



Republic of the Marshall Islands

Fiscal Year 2023

A Financial Statement Analysis Using Indicators of the Financial Health and Success and a Status Report of Audit Findings, Timeliness and Exception Resolution (A.F.T.E.R.) of the Republic of the Marshall Islands as of and for the Year Ended September 30, 2023



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

What Is The Performer®?

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

How to Use The Performer®

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

Limitations of the Performer®

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

Change in Net Position

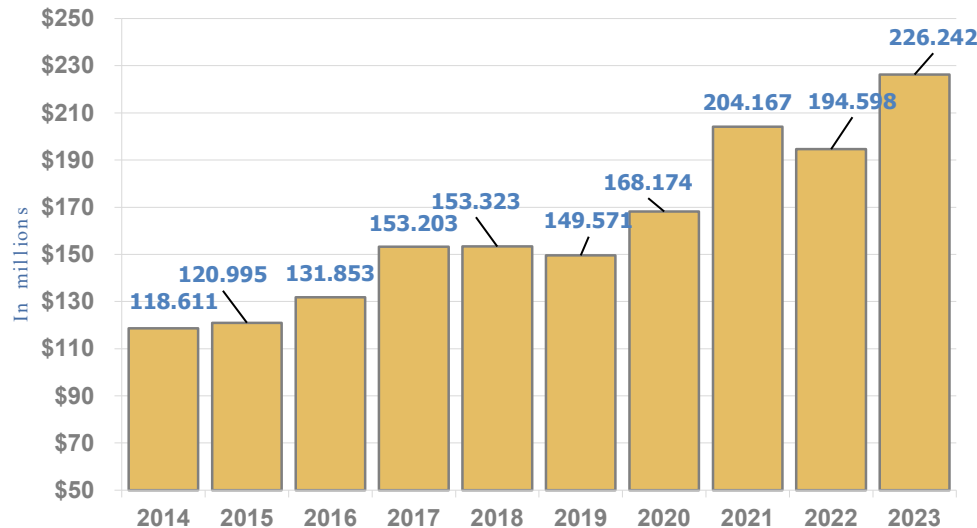
Did our overall financial condition improve, decline or remain steady over the past year?

Net position includes all assets of the RMI, except for fiduciary funds held for the benefit of others. It is measured as the difference between total assets, including capital assets, and deferred outflows, netted against total liabilities, including long-term debt, and deferred inflows.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, total net position increased by \$31.6 million or 16.3% from the prior year.

This is indicative of the RMI reporting revenues that exceeded its expenses by \$31.6 million for this period and represents an improvement in the overall total net position of the RMI when compared to the prior period.

Net Position at Year End



2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
16 %	2 %	9 %	16 %	12 %	-2.4 %	12.4 %	21.4 %	-4.7 %	16.3 %

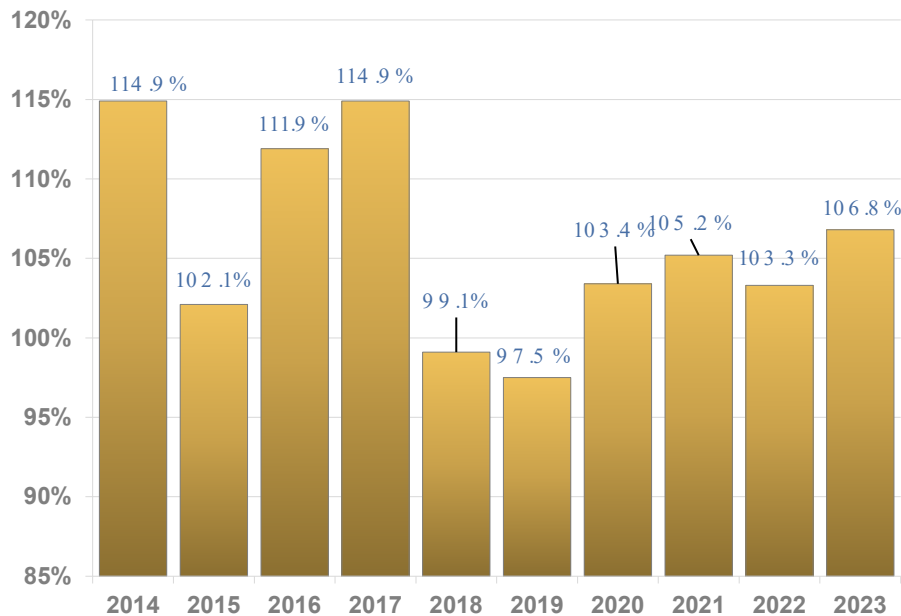
Performer[®]
Rating

10

Intergenerational Equity

Who is paying for today's costs of services?

