PORT AUTHORITY OF GUAM

Citizen-Centric Report

Fiscal Year 2019



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Governance and Leadership Board of Directors

Francisco G. Santos Chairman Nathan T. Taimanglo Vice Chairman Isa Marie C. Koki Board Secretary

Executive Leadership Group

Rory J. Respicio

General Manager

Dominic G. Muna

Deputy General Manager, Operations

Luis R. Baza

Deputy General Manager, Administration and Finance

44 years of Service to Guam and the Region







About Us

The Port Authority of Guam (PAG, Authority, or the Port) was established as a public corporation and autonomous agency of the government by Public Law 13-87 in October 1975. The Port operates the only commercial seaport in the Territory and, as the primary seaport in Micronesia, serves as a transshipment point for the entire Western Pacific region.

Mission Statement

The Port Authority of Guam is dedicated to providing full services to ocean vessels in support of loading and unloading cargo for Guam and Micronesia. The Port Authority of Guam is the main lifeline of consumer goods into the island, and as such, recognizes its responsibility to deliver these

goods in a timely and efficient manner. In support of this mission, the Port Authority of Guam also provides land and infrastructure to private interests to further develop the maritime industries on Guam. As a public corporation, the Port Authority of Guam dedicates all of its profit to the upgrading of equipment and facilities and the continued growth of the island's seaport.

Our Vision

Our Customers

To modernize the Port as a first class facility in the region providing cargo handling services in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner. To promote economic growth and opportunities for maritime related industries and address the needs of port users.

Our Employees



123 Administration



233 Operations



6 Major Shipping Agents

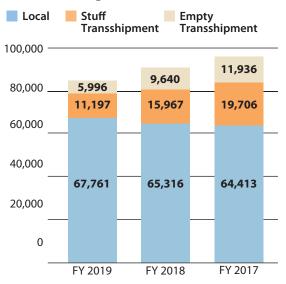


202 Other Customers

The Port's Performance Report - How Are We Doing

The Port Authority of Guam is the largest U.S. deep-water port in the region and currently handles about 1-2 million (M) tons of cargo a year. The Port owns five cargo-handling piers and three marinas. The major basis in gauging annual revenue status of the Port is through the number of cargos it handles each year. Main classifications of cargos are container and non-container (breakbulk) cargos.

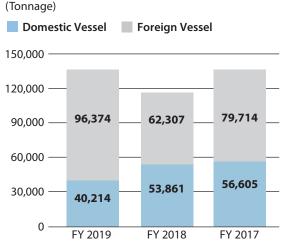
Container Cargos (Count)





Container cargos are broken down into local and transshipment categories. Local containers contain goods specifically for Guam. Transshipment containers are containers that are received from a vessel for the purpose of passing to another vessel at the Port to be transported to smaller ports in CNMI, Palau, FSM, and RMI. For fiscal year (FY) 2019, the Port handled a total of 84,954 containers. Using FY 2017 as the base year, local containers increased by 1% in FY 2018 and 5% in FY 2019.

Non-Containerized/Breakbulk Cargos





Non-containerized cargo is a cargo that cannot fit into containers and commodities that are more economically transported as breakbulk cargo. On average, approximately 10% of the Port's total cargo tonnage is breakbulk cargo. For FY 2019, breakbulk cargo totalled 136,588 tons.

Container Vessel Berth Hours



Berth hours shows the average time spent by a vessel along the port waterfront. PAG aims to decrease the berth hours per vessel. In FY 2019, Matson, the largest vessel being handled by PAG, showed an improvement by three berth hours on average.

