.1	9.0	10.5	10.4	11.2
Imports of services	49.5	57.4	60.4	59.6	53.4	56.9	59.4	58.7	61.1	59.1	61.4	63.9	63.3	68.2	81.6
Transport	31.5	32.8	32.4	32.0	30.4	32.6	35.2	35.4	35.0	35.3	36.0	36.7	36.8	38.6	41.2
of which: Passenger services	15.5	15.0	15.3	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.7	16.5	14.7	14.3	15.6	15.9	15.0	15.4	15.7
of which: Freight and postal services	16.0	17.7	17.1	17.2	16.6	18.4	20.5	18.9	20.3	20.9	20.4	20.8	21.8	23.2	25.4
Construction services	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	15.1
Other	15.0	21.5	24.3	25.1	20.0	20.7	20.0	19.0	21.7	20.3	21.9	20.3	21.9	22.6	25.3
<i>Primary income balance</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Receipts	30.6	29.7	19.8	19.2	22.7	21.2	19.3	18.4	18.4	19.5	23.7	27.2	29.8	29.0	29.0
Fishing licence fees	21.5	20.5	14.4	13.5	15.9	14.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	13.3	14.8	17.0	20.4
Other (mainly dividends and interest)	9.1	9.2	5.5	5.8	6.8	6.7	8.4	7.4	7.1	6.9	10.0	13.9	14.9	12.0	8.5
Payments	19.1	19.1	17.1	18.3	16.6	14.8	14.1	13.7	14.1	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.2	15.4	10.0
<i>Secondary income balance</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>121.9</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>108.0</i>
Receipts	98.2	99.7	86.7	92.6	93.1	96.7	100.8	111.6	132.6	110.4	126.8	113.9	111.8	115.8	122.3
Budget grants	77.2	77.2	66.0	71.0	70.9	70.4	70.5	81.5	90.2	73.9	82.5	79.6	79.2	79.0	84.4
Compact current grants	62.9	63.2	56.0	56.1	55.7	54.7	55.3	66.0	66.4	52.1	56.0	59.3	60.6	57.9	65.8
Other budget grants	14.3	13.9	9.9	14.9	15.2	15.8	15.2	15.5	23.8	21.8	26.5	20.3	18.6	21.1	18.7
Off-budget grants	12.7	13.6	12.1	11.1	11.9	12.1	13.4	11.5	21.7	13.9	19.9	10.7	6.9	8.7	6.4
College of Micronesia	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.9	4.2	6.2	8.2	9.4	10.1	10.8	11.5	9.4	10.2	10.8	13.3
Other (mainly households)	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.2	8.0	8.8	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.9	14.3	15.4	17.4	18.2
Payments (mainly households)	9.7	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	14.4
Capital account balance	39.4	37.0	30.3	28.8	30.3	31.9	32.2	39.1	39.4	8.6	43.1	35.0	37.3	43.2	70.1
US contribution to Compact Trust Fund	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	32.2	16.4	17.7	19.0	20.9
Compact capital grants	29.8	30.2	22.0	23.3	23.7	24.6	25.0	31.8	31.8	~	0.0	3.0	7.0	4.9	7.5
Other	9.6	6.8	8.3	5.6	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6	10.9	15.5	12.6	19.3	41.6
Net lending/Borrowing (Curr + Cap)	19.2	-2.5	-32.5	-26.3	-14.8	-1.4	-11.6	16.1	27.7	-32.1	23.8	2.9	15.8	3.7	18.6
Financial account balance	-8.6	-21.1	-19.6	1.8	-12.9	-19.6	-9.4	-2.1	-46.9	-16.6	16.2	-4.8	-16.1	-9.3	-24.6
Direct investment	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-5.3	0.6
Portfolio investment (increase in assets: -)	-5.5	-12.1	-27.5	-3.8	-16.5	-21.4	-10.9	-3.2	-23.1	39.4	-52.3	-8.2	-17.3	-20.0	-20.9
Assets	0.5	-1.0	-17.3	7.1	-4.4	-2.9	-2.7	-2.4	-24.1	40.9	-53.2	-8.7	-17.2	-22.2	-20.3
Compact Trust Fund, Government	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-62.4	-16.4	-17.7	-19.0	-20.9
Other public sector investments	0.5	-1.0	-17.3	7.1	-4.4	-2.9	-2.7	-2.4	-24.1	40.9	9.2	7.7	0.4	-3.2	0.6
Liabilities (mainly MTN)	-6.0	-11.1	-10.2	-10.9	-12.1	-18.6	-8.3	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.0	2.1	-0.6
Other investment (increase in assets: -)	-3.3	-9.3	7.5	5.2	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	-24.1	-56.1	68.4	3.2	1.0	16.0	-4.2
Assets (mainly bank deposits)	-4.0	-1.3	-2.4	-4.1	2.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-26.3	-56.4	67.4	1.6	-1.5	11.9	-17.7
Liabilities (public sector loans)	0.7	-8.0	9.9	9.3	0.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.5
Reserve assets	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Errors and omissions	10.7	-23.5	-52.1	-24.5	-27.7	-20.9	-21.0	14.0	-19.2	-48.7	40.0	-1.9	-0.4	-5.6	-5.9
Memorandum item															
Exports by FSM incorporated, non-resident fishing vessels	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.1	17.0	16.3	19.1

Table 10c : FSM Balance of Payments (detail), FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Current account balance	-20.2	-39.5	-62.8	-55.2	-45.1	-33.3	-43.9	-23.0	-11.7	-40.7	-19.3	-32.1	-21.6	-39.4	-51.4
<i>Goods and services balance</i>	<i>-120.1</i>	<i>-140.0</i>	<i>-143.3</i>	<i>-139.5</i>	<i>-134.9</i>	<i>-126.7</i>	<i>-139.8</i>	<i>-129.1</i>	<i>-137.9</i>	<i>-148.4</i>	<i>-147.8</i>	<i>-150.6</i>	<i>-140.2</i>	<i>-158.1</i>	<i>-178.4</i>
<i>Goods balance</i>	<i>-88.7</i>	<i>-102.6</i>	<i>-101.3</i>	<i>-95.6</i>	<i>-98.0</i>	<i>-89.0</i>	<i>-99.3</i>	<i>-90.7</i>	<i>-96.6</i>	<i>-109.3</i>	<i>-107.5</i>	<i>-110.8</i>	<i>-104.4</i>	<i>-119.4</i>	<i>-128.0</i>
Exports of goods	22.2	20.2	17.2	23.6	17.9	20.4	22.2	20.9	23.9	15.3	18.2	18.7	26.0	27.3	24.9
Fish	17.1	15.0	12.6	18.8	12.8	14.6	13.9	12.1	15.4	7.8	10.4	10.5	14.4	18.2	15.3
Re-exports: fuel	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.9	6.2	5.4	8.8	6.8	6.9
Other	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.1	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.8
Imports of goods f.o.b.	110.8	122.8	118.6	119.2	115.8	109.4	121.5	111.7	120.4	124.6	125.7	129.5	130.4	146.7	152.9
<i>Services balance</i>	<i>-31.5</i>	<i>-37.4</i>	<i>-42.0</i>	<i>-43.8</i>	<i>-37.0</i>	<i>-37.7</i>	<i>-40.5</i>	<i>-38.4</i>	<i>-41.3</i>	<i>-39.1</i>	<i>-40.3</i>	<i>-39.8</i>	<i>-35.8</i>	<i>-38.7</i>	<i>-50.4</i>
Exports of services	18.1	20.0	18.4	15.8	16.4	19.2	18.9	20.4	19.8	20.0	21.1	24.1	27.4	29.6	31.1
Transport	5.3	6.2	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.3
Travel	11.0	11.8	11.5	9.7	10.3	12.7	11.6	12.7	12.8	13.1	14.0	15.2	16.9	19.2	20.0
Telecommunication	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	3.5	3.7	4.1
Imports of services	49.5	57.4	60.4	59.6	53.4	56.9	59.4	58.7	61.1	59.1	61.4	63.9	63.3	68.2	81.6
Transport	31.5	32.8	32.4	32.0	30.4	32.6	35.2	35.4	35.0	35.3	36.0	36.7	36.8	38.6	41.2
of which: Passenger services	15.5	15.0	15.3	14.9	13.7	14.1	14.7	16.5	14.7	14.3	15.6	15.9	15.0	15.4	15.7
of which: Freight and postal services	16.0	17.7	17.1	17.2	16.6	18.4	20.5	18.9	20.3	20.9	20.4	20.8	21.8	23.2	25.4
Medical referral programme	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.9
Other travel	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.6
Construction services	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	6.9	4.5	7.0	15.1
Technical assistance	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.5
Financial services	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Business services	1.7	8.2	11.9	11.5	5.5	5.4	4.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	5.3	4.5	5.9
Other	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.4

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Table 10c : continued, FSM Balance of Payments (detail), FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
<i>Primary income balance</i>	11.4	10.6	2.7	0.9	6.2	6.3	5.2	4.7	4.3	7.5	12.3	15.3	17.5	13.6	19.0
Primary income, inflows	30.6	29.7	19.8	19.2	22.7	21.2	19.3	18.4	18.4	19.5	23.7	27.2	29.8	29.0	29.0
Fishing licence fees	21.5	20.5	14.4	13.5	15.9	14.4	10.9	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.7	13.3	14.8	17.0	20.4
Taxes on Continental in Guam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Dividends and interest	8.5	8.6	4.9	5.1	6.1	6.0	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	9.2	13.0	14.0	11.0	7.5
Commercial banks	5.4	5.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.3	2.3	1.4
Compact Trust Fund, Government	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	2.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	3.7
Investment Portfolio, Government	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	0.9
Social Security	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
Development Bank	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Telecommunication Corporation	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Employees of foreign embassies in FSM	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Primary income, outflows	19.1	19.1	17.1	18.3	16.6	14.8	14.1	13.7	14.1	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.2	15.4	10.0
Dividends related to direct investment	7.2	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.2	7.0	7.7	7.8	8.4	6.8	7.5	8.1	9.2	12.1	5.7
Compensation of employees	3.3	3.0	2.9	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.2
Interest on loans	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
Other	6.7	5.7	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.0	0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<i>Secondary income balance</i>	88.5	89.9	77.8	83.4	83.7	87.1	90.7	101.4	121.9	100.2	116.2	103.1	101.1	105.1	108.0
Secondary income, inflows	98.2	99.7	86.7	92.6	93.1	96.7	100.8	111.6	132.6	110.4	126.8	113.9	111.8	115.8	122.3
Budget grants	77.2	77.2	66.0	71.0	70.9	70.4	70.5	81.5	90.2	73.9	82.5	79.6	79.2	79.0	84.4
Compact current grants	62.9	63.2	56.0	56.1	55.7	54.7	55.3	66.0	66.4	52.1	56.0	59.3	60.6	57.9	65.8
Other budget grants	14.3	13.9	9.9	14.9	15.2	15.8	15.2	15.5	23.8	21.8	26.5	20.3	18.6	21.1	18.7
Off-budget grants	12.7	13.6	12.1	11.1	11.9	12.1	13.4	11.5	21.7	13.9	19.9	10.7	6.9	8.7	6.4
Household remittances	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	7.0	7.7	8.2	9.5	10.8	11.8	13.1	14.3	16.2	16.9
College of Micronesia	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.9	4.2	6.2	8.2	9.4	10.1	10.8	11.5	9.4	10.2	10.8	13.3
Non-life insurance claims	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Corporate tax from non-resident companies	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.0	0.1
Secondary income, outflows	9.7	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	14.4
Household remittances	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.6	13.1
To FSM households living abroad	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
By foreign workers in FSM	7.7	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	12.1
Non-life insurance, net premiums	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3