Revenues as a % of Annual Expenses



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, RMI funded 106.8% of their expenses with current year revenues, which is considered an excellent ratio and is an increase when compared to the ratio of the prior year.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
114.9%	102.1%	111.9%	114.9%	99.1%	97.5%	103.4%	105.2%	103.3%	106.8%

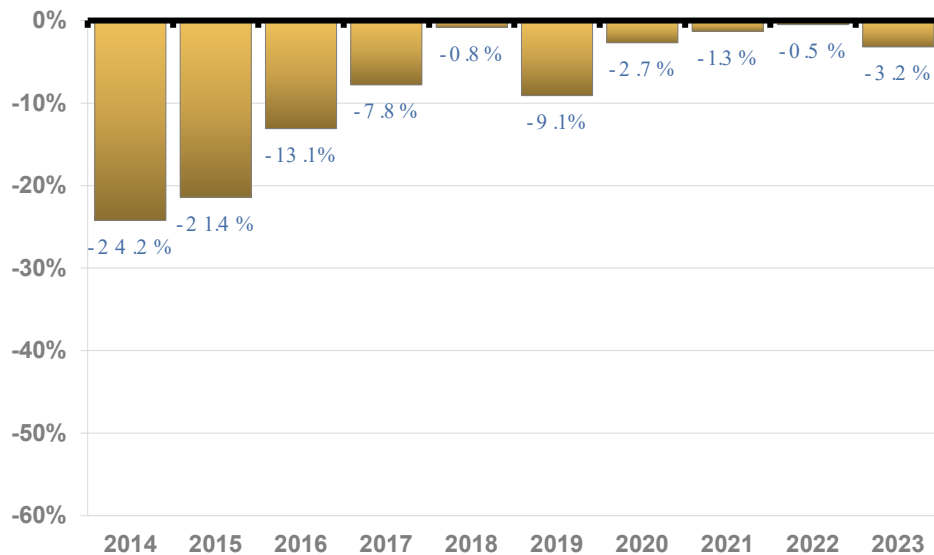
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Rating

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Level of Unrestricted Net Position

How do our total rainy day funds look?

Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit) as a % of Annual Revenues



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the RMI's total unrestricted net position (deficit) approximated a deficit of \$6.3 million, or 3.2% of annual total revenues, which represents a decrease in the ratio when compared to the prior year.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
-24.2%	-21.4%	-13.1%	-7.8%	-0.8%	-9.1%	-2.7%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-3.2%

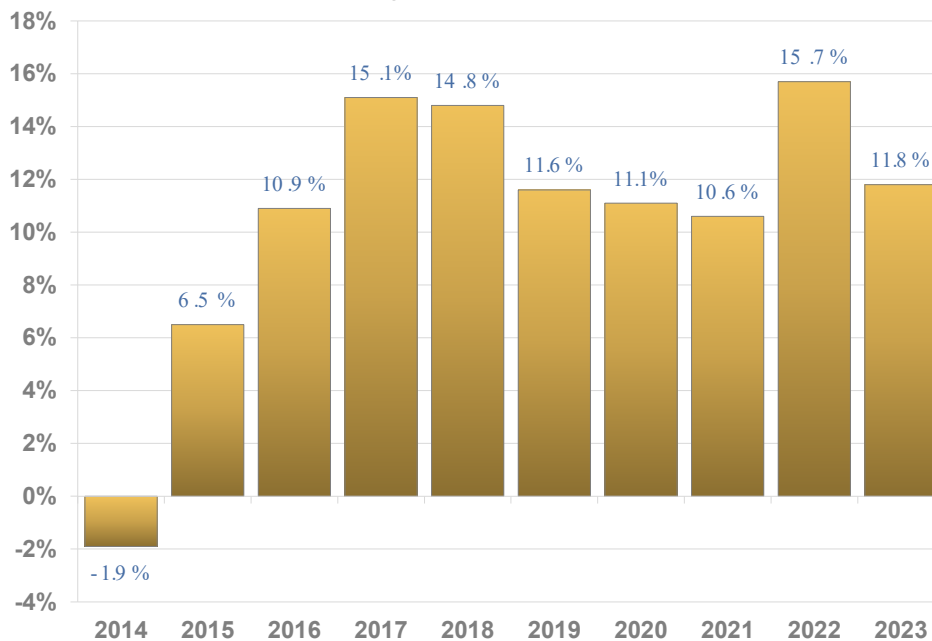
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3.4

Level of Unassigned Fund Balance

How does our carryover look?