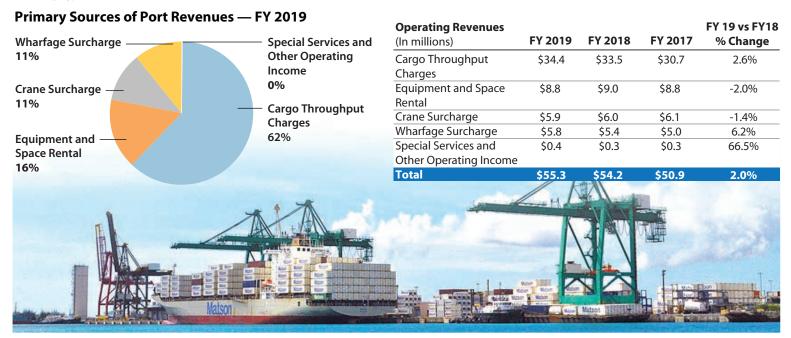
Container Vessel Net Moves Per Hour



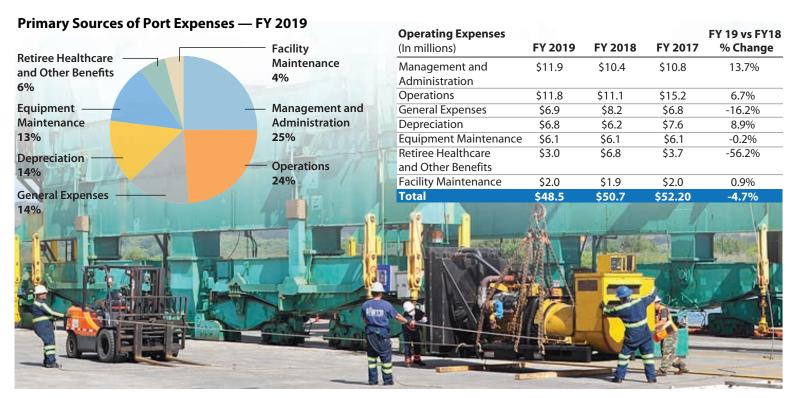
The container vessel net moves per hour (NMPH) shows the average total container movement divided by the operation hours. PAG's goal is to increase the number of containers in NMPH per year. In FY 2019, all vessels showed improvement by an average of six NMPH.

The Port's Finances – Revenues and Expenses

The Port revenues are derived primarily from various fees and tariffs charged to users and tenants of Port facilities and to agents, carriers and shippers for the movement of cargo through the Port. The cost of operations and capital improvements are funded largely from the Authority's own revenues. In FY 2019, earnings from operations amounted to \$6.9M, which was a 92% improvement from FY 2018. The total non-operating expenses were \$4.1M which resulted in an increase in net position (net income) by \$3.5M compared to a \$103 thousand loss in FY 2018.



PAG's operating revenues increased by 2% or \$1.1M in FY 2019. Revenue increases were primarily due to a 1% tariff rate increase, cargo throughput, wharfage, and other operating income. The increase in other operating income was due to increased activity in passenger vessels as well as income from donated vehicles and heavy equipment from other agencies.



PAG's operating expenses decreased by 4.7% or \$2.4M in FY 2019. The decrease in operating expenses was accomplished despite PAG absorbing \$2M in the middle of the fiscal year for unbudgeted payroll requirements, as well as booking \$3.1M in contingent liabilities. In September 2018, prior management implemented a new pay schedule under PAG's Compensations and Classification plan, which was not part of the expense projection in the PAG's FY 2019 Budget.

PAG's financial statements for Fiscal Year 2019 received a clean opinion from the auditors of Deloitte & Touche. To view the Independent Audit Report or for more information visit: www.portofguam.com/about-us/financial-information-and-statistics/annual-financial-audits or www.opaguam.org.

The Port's Future – Outlook and Challenges

Outlook

The Port is engaged in a 5-year Port Improvement Program for FY 2018-2022 to support the Port's future challenges and economic vision. This includes Capital Improvement Plans which will cost approximately \$70.7 million and are financed through a combination of federal grants, Port revenues and proceeds of the 2018 bonds. The Port's focus is on new construction, significant repairs, renovations and upgrades to the Authority's facilities and major equipment required to maintain operations. This includes buildings and support facilities, pavements and structures, security fencing and gates, computerized terminal operating systems (TOS), and upgrade of a 20-year old financial management system (FMS).











Challenges

The novel coronavirus outbreak was declared a Global Health Emergency by the World Health Organization on January 30, 2020. Since the Port receives 90% of all goods coming into our island and is critical in ensuring the continuity of the supply chain throughout our region, the Governor has deemed the Port an essential agency. While this matter is expected to impact the Authority's business, results of operations and financial position, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. To capture all COVID-19 related expenses, a separate GL account was created and will be reported in the FY 2020 financial audit.





Vincent Duenas

From: Jojo B. Guevara <jbquevara@portofguam.com>

Sent: Friday, July 10, 2020 5:11 PM bjcruz@guamopa.com

Cc: vduenas@guamopa.com; 'Rory J. Respicio'; 'Luis R. Baza'; 'Dominic G. Muna'; 'Margret

Duenas'

Subject: PAG FY 2019 CCR

Attachments: PAG FY2019 Citizen Centric Report.pdf

Hafa Adai Public Auditor Cruz,

Pursuant to Title 1 Guam Code Annotated Chapter 19 9922(a), the Port submits its FY 2019 CCR. Should you have any questions, you may contact General Manager Rory J. Respicio at <u>rjrespicio@portofguam.com</u>.

Si Yu'os Ma'ase

Jose B. Guevara III Financial Affairs Controller