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Table 10c : continued, FSM Balance of Payments (detail), FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Capital account balance	39.4	37.0	30.3	28.8	30.3	31.9	32.2	39.1	39.4	8.6	43.1	35.0	37.3	43.2	70.1
Capital inflows	39.4	37.0	30.3	28.8	30.3	31.9	32.2	39.1	39.4	8.6	43.1	35.0	37.3	43.2	70.1
US contribution to Compact Trust Fund	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	32.2	16.4	17.7	19.0	20.9
Compact capital grants	29.8	30.2	22.0	23.3	23.7	24.6	25.0	31.8	31.8	~	0.0	3.0	7.0	4.9	7.5
Other	9.6	6.8	8.3	5.6	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.6	10.9	15.5	12.6	19.3	41.6
Net lending/Borrowing (Curr+Cap)	19.2	-2.5	-32.5	-26.3	-14.8	-1.4	-11.6	16.1	27.7	-32.1	23.8	2.9	15.8	3.7	18.6
Financial account balance	-8.6	-21.1	-19.6	1.8	-12.9	-19.6	-9.4	-2.1	-46.9	-16.6	16.2	-4.8	-16.1	-9.3	-24.6
Direct investment in the FSM	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-5.3	0.6
Disinvestment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-5.5	~
Reinvested earnings	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Portfolio investment (increase in assets: -)	-5.5	-12.1	-27.5	-3.8	-16.5	-21.4	-10.9	-3.2	-23.1	39.4	-52.3	-8.2	-17.3	-20.0	-20.9
Assets (increase: -)	0.5	-1.0	-17.3	7.1	-4.4	-2.9	-2.7	-2.4	-24.1	40.9	-53.2	-8.7	-17.2	-22.2	-20.3
Compact Trust Fund, Government	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-62.4	-16.4	-17.7	-19.0	-20.9
Investment Portfolio, Government	1.9	1.9	-14.7	6.1	-3.0	-2.1	-2.0	-1.8	-27.5	34.9	4.5	6.1	-6.4	-5.4	-1.5
Social Security	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.9	1.4	~
Development Bank	~	-2.9	-2.6	1.6	-0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.5	0.9	2.9	4.7	0.7	-0.7	-0.9	1.7
Telecommunications Corporation	-0.4	~	~	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1	~	~	2.4	0.6	-0.9	-0.6	4.8	1.3	0.5
Others	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	-0.0	0.3	-0.0	0.5	-0.2
Liabilities (increase: +)	-6.0	-11.1	-10.2	-10.9	-12.1	-18.6	-8.3	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.0	2.1	-0.6
Banks, capital & reinvested earnings	3.2	4.7	-1.9	0.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.0	2.1	-0.6
Government, medium-term notes	-9.2	-15.8	-8.3	-11.3	-11.0	-18.5	-8.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other investment (increase in assets: -)	-3.3	-9.3	7.5	5.2	3.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	-24.1	-56.1	68.4	3.2	1.0	16.0	-4.2
Assets (increase: -)	-4.0	-1.3	-2.4	-4.1	2.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-26.3	-56.4	67.4	1.6	-1.5	11.9	-17.7
Deposits	-4.0	-1.3	-2.4	-4.1	2.3	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-26.3	-26.2	37.2	1.6	-1.5	11.9	-17.7
Government, accounts receivable	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-30.3	30.3	~	~	~	~
Liabilities (increase: +)	0.7	-8.0	9.9	9.3	0.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.5
Government, loans	0.7	-8.0	9.9	9.3	0.7	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.1	13.5
Reserve assets	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Errors and omissions	10.7	-23.5	-52.1	-24.5	-27.7	-20.9	-21.0	14.0	-19.2	-48.7	40.0	-1.9	-0.4	-5.6	-5.9
Memorandum item															
Exports by FSM incorporated, non-resident fishing vessels	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.1	17.0	16.3	19.1

Table 10d : FSM International Investment Position, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
TOTAL STOCKS, NET	61.4	87.0	112.1	124.1	148.8	172.9	179.9	182.6	235.4	230.3	256.1	277.6	317.9	270.5	302.3
Direct investment, net	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portfolio investment, net	36.3	52.6	85.4	99.2	123.8	149.4	157.6	161.0	189.6	158.6	222.4	247.0	288.2	256.8	282.9
Assets	112.3	117.6	140.2	143.1	155.6	162.6	162.6	165.1	194.7	162.1	227.0	252.1	293.3	264.0	289.5
Compact Trust Fund, Government	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	64.2	86.5	122.6	118.7	138.2
Investment portfolio, Government	67.4	67.4	84.5	80.6	86.0	90.6	95.2	99.9	129.8	97.0	97.0	95.9	105.8	91.7	94.4
Social Security	18.2	21.7	24.0	31.6	36.3	36.5	33.3	31.9	33.3	35.9	37.8	41.8	39.6	31.6	36.4
Development Bank	15.0	16.7	19.3	17.7	18.7	18.3	19.1	19.6	18.7	15.8	11.2	10.5	11.2	10.6	9.3
Telecommunications Corporation	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.6	11.0	13.5	11.3	10.1	9.4	9.7	12.9	13.8	10.2	7.6	7.3
Other	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9
Liabilities	76.1	65.0	54.8	43.9	31.8	13.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	7.2	6.6
Equity: Capital and retained earnings of	3.0	7.7	5.8	6.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	7.2	6.6
Debt: Medium-term notes	73.1	57.3	49.0	37.7	26.7	8.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other investment, net	23.8	33.0	25.5	23.5	23.6	22.0	20.7	19.9	44.0	69.9	31.8	28.6	27.6	11.6	17.3
Assets	70.4	71.7	74.2	78.3	75.9	77.0	77.8	78.3	104.6	130.7	93.6	92.0	93.5	81.6	99.4
Deposits	70.4	71.7	74.2	78.3	75.9	77.0	77.8	78.3	104.6	100.5	93.6	92.0	93.5	81.6	99.4
Other assets, accounts receivable	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	30.3	~	~	~	~	~
Liabilities: Loans	46.6	38.7	48.7	54.8	52.4	55.0	57.1	58.4	60.6	60.8	61.8	63.4	65.9	70.0	82.1
Government	1.3	1.7	12.2	22.0	23.3	26.5	29.2	31.0	33.9	34.9	36.0	38.3	41.6	44.6	46.9
Public corporations	45.3	37.1	36.6	32.7	29.1	28.5	27.9	27.3	26.7	26.0	25.8	25.0	24.2	25.4	35.2
Reserve assets	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
SDR	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1

Table 10e : FSM External Debt, FY1995-FY2009

	FY1995	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
External Debt Total (US\$ millions)															
New	1.3	0.3	10.5	9.9	1.3	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.6	3.6	14.7
Outstanding	129.5	120.1	106.5	107.6	93.7	82.3	65.9	59.0	61.2	61.7	62.6	64.3	67.0	69.5	82.7
Amortization	9.8	24.1	8.9	15.1	14.6	19.1	8.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6
Interest	8.7	7.6	6.2	5.5	4.5	3.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9
Principal balance	119.7	96.0	97.7	92.5	79.1	63.2	57.1	58.4	60.6	60.8	61.8	63.4	65.9	68.0	80.5
External debt as % of GDP	54%	44%	47%	42%	36%	27%	24%	24%	25%	25%	25%	25%	26%	26%	29%
Debt service as % of exports*	46%	79%	42%	52%	56%	57%	26%	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%
External Debt Adjusted for Offsetting Assets**															
New	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.3	3.2	2.7	1.8	0.9	~	0.6	~	~	0.7	11.8
Outstanding	77.8	75.6	59.7	59.2	53.3	47.9	45.0	41.3	41.6	40.9	40.7	39.9	39.0	38.6	49.3
Amortization	2.6	16.4	2.8	7.1	8.6	5.6	5.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Interest	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Principal balance	75.2	59.2	57.0	52.1	44.7	42.3	39.4	40.7	40.9	40.1	39.9	39.0	37.9	37.5	47.4
External debt (adjusted) as % of GDP	34%	27%	28%	24%	20%	18%	16%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	14%	17%
Debt service (adjusted) as % of exports*	17%	50%	16%	25%	32%	19%	18%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	5%
Memorandum items:															
Debt to ADB (all concessional)	1.3	1.7	12.2	22.0	23.3	26.5	29.2	31.0	33.9	34.9	36.0	38.3	41.6	44.6	46.9
GDP (US\$ millions)	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5
Export of Goods and Services (US\$ millions)	40.3	40.2	35.6	39.4	34.3	39.6	41.1	41.3	43.7	35.3	39.4	42.9	53.4	56.9	56.1

Source: Department of Finance and Administration and EMPAT estimates.

* Export of Goods and Services

** Yap MTN (Monetization Scheme), and three ADB loans all held/hold secured assets in offshore investments equal/greater than discounted value of the debt.

