

**PUERTO RICO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO)**

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**(WITH THE ADDITIONAL REPORT REQUIRED BY THE
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS)**



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- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**To the Board of Directors
Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico)**

Report on the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the governmental activities, general fund and the special revenue fund of the **Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics (the Institute)**, a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the **Institute's** basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, general fund and the special revenue fund of the **Institute** as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the **Institute**, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the **Institute's** ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with *Generally Accepted Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Institute's** internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about **Institute's** ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Budgetary Comparison Schedule on pages **4** through **10** and **40**, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because of the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2024 on our consideration of the **Institute's** internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Institute's** internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering **Institute's** internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



LOPEZ VEGA, CPA, PSC

San Juan, Puerto Rico
June 28, 2024

Stamp No. E537232 of the
Puerto Rico Society of Certified
Public Accountants was affixed to
the record copy of this report.



López-Vega, CPA, PSC

Certified Public Accountants / Management Advisors

The management of the **Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics (the Institute)**, provides this Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the readers of the **Institute's** basic financial statements. This MD&A provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the **Institute** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, and is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements, which have the following components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements. The MD&A is designed to: (a) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial matters; (b) provide an overview of the **Institute's** financial activities; (c) identify any material changes from the original budget; and (d) highlight individual fund matters. We encourage readers to review this information together with the **Institute's** basic financial statements that follows.

A. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-Wide Highlights

- The **Institute** reported total assets amounting to \$3,754,903 at June 30, 2023. The major category of assets consisted of cash balance available amounting to \$3,560,089, which represents 95% of total assets at that date.
- Total liabilities at June 30, 2023 amounted to \$287,985. The major categories of liabilities consisted of accounts payable of \$71,753 and accrued compensated absences of \$210,193.
- The **Institute's** net position amounted to \$3,466,918, an increase of \$1,147,172 as a result of the net results of current fiscal year's operations.
- The **Institute's** capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to \$75,809, which represents a net decrease of \$19,035 when compared to the prior fiscal year balance of \$94,844.

General Fund Highlights

- Total General Fund revenues for the fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$2,699,963, representing an increase of \$441,037 or 20% compared to the 2022 fiscal year's total revenues of \$2,258,926.
- Total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$1,489,741 representing an increase of \$269,356 or 22% compared to the expenditures of prior fiscal year of \$1,220,385.
- The General Fund's balance for the fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$3,601,302, representing an increase of \$1,210,222 or 51%, when compared to the fiscal year 2022 of \$2,391,080.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The **Institute's** budget is approved by its Board of Directors. The only budgeted fund is the General Fund, whose budget was established and amended during the year to recognize the planned expenditures and the additional information that became known during the fiscal year. The Board of Directors approved a final revised budget of \$2,068,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The use of the unassigned fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource; however, it is not considered a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes.

B. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the **Institute's** basic financial statements. The **Institute's** basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves. These components are described below. The basic financial statements include two kinds of financial statements that present different financial views of the **Institute**, the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. These statements also include the notes to the basic financial statements that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detail.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the **Institute's** operations in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement provides both short and long-term information about the **Institute's** financial position, which assists in assessing the **Institute's** economic condition at the end of the fiscal year.

These financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This basically means they follow methods that are similar to those used by most businesses. They take into account all revenue and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if the cash involved has not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

- **Statement of Net Position** – This presents all of the government's assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in the **Institute's** net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the **Institute** is improving or deteriorating.
- **Statement of Activities** – This presents information showing how the government's net position changes during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods (such as earned but unused vacation leave). This statement also presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for each function of the **Institute**.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The **Institute**, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related governmental requirements. The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the **Institute's** administration, reporting the **Institute's** operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. All of the funds of the **Institute** are classified as governmental funds.

B. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

The services provided by the **Institute** are financed through governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources.

They also focus on the balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the government near term financial requirements. This approach is known as using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified-accrual basis of accounting.

These statements provide a detailed short term view of the **Institute's** finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the **Institute**. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds' balance sheet and the governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and the governmental activities. This reconciliation is presented on the page immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

The **Institute** has only two (2) major governmental funds which are the general fund and the special revenue fund. These major funds are presented in the governmental funds' balance sheet and in the governmental funds' statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance. There are no remaining non-major governmental funds that shall be grouped and presented in the governmental fund financial statements.

The **Institute** adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. This schedule only presents the revenues and expenditures, on budgetary basis, of the general fund for which there is a legally adopted budget, as required by GAAP.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