Unassigned Fund Balance (DEFICIT) as a
Percentage of Annual Revenues



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the RMI's unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was equal to 11.8% of annual General Fund revenues. This represents a significant decrease when compared to the prior year ratio.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
-1.9 %	6.5 %	10.9 %	15.1 %	14.8 %	11.6 %	11.1 %	10.6 %	15.7 %	11.8 %

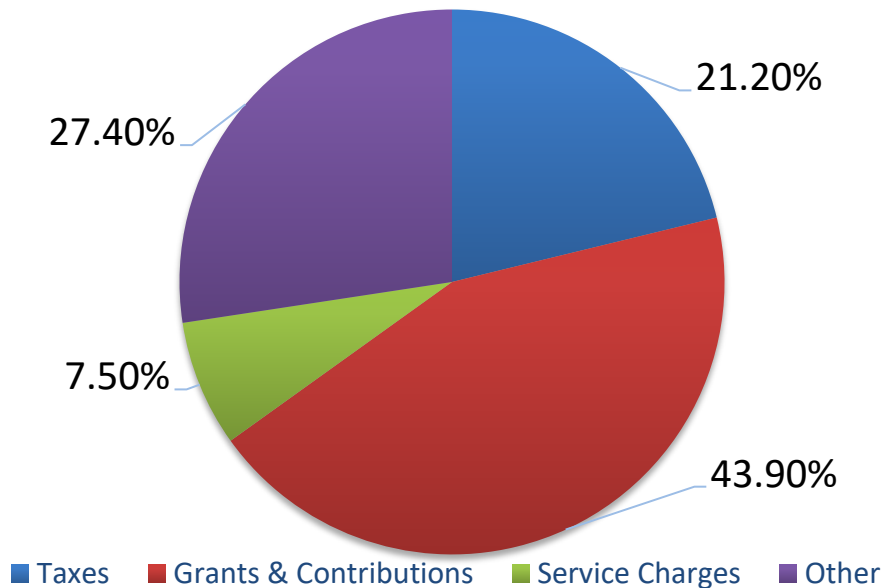
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5.4

Revenue Dispersion

How heavily are we relying on revenue sources we can't directly control?

2023 REVENUE PERCENTAGES BY SOURCE



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the RMI had direct control over 34.5% of its revenues. This ratio indicates the RMI has some exposure, as do most insular governments, to financial difficulties due to reliance on non-controlled revenue (65.5%).

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
32.8%	36.1%	32.2%	28.9%	33.0%	35.4%	32.0%	30.4%	33.6%	34.5%

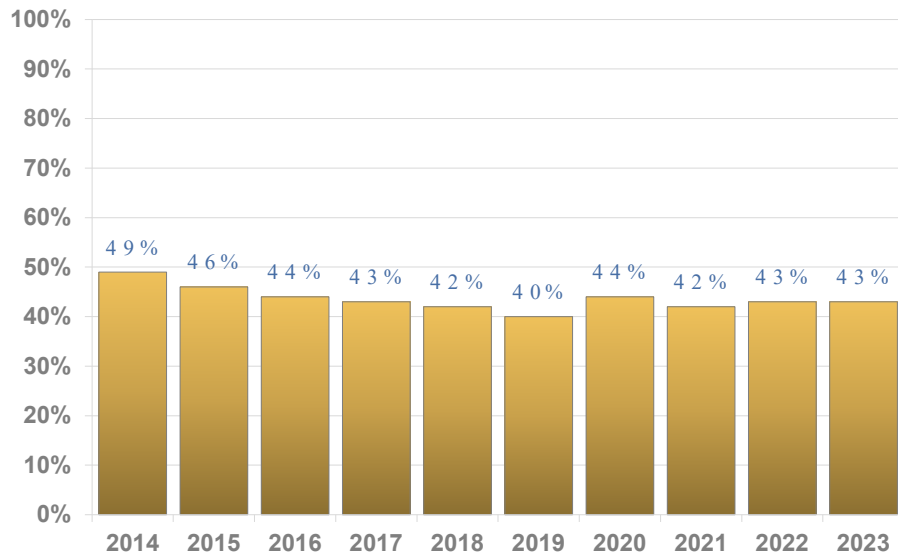
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3.1

Capital Asset Condition

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

Percentage of Capital Assets' Useful Life Remaining



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

At September 30, 2023, the RMI's depreciable capital assets amounted to \$192 million while accumulated depreciation totaled \$110 million. This indicates that, on the average, the RMI's capital assets have 43% of their useful lives remaining. This is comparable to the ratio of the prior period.