Table 11a : FSM Consolidated Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	170.3	162.9	138.7	151.6	149.4	148.8	141.1	160.3	170.4	133.6	135.9	139.7	145.4	149.8	182.8
A.II. Total revenue	58.7	54.2	48.7	56.0	53.4	52.6	45.4	47.0	48.4	59.8	52.1	54.9	52.8	55.4	59.3
A.IV. Tax revenue	21.1	21.1	20.6	26.5	25.3	27.7	26.5	26.3	24.1	27.3	29.2	29.7	27.8	29.3	31.7
Wages and salary tax	6.2	5.6	5.4	7.7	5.6	6.4	6.0	7.5	6.5	7.3	6.5	6.7	5.4	7.4	7.2
Gross revenue tax	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.1	6.8	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.4	7.8
Import tax:Fuel	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Import tax:All others	3.8	3.7	4.1	6.4	6.3	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.4	6.2	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.7	8.4
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
All other tax (National)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State tax revenue	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	5.5	4.9	6.2	6.3	7.4	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5
Nontax revenue	37.6	33.1	28.1	29.5	28.2	24.9	19.0	20.7	24.3	32.5	22.9	25.2	24.9	26.1	27.6
Fishing access revenue	21.5	20.5	14.4	13.5	16.0	14.1	11.3	10.6	11.8	12.1	13.3	13.2	15.0	17.0	20.0
Dividend and interest income	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.9	7.4	5.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.7
Other nontax revenues	7.9	4.5	5.1	7.2	4.7	5.6	5.5	7.9	11.2	17.1	7.6	10.6	7.2	8.6	6.8
A.VII. Grants	111.6	108.7	90.0	95.6	96.0	96.2	95.6	113.3	122.1	73.9	83.9	84.8	92.6	94.3	123.5
Grants from abroad	111.6	108.7	90.0	95.6	96.0	96.2	95.6	113.3	122.1	73.9	83.9	84.8	92.6	94.3	123.5
Current grants	77.2	77.2	66.0	71.0	70.9	70.4	70.5	81.5	90.2	73.9	82.5	79.6	79.2	79.0	84.4
Compact General	44.7	45.3	38.0	37.9	37.5	36.9	37.4	47.7	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.2	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.7	52.1	56.0	59.3	60.6	57.9	65.8
Other:Current	14.3	13.9	9.9	14.9	15.2	15.8	15.2	15.5	23.8	21.8	26.5	20.3	18.6	21.1	18.7
Capital grants	34.3	31.6	24.0	24.6	25.1	25.8	25.1	31.8	31.8	0.0	1.4	5.2	13.4	15.4	39.1
Compact CIP	29.8	30.2	22.0	23.3	23.7	24.6	25.0	31.8	31.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.0	4.9	7.5
Other:Capital	4.6	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	6.4	10.5	31.6

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Table 7a : Continued, FSM Consolidated Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	171.3	157.7	133.2	158.8	160.8	156.9	154.2	143.0	164.1	169.5	148.2	152.8	151.6	154.2	178.2
C.II. Total expenditure	171.3	157.7	133.2	158.8	160.8	156.9	154.2	143.0	164.1	169.5	148.2	152.8	151.6	154.2	178.2
C.III. Current expenditure	140.2	128.1	119.7	118.4	122.1	125.6	123.3	119.7	138.3	126.8	135.4	144.0	132.1	131.1	131.4
Expenditure on goods and services	130.0	119.7	113.6	109.1	114.3	119.7	122.1	113.1	131.3	120.5	130.1	138.4	129.0	127.5	128.9
Wages and salaries	62.9	63.2	58.5	50.1	50.2	52.2	54.3	58.1	59.0	57.3	60.1	65.5	61.7	60.2	63.1
Travel	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.7	8.4	8.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3
Other	60.9	51.4	48.2	52.2	56.4	59.1	58.9	47.2	64.8	55.5	62.2	64.5	59.0	59.1	57.5
Interest payments	6.8	5.7	4.8	3.6	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Subsidies	4.9	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.3	5.9	3.6	4.4	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.9	2.3
Transfers	0.6	1.1	1.9	8.8	5.2	4.5	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	1.2	1.5	0.6
Less transfers to state govts	-2.1	-4.7	-4.7	-6.5	-4.5	-6.2	-6.4	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6
C.IV. Capital expenditure	31.1	29.6	13.5	40.4	38.8	31.3	30.9	23.3	25.7	42.7	12.8	8.8	19.5	23.1	46.8
Acquisition of fixed capital	8.2	4.4	3.3	21.3	14.8	9.4	12.1	4.6	11.6	2.8	7.2	5.0	9.1	14.7	38.0
Multi-purpose development projects	18.9	22.2	10.2	16.9	23.0	21.5	18.5	17.7	14.1	11.6	5.6	3.8	10.4	8.4	8.8
Capital Transfers	4.1	3.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C.V. Net lending (domestic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	-1.0	5.2	5.4	-7.2	-11.4	-8.1	-13.1	17.3	6.4	-35.9	-12.3	-15.3	-7.7	-4.5	4.6
Current Balance	-4.2	3.2	-5.0	8.6	2.2	-2.6	-7.4	8.8	0.3	6.8	-0.9	-11.7	-1.6	3.2	12.3
Capital Balance	3.2	1.9	10.5	-15.8	-13.6	-5.6	-5.8	8.5	6.1	-42.7	-11.4	-3.6	-6.1	-7.7	-7.7
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	77%	74%	67%	69%	68%	64%	59%	66%	70%	56%	55%	56%	57%	57%	66%
Grants as % of GDP	50%	50%	43%	43%	43%	41%	40%	47%	50%	31%	34%	34%	36%	36%	45%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	66%	67%	65%	63%	64%	65%	68%	71%	72%	55%	62%	61%	64%	63%	68%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	9%	10%	10%	12%	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%	11%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	77%	72%	64%	72%	73%	67%	64%	59%	67%	71%	60%	61%	59%	59%	64%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	63%	58%	58%	54%	55%	54%	51%	49%	56%	53%	55%	57%	52%	50%	48%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	14%	14%	7%	18%	18%	13%	13%	10%	11%	18%	5%	4%	8%	9%	17%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	0%	2%	3%	-3%	-5%	-3%	-5%	7%	3%	-15%	-5%	-6%	-3%	-2%	2%
Current Balance as % of GDP	-2%	1%	-2%	4%	1%	-1%	-3%	4%	0%	3%	0%	-5%	-1%	1%	4%

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11b : National Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	54.3	52.3	42.0	47.4	43.0	39.7	37.8	42.8	51.6	49.2	46.8	45.6	55.1	60.3	89.2
A.II. Total revenue	33.8	32.2	26.3	30.5	25.2	20.9	19.6	22.0	23.7	30.5	28.8	27.3	29.1	33.8	35.9
A.IV. Tax revenue	8.4	8.2	8.2	10.9	6.4	5.5	5.7	7.5	6.3	9.5	11.1	11.0	10.4	11.1	12.0
Wages and salary tax	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.5
Gross revenue tax	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.9
Import tax:Fuel	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Import tax:All others	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.8	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.4
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
All other tax (National)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nontax revenue	25.5	24.0	18.2	19.6	18.9	15.4	13.9	14.5	17.4	21.0	17.7	16.3	18.7	22.7	23.9
Fishing access revenue	21.5	20.5	14.4	13.5	16.0	14.1	11.3	10.6	11.8	12.1	13.3	13.2	15.0	17.0	20.0
Dividend and interest income	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other nontax revenues	1.5	1.4	1.9	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	3.6	5.0	6.4	4.0	2.8	3.1	5.3	3.4
A.VII. Grants	20.5	20.1	15.6	16.9	17.7	18.8	18.2	20.8	27.9	18.7	18.0	18.3	26.0	26.4	53.4
Grants from abroad	20.5	20.1	15.6	16.9	17.7	18.8	18.2	20.8	27.9	18.7	18.0	18.3	26.0	26.4	53.4
Current grants	14.4	17.2	13.3	14.6	15.5	16.5	15.9	17.8	25.0	18.7	16.6	13.2	12.8	11.2	15.0
Compact General	6.5	6.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8	9.1	6.4	5.4	3.3	1.9	2.9
Other:Current	3.9	6.6	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.1	13.2	9.6	10.2	7.8	9.4	9.3	12.1
Capital grants	6.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	1.4	5.1	13.3	15.3	38.3
Compact CIP	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.9	4.7	6.8
Other:Capital	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	6.4	10.5	31.6

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Table 11b : Continued, National Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	52.0	51.0	51.3	55.8	52.5	51.3	50.3	44.4	55.6	55.7	48.4	50.7	56.7	58.8	83.9
C.II. Total expenditure	52.0	51.0	51.3	55.8	52.5	51.3	50.3	44.4	55.6	55.7	48.4	50.7	56.7	58.8	83.9
C.III. Current expenditure	43.4	43.7	50.4	48.1	47.0	47.9	47.0	40.8	53.4	45.6	45.4	45.9	41.6	41.8	44.9
Expenditure on goods and services	41.2	41.4	47.9	44.9	42.4	41.8	42.0	35.2	48.1	40.7	40.5	41.2	40.4	40.4	43.6
Wages and salaries	10.9	11.4	13.5	12.5	11.8	11.4	11.6	12.7	12.9	12.8	11.6	11.9	13.1	14.6	16.5
Travel	2.9	2.6	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3
Other	27.5	27.3	30.2	28.2	26.0	25.6	25.2	18.0	30.6	23.2	24.1	24.4	22.3	20.7	21.8
Interest payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Subsidies	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.2
Transfers	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.0
C.IV. Capital expenditure	8.6	7.3	0.9	7.7	5.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	2.2	10.1	3.0	4.8	15.1	17.0	39.0
Acquisition of fixed capital	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	2.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.2	6.4	10.5	33.4
Multi-purpose development projects	4.7	4.3	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.6	8.7	6.5	5.6
Capital Transfers	3.4	3.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	2.3	1.3	-9.3	-8.4	-9.5	-11.7	-12.6	-1.6	-4.0	-6.6	-1.6	-6.1	-2.3	1.5	5.4
Current Balance	4.8	5.8	-10.7	-3.0	-6.3	-10.5	-11.6	-0.9	-4.8	3.5	0.1	-6.4	-0.5	3.2	6.0
Capital Balance	-2.5	-4.5	1.4	-5.4	-3.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	0.8	-10.1	-1.7	0.3	-1.8	-1.7	-0.7
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	222.5	219.1	207.2	219.9	220.8	233.6	240.4	241.8	245.1	239.1	248.3	251.3	255.7	261.8	276.5
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	24%	24%	20%	22%	19%	17%	16%	18%	21%	21%	19%	18%	22%	23%	32%
Grants as % of GDP	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%	8%	7%	7%	10%	10%	19%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	38%	38%	37%	36%	41%	47%	48%	49%	54%	38%	38%	40%	47%	44%	60%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	23%	23%	25%	25%	24%	22%	21%	18%	23%	23%	19%	20%	22%	22%	30%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	19%	20%	24%	22%	21%	20%	20%	17%	22%	19%	18%	18%	16%	16%	16%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	4%	3%	0%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%	6%	6%	14%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	1%	1%	-5%	-4%	-4%	-5%	-5%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-1%	-2%	-1%	1%	2%
Current Balance as % of GDP	2%	3%	-5%	-1%	-3%	-4%	-5%	0%	-2%	1%	0%	-3%	0%	1%	2%

