
INTERGENERATIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU



ANNUAL REPORT
2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

2017 ANNUAL REPORT	3
2017 HIGHLIGHTS	4
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT	5
HISTORY AND DIRECTION	6
GOVERNANCE	8
Operational Controls	8
Risk Management Systems	9
Santiago Principles	9
INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE	10
2016/2017 Progress	10
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	12
APPENDIX 1: SANTIAGO PRINCIPLES - SELF ASSESSMENT	31



2017 ANNUAL REPORT

22 December 2017

Dear Sirs

In pursuant to Paragraph 17 Clause 1 of the current Memorandums of Understanding, I am pleased to present to the Governments of Nauru, Australia and China (Taiwan) the Annual Report of the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund), for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

As required in the Memorandums of Understanding, the Annual Report includes the Fund's audited financial statements, along with investment, management and decisions information.

The Fund was established on 6 November 2015 with the main objective to generate future investment earnings that can be used to provide a source of revenue to the Republic of Nauru post 2033 (or at a time sooner as determined by the Committee) for investments in education, health, environment and infrastructure. The Fund will help smooth out income streams in the medium term and replace all, part or supplement volatile future revenue.

Yours faithfully



Hon David Adeang MP

Chairman

2017 HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights | 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Member Contributions:

- Government of Nauru (GON) - \$11.9 million
- Government of Australia (GOA) - \$5 million*
- Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) - \$2.6 million

* \$2.5 million being pre-payment of intended 2017-18 contribution

Investment Income

- \$1.9 million

Total investment at market value

- \$56.8 million

Total net assets

- \$56 million

Fund Performance FYTD

- 9.8%

Key Outputs Delivered

Website established

Adoption of best practice in line with Santiago Principles

Compliant audit

Achieved Phase 1 of the Investment Strategy

Other Highlights

Membership with the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF)

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

This is the first full year of operation since establishment of the Fund on the 6 November 2015. The purpose of the Fund is to generate future investment earnings that can be used to provide a source of revenue to the Republic of Nauru from 2033 (or at a time sooner as determined by the Committee).

I am pleased to report that as at 30 June 2017 the Fund was in excess of \$56 million in value. This value results from a combination of return on investments and ongoing contributions from the Government of Nauru (GON) and our development partners, being Government of Australia (GOA), Government of China (Taiwan) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).



The GON has contributed \$11.935 million to the Fund during the 2017 year resulting in total contributions, from establishment to 30 June 2017, of \$32.335 million. I take this opportunity to thank our development partners who have contributed the following amounts to the Fund since establishment: GOA \$9.928 million, GOC (Taiwan) \$8.057 million and ADB \$2.634 million.

With the appointment of Committee members from the three respective governments contributing to the Fund, a solid base has been established to ensure best practice and good governance is adhered to in administering the Fund. Transparency is paramount and we will continue to provide communication to the public in relation to the Fund's ongoing operations.

It is a positive step for the GON to plan for its future income streams given the volatile future revenue of our country. Stage 1 of the Fund's investment strategy was to build the Fund's capital base. Given the volume of contributions made to date, and a value in excess of \$56 million, the Fund has successfully met Stage 1 of the investment strategy.

It is exciting to report that the Fund will now be transitioning to Stage 2 of the investment strategy. With no short term distributions expected from the Fund, Stage 2 will see the investments become more illiquid and a diversified portfolio put in place by the investment manager. This strategy will see greater returns for the Fund in the long term to assist with the future revenue streams required for the GON.

During the 2017 financial year the Fund underwent an extensive application process to apply to become a member of the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF). The IFSWF is a global network of sovereign wealth funds (SWF) established in 2009 to enhance collaboration and dialogue between members, to promote a deeper understanding of SWF activity and to raise the standard for SWF best practice and governance. Both the Fund and IFSWF are guided by the Santiago Principles which consists of 24 generally accepted principles and practices that endorse transparency, good governance, accountability and prudent investment practices. I am pleased to confirm that the Fund was approved and accepted as a member on 6th September 2017. This is a positive outcome for the Fund to assist with our best practice and good governance.

With the continued support of our Committee members, development partners and broader team responsible for the administration and investment of ongoing contributions, I am confident the Fund will continue to grow and provide a future source of revenue for the GON when required.

Hon David Adeang MP

Chairman

HISTORY AND DIRECTION

The Government of the Republic of Nauru (GON) has pursued establishing a trust fund since 2009 with the objective of providing a stream of revenue to replace or supplement various volatile and possibly terminating, revenue sources.

The *Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-25: Partnerships for Quality of Life* (as revised in October 2009) identified the establishment of a trust fund as one of the seven strategies to stabilise the macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment. The aim was to have a trust fund provide supplementary funds to the budget as of 2030, mainly to replace dwindling phosphate royalty revenues. Parliament passed the *Nauru Trust Fund Act 2012* to authorise the establishment of a trust fund.

