

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

His Excellency Tommy Remengesau, Jr.
President
Republic of Palau:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Republic of Palau (the Republic) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Republic's basic financial statements as set forth in Section III of the foregoing table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Belau Submarine Cable Corporation, Palau International Coral Reef Center, the Palau Community College, the Palau National Communications Corporation, and the Palau District Housing Authority, which represent 47%, 15%, and 47%, respectively, of the assets and deferred outflows of resources, net position, and operating revenues of the Republic's discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Belau Submarine Cable Corporation, Palau International Coral Reef Center, the Palau Community College, the Palau National Communications Corporation, and the Palau District Housing Authority, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Republic of Palau as of September 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis-of-Matters

New Accounting Pronouncements

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Republic adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, effective October 1, 2015.

Uncertainty

As discussed in Note 14H the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund's actuarial valuation has determined that the Fund has a net pension liability of \$215,546,176 which would cause the Fund's fiduciary net position to become negative in 2018. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

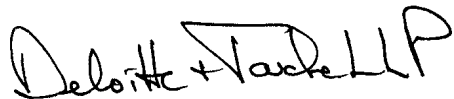
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 16 as well as the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund and notes thereto, on pages 81 and 82, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, on page 83, and the Schedule of Pension Contributions, on page 84, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB 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 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 the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Republic's basic financial statements. The Other Supplementary Information, as set forth in Section V of the foregoing table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Other Supplementary Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, and the procedures performed as described above, the additional information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 14, 2017 on our consideration of the Republic'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 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 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 the Republic's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deloitte + Touche LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, stylized font.

July 14, 2017

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

As management of the Government of the Republic of Palau (the "Republic"), we offer readers of the Republic's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Republic for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Republic's basic financial statements, which follow this section. Fiscal year 2015 comparative information has been included, where appropriate.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Republic exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$210.2 million (net position), which increased by \$6.6 million (or 3.2%) from a net position of \$203.6 million in the prior year. Of this amount, \$134.3 million represents the Republic's investment in capital assets; \$200.9 million represents amounts restricted for various purposes, with the remaining deficiency of \$125 million to be funded from future governmental activities.
- During the current fiscal year, the Republic's expenses for governmental activities were \$142.9 million and were funded in part by \$64.1 million in program revenues and \$66.5 million in taxes and other general revenues. General revenues increased by \$3.3 million (or 5.3%) from \$63.1 million in the prior year to \$66.4 million, which was attributable primarily to the increase in taxes and unrestricted grant revenues of \$2.5 million and \$7 million, respectively. Expenses increased by \$14.4 million (or 11.2%) from \$128.5 million in the prior year to \$142.9 million, which was attributable primarily to the increase in general government expenses.
- The Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund generated a net gain of \$13.1 million in the current fiscal year, which is net of an appropriation of \$5 million representing the transfer out to the General Fund as budgetary support, increasing the Republic's trust fund balance to \$196.7 million from \$183.6 million in the prior year (up 7.2%).
- For the current fiscal year, the General fund revenues (and other financing sources) of \$106.3 million exceeded general fund expenditures (and other financing uses) of \$82.4 million. General fund revenues (and other financing sources) were up \$20 million (or 23.1%) from prior year primarily due to increases in taxes, license and permits, and loan proceeds received in 2016. General Fund appropriations (and other financing uses) also went up \$9.6 million (or 13%) from prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Republic's basic financial statements, which comprise of the following 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 the form of a budgetary schedule, which is prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting, and other supplementary information, in addition to the basic financial statements themselves, which includes combining statements for governmental funds, fiduciary funds and other supplemental information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Republic's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the Republic's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

The two government-wide financial statements report the Republic's net position and how they have changed. Net position, being the difference between the Republic's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the Republic's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Republic's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Republic, additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Republic's tax base, the condition of the Republic's roads and infrastructure, and the quality of services needs to be considered.

The government-wide financial statements of the Republic are divided into two categories:

- Primary government – this grouping comprises governmental activities, which includes most of the Republic's basic services such as education, health and welfare, public safety, and general administration. Compact and other federal grants finance most activities of the primary government.
- Discretely presented component units – the Republic includes numerous other entities in its report. Although legally separate, these "component units" are important because the Republic is financially accountable for them.

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 Republic, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal matters.

- Some funds are required by Olbiil Era Kelulau legislation.
- The Republic establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like the Other Country Grants Fund) or to show that it is properly using certain grants (like federal grants reported in the U.S. Federal Grants and Other Assistance Funds).

All of the funds of the Republic can be divided into two categories – governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental funds – These are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as government activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Republic's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Republic's programs.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

Fiduciary funds – These are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Republic's own programs. The Republic is the trustee, or fiduciary, for other assets that because of trust arrangements, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The Republic is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the Republic's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of change in fiduciary net position.

Discretely presented component unit financial statements are presented for entities where the Republic has financial accountability, but are independent of the core Republic operations. Most operate similar to private-sector businesses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning budgetary comparisons.

The other supplementary information referred to earlier is presented immediately following the required supplementary information on budgetary comparisons.

A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE

Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Republic, assets exceeded liabilities by \$210.2 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year. However, all of the net position is either restricted as to the purpose it can be used for or is invested in capital assets. The Republic uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Republic's investment in its capital assets in reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate the liabilities. The majority of the Republic's net position is comprised of its capital assets net of long-term liabilities. Current assets and liabilities are amounts that are available in the current period and obligations that will be paid within one year, respectively. The Republic's current assets amounted to \$52.4 million while its current liabilities were \$22.2 million. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external constraints. The table below summarizes the Republic's net position at the close of the current year compared with prior year.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

Net Position
As of September 30

	Governmental Activities <u>2016</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2015</u>	Total Percentage Change <u>2016-2015</u>
Current and other assets	\$268,874,305	\$227,895,313	18.0%
Capital assets	<u>142,798,864</u>	<u>155,066,612</u>	-7.9%
Total assets	<u>411,673,169</u>	<u>382,961,925</u>	7.5%
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>19,574,832</u>	<u>13,047,141</u>	50.0%
Long-term debt outstanding	40,551,593	25,237,311	60.7%
Other liabilities	<u>162,166,716</u>	<u>152,754,510</u>	6.2%
Total liabilities	<u>202,718,309</u>	<u>177,991,821</u>	13.9%
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>18,367,890</u>	<u>14,466,855</u>	27.0%
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	134,341,707	145,009,457	-7.4%
Restricted	200,891,174	185,660,054	8.2%
Unrestricted	<u>(125,071,079)</u>	<u>(127,119,121)</u>	-1.6%
Total net position	\$ <u>210,161,802</u>	\$ <u>203,550,390</u>	3.2%

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Republic's unrestricted net position deficiency was \$125 million, a decrease from the prior year amount of \$127.1 million (or 1.6%). This deficiency is the result of having long-term commitments that are greater than currently available resources including the Republic's share of the net pension liability. Specifically, the Republic did not include in past annual budgets the full amounts needed to finance future liabilities arising from MICB and ADB loans as well as to pay for unused employee annual leave balances. The Republic will include these amounts in future years' budgets as they become due.

Changes in Net Position

As noted earlier, net position of the primary government increased by \$6.6 million, representing an increase of 3.2% from the prior year's amount of \$203.6 million. This result indicates that the Republic's financial condition, as a whole, improved slightly from the prior year. The table below summarizes the Republic's change in net position for the current fiscal year as compared with prior year.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended September 30

	Governmental Activities <u>2016</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2015</u>	Total Percentage Change <u>2016-2015</u>
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 24,111,779	\$ 23,156,386	4.1%
Operating grants & contributions	31,356,606	25,544,055	22.8%
Capital grants and contributions	<u>8,587,503</u>	<u>7,181,195</u>	19.6%
	<u>64,055,888</u>	<u>55,881,636</u>	14.6%
General revenues:			
Taxes	52,005,432	49,472,061	5.1%
Other general revenues	<u>14,463,287</u>	<u>13,649,126</u>	6.0%
	<u>66,468,719</u>	<u>63,121,187</u>	5.3%
Total revenues	<u>130,524,607</u>	<u>119,002,823</u>	9.7%
Expenses:			
General government	40,567,024	33,839,480	19.9%
Education	17,746,030	17,090,007	3.8%
Health and welfare	21,259,141	19,629,701	8.3%
Public safety	5,792,686	4,995,392	16.0%
Cultural affairs and recreation	3,788,737	2,897,377	30.8%
Transportation and commerce	45,939,237	42,287,266	8.6%
State government appropriations	6,503,600	6,240,830	4.2%
Depreciation - unallocated	787,173	787,173	0.0%
Interest	<u>555,005</u>	<u>734,298</u>	-24.4%
Total expense	<u>142,938,633</u>	<u>128,501,524</u>	11.2%
Contributions from (to) permanent funds	19,025,438	(9,289,179)	304.8%
Change in net position	6,611,412	(18,787,880)	135.2%
Net position at beginning of year	<u>203,550,390</u>	<u>222,338,270</u>	-8.5%
Net position at end of year	\$ <u>210,161,802</u>	\$ <u>203,550,390</u>	3.2%

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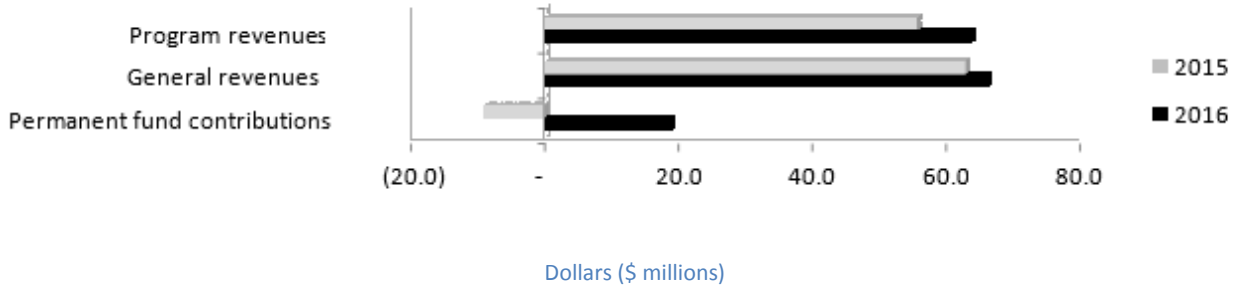
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

Key elements of the increase in net position are as follows:

- The Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund contributions of \$19 million increased by \$28.3 million (or 304.8%) from prior fiscal year when the trust fund earnings contributed a loss of \$9.3 million. Overall revenues increased in the current year by \$11.5 million (or 9.7%). Concurrently total expenses increased by \$14.4 million (or 11.2%) in the current year.

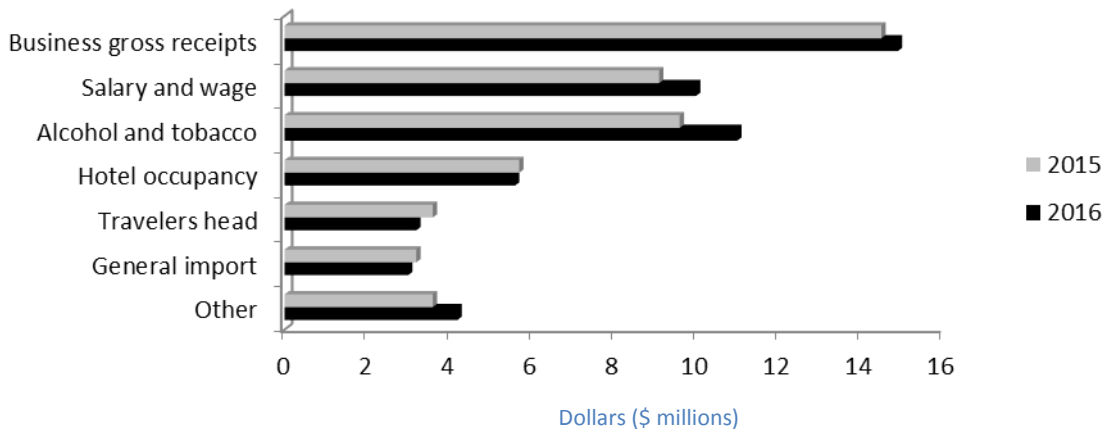
A graphic summary of program revenues, general revenues and permanent fund contributions received by the Republic for the current year compared with prior year follows:

Graph 1
Revenues
For the Years Ended September 30



A significant portion of the Republic’s general revenues involves tax revenue collections. At \$52 million in the current year, tax revenues were higher than the \$49.5 million collected in the prior year. A graphic summary of the Republic’s tax revenue collections for the current year compared with prior year follows:

Graph 2
Tax Revenues
For the Years Ended September 30



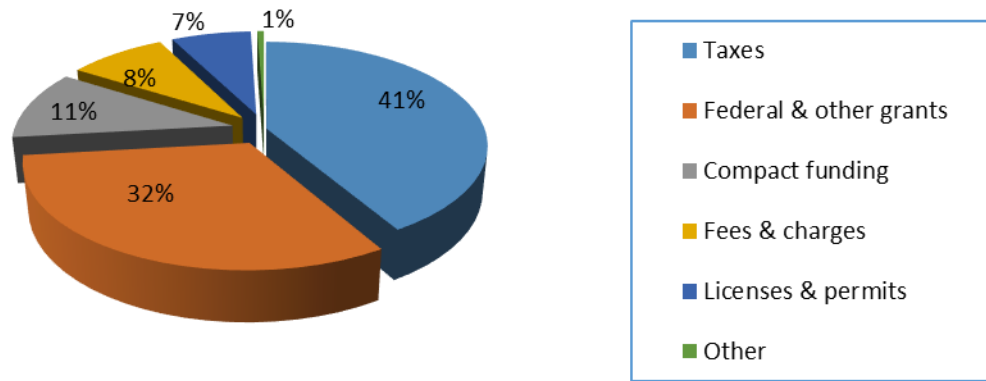
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

- Cost of governmental activities increased in the current year by \$14.4 million (up 11.2%) compared with prior year. General government significantly increased by \$6.8 million (up 19.9%) compared with prior year. Cost of Education increased by \$.7 million (up 3.8%) in the current year as well as the cost of Health by \$1.6 million (up 8.3%) compared with prior year. Cost of Transportation and commerce also increased by \$3.7 million (or 8.6%) from prior.

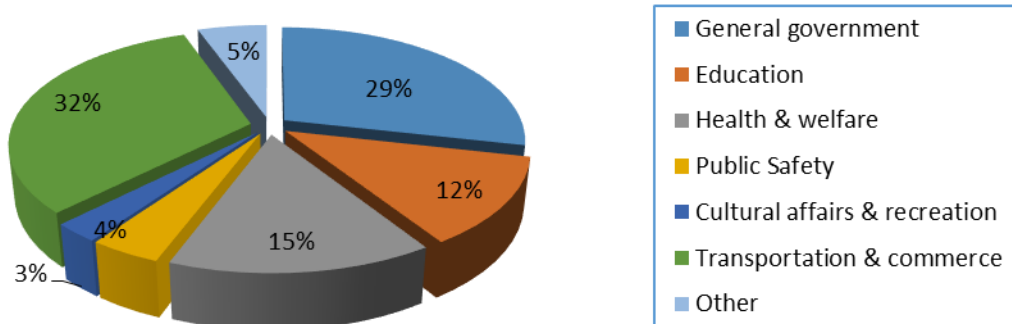
Graphs 3 and 4 below indicate the major component of revenues and cost of governmental activities.

Graph 3
Revenue Sources
For the Year Ended September 30, 2016



Compact funding, local taxes and federal and other grants are the major sources of revenue for the Republic, which comprise over 80% of the total revenues for the current year. The remaining 20% is primarily comprised of various fees and service charges.

Graph 4
Cost of Governmental Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2016



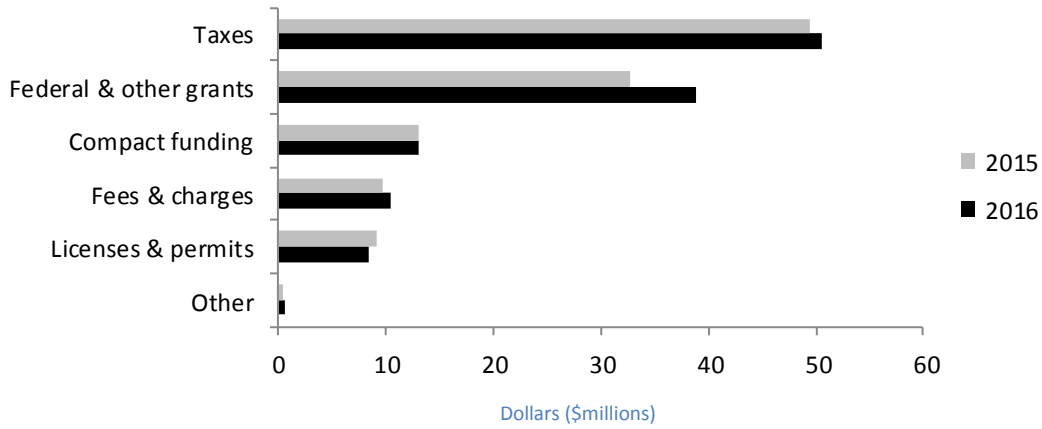
Other expenses that make up a portion of the costs of governmental activities include State government appropriations (\$6.5 million), unallocated depreciation expense (\$0.8 million), and interest expense (\$0.6 million).