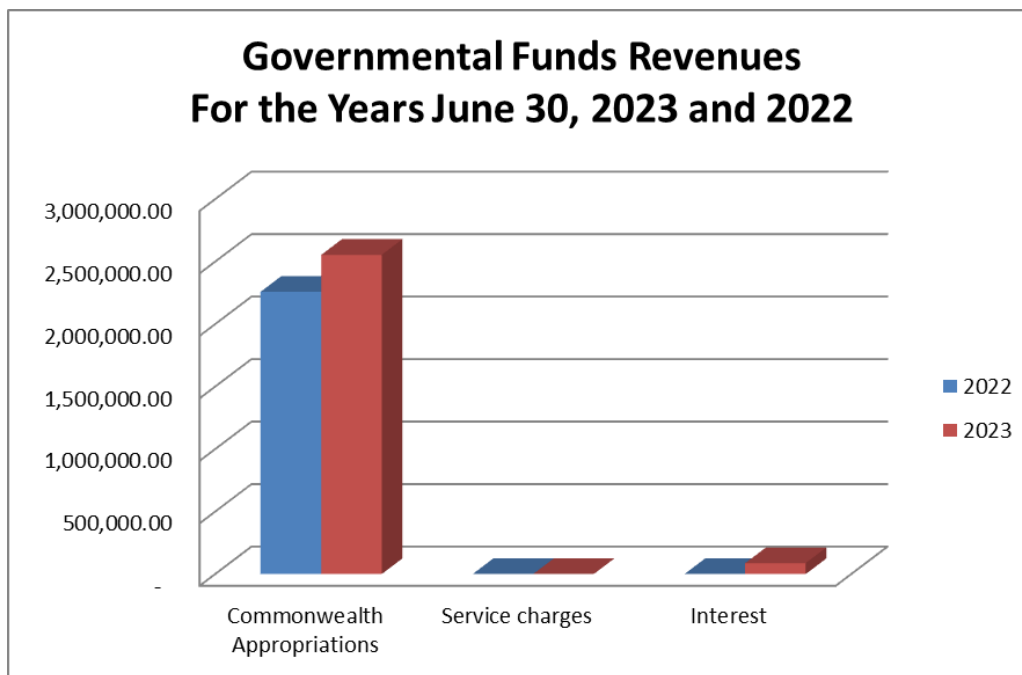
The notes provide additional information that is essential to fully understand the data provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found immediately following the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund.

C. MAJOR FINANCIAL ELEMENTS

Revenues

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the **Institute**. The General Fund's revenues are broadly based on appropriations from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's general fund in the amount of \$2,553,877, which represents 94.6% of total revenues for the fiscal year 2023. Other revenues consist of interest revenues of \$59,078 and service charges of \$87,008.

The following chart presents a revenues comparison of the **Institute's** activities for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:



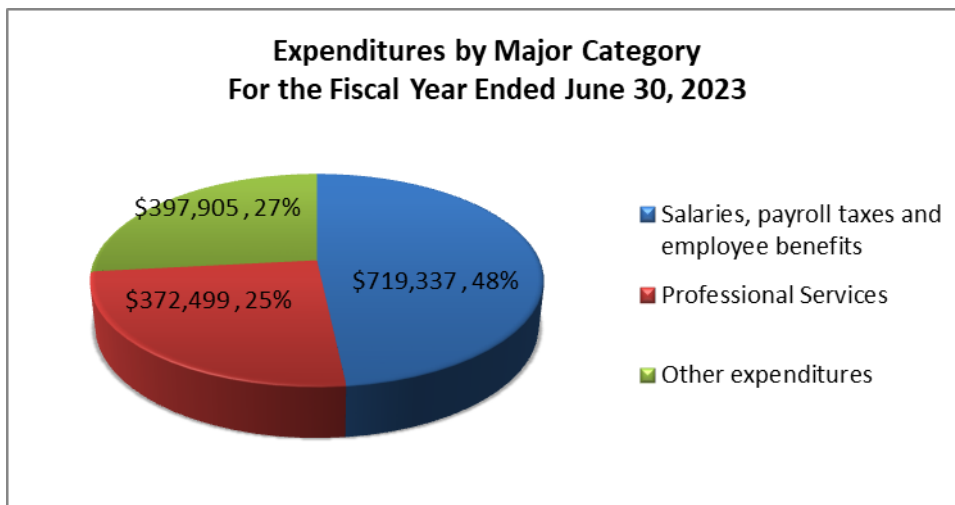
Expenditures

The General Fund's expenditures mainly consist of salaries and employee benefits, professional services, rent, utilities, materials and supplies, licenses, capital outlays and others. Total operating expenditures amounted \$1,489,741. The most significant expenditures were salaries, payroll taxes and employee benefits (\$719,337), and professional services (\$372,499), which represents 48.3% and 25% of total expenditures, respectively.

C. MAJOR FINANCIAL ELEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Expenditures (continued)

The following chart presents expenditures of the **Institute's** General Fund by major category for the year ended June 30, 2023:



D. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

The net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Total assets and total liabilities of the **Institute** at June 30, 2023 amounted to \$3,754,903 and \$287,985, respectively, for a net position of \$3,466,918. Net position increased by \$1,147,172 during the fiscal year 2023, when compared to the net position balance of \$2,319,746 at the end of fiscal year 2022.

A portion of the **Institute's** net position reflects its investment in capital assets such as office equipment and furniture and leasehold improvements. The **Institute** uses these capital assets to provide its statistical services; consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending.

Total assets increased by \$1,157,169 during the fiscal year 2023 when compared to the prior fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to an increase in cash of \$1,170,389.

Total liabilities increased by \$9,997 during the current fiscal year when compared to the prior fiscal year.

D. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

A condensed summary of the statements of net position of the **Institute** as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 follows:

Condensed Statements of Net Position As of June 30, 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Assets		
Cash	\$ 3,560,089	\$ 2,389,700
Accounts receivable	94,690	94,690
Prepaid assets	24,315	18,500
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>75,809</u>	<u>94,844</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,754,903</u>	<u>\$ 2,597,734</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$ 77,792	\$ 128,124
Long-term liabilities	<u>210,193</u>	<u>149,864</u>
Total liabilities	<u>287,985</u>	<u>277,988</u>
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	75,809	94,844
Unrestricted	<u>3,391,109</u>	<u>2,224,902</u>
Total net position	<u>3,466,918</u>	<u>2,319,746</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 3,754,903</u>	<u>\$ 2,597,734</u>

Changes in Net Position

The **Institute's** net position increased by \$1,147,172 or 49.5% from last year's total net position. Approximately, 94.6% of the **Institute's** total revenue came from legislative appropriations and grants. During the fiscal year 2023, total revenues derived from legislative appropriations and grants increased by \$203,648 or 7.9% when compared with the fiscal year 2022. Also, during the fiscal year 2023, total expenses increased by \$202,960 or 12.9% when compared with fiscal year 2022.