Since that time, Nauru's economic structure and GON's revenue streams have improved. For the period between FY2010-11 and FY2014-15, domestic revenue has significantly increased. Donor budget support and other donor-sponsored development expenditure have remained at sizeable amounts but are a reduced portion of the overall budget.

The increase can be explained by:

- 1) Continued phosphate royalty revenue however at lesser amounts than in past decades, with continued fluctuation in this revenue source expected;
- 2) Fisheries revenue has increased as a result of fishing vessels using Nauru's Exclusive Economic Zone and a new fisheries agreement is in effect. The fisheries revenue is expected to be at higher levels but is volatile;
- 3) Visa fees have dramatically increased as a result of fees charged for the Australian Regional Processing Centre. This may further increase due to potential fee increases for business visas; and
- 4) At the same time, responding to these primary revenue increases, customs and tariff and other revenue streams have also increased, including external aid assistance which remains at high levels and makes up about one-third of all revenue.

The GON conducted discussions with various development partners, including Australia, New Zealand, Government of China (Taiwan) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), regarding the structure of the Fund to include its purpose, management and administration, accountability and other legal and operational aspects.

The ADB was instrumental in their support of the establishment of the Fund with the funding of the consultant for the establishment process, including the tendering for support services and the initial Executive Administration role. The ADB also provided an initial contribution to the Fund. The Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) are now in place for the initial founding development partners. These MOUs set forth the structure and governance of the Fund.

The GON will contribute a portion of annual revenue to the Fund based on a formula agreed to in the MOUs. GON's development partners intend to contribute annually to the Fund. Other contributors may also enter into an agreement with the GON based on the parameters set forth in the MOU.

The Fund is intended to be a perpetual fund meaning its principal will be secured over the long term by eventual annual distributions that are less than the annual estimated long-term investment return rate.

As set out in Paragraph 5 of the MOU, the Fund has the following specific purpose:

“The purpose of the Fund is to provide a source of revenue to the Republic of Nauru post-2033, or at a time sooner as determined by the Committee, for investments in education, health, environment and infrastructure. The Fund will help smooth out windfall income streams in the medium term and replace all or part of supplement questionable future revenue.”

The initial investment strategy of the Fund was to build up the capital base and once achieved, review the ongoing investment strategy of the Fund. The future direction of the Fund takes into account its purpose and expected long term investment horizon.

GOVERNANCE

As set out in the Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for the Fund, the Committee is the governing body for the Fund.

Committee Members



Left to right: Mr Richard Bontjer (GOA), Hon David Adeang MP (GON), Ambassador Joseph Chow (Taiwan) alternate member for Ambassador Winston Chen (Taiwan)

Service Providers

Executive Administrator



Investment Advisor



Auditor



Review Consultant

Mr Tony Costanzo

Operational Controls

The Committee uses Chartered Accountants BDO as the Executive Administrator to assist with the operational controls on a day to day basis as governed by the MOUs. Decisions are made at the quarterly Committee meetings and BDO provides the independence to effect those decisions.

Mercer is the independent Investment Advisor that is responsible for payment of all invoices after approval by the Committee. There is a minimum of two signatures required for approval of all invoices for payment. BDO also provides an independent review before authorising Mercer to make any payments.

Risk Management Systems

To assist with minimising risk the Committee has worked closely with Mercer to develop an appropriate investment policy. Consideration has been given to the expected life of the Fund and the most appropriate risk exposure for the investments. Tolerance levels are established to take into account market risk, liquidity risk and the flexibility of the portfolio.

Quarterly reviews are undertaken to ensure risk levels remain appropriate and to instigate any changes deemed necessary by the Committee and the Investment Advisor.

Santiago Principles

The Santiago Principles are a voluntary set of principles and practices originally developed by the International Working Group of Sovereign Wealth Funds (the Working Group) during 2008 and which today are at the heart of the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF).

The Santiago Principles identify a framework of generally accepted principles and practices that properly reflect appropriate governance and accountability arrangements. It identifies the conduct of investment practices that properly reflect appropriate governance and accountability arrangements as well as the conduct of investment practices by Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) on a prudent and sound basis.

The IFSWF was established as a voluntary group of SWFs in 2009, to build on the efforts of the Working Group, to meet, exchange views on issues of common interest, and facilitate an understanding of the Santiago Principles and SWF activities.

The Fund has completed a self-assessment in line with the Santiago Principles with the detail contained in Appendix 1.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

2016/2017 Progress

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund) has been established with the purpose of generating future investment earnings that can be used to provide a source of revenue to the Republic of Nauru, for investments in education, health, environment and infrastructure. The Fund will help to smooth out windfall income streams in the medium term and supplement future revenue.