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

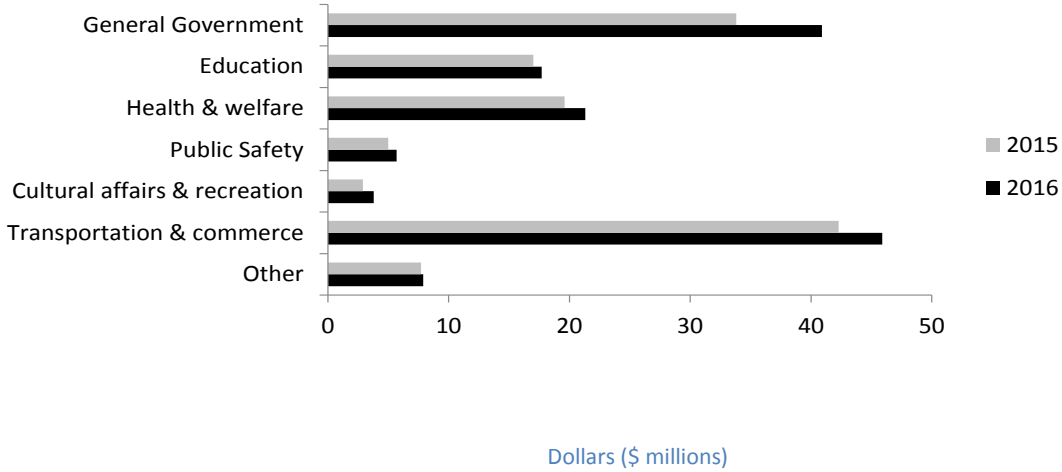
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

Graphs 5 and 6 below show a comparison of the major components of revenues and cost of governmental activities for fiscal years 2016 and 2015.

Graph 5
Revenue sources
For the Years Ended September 30



Graph 6
Cost of Governmental Activities
For the Years Ended September 30



Other expenses in the current year include State government appropriations of \$6.5 million, which increased by \$0.2 million from the prior year. Overall cost of governmental activities increased by \$14.4 million (up 11.2%) compared to prior fiscal year.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE REPUBLIC'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Republic uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Republic's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Republic'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 the current fiscal year, the Republic's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$251.4 million, which represents an increase of \$39.1 million (or 18.4%) in comparison with the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to the increase in Compact Trust Fund investments and loan proceeds. Of this total combined fund balance, \$216.8 million is designated as nonspendable and cannot be spent either because it is not in a spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints; \$3.5 million is designated as restricted and is constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed; and \$3.6 million is designated as committed and is constrained for specific purposes which are internally imposed. The combined unassigned fund balance of the Republic's governmental funds is \$27.5 million.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Republic. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General fund was \$27.7 million. Total fund balance was \$47.5 million compared with a total fund balance of \$23.6 million at the end of the prior fiscal year.

The Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund has a total fund balance of \$196.8 million, all of which is restricted for the funding of future operations of the primary government. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund was \$13.1 million (or 7.2%), which reflects a transfer of \$5 million to the Republic's General Fund and a net increase in the value of trust fund investments of \$19 million.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During the course of the fiscal year, budget revisions of \$8 million were made by management and elected officials of the Republic to the General Fund budget. Revenues collected (including other financing sources) of \$90.5 million were higher than budgeted amounts of \$79.8 million due primarily to an increase in local revenue collections and loan proceeds. In addition, charges to appropriations (including other financing uses) of \$74.2 million were lower than budgeted amounts of \$81 million due primarily to expenditures associated with the executive branch and other appropriations of \$38.7 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, which were lower than budgeted amounts of \$43.7 million and \$8.4 million, respectively.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Republic's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2016 amounted to \$443.6 million (including \$33.6 million of land and construction in progress), net of accumulated depreciation of \$300.8 million, leaving a net book value of \$142.8 million. This represents a decrease of \$12.3 million from the amount of \$155.1 reported in the prior year. The Republic's capital assets include machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, roads, bridges, buildings, land and various projects under construction.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2016

	Capital Assets September 30, (Net of depreciation)		
	Governmental Activities <u>2016</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2015</u>	Total Percentage Change <u>2016-2015</u>
Buildings and other improvements	\$ 64,495,975	\$ 69,624,010	-7.4%
Machinery and equipment	3,284,421	3,305,542	-0.6%
Vehicles	1,613,087	1,189,483	35.6%
Infrastructure	39,851,585	54,809,533	-27.3%
Land	3,899,403	3,899,403	0.0%
Construction in progress	<u>29,654,393</u>	<u>22,238,641</u>	33.3%
Total	\$ <u>142,798,864</u>	\$ <u>155,066,612</u>	-7.9%

Major capital asset additions during the current year were as follows:

- Completion of the following infrastructure projects:

<u>Infrastructure Project</u>	<u>Current Year Additions (\$ millions)</u>	<u>Completed Cost (\$ millions)</u>
Aimeliik-COFA Road	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14
Aimeliik-Mongami Road	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09
Koksai-Nekken Road	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Ngerbeched Road	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05
Melekeok Road	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Ngaraard Road	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52
Ngarchelong Road	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19
Ngardmau State Rd	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32
Ngaremlengui Road	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.53
Ngatpang Road	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27
Ngchesar Road	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19
Ngiwal Road	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40

- Acquisition of the following machinery and equipment:

<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>	<u>Current Year Additions (\$ millions)</u>
Drone, Sense Fly	\$ 0.06
Transformer, 3 Phase	\$ 0.06
Anesthesia Machine	\$ 0.05
Anesthesia Machine	\$ 0.05
Radiography & Fluoroscopy	\$ 0.26
X-Ray, Mobile	\$ 0.19
Endoscopy, Electronic	\$ 0.20

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis
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- Ongoing construction in progress of the following infrastructure projects:

<u>Infrastructure Project</u>	<u>Current Year Additions (\$ millions)</u>	<u>Completed Cost (\$ millions)</u>
PIA Secondary Apron Phase II, Stage 1-A	\$ 3.67	\$ 22.20
Palau International Airport Master Plan	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.55
Melekeok Sewer Pump Improvements	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.52
Rehab Apron Phase II	\$ 3.83	\$ 5.94
Melekeok Waterline-Dispensary	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.14
Capital Archives Building	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
BOA Slaughterhouse Building	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
New Correctional Facility	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16

Additional information on the Republic's capital assets can be found in note 5 to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

The Republic has entered into ten separate loans with the Mega International Commercial Bank (MICB) and the Asian Development bank (ADB) (See table below). Net long-term debt obligations increased by \$15.3 million (or 60.7%) in the current fiscal year.

	Outstanding Long-term Debt September 30		
	Governmental Activities <u>2016</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2015</u>	Total Percentage Change <u>2016-2015</u>
	Republic of Palau Capitol Building	\$ 4,571,417	\$ 5,714,275
Palau International Airport Repaving	3,885,740	4,342,880	-10.5%
Agriculture & Aquaculture Projects-NDBP	5,000,000	-	100.0%
Palau Housing Projects-PHA	5,000,000	-	100.0%
Water Sector Improvement (Loan #2691)	11,035,510	11,707,422	-5.7%
Water Sector Improvement (Loan # 2692)	3,472,734	3,472,734	0.0%
Koror-Airai Sanitation Loan (Loan #3060)	999,921	-	100.0%
Koror-Airai Sanitation Loan SDR (Loan #3061)	831,435	-	100.0%
North Pacific Regional Connectivity Inv. Loan (Loan # 3346)	3,792,737	-	100.0%
North Pacific Regional Connectivity Inv. Loan (Loan # 3347)	<u>1,962,099</u>	-	100.0%
Total	\$ <u>40,551,593</u>	\$ <u>25,237,311</u>	

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Republic drew down \$10 million on two MICB loans for the purpose of financing the development of agriculture and aquaculture projects through the National Development Bank of Palau and the development of housing through the Palau District Housing Authority.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

In addition, the Republic drew down \$7.6 million on four ADB loans to finance sanitization projects through the Palau Public Utilities Corporation and the connection to the submarine fiber optic cable through the Belau Submarine Cable Corporation.

Additional information on the Republic's long-term debt can be found in note 8 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

In Fiscal Year 2016, Palau's economy grew at 1.6 percent reflecting growth in sustained construction activities. Strong construction activities reflect increased construction and improvements to new and existing hotels and residential units as well as road improvement works. A financing totaling \$10m for agriculture and aquaculture projects and affordable housing development in Babeldaob contributes to the sustained construction and expanded economic activities. These developments, along with the anticipated increase in tourism and related fees, will support continued growth.

Tourist arrivals decreased in FY2016 with 146,634 visitors compared to 166,774 arrivals in FY2015. Tourist arrivals decreased by 13 percent over the previous year with People's Republic of China comprising 48 percent of overall arrivals. The estimated hotel occupancy rate also saw a decrease due to reduced tourist arrivals. Overall tourism revenues decreased by 12.4 percent but the average revenue per visitor and visitor night increased by approximately 4.6 percent in FY2016.

Government revenue saw a 7 percent increase in FY2016. In FY2016, tax collections posted an overall 5 percent increase reflecting anticipated construction activities. Overall, FY2016 expenditures declined slightly because of reduced payments to state owned enterprises. Expenditures on wages and salaries account for 56 percent of the general government operating expenditures.

Following the passage of the minimum wage bill in FY2013, revenues from wages and salaries increased by 13 percent in FY2015 and 21 percent in FY2016. Scheduled increase in the minimum wage and anticipated increases in benefit payments will contribute to sustained growth in consumer spending and tax receipts for the government.

Although revenue collection saw an increase in Fiscal 2016 from previous year the government continues to struggle to balance its budget mainly due to increasing maintenance costs. Additionally, the government has completed some major infrastructure projects that we now have to maintain. The government continues to seek other revenue sources to meet these anticipated costs. New measures have been introduced to try and raise additional revenue, i.e. tax reforms, eliminating import duty exemptions, moving to CIF (cost, insurance, and freight) valuation, and adopting a value-added tax (VAT); however, the proposals have yet to be enacted.

Palau is aware of increasing demands for the limited government resources and despite prioritizing, reallocation of funds and other cost cutting measures these efforts are simply not sufficient bridge between revenue collection and budgetary requirements. The administration again will try to push additional measures, i.e. room tax and visitor's departure tax increases to raise additional revenues.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended September 30, 2016

Looking beyond Fiscal Year 2016, revenue collections will gradually improve going forward. This can be attributed to the improving global economies as well as improved collections processes by the Bureau of Taxation and Bureau of Customs. Wage gains, tourism, and construction that drove growth in FY2016 are expected to continue in FY2017 and FY2018. Scheduled and planned increases in wages and benefit payments will continue to contribute to consumer spending. Expected expansion of room capacity should support sustained tourism growth. Construction is also expected to perform strongly due to continued construction and improvements to new and existing visitor accommodations, housing developments (subdivision) in Babeldaob, road, sewer-lines and water lines construction. Existing financing to Agriculture and Aquaculture will further encourage commercial activities and increased incomes. The current account deficit is anticipated to continue to narrow with increased tourist arrivals and stable oil import payments.

CONTACTING THE REPUBLIC'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors and creditors a general overview of the Republic's finances and to demonstrate its accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Minister of Finance, P.O. Box 6011, Koror, Republic of Palau 96940.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2016

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different from changes in fund balances because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 39,106,384

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays in the current period. For the current year, these activities consist of:

Capital outlays, net of disposals	\$ 13,150,522	
Depreciation expense, net	<u>(26,263,708)</u>	(12,267,748)

The incurrence of long-term debt (e.g., loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. For the current year, these amounts consist of:

Proceeds from MICB loans	\$ (10,000,000)	
Proceeds from ADB loans	(7,586,193)	
Repayment of MICB loans	1,599,998	
Repayment of ADB loan	<u>671,913</u>	(15,314,282)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These expenses include pension costs, accrued annual leave and interest payable that are reported in the statement of activities, but not in funds. For the current year, these activities consist of:

Change in compensated absences payable	\$ (294,705)	
Change in accrued interest payable	(106,401)	
Net pension activity	<u>(4,511,836)</u>	(4,912,942)

Change in net position of governmental activities. \$ 6,611,412

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Republic of Palau (the "Republic") was constituted on January 1, 1981, under the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau (the "Constitution") as approved by the people of Palau. The Constitution provides for the separation of powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government. The Republic assumes responsibility for general government, public safety, health, education, and economic development.

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Republic have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Republic's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Government of the Republic is a constitutional government comprised of three branches: the Legislative Branch (Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK)); the Executive Branch; and the Judicial Branch. The Legislative Branch consists of two houses which sit for four-year terms. The House of Delegates has 16 members, one from each state. The Senate has 13 members selected in a nationwide election. The Executive Branch consists of the President as the chief executive officer, the Vice-President, and the Council of Chiefs. The President is assisted by an 8 member Cabinet. The Judicial Branch is made up of the Supreme Court, the Land Court, and the Court of Common Pleas.

For financial reporting purposes, the Republic has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions. The Republic has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable as well as other entities for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Republic are such that exclusion would cause the Republic's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability include whether the Republic, as the primary government, has appointed a voting majority of an organization's governing body and either has the ability to impose its will on that organization or there is potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Republic. Financial accountability also exists if an organization is determined to be fiscally dependent on the primary government, although the primary government does not appoint a voting majority of the organization's governing board.

Each component unit of the Republic has a September 30 year-end except for the Palau National Communications Corporation, which has a December 31 year-end.

Component units are entities that are legally separate organizations for which the Republic's elected officials are financially accountable or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Republic are such that exclusion would cause the Republic's basic financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Republic is financially accountable because it appoints the members of the governing authorities of each of the component units and because it is able to impose its will on these organizations or because the organizations provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on the Republic.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

A. Reporting Entity, Continued

The financial statements of the component units have been included in the financial reporting entity as discretely presented component units in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*. The component units' column of the basic financial statements includes the financial data of the following discretely presented component units:

- National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP): NDBP was formed on February 24, 1982, under the provisions of RPPL No. 1-27, as amended by RPPL No. 3-4, RPPL No. 4-48, RPPL No. 5-37 and RPPL No. 6-18. The law created a wholly-owned government corporation managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Republic with the advice and consent of the OEK. The purpose of NDBP is to be the central financial institution responsible for initiating and promoting economic development within the Republic. The Republic guarantees principal and interest payments to the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund, the Mega International Commercial Bank (formerly the International Commercial Bank of China), and the European Investment Bank in the event of default by NDBP. The Republic has the ability to impose its will on NDBP.
- Palau Community College (PCC): PCC is a non-profit corporation established by RPPL No. 4-2, and inaugurated on June 3, 1993. Four voting members are appointed by the President of the Republic with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. One voting member shall be a member of the Republic of Palau Board of Education as designated by the Republic Board of Education. Two non-voting members are appointed by the Board of Trustees to serve in an advisory capacity to the Board. The Board shall grant voting membership to one member from the RMI, one member from the FSM as designated by those governments. The Board shall grant voting membership to a student representative. The purpose of PCC, as defined by RPPL No. 4-2, is to be the institution of higher education for the Republic of Palau and to provide postsecondary educational opportunities to the people of the Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, as well as students from other countries. The Republic provides financial support to PCC through legislative appropriations.
- Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC): PNCC was created on August 23, 1982, under the provisions of RPPL No. 1-40. The law created a wholly-owned government corporation managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Republic, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. The primary purpose of PNCC is to establish and operate communication services as a communication common carrier within the Republic. The Republic guarantees principal and interest payments to the Rural Utilities Service in the event of default by PNCC on Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund loans. The Republic has the ability to impose its will on PNCC.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