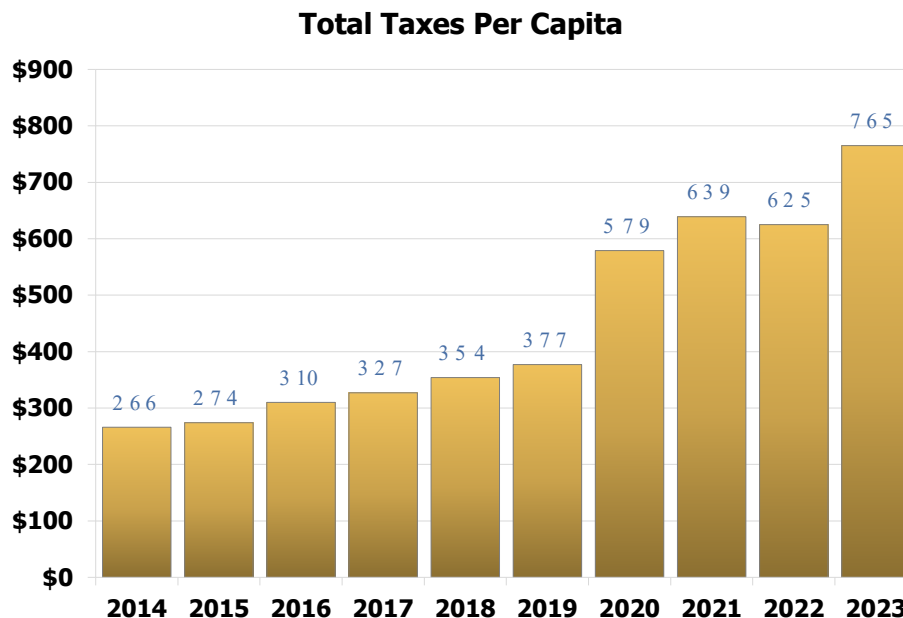
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2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
49%	46%	44%	43%	42%	40%	44%	42%	43%	43%

Financing Margin - Taxes

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



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, total taxes amounted to \$32.7 million or \$765 per capita. This indicates a relatively low tax burden on the citizens when compared to other insular governments, but it also represents an increase in taxes per capita when compared to the prior period.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$266	\$274	\$310	\$327	\$354	\$377	\$579	\$639	\$625	\$765

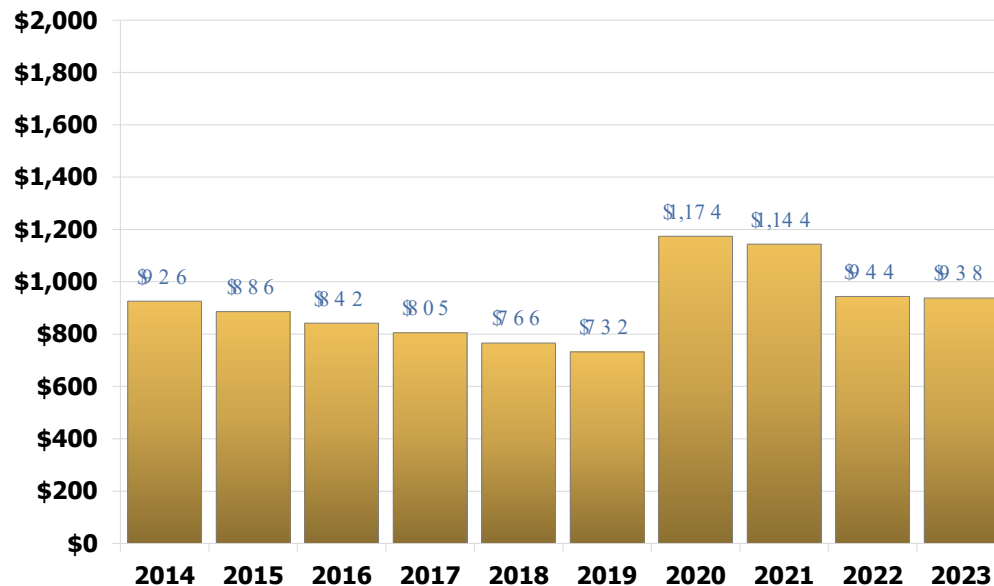
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9.3

Financing Margin - Debt

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

Debt Per Capita



The financial ratio of debt per capita is an indication of the RMI's debt burden on its citizens and other taxpayers.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the RMI had \$40.1 million of long-term debt, or \$938 per capita, which represents a relatively low debt burden on its citizens when compared to other insular governments. The ratio decreased slightly when compared with the ratios of the past few periods.