The Fund Committee has acknowledged that the Fund has a long term investment horizon. The long term horizon allows a high exposure to growth assets so as to generate strong real investment returns. The investment strategy for the Fund will be undertaken in the following stages (years stated are approximate timings):

- **Stage 1 - years 0 - 3:** The objective of stage 1 is to build the capital base of the Fund by investing within a diversified investment option with an allocation of 70-75% to growth assets.
- **Stage 2 - years 4 - 15:** The objective will be to increase the allocation to growth assets through a more bespoke asset allocation to increase the real return potential of the Fund.
- **Stage 3 - years 16 - 20:** The Fund will gradually reduce the allocation to growth assets as it approaches maturity. Sufficient liquidity will be required as the Fund prepares for distributions to begin.
- **Stage 4 - years 20 and beyond:** Consistent with stage 3 a significant proportion of the fund will be retained in growth assets with ongoing review to ensure sufficient liquidity to enable annual distributions of earnings.

The Fund made the initial investment in April 2016 with the agreed investment return objective for stage 1 being:

- *To achieve a total return of 3.5%pa (after fees) over inflation (as measured by the Australian Consumer Price index) over rolling 10 year periods.*

The Fund became fully invested at a period of synchronised economic growth across the globe. Throughout 2016 and into 2017, the moderate expansion across the global economy remained intact, with the global cycle increasingly supported by a welcome return of business investment in the major economies. Correspondingly, more central banks have become prepared to remove excessive monetary accommodation that has been in place since the aftermath of the 2008 Financial Crisis.

Against this backdrop, global risk asset markets have enjoyed solid returns over the past 12 months. The continuing global economic upturn has led to broadly based upward earnings revisions and renewed expansions in earnings multiples. Throughout the 12 months till June 2017, the Fund has a strong allocation (approximately 70%) to risk assets and this translated into strong returns for the Fund:

Performance to 30 June 2017	Fund	Objective (CPI + 3.5%)
1 Year	9.8%	5.4%
Inception (April 2016)	9.1% pa	5.4% pa

The combination of portfolio returns and ongoing contributions has seen the Fund exceed \$56 million as at 30 June 2017. With the Fund exceeding \$56 million and with future expected cash flows, it was agreed that the capital base had been secured and “Stage 1” completed. The Fund will now begin to transition to “Stage 2” in the evolution of the Fund.

Specifically, the key change to the strategy will be increase the allocation to growth assets. A higher allocation to growth assets is expected to generate higher net returns over the long term. Additionally, there will be higher allocations to unlisted assets such as Infrastructure, Property and Private Equity. These strategies have strong linkages to inflation and have shown to generate performance above that of traditional listed strategies. The long term nature of the Fund allows it to take on these asset classes with higher illiquidity.

The transition will position the portfolio to increase the potential real return of the Fund. The return objective has been revised to the following:

- *To achieve a total return of 4.5%pa (after fees) over inflation (as measured by the Australian Consumer Price index) over rolling 10 year periods.*

The transition is scheduled to begin in December 2017.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Contents

- 1 Statement of Comprehensive Income
- 2 Statement of Financial Position
- 3 Statement of Changes in Equity
- 4 Statement of Cash Flows
- 5 Notes to the Financial Statements
- 15 The Management Committee's Declaration
- 16 Independent Auditor's Report
- 18 Auditor's Independence Declaration

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

		1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Investment income			
Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	5	1,796	415
Mercer trust distributions		1,874	1,516
Management fee rebates		28	-
Interest income		1	
Contributions	6	17,068	33,386
Total net investment income		20,767	35,317
Expenses			
Accounting fees		19	-
Audit fees	12	17	-
Executive administrator fees		20	-
Review consultant fees		8	-
Total operating expenses		-	-
Profit from ordinary activities		64	35,317
Profit for the period		20,703	35,317
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		20,703	35,317

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2017

	Notes	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		50	-
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	7	56,788	28,739
Contributions receivable	8	-	5,062
Mercer trust distributions receivable		1,690	1,516
Management fee rebate receivable		3	-
Total assets		58,531	35,317
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	11	-
Income received in advance	10	2,500	-
Total liabilities		2,511	-
Net assets		56,020	35,317
Equity			
Retained Surplus		56,020	35,317
Total Equity		56,020	35,317

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	Retained Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance 1 July 2016		35,317	35,317
Comprehensive Income			
Profit for the period		20,703	20,703
Balance as at 30 June 2017		56,020	56,020

	Notes	Retained Surplus \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 6 November 2015		-	-
Comprehensive Income			
Profit for the period		35,317	35,317
Balance as at 30 June 2016		35,317	35,317