A. Reporting Entity, Continued

- Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC): PICRC was created on November 20, 1998 by RPPL No. 5-17. The law created a wholly-owned government non-profit corporation managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. PICRC is to carry out marine research and educate the public about the ecological, economic and cultural importance of coral reefs and their associated marine habitats. The Republic provides financial support to PICRC through legislative appropriations.
- Palau Visitors Authority (PVA): PVA was formed on November 23, 1982, under the provisions of RPPL No. 1-49 for the purpose of implementing tourism programs, including marketing and related responsibilities. The law created a wholly-owned public corporation managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Republic with the advice and consent of the OEK. PVA is subject to annual appropriations by the OEK. The Republic provides financial support to PVA through legislative appropriations.
- Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC): PPUC was created by RPPL No. 4-13 on July 6, 1994. The law created a wholly-owned government corporation managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. The purpose of PPUC is to establish and operate electrical utility services within the Republic. The Republic guarantees principal and interest payments to the Mega International Commercial Bank, and the National Development Bank of Palau in the event of default by PPUC. The Republic has the ability to impose its will on PPUC.
- Palau District Housing Authority (PDHA): PDHA was created by an act of the Congress of Micronesia in 1973, the "Territory Community Housing Act". PDHA is charged with the administration of the low-cost housing loan program in the Republic of Palau and is administered by a five-member Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Republic with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. PDHA is authorized to finance and construct homes as needed. The Republic provides financial support to PDHA through legislative appropriations.
- Protected Areas Network Fund (PAN Fund): PAN Fund was formed on May 2, 2008, under the provisions of RPPL No. 7-42 for the purpose of administering and managing all funds received for the financial sustainability of the Protected Areas Network in Palau and for other related purposes. Portions of RPPL 7-42 were revised by RPPL 8-9 and RPPL 8-18. The law created a registered non-profit corporation under the Republic corporate registry managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of seven voting members and the Republic's Minister of Finance and Minister of Resources and Development, appointed in accordance with PAN Fund's Articles of Incorporation and approved by no less than two thirds of the Senate of the OEK. The Republic provides financial support to the PAN Fund through legislative appropriations.
- Belau Submarine Cable Corporation (BSCC): BSCC was created on September 15, 2015, under the provisions of Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) 9-47. The law created a wholly-owned government corporation governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the President of the Republic, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. The primary purpose of BSCC is to procure, own and manage a fiber optic cable on behalf of the Republic. The Republic has the ability to impose its will on BSCC

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

A. Reporting Entity, Continued

In addition, the fiduciary component units are subject to legislative and executive controls. These component units, while meeting the definition of a component unit and while legally separate, are presented in the fund financial statements of the Republic. They have been omitted from the government-wide financial statements as their resources are not available to fund operations of the Republic. The fiduciary component units are as follows:

- The Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund (the Fund), a Fiduciary Fund Type - Private Purpose Trust Fund, was created under Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) No. 2-29, passed into law on May 28, 1987, and revised by RPPL No. 3-64, passed into law on December 20, 1991, and began operations on October 1, 1987. The Fund is administered under the authority of five trustees appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK. The Fund provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to qualified individuals and their survivors. Further, the Fund was appointed responsibility under 41 PNC, Section 723, for the administration and operation of the Palau Healthcare Fund Program.
- The Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund (the Pension Fund), a Fiduciary Fund Type - Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Fund, was created under RPPL No. 2-26, which was passed into law April 3, 1987, and began operations October 1, 1987. RPPL No. 2-26 was revised by RPPL No. 3-21, RPPL No. 4-40, RPPL No. 4-49, RPPL No. 5-30, RPPL No. 6-37 and RPPL No. 7-56. The Pension Fund is administered under the authority of a seven member Board of Trustees appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the OEK.

Complete financial statements for each of the individual component units may be obtained at the respective component units' administrative offices or obtaining them directly from the Office of the Public Auditor:

P.O. Box 850
Koror, Palau 96940
Website: www.palauopa.org

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report financial information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from these statements except for other charges between the primary government and the discretely presented component units. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

B. Government-Wide Financial Statements, Continued

Primary government activities are defined as either governmental or business-type activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees charged to external parties for goods or services. As such, business-type activities account for operations similar to a for-profit business. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Discretely presented component unit activities are presented with their business-type focus.

The Statement of Net Position presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- *Net investment in capital assets* consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds, notes and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- *Restricted net position* consists of resources in which the Republic is legally or contractually obligated to spend resources in accordance with restrictions either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law.
- *Unrestricted net position* consists of net position, which does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position often is designated, (for example, internally restricted) to indicate that management does not consider such to be available for general operations. Unrestricted net position often has restrictions that are imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The government-wide Statement of Net Position reports \$200,891,174 of restricted net position, of which \$3,667,772 is restricted by enabling legislation.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of given functions or segments are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function or segment. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not meeting the definition of program revenues are, instead, reported as general revenue.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

C. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements present a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for its major and aggregated non-major funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements pursuant to GASB reporting standards, with nonmajor governmental funds being combined into a single column.

The Republic reports its financial position and results of operations in funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Transactions between funds within a fund type, if any, have not been eliminated.

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements - the government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources management focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Amounts reported as program revenue include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. General revenue is derived from taxation, investment income and other fees that are not allocated to specific programs.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements - the governmental fund financial statements account for the general governmental activities of the Republic and are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual; generally when they are both measurable and available. 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. For this purpose, the Republic considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include income and gross revenue taxes, federal grants, federal reimbursements and other reimbursements for use of materials and services. Miscellaneous revenues from other financing sources are recognized when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as earned, since they are both measurable and available. Expenditures generally are recorded in the period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting, Continued

Fiduciary funds and discretely presented component units financial statements - the fiduciary funds and discretely presented component units financial statements are reported using the economic measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, similar to government-wide financial statements, as described above.

Discretely presented component units distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a component unit's principal ongoing operations. All other revenues are reported as nonoperating. Operating expenses includes the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fund Accounting:

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - For State and Local Governments*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - For State and Local Governments: Omnibus*, sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses for either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The nonmajor funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements and detailed in the combining statements. The Republic reports the following major funds:

- General Fund - This fund is the primary operating fund of the Republic. It is used to account for all governmental transactions, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- Grants Fund - a Special Revenue Fund that accounts for grants received from the United States government and other donor countries.
- Compact Section 211(f) Fund - a Permanent Fund that accounts for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 211(f). Under the terms and conditions of Section 211(f) of the Compact and subsidiary agreements, the Republic may expend an agreed minimum annual distribution from accrued interest of the Fund. This amount has been determined to be \$5,000,000 annually for the first fifteen years of the Compact. The objective for the Fund is to allow annual distributions from accrued interest of \$15,000,000 annually after the fifteenth year of the Compact.

The nonmajor governmental funds are comprised of special revenue funds, which account for financial resources obtained from specific revenue sources and used for restricted purposes.

In addition, the Republic reports the following fiduciary funds:

- Private Purpose Trust Fund - this fund accounts for resources held in trust by the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund under which principal and income benefit certain individuals.
- Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Fund - this fund accounts for resources held in trust by the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund for members and beneficiaries of the Republic's pension plan.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Certificates of Deposit

The Republic pools cash resources of its various funds in order to facilitate the management of cash. Unless otherwise required by law, interest income received on pooled cash accrues to the General Fund. Cash and cash equivalents applicable to a particular fund are readily identifiable. Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash held in demand accounts as well as time certificates of deposit with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Republic. Time certificates of deposit with original maturity dates greater than three months are separately classified.

F. Investments

Investments and related investment earnings of the primary government and the discretely presented component units are recorded at fair value using quoted market prices. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the date as of which the fair value of an asset or liability is determined.

The Republic categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. In certain instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair measurement. Investments not categorized under the fair value hierarchy are shown at either Net Asset Value (NAV) or amortized cost.

G. Receivables

In general, tax revenue is recognized on the government-wide financial statements, when assessed or levied on the governmental fund financial statements to the extent that it is both measurable and available. Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts. Reimbursements due to the Republic for expenditures on federally funded reimbursement and grant programs are reported as "receivables from federal agencies" on the governmental fund balance sheet.

Receivables of the primary government and the discretely presented component units are primarily due from businesses and individuals residing in the Republic. The Republic establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable based on the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information.

H. Inventories

Inventories of the discretely presented component units comprise diesel fuel, parts and supplies and are generally valued at the lower-of-cost (FIFO) or market.

I. Prepaid Items

Certain payments made to vendors or persons for services reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

J. Other Assets

The Republic holds approximately 11% of the shares of the United Micronesia Development Association, Inc. (UMDA) in the amount of \$1,191,965. This equity interest does not meet the definition of an investment as the asset is held primarily for economic development and is presented as other assets in the accompanying financial statements.

K. Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, the Republic records transactions between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between funds are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the governmental fund balance sheet. Receivables and payables resulting from transactions between component units and the primary government are classified as "due to/from primary government" or "due to/from component units" on the governmental fund balance sheet and the statement of net position. Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net position.

L. Restricted Assets

Certain assets of the primary government are classified as restricted assets because their use is completely restricted through loans agreements, trust arrangements or enabling legislation.

Certain assets of the discretely presented component units are classified as restricted assets because their uses are restricted for economic development, capital projects, endowment funds and loan revolving programs.

M. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, ramps and other similar items), are reported in the governmental activity column of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets, whether purchased or constructed, are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date of donation. Land and non-depreciable land improvements are capitalized, regardless of cost. Singular pieces of machinery and equipment, other than vehicles, that equal or exceed \$50,000 are capitalized. Buildings and infrastructure projects with a cost that equals or exceeds \$100,000 are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Vehicles have been grouped together regardless of cost and depreciated on a composite basis.

Management has elected to present only assets acquired subsequent to 1980, except for buildings. Accordingly, fixed assets records consist of additions commencing in fiscal year 1980. The Republic has elected to prospectively report general infrastructure assets in the government-wide financial statements and have retroactively reported all major general infrastructure assets at September 30, 2016.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

M. Capital Assets, Continued

Capital assets of the primary government and the component units are depreciated using the straight-line method with a full year's depreciation charged in the year of acquisition and disposal, regardless of date. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings and other improvements	15 - 50 years
Infrastructure	10 - 20 years
Vehicles	5 years
Machinery and equipment	4 - 20 years

N. Deferred Outflows 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 represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (deduction of net position) until then.

O. Interfund/Intrafund Transactions

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated in the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this rule are: 1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities and 2) activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

P. Unearned Revenues

In the government-wide financial statements, unearned revenues are recognized when cash, receivables or other assets are recorded prior to being earned. In the governmental fund financial statements, unearned revenues represent monies received or revenues accrued which have not been earned or do not meet the "available" criterion for revenue recognition under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The unearned revenue in the governmental fund types has primarily resulted as federal funds are received in advance of eligible expenditures.

Q. Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the government does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the government. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. Annual leave accumulates at the rate of 4 hours biweekly, if less than 3 years of service, 6 hours biweekly, if between 3 and 10 years of service, and 8 hours biweekly if over 10 years of service, limited to 45 working days.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

R. Pensions

Pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting. The Republic recognizes a net pension liability for the pension plan in which it participates, which represents the Republic's proportional share of excess total pension liability over the pension plan assets – actuarially calculated – of a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan, measured as of the fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension liability during the period are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

S. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (additions to net position) until then.

T. Fund Equity

Fund balance classifications are based on the extent to which the Republic is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent and are reported under the following fund balance classifications:

- Non-spendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted - includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed - includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- Assigned - includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed.
- Unassigned - includes negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

T. Fund Equity, Continued

The Republic has a general policy to first use restricted resources for expenditures incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) resources are available. When expenditures are incurred for which only unrestricted resources are available, the general policy of the Republic is to use committed resources first, followed by assigned, and then unassigned. The use of restricted/committed resources may be deferred based on a review of the specific transaction.

A formal minimum fund balance policy has not been adopted.

U. Risk Financing

The Republic is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. It is the policy of the primary government not to purchase commercial insurance for the risks of loss to which it is exposed. Instead, Republic management believes it is more economical to manage its risks internally. In the event of claim settlements and judgments, the Republic reports all of its risk management activities in its General Fund. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. No material losses have occurred as a result of these policies in any of the past three fiscal years.

V. New Accounting Standards

During fiscal year 2016, the Republic implemented the following pronouncements:

- GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, which addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements and requires entities to expand their fair value disclosures by determining major categories of debt and equity securities within the fair value hierarchy on the basis of the nature and risk of the investment. The implementation of this statement required additional disclosures to be made about fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques.
- GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, which eliminates two of the four categories of authoritative GAAP that exist under the existing hierarchy prescribed by Statement No. 55. The two categories that will remain under the new standard are (1) GASB Statements and (2) GASB technical bulletins and implementation guides in addition to AICPA guidance that the GASB clears. The implementation of this statement did not have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.
- GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, addresses for certain external investment pools and their participants the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from changes in the regulatory provisions referenced by previous accounting and financial reporting standards. Those provisions were based on the Investment Company Act of 1940, Rule 2a7. Rule 2a7 contains the Securities and Exchange Commission's regulations that apply to money market funds and were significantly amended in 2014. The implementation of this statement did not have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

V. New Accounting Standards, Continued

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not Within the Scope of GASB Statement No. 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68*, which aligns the reporting requirements for pensions and pension plans not covered in GASB Statements No. 67 and No. 68 with the reporting requirements in Statement No. 68. The provisions in Statement No. 73 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, which replaces Statements No. 43, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended*, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, and addresses financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). The provisions in Statement No. 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended*, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, and provides guidance on reporting by governments that provide OPEB to their employees and for governments that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. The provisions in Statement No. 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In August 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, which requires governments that enter into tax abatement agreements to disclose certain information about the agreements. The provisions in Statement No. 77 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*, which addresses a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The provisions in Statement No. 78 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In January 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, which improves financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. The provisions in Statement No. 80 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

V. New Accounting Standards, Continued

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, which improves accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. The provisions in Statement No. 81 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 82, Pension Issues - an amendment of *GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73*, which addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements. The provisions in Statement No. 82 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. Management does not believe that the implementation of this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

W. Encumbrances

The Republic utilizes encumbrance accounting to identify fund obligations. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods. At September 30, 2016, the Republic has significant encumbrances summarized as follows:

<u>General</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Compact Section 211(f)</u>	<u>Other Governmental</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ <u>2,070,275</u>	\$ <u>10,548,851</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>884,655</u>	\$ <u>13,503,781</u>

X. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Y. Total Columns

Total columns are presented primarily to facilitate financial analysis. The Management's Discussion and Analysis includes certain prior year summarized comparative information in total. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a full comparative presentation. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Republic's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015 from which summarized information was derived.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments

The deposit and investment policies of the Republic are governed by 40 PNCA Section 405, *Investment of Unobligated Balances*, in conjunction with various trust agreements. Under 40 PNCA Section 405, cash in excess of immediate needs shall at all times remain invested in accordance with the National Government Investment Plan, at the direction of the President; excess cash includes, but is not limited to, unobligated balances of appropriations and revenues collected in excess of appropriations.

The following investment policy governs investments of the Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund (the Fund):

- (i) Time Horizon: Investment guidelines are based upon an investment horizon of greater than twenty years, so that interim fluctuations should be viewed with appropriate perspective. Strategic asset allocation is based on this long-term perspective.
- (ii) Risk Tolerance: Risk is evaluated by:
 - Over a market cycle, risk associated with any Investment Managers portfolio, as measured by the variability of quarterly returns (standard deviation) must not exceed that of the Investment Manager's respective performance benchmark, without a commensurate increases in return;
 - Over a market cycle, risk associated with the total Fund, as measured by the variability of quarterly returns (standard deviation) must not exceed that of the blend of indices representing that strategic asset allocation of the Fund, without a commensurate increase in return; and
 - During market cycles the risk measures, as indicated herein, will be reviewed periodically by the Fund's Management Committee (Committee).
- (iii) Performance Expectations: The investment objective is a long-term nominal rate of return on assets that is at least equal to 6.0%. This target rate of return for the Fund was derived from earnings assumptions employed in the renewed terms of the COFA agreed upon by and between the Republic and the U.S. Government in September 2010. The rate was based upon modeling that employed the assumption that future real returns will approximate the long-run rates of return experienced for various asset class.

The investment objective of the Fund is to strive for positive real rates of return (note: the U.S. Consumer Price Index will be used when determining the real rate of returns).

- (iv) Asset Allocation Constraints: The Committee believes that the Fund's risk and liquidity posture are, in large part, a function of asset class mix. The Committee has reviewed the long-term performance characteristics of various asset classes, focusing on balancing the risks and rewards inherent in the marketplace. The following is a strategic asset allocation for the Fund:

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

Asset class	Lower <u>limit</u>	Strategic <u>Allocation</u>	Upper <u>limit</u>
U.S. Equities	28%	38%	48%
Large Cap Value		8%	
Large Cap Core		8%	
Large Cap Growth		8%	
Small/Mid Cap Core		14%	
Non-U.S. Equities	15%	25%	35%
Developed		18%	
Emerging		7%	
Fixed Income	9%	19%	29%
U.S. Core		13%	
U.S. High Yield		3%	
Global		3%	
Alternatives	8%	18%	28%
Commodities		3%	
Master Limited Partnership		3%	
Real Estate		6%	
Private Equity		6%	

The percentage allocation to each broad asset class may vary as much as plus or minus 10% of target. The Fund's asset allocation will be reviewed for compliance by the Committee after the end of each fiscal quarter.

When necessary and/or available, cash inflows/outflows will be deployed in a manner consistent with the strategic asset allocation of the Fund. When cash flows are insufficient to bring the Fund within the strategic allocation ranges, the Committee shall determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. The Investment Managers will then be instructed to execute such action required to bring the strategic allocation within the pre-specified ranges.

A. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Republic's deposits may not be returned to it. Such deposits are not covered by depository insurance and are either uncollateralized, or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution or held by the pledging financial institution but not in the depositor-government's name. The Republic does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of September 30, 2016, the carrying amount of the primary government's total cash and cash equivalents was \$28,473,304 and the corresponding bank balances were \$29,957,285. Of the bank balances, \$29,946,120 is maintained in financial institutions subject to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. As of September 30, 2016, bank deposits in the amount of \$500,000 were FDIC insured. The remaining bank deposits of \$11,165 are maintained in financial institutions not subject to depository insurance. The Republic does not require collateralization of its cash deposits; therefore, deposit levels in excess of FDIC insurance coverage are uncollateralized. Accordingly, these deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk.

As of September 30, 2016, the carrying amount of the fiduciary fund's total cash and cash equivalents and time certificates of deposit was \$4,366,528 and the corresponding bank balances were \$2,557,608, which are maintained in financial institutions subject to FDIC insurance. As of September 30, 2016, bank deposits in the amount of \$500,000 were FDIC insured. The Republic does not require collateralization of its cash deposits; therefore, deposit levels in excess of FDIC insurance coverage are uncollateralized. Accordingly, these deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

A. Deposits, Continued

As of September 30, 2016, the carrying amount in the aggregate of the discretely presented component units' total cash and cash equivalents and time certificates of deposit was \$46,409,856 and the corresponding bank balances were \$46,907,747, which are maintained in financial institutions subject to FDIC insurance or held and administered by investment managers subject to Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) insurance. As of September 30, 2016, bank deposits in the amount of \$4,138,878 were FDIC or SIPC insured. The component units do not require collateralization of their cash deposits; therefore, deposit levels in excess of FDIC insurance coverage are uncollateralized. Accordingly, these deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk.

B. Investments

Primary Government

As of September 30, 2016, investments of the primary government are as follows:

General Fund:	
Fixed income	\$ 725,470
Equities	2,959,528
Money market funds	<u>114,504</u>
	<u>3,799,502</u>
Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund:	
Fixed income	42,231,186
Equities	123,950,711
Real estate and tangibles	15,072,126
Alternatives	8,546,800
Money market funds	<u>6,960,414</u>
	<u>196,761,237</u>
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Fixed income	679,471
Equities	2,650,047
Money market funds	<u>84,663</u>
	<u>3,414,181</u>
	\$ <u>203,974,920</u>

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to the transaction, the Republic will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Republic's investments are held and administered by trustees in accordance with various trustee agreements. Based on negotiated trust and custody contracts, all of these investments were held in the Republic's name by the Republic's custodial financial institutions at September 30, 2016.

Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt instruments. The Republic does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

Concentration of credit risk for investments is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an entity's investment in a single issuer. As of September 30, 2016, there were no investments in any one issuer that exceeded 5% of total investments.

As of September 30, 2016, investments in debt securities for the General Fund were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (In Years)</u>				<u>Credit Ratings</u>
		<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 5 years</u>	<u>6 - 10 years</u>	<u>More than 10 years</u>	
Treasury Securities	\$ 228,123	\$ 5,015	\$ -	\$ 197,316	\$ 25,792	AAA
Federal Agencies	110,299	30,137	80,162	-	-	AA+
Corporate Bonds	10,236	-	-	10,236	-	A+
Corporate Bonds	100,781	-	10,044	64,705	26,032	A
Corporate Bonds	22,215	-	-	10,376	11,839	AA-
Corporate Bonds	54,435	-	11,050	43,385	-	A-
Corporate Bonds	43,419	-	32,279	11,140	-	BBB+
Corporate Bonds	115,827	-	10,590	105,237	-	BBB
Corporate Bonds	30,590	-	10,013	10,481	10,096	BBB-
Corporate Bonds	<u>9,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,545</u>	<u>-</u>	BB+
	<u>\$ 725,470</u>	<u>\$ 35,152</u>	<u>\$ 154,138</u>	<u>\$ 462,421</u>	<u>\$ 73,759</u>	

As of September 30, 2016, investments in debt securities for the nonmajor governmental funds were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (In Years)</u>				<u>Credit Rating</u>
		<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 5 Years</u>	<u>6 - 10 years</u>	<u>More than 10 years</u>	
Treasury Securities	\$ 192,149	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,358	\$ 25,791	AAA
Federal Agencies	100,273	30,137	70,136	-	-	AA+
Corporate Bonds	10,236	-	-	10,236	-	A+
Corporate Bonds	100,781	-	10,044	64,705	26,032	A
Corporate Bonds	22,215	-	-	10,376	11,839	AA-
Corporate Bonds	54,435	-	11,050	43,385	-	A-
Corporate Bonds	43,420	-	32,279	11,141	-	BBB+
Corporate Bonds	115,827	-	10,590	105,237	-	BBB
Corporate Bonds	30,590	-	10,013	10,481	10,096	BBB-
Corporate Bonds	<u>9,545</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,545</u>	<u>-</u>	BB+
	<u>\$ 679,471</u>	<u>\$ 30,137</u>	<u>\$ 144,112</u>	<u>\$ 431,464</u>	<u>\$ 73,758</u>	

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

As of September 30, 2016, investments in debt securities for the Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Credit Ratings
		Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	6 - 10 years	More than 10 years	
Treasury Securities	\$ 4,675,760	\$ 100,250	\$ 1,772,814	\$ 2,368,060	\$ 434,636	AA+
Municipal Bonds	349,721	-	203,014	146,707	-	AAA
Municipal Bonds	618,597	250,338	244,294	-	123,965	AA+
Municipal Bonds	55,403	-	-	55,403	-	AA
Municipal Bonds	291,806	140,465	151,341	-	-	A+
Municipal Bonds	548,744	-	-	548,744	-	None
Federal Agencies	7,712,016	1,437,919	5,109,382	620,986	543,729	AA+
Asset-backed Security	285,785	101,176	-	-	184,609	AA+
Asset-backed Security	4,498,481	-	35,429	1,533,031	2,930,021	Not Rated
Corporate Bonds	613,242	-	56,140	109,796	447,306	AAA
Corporate Bonds	178,176	-	-	178,176	-	AA+
Corporate Bonds	797,266	-	100,477	257,510	439,279	AA
Corporate Bonds	1,441,187	-	549,117	452,645	439,425	AA-
Corporate Bonds	706,614	44,928	434,603	227,083	-	A+
Corporate Bonds	1,173,603	100,092	91,698	591,034	390,779	A
Corporate Bonds	2,690,351	59,930	634,803	1,826,822	168,796	A-
Corporate Bonds	1,724,823	117,010	143,285	1,464,528	-	BBB+
Corporate Bonds	860,344	-	55,758	582,335	222,251	BBB
Corporate Bonds	455,000	-	274,998	180,002	-	BBB-
Corporate Bonds	1,134,343	-	536,817	597,526	-	BB+
Corporate Bonds	1,338,204	-	937,916	400,288	-	BB
Corporate Bonds	1,894,385	71,798	829,534	993,053	-	BB-
Corporate Bonds	652,374	-	328,424	323,950	-	B+
Corporate Bonds	394,725	-	287,850	106,875	-	B
Corporate Bonds	160,875	-	84,600	76,275	-	B-
Corporate Bonds	477,755	-	217,136	260,619	-	None
Corporate Bonds	941,400	-	325,651	615,749	-	Not Rated
International	<u>5,560,206</u>	<u>5,560,206</u>	-	-	-	Not Rated
	<u>\$ 42,231,186</u>	<u>\$ 7,984,112</u>	<u>\$ 13,405,081</u>	<u>\$ 14,517,197</u>	<u>\$ 6,324,796</u>	

Investments of the primary government have the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016:

General Fund:

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 228,123	\$ -	\$ 228,123	\$ -
U.S. Government Agencies	110,300	-	110,300	-
Corporate bonds	<u>387,047</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>387,047</u>	<u>-</u>
	725,470	-	725,470	-
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	<u>2,959,528</u>	<u>2,959,528</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	3,684,998	\$ <u>2,959,528</u>	\$ <u>725,470</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

Investments measured at amortized cost:

Cash management account	<u>114,504</u>
	<u>\$ 3,799,502</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 192,149	\$ -	\$ 192,149	\$ -
U.S. Government Agencies	100,273	-	100,273	-
Corporate bonds	<u>387,049</u>	-	<u>387,049</u>	-
	679,471	-	679,471	-
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	<u>2,650,047</u>	<u>2,650,047</u>	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	3,329,518	<u>\$ 2,650,047</u>	<u>\$ 679,471</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Cash management account	<u>84,663</u>			
	<u>\$ 3,414,181</u>			

Compact Section 211(f) Trust Fund:

	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 4,675,760	\$ -	\$ 4,675,760	\$ -
U.S. Government Agencies	7,712,016	-	7,712,016	-
Asset-backed Securities	4,784,266	-	4,784,266	-
Municipal obligations	1,864,271	-	1,864,271	-
International Equity	5,560,206	5,560,206	-	-
Corporate notes	<u>17,634,667</u>	-	<u>17,634,667</u>	-
	42,231,186	5,560,206	36,670,980	-
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	73,815,296	73,815,296	-	-
Non-US Equities	50,135,415	50,135,415	-	-
Real Estate and tangibles	<u>15,072,126</u>	-	-	<u>15,072,126</u>
Total investments at fair value	181,254,023	<u>\$ 129,510,917</u>	<u>\$ 36,670,980</u>	<u>\$ 15,072,126</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Alternatives	8,546,800			
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Cash management account	<u>6,960,414</u>			
	<u>\$ 196,761,237</u>			

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds

Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund:

As of September 30, 2016, investments of the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund are as follows:

Equities	\$ 15,498,331
Fixed income	32,104,391
Mutual funds	50,404,673
Money market funds	<u>1,031,939</u>
	\$ <u>99,039,334</u>

The deposit and investment policies of the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund are as follows:

(1) Cash

Investments in this category must adhere to the guidelines in Rule 2a-7 under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Investment Company Act of 1940.

(2) Fixed Income

- a. Bonds, notes, and pass-through securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- b. U.S. corporate bonds and nonconvertible preferred stocks;
- c. Secured debt instruments with credit ratings of AAA excluding "interest only" and "principal only" derivatives securities;
- d. Debt issued by foreign entities; and
- e. The exposure of the portfolio to any one company, other than securities of the U.S. government, shall not exceed 5% of the market value of the portfolio under management by the investment manager.

(3) U.S. Equities

- a. Common stock and convertible securities of U.S. listed Corporations provided they are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), American Stock Exchange (AMEX), or National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (NASDAQ);
- b. American Depository Receipts (ADRs) that are listed on the NYSE, AMEX, or NASDAQ provided the total investment in these securities does not exceed 10% of the total assets managed by the Fund's investment manager at the time of purchase and such investments are in industries and areas of the market that the Fund's investment manager already has proven expertise;
- c. Equity portfolios shall be diversified among issuers and industry classifications. The market value of the equity holdings in a single corporation should not exceed 5%, nor 5% of the corporation's total market capitalization; and
- d. An investment manager's firm aggregate equity position should not exceed 5% of the corporation's total market capitalization.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds, Continued

Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund, Continued

(4) International Equities

- a. Equity securities of Corporations provided they are listed on the stock exchange of countries included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World excluding US Index;
- b. ADRs, European Depository Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) relating to any of the above are allowable; and
- c. Portfolios shall be diversified among issuers, industry classifications and countries. The market value of the equity holdings in a single corporation should not exceed 5% of the market value of the portfolio under management by the Fund's investment manager.

As of September 30, 2016, investments in debt securities for the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Ratings	
		Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More Than 10	Moody's	S&P
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 5,802,133	\$ 451,125	\$ 2,610,637	\$ 2,740,371	\$ -	Aaa	AA+
U.S. Treasury bond	1,064,921	-	-	-	1,064,921	Aaa	AA+
Other U.S. government obligations	483,551	-	203,014	280,537	-	Aaa	AAA
Other U.S. government obligations	153,339	-	-	-	153,339	Aaa	AA+
Other U.S. government obligations	161,982	-	-	161,982	-	Aaa	Unrated
Other U.S. government obligations	125,169	125,169	-	-	-	Aa2	AA+
Other U.S. government obligations	201,788	-	201,788	-	-	Aa2	A+
Other U.S. government obligations	148,862	-	-	27,892	120,970	Aa2	Unrated
Other U.S. government obligations	105,770	-	-	105,770	-	Aa1	AA
State and local government	9,182,103	482,823	4,551,346	1,610,095	2,537,839	Aaa	AA+
Corporate bonds	1,862,606	326,414	407,281	115,286	1,013,625	Aaa	AAA
Corporate bonds	1,044,101	-	309,492	459,312	275,297	Aaa	AA+
Corporate bonds	476,198	-	-	476,198	-	Aaa	Unrated
Corporate bonds	316,473	-	-	-	316,473	Aa3	AA+
Corporate bonds	1,156,534	200,430	610,069	346,035	-	Aa3	AA-
Corporate bonds	552,917	150,428	-	402,489	-	Aa3	A+
Corporate bonds	786,310	-	231,101	184,212	370,997	Aa2	AA
Corporate bonds	268,989	-	167,178	101,811	-	Aa2	AA-
Corporate bonds	203,950	-	-	101,650	102,300	Aa2	A
Corporate bonds	188,358	-	-	188,358	-	Aa1	AA+
Corporate bonds	76,186	-	76,186	-	-	Aa1	AA-
Corporate bonds	569,166	-	569,166	-	-	Aa1	Unrated
Corporate bonds	107,108	-	-	-	107,108	A3	A
Corporate bonds	300,062	-	300,062	-	-	A3	A-
Corporate bonds	430,603	-	170,477	260,126	-	A3	BBB+
Corporate bonds	106,972	-	-	106,972	-	A3	BBB
Corporate bonds	1,022,789	-	494,674	528,115	-	A2	A
Corporate bonds	89,895	89,895	-	-	-	A2	A-
Corporate bonds	169,462	-	-	-	169,462	A1	AA
Corporate bonds	611,314	150,111	-	-	461,203	A1	AA-
Corporate bonds	789,266	174,722	291,360	323,184	-	A1	A+
Corporate bonds	345,048	-	-	345,048	-	A1	A
Corporate bonds	103,299	-	-	103,299	-	A1	A-
Corporate bonds	193,440	-	-	-	193,440	Baa3	BBB
Corporate bonds	332,382	-	-	-	332,382	Baa2	A-
Corporate bonds	109,858	-	109,858	-	-	Baa2	BBB+
Corporate bonds	122,702	-	122,702	-	-	Baa2	BBB
Corporate bonds	481,879	-	-	-	481,879	Baa1	A
Corporate bonds	511,564	-	-	511,564	-	Baa1	A-
Corporate bonds	605,601	-	451,159	154,442	-	Baa1	BBB+
Corporate bonds	490,767	250,963	106,448	133,356	-	Baa1	BBB
Corporate bonds	248,974	-	-	-	248,974	Unrated	AA-
	<u>\$ 32,104,391</u>	<u>\$ 2,402,080</u>	<u>\$ 11,983,998</u>	<u>\$ 9,768,104</u>	<u>\$ 7,950,209</u>		

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds, Continued

Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund, Continued:

The Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund has the following fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016:

Investments by fair value level:	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>		
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 6,867,054	\$ 6,867,054	\$ -	\$ -
State and local government	9,182,103	555,907	8,626,196	-
Other U.S. Government obligations	1,380,461	-	1,380,461	-
Corporate bonds	14,674,773	-	14,674,773	-
Equity securities:				
Common stock	<u>15,498,331</u>	<u>15,498,331</u>	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	47,602,722	\$ <u>22,921,292</u>	\$ <u>24,681,430</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Mutual funds	50,404,673			
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Money market funds	<u>1,031,939</u>			
	<u>\$ 99,039,334</u>			

Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund:

As of September 30, 2016, investments of the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund are as follows:

Equities	\$ 14,590,352
Fixed income	9,570,894
Mutual Funds	2,654,707
Money market funds	<u>625,297</u>
	<u>\$ 27,441,250</u>

The deposit and investment policies of the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund are as follows:

1. Any pertinent restrictions existing under the laws of the Republic with respect to the Fund, that may exist now or in the future, will be the governing restriction.
2. U.S. and non-U.S. equities, American Depository Receipts, convertible bonds, preferred stocks, fixed income securities, mutual funds and short-term securities are permissible investments.
3. No individual security or any issuer, other than that of the United States Government, shall constitute more than 10% (at cost) of any investment manager's portfolio.
4. Holdings of any issuer shall constitute no more than 5% of the outstanding securities of such issuer.
5. Investments in a registered mutual fund managed by the investment manager are subject to the prior approval of the Board of Trustees.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds, Continued

Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund, Continued:

6. The following securities and transactions are not authorized without prior written Board of Trustees approval: letter stock and other unregistered securities; non-negotiable securities; commodities or other commodity contracts; options; futures; short sales; and, margin transactions.
7. An investment manager's portfolio shall not be excessively over weighted in any one industry (as compared to respective benchmark index) without prior approval by timely reporting and advice to the Board of Trustees.