Condensed Statements of Activities For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Program revenues and grants	\$ 2,772,467	\$ 2,568,819
Service charges	87,008	-
Interest	<u>59,078</u>	<u>606</u>
Total revenues	2,918,553	2,569,425
Expenses		
Statistical services	<u>1,771,381</u>	<u>1,568,421</u>
Change in net position	<u>\$ 1,147,172</u>	<u>\$ 1,001,004</u>

E. GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The focus of the **Institute's** governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the **Institute's** financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of fiscal year 2023, the **Institute's** governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$3,601,302. During the fiscal year, the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$1,210,222. Accordingly, the fund balance of the **Institute's** general fund increased by 51% when compared to the total general fund's balance reported in the fiscal year 2022 (\$2,391,080).

Total revenues for the fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$2,918,553, which represents an increase of \$349,128 or 11.6% when compared with the total revenues for the fiscal year 2022 (\$2,569,425).

Total expenditures, for the fiscal year 2023 amounted to \$1,708,331 and represented an increase of \$177,459 or 12% when compared to the total expenditures for the fiscal year 2022 (\$1,530,872).

F. CAPITAL ASSETS

The **Institute's** investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$398,589, less accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$322,780, leaving a net value of \$75,809. The investment in capital assets includes office equipment and leasehold improvements.

Depreciation Expense

This expense is determined and recorded using a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), depreciation expense is calculated based on the original cost of the asset less an estimated salvage value, when applicable. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, depreciation expense recorded on books amounted to \$28,597, and is included in the statement of activities.

G. LONG-TERM DEBT

The accrued compensate absences owed by the **Institute** amounted to \$210,193 as of June 30 2023. Additional information on the **Institute's** long-term liabilities can be found in the **Note 8** of the basic financial statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the **Institute's** finances for all those with an interest in the **Institute's** finances. If you have questions about this report, please contact the **Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics**, Calle Quisqueya #57, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00917.

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 3,560,089
Accounts receivable	94,690
Prepaid expenses and other	<u>24,315</u>
Total current assets	<u>3,679,094</u>
Non-current Assets:	
Capital assets, net	<u>75,809</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>75,809</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 3,754,903</u></u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accrued compensated absences, current portion	\$ 21,019
Accounts payable	71,753
Accrued liabilities	<u>6,039</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>98,811</u>
Non-current liabilities:	
Accrued compensated absences, non-current portion	<u>189,174</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>189,174</u>
Total liabilities	<u>287,985</u>
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	75,809
Unrestricted	<u>3,391,109</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ 3,466,918</u></u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
		Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:			
Statistical services	\$ 1,771,381	\$ 2,859,475	\$ 1,088,094
General Revenues			
Interest			59,078
Change in net position			1,147,172
Net position, at beginning of year			2,319,746
Net position, at end of year			\$ 3,466,918

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 3,525,349	\$ 34,740	\$ 3,560,089
Accounts receivable	22,650	72,040	94,690
Due from other fund	121,430	24,730	146,160
Prepaid and other expenses	<u>24,315</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,315</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,693,744</u>	<u>\$ 131,510</u>	<u>\$ 3,825,254</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 64,014	\$ 7,739	\$ 71,753
Accrued liabilities	3,698	2,341	6,039
Due to other fund	<u>24,730</u>	<u>121,430</u>	<u>146,160</u>
Total liabilities	<u>92,442</u>	<u>131,510</u>	<u>223,952</u>
Fund balance			
Unassigned	<u>3,601,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,601,302</u>
Total fund balance	<u>3,601,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,601,302</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 3,693,744</u>	<u>\$ 131,510</u>	<u>\$ 3,825,254</u>

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Total fund balance per fund financial statements	\$ 3,601,302
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Amounts reported to governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.	75,809
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Liabilities of accrued compensated absences that are not to be paid with current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in fund financial statements.	<u>(210,193)</u>
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Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 3,466,918</u></u>
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The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total
REVENUES			
Commonwealth appropriations	\$ 2,553,877	\$ -	\$ 2,553,877
Federal grant	-	218,590	218,590
Service charges	87,008	-	87,008
Interest	59,078	-	59,078
Total revenues	2,699,963	218,590	2,918,553
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	550,996	91,042	642,038
Payroll taxes	54,549	9,962	64,511
Employee benefits	113,792	18,194	131,986
Professional services	372,499	90,798	463,297
Insurance	7,874	-	7,874
Office supplies	3,111	484	3,595
Travel	392	4,430	4,822
Utilities	48,017	-	48,017
Rent	139,800	-	139,800
Repairs and maintenance	5,340	-	5,340
Capital outlays	20,413	177	20,590
Licenses	21,361	2,030	23,391
Other	151,597	1,473	153,070
Total expenditures	1,489,741	218,590	1,708,331
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,210,222	-	1,210,222
Fund balance, at beginning of year	2,391,080	-	2,391,080
Fund balance, at end of year	\$ 3,601,302	\$ -	\$ 3,601,302

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Excess of revenues over expenditures- total governmental funds \$ 1,210,222

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlays for the period. (19,035)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This includes the increase in the accrued compensated absences debt. (44,015)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 1,147,172

The accompanying notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies

A. Organization

The **Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics (the “Institute”)** was created on August 28, 2003 under the provisions of the “Fundación para la Reforma de los Sistemas de Recopilación Datos y Estadísticas” (“Ley del Instituto de Estadísticas de Puerto Rico”), and its first year of operations was the fiscal year 2007-2008. The **Institute’s** Board consists of seven members, appointed by Puerto Rico’s Governor with the consent of the Senate. The **Institute’s** reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standard Board No. 14.