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

		1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		1	-
Trust distributions received		151	-
Payment to suppliers		(52)	-
Purchase of financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		(50)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	11	50	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		50	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		50	-

The above statements should be read with the accompanying notes.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

Contents of the Notes to the Financial Statements

1	General information.....	6
2	Summary of significant accounting policies.....	6
3	Financial risk management	8
4	Fair value measurement	10
5	Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	11
6	Contributions	11
7	Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	12
8	Contributions receivable	12
9	Trade and other payables	12
10	Income received in advance.....	12
11	Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities.....	13
12	Remuneration of auditors.....	13
13	Investment manager fees	13
14	Related party transactions	14
15	Events occurring after the reporting period.....	14

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

1 General information

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund) has been established (on 6 November 2015) to provide a source of revenue to the Government of Nauru post 2033 for investments in education, health, environment and infrastructure. The Fund will help to smooth out income streams in the medium term and replace all or part or supplement future revenue. It is governed by Memorandum of Understandings which allows governments to make annual contributions to the Fund. There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government of the Republic of Nauru (GON) and the Government of Australia (GOA) entered into on 6 November 2015 to contribute to the long-term budgetary self-reliance of the Republic of Nauru. There is also a MOU between the Government of the Republic of Nauru (GON) and the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) entered into on 4 April 2016 to contribute on the same basis.

The Fund is exempt from currency and exchange restrictions and income tax as per the International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities—Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015 (Select Legislative Instrument No. 235, 10 December 2015).

The Executive Administrator of the Fund is BDO (Qld) Pty Ltd ACN 134 242 434 (BDO).

The Investment Manager is Mercer Investments (Australia) Limited ABN 66 008 612 397 (Mercer).

The Fund has a management committee (the Committee) that operates under the Memorandum of Understandings. The Committee has a representative from Nauru, Australia and Taiwan (refer to Note 12).

The Review Consultant for the Fund is Business and Government Strategies International (BGSi).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to from date of establishment, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board in Australia and the applicable MOUs.

All amounts are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise indicated.

These financial statements were prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of each reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

2.1.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2016 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Fund.

2.2 Financial instruments

2.2.1 Classification

The Fund's investments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. They are comprised of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, upon initial recognition are those that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Fund's documented investment strategies.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2.2 Financial instruments (continued)

2.2.2 Recognition / derecognition

The Fund recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date they become party to the contractual agreement (trade date).

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

2.2.3 Measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

Investments in unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the exit price as reported by the managers of the trusts.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represent the Fund's main income generating activities.

2.4 Receivables

Contributions are accrued when there is reasonable assurance that the Fund will comply with any conditions under the MOU and that the monies will be received.

Trust distributions and management fee rebates are accrued when the right to receive payment is established.

2.5 Trade and other payables

The amounts represent liabilities for services provided to the Fund prior to the year-end balance date and remain unpaid at that time. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

2.6 Investment income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for all financial instruments that are not held at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method. Interest income on assets held at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gain on financial instruments. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in Note 2.2.

Trust distributions and management fee rebates are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Management fee rebates are provided on a monthly basis and reduce the effective fee on the investments held in financial instruments.

Contributions are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Fund will comply with any conditions under the MOU and that the monies will be received. As per AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the total contribution is recognised as income through profit and loss in the current period as the contributions relate directly to the financial instruments held with no related costs in future years.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

2.7 Income tax

The Fund is exempt from income tax as per the International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities—Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015.

2.8 Use of estimates

For the Fund's financial investments, quoted market prices are readily available.

The Fund individually holds investments in unlisted trusts and the investment managers of these funds may use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

2.9 New and revised accounting standards

Certain new or amended accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Fund. The Committee's assessment of the impact of these new or amended standards (to the extent they are relevant to the Fund) is set out below:

2.9.1 AASB 9 Financial Instruments and applicable amendments (effective from 1 January 2018)

AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. It has now also introduced revised rules around hedge accounting and impairment. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2018 but is available for early adoption.

The Committee does not expect this to have a significant impact on the recognition and measurement of the Fund's financial instruments as they are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The derecognition rules have not been changed from the previous requirements, and the Fund does not apply hedge accounting. AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model. However, as the Fund's investments are held at fair value through profit or loss, the change in impairment rules will not impact the Fund.

The Fund has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9.

2.9 Comparatives

Comparatives include the reporting period from the establishment of the Fund, being 6 November 2015 to 30 June 2016.

3 Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of the above risks, as well as the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risk.

The disclosures are prepared on the basis of the Fund's direct investments and not on a look-through basis to the underlying investments of the unlisted unit trusts that the Fund primarily holds.