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11c : Chuuk Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	42.8	40.0	34.2	37.5	39.3	42.2	38.7	42.2	42.9	24.9	27.4	32.2	28.5	27.2	31.2
A.II. Total revenue	7.0	5.3	6.0	8.0	8.6	10.1	8.3	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.4	7.0	5.2	5.0	5.4
A.IV. Tax revenue	3.6	2.8	3.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	6.3	4.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.8
Wages and salary tax	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9
Gross revenue tax	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Import tax:Fuel	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Import tax:All others	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
State tax revenue	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nontax revenue	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
Dividend and interest income	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other nontax revenues	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
A.VII. Grants	35.8	34.7	28.2	29.5	30.7	32.1	30.5	36.6	36.4	18.4	22.0	25.3	23.2	22.2	25.8
Grants from abroad	35.8	34.7	28.2	29.2	30.5	29.0	29.5	36.1	36.4	18.4	22.0	25.3	23.2	22.2	25.7
Current grants	24.3	23.0	19.0	19.8	21.1	19.6	19.9	23.9	24.1	18.4	22.0	25.3	23.2	22.2	25.7
Compact General	16.4	16.6	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	15.9	18.2	20.8	22.1	18.5	25.6
Other:Current	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	1.1	3.7	0.2
Capital grants	11.5	11.7	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact CIP	11.4	11.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other:Capital	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants from national government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Table 11c : Continued, Chuuk Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	42.4	39.3	25.8	37.2	50.2	48.5	45.2	37.3	41.5	37.7	33.2	37.7	29.4	26.5	28.7
C.II. Total expenditure	42.4	39.3	25.8	37.2	50.2	48.5	45.2	37.3	41.5	37.7	33.2	37.7	29.4	26.5	28.7
C.III. Current expenditure	33.6	32.3	23.6	26.7	31.1	35.6	35.1	30.8	27.1	28.3	32.2	37.7	29.4	26.5	27.0
Expenditure on goods and services	32.0	29.1	21.4	22.5	28.2	34.0	34.1	29.7	25.8	27.3	31.9	37.4	29.1	26.3	26.9
Wages and salaries	21.9	20.9	16.9	12.8	14.0	16.8	18.4	19.5	18.5	16.7	19.1	22.5	18.6	14.3	15.8
Travel	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other	9.3	7.5	3.7	9.0	13.1	15.8	14.4	9.7	6.5	9.9	12.1	14.3	9.9	11.4	10.5
Interest payments	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Transfers	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
C.IV. Capital expenditure	8.7	7.0	2.2	10.5	19.0	12.9	10.0	6.5	14.4	9.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Acquisition of fixed capital	2.2	1.7	0.2	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.3	0.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Multi-purpose development projects	6.6	5.3	2.0	6.8	14.8	9.6	6.8	6.0	4.7	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	0.4	0.7	8.4	0.3	-10.9	-6.3	-6.4	4.9	1.5	-12.8	-5.8	-5.7	-0.9	0.7	2.5
Current Balance	-2.3	-4.0	1.5	1.5	-1.2	-2.8	-6.0	-0.8	3.6	-3.4	-4.9	-5.6	-0.9	0.7	4.2
Capital Balance	2.8	4.7	7.0	-1.1	-9.6	-3.5	-0.4	5.7	-2.2	-9.3	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	79.5	73.9	70.0	72.0	74.7	80.4	82.4	80.9	82.0	78.0	78.4	79.5	76.6	73.8	78.0
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	54%	54%	49%	52%	53%	52%	47%	52%	52%	32%	35%	41%	37%	37%	40%
Grants as % of GDP	45%	47%	40%	41%	41%	40%	37%	45%	44%	24%	28%	32%	30%	30%	33%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	84%	87%	82%	79%	78%	76%	79%	87%	85%	74%	80%	78%	82%	81%	83%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	5%	4%	5%	7%	7%	9%	8%	5%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	53%	53%	37%	52%	67%	60%	55%	46%	51%	48%	42%	47%	38%	36%	37%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	42%	44%	34%	37%	42%	44%	43%	38%	33%	36%	41%	47%	38%	36%	35%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	11%	10%	3%	15%	25%	16%	12%	8%	18%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	1%	1%	12%	0%	-15%	-8%	-8%	6%	2%	-16%	-7%	-7%	-1%	1%	3%
Current Balance as % of GDP	-3%	-5%	2%	2%	-2%	-4%	-7%	-1%	4%	-4%	-6%	-7%	-1%	1%	5%

Source : Chuuk State Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11d : Kosrae Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	15.2	15.2	13.3	12.0	12.4	14.3	13.8	14.8	15.5	9.7	11.0	11.5	10.9	10.2	11.4
A.II. Total revenue	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5
A.IV. Tax revenue	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0
Wages and salary tax	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Gross revenue tax	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Import tax:Fuel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Import tax:All others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State tax revenue	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.9
Nontax revenue	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	-0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5
Dividend and interest income	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other nontax revenues	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
A.VII. Grants	12.8	13.4	11.8	10.4	10.6	11.1	12.4	12.8	13.0	6.7	8.7	9.4	8.4	7.5	8.9
Grants from abroad	11.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	12.5	13.0	6.7	8.5	9.4	8.4	7.4	8.9
Current grants	7.9	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.7	9.2	6.7	8.5	9.3	8.2	7.3	8.2
Compact General	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	4.9	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.0
Other:Current	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.2
Capital grants	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Compact CIP	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other:Capital	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants from national government	0.9	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Current	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

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Table11d : Continued, Kosrae Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	13.6	15.3	13.3	11.3	11.8	13.4	14.6	14.5	14.9	13.4	12.1	13.0	10.6	10.9	11.0
C.II. Total expenditure	13.6	15.3	13.3	11.3	11.8	13.4	14.6	14.5	14.9	13.4	12.1	13.0	10.6	10.9	11.0
C.III. Current expenditure	10.5	10.0	9.4	8.4	8.1	8.4	9.5	10.9	12.6	10.6	10.6	12.2	10.0	10.5	10.2
Expenditure on goods and services	9.9	9.5	8.4	7.0	7.5	8.4	9.0	10.1	12.1	10.5	10.4	12.1	9.9	10.4	10.2
Wages and salaries	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.9
Travel	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	5.3	3.7	3.5	5.4	3.5	4.3	4.7
Interest payments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C.IV. Capital expenditure	3.1	5.3	3.8	2.8	3.6	5.0	5.1	3.5	2.3	2.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8
Acquisition of fixed capital	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0
Multi-purpose development projects	2.7	4.9	3.6	2.4	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.2	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8
Capital Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C.V. Net lending (domestic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	1.5	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	-0.8	0.3	0.7	-3.8	-1.2	-1.5	0.3	-0.7	0.4
Current Balance	-0.1	0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.8	2.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	0.7	-0.6	0.5
Capital Balance	1.6	-0.2	1.2	0.7	-0.2	-1.5	-0.6	0.4	1.5	-2.8	-1.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	15.6	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.3	16.1	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.2	19.7
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	97%	93%	87%	86%	81%	89%	79%	84%	92%	58%	67%	69%	64%	59%	58%
Grants as % of GDP	82%	82%	77%	75%	69%	69%	71%	73%	77%	40%	53%	56%	49%	44%	45%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	84%	88%	89%	87%	85%	78%	90%	86%	84%	69%	80%	82%	77%	74%	78%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	10%	11%	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%	10%	13%	10%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	87%	94%	87%	81%	77%	83%	84%	82%	88%	81%	74%	78%	62%	63%	56%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	67%	61%	62%	61%	53%	52%	55%	62%	75%	64%	65%	73%	59%	61%	52%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	20%	32%	25%	21%	24%	31%	30%	20%	13%	17%	9%	5%	4%	2%	4%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	10%	-1%	0%	5%	4%	6%	-5%	2%	4%	-23%	-7%	-9%	2%	-4%	2%
Current Balance as % of GDP	-1%	1%	-7%	0%	6%	15%	-2%	0%	-5%	-6%	1%	-5%	4%	-3%	3%

Source : Kosrae State Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11e : Pohnpei Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	34.7	33.7	29.1	31.4	32.3	32.7	33.2	38.1	38.5	34.8	29.9	31.1	31.1	29.7	30.6
A.II. Total revenue	7.4	6.4	7.1	8.1	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.8	11.2	14.7	10.3	12.8	11.1	9.4	10.3
A.IV. Tax revenue	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.8	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.3	9.2
Wages and salary tax	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.1
Gross revenue tax	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9
Import tax:Fuel	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Import tax:All others	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
State tax revenue	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Nontax revenue	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	3.2	7.2	2.2	4.3	2.9	1.1	1.1
Dividend and interest income	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0
Other nontax revenues	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.9	6.8	1.0	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
A.VII. Grants	27.2	27.2	22.0	23.3	22.0	22.2	23.4	27.3	27.3	20.1	19.6	18.3	20.0	20.3	20.4
Grants from abroad	27.2	25.4	20.8	22.9	21.7	21.9	22.1	26.5	27.1	19.9	19.5	18.2	19.9	20.2	20.3
Current grants	19.1	17.2	16.5	17.2	16.1	15.6	15.8	18.4	19.0	19.9	19.5	18.2	19.9	20.2	20.3
Compact General	10.5	10.7	10.5	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.8	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.3	18.0	17.8
Other:Current	4.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.4
Capital grants	8.1	8.2	4.3	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.4	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact CIP	7.6	7.7	4.1	5.0	5.4	6.3	6.4	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other:Capital	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants from national government	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Current	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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Table 11e : Continued, Pohnpei Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	39.8	30.2	27.7	29.6	27.6	29.1	30.4	32.2	36.0	40.3	30.0	30.2	31.5	33.4	32.0
C.II. Total expenditure	39.8	30.2	27.7	29.6	27.6	29.1	30.4	32.2	36.0	40.3	30.0	30.2	31.5	33.4	32.0
C.III. Current expenditure	34.9	27.6	24.3	24.6	23.5	24.7	23.9	24.4	30.8	27.2	27.4	28.6	29.9	32.8	30.4
Expenditure on goods and services	31.6	25.8	22.6	22.1	22.8	22.2	23.7	24.1	30.7	27.1	27.0	28.2	29.5	31.2	29.8
Wages and salaries	17.7	17.9	15.7	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.7	16.5	18.0	17.9
Travel	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7
Other	13.0	7.4	6.3	7.4	8.1	7.8	9.3	9.2	14.8	10.9	10.5	10.3	12.0	12.3	11.2
Interest payments	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.4
Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
C.IV. Capital expenditure	4.9	2.7	3.5	5.0	4.1	4.4	6.5	7.8	5.2	13.1	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.5
Acquisition of fixed capital	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1
Multi-purpose development projects	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.9	6.8	4.4	4.8	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4
Capital Transfers	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	-5.1	3.4	1.3	1.8	4.7	3.6	2.8	5.9	2.5	-5.5	-0.1	0.3	-1.0	-3.7	-1.3
Current Balance	-8.3	-2.1	0.5	1.1	3.2	1.7	3.0	5.6	-0.4	7.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	-3.1	0.2
Capital Balance	3.2	5.5	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.8	-0.2	0.3	2.9	-13.1	-2.6	-1.6	-1.6	-0.6	-1.5
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	91.9	91.1	84.1	90.0	90.7	95.3	97.1	101.0	100.9	102.0	107.5	110.1	115.5	124.0	127.9
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	38%	37%	35%	35%	36%	34%	34%	38%	38%	34%	28%	28%	27%	24%	24%
Grants as % of GDP	30%	30%	26%	26%	24%	23%	24%	27%	27%	20%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	79%	81%	76%	74%	68%	68%	70%	72%	71%	58%	66%	59%	64%	68%	67%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	6%	6%	7%	7%	9%	9%	9%	10%	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	43%	33%	33%	33%	30%	31%	31%	32%	36%	40%	28%	27%	27%	27%	25%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	38%	30%	29%	27%	26%	26%	25%	24%	31%	27%	25%	26%	26%	26%	24%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	5%	3%	4%	6%	5%	5%	7%	8%	5%	13%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	-6%	4%	2%	2%	5%	4%	3%	6%	3%	-5%	0%	0%	-1%	-3%	-1%
	-9%	-2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	6%	0%	7%	2%	2%	1%	-3%	0%