The financial statements of the **Institute** have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically updates its existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, which along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units. The **Institute** has prepared the required supplementary information titled Management’s Discussion and Analysis, which precedes the basic financial statements.

B. Reporting entity

A primary government is any state government or general purpose local government (i.e. an agency). All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, part of a primary government. If an organization is part of a primary government, its financial information should be included with that of the primary government. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the primary government is financial accountable or organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. A component unit can be a governmental organization, a nonprofit corporation or a for-profit entity.

A primary government’s financial accountability for a legally separate organization is determined based on the following criteria:

1. The primary government appoints a voting majority of the entity’s governing body, and either:
 - A financial benefit/ burden exist between the primary government and the entity or
 - The primary government can impose its will on the entity.
2. The entity is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a financial benefit/burden between the primary government and the entity.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B. Reporting entity (continued):

Also, as indicated above, it would be necessary to include other organizations as component units if their exclusion would cause the financial statements of the primary government to be misleading or incomplete.

In addition, “special criteria” applies when evaluating a legally separate, tax-exempt organization as potential component unit. Specifically, such entities must be treated as component units if they meet all of the following criteria:

1. The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents.
2. The primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization.
3. The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to the primary government.

Legally separate organizations that do not meet the financial accountability requirement or the above “special criteria” should still be included as a component unit if the financial statements of the primary government would be misleading or incomplete without them.

There are two methods of presentation of the component unit in the financial statements: (a) blending the financial data of the component units' balances and transactions and (b) discrete presentation of the component unit's financial data. When a component unit functions as an integral part of the primary government, its data is blended with those of the primary government (“blended component units”). That is, the component unit's funds are treated just as though they were funds of the primary government with one exception: the general fund. Component units should be reported as blended if meets any of the following criteria:

1. The component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government and there is either:
 - A financial benefit/burden exist between the primary government and the entity or
 - Management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the component unit.
2. The component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the primary government or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the primary government.
3. The component unit's debt is expected to be paid by the primary government.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B. Reporting entity (continued):

4. The component unit is organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member, as identified in the component unit's articles of incorporation or by laws, and the component units is included in the financial reporting entity pursuant to the provisions in paragraphs 21-37 of the Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended.

Otherwise, the component unit should be presented as discrete. Those component units do not function as an integral part of the primary government and its data is presented discretely (separately) from the data of the primary government ("discretely component units"). Legally separate, tax-exempt organizations that meet the special criteria should be included as discretely component units.

Based on the above criteria, there are no potential component units which should be included as part of the financial statements

C. Financial statement presentation, measurement focus and basis of accounting

The financial report of the **Institute** consists of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), basic financial statements and required supplementary information other than the MD&A. Following is a summary presentation of each, including the measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus is a term used to describe which transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

It provides a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the **Institute's** financial activities which is similar to the analysis the private sector companies provide in their annual reports.

Basic financial statements

The basic financial statements include both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Both sets of statements categorize primary activities as governmental type, which are primarily supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The government-wide financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus, which refers to the reporting of all of the net position available to the governmental unit for the purpose of providing goods and services to the public. The statements are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the period earned and expenses in the period in which the associated liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Fiduciary activities, if any, whose resources are not available to finance government programs, are excluded from the government-wide statements. The effect of inter-fund activities is eliminated.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

C. Financial statement presentation, measurement focus and basis of accounting (continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS) (continued)

The Statement of Net Position presents all of the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position. The Statement of Activities reports revenues and expenses in a format that focus on the net cost of each function of the **Institute**. Both the gross and net cost of the function, which is otherwise being supported by the general government revenues, is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function. This Statement reduces gross direct expenses, including depreciation, by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. As a policy, indirect expenses are not allocated in the Statement of Activities. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function.

The types of transactions included as program revenues are: charges for services, fees, rent, licenses and permits; operating grants which include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants; and capital grants which are capital-specific grants. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include state appropriations and taxes, when applicable.

Revenues on both operating and capital grants are recognized when all eligibility requirements (including time requirements) imposed by the provider have been met. For certain expenditure-driven grants, revenue is recognized after allowable expenditures are incurred.

Unearned revenues arise when resources are received before the **Institute** has a legal claim to them (such as advances of derived tax revenues) or before applicable eligibility requirements are met (in case of certain federal expenditure-driven grants if resources are received before allowable expenditures are incurred). In subsequent periods, when the **Institute** has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenues is removed from the statement of net position and the revenue is recognized.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

The financial transactions of the **Institute** are recorded in individual funds, each of which are considered an independent fiscal entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. Funds are segregated according to their intended purpose which helps management in demonstrating compliance with legal, financial and contractual provisions. Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions of the **Institute** are financed. The governmental fund statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances with one column for the general fund and one for each major fund. Major funds are determined based on a minimum criteria, that is, a percentage of the assets and deferred outflows; liabilities and deferred inflows; revenues or expenditures or based on the **Institute's** official's criteria if the fund is particularly important to financial statement users.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

C. Financial statement presentation, measurement focus and basis of accounting (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (FFS) (continued)

The **Institute** reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – This is the **Institute's** primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial operations, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund, if any.

Special revenue fund – This fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, such as federal and state grants, that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. This legal restriction may be imposed either by governments that provides funds, or by outside parties. This fund accounts for substantially all federal monies received by the **Institute**.