Investments may be made in the following investment types:

Fixed Income:

- (A) All fixed income securities held in the portfolio shall have a Standard & Poor's credit quality rating of no less "BBB", or an equivalent credit quality rating from Moody's (Baa) or Fitch (BBB). U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agencies, which are unrated securities, are qualified for inclusion in the portfolio and will be considered to be of the highest rating.
- (B) No more than 20% of the market value of the portfolio shall be rated less than single "A" quality, unless the investment manager has specific prior written authorization from the Board of Trustees.
- (C) Total portfolio quality (capitalization weighted) shall maintain a credit quality rating of no less than "A".
- (D) It is the policy of the Board to place assets in Local Certificates of Deposit (Local CDs) issued by local banking institutions, with the express purpose of making funds available to the local community in the form of loans. While these Local CDs are held, they will be included in the "strategic asset allocation" as fixed income investments. However, these Local CDs and the local banking institutions must meet the following criteria on an ongoing basis:
 - a) Local CDs must offer a competitive return relative to alternative issuers.
 - b) The local banking institutions must provide annual audited financial statements for Board of Trustee review. The Board of Trustees is charged with monitoring the financial health of the local banking institutions. Should concerns arise with respect to the financial condition of the local banking institutions, the Board of Trustees shall take appropriate action.
 - c) The local banking institution shall promptly inform the Board of Trustees, in writing, of any significant or material matters pertaining to the institution, including, but not limited to: ownership; organizational structure; financial condition; and, any material proceedings affecting the firm.
 - d) Provide collateral, acceptable to the Board, to secure the Local CDs.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds, Continued

Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund, Continued:

Equities:

- (A) Consistent with the desire to maintain broad diversification, allocations to any economic or industry sector should not be excessive.
- (B) Equity holdings shall be restricted to readily marketable securities of corporations that are traded on the major exchanges and over the counter.
- (C) The investment managers shall have the discretion to invest a portion of the assets in cash reserves when they deem appropriate. However, as per the IPS, they will be evaluated against their performance benchmarks and peers on the performance of the total funds under their direct management.
- (D) Common stock and preferred stock of any institution or entity created or existing under the laws of the United States or any other country are permissible investments.

Cash/Cash Equivalents:

- (A) Cash equivalent reserves shall consist of cash instruments having a credit quality rating of Standard & Poor's A-1, Moody's P-1, or their equivalent. U.S. Treasury and Agency securities, Banker Acceptances, Certificate of Deposit, and Collateralized Repurchase Agreements are also acceptable investment vehicles. Custodial Sweep Accounts must be, in the judgment of the Investment Managers, of credit quality equal or superior to the standards described above.
- (B) In the case of Certificates of Deposit, except as discussed under Fixed Income with respect to the Local CDs, they must be issued by FDIC insured institutions. Deposits in institutions with less than \$10 million in assets may not be made in excess of \$100,000 (or prevailing FDIC insurance limit), unless the Deposit is fully collateralized by U.S. Treasury Securities.
- (C) No single issue shall have a maturity of greater than two years.
- (D) Custodial Sweep Account portfolios must have an average maturity of less than one year.

As of September 30, 2016, investments in debt securities for the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund were as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Moody's Rating
		Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More Than 10	
Mortgage and asset backed securities	\$ 4,146,444	\$ 886,119	\$ 3,260,325	\$ -	\$ -	AAA
Mortgage and asset backed securities	1,752,700	-	75,424	1,241,869	435,407	Not rated
Government bonds	1,847,026	-	-	-	1,847,026	AAA
Corporate bonds	381,664	-	381,664	-	-	A2
Corporate bonds	867,941	-	384,296	483,645	-	A3
Corporate bonds	221,904	-	-	221,904	-	BAA1
Corporate bonds	353,215	-	-	227,640	125,575	BAA3
	<u>\$ 9,570,894</u>	<u>\$ 886,119</u>	<u>\$ 4,101,709</u>	<u>\$ 2,175,058</u>	<u>\$ 2,408,008</u>	

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Fiduciary Funds, Continued

Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund, Continued:

The Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund has the following fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016:

	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
Debt securities:				
U.S. Treasury Bonds	\$ 1,847,025	\$ 1,847,025	\$ -	\$ -
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,446,609	-	2,446,609	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,027,478	-	1,027,478	-
Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation	2,425,058	-	2,425,058	-
Corporate bonds	<u>1,824,724</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,824,724</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>9,570,894</u>	<u>1,847,025</u>	<u>7,723,869</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity securities:				
Real Estate Investment Trust	2,434,396	2,434,396	-	-
Other - U.S. equities	4,829,646	4,829,646	-	-
Other - Non- U.S. equities	<u>7,326,310</u>	<u>7,326,310</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>14,590,352</u>	<u>14,590,352</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	24,161,246	\$ <u>16,437,377</u>	\$ <u>7,723,869</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Mutual funds	2,654,707			
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Money market funds	<u>625,297</u>			
	<u>\$ 27,441,250</u>			

Discretely Presented Component Units

As of September 30, 2016, investments of the discretely presented component units are as follows:

Palau Community College (PCC):

Fixed income	\$ 1,103,965
Domestic equities	1,645,043
Cash management account	143,508
Mutual funds	181,680
Non-U.S. equities	<u>1,080,741</u>
	<u>\$ 4,154,937</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

Palau Community College (PCC), Continued:

As of September 30, 2016, maturities of investments in fixed income securities for PCC are as follows:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Ratings	
		Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More than 10	Moody	Standard & Poor's
US Treasury securities	\$ 29,095	\$ -	\$ 29,905	\$ -	\$ -	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	32,212	-	32,212	-	-	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	68,525	-	68,525	-	-	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	62,237	-	62,237	-	-	AAA	No rating
Government securities	77,698	-	77,698	-	-	AAA	AA+
Government securities	87,796	-	87,796	-	-	AAA	AA+
Corporate bonds	29,353	-	29,353	-	-	AA3	BBB+
Mutual Funds	103,303	-	103,303	-	-	No rating	No rating
US Treasury securities	29,558	-	-	29,558	-	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	40,709	-	-	40,709	-	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	30,764	-	-	30,764	-	AAA	No rating
Corporate bonds	31,045	-	-	31,045	-	BAA1	BAA1
Corporate bonds	31,078	-	-	31,078	-	A2	A
Corporate bonds	32,216	-	-	32,216	-	BAA1	BAA1
Corporate bonds	33,600	-	-	33,600	-	BA3	BB+
Corporate bonds	31,479	-	-	31,479	-	BAA3	BBB
Corporate bonds	32,929	-	-	32,929	-	A3	A-
Corporate bonds	32,278	-	-	32,278	-	BAA1	BBB
Corporate bonds	31,229	-	-	31,229	-	A3	A
Corporate bonds	31,087	-	-	31,087	-	A3	BBB
Corporate bonds	30,201	-	-	30,201	-	A3	A-
Corporate bonds	29,708	-	-	29,708	-	A2	A
US Treasury securities	40,769	-	-	-	40,769	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	55,870	-	-	-	55,870	AAA	No rating
US Treasury securities	5,701	-	-	-	5,701	AAA	No rating
Corporate bonds	30,803	-	-	-	30,803	A1	AA-
Corporate bonds	32,722	-	-	-	32,722	A3	A
	<u>\$ 1,103,965</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 490,219</u>	<u>\$ 447,881</u>	<u>\$ 165,865</u>		

PCC has the following fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016:

Investments by fair value level:	Total	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 395,439	\$ 395,439	\$ -	\$ -
Government securities	165,494	-	165,494	-
Corporate bonds	<u>439,729</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>439,729</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,000,662	395,439	605,223	-
Equity securities:				
Common stock	<u>2,725,784</u>	<u>2,725,784</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	3,726,446	<u>\$ 3,121,223</u>	<u>\$ 605,223</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at the NAV:				
Mutual funds	284,983			
Investments measured at amortized cost				
Cash management account	<u>143,508</u>			
	<u>\$4,154,937</u>			

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC):

	<u>Actual Allocation</u>	<u>Allocation Per Policy</u>	
Cash management account	12%	11%	\$ 74,507
Fixed income	29%	29%	178,071
Domestic equities	48%	43%	292,406
Exchange-traded funds	1%	1%	7,601
Non-U.S. equities	10%	16%	<u>59,728</u>
			\$ <u>612,313</u>

As of September 30, 2016, maturities of investments in fixed income securities for PNCC are as follows:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment maturities (in years)</u>				<u>Credit Rating</u>	
		Less than		More than		<u>Moody</u>	<u>Standard & Poor</u>
		<u>1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>10</u>		
Corporate bonds	\$ 6,067	\$ -	\$ -	6,067	\$ -	BAA1	BBB+
Corporate bonds	4,723	-	-	4,723	-	A2	A
Corporate bonds	5,920	-	-	5,920	-	BAA1	BBB+
Corporate bonds	4,801	-	-	4,801	-	BAA2	BBB
Corporate bonds	5,064	-	-	5,064	-	BAA3	BBB
Corporate bonds	6,293	-	-	6,293	-	A1	AA-
Corporate bonds	4,384	-	4,384	-	-	A3	BBB+
Corporate bonds	4,913	-	-	4,913	-	A3	A-
Corporate bonds	5,149	-	-	5,149	-	A3	A
Corporate bonds	4,978	-	-	4,978	-	A3	BBB
Corporate bonds	5,986	-	-	5,986	-	A3	A-
Corporate bonds	2,044	-	-	-	2,044	A3	A
Corporate bonds	5,900	-	-	5,900	-	BAA2	BBB
Corporate bonds	6,163	-	-	6,163	-	A2	A
Federal agencies	31,333	-	31,333	-	-	AAA	AA+
U.S. Treasury	29,666	-	-	-	29,666	AAA	No rating
U.S. Treasury	13,818	-	-	13,818	-	AAA	No rating
U.S. Treasury	<u>30,869</u>	-	<u>30,869</u>	-	-	AAA	No rating
	\$ <u>178,071</u>	\$ -	\$ <u>66,586</u>	\$ <u>79,775</u>	\$ <u>31,710</u>		

As of September 30, 2016, PNCC maintained investments in short-term money market mutual funds of \$3,816,336 held by the Bank of New York Mellon, an FDIC insured financial institution. Although these mutual funds are not insured by the FDIC, the mutual fund portfolio consists of U.S. Treasury bills and obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury as well as repurchase agreements which are fully collateralized by such obligations. This mutual fund has a weighted average maturity of 45 days and is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's and AAA-mf by Moody's.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(2) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC), Continued

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>		
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds	\$ 72,383	\$ -	\$ 72,383	\$ -
U.S. Treasury securities	74,355	74,355	-	-
Federal agencies	<u>31,333</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,333</u>	<u>-</u>
	178,071	74,355	103,716	-
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	292,406	292,406	-	-
Non-U.S. equities	<u>59,728</u>	<u>59,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	530,205	\$ <u>426,489</u>	\$ <u>103,716</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Investments measured at NAV:				
Exchange-traded funds	7,601			
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Cash management account	<u>74,507</u>			
	\$ <u>612,313</u>			

Palau International Coral Reef Center:

Cash management account	\$ 3,959
Common stocks	122,549
Exchange-traded and closed-end funds	4,757
Fixed income	<u>75,956</u>
	\$ <u>207,221</u>

All fixed income securities represent investments, U.S. government securities with a credit rating of AAA based on Moody's credit quality rating and mature within one to five years.

(3) Receivables

Primary Government

Receivables as of September 30, 2016, for the primary government's individual major funds, and nonmajor governmental funds and fiduciary funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Compact Section 211(f)</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Taxes	\$ 5,271,995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,271,995
General	1,948,018	5,098,600	-	6,880,567	7,425,411	21,352,596
Federal agencies	-	6,801,668	-	-	-	6,801,668
Accrued interest	7,611	-	-	7,611	286,654	301,876
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>695,791</u>	<u>695,791</u>
	7,227,624	11,900,268	-	6,888,178	8,407,856	34,423,926
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	<u>(1,038,854)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,880,520)</u>	<u>(3,051,815)</u>	<u>(10,971,189)</u>
Net receivables	\$ <u>6,188,770</u>	\$ <u>11,900,268</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>7,658</u>	\$ <u>5,356,041</u>	\$ <u>23,452,737</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(3) Receivables, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units

Receivables as of September 30, 2016, for the discretely presented component units', including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	National Development Bank of Palau	Palau Community College	Palau National Communi- cations Corporation	Palau International Coral Reef Center	Palau Visitors Authority	Palau Public Utilities Corporation	Palau District Housing Authority	Total
General	\$ -	\$ 2,725,422	\$ 1,726,491	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,232,981	\$ 2,500,497	\$ 11,185,391
Federal agencies	-	1,390,175	-	-	-	-	-	1,390,175
Loans	19,107,993	-	-	-	-	-	2,339,989	21,447,982
Accrued interest	98,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,580
Other	<u>80,011</u>	<u>248,903</u>	<u>45,207</u>	<u>302,367</u>	<u>22,852</u>	<u>21,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>721,057</u>
	19,286,584	4,364,500	1,771,698	302,367	22,852	4,254,698	4,840,486	34,843,185
Less allowance for uncollectible	<u>(995,979)</u>	<u>(1,814,978)</u>	<u>(820,002)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,082)</u>	<u>(936,585)</u>	<u>(87,994)</u>	<u>(4,659,620)</u>
	<u>\$ 18,290,605</u>	<u>\$ 2,549,522</u>	<u>\$ 951,696</u>	<u>\$ 302,367</u>	<u>\$ 18,770</u>	<u>\$ 3,318,113</u>	<u>\$ 4,752,492</u>	<u>\$ 30,183,565</u>

National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP):

NDBP's loan portfolio is comprised of economic development loans under various loan programs, including housing, business, and energy efficiency subsidy loan programs. All loans are at fixed rates with interest rates primarily ranging from 6% per annum for microfinance, pre-development, and agriculture loans to 10% per annum for housing and business loans.

Palau District Housing Authority (PDHA):

PDHA's loan portfolio is comprised of home rehabilitation loans and other low-cost housing loans. All loans are at fixed rates with interest rates of 3% to 4.5% per annum over terms ranging from five to thirty years.

(4) Interfund Receivables and Payables

Primary Government

Receivables and payables between funds reflected as due to/from other funds in the governmental funds balance sheet at September 30, 2016, are summarized as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Grants	\$ 7,669,625
General	Nonmajor governmental funds	1,672
Grants	General	912,218
Nonmajor governmental funds	General	<u>4,674,362</u>
		<u>\$ 13,257,877</u>

These balances result from the time lag between the dates that 1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, 2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and 3) payments between funds are made, and are scheduled to be collected in the subsequent year.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(4) Interfund Receivables and Payables, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

Receivables and payables between funds reflected as due to/from component units at September 30, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Due From	Due To
General Fund:		
National Development Bank of Palau	\$ 5,820,151	\$ -
Palau District Housing Authority	2,500,000	-
Palau Public Utilities Corporation	1,831,355	-
Belau Submarine Cable Corporation	5,754,837	-
Palau Community College	-	<u>253,098</u>
	<u>15,906,343</u>	<u>253,098</u>
Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund:		
National Development Bank of Palau	<u>3,318,617</u>	-
	<u>\$ 19,224,960</u>	<u>\$ 253,098</u>

The amount recorded as due from component units by the General Fund of \$15,906,343 represents loans due from the National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP), Palau District Housing Authority (PDHA), Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC), and Belau Submarine Cable Corporation summarized as follows:

NDBP: Initial amount of \$4,000,000 for the two-fold purpose of: (1) financing a loan to the Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC) for the acquisition of underwater fiber-optic cable for \$3,000,000; and (2) financing additional NDBP lending activities. The loan is uncollateralized and is due and payable on May 17, 2022, with interest fixed at 2% per annum, payable in monthly installments. Principal payments commence thirty-six months after the advance of proceeds over the remaining period of the loan term; however, any principal payments received from PNCC within the first thirty-six months will be paid by NDBP to the Republic.

NDBP: Initial amount of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of financing development of agriculture and aquaculture projects in the Republic. The loan is uncollateralized and is due and payable on March 31, 2036, with interest at six month LIBOR plus 1% per annum, payable in monthly installments. Principal payments commence thirty-six months after the advance of proceeds over the remaining period of the loan term.

PDHA: Initial amount of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of financing housing development in the Republic. The loan is uncollateralized and is due and payable on March 31, 2036, with interest at six months LIBOR plus 1% per annum, payable in monthly installments. Principal payments commence thirty-six months after the advance of proceeds over the remaining period of the loan term. As of September 30, 2016, the Republic paid PDHA \$2,500,000 of the \$5,000,000.

PPUC: Initial amount of \$26,900,000 for twenty years with grace period and bears interest equal to the sum of LIBOR plus 0.60% and a maturity premium of 0.10% to finance sanitation projects in the Koror and Airai areas. The loan is uncollateralized with principal to be repaid semi-annually beginning April 1, 2018 at 2.5% of the total principal amount outstanding on each payment date.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(4) Interfund Receivables and Payables, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

PPUC: Initial amount of SDR 1,258,000 for twenty years with grace period and bears interest at 1% per annum during the period prior to the first principal payment date and 1.5% per annum thereafter. Principal is to be repaid semi-annually beginning April 1, 2018 in installments of \$26,208.

