

August 30, 2022

Honorable Carl B. Ingram
Chief Justice of the High Court
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Majuro, MH 96960

Dear Chief Justice Ingram:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Marshall Islands Judiciary Fund (the Judiciary Fund) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021 (on which we have issued our report dated August 30, 2022), 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, we considered the Judiciary Fund's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Judiciary Fund's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Judiciary Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. However, in connection with our audit, we identified, and included in the attached Appendix I, deficiencies related to the Judiciary Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2021, that we wish to bring to your attention.

The definition of a deficiency is also set forth in the attached Appendix I.

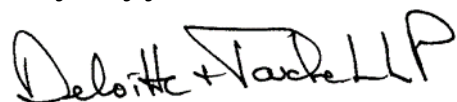
A description of the responsibility of management for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and of the objectives of and inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, is set forth in the attached Appendix II and should be read in conjunction with this report.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Chief Justice of the High Court, management, others within the organization, and the Office of the Auditor-General and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We will be pleased to discuss the attached comments with you and, if desired, to assist you in implementing any of the suggestions.

We wish to thank the staff and management of the Judiciary for their cooperation and assistance during the course of this engagement.

Very truly yours,



SECTION I - DEFICIENCIES

We identified, and have included below, deficiencies involving the Judiciary Fund's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2021, that we wish to bring to your attention:

(1) Financial Reporting

The Judiciary did not close out fiscal year September 30, 2021 financial information until May 31, 2022. Furthermore, various accounting records were not timely processed and updated including the following:

1. Interest receivable associated with time certificates was understated by \$3,713;
2. A liability associated with the provision for legal aid assistance was overstated by \$75,710;
3. Unearned revenue associated with attorney deposits was understated by \$2,892; and
4. Liabilities associated with retention and communications expense were overstated by \$884 and \$3,927, respectively.

Audit adjustments were proposed for the abovementioned misstatements. With respect to the provision for legal aid assistance, such was incorrectly calculated while internal monitoring of attorney services on legal aid cases was not updated. We recommend management implement internal control policies and procedures to facilitate timely general ledger and subsidiary ledger reconciliation processes and the internal monitoring of records associated with appointed attorneys working on legal aid cases.

(2) Revenue Classifications

During the year ended September 30, 2021, \$3,000 of Legal Aid Fund exemption fees were recorded as deposits to the Operations bank account and as revenues in the Operations Fund. We recommend that the Judiciary implement internal control procedures requiring that revenues be accurately supported, identified, and recorded in the correct general ledger account. This matter was discussed in our previous audit for fiscal year 2020.

SECTION II - DEFINITIONS

The definition of a deficiency is as follows:

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 deficiency in design exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when (a) a properly designed control does not operate as designed, or (b) the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND THE OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS OF, INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The following comments concerning management's responsibility for internal control over financial reporting and the objectives and inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting are adapted from auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Responsibility

The Judiciary Fund's management is responsible for the overall accuracy of the financial statements and their conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. In this regard, management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting.

Objectives of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process affected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel and designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of the entity's objectives with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Internal control over the safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition may include controls related to financial reporting and operations objectives. Generally, controls that are relevant to an audit of financial statements are those that pertain to the entity's objective of reliable financial reporting (i.e., the preparation of reliable financial statements that are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles).

Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.