Notes to Basic Financial Statement

The notes to the financial statements provide information that is essential to a user's understanding of the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

The Required Supplementary Information consists of the Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund.

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured in the financial statements, while basis of accounting refers to the timing in which transactions are recognized in the operating statements. The governmental funds use a current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified-accrual basis of accounting.

Under the modified-accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e. when they become both measurable and available. Measurable means that the amount of the transaction can be determined or reasonably estimated. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, i.e., that the liability will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position

1) **Deposits** – The **Institute's** cash consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents related to government and federal grants (including Commonwealth Legislature Resolutions) are restricted since their use is limited by applicable agreements or required by law. Cash and cash equivalent in the governmental funds consists of available proceeds from appropriations from the Legislature of Puerto Rico and federal cash draw downs, to be used for the payments of current liabilities. The cash is deposited and is in custody in commercial bank of Puerto Rico.

2) **Interfund/Intrafund transactions** – The **Institute** has the following types of transactions among funds:

- Operating transfers – Legally-required transfers that are reported when incurred as operating transfer-in by the recipient fund, and as operating transfer-out by the disbursing fund. Intra-fund transfers are eliminated for financial statements purposes.

Inter-fund loans: Represent legally advances that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements from one fund to other fund to finance payroll, payroll taxes and other expenditures. The current portion of such transactions are referred as to either "due from/to other funds" and the noncurrent portion as "advances to/from other funds". Amounts not expected to be collected within a reasonable period of time are reduced to the estimated realizable value and amounts not expected to be repaid are reported as "transfer-out" from the lender fund and "transfer-in" in the borrower fund.

Inter-fund transfers: Represent legally flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. These are reported as "transfers-out" (other financing uses) in the fund that issue the transfers and as "transfers-in" (other financing sources) in the fund receiving the transfers.

Inter-fund reimbursements: Represent repayment from a fund responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the fund that initially finances them.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

3) Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has two items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- a. Government-mandated or voluntary non-exchange transactions received before the time requirements have been met** – Federal and state grants received before the beginning of the fiscal year to which they pertain are recognized as deferred inflows of resources on both the balance sheet of the governmental funds and in the government-wide statement of net position (deficit). The amounts deferred would be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period in which the time requirements are fulfilled.
- b. Unavailable revenue reported under the modified-basis of accounting** – Amounts collected or to be collected after the availability period are recognized as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds balance sheet. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period that the amounts become available. Since this deferred inflow of resources is the result of the modified-accrual basis of accounting, it is only reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

4) Non-exchange transactions

GASB Statement No. 33, *“Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions”* established accounting and financial reporting standards for non-exchange transactions involving financial or capital resources (for example, most taxes, grants and private donations). In non-exchange transactions, a government gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in return. This is different from an exchange transaction, in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Under the provisions of this statement, the provider and the recipient should recognize the non-exchange transaction as an expense and revenue, respectively, when all eligibility requirements are satisfied.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

5) Capital assets

Property and equipment purchased or acquired is carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. The **Institute's** capitalization policy is to capitalize individual amounts exceeding \$500. Other costs incurred for repair and maintenance is expensed as incurred. Capital assets acquired with governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds' financial statements. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation on all assets is calculated on the straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life. There is no depreciation recorded for land and construction in progress. The estimated useful life of capital assets is as follows:

Office equipment and furniture	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 Years

6) Compensated absences

The **Institute's** employees accumulate vacations and sick leave. Compensated absences are recorded as a liability if (1) are earned on the basis of services already performed by employees, (2) it is probable that will be paid (in the form of paid time off, cash payments at termination or retirement, or some other means) and (3) are not contingent on a specific event (such as illness). The **Institute's** employees accumulate unpaid vacation and sick leave and associated employee-related costs when earned (or estimated to be earned) by the employee.

The Law No. 119-2022 of December 23, 2022 amends article 2.04, paragraph 1, sections (a), (f), and (i) of Law No. 26-2017. According to this law, the **Institute's** employees are granted twenty-four (24) days of vacations annually, up to a maximum of sixty (60) days. Of those twenty-four (24) days, the employee will be obliged to exhaust nine (9) days annually since if they are not used within the established period, the employee will lose these days which are not subject to accumulation. The **Institute's** employee accumulates twelve (12) days of sick leave annually, up to a maximum of 90 days. In the event of employee resignation, the employee is paid for accumulated vacations up to the maximum allowed.

The accrual of compensated absences includes estimated payments that are related to payroll. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. For governmental funds' financial statements, only the matured amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources is reported as liability. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported. Separation from the employment prior to the use of all or part of the sick leave terminates all rights for compensation, except for employees with ten years of services, who are entitled to sick leave pay up to the maximum allowed.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

6) Compensated absences (continued)

In accordance with the above criteria and requirements as established by GASB No. 16, the **Institute** has accrued a liability for compensated absences, which has been earned but not taken by the **Institute's** employees. For the government-wide statements, the current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. For the governmental funds statements, the matured portion of compensated absences is only considered and represents a reconciling item between the fund level and government-wide presentation. Accrued compensated absences for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 amounted to \$210,193.

7) Net position

Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in government-wide financial statements. Net position might be reported in three (3) categories:

- a. Net investment in capital assets** – it consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of long-term debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position** – results when constraints placed on net position use are externally imposed by grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position** – this consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often has constraints on resources that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

8) Net position flow assumption

Sometimes, the **Institute** will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the **Institute's** policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position applied.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

9) Fund balance reporting

GASB Statement No. 54 establishes standards for fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Additionally, the definitions of the general fund and special revenue fund are clarified by the provisions in this Statement.