Source : Pohnpei State Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11f : Yap Government Finances (GFS Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
A.I. Total revenue and grants	25.4	26.5	24.7	29.8	26.9	26.2	24.0	24.6	22.8	15.5	21.7	19.6	20.3	23.2	20.9
A.II. Total revenue	8.1	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.5	8.0	6.3	6.4	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.5	5.2
A.IV. Tax revenue	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8
Wages and salary tax	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Gross revenue tax	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Import tax:Fuel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Import tax:All others	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Cigarette tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
State tax revenue	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Nontax revenue	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.5
Dividend and interest income	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other nontax revenues	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3
A.VII. Grants	17.3	18.1	17.1	21.9	19.4	18.2	17.7	18.1	18.4	10.4	16.3	13.9	15.4	18.7	15.7
Grants from abroad	16.1	16.6	15.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.2	17.4	17.6	10.2	15.9	13.6	15.1	18.1	15.3
Current grants	11.5	11.6	10.5	12.5	11.2	11.2	11.3	12.7	12.9	10.2	15.9	13.6	15.1	18.1	15.2
Compact General	7.2	7.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compact Special	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	6.7	8.9	10.0	10.8	12.7	11.4
Other:Current	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.5	7.0	3.6	4.3	5.4	3.8
Capital grants	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Compact CIP	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other:Capital	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants from national government	1.2	1.5	1.8	5.8	3.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Current	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Capital	0.1	0.5	0.5	4.5	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4

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Table11f : Continued, Yap Government Finances (GFS Format) - Expenditures and Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
C.I. Total expenditure and net lending	25.5	26.6	19.8	31.4	23.3	20.9	20.1	16.9	17.0	22.7	25.3	21.5	23.9	25.5	23.3
C.II. Total expenditure	25.5	26.6	19.8	31.4	23.3	20.9	20.1	16.9	17.0	22.7	25.3	21.5	23.9	25.5	23.3
C.III. Current expenditure	19.8	19.3	16.7	17.2	16.8	15.3	14.2	15.0	15.3	15.5	20.6	20.0	21.6	20.3	19.4
Expenditure on goods and services	15.3	14.0	13.4	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.7	15.0	20.3	19.4	20.1	19.1	18.4
Wages and salaries	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.2	8.4	7.6	7.6	8.0
Travel	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.9	12.1	10.0	11.3	10.5	9.2
Interest payments	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.8
Transfers	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
C.IV. Capital expenditure	5.7	7.4	3.1	14.3	6.5	5.5	5.9	1.8	1.7	7.3	4.7	1.5	2.2	5.2	3.8
Acquisition of fixed capital	4.4	1.9	2.2	12.5	5.7	1.9	5.4	1.5	0.9	1.7	4.2	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.9
Multi-purpose development projects	1.3	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.0
Capital Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C.V. Net lending (domestic)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Balance	-0.1	-0.2	5.0	-1.6	3.6	5.3	3.9	7.7	5.7	-7.2	-3.6	-2.3	-3.8	-2.3	-2.4
Current Balance	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.6	3.3	5.2	5.8	4.8	2.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.8	-1.7	2.4	1.0
Capital Balance	-1.0	-1.8	2.2	-6.2	0.3	0.1	-1.9	2.9	3.8	-7.0	-4.5	-1.5	-2.0	-4.7	-3.4
Memo items:															
Nominal GDP	35.5	37.8	37.8	44.1	40.2	41.8	43.5	42.3	45.4	42.5	45.9	44.9	46.5	46.8	51.1
Total Revenue & Grants as % of GDP	71%	70%	65%	68%	67%	63%	55%	58%	50%	36%	47%	44%	44%	49%	41%
Grants as % of GDP	49%	48%	45%	50%	48%	44%	41%	43%	41%	25%	36%	31%	33%	40%	31%
Grants as % of Total Revenue	68%	68%	69%	73%	72%	69%	74%	74%	81%	67%	75%	71%	76%	81%	75%
Tax Revenue as % of GDP	7%	9%	7%	7%	9%	11%	9%	7%	6%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Total Expenditure and Net Lending as % of GDP	72%	70%	52%	71%	58%	50%	46%	40%	38%	53%	55%	48%	51%	54%	46%
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	56%	51%	44%	39%	42%	37%	33%	36%	34%	36%	45%	44%	46%	43%	38%
Capital Expenditure as % of GDP	16%	19%	8%	32%	16%	13%	14%	4%	4%	17%	10%	3%	5%	11%	8%
Overall Balance as % of GDP	0%	0%	13%	-4%	9%	13%	9%	18%	13%	-17%	-8%	-5%	-8%	-5%	-5%
Current Balance as % of GDP	2%	4%	7%	10%	8%	12%	13%	11%	4%	0%	2%	-2%	-4%	5%	2%

Source : Yap State Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11g : National Government Finances (Audit Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues and Expenditures (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Revenues	55.7	53.3	64.5	48.4	61.6	49.3	35.3	39.2	57.0	50.9	50.2	49.7	61.5	61.7	91.4
Total Domestic Revenue	35.2	33.2	48.9	31.5	43.8	30.6	17.1	18.4	29.1	32.2	32.2	31.4	35.5	35.3	38.0
Tax Revenue	8.4	8.2	8.2	10.9	6.4	5.5	5.7	7.5	6.3	9.5	11.1	11.0	10.4	11.1	12.0
National Tax (Rev. Share)	8.4	8.2	8.2	10.9	6.4	5.5	5.7	7.5	6.3	9.5	11.1	11.0	10.4	11.1	12.0
	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Non-Tax Revenue	26.8	25.0	40.8	20.6	37.5	25.1	11.5	10.9	22.7	22.6	21.1	20.4	25.1	24.2	26.0
Investment	3.8	3.1	14.0	1.4	10.3	6.2	-4.4	-3.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	-1.9	1.4
Fishing/EEZ Access Fees	21.5	20.5	14.4	13.5	16.0	14.1	11.3	10.6	11.8	12.1	13.3	13.2	15.0	17.0	20.0
Service Charges/Fees	1.5	1.4	1.6	4.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.8	5.0	6.3	3.1	2.8	3.1	5.3	2.4
Loan Proceeds	~	~	10.5	1.8	9.9	3.5	2.7	~	2.9	1.1	1.2	2.5	3.5	3.6	1.3
Transfers In/Adjustments/Other	~	~	0.3	~	~	0.5	~	1.8	~	0.1	0.9	~	~	~	1.0
Total External Revenue	20.5	20.1	15.6	16.9	17.7	18.8	18.2	20.8	27.9	18.7	18.0	18.3	26.0	26.4	53.4
Compact Current	6.5	6.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.0	~	~	~	~	~	~
Compact Special Programs	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.8	9.1	6.4	5.4	3.3	1.9	2.9
Compact Capital (CIP)	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	~	~	2.9	6.9	4.7	6.8
Other: Current	3.9	6.6	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.1	13.2	9.6	10.2	7.8	9.4	9.3	12.1
Other: Capital	3.3	~	0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.4	2.2	6.4	10.5	31.6
General Fund Revenue	41.1	39.2	42.8	34.5	38.5	32.2	19.2	23.6	28.3	25.7	29.1	27.3	30.0	31.5	34.7
Special Fund Revenue	8.4	9.3	19.2	11.3	20.4	15.2	13.5	12.6	25.4	25.0	20.7	19.0	24.3	25.1	49.7
Capital Fund Revenue	6.1	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	0.3	0.4	3.4	7.2	5.1	6.9
Total Expenditures	-52.0	-51.4	-51.3	-57.0	-52.5	-51.3	-50.3	-44.4	-55.6	-55.7	-48.4	-60.9	-58.1	-62.2	-87.0
Personnel	-11.0	-11.5	-13.5	-12.5	-11.8	-11.4	-11.6	-12.7	~	~	~	~	~	~	-17.0
ERP Payments to Retirees	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Travel	-2.9	-2.7	-4.3	-4.3	-4.7	-5.0	-5.2	-4.5	~	~	~	~	~	~	-5.4
Other	-32.6	-31.5	-31.0	-34.3	-30.4	-29.0	-28.4	-20.6	-50.2	-42.8	-43.5	-46.0	-55.4	-57.4	-60.2
Subsidies	-1.7	-1.5	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5	-2.2	-1.6	-2.2	-1.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7
Transfers Out/Adjustments/Other	-3.9	-4.3	-1.4	-4.6	-4.0	-3.8	-3.4	-4.4	-3.7	-12.0	-4.2	-14.3	-1.4	-3.2	-2.3
Principal Repayment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4
Interest	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.1
General Fund Expenditure	-35.0	-34.0	-41.0	-39.1	-38.9	-37.9	-37.3	-31.2	-28.7	-22.3	-25.4	-36.3	-27.6	-30.5	-30.2
Special Fund Expenditure	-8.9	-9.6	-9.4	-12.0	-11.7	-12.5	-11.4	-10.9	-23.5	-27.9	-21.0	-21.8	-21.6	-24.9	-50.1
Capital Fund Expenditure	-8.1	-7.8	-0.9	-6.0	-1.8	-1.0	-1.7	-2.4	-3.4	-5.6	-1.9	-2.8	-8.9	-6.7	-7.2