(a) Risk management framework

The Fund maintains positions in an unlisted unit trust managed by Mercer in accordance with the Fund's investment strategy.

The Fund's overall risk management program focuses on ensuring compliance with the MOU and seeks to maximise the returns derived for prudent levels of risk. The primary method of mitigating or controlling risks to the Fund's investment portfolio is diversification.

The Fund's investment manager has been given a discretionary authority to manage the assets in line with the Fund's investment objectives and employs a disciplined approach to the management of risk. The Fund's portfolio is constructed utilising investments that provide exposure to different assets classes, the returns from which have low correlation, so as to strengthen diversification and consequently reduce the overall effect on asset specific risk.

The Fund's investment portfolio and the performance of the investments are monitored by the Committee and the Review Consultant on a quarterly basis. In instances where the portfolio diverges from the DAA ranges, the Fund's investment manager is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with the established ranges, within prescribed time limits.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk

(i) Price Risk

The Fund is exposed to securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which prices in the future are uncertain, in particular the investments in unlisted unit trusts. Investments are classified in the statement of financial position as at fair value through profit or loss. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments.

As outlined earlier, the Fund's investment manager mitigates price risk through diversification and a careful selection of investments.

The following table summarises the impact on the Fund's net assets of an increase/decrease in the value of the Fund's investment in unlisted unit trusts. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the unlisted unit trusts' net asset values increased by 10% and decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant.

Impact on operating profit / net assets attributable to unitholders	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Fair value of investments in unlisted unit trusts increased by 10%	6	3
Fair value of investments in unlisted unit trusts decreased by 10%	(6)	(3)

The sensitivity analysis presented is based upon the portfolio composition as at 30 June. The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio may change over time. The sensitivity analysis prepared as at 30 June is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in the value of the investments in unlisted unit trusts.

The 10% change in unlisted unit trust net asset values has been determined based on management's best estimate. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market shocks resulting from changes in the performance of and/or correlation between the performances of economies, markets and securities in which the Fund has exposure. As a result, historic variations in risk variables should not be used to predict future variations in risk variables.

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises as the value of monetary securities denominated in other currencies will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates.

When the investment manager formulates a view on the future direction of foreign exchange rates and the potential impact on the Fund, the investment manager factors that into its portfolio allocation decisions.

While the Fund has no direct exposure to foreign exchange rate changes, the Fund may be indirectly affected for example, by the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the investments held by the unlisted unit trusts in which the Fund primarily invests. No sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however this may not necessarily indicate the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in foreign exchange rates. Please refer to Note 3(b)(i) for further details pertaining to the sensitivity of the investments in unlisted unit trusts.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on financial instruments with variable interest rates. Financial instruments with fixed rates expose the Fund to fair value interest rate risk.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

The Fund's interest bearing financial assets expose it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The Fund has direct exposure to interest rate changes on the valuation and cash flows of its interest bearing assets and liabilities, namely its holdings in cash and cash equivalents. However, as there is no direct impact on the Fund's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders through changes in fair value or changes in future cash flows as a result of any change in the year end interest rates, no sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

However, the Fund may be indirectly affected for example, by the impact of interest rate changes on the investments held by the unlisted unit trust in which the Fund primarily invests. No sensitivity analysis has been prepared for this exposure, however this may not necessarily indicate the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in interest rates. Please refer to Note 3(b)(i) for further details pertaining to the sensitivity of the investments in unlisted unit trusts.

(c) Credit risk

The Fund is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due.

The main concentration of credit risk, to which the Fund is exposed, arises from the Fund's investments in unlisted unit trusts. The Fund is also exposed to a counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

(i) Unlisted unit trusts

The credit risk arising on investments in unlisted unit trusts is mitigated by investing with managers who are well recognised and have a proven track record of delivering on their stated investment objectives. Continual monitoring of the Fund's investment manager by the Committee and the Review Consultant is also carried out on an ongoing basis.

The Fund's investment manager separately carries out extensive due diligence on any proposed underlying managers to their unlisted unit trusts prior to making an investment allocation to ensure these managers are well recognised and have a proven track record of delivering on their stated investment objectives.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a rating of AA- (as determined by Standard and Poor's) or higher.

The Committee monitors the Fund's credit position on a monthly basis.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due, or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

Investments in unlisted unit trusts expose the Fund to the risk that the manager of those unlisted unit trusts may be unwilling or unable to fulfil the redemption requests within the timeframe requested by the Fund.

4 Fair value measurement

The Fund measures and recognises financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (see Note 5) on a recurring basis. The Fund has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

4 Fair value measurement (continued)

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

- (a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- (b) Input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2); and
- (c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3)

The Fund's financial assets (by class) are all investments in unlisted unit trusts and measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2017.