BSCC: Loan payable under the Ordinary Operations Loan Agreement, with a 20-year term after the grace period ends on June 1, 2021 when the first principal repayment becomes due, interest at LIBOR plus 0.50% per annum and payable every June 1 and December 1. Principal is to be repaid at 2.5% of the total principal amount outstanding on each payment date.

BSCC: Loan payable under the Ordinary Operations Loan Agreement, with a 20-year term after the grace period ends on June 1, 2021 when the first principal repayment of \$213,250 becomes due, interest at two percent (2%) per annum and payable every June 1 and December 1.

The amount recorded as due from component units by the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund (the Fund) due from NDBP of \$3,318,617 represents a loan agreement entered into in the initial amount of \$3,000,000 with a subsequent \$2,000,000 line of credit to be made available with terms and conditions to be agreed to by the parties at that time. On August 7, 2008, the Fund entered into a new agreement to restructure the existing loan with NDBP with the loan ceiling increasing to \$6,000,000. Principal and interest are payable in equal semi-annual installments of \$554,392 through December 31, 2025, with interest at a variable annual rate equal to the Fund's Fixed Income Fund Return Rate as reported monthly by the Fund's investment consultant, plus 0.5%; provided, that the interest rate to be charged and paid by NDBP shall not be less than 4.5% per annum nor more than 7.5% per annum after addition of the 0.5% to the prime rate. The loan is collateralized by the full faith and credit of the Republic.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows:

<u>Year ending</u> <u>September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 424,442	\$ 522,585	\$ 947,027
2018	463,309	492,085	955,394
2019	787,683	473,921	1,261,604
2020	1,087,405	439,034	1,526,439
2021	1,263,795	403,098	1,666,893
2022 - 2026	6,953,069	1,795,593	8,748,662
2027 - 2031	3,290,473	951,237	4,241,710
2032 - 2036	3,290,478	514,613	3,805,091
2037 - 2041	1,543,048	141,200	1,684,248
Thereafter	<u>121,258</u>	<u>7,276</u>	<u>128,534</u>
	<u>\$ 19,224,960</u>	<u>\$ 5,740,642</u>	<u>\$ 24,965,602</u>

The amount recorded as due to component units of the primary government of \$253,098 does not equal the corresponding due from primary government of the discretely presented component units of \$1,244,595 due to the recording of due from primary government by the Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC) of \$669,904 for utility services of the water and wastewater operations of the Republic prior to its transfer to PPUC and timing differences recorded by Palau Community College and Palau Visitors Authority of \$99,250 and \$222,343, respectively.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(4) Interfund Receivables and Payables, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units

Receivables and payables between funds reflected as due to/from primary government at September 30, 2016, are summarized as follows:

	Due From	Due To
National Development Bank of Palau	\$ -	\$ 5,820,151
Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund	-	3,318,617
Palau District Housing Authority	-	2,500,000
Palau Public Utilities Corporation	669,904	1,831,355
Palau Visitors Authority	222,343	-
Belau Submarine Cable Corporation	-	5,754,837
Palau Community College	<u>352,348</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,244,595</u>	<u>\$ 19,224,960</u>

(5) Capital Assets

Capital asset activities for the year ended September 30, 2016, are as follows:

Primary Government

	Balance at October 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions and Transfers	Balance at September 30, 2016
Depreciable capital assets:				
Buildings and other improvements	\$ 144,975,629	\$ 816,926	\$ 832,521	\$ 146,625,076
Machinery and equipment	25,415,907	879,454	(120,000)	26,175,361
Vehicles	7,315,059	1,072,545	(457,690)	7,929,914
Infrastructure	<u>226,308,311</u>	<u>2,978,762</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>229,287,073</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>404,014,906</u>	<u>5,747,687</u>	<u>254,831</u>	<u>410,017,424</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and other improvements	(75,351,619)	(6,777,482)	-	(82,129,101)
Machinery and equipment	(22,110,365)	(900,575)	120,000	(22,890,940)
Vehicles	(6,125,576)	(648,941)	457,690	(6,316,827)
Infrastructure	<u>(171,498,778)</u>	<u>(17,936,710)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(189,435,488)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(275,086,338)</u>	<u>(26,263,708)</u>	<u>577,690</u>	<u>(300,772,356)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>128,928,568</u>	<u>(20,516,021)</u>	<u>832,521</u>	<u>109,245,068</u>
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	3,899,403	-	-	3,899,403
Construction in progress	<u>22,238,641</u>	<u>8,915,278</u>	<u>(1,499,526)</u>	<u>29,654,393</u>
Total non-depreciable capital assets	<u>26,138,044</u>	<u>8,915,278</u>	<u>(1,499,526)</u>	<u>33,553,796</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 155,066,612</u>	<u>\$ (11,600,743)</u>	<u>\$ (667,005)</u>	<u>\$ 142,798,864</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government's governmental activities as follows:

General government	\$ 668,378
Education	353,033
Health and welfare	926,844
Public safety	413,956
Cultural affairs and recreation	225,408
Transportation and commerce	22,888,916
Unallocated	<u>787,173</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 26,263,708</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(5) Capital Assets, Continued

Fiduciary Funds

	Estimated Useful Lives	Balance at October 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance at September 30, 2016
Depreciable capital assets:					
Office equipment and furniture	4 - 13 yrs	\$ 526,143	\$ 5,813	\$ -	\$ 531,956
Building and improvements	30 yrs	136,413	62,764	-	199,177
Vehicles	5 yrs	<u>138,344</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,344</u>
		800,900	68,577	-	869,477
Less accumulated depreciation		<u>(696,772)</u>	<u>(48,889)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(745,661)</u>
		<u>\$ 104,128</u>	<u>\$ 19,688</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 123,816</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

	Estimated Useful Lives	Balance October 1, 2015	Additions	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2016
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings	3 - 30 yrs	\$ 21,203,303	\$ 129,243	\$ (1,899)	\$ 21,330,647
Utility plant	2 - 30 yrs	167,056,128	3,788,014	(612,322)	170,231,820
Machinery and equipment	2 - 20 yrs	3,990,225	278,610	(649,737)	3,619,098
Infrastructure	2 - 15 yrs	<u>3,588,860</u>	<u>77,795</u>	<u>(40,988)</u>	<u>3,625,667</u>
		195,838,516	4,273,662	(1,304,946)	198,807,232
Less accumulated depreciation		<u>(125,415,610)</u>	<u>(7,661,969)</u>	<u>1,255,635</u>	<u>(131,821,944)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net		70,422,906	(3,388,307)	(49,311)	66,985,288
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Construction in progress		<u>3,175,323</u>	<u>6,783,843</u>	<u>(3,291,819)</u>	<u>6,667,347</u>
		<u>\$ 73,598,229</u>	<u>\$ 3,395,536</u>	<u>\$ (3,341,130)</u>	<u>\$ 73,652,635</u>

(6) Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) Agreement

The Belau Submarine Cable Corporation (BSCC) and a third party IRU provider entered into an agreement in February 2016 for the acquisition of the exclusive right to use the optical wavelength channels in the IRU provider's fiber between the Guam Cable Landing Station and the West Subsystem near the coast of Palau (the "Branching Unit"), as required for BSCC's use of capacity in such optical wavelength channels to transmit telecommunication traffic (the "Purchased Waves"); as well as the exclusive right to connect the submarine fiber optic cable spur to the Branching Unit and to connect to the optical add-drop multiplexer inside the Branching Unit. The agreement is effective for 25 years starting on the date BSSC issues its notice of acceptance to the IRU provider of the first activated Purchase Wave's conformity to all applicable requirements (the "IRU RFS date"). Total purchase price of \$6,666,534 is due and payable in installments through the IRU RFS date, of which \$885,400 is due in 2017 and \$2,658,934 is due on or before the IRU RFS date. As of September 30, 2016, \$3,122,200 of the purchase price has been paid. Since the IRU RFS date has not yet commenced, no amortization of the IRU has been recognized for the year ended September 30, 2016.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016

(7) Note Payable

Primary Government

On June 28, 2002, the Republic's Washington Embassy entered into a loan agreement with a bank in the amount of \$160,000 for the purpose of funding overdraft facilities. Although the loan was due on May 20, 2004, including interest at 7% per annum, \$198,142 remains outstanding at September 30, 2016. No change occurred in the loan payable during the year ended September 30, 2016. This loan is in noncompliance with local requirements since only the President of the Republic is authorized to enter into debt agreements.

(8) Long-Term Obligations

Primary Government

As of September 30, 2016, the primary government had the following long-term debt outstanding:

Mega International Commercial Bank (MICB):

Loan payable to MICB, formerly the International Commercial Bank of China, in the amount of \$20,000,000, interest at 3.5% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$571,429 plus interest, due June 21, 2020. This loan was used for construction of a new national capital in Melekeok State and is uncollateralized. \$ 4,571,417

Loan payable to the MICB in the amount of \$8,000,000, interest at 3.5% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$228,570 plus interest, due October 28, 2024. This loan was used to fund the Palau International Airport Repaving Project and is uncollateralized. 3,885,740

Loan payable to the MICB in the amount of \$5,000,000, interest based on six month LIBOR plus 1% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$285,714 plus interest, due March 31, 2036. This loan was used to finance the development of agriculture and aquaculture projects through National Development Bank of Palau and is uncollateralized. 5,000,000

Loan payable to the MICB in the amount of \$5,000,000, interest based on six month LIBOR plus 1% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$285,714 plus interest, due March 31, 2036. This loan was used to finance the development of housing through Palau District Housing Authority and is uncollateralized. 5,000,000

Asian Development Bank (ADB):

Loan Number 2691 PAL - Water Sector Improvement Loan (\$12,600,000), interest at the ADB's pool-based variable lending rate system for U.S. dollar loans (1.09% at September 30, 2016), a front-end fee of 1%, and a commitment charge of 0.15% per annum on the amount of the loan unwithdrawn from the Loan Account. Semi-annual loan payments commenced May 1, 2014 with graduated increases of 5% through November 1, 2025. 11,035,510

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

Loan Number 2692 PAL (SF) - Water Sector Improvement Loan (SDR 2,230,000), non-interest bearing with a service charge of 1% per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn from the Loan Account. Semi-annual loan payments commence on May 1, 2019 in an amount of SDR 69,688, at which time the service charge increases to 1.5% per annum.	3,472,734
Loan Number 3060 PAL - Koror-Airai Sanitation Loan (\$26,900,000), interest at the ADB's pool-based variable lending rate system for U.S. dollar loans (1.2889% at September 30, 2016). Semi-annual loan payments commence on April 1, 2018 in an amount of 2.5% of the total principal amount of the loan payable.	999,921
Loan Number 3061 PAL (SF) - Koror-Airai Sanitation Loan (SDR 1,258,000), interest at 1% per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn from the Loan Account. Semi-annual loan payments commence on April 1, 2021 in an amount of SDR 26,208, at which time the interest increases to 1.5% per annum.	831,435
Loan Number 3346 PAL - North Pacific Regional Connectivity Investment Loan (SDR 1,258,000), interest at the ADB's pool-based variable lending rate system for U.S. dollar loans (1.4681% at September 30, 2016). Semi-annual loan payments commence on June 1, 2021 in an amount of 2.5% of the total principal amount of the loan payable.	3,792,737
Loan Number 3347 PAL (SF) - North Pacific Regional Connectivity Investment Loan (SDR 6,032,000), interest at 2% per annum. Semi-annual loan payments commence on June 1, 2021 in an amount of SDR 150,800.	<u>1,962,099</u>
	<u>\$ 40,551,593</u>

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 2,324,136	\$ 872,983	\$ 3,197,119
2018	2,423,358	800,733	3,224,091
2019	2,924,426	756,103	3,680,529
2020	3,408,868	720,732	4,129,600
2021	2,526,685	628,237	3,154,922
2022 - 2026	13,996,840	2,604,926	16,601,766
2027 - 2031	5,804,280	1,371,962	7,176,242
2032 - 2036	5,478,694	641,658	6,120,352
2037 - 2041	1,543,046	141,201	1,684,247
2042 - 2045	<u>121,260</u>	<u>7,276</u>	<u>128,536</u>
	<u>\$ 40,551,593</u>	<u>\$ 8,545,811</u>	<u>\$ 49,097,404</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Primary Government, Continued

As provided for in the Compact of Free Association, the Republic was awarded \$3,000,000, which it had agreed to repay in financial year 2005. On May 8, 2008, the U.S. Congress approved the forgiveness of the debt. The terms and conditions require the Republic to establish a trust fund wherein the Republic agrees to utilize the earnings of the trust fund solely for maintenance and upkeep of the Compact Road. The Republic has not established a trust fund as of September 30, 2016 and therefore has restricted assets of \$3,414,152 in the other governmental funds (Compact Section 211(b) Energy Fund) to fund this repayment in the event the terms and conditions of the forgiveness of the debt are not met. This debt of \$3,000,000 is presented as a long-term liability at the government-wide level until the terms and conditions are met (see Note 9).

Changes in long-term liabilities of the primary government for the year ended September 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Balance October <u>1, 2015</u>	Additions	Reductions	Balance September <u>30, 2016</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Loans payable:					
MICB loans	\$ 10,057,155	\$ 10,000,000	\$ (1,599,998)	\$ 18,457,157	\$ 1,599,998
ADB loans	<u>15,180,156</u>	<u>7,586,193</u>	<u>(671,913)</u>	<u>22,094,436</u>	<u>724,138</u>
	25,237,311	17,586,193	(2,271,911)	40,551,593	2,324,136
Other:					
Compensated absences	4,015,393	9,591,509	(9,296,804)	4,310,098	2,159,715
Net pension liability	129,957,796	7,138,492	-	137,096,288	-
Due to U.S. Government	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 162,210,500</u>	<u>\$ 34,316,194</u>	<u>\$ (11,568,715)</u>	<u>\$ 184,957,979</u>	<u>\$ 4,483,851</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP):

Loan payable to the Mega International Commercial Bank (MICB) in the amount of \$5,000,000, due July 1, 2024 with interest at 3.5% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$142,858 plus interest. This loan was used to fund various loan programs of NDBP and is guaranteed by the Republic.

\$ 2,285,698

Loan payable to the European Investment Bank (EIB) up to the amount of 5,000,000 Euro, due September 10, 2021 with interest at 3.379% - 5.175% per annum, principal and interest payable in semi-annual installments of \$234,750. Of the original amount, 3,260,573 Euro was drawn down in two tranches (\$1,391,285 and \$3,016,465, respectively). The loan is guaranteed by the Republic. On December 12, 2011, EIB cancelled the remaining balance of NDBP's credit line of 1,739,427 Euro.

2,008,753

\$ 4,294,451

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP), Continued

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 655,423	\$ 163,927	\$ 819,350
2018	670,147	137,560	807,707
2019	688,367	110,541	798,908
2020	706,587	82,716	789,303
2021	716,809	54,084	770,893
2022 - 2026	<u>857,118</u>	<u>44,997</u>	<u>902,115</u>
	\$ <u>4,294,451</u>	\$ <u>593,825</u>	\$ <u>4,888,276</u>

Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC):

Loan payable to the Rural Utilities Services (RUS) up to the amount of \$39,143,000, due October 2029 with interest at 4.59% per annum, principal and interest payable in monthly installments of \$192,181, including interest. The loan is guaranteed by the Republic, is collateralized by substantially all PNCC assets and a pledge of PNCC revenues.

\$ 21,577,580

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 1,335,041	\$ 971,131	\$ 2,306,172
2018	1,397,625	908,547	2,306,172
2019	1,463,143	843,029	2,306,172
2020	1,531,732	774,439	2,306,171
2021	1,603,537	702,635	2,306,172
2022 - 2026	9,218,246	2,312,246	11,530,492
2027 - 2029	<u>5,028,256</u>	<u>345,502</u>	<u>5,373,758</u>
	\$ <u>21,577,580</u>	\$ <u>6,857,529</u>	\$ <u>28,435,109</u>

Extended Service Level of Agreement (ESLA) with Chunghwa Telecom Co. Ltd.

In December 2009, PNCC recorded and capitalized the costs of the build-up of the earth station and related equipment and improvements for PNCC's mobile and satellite network services, in exchange for a non-interest bearing note with Chunghwa Telecom Co. Ltd (CHT), a contractor from Taiwan, Republic of China, totaling \$3,067,830, payable monthly in ninety (90) installments of \$34,087 including interest, starting in January 2010 through July 2017. The liability recorded in the financial statements reflects future payments discounted at an imputed interest rate of 4.90%, which was the assumed long-term borrowing rate in December 2009. At December 31, 2016, the future note payments to CHT with a present value of note was \$275,228 with discount amortization of \$3,849 in 2017. Pursuant to the repayment terms stated in the ESLA, in addition to non-interest bearing note disclosed in the preceding paragraph, PNCC is required to pay a monthly bandwidth fee of \$14,000, net of a \$1,000 courtesy discount, throughout the term of the note agreement maturing July 2017.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC), Continued:

New billing and customer care information technology system

In August 2012, PNCC entered into a note agreement with the National Information Solutions Cooperative (NISC) for the acquisition of a new billing and customer care information technology system, and for the improvement of the communication system between the PNCC sales sites and its main office. In 2012, the capitalized costs of the new information system approximates \$1,180,000 with an outstanding note payable balance with NISC amounting to \$764,298 as of December 31, 2012. The note was non-interest bearing, payable in fifty-eight (58) monthly installments of \$10,482 from January 2013 through March 2013, and thereafter at \$13,325 monthly from April 2013 through October 2017. The liability recorded in the financial statements reflects future payments discounted at an imputed interest rate of 4.59%, which was the assumed long-term borrowing rate of PNCC from the Federal Government at December 31, 2013. At December 31, 2016, the future note payments to NISC with a present value of noted was \$166,565 with discount amortization of \$2,651 in 2017.