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Table11g : Continued, National Government Finances (Audit Format)
Fund Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Overall Balance	3.7	1.9	13.3	-8.6	9.1	-2.0	-15.0	-5.3	1.4	-4.9	1.8	-11.2	3.4	-0.5	4.4
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	6.2	5.2	1.7	-4.6	-0.4	-5.7	-18.1	-7.6	-0.4	3.4	3.6	-9.0	2.4	1.0	4.5
Interfund Transfers In	0.1	0.0	~	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.4
Interfund Transfers Out	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	~	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-2.6	-3.6	-3.1
Year-end Fund Balance	51.7	56.5	57.8	52.9	51.6	45.2	26.6	19.3	18.3	21.6	25.0	15.7	16.7	17.9	19.8
Unreserved:	16.5	12.3	17.2	13.2	10.4	9.5	0.6	-2.6	-2.4	-1.3	4.3	4.5	6.1	1.3	5.2
Special Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-0.5	-0.3	9.8	-0.7	8.7	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	-2.9	-0.3	-2.8	2.7	0.2	-0.3
Interfund Transfers In	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.6	3.6	3.1
Interfund Transfers Out	-0.1	-0.0	~	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.4
Year-end Fund Balance	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Unreserved:	-0.5	-0.1	9.6	-0.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.7	-2.4	-6.4	-10.3	-13.0	-7.3	-43.5	-26.1
Capital Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-2.0	-3.0	1.7	-3.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	-0.1	-5.3	-1.5	0.6	-1.7	-1.6	-0.3
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.0
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-3.3	~
Year-end Fund Balance	8.6	5.5	7.2	3.8	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.1	1.8	0.3	0.9	-0.8	-5.7	-6.0
Unreserved:	-5.2	-2.9	-3.9	-3.5	-3.3	-0.9	-0.0	-0.1	-1.3	-3.0	-2.4	-57.8	-52.9	-44.2	-118.1
Total Year-end Fund Balance	64.9	66.8	80.0	71.4	80.5	78.5	63.5	59.0	60.4	55.5	57.3	46.1	49.6	49.1	53.0
Unreserved:	10.8	9.3	22.9	9.1	8.9	10.4	1.9	-2.0	-6.1	-10.7	-8.4	-66.2	-54.0	-86.4	-139.0

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11h : Chuuk State Government Finances (Audit Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues and Expenditures (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Revenues	43.0	40.6	36.5	48.0	46.5	44.2	35.3	40.5	44.8	26.3	30.1	33.2	31.1	27.7	31.6
Total Domestic Revenue	7.2	6.0	8.3	18.7	16.1	15.1	5.9	4.4	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.9	5.6	5.9
Tax Revenue	3.6	2.8	3.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	6.3	4.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.8
National Tax (Rev. Share)	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.4	5.0	4.3	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
State Tax	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Non-Tax Revenue	3.6	3.2	5.1	13.7	10.8	7.8	-0.4	0.1	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.8	1.4	1.1
Investment	1.4	2.1	4.2	6.0	7.3	3.6	-3.1	-1.2	1.9	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	-0.8	-0.1
Service Charges/Fees	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.6
Loan Proceeds	~	~	~	6.7	2.1	~	~	~	~	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.5
Transfers In/Adjustments/Other	0.5	0.0	~	0.0	0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
CFSM Grants	~	~	~	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	~	~	~	~	~	0.0
Total External Revenue	35.8	34.7	28.2	29.2	30.5	29.0	29.5	36.1	36.4	18.4	22.0	25.3	23.2	22.2	25.7
Compact Current	16.4	16.6	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.8	17.5	17.5	~	~	~	~	~	~
Compact Special Programs	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	15.9	18.2	20.8	22.1	18.5	25.6
Compact Capital (CIP)	11.4	11.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	12.2	12.2	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other: Current	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.7	4.5	1.1	3.7	0.2
Other: Capital	0.1	0.1	0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Revenue	23.3	22.6	21.3	31.7	29.1	25.6	18.6	21.5	25.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	5.5	5.6
Special Fund Revenue	8.1	6.3	6.0	6.9	8.0	9.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	18.4	22.1	25.3	23.3	22.2	26.0
Capital Fund Revenue	11.6	11.7	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	12.2	12.2	~	~	~	~	~	~
Total Expenditures	-42.5	-39.7	-25.8	-38.5	-54.9	-63.0	-48.9	-37.3	-41.7	-37.7	-33.2	-37.7	-26.3	-26.1	-29.0
Personnel	-22.1	-21.0	-17.0	-12.9	-14.3	-17.0	-18.6	-19.7	-18.5	~	~	~	~	~	-15.8
ERP Payments to Retirees	~	~	~	-2.6	-0.9	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.1
Travel	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8	~	~	~	~	~	-0.6
Other	-17.7	-14.2	-5.7	-19.3	-31.7	-28.5	-24.2	-16.1	-20.9	-30.6	-32.9	-37.5	-29.1	-26.3	-12.2
Subsidies	-0.9	-2.5	-1.5	-1.2	-1.5	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0
Transfers Out/Adjustments/Other	-0.1	-0.4	-0.0	~	~	-9.9	-0.4	~	-0.1	-6.1	~	-0.1	3.0	0.4	~
Principal Repayment	-0.1	~	~	-1.3	-4.7	-4.7	-3.3	~	-0.2	~	~	~	~	~	-0.2
Interest	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.1
General Fund Expenditure	-25.6	-24.6	-17.9	-20.3	-23.9	-28.2	-26.9	-25.2	-30.7	-9.9	-10.3	-13.0	-4.7	-5.5	-6.3
Special Fund Expenditure	-7.9	-5.9	-5.1	-6.3	-8.4	-9.2	-9.3	-5.9	-5.7	-18.5	-21.9	-24.7	-20.4	-20.6	-22.7
Capital Fund Expenditure	-8.9	-9.2	-2.8	-11.9	-22.6	-25.6	-12.6	-6.2	-5.3	-9.3	-1.0	-0.0	-1.2	~	~

continued ...

Table11h : Continued, Chuuk State Government Finances (Audit Format)
Fund Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Overall Balance	0.5	1.0	10.7	9.5	-8.3	-18.8	-13.5	3.2	3.1	-11.4	-3.1	-4.5	4.8	1.6	2.6
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-2.3	-2.0	3.4	11.3	5.2	-2.6	-8.3	-3.7	-4.9	-2.0	-2.3	-5.1	3.1	0.0	-0.6
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.3	~	~	~	6.4	3.6	3.5	0.4
Interfund Transfers Out	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	~	~	~	-0.1	~	~	~	-0.3	~	~
Year-end Fund Balance	-13.5	-15.6	-12.4	-1.2	3.8	1.2	-7.1	-10.5	-15.5	-17.5	-19.8	-18.5	-12.1	-8.6	-8.8
Unreserved:	-15.6	-17.1	-14.0	-4.1	0.2	-4.0	-14.6	-18.1	-21.4	-24.4	-26.7	-27.6	-22.9	-15.6	-15.3
Special Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-2.2	0.9	1.0	-0.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	1.6	3.2
Interfund Transfers In	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	~	~	0.1	0.5	~	~	0.3	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-2.5	-3.5	~
Year-end Fund Balance	1.6	2.2	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	1.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.6	3.7	6.9
Unreserved:	-0.1	0.8	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.4	1.2	2.3	3.5	0.5	-0.0	-1.3	0.1	-0.5	0.6
Capital Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	2.7	2.6	6.4	-2.5	-13.1	-16.1	-3.0	6.0	6.9	-9.3	-1.0	-0.0	-1.2	~	~
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	-0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.5	~	-6.4	-1.2	~	-0.4
Year-end Fund Balance	34.8	37.4	43.8	41.3	28.3	12.2	9.2	15.2	22.1	12.3	11.3	4.9	2.5	2.5	2.1
Unreserved:	-0.7	0.7	11.8	12.6	9.5	~	0.9	~	~	~	~	0.4	2.5	2.5	0.0
Total Year-end Fund Balance	23.0	24.0	34.6	44.1	35.8	17.1	3.6	7.2	10.2	-1.2	-4.3	-8.8	-4.0	-2.4	0.2
Unreserved:	-16.4	-15.6	0.2	11.4	12.7	-0.6	-12.4	-15.9	-17.9	-23.9	-26.7	-28.5	-20.3	-13.6	-14.6

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11i : Kosrae State Government Finances (Audit Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues and Expenditures (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Revenues	15.3	15.1	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.4	13.4	14.2	15.5	9.7	11.0	12.5	11.1	9.9	11.3
Total Domestic Revenue	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.9	2.8	1.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5
Tax Revenue	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.0
National Tax (Rev. Share)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
State Tax	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.9
Non-Tax Revenue	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.5
Investment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Service Charges/Fees	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Loan Proceeds	~	~	~	1.0	1.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	1.0	0.2	~	~
Transfers In/Adjustments/Other	0.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
CFSM Grants	0.7	1.2	1.6	~	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	~	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total External Revenue	11.9	12.1	10.1	10.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	12.5	13.0	6.7	8.5	9.4	8.4	7.4	8.9
Compact Current	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	~	0.0	~	~	~	~
Compact Special Programs	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	4.9	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.9	8.0
Compact Capital (CIP)	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	~	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other: Current	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.2	0.4	0.2
Other: Capital	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Revenue	6.5	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.6	4.6	5.9	6.2	2.5	1.8	1.6	3.5	2.9	2.9
Special Fund Revenue	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.5	7.0	9.0	10.7	8.7	7.5	8.3
Capital Fund Revenue	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Total Expenditures	-14.8	-16.6	-13.5	-11.5	-12.0	-13.4	-14.7	-15.4	-14.9	-13.4	-12.1	-17.0	-10.6	-11.2	-11.3
Personnel	-5.9	-6.3	-6.2	-5.0	-4.9	-5.3	-5.3	-6.1	-6.3	-6.2	-6.3	-6.0	-6.0	-5.7	-4.9
ERP Payments to Retirees	~	~	~	-0.9	-0.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Lump-sum Annual Leave Payment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.4	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Travel	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Other	-6.5	-8.0	-5.6	-4.2	-5.7	-6.8	-7.8	-7.1	-7.4	-4.6	-4.9	-6.2	-4.1	-4.6	-5.5
Subsidies	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	~	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	~	~	~	~	~
Transfers Out/Adjustments/Other	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	~	-1.9	-0.3	-4.1	~	-0.2	-0.1
Principal Repayment	-1.0	-1.0	~	-0.2	-0.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.0	-0.1
Interest	-0.1	-0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Expenditure	-6.7	-5.3	-5.4	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-5.2	-6.5	-7.5	-4.0	-2.6	-4.7	-2.0	-2.8	-2.2
Special Fund Expenditure	-4.0	-4.8	-3.6	-3.7	-4.0	-4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-5.3	-7.0	-8.6	-10.3	-8.4	-8.3	-8.3
Capital Fund Expenditure	-4.2	-6.5	-4.6	-2.6	-3.4	-4.0	-4.9	-3.8	-2.0	-2.4	-1.0	-2.1	-0.2	-0.0	-0.8
											<i>continued ...</i>				
											<i>continued ...</i>				