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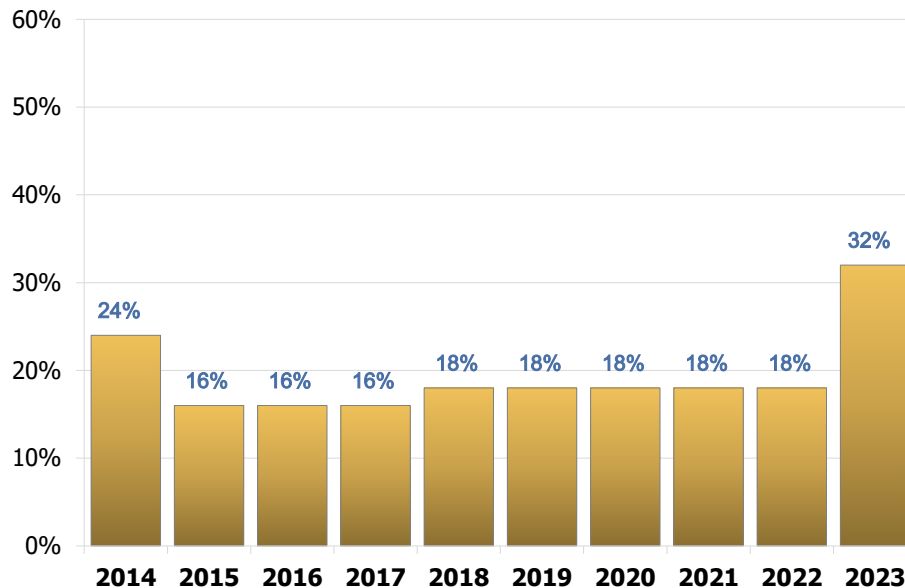
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$26	\$86	\$42	\$05	\$66	\$32	\$1,174	\$1,144	\$44	\$38

10

Pension Plan Funding Ratio

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

Pension Plan Assets Fair Value as a Percentage of the Actuarial Accrued Liability for Pension Benefits



The pension funding ratio compares the actuarial fair value of the pension plan's assets to the actuarial accrued liability for pension benefits. A percentage less than 100% indicates the plan is under-funded at the valuation date. Although the RMI actually offers a Social Security benefit, for the purposes of this analysis, we have treated it as a pension system.

At September 30, 2023, based upon the latest available actuarial information (Oct 2024), the RMI's pension plan assets were 32% of the accrued pension benefit liability, indicating the plan was about 1/3 funded, and an indicator of potential long-term cash demands to fund the future needs of the plan.

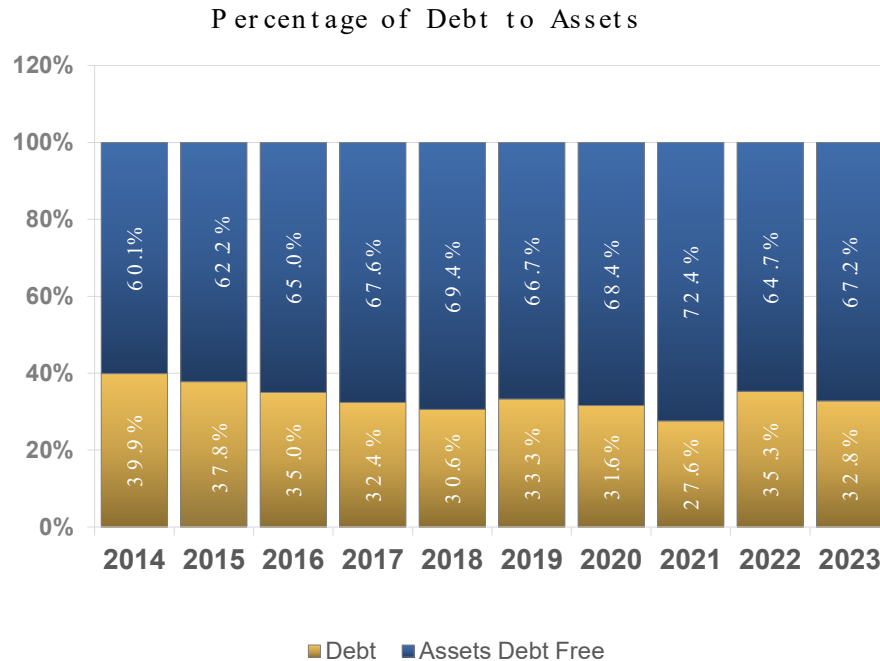
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
24%	16%	16%	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	32%

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Rating

0

Debt to Assets

Who really owns the RMI?