Third Generation (3G) Mobile Network Agreement

PNCC entered into a Third Generation (3G) Mobile Network Agreement on April 2, 2014. Under this agreement, PNCC agreed to purchase a turnkey complete 3G network for Palau for a total of \$4,360,000. The contract calls for a down payments of \$218,000 within two weeks of signing, another \$218,000 on or before September 30, 2014 and \$697,600 on or before January 31, 2015. The remaining balance is to be paid at \$83,000 per month from February 2015 to July 2015 and then at \$100,000 per month until the balance is paid off. Interest will be applied to the unpaid balance at the rate of 2.4% per annum for the first 12 months from February 2015 to January 2016 and then at the rate of 4.8% per annum until the balance is paid off. At December 31, 2016, the future payments under this contract was \$945,200 with discount amortization of \$19,136 in 2017.

Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC):

Loan payable to MICB in the amount of \$7,000,000, due December 11, 2026 with interest at 3.5% per annum, principal payable in semi-annual installments of \$200,000 plus interest. This loan was used to finance the purchase of portable generators, crankshaft assembly and other necessary equipment to facilitate the overhaul of aging generators and is guaranteed by the Republic.

\$ 4,200,000

Loan payable to the National Development Bank of Palau in the amount of \$3,000,000, due April 21, 2025 with interest at 7.5% per annum, principal payable in monthly installments of \$27,810 plus interest. This loan was used to finance the purchase of two generator sets. The loan is collateralized by the generator sets inclusive of auxiliary equipment and is guaranteed by the Republic.

2,233,965

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC), Continued:

On March 28, 2014, PPUC entered into two loans with the Republic to finance sanitation projects in the Koror and Airai areas. The first loan is for \$26,900,000 for twenty years with grace period and bears interest equal to the sum of LIBOR plus 0.60% and a maturity premium of 0.10%. Principal is to be repaid semi-annually beginning April 1, 2018 at 2.5% of the total principal amount outstanding on each payment date. The second loan is for SDR 1,258,000 for twenty years with grace period and bears interest at 1% per annum during the period prior to the first principal payment date and 1.5% per annum thereafter. Principal is to be repaid semi-annually beginning April 1, 2018 in installments of \$26,208.

1,910,229
\$ 8,344,194

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 572,043	\$ 368,059	\$ 940,102
2018	612,369	342,863	955,232
2019	623,732	313,542	967,274
2020	668,898	283,656	952,554
2021	722,577	250,998	973,575
2022 - 2026	3,865,557	738,882	4,604,439
2027 - 2031	898,021	250,769	1,148,790
2032 - 2036	269,699	218,778	488,477
2037 - 2039	<u>81,298</u>	<u>60,847</u>	<u>142,145</u>
	\$ <u>8,344,194</u>	\$ <u>2,828,394</u>	\$ <u>11,172,588</u>

Palau District Housing Authority (PDHA):

On April 8, 2016, the Republic entered into a \$5,000,000 loan agreement with Mega International Commercial Bank Co., Ltd, to finance housing to be administered by PDHA. The loan is to be repaid in thirty-five (35) consecutive equal semi-annual installments of \$142,857 beginning on April 12, 2019 at the rate equal to six (6) months LIBOR plus one (1%) per annum. As of September 30, 2016, PDHA received \$2,500,000 of the \$5,000,000 of the loan from the Republic.

Belau Submarine Cable Corporation (BSCC):

In March 2016, BSCC and ADB entered into an agreement to establish a submarine cable connection from Palau to the international cable hub. The Republic executed a subsidiary loan agreement with BSCC to re-lend the amounts disbursed by ADB to the Republic under the same terms and conditions of the loan agreements (see Note 4).

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(8) Long-Term Obligations, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

Changes in long-term liabilities of the discretely presented component units for the year ended September 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Balance October <u>1, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	Balance September <u>30, 2016</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Loans payable:					
NDBP	\$ 4,935,150	\$ -	\$ (640,699)	\$ 4,294,451	\$ 655,423
PNCC	23,797,534	-	(1,778,161)	22,019,373	1,776,834
PPUC	7,979,944	923,332	(559,082)	8,344,194	572,043
PDHA	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	-
Other liabilities:					
Contracts payable	2,145,200	-	(1,200,000)	945,200	945,200
Net pension liability	35,425,838	643,978	-	36,069,816	-
Due to primary government	955,486	15,178,058	(227,201)	15,906,343	138,066
Due to fiduciary funds	<u>3,587,578</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(268,961)</u>	<u>3,318,617</u>	<u>325,469</u>
	<u>\$ 78,826,730</u>	<u>\$ 19,245,368</u>	<u>\$ (4,674,104)</u>	<u>\$ 93,397,994</u>	<u>\$ 4,413,035</u>

(9) Restricted Assets

Primary Government

Restricted cash and cash equivalents of the primary government are as follows:

Proceeds from MICB loan for the purpose of development of agriculture and aquaculture through a subsidiary loan with National Development Bank of Palau.	\$ 2,500,000
Deposit accounts established for the purpose of accounting of funds held by the Republic in a custodial capacity relating to court-ordered settlements and membership terms with the IMF.	<u>729,275</u>
	<u>\$ 3,229,275</u>

Restricted investments of the primary government are as follows:

Investments held in a trust fund for the purpose of accumulating resources to fund future government operations.	\$ 196,761,237
Investments held in a trust fund for the purpose of funding a liability to the United States government.	<u>3,414,152</u>
	<u>\$ 200,175,389</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

Restricted cash and cash equivalents and time certificates of deposit of the discretely presented component units are as follows:

National Development Bank of Palau:

Time certificate of deposit collateralizing loan payable to a bank.	\$ 455,004
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REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(9) Restricted Assets, Continued

Discretely Presented Component Units, Continued

National Development Bank of Palau, Continued:

Deposit account established in accordance with RPPL 4-48, Section 126, as amended by RPPL 5-37, for the purposes of a reserve account representing 10% of the total amount of all loan guarantees on commercial bank loans. 50,227

Palau Community College:

Deposit accounts established for library fund and endowment fund. 1,582,878

Palau National Communications Corporation:

Account established in accordance with Rural Utilities Service loan agreement for the purposes of a reserve account. 3,816,336

\$ 5,905,445

Restricted investments of the discretely presented component units are as follows:

Palau Community College:

Investments held for endowment purposes. \$ 4,154,937

(10) Other Liabilities

Pursuant to a subsidiary agreement to the Compact of Free Association, entitled "Agreement Concerning Special Programs Related to the Entry into Force of the Compact of Free Association Between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Palau", Article 5, the Republic is to pay the United States Government, by September 30, 2005, a total of \$3,000,000. This amount represents the mutually agreed net economic cost of the United States providing all \$28,000,000 of Compact Section 211(b) funds in a lump sum at inception of the Compact, rather than payments of \$2,000,000 annually for fourteen years. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, the Republic made no payments under this agreement.

(11) Pension Plan

A. General Information About the Pension Plan:

Plan Description: The Republic contributes to the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund (the Plan), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan providing retirement, security and other benefits to employees, their spouses and dependents of the Republic, State Governments and component units, funds and public corporations. The Plan was established pursuant to Republic of Palau Public Law (RPPL) No. 2-26 passed into law on April 3, 1987, and began operations on October 1, 1987. Portions of RPPL No. 2-26 were revised by RPPL 3-21, RPPL 4-40, RPPL 4-49, RPPL 5-30, RPPL 6-37, RPPL 7-56, RPPL 8-10 and RPPL 9-2.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

A single actuarial valuation report is performed annually covering all plan members and the same contribution rate applies to each employer. The Plan issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the defined benefit plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Plan's Administrator at the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund, P.O. Box 1767, Koror, Republic of Palau 96940, or e-mail cspp@palaunet.com or call (680) 488-2523.

Plan Membership: As of September 30, 2015, the date of the most recent valuation, plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive members currently receiving benefits	1,507
Inactive members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	1,151
Active members	<u>3,120</u>
	<u>5,778</u>

Benefits Provided: Retirement benefits are paid to members who are required, with certain exceptions, to retire no later than their sixtieth birthday or after thirty years of service. A member may retire after his or her fifty-fifth birthday at a reduced pension amount if the member has completed at least twenty years of government employment. A married member of a former member receiving a distribution of benefits under the Plan receives reduced benefit amounts to provide survivors' benefits to his or her spouse. An unmarried member or former member may elect to receive a reduced benefit amount during his or her lifetime with an annuity payable to his or her designated beneficiary. Disability benefits are paid to qualified members for the duration of the disability. Effective May 17, 1996, through RPPL 4-49, members, who have twenty-five years or more of total service, are eligible for retirement regardless of their age and, upon such retirement, are eligible to receive pension benefits at a level established by the Board of Trustees. Effective July 1, 1999, pursuant to RPPL 4-49 and RPPL 5-30, retirement is mandatory for all members who have thirty years or more of total service and all employees who are sixty years of age or older with certain exceptions. Beginning October 1, 2003, pursuant to RPPL 6-37, mandatory retirement may be delayed for up to five years, by specific exemption by the Board of Trustees. In December 2008, RPPL 7-56 eliminated early retirement and thirty year mandatory service provisions. These provisions were restored through RPPL 8-10 in October, 2009. On April 30, 2013, RPPL 9-2 eliminated the mandatory service retirement after thirty years of service. After December 31, 2013, no employee shall be entitled to pension benefits until reaching the age of sixty.

In accordance with the directives of RPPL 5-7, the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution which provides that "no person who retires after October 1, 1997, may receive benefits under the Plan unless he or she has contributed to the Plan for at least five years or has made an actuarially equivalent lump sum contribution". In accordance with RPPL 9-2, members who retire after April 30, 2013 must not receive benefits greater than thirty thousand dollars per year. Further, the amount of benefits that a member receives should not be recalculated if the member is re-employed after the member begins receiving benefits under the Plan. Additionally, a member should not receive benefits during the time the member is re-employed subsequent to retirement.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

Currently, normal benefits are paid monthly and are two percent of each member's average monthly salary for each year of credited total service up to a maximum of thirty years total service. The average annual salary is the average of the highest three consecutive fiscal years of compensation received by a member during his or her most recent ten full fiscal years of service. For members who have not completed three consecutive fiscal years of employment during his or her most recent ten full fiscal years of service, the average annual salary is the average monthly salary during the term of the member's service multiplied by twelve. The benefit amount that married members or unmarried members receive, who have elected to designate a beneficiary, is based on the normal benefit amount reduced by the following factors:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>If the Spouse or Beneficiary is:</u>
1.00	21 or more years older than the member
0.95	16 to 20 years older than the member
0.90	11 to 15 years older than the member
0.85	6 to 10 years older than the member
0.80	0 to 5 years younger than the member or 0 to 5 years older than the member
0.75	6 to 10 years younger than the member
0.70	11 to 15 years younger than the member
0.65	16 or more years younger than the member

Surviving beneficiaries of an employee may only receive benefits up to the total present value of the employee's accrued benefit pursuant to RPPL 9-2.

A member that meets the requirements for early retirement and elects to retire on an early retirement date is entitled to receive payment of an early retirement benefit equal to the member's normal retirement benefit reduced according to the following schedule based on the age at which early retirement benefit payments begin:

- 1/12th per year for the first 3 years before age 60;
- plus an additional 1/18th per year for the next 3 years;
- plus an additional 1/24th per year for the next 5 years; and
- plus an additional 1/50th per year for each year in excess of 11 years.

Upon the death of a member or former member with eligible survivors before commencement of the members' normal, early, or late retirement benefits or disability retirement benefits the following shall be payable:

- If the former member is not an employee at his date of death and a spouse or beneficiary survives, the total death benefits payable shall be the actuarial equivalent of the member's present value of accrued benefit.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

- If the member is an employee at his date of death and a spouse or beneficiary survives, the total death benefit payable shall be the actuarial equivalent of the greater of 3 times the member's average annual salary or the member's present value of accrued benefits.

Upon the death of a member or former member before commencement of his normal, early, or late retirement benefit or disability retirement benefit leaving no persons eligible for survivor benefits, the following shall be payable:

- If the former member is not an employee at the date of death, a refund of the total amount of contributions made by the member.
- If the member was an employee at the date of death and had completed one year of total service, the estate of the member shall be entitled to a death benefit equal to the greater of three times the member's annual salary or the present value of the member's accrued benefit payable in the form of a single lump sum payment.

Any member who is not otherwise eligible to receive normal, early or late retirement benefits, who shall become totally and permanently disabled for service regardless of how or where the disability occurred, shall be entitled to a disability retirement annuity, provided that he or she is not receiving disability payments from the United States Government or its agencies for substantially the same ailment, and further provided that to be eligible for a disability retirement annuity from a cause unrelated to service, the member shall have had at least ten (10) years of total service credited. The amount of disability retirement annuity shall be an amount equal to the actuarial equivalent at the attained age of the member's present value of accrued benefit and shall be paid in the same form as a normal retirement benefit. Any special compensation allowance received or payable to any member because of disability resulting from accidental causes while in the performance of a specific act or acts of duty shall be deducted from the disability annuity payable by the Plan on account of the same disability.

Contributions and Funding Policy: Member contribution rates are established by RPPL No. 2-26 at six percent of total payroll and are deducted from the member's salary and remitted by participating employers. Upon complete separation from service, a member with less than fifteen years membership service may elect to receive a refund of all of his or her contributions. Subsequent changes in the percentage contributed by members may be made through an amendment of the Trust Fund Operation Plan subject to the requirements of Title 6 of the Palau National Code. RPPL 9-2 requires each employee of the National Government and all State Governments, without regard to whether the employee is employed part-time or on a temporary basis, seasonal or an impermanent basis, to contribute to the Plan through payroll deduction.

The Republic's contributions to the Plan for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$2,016,822, \$1,858,478 and \$1,785,089, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for the respective years then ended.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

Actuarial Assumptions: Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of September 30, 2015, for the same measurement date, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date:	September 30, 2015	
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry age normal	
Expected Rate of Return:	7.5%, net of investment expenses	
Expenses:	\$300,000 each year.	
Inflation:	3.0%	
Salary Increases:	3.0% per year	
Mortality:	RP-2000 combined mortality table set forward by 4 years for all members except disability recipients, where the table is set forward ten years.	
Termination of Employment:	5% per year prior to age 35; none after 35	
Retirement age:	100% at age 60	
Disability:	<u>Age</u>	<u>Disability</u>
	25	0.21%
	30	0.18%
	35	0.25%
	40	0.35%
	45	0.50%
	50	0.76%
	55	1.43%
	60	2.12%
Form of payment:	Single: Straight life annuity; Married: 100% joint and survivor	
Duty vs Non-duty related disability:	100% duty related	
Pre-retirement Beneficiary Benefit Members:	Present value of accrued benefit earned by the member. 80% of the workers are assumed to be married and males are assumed to be 3 years older than their spouses.	

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

Pre-retirement Beneficiary
Benefit Former Members:

Present value of accrued benefit earned by the member. 80% of the workers are assumed to be married and males are assumed to be 3 years older than their spouses.

Post-retirement Survivor's Benefit: 100% of the benefit the retiree was receiving prior to death. 80% of active workers are assumed to be married when they retire. Males are assumed to be 3 years older than their spouses.

Investment Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the Bank's investments of 7.5% was determined using log-normal distribution analysis, creating a best-estimate range for each asset class.

As of September 30, 2015, the arithmetic real rates of return for each major investment class are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Expected Rate of Return</u>
Cash	3%	4.55%
Equity	61%	6.35%
Governmental fixed income	31%	7.75%
Corporate fixed income	<u>5%</u>	4.00%
	<u>100%</u>	

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.83%. The discount rate was determined using the current assumed rate of return until the point where the plan fiduciary net position is negative. Using the current contribution rates, a negative position happens in 2018 for 2015. For years after 2018, a discount rate of 3.87% is used. This rate is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index for September 30, 2015.