Table11i : Continued, Kosrae State Government Finances (Audit Format)
Fund Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Overall Balance	0.5	-1.5	-0.2	1.8	1.8	1.1	-1.3	-1.2	0.7	-3.8	-1.2	-4.5	0.5	-1.2	0.1
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.9	1.5	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	-3.0	1.5	0.1	0.7
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.3	~	~	~	~	~	2.0	~	0.1
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.6	~	-0.2	~	~	~
Year-end Fund Balance	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.2	4.7	4.4	3.8	2.5	0.3	-0.5	-3.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.6
Unreserved:	1.0	-1.7	-2.7	-2.4	-0.4	0.9	0.1	-1.3	-1.9	-3.0	-4.2	-5.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.3
Special Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.7	0.0
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.5	~	0.2	~	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.3	~	-0.1
Accounting Adjustment	~	~	~	-0.1	-0.9	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Year-end Fund Balance	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.6
Unreserved:	-1.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.7
Capital Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.8	-1.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.8	-2.2	-0.7	-1.9	-0.0	0.2	-0.1
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.0	~	~	~	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.3	~	~	~	~	~	-1.6	~	~
Year-end Fund Balance	6.3	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.4	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
Unreserved:	-2.9	-1.2	-1.5	-2.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.2	1.4	~	0.2	0.0
Total Year-end Fund Balance	8.3	6.9	6.9	8.6	9.7	10.9	9.7	9.0	9.6	5.9	4.7	0.2	1.9	1.5	2.1
Unreserved:	-3.1	-4.3	-6.0	-5.6	-1.5	1.1	-0.7	-2.1	-0.4	-3.7	-3.4	-3.1	-0.6		

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11j : Pohnpei State Government Finances (Audit Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues and Expenditures (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Revenues	34.8	34.2	33.4	31.4	35.0	32.7	32.4	37.4	39.3	34.8	29.9	31.1	31.1	28.6	31.6
Total Domestic Revenue	7.6	8.8	12.6	8.5	13.3	10.8	10.3	11.0	12.2	14.9	10.4	12.9	11.2	8.4	11.3
Tax Revenue	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.5	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.8	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.3	9.2
National Tax (Rev. Share)	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.3	5.6	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.3
State Tax	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Non-Tax Revenue	1.9	3.1	7.1	1.9	4.7	2.3	1.5	1.2	4.2	7.4	2.2	4.4	3.0	0.1	2.2
Investment	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.9	1.2	-0.8	-0.3	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	-1.1	0.6
Service Charges/Fees	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	6.8	0.6	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
Loan Proceeds	~	~	2.5	~	1.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.4
Transfers In/Adjustments/Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	~	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.7	~	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
CFSM Grants	~	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total External Revenue	27.2	25.4	20.8	22.9	21.7	21.9	22.1	26.5	27.1	19.9	19.5	18.2	19.9	20.2	20.3
Compact Current	10.5	10.7	10.5	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.8	11.2	11.2	~	~	~	~	~	~
Compact Special Programs	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.3	18.0	17.8
Compact Capital (CIP)	7.6	7.7	4.1	5.0	5.4	6.3	6.4	8.1	8.1	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other: Current	4.6	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.4
Other: Capital	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Revenue	17.2	17.5	18.6	17.3	18.0	16.7	15.2	18.7	18.7	14.0	9.2	10.3	9.8	6.6	9.8
Special Fund Revenue	9.1	8.4	10.3	8.3	9.2	7.9	9.1	8.6	10.7	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.3	21.9	21.4
Capital Fund Revenue	8.5	8.3	4.5	5.7	7.8	8.1	8.1	10.2	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total Expenditures	-40.8	-37.3	-29.9	-31.6	-29.6	-31.1	-32.4	-32.2	-36.0	-40.3	-30.0	-30.4	-35.0	-33.5	-32.0
Personnel	-17.8	-18.1	-15.8	-14.1	-14.1	-14.1	-13.7	-14.3	-15.2	-15.5	-15.8	-16.7	-16.7	-18.1	-17.9
ERP Payments to Retirees	~	~	-0.4	-1.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.0	~	~	-0.2
Travel	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.7
Other	-17.1	-9.8	-9.6	-12.3	-10.8	-11.9	-15.7	-16.7	-19.8	-16.4	-13.0	-11.9	-13.4	-12.8	-12.7
Subsidies	-1.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-2.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	-0.4
Transfers Out/Adjustments/Other	-0.7	~	-0.1	-0.0	-1.3	~	-0.0	~	~	-7.5	-0.1	-0.4	-3.6	-0.2	~
Principal Repayment	-1.0	-7.1	-2.2	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Interest	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Expenditure	-24.8	-19.1	-16.3	-15.2	-15.1	-15.9	-16.5	-17.1	-20.4	-10.2	-7.5	-8.7	-9.8	-12.6	-10.4
Special Fund Expenditure	-9.1	-7.7	-7.4	-9.8	-8.7	-7.5	-10.1	-7.8	-11.0	-20.7	-20.6	-21.0	-21.8	-20.8	-21.2
Capital Fund Expenditure	-6.9	-10.6	-6.2	-6.6	-5.8	-7.7	-7.9	-7.2	-4.5	-9.4	-1.9	-0.7	-3.4	-0.1	-0.4

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Table11j : Continued, Pohnpei State Government Finances (Audit Format)
Fund Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Overall Balance	-6.0	-3.2	3.5	-0.2	5.4	1.6	-0.0	5.3	3.4	-5.5	-0.1	0.7	-3.9	-5.0	-0.4
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-7.7	-1.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	0.7	-1.3	1.5	-1.7	3.8	1.7	1.6	-0.0	-6.0	-0.6
Interfund Transfers In	~	0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.6	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	~	~	~	-0.2	~	~	-0.4	~	~
Year-end Fund Balance	-0.3	-1.5	0.9	2.6	4.6	4.7	3.5	5.0	3.3	6.9	8.6	10.1	9.7	4.3	3.7
Unreserved:	-1.2	-2.2	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	-0.0	-1.8	-1.3	1.6	3.1	8.5	9.0	4.8	3.9
Special Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.1	0.7	2.8	-1.4	0.6	0.5	-1.0	0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	0.2
Interfund Transfers In	~	0.0	~	0.4	0.8	~	~	~	~	0.2	~	~	~	~	0.9
Interfund Transfers Out	~	-0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9
Year-end Fund Balance	0.6	1.0	3.8	2.8	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.8	5.0
Unreserved:	-1.4	-0.3	2.0	0.8	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	3.0	1.3	2.4	3.7	3.3
Capital Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	1.6	-2.3	-1.7	-0.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	3.0	5.4	-9.3	-1.9	-0.7	-3.4	-0.1	-0.0
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.4	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.6	~
Year-end Fund Balance	11.8	9.5	7.8	6.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	12.3	17.7	8.4	6.5	5.9	2.9	2.2	2.2
Unreserved:	2.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9	-1.6	-3.3	-4.1	-0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9
Total Year-end Fund Balance	12.2	9.0	12.5	12.2	17.6	18.6	16.4	21.7	25.1	19.5	19.5	20.2	16.3	11.4	11.0
Unreserved:	-0.0	-4.0	1.0	1.5	3.4	0.8	-2.1	-0.1	0.0	2.8	6.2	9.7	11.7	8.9	8.1

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11k : Yap State Government Finances (Audit Format), FY1995-FY2009
Revenues and Expenditures (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Total Revenues	25.7	29.9	33.0	30.7	33.8	31.5	15.9	21.6	28.6	18.6	29.0	24.1	30.5	15.1	25.0
Total Domestic Revenue	9.6	13.3	17.8	14.6	17.8	15.5	0.7	4.2	11.0	8.4	13.2	10.5	15.4	-3.1	9.7
Tax Revenue	2.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.7	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8
National Tax (Rev. Share)	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2
State Tax	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
Non-Tax Revenue	7.1	10.0	15.0	11.5	14.2	10.7	-3.1	1.1	8.3	4.5	9.1	6.4	11.9	-6.6	5.9
Investment	3.7	7.1	12.2	2.7	8.0	6.9	-6.3	-2.0	5.9	3.1	7.4	4.5	9.5	-8.8	4.1
Service Charges/Fees	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Loan Proceeds	~	~	~	2.0	1.5	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.8	0.6	0.1
Transfers In/Adjustments/Other	~	~	0.0	~	~	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1
CFSM Grants	1.2	1.5	1.8	5.8	3.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total External Revenue	16.1	16.6	15.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.2	17.4	17.6	10.2	15.9	13.6	15.1	18.1	15.3
Compact Current	7.2	7.3	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	7.6	7.6	~	~	~	~	~	~
Compact Special Programs	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	6.7	8.9	10.0	10.8	12.7	11.4
Compact Capital (CIP)	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.7	~	~	~	~	~	0.1
Other: Current	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.5	7.0	3.6	4.3	5.4	3.8
Other: Capital	0.2	0.5	1.2	~	1.2	1.1	0.2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
General Fund Revenue	15.4	18.8	21.6	14.5	20.1	18.8	4.1	11.1	17.8	8.0	12.3	9.4	13.8	-4.6	8.8
Special Fund Revenue	5.6	5.6	6.2	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.8	5.9	6.2	10.5	16.5	14.4	16.6	19.1	15.7
Capital Fund Revenue	4.7	5.5	5.3	8.4	6.8	5.6	4.0	4.7	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total Expenditures	-32.7	-34.3	-35.6	-38.5	-33.8	-28.8	-29.0	-16.9	-17.0	-22.7	-25.3	-22.3	-24.7	-25.5	-23.4
Personnel	-7.2	-7.4	-6.8	-6.2	-5.7	-5.3	-5.7	-6.0	-6.3	-6.3	-7.2	-8.4	-7.6	-7.6	-8.0
ERP Payments to Retirees	~	~	~	-1.0	-0.5	-0.0	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Travel	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Other	-12.7	-12.9	-8.8	-19.2	-13.2	-12.6	-12.5	-8.4	-9.3	-10.2	-16.8	-11.6	-13.5	-15.7	-13.0
Subsidies	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8
Transfers Out/Adjustments/Other	~	-0.3	-9.8	-1.7	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-5.2	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2
Principal Repayment	-7.2	-7.7	-6.1	-6.7	-10.0	-7.9	-8.8	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.1
Interest	-4.4	-3.8	-3.2	-2.6	-2.0	-1.3	-0.6	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.0
General Fund Expenditure	-22.4	-23.0	-25.5	-18.1	-21.5	-17.0	-17.2	-10.2	-8.8	-6.2	-4.2	-5.8	-6.5	-5.4	-5.9
Special Fund Expenditure	-5.6	-4.7	-5.8	-10.0	-6.9	-7.1	-7.6	-5.4	-7.4	-10.5	-17.2	-16.2	-17.4	-18.2	-14.4
Capital Fund Expenditure	-4.7	-6.7	-4.3	-10.3	-5.4	-4.7	-4.3	-1.3	-0.8	-6.1	-3.9	-0.3	-0.7	-1.9	-2.1

continued ...