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

At September 30, 2023, 32.8% of the RMI's \$336.5 million of total assets were funded with debt or other obligations. This is a well above satisfactory financial indicator and indicates that for each dollar of assets the RMI owns, it owes 32.8 cents of that dollar to others. This is a slight decrease in the ratio when compared to the prior period.

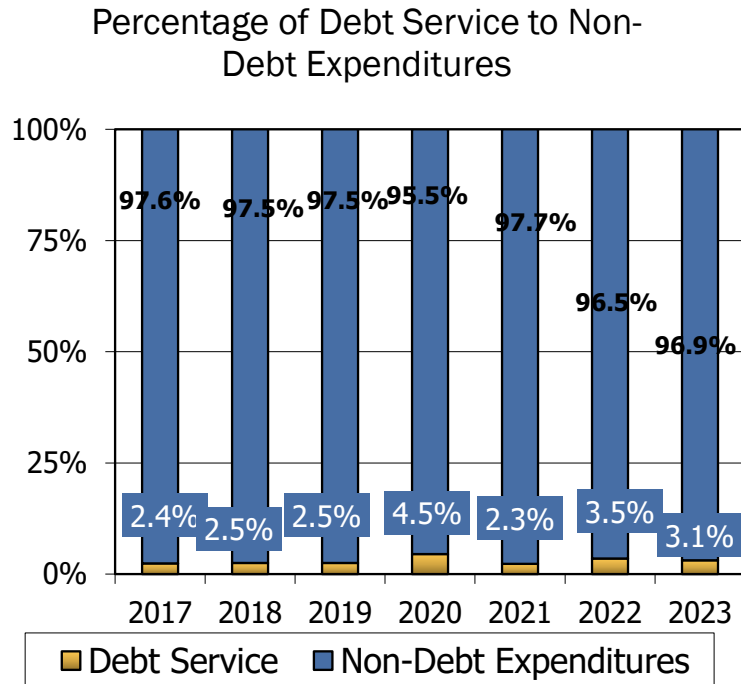
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
39.9%	37.8%	35.0%	32.4%	30.6%	33.3%	31.6%	27.6%	35.3%	32.8%

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7.2

Debt Service Load

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



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

For the year ended September 30, 2023, RMI's total non-capital expenditures amounted to \$184.1 million, of which \$5.7 million (or 3.1%), were payments for principal and interest on long-term debt. In our model, this is considered an excellent ratio and indicates that for every dollar RMI spent on non-capital items, 3.1 cents of that dollar was used for debt service.

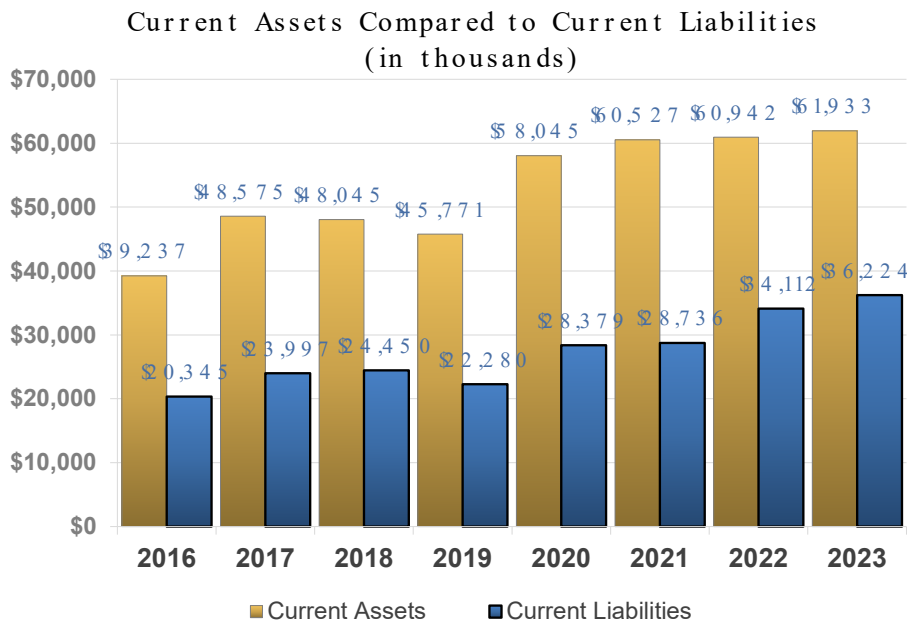
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
n/a	3.1%	3.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	4.5%	2.3%	3.5%	3.1%

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10
15

Current Ratio

Will our vendors and employees be pleased with our ability to pay them on time?