Interpretations of certain terms within the definition of the special revenue fund type have been provided and, for some governments, those interpretations may affect the activities they choose to report in those funds. Definitions of other governmental fund types also have been modified for clarity and consistency.

GASB No. 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

Non-spendable fund balance – such balance is associated with inventories, prepaid and long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).

Restricted fund balance – this category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external source providers, or through enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – this classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the entities' highest level decision making authority.

Assigned fund balance – this classification is intended to be used by the government for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be committed.

Unassigned fund balance - it is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all expendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

10) Fund balance flow assumptions

Sometimes, the **Institute** will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the **Institute's** policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

11) Leases

The **Institute** adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases". As a lessee, the **Institute** should recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the financial statements. At the commencement of a lease, the **Institute** initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the government determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The **Institute** uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the **Institute** generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the non-cancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the government is reasonably certain to exercise.

The **Institute** monitors changes in circumstances that would require a re-measurement of its leases and will re-measure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease assets and liabilities.

Note 1 – Organization and summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities and net position (continued)

12) Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements (GASB No. 96)

In May 2020, the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). GASB Statement No. 96 (GASB 96) establishes uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for SBITAs; improves the comparability of government's financial statements; and enhances the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs.

GASB 96 applies to government agencies who are currently using information technology (IT) software as specified in their contracts. GASB 96 applies to all contracts meeting the definition of a SBITA, unless specifically excluded. As defined in GASB Statement No. 96, paragraph 6, a SBITA is a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (with underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

13) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the basis financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 – Cash

Deposits

The **Institute** is authorized to deposit only in bank institutions approved by the Department of the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Such deposits should be kept in separate accounts in the name of the **Institute**. Under the Commonwealth's statutes, public funds deposited in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of federal depository insurance.

Custodial credit risk

Custodial credit risk - deposits: is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The **Institute** maintains cash deposits in one commercial bank located in Puerto Rico. Under Commonwealth of Puerto Rico statutes, public funds deposited in commercial banks must be fully collateralized for the amount deposited in excess of insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). All securities pledged as collateral by the **Institute** are held by agents designated by the Puerto Rico Secretary of Treasury but not in the **Institute's** name. At June 30, 2023, total deposits in the commercial bank amounted to \$3,560,089. All deposits are carried at cost plus accrued interest, if any.

Note 3 – Risk financing

The **Institute** carries commercial insurance to cover casualty, theft, claims and other losses. The **Institute's** current insurance policies have not been cancelled or terminated. For workers compensation, the State Insurance Fund Corporation, a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, provides the workers compensation to the **Institute's** employees in case of injuries in the workplace.

Note 4 – Accounts receivable

The accounts receivable balance as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$94,690. These accounts receivable are mostly composed of amounts due from federal programs awarded to the **Institute** (See **Note 15**).

Note 5 – Interfund Transactions

Following is a summary of due from and due to other fund as of June 30, 2023:

Due from / due to other

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	\$ 121,430
Special Revenue Fund	General Fund	<u>24,730</u>
		<u>\$ 146,160</u>

Note 6 – Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

These accounts balances consist of funds payable to suppliers to cover general expenses and accrued payroll taxes withheld as of June 30, 2023. The balance of accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2023 amounted to \$71,753 and \$6,039, respectively.

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Note 7 – Capital assets

Capital assets activity of the **Institute** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2023</u>
Capital assets being, depreciated:				
Office equipment	\$ 280,987	\$ 9,562	\$ -	\$ 290,549
Leasehold improvements	<u>108,040</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,040</u>
Total capital assets being, depreciated	<u>389,027</u>	<u>9,562</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>398,589</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Office equipment	(229,131)	(21,583)	-	(250,714)
Leasehold improvements	<u>(65,052)</u>	<u>(7,014)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72,066)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(294,183)</u>	<u>(28,597)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(322,780)</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 94,844</u>	<u>\$ (19,035)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,809</u>

Annual depreciation expense was charged to the statistical services function in the government-wide statement of activities.

Note 8 – Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities consists of compensated absences balances and represents the **Institute's** commitment to fund such costs from future assignments. The following summarizes the activity of the compensated absences obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2023</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
Governmental activities:				
Compensated absences	\$ 166,178	\$ 44,015	\$ 210,193	\$ 21,019
	<u>\$ 166,178</u>	<u>\$ 44,015</u>	<u>\$ 210,193</u>	<u>\$ 21,019</u>

Note 9 – Defined Contribution Plan

On September 1, 2008, the **Institute** established a Defined Contribution Plan 1081.01(d) named Puerto Rico **Institute** of Statistics Retirement Plan Trust (the Plan). All employees were eligible at the effective date. All employees hired after that date, are eligible after completion of one day of service, has reached his 21th birthday and have completed 1,000 hours of service on the anniversary date of the plan. The plan requires employee contributions.

Employees may elect to make contributions to the Plan, subject to an annual limit of the lesser of 10% of the eligible compensation or \$15,000. The **Institute** may make discretionary matching contributions, which are computed based on the eligible contributions made by the employees during each Plan Year. The **Institute** is matching 100% of employee's actual contributions.

Contributions shall be deposited with the Administrator of the plan within 15 days after the contribution withheld by the **Institute**. The amount contributed by the **Institute** during the year ended June 30, 2023 amounted to \$30,707 approximately.