Table 11k : Continued, Yap State Government Finances (Audit Format)
Fund Balances (\$ millions)

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Overall Balance	-6.0	-3.2	3.5	-0.2	5.4	1.6	-0.0	5.3	3.4	-5.5	-0.1	0.7	-3.9	-5.0	-0.4
General Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	-7.7	-1.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	0.7	-1.3	1.5	-1.7	3.8	1.7	1.6	-0.0	-6.0	-0.6
Interfund Transfers In	~	0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.6	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	~	~	~	-0.2	~	~	-0.4	~	~
Year-end Fund Balance	-0.3	-1.5	0.9	2.6	4.6	4.7	3.5	5.0	3.3	6.9	8.6	10.1	9.7	4.3	3.7
Unreserved:	-1.2	-2.2	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	-0.0	-1.8	-1.3	1.6	3.1	8.5	9.0	4.8	3.9
Special Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.1	0.7	2.8	-1.4	0.6	0.5	-1.0	0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	0.2
Interfund Transfers In	~	0.0	~	0.4	0.8	~	~	~	~	0.2	~	~	~	~	0.9
Interfund Transfers Out	~	-0.3	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.9
Year-end Fund Balance	0.6	1.0	3.8	2.8	4.3	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.8	5.0
Unreserved:	-1.4	-0.3	2.0	0.8	3.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	3.0	1.3	2.4	3.7	3.3
Capital Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	1.6	-2.3	-1.7	-0.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	3.0	5.4	-9.3	-1.9	-0.7	-3.4	-0.1	-0.0
Interfund Transfers In	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	0.4	~	~
Interfund Transfers Out	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-0.6	~
Year-end Fund Balance	11.8	9.5	7.8	6.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	12.3	17.7	8.4	6.5	5.9	2.9	2.2	2.2
Unreserved:	2.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9	-1.6	-3.3	-4.1	-0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9
Total Year-end Fund Balance	12.2	9.0	12.5	12.2	17.6	18.6	16.4	21.7	25.1	19.5	19.5	20.2	16.3	11.4	11.0
Unreserved:	-0.0	-4.0	1.0	1.5	3.4	0.8	-2.1	-0.1	0.0	2.8	6.2	9.7	11.7	8.9	8.1

Source : FSM single Audits and statistical estimates

Table 11I : FSM Compact grants awarded, FY2004-FY2009

	Kosrae Govt.	Pohnpei Govt.	Chuuk Govt.	Yap Govt.	National Govt.	Total FSM
Education						
FY2004	1,883,853	7,373,651	8,140,265	4,243,681	4,324,122	25,965,572
FY2005	2,070,432	7,469,772	8,804,369	4,249,157	4,511,317	27,105,047
FY2006	2,412,498	6,978,447	9,432,618	3,149,415	4,159,081	26,132,059
FY2007	2,300,057	7,187,007	9,710,276	4,397,287	4,456,982	28,051,609
FY2008	2,256,039	7,565,071	9,990,369	4,220,978	4,391,331	28,423,788
FY2009	2,613,160	7,643,352	11,002,820	4,266,747	4,403,240	29,929,319
C/O FY2004	~	233,430	755,999	1,359,757	9,126	2,358,312
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	54,948	533,904	2,529,014	329,082	41,434	3,488,382
FY2004 to FY2009	13,590,987	44,984,634	60,365,730	26,216,104	26,296,633	171,454,088
Health						
FY2004	1,326,663	5,989,461	4,691,707	2,881,672	553,613	15,443,116
FY2005	1,674,212	6,200,560	5,595,636	3,197,090	763,235	17,430,733
FY2006	1,763,553	4,898,393	6,292,745	2,675,685	764,383	16,394,759
FY2007	1,945,848	4,945,959	6,594,327	2,999,233	824,164	17,309,531
FY2008	1,978,916	5,327,453	6,934,953	2,676,205	823,972	17,741,499
FY2009	2,423,963	6,149,401	10,585,931	3,476,336	789,832	23,425,463
C/O FY2004	~	639,214	388,631	1,059,799	63,080	2,150,724
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	94,715	163,472	1,066,458	333,757	247,496	1,905,898
FY2004 to FY2009	11,207,870	34,313,913	42,150,388	19,299,777	4,829,775	111,801,723
Public Sector Capacity Building						
FY2004	1,013,866	1,676,163	2,853,813	1,831,307	4,287,697	11,662,846
FY2005	1,113,866	1,542,488	3,001,410	1,520,446	608,028	7,786,238
FY2006	1,346,976	759,254	2,724,099	1,345,585	~	6,175,914
FY2007	1,231,867	729,991	2,950,592	435,957	473,238	5,821,645
FY2008	1,534,009	709,883	3,334,122	621,722	3,621,442	9,821,178
FY2009	478,605	511,869	762,750	849,727	681,057	3,284,008
C/O FY2004	~	~	~	~	1,336,934	1,336,934
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	~	~	~	~	315,756	315,756
FY2004 to FY2009	6,719,189	5,929,648	15,626,786	6,604,744	11,324,152	46,204,519
Environment						
FY2004	302,523	666,944	378,394	595,854	79,477	2,023,192
FY2005	296,592	688,181	502,499	791,258	111,421	2,389,951
FY2006	335,240	665,807	798,428	337,977	~	2,137,452
FY2007	149,277	630,544	747,259	574,834	25,000	2,126,914
FY2008	220,165	481,576	717,042	421,160	50,000	1,889,943
FY2009	271,354	404,195	542,656	292,249	~	1,510,454
C/O FY2004	10,772	105,105	100,346	226,312	16,491	459,026
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	~	~	~	~	~	~
FY2004 to FY2009	1,585,923	3,642,352	3,786,624	3,239,644	282,389	12,536,932
Private Sector Development						
FY2004	795,261	525,423	1,338,874	613,470	513,091	3,786,119
FY2005	988,025	657,602	1,403,876	989,407	~	4,038,910
FY2006	606,029	887,817	1,498,616	1,046,701	~	4,039,163
FY2007	414,199	499,854	831,359	509,184	25,000	2,279,596
FY2008	567,101	142,754	914,373	832,117	50,000	2,506,345
FY2009	799,956	~	756,179	917,162	~	2,473,297
C/O FY2004	193,685	10,644	95,945	183,754	67,424	551,452
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	~	~	~	~	~	~
FY2004 to FY2009	4,364,256	2,724,094	6,839,222	5,091,795	655,515	19,674,882
Total Compact Sector Grants						
FY2004	5,322,166	16,231,642	17,403,053	10,165,984	9,758,000	58,880,845
FY2005	6,143,127	16,558,603	19,307,790	10,747,358	5,994,001	58,750,879
FY2006	6,464,296	14,189,718	20,746,506	8,555,363	4,923,464	54,879,347
FY2007	6,041,248	13,993,355	20,833,813	8,916,495	5,804,384	55,589,295
FY2008	6,556,230	14,226,737	21,890,859	8,772,182	8,936,745	60,382,753
FY2009	6,587,038	14,708,817	23,650,336	9,802,221	5,874,129	60,622,541
C/O FY2004	204,457	988,393	1,340,921	2,829,622	1,493,055	6,856,448
C/O FY2005 & FY2006	149,663	697,376	3,595,472	662,839	604,686	5,710,036
FY2004 to FY2009	37,468,225	91,594,641	128,768,750	60,452,064	43,388,464	361,672,144
Infrastructure						
FY2004						17,119,155
FY2005						17,293,207
FY2006						24,291,631
FY2007						23,753,269
FY2008						24,089,976
FY2009						24,338,784
FY2004 to FY2009						130,886,022
Total Compact Grants, FY2004 to FY2009						492,558,166

Table 12 : Net Air Passengers from the USA, FY1991 to FY2009
(Arrivals minus departures)

Fiscal Year	Kosrae	Pohnpei	Chuuk	Yap	FSM
FY1991	-54.0	-658.0	-379.0	-482.0	-1,573
FY1992	61.0	-213.0	-1070.0	129.0	-1,093
FY1993	-171.0	-182.0	-444.0	69.0	-728
FY1994	109.0	40.0	-858.0	2.0	-707
FY1995	-95.0	-818.0	-983.0	6.0	-1,890
FY1996	-77.0	-374.0	-1062.0	-45.0	-1,558
FY1997	65.0	-422.0	-689.0	-109.0	-1,155
FY1998	-53.0	-911.0	-663.0	-405.0	-2,032
FY1999	13.0	-113.0	400.0	-45.0	255
FY2000	-171.0	-1061.0	-95.0	213.0	-1,114
FY2001	-83.0	-566.0	-652.0	24.0	-1,277
FY2002	-158.0	-632.0	-203.0	-75.0	-1,068
FY2003	-136.0	-485.0	-1890.0	-188.0	-2,699
FY2004	-131.0	-919.0	-1467.0	-195.0	-2,712
FY2005	-218.0	-496.0	-815.0	18.0	-1,511
FY2006	-88.0	-680.0	-1553.0	92.0	-2,229
FY2007	-215.0	-587.0	177.0	-1116.0	-1,741
FY2008	-177.0	-923.0	-1764.0	-200.0	-3,064
FY2009	-69.0	-197.0	-1202.0	-117.0	-1,585
5 year averages					
FY1991-1994	-14	-253	-688	-71	-1,025
FY1995-1999	-29	-528	-599	-120	-1,276
FY2000-2004	-136	-733	-861	-44	-1,774
FY2005-2009	-153	-577	-1,031	-265	-2,026

Source : US Department of Transportation "TRANSTATS" database

Notes : Only includes air passengers to/from FSM and US airports (Guam, Hawaii, Saipan).

Passengers to/from FSM and other countries (e.g. Marshall Islands, Palau) are excluded.

Passengers between FSM states are excluded