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

At September 30, 2023, the RMI had a General Fund ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 1.71 to 1. This indicates that for every dollar of current liabilities, the RMI had \$1.71 of current assets to fund them. This is a decline when compared to the ratio of the prior period and is considered just below satisfactory.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
2.21	2.08	1.93	2.02	1.97	2.05	2.05	2.11	1.79	1.71

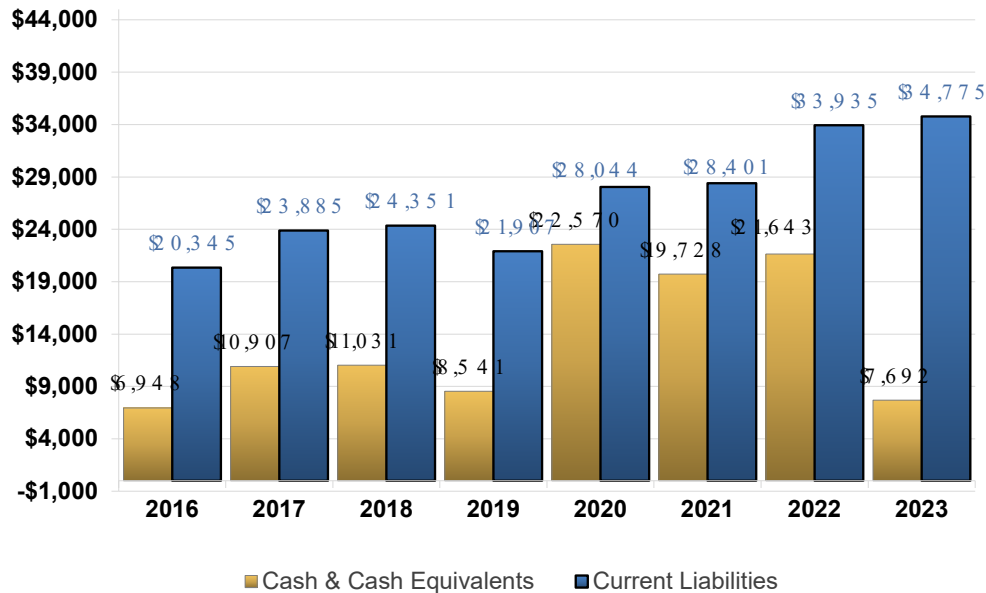
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3.5

Quick Ratio

How is our short-term cash position?

Cash and Cash Equivalents Compared to Current Liabilities
(in thousands)



The quick ratio is another, more conservative, measure of the RMI's ability to pay its short-term obligations. The quick ratio compares total cash and short-term investments to current liabilities. A quick ratio of 1.00 to 1 indicates adequate current liquidity and an ability to meet the short-term obligations with cash. This ratio only includes the General Fund, RMI's main operating fund.

At September 30, 2023, the RMI had a General Fund ratio of cash and cash equivalents to current liabilities of 0.22 to 1. This indicates that for every dollar of current liabilities, the RMI had 22 cents in cash and cash equivalents to fund them. This is considered an unfavorable ratio and represents a significant decline when compared to the prior period ratio.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0.39	0.51	0.34	0.46	0.45	0.39	0.80	0.69	0.64	0.22

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1.1

Performer® Reading

How Was Our Overall Financial Performance?

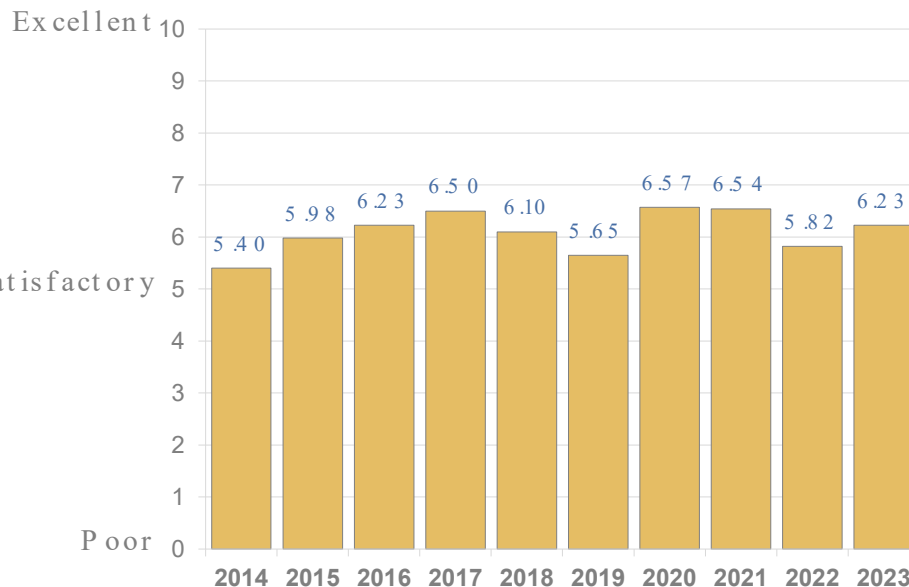
For the 2023 fiscal year, the readings by ratio category were as follows:

Financial Position	3.57
Financial Performance	10.0
Financial Capability	7.54

The 2023 overall reading of 6.23 indicates the evaluator's opinion that the RMI's overall financial health and performance improved when compared to the prior period.

The RMI's overall financial health remained relatively stable during the 2023 fiscal year and remains above satisfactory. The primary reasons for the above satisfactory reading are the low debt service load ratio, its low tax and debt burdens per capita, its high intergenerational equity and change in net position. This becomes the thirteenth consecutive year that the RMI has scored above a 5.

Overall Reading



FY 23 Overall Performer® Reading: 6.23

Ratio	FY 2 0 1 8	FY 2 0 1 9	FY 2 0 2 0	FY 2 0 2 1	FY 2 0 2 2	FY 2 0 2 3
Change in Net Position	12 %	-2.4 %	12.4 %	21.4 %	-4.7 %	16.3 %
Intergenerational Equity	99.1%	97.5 %	103.4 %	105.2 %	103.3 %	106.8 %
Level of Unrestricted Net Position	-0.8%	-9.1%	-2.7 %	-1.3 %	-0.5 %	-3.2 %
Level of Unassigned Fund Balance	14.8 %	11.6 %	11.1%	10.6 %	15.7 %	11.8 %
Revenue Dispersion	33 %	35.4 %	32.0 %	30.4 %	33.6 %	34.5 %
Capital Asset Condition	42 %	40%	44 %	42 %	43 %	43 %
Financing Margin – Taxes	\$ 54	\$ 77	\$ 79	\$ 39	\$ 25	\$ 65
Financing Margin – Debt/ Obligations	\$ 66	\$ 32	\$ 174	\$ 145	\$ 44	\$ 38
Pension Plan Funding	18 %	18 %	18 %	18 %	18 %	32 %
Debt Service Load	2.5 %	2.5 %	4.5 %	2.3 %	3.5 %	3.1%
Debt to Assets	30.6 %	33.3 %	31.6 %	27.6 %	35.3 %	32.8 %
Current Ratio	1.97	2.05	2.05	2.11	1.79	1.71
Quick Ratio	0.45	0.39	0.80	0.69	0.64	0.22
Overall Performer Reading	6.10	*5.65	6.57	6.54	5.82	6.23

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

Performer Individual Ratios - Summary and Comparison to Prior Years

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

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



	2 0 1 4	2 0 1 5	2 0 1 6	2 0 1 7	2 0 1 8	2 0 1 9	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 1	2 0 2 2	2 0 2 3
Number of F.S. Opinion Qualifications/Exceptions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Number of Major Federal Program Qualifications/Exceptions	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	0	2
Number of F.S. Findings										
A. Internal Control and Compliance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Internal Control Only	6	6	1	3	2	2	3	4	8	10
C. Compliance Only	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	8	3	3	2	3	3	4	8	10
Percentage of Findings Repeated	78%	88%	67%	33%	50%	50%	67%	75%	50%	70%
Number of Single Audit Findings										
A. Internal Control and Compliance	4	12	9	8	9	5	3	13	11	11
B. Internal Control Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
C. Compliance Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	12	9	8	9	5	4	13	11	11
Percentage of Single Audit Findings Repeated	100%	42%	89%	100%	75%	80%	75%	23%	45%	64%
Number of months after Y/E the F.S. were Released	17	14	9	9	9	15	20.5	17.5	29	28
Number of Qualifications/Exceptions Related to C.U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3
\$ of Questioned Costs-Current Year	\$318,321	\$626,246	\$67,261	\$188,885	\$398,764	\$1,399,371	\$4,518,402	\$1,950,832	\$3,183,548	\$6,331,607
\$ of Questioned Costs- Cumulative	\$2,673,325	\$3,297,321	\$1,917,560	\$1,951,064	\$2,518,629	\$3,702,459	\$8,220,861	\$10,171,693	Unable to determine	Unable to determine
\$ of Questioned Costs Resolved – Current Year	\$0	\$1,650	\$1,447,662	\$155,381	\$0	\$215,941	\$0	\$0	Unable to determine	Unable to determine

Thank You!

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