Employees that terminate early may be able to receive a portion of the account based on a "vesting rule". All employees contributions are 100% vested. Employer's contributions are vested based on a percentage formula. Amounts not vested are considered forfeitures and retained in the Plan to pay administrative expenses, reduce future employer contributions or to help the Plan to pass one or more annually required Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code's nondiscrimination test(s). The Plan does not allow loans to participants.

Note 10 – Commitments

Operating leases

The **Institute** leases its office facilities under an operating lease with a term of approximately four years, expiring on July 30, 2021. Also, the **Institute** has operating leases for equipment which do not give rise to property rights of lease obligations and therefore, are not reflected in the **Institute's** government-wide financial statements. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, rent expenditures under the above operating leases amounted to \$139,800.

As of July 1, 2021, the **Institute** evaluated all of its leases agreements to determine whether any of them met the requirements of GASB 87 of the Government Accounting Standards Board, which requires recognition in the financial statements of certain assets and liabilities for those leases that meet any of the criteria established by said Statement. Based on the foregoing, the **Institute** determined that none of its leases meets any of the criteria established by the GASB 87. Accordingly, no lease assets or liabilities were recognized in the financial statements as of June 30, 2023.

Note 11 – Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangement (GASB No.96)

Effective on July 1 2022, the **Commission** adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a non-cancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will not exercise that option).

GASB No. 96 specifically excludes the following arrangements:

- Contracts that convey control of the right to use another entity's combination of IT software and tangible capital assets that meet the definition of a lease¹ in GASB Statement No. 87 (GASB 87), in which the software component is insignificant when compared to the cost of the underlying asset.
- Governments that provide the right to use their IT software to other entities through SBITAs (as a pass-through and therefore not the end user.)
- Contracts that meet the definition of Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships² in GASB Statement No. 94.
- Licensing arrangements that provide a perpetual license (subject to GASB Statement No. 51, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets.)
- SBITAs also exclude contracts that only provide IT support services.

GASB No. 96 also states that a short-term SBITA is a SBITA that, at the commencement of the subscription term, has a maximum possible term under the SBITA contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. For a SBITA that is cancelable by either the government or the SBITA vendor, the maximum possible term is the amount of time either party is required to notify the other party of the cancellation (notice period). The government should recognize short-term subscription payments as outflows of resources (i.e., expenditures) based on the payment provisions of the SBITA contract.

Note 11 – Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangement (GASB No.96) (continued)

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, —which is when the subscription asset is placed into service.

The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

The implementation of the GASB No. 96 did not have a significant impact on the **Institute's** financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Accordingly, at that date, the **Institute** did not recognize an asset or liability related to any existing information technology arrangements.

Note 12 – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements

Effective July 1, 2022, the **Institute** adopted the provisions of the following GASB Statements:

- **GASB Statement No. 94, “Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements”:** The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

Note 12 – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements (continued)

- **GASB Statement No. 96, “*Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*”:** This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA.

To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability.

A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term.

Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government’s incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

This Statement requires a government to disclose descriptive information about its SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs, such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability, and other essential information.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. Assets and liabilities resulting from SBITAs should be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is implemented.

Governments are permitted, but are not required, to include in the measurement of the subscription asset capitalizable outlays associated with the initial implementation stage and the operation and additional implementation stage incurred prior to the implementation of this Statement.

Note 12 – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements (continued)

- **GASB Statement No. 97, “*Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*”:** The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

This Statement requires that for purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, except for a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, a defined contribution OPEB plan, or another employee benefit plan (for example, certain Section 457 plans), the absence of a governing board should be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform.

This Statement supersedes the remaining provisions of Statement No. 32, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*, as amended, regarding investment valuation requirements for Section 457 plans. As a result, investments of *all* Section 457 plans should be measured as of the end of the plan’s reporting period in all circumstances.

The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. For purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, the requirements of this Statement that provide that for all other arrangements, the absence of a governing board be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Earlier application of those requirements is encouraged and permitted by requirement as specified within this Statement. The Board considered the effective dates for the requirements of this Statement in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and in concert with Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*.

Note 12 – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements (continued)

- **GASB Statement No. 98 “The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report”**

This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. This Statement was developed in response to concerns raised by stakeholders that the common pronunciation of the acronym for comprehensive annual financial report sounds like a profoundly objectionable racial slur. This Statement’s introduction of the new term is founded on a commitment to promoting inclusiveness.

One of the principles guiding the Board’s setting of standards for accounting and financial reporting is the assessment of expected benefits and perceived costs. The Board strives to determine that its standards address significant user needs and that the costs incurred through the application of its standards, compared with possible alternatives, are justified when compared to the expected overall public benefit. Little direct cost will be incurred as a result of instituting the new term. Moreover, there will be no direct benefits in the form of new or improved information for making decisions or assessing accountability. However, establishing a new name for the financial report in response to the concerns of stakeholders benefits all stakeholders. The Board believes that those benefits are qualitative and justify the costs that will result from implementing the new term.

Unless otherwise specified, pronouncements of the GASB apply to financial reports of all state and local governmental entities, including general purpose governments; public benefit corporations and authorities; public employee retirement systems; and public utilities, hospitals and other healthcare providers, and colleges and universities.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

Note 13 – Future adoption of accounting pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued the following accounting standards that have effective dates after June 30, 2023 for the **Institute**:

- **GASB Statement No. 99, “OMNIBUS 2022”:** The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement are as follows:

Note 13 – Future adoption of accounting pronouncements (continued)

- **GASB Statement No. 99, “OMNIBUS 2022” (continued)**

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument.

The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

- **GASB Statement No. 100, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 62** - The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting—understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.”
- **GASB Statement No. 101, “Compensated Absences”** The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.
- **GASB Statement No. 102, “Certain Risk Disclosures”:** The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government’s vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints.