The Fund's investments in unlisted unit trusts are classified within level 2 as these markets are not considered to be active but are valued based on alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs. The Fund does not have any relevant assets classified as level 1 or level 3.

5 Net gains on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains recognised in relation to financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss.

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Financial assets		
Unlisted unit trusts - Realised	-	107
Unlisted unit trusts – Unrealised	1,796	308
Net gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	1,796	415

6 Contributions

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Government of Nauru	11,935	20,400
Government of Australia	2,500	4,928
Asian Development Bank	-	2,634
Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,633	5,424
	17,068	33,386

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

7 Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Mercer Growth Trust	56,788	28,739
Total financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	56,788	28,739

An overview of the risk exposures of fair value measurements relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 3.

8 Contributions receivable

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Asian Development Bank	-	2,634
Government of Australia	-	2,428
Total contributions receivable	-	5,062

9 Trade and other payables

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Executive Administrator fees	2	-
Audit fees	9	-
Total trade and other payables	11	-

10 Income received in advance

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Government of Australia	2,500	-
Total Income received in advance	2,500	-

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

11 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Profit for the year	20,703	35,317
Net change in financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	(28,049)	(28,739)
Net change in receivables	4,885	(6,578)
Net change in payables	2,511	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	50	-
During the year, the following distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan.	-	-

12 Remuneration of auditors

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017 \$'000	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016 \$'000
Hanrick Curran – Audit of 2016 financial statements	7	-
Audit of 2017 financial statements	10	-
Total remuneration of auditors	17	-

13 Investment manager fees

The total fees paid to the Investment Manager totalled \$445,716 for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: \$19,489). The fee is calculated daily and forms part of the unit price which is used to calculate the Net Assets of the Fund. The total fees paid cover all costs of investment management, advice and reporting. The fee is calculated daily and is based on the Net Assets invested by the Investment Manager. A Management Fee rebate is paid at the end of each calendar month which represents the difference between the stated fee of the Fund in the Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and the specific fee agreement between the Fund and the Investment manager. A detailed breakdown of the fees follows:

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2017

	1 Jul 2016 to 30 Jun 2017	6 Nov 2015 to 30 Jun 2016
Fee	\$	\$
Investment management costs	350,253	16,547
Other indirect costs	119,680	2,942
Fee rebates received	(24,217)	-
Total fees paid	445,716	19,489

14 Related party transactions

Key management personnel

The following key management personnel that held positions of authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Fund for the full financial year, unless otherwise stated, were Management Committee members:

Key management personnel	Position
David Adeang	Minister for Finance and Committee Chairman - GON representative
Richard Bontjer	Director, Public Financial Management, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade - GOA Committee representative
Elliott Charrng	Director General, Department of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Taiwan - Taiwan Committee representative resigned 13 October 2016
Winston Win-Yi Chen	Director General, Department of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Taiwan - Taiwan Committee representative appointed 13 October 2016
Joseph Chow	Ambassador of Taiwan to the Republic of Nauru - Alternate Committee member for Taiwan representatives

There were no other persons with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Fund, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

Key management personnel transactions

No key management personnel had any personal unit holdings or transactions with the Fund. No compensation was directly attributable to key management personnel.

15 Events occurring after the reporting period

There were no significant events that have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Fund disclosed in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017 or on the results and cash flows of the Fund for the period ended on that date.

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

The Management Committee's Declaration

In the opinion of the Management Committee:

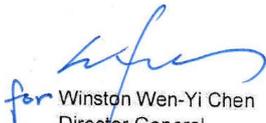
- a) These special purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the current Memorandums of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Nauru and the Government of Australia, and the Government of the Republic of Nauru and the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan);
- b) The prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- c) The statements present fairly, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2017 and of the financial position of the Fund at the end of that year.



David Adeang
Minister for Finance & Sustainable Development
Republic of Nauru



Richard Bontjer
Director, Public Financial Management
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Australia



for Winston Wen-Yi Chen
Director General
Department of East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of China (Taiwan)

Date: 15 December 2017



Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the "Fund"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Management Committee's declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru presents fairly, in all material respects, the Fund's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Memoranda of Understanding between the contributing governments and the Fund.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management Committee and Those Charged with Governance

The Management Committee of the Fund are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Memoranda of Understanding between the contributing governments and the Fund, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that presents fairly and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Hanrick Curran Audit Pty Ltd
 Authorised Audit Company: 338599

Level 11, 307 Queen Street Brisbane QLD 4000 | GPO Box 2268 Brisbane QLD 4001

phone 07 3218 3900 | fax 07 3218 3901 | email mail@hanrickcurran.com.au
 www.hanrickcurran.com.au | ABN 13 132 902 188