The total pension liability is calculated using a discount rate of 3.83% that is a blend of the expected investment rate of return and a high quality bond index rate. There was no change in the discount rate since the previous year. The expected investment rate of return applies for as long as the plan assets (including future contributions) are projected to be sufficient to make the projected benefit payments. If plan assets are projected to be depleted at some point in the future, the rate of return of a high quality bond index is used for the period after the depletion date.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

A. General Information About the Pension Plan, Continued:

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis: The following schedule shows the impact of the Net Pension Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (4.83%) in measuring the 2015 Net Pension Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate <u>2.83%</u>	Current Discount Rate <u>3.83%</u>	1% Increase in Discount Rate <u>4.83%</u>
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 158,540,060</u>	<u>\$ 137,096,288</u>	<u>\$ 119,269,556</u>

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

Pension Liability: At September 30, 2016, the Republic reported a liability of \$137,096,288 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The Republic's proportion of the net pension liability was based on projection of the Republic's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of the Republic and the Republic's component units, actuarially determined. At September 30, 2016, the Republic's proportion was 63.6040%.

Pension Expense: For the year ended September 30, 2016, the Republic recognized pension expense of \$6,365,540.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources: At September 30, 2016, the Republic reported total deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 11,247,923	\$ 5,618,911
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,555,244	4,908,518
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,016,822	-
Changes in proportion and difference between Republic contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>4,754,843</u>	<u>7,840,461</u>
	<u>\$ 19,574,832</u>	<u>\$ 18,367,890</u>

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(11) Pension Plan, Continued

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued:

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions at September 30, 2016 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u> <u>September 30</u>	
2017	\$ 1,211,164
2018	\$ (805,658)
2019	\$ (800,887)
2020	\$ 1,473,322
2021	\$ 184,798
Thereafter	\$ (55,697)

(12) Transfers In/Out

Operating Fund Transfers

Operating transfers in/out for each major fund and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, for the year ended September 30, 2016, are as follows:

	<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u>Transfer In</u>
General Fund:		
Grants Fund	\$ 254,539	\$ 309,797
Other Governmental Funds	-	36,295
Compact Section 211(f) Fund	<u>252,285</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
	<u>506,824</u>	<u>5,346,092</u>
Grants Fund:		
General Fund	<u>309,797</u>	<u>254,539</u>
Compact Section 211(f) Fund:		
General Fund	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>252,285</u>
Other governmental funds:		
General Fund	<u>36,295</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 5,852,916</u>	<u>\$ 5,852,916</u>

Operating transfers out were provided for under appropriation by the OEK. Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute requires to collect them to the fund that statute requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(13) Fund Balances

Classifications of fund balances 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. The following table enumerates the fund balance classifications:

	<u>General</u>	<u>Grants</u>	<u>Compact Section 211 (f)</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable:					
UMDA investment	\$ 1,185,575	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,185,575
Loan receivable	15,906,343	-	-	-	15,906,343
Undisbursed loan - PDHA	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000
Prepayments	190,935	265,314	-	-	456,249
Permanent fund principal	-	-	<u>196,761,237</u>	-	<u>196,761,237</u>
	<u>19,782,853</u>	<u>265,314</u>	<u>196,761,237</u>	-	<u>216,809,404</u>
Restricted:					
Compact Section 211(b)					
Energy	-	-	-	<u>3,462,165</u>	<u>3,462,165</u>
	-	-	-	<u>3,462,165</u>	<u>3,462,165</u>
Committed:					
Environmental protection	-	-	-	298,895	298,895
Hospital	-	-	-	508,152	508,152
Road maintenance	-	-	-	1,791,368	1,791,368
Publication law access unit	-	-	-	49,620	49,620
Forfeited property	-	-	-	151,119	151,119
Non-Communicable Diseases	-	-	-	700,296	700,296
Other	-	-	-	<u>52,990</u>	<u>52,990</u>
	-	-	-	<u>3,552,440</u>	<u>3,552,440</u>
Unassigned	<u>27,700,662</u>	<u>(149,982)</u>	-	<u>(1,672)</u>	<u>27,549,008</u>
	<u>\$ 47,483,515</u>	<u>\$ 115,332</u>	<u>\$ 196,761,237</u>	<u>\$ 7,012,933</u>	<u>\$ 251,373,017</u>

(14) Commitments and Contingencies

A. Sick Leave

It is the policy of the Republic to record expenditures for sick leave when leave is actually taken. Sick leave is compensated time for absence during work hours arising from employee illness or injury. The estimated accumulated amount of unused sick leave at September 30, 2016, amounted to \$4,384,553.

B. Promissory Notes

During 1998, the Republic executed four noninterest bearing, nonnegotiable promissory notes in the amounts of \$3,002,693, \$152,000, \$54,100 and \$21,714, respectively, to various international organizations in lieu of its membership fees. The notes are payable on demand. As of September 30, 2016, demand had not occurred. The notes are to be held in the custody of a bank. The Republic has not recorded these notes as it believes the debt is essentially defeased by cash and deposits in the same amount with the organizations.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(14) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

C. Federal Grants

Pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, substantially all federal grant activity provided by grantors other than the U.S. Department of the Interior is to phase out over the period of the Compact.

The Republic participates in a number of federally assisted grant programs funded by the United States Government. These programs are subject to financial and compliance audits to ascertain if Federal laws and guidelines have been followed. Cumulative questioned costs have been set forth in the Republic's Single Audit Report for the year ended September 30, 2016. The ultimate disposition of these questioned costs can be determined only by final action of the respective grantor agencies. Therefore, no provision for any liability that may result upon resolution of this matter has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

D. Insurance Coverage

The Republic does not maintain insurance coverage for a significant amount of fixed assets. In the event of a loss, the Republic may be self-insured to a material extent. The Republic has not expensed material losses from this practice over the past three years.

E. Unfunded Liability

An actuarial valuation of the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund has determined that the Fund has an actuarial deficiency of approximately \$176,995,000 as of October 1, 2015. Unless the existing deficiency is corrected, the Fund's cash flows may eventually become negative, which may cause the Fund to become depleted to the point that the Fund may not be able to meet its benefit obligations. The Fund has not developed a formal plan as of September 30, 2016 to correct this funding deficiency. No recognition is given in the accompanying financial statements to the present value of liabilities of prospective benefit payments or the present value of future contributions required from employees or employers.

F. Litigation

The Republic is party to standard litigation involving a government of its size. While litigation exists, management is of the opinion that resolution of such matters will not have a material impact on the accompanying financial statements.

G. Debt Commitments

Significant commitments of the primary government as of September 30, 2016, are as follows:

- a) Guaranteed bank debt of the National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP) with letters of guarantee. At September 30, 2016, NDBP had guaranteed debt totaling \$4,294,451.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(14) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

G. Debt Commitments, Continued

- b) Guaranteed a debt of NDBP in respect of a loan from the Republic of Palau Social Security Retirement Fund with a letter of guarantee. At September 30, 2016, NDBP had guaranteed debt associated with this loan totaling \$3,318,617
- c) Guaranteed a debt of the Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC) in respect to a loan from the United States Rural Utilities Service (RUS) with a letter of guarantee. At September 30, 2016, PNCC had guaranteed debt totaling \$21,577,580.
- d) Guaranteed bank debt of the Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC) with a letter of guarantee. At September 30, 2016, PUC had guaranteed debt totaling \$4,200,000.
- e) Guaranteed a debt of PPUC in respect of a loan from NDBP with a letter of guarantee. At September 30, 2016, PUC had guaranteed debt associated with this loan totaling \$2,233,965.

H. Civil Service Pension Trust Fund

As of September 30, 2016, interest associated with delinquent payment of contributions to the Republic of Palau Civil Service Pension Trust Fund (the Pension Fund) has been accrued in the amount of \$393,090. The Pension Fund has filed suit against the Republic for lost earnings as a result of failure to timely remit contributions. Unfavorable resolution of this matter could expose the Republic to additional penalties and interest. At September 30, 2016, the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Management plans to negotiate a settlement agreement with the Pension Fund.

The Pension Fund's actuarial valuation has determined that the Fund has a net pension liability of \$215,546,176 which would cause the Fund's fiduciary net position to become negative in 2018.

I. Budgetary Compliance

For the year ended September 30, 2016, significant over-expenditures exceeding appropriations within the General Fund were as follows:

Compact Section 211(f)	\$ 252,285
Other Non U.S. Grants Fund	\$ 179,539

These over-expenditures of the General Fund have not been funded by Legislative authorization.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(14) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

J. Other

In the normal course of business, the Republic periodically engages in disputes with its vendors. Management of the Republic is of the opinion that resolution of such disputes existing as of September 30, 2016, will not have a material impact on the accompanying financial statements.

K. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loans

On March 28, 2014, the Republic entered into two loan agreements (Loan Number 3060-PAL and Loan Number 3061-PAL (SF)) with the Asian Development Bank in the combined amount of approximately \$28,800,000 for the Koror-Airai Sanitation Project. The proceeds are to be on lent to the Palau Public Utilities Corporation under a separate Financing Agreement for the purpose of financing sanitation infrastructure improvements identified in the Koror-Airai Sanitation Master Plan. As of September 30, 2016, the Republic had drawn down \$1,831,356 against these loans. A substantial portion of the ADB loans are subject to currency exchange adjustments that can ultimately impact the carrying values of the debt.

On March 7, 2016, the Republic entered into two loans (Loan Number 3346-PAL and Loan Number 3347-PAL(SF)) with the Asian Development Bank in the combined amount of SDR 7,290,000. As of September 30, 2016, the Republic had drawn \$5,754,837 against these lines.

(15) Subsequent Events

On April 16, 2017, the Board of Trustees of the Civil Service Pension Trust Fund adopted a formal funding plan to correct the potential funding deficiency. The funding plan has not yet been implemented.

The Palau National Communications Corporation (PNCC) entered into an agreement on March 22, 2017. Under this agreement, PNCC agreed to purchase parts and software to build 23 full site power antenna for Third Generation (3G) and Fourth Generation (4G) Mobile Networks. PNCC agreed to purchase a turnkey complete 4G network for Palau for a total of \$2,650,000. The contract calls for a first payment of \$500,000 within 30 days after contract signing, \$300,000 within 30 days after the first payment and \$168,750 per month for the next eight months after the second payment. The remaining \$500,000 will be paid on or before the one year anniversary of the service launch date. Interest will be applied to the unpaid balance at the rate of 2% per month. This project is part of PNCC's modernization plans.

In December 2016, the Board of Directors of the Palau Public Utilities Corporation approved separation of the water and wastewater operations. The two divisions will be managed separately.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Financial Statements
September 30, 2016

(16) Restatement

Subsequent to the issuance of the Republic's 2015 financial statements, the management of the National Development Bank of Palau (NDBP) determined that deferred loan origination fees was overstated by \$428,641. As a result of this determination, beginning net position of the aggregate discretely presented component units has been restated from the amount previously reported.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
- BUDGETARY REPORTING**

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Budgetary Reporting
September 30, 2016

(1) Budgetary Information

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. The OEK enacts budgets for the General Fund. Before signing the Appropriations Act, the President of the Republic may veto or reduce any specific appropriation, subject to legislative override. If the veto or reduction is overridden, the President is constitutionally empowered to "impound" the subject funds. Impounding provides for recognition of the appropriation, but allows the President to withhold allotment of the funds for as long as deemed appropriate. Once passed and signed, the budget becomes the National Government's financial plan for the ensuing fiscal year.

Budgetary control is maintained at the departmental level. Budget revisions during the year, reflecting program changes, may be effected through OEK approval.

The Republic receives annual appropriations from the United States Congress to partially fund its operations. The OEK approves the allotment of these appropriations with budgetary control set at the departmental level. Supplemental appropriations are made during the fiscal year. Unless specifically required by the OEK, appropriations generally lapse as of the end of each fiscal year. Continuing appropriations are usually made only for allotments to the State governments, scholarship funding, and certain specific projects.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the governmental funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

(2) Reconciliation - GAAP and Budgetary Bases of Accounting

	Net Change in	
	Fund Balance	Encumbrances
General Fund (Fund 100100):		
Budgetary basis	\$ <u>17,332,043</u>	\$ <u>1,027,068</u>
Other reconciliation item:		
Transfer to Treasury Fund (Fund 109999)	1,349,897	-
GASB 54 Funds included within the General Fund:		
PAN Fund (Fund 100110)	(67,497)	-
Financial Institutions Commission Fund (Fund 100116)	53,049	8,539
Scholarship Fund (Fund 100150)	417,520	-
Non-Lapsing Fund (Fund 100200)	(2,943,290)	133,745
Receivable Fund (Fund 100900)	(56,536)	26,649
Treasury Fund (Fund 109999)	1,349,897	-
Compact Section 211(c) (Fund 311300)	(102,889)	-
Compact Section 211(d) (Fund 311400)	(48,136)	-
Compact Section 211(e) Fund (Fund 311500)	(433,465)	-
Compact Section 213 Fund (Fund 313000)	434,051	-
Compact Section 212 Fund (Fund 500100)	(115,213)	-
Local CIP Fund (Fund 410100)	9,377,124	874,274
Debt Service Fund (Fund 600000)	36,485	-
	<u>7,901,100</u>	<u>1,432,206</u>
	\$ <u>23,883,246</u>	\$ <u>2,070,275</u>

See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

GENERAL FUND

September 30, 2016

The general fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government, which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund.

PAN Fund – This fund was established in 2016 to account for green fees that are collected for the Protected Areas Network Fund.

Financial Institutions Commission – This fund accounts for all fees paid to the Financial Institution Commission (FIC), not subject to the reprogramming authority of the President of the Republic, and shall be used exclusively for the administration of the statutory duties of the FIC.

Scholarship Fund - This fund accounts for expenditures and all financial transactions related to scholarship awards and student loans.

Compact Section 211(c) Communications Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 211(c).

Compact Section 211(d) Maritime, Health and Scholarship Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 211(d).

Compact Section 211(e) Maritime Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 211(e).

Compact Section 213 Defense Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 213.

Compact Section 221(b) Special Block Grants Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association Section 221(b).

Local Capital Projects Fund - To account for the expenditures and transfers of construction projects funded wholly by locally generated revenues or revenues derived from Compact of Free Association Section 211(a) funds or Section 215 inflation funds.

DOI Capital Projects Fund - To account for construction grants received from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government, prior to implementation of the Compact of Free Association.

Compact Section 212(b) Capital Account Fund - To account for construction activities funded by Compact Section 212(b) capital account funding and Compact Section 215 inflation funds.

Debt Service Fund – To account for annual repayment of long term debt and related interest.

See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

GRANTS FUND

September 30, 2016

The grants fund is used to account for grants received from the United States government and other countries.

See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

September 30, 2016

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Drug Fine Collection Fund - This fund accounts for receipt of drug fines to be used to supplement rewards offered by the Crime Stoppers program for information regarding drug-related crimes and for the operation of drug treatment and counseling programs.

Forfeited Property - This fund account for all property seized by order of forfeiture. Fifty percent (50%) of forfeited property and the sale proceeds thereof shall be distributed to the units of the Republic or state government whose officers or employees conducted the investigation and caused the arrest of the person whose property was forfeited or seizure of the property for forfeiture; 25% shall be distributed to the Attorney General.

Hospital Trust Fund - This fund accounts for receipt of hospital fee collections. Of the amount collected, all funds are to be used at the direction of the Minister of Health exclusively for medical and pharmaceutical supplies except collections from medical referral patients shall apply to future medical referrals.

Non-Communicable Diseases Fund - This fund accounts for 10% of annual alcoholic beverage tax revenues earmarked to support the efforts of the National Coordinating Mechanism for Non-Communicable Diseases under Executive Order 379 to prevent non-communicable diseases.

Publication Law Access Unit Fund - This fund accounts for the Publication and Law Access Unit which provides digital and hard copy publications of the Republic national and state laws, court decisions, and other laws including rules, regulations, treaties, and executive orders and directives.

Sports Facilities Trust Fund - This fund accounts for receipt of sports facilities use fees to be used to maintain the sports facilities.

Operator License Fund - This fund accounts for receipt of vehicle operator license fees to be used to cover expenses of the improved vehicle operator licenses.

EQPB Mitigation Trust Fund - This fund accounts for receipt of fines and penalties for violations of the Environmental Quality Protection Act.

Road Maintenance Fund - This fund was established to account for collections of road use tax on all motor vehicles to be used solely for the upkeep and maintenance of the Republic's national and state government roads.

Giant Clam Seed Sustainability Project Fund - This fund accounts for the receipt of processing fees of the Bureau of Marine Resources Marine Export Declaration Form, issuance of endangered species import/export certificates and the production of giant clam seeds. Such funds are to be used to provide assistance to clam farmers, promote and increase production of cultured clams, restock wild clam population, and increase the population of wild giant clams and preserve the species.

Palau Agricultural Fund - This fund accounts for sales and purchase of agriculture items.

Compact Section 211(b) Energy Fund - This fund has been established to account for funds provided pursuant to the Compact of Free Association, Section 211(b).

See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

OTHER INFORMATION

September 30, 2016

A brief discussion of other information presented for additional analysis as of September 30, 2016, follows:

Combining Schedule of Expenditures By Object:
All Governmental Funds

Other Country Grants:
Schedule of Expenditures of Other Country Grants

Other Grants:
Schedule of Expenditures of Other Grants

See Accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.