This Statement defines a concentration as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources. A *constraint* is a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government’s highest level of decision-making authority. Concentrations and constraints may limit a government’s ability to acquire resources or control spending.

Note 13 – Future adoption of accounting pronouncements (continued)

• **GASB Statement No. 102, “*Certain Risk Disclosures*” (continued):**

This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued.

If a government determines that those criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, it should disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature of the circumstances disclosed and the government’s vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The disclosure should include descriptions of the following:

- The concentration or constraint
- Each event associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact if the event had occurred or had begun to occur prior to the issuance of the financial statements
- Actions taken by the government prior to the issuance of the financial statements to mitigate the risk.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

The impact of the implementation of these statements on the **Institute’s** financial statements, if any, has not yet been determined.

Note 14 – Contingencies

Federal awards

The **Institute** participates in a federal assistance program funded by the Federal Government. Expenditures financed by these programs are subject to financial and compliance audits by the appropriate grantor.

Note 15 – Cooperative agreement

On August 10, 2016, the **Institute** entered in to a cooperative agreement with the Department of Health and Human Services to manage the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) program entitled Collecting Violent Death Information Using the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The main purpose of the system is to reduce and prevent violent deaths through a surveillance system that provides continuous accurate data. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the **Institute** expended \$218,590 of the funds provided by this cooperative agreement. Also, there is a balance due to the General Fund of \$121,430 accounted for in the Special Revenue Fund.

Note 16 – Subsequent events

Subsequent events were evaluated through June 28, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No significant events that should have been recorded or disclosed in the financial statements were noted.

	<u>Budget Amounts</u>		<u>Variance</u>	<u>Positive</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u> <u>(Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>(Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Commonwealth appropriations	\$ 2,068,000	\$ 2,068,000	\$ 2,553,877	\$ 485,877
Service charge	-	-	87,008	87,008
Interest	-	-	59,078	59,078
Total revenues	<u>2,068,000</u>	<u>2,068,000</u>	<u>2,699,963</u>	<u>631,963</u>
Expenditures				
Payroll and related liabilities	814,000	814,000	719,337	94,663
Facilities and public services	43,000	43,000	48,017	(5,017)
Purchased services	332,000	332,000	5,340	326,660
Professional services	314,000	314,000	372,499	(58,499)
Office supplies	25,000	25,000	3,111	21,889
Capital outlays	62,000	62,000	20,413	41,587
Other	<u>478,000</u>	<u>478,000</u>	<u>321,024</u>	<u>156,976</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,068,000</u>	<u>2,068,000</u>	<u>1,489,741</u>	<u>578,259</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,222</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,222</u>

See notes to the budgetary comparison schedule.

1. Stewardship, compliance and accountability

Budget Control

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund only presents the information for the general fund for which there is a legally adopted budget, as required by GAAP. It presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a budget basis.

The **Institute's** budget is prepared for the General Fund following state requirements. Budget amendments are approved by the Board of Directors. The budget is prepared on a budgetary (statutory) basis of accounting which is different from GAAP. Revenues include amounts classified by GAAP as other financing sources and is generally recognized when cash is received. Expenditures include encumbrances and amounts classified by GAAP as other financing uses and are generally recorded when the related expenditure is incurred or encumbered. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

On a GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported in the governmental funds as a designation of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities while on a budgetary basis, encumbrances are recorded as expenditures of the current year. On the other hand, under the statutory basis of accounting, the **Institute** uses encumbrance accounting to record the full amount of purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments of appropriated resources as deductions from the appropriation prior to actual expenditure. In the governmental funds, encumbrance accounting is a significant aspect of budgetary control.

The presentation of the budgetary data excludes long-term obligations such as compensated absences and depreciation charges for capital assets. Historically, those obligations have been budgeted on a pay-as-you-go basis. Because accounting principles applied for purposes of developing data on a budget basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP, a reconciliation of entity, timing, and basis differences in the calculation of the excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses for the year ended June 30, 2023 is presented below for the general fund:

Sources / inflows of resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 2,068,000
Revenues for which no budget was approved during the current year	<u>631,963</u>
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – governmental fund	<u>\$ 2,699,963</u>

1. **Stewardship, compliance and accountability (continued)**

Budget Control (continued)

Uses / outflows of resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 1,489,741
Expenditures for which no budget was approved during the current year and encumbrances at end of year	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance – governmental funds	<u>\$ 1,489,741</u>

The **Institute's** budget is adopted in accordance with a statutory basis of accounting, which is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The main difference between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis used to present the fund financial statements is that under GAAP basis, encumbrances (i.e. Purchase orders) that do not constitute expenditures or liabilities are reported as designation of fund balances because the commitment will be honored during the next fiscal year. There were no outstanding encumbrances at June 30, 2023.



Certified Public Accountants / Management Advisors

López-Vega, CPA, PSC

Member of:

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

**To the Board of Directors
Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics
(A Component Unit of the Commonwealth
of Puerto Rico)**

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, general fund and special revenue fund of **Puerto Rico Institute of Statistics (the Institute)**, a component unit of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, which comprise the **Institute's** basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the **Institute's** internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Institute's** internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Institute's** internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency*, is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the **Institute's** financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Institute's** internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



LOPEZ VEGA, CPA, PSC

San Juan, Puerto Rico
June 28, 2024

Stamp No. E537233 of the
Puerto Rico Society of Certified
Public Accountants was affixed to
the record copy of this report.



Certified Public Accountants / Management Advisors

López-Vega, CPA, PSC