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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

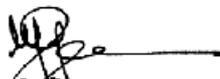
As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

HANRICK CURRAN AUDIT

Hanrick Curran Audit Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599



M. J. Green
Director

Brisbane, 15 December 2017



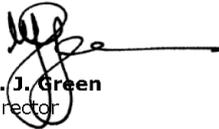
Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund)

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Management Committee of the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (the Fund)

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2017 there has been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Hanrick Curran Audit Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599


M. J. Green
 Director

Brisbane, 15 December 2017



Hanrick Curran Audit Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company: 338599

Level 11, 307 Queen Street Brisbane QLD 4000 | GPO Box 2268 Brisbane QLD 4001

phone 07 3218 3900 | fax 07 3218 3901 | email mail@hanrickcurran.com.au
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APPENDIX 1: SANTIAGO PRINCIPLES - SELF ASSESSMENT

Principle	Implementation
<p>1. The legal framework for the SWF should be sound and support its effective operation and the achievement of its statement objective(s).</p> <p>1.1. The legal framework for the SWF should ensure legal soundness of the SWF and its transactions.</p> <p>1.2. The key features of the SWF's legal basis and structure, as well as the legal relationship between the SWF and other state bodies, should be publicly disclosed.</p>	<p>The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (NTF) is registered as an International Trust under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 • International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities (Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015 <p>The NTF registration document provides a sound legal structure and basis for other state bodies as set out in the documents including the Explanatory notes to the Regulations and is linked to the MOU's (Paragraph 8) and has been publicly disclosed via www.naurugov.nr (NauruGov) website.</p>
<p>2. The policy purpose of the SWF should be clearly defined and publicly disclosed.</p>	<p>The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the people of the Republic of Nauru was established on 6 November 2015 to generate future investment earnings that can be used to provide a source of revenue to the Republic of Nauru post-2035, or at a time sooner as determined by the Committee, for investments in education, health, environment and infrastructure. The Fund will help to smooth out windfall income streams in the medium term and replace all or part or supplement volatile future revenue. The Investment Fund is administered by a Trust Fund Committee. There are various supporting documents on this site which will ensure there is transparency and accountability in the operations, management and meeting of the goals of the Fund going forward. - and publicly disclosed on the www.naurugov.nr - website under Department of Finance - Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru.</p>
<p>3. Where the SWF's activities have significant direct domestic macroeconomic implications, those activities should be closely coordinated with the domestic fiscal and monetary authorities, so as to ensure consistency with the overall macroeconomic policies.</p>	<p>The Chairman of the Trust is the Minister for Finance of Nauru and there is a direct link with domestic macroeconomic policy, a key pillar of Nauru's IMF membership. Commentary on the strategic economic importance of the SWF is also included in the Article IV review of Nauru in January 2017. Links: Full Report: http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2017/04/03/Republic-of-Nauru-2017-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-44794</p> <p>Press release: http://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2017/04/03/PR17110-Nauru-IMFExecutive-Board-Concludes-2017-Article-IV-Consultation</p>

Principle	Implementation
	<p>The NTF is also linked to the Nauru's - National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) in regards to macroeconomic management with one of the goals: a stable macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment be established. This includes the strategy of: reform of Trust fund arrangements including the establishment of a new Public Trust Fund (the Nauru Intergenerational Fund). This is now a reality. The 2009 NSDS is currently being updated in 2017. The NTF will remain as one of the macroeconomic activities going forward.</p>
<p>4. There should be clear and publicly disclosed policies, rules, procedures, or arrangements in relation to the SWF's general approach to funding, withdrawal, and spending operations.</p> <p>4.1. The source of SWF funding should be publicly disclosed.</p> <p>4.2. The general approach to withdrawals from the SWF and spending on behalf of the government should be publicly disclosed.</p>	<p>The MOUs between contributing parties and the Government of Nauru are core documents to the operation of the NTF. The MOU with Australia is currently available on the NauruGov public website. The MOUs provide a governance framework outlining contributions, withdrawals and the eventual distributions to the Government of Nauru for future budget supplementation. The specific sections of the MOU's referencing this can be found at: - Paragraph 9 for funding procedures - Paragraph's 13 and 14, which detail the withdrawal/distribution arrangements for the Fund. The Committee has the overall final decision on funding/distribution as per Paragraph 5.2 of the MOU which states that the Fund will begin Distributions when the Committee determines that the Fund has reached a Current Value that the Committee considers feasible to provide the Government of the Republic of Nauru with a source of revenue to replace revenue reductions of any naturally based resource stream.</p>
<p>5. The relevant statistical data pertaining to the SWF should be reported on a timely basis to the owner, or as otherwise required, for inclusion where appropriate in macroeconomic data sets.</p>	<p>As the Fund is still very young in its development and in the accumulation stage, there is limited statistical data currently relevant. Quarterly and audited annual accounts are presented to the Committee and annually reported to all the stakeholders of the Fund, including the beneficial owners. The submission of the Annual Accounts to Nauru Parliament by the Minister for Finance is on an annual basis.</p>
<p>6. The governance framework for the SWF should be sound and establish a clear and effective division of roles and responsibilities in order to facilitate accountability and operational independence in the management of the SWF to pursue its objectives.</p>	<p>The governance framework is set out in the MOU with clear guidelines of division of roles. Strict accountability and operational guides are in place via the MOU and strengthened by specific approval and other measures developed by the administrators under the direction of the Management Committee. Paragraph 12 of the MOU sets out the various specific roles in addition to the committee roles. Descriptions of the roles is also included in the definitions section of the MOU.</p>
<p>7. The owner should set the objectives of the SWF, appoint</p>	<p>The fund 'owner' in a traditional or formal sense ultimately are the people of Nauru with the Government of Nauru the</p>

Principle	Implementation
<p>the members of its governing body(ies) in accordance with clearly defined procedures, and exercise oversight over the SWF's operations.</p>	<p>beneficiary. The NTF was established by the contributing parties as an international organisation (under the IOPI Act) and is governed by the management committee. The 'owner' initially set the objectives of the NTF, as defined in the MOU's. These documents set out the appointment of the Committee, operational aspects of the Committee within the defined procedures including oversight.</p>
<p>8. The governing body(ies) should act in the best interests of the SWF, and have a clear mandate and adequate authority and competency to carry out its functions.</p>	<p>The NTF Management Committee (established under the MOU) are all highly credentialed and experienced executives in their own right with strong awareness of their fiduciary responsibilities. The Committee have by the MOU a clear mandate to operate to, which is specifically outlined in: - Paragraph 7 in regards to management and responsibilities and the operational aspects of the NTF, which are set out in Part V. - Paragraph 7.8 in regards to the following fiduciary responsibilities: ▪ Committee members will have a Fiduciary Responsibility to the Fund. No Committee member will be responsible for any loss or depreciation in value of any assets held in the Fund, except by reason of such member's gross negligence or willful default. Every decision made by a member of the Committee will be determined to have been made with reasonable care and diligence unless the contrary is proved by affirmative evidence.</p>
<p>9. The operational management of the SWF should implement the SWF's strategies in an independent manner and in accordance with clearly defined responsibilities.</p>	<p>A professional independent administrator has been appointed (in July 2016) for the operational management of the Fund. They work closely with the Committee and 'owner' representative (adviser) in all matters. An external consultant (who currently administers other Pacific SWF's) has also been engaged to provide additional review and engagement functions on behalf of the Committee.</p>
<p>10. The accountability framework for the SWF's operations should be clearly defined in the relevant legislation, charter, other constitutive documents, or management agreement.</p>	<p>The NTF registration document (as referenced in Section 1 of this self-assessment) and explanatory notes provide a clear legal structure and framework going forward under the relevant IOPI Act and Regulation. The NTF registration document and Explanatory notes to the Regulations strlinked to the MOU's (Paragraph 8) and have been publicly disclosed via the www.naurugov.nr (NauruGov) website.</p>
<p>11. An annual report and accompanying financial statements on the SWF's operations and performance should be prepared in a timely fashion and in accordance with recognized international or</p>	<p>The audited annual report (on the website) is to international standards by an independent auditor. The accounts are prepared also to the same standard by our Administrator who is part of an international accounting firm.</p>

Principle	Implementation
national accounting standards in a consistent manner.	
12. The SWF's operations and financial statements should be audited annually in accordance with recognized international or national auditing standards in a consistent manner.	This is undertaken on a quarterly management and annual audited Statement basis. The audited annual report (on the website) is to international standards by an independent auditor. The accounts are prepared to the same standard by the NTF Executive Administrator, who also provide international accounting services.
13. Professional and ethical standards should be clearly defined and made known to the members of the SWF's governing body(ies), management, and staff.	All committee and support staff are of a professional level who clearly understand the ethical nature, fiduciary requirements and standards of their roles. The Management Committee established by the MOU are also all highly credentialed and experienced executives in their own right with clear fiduciary responsibilities. The Committee have by the MOU a clear mandate to operate to. This mandate is specifically outlined in Paragraph 7 of the MOU in regards to management and responsibilities and the operational aspects of the NTF, which are set out in Part V. Fiduciary responsibilities are set out in Paragraph 7.8 under the following definition: "Fiduciary Responsibility" means a duty of utmost good faith, trust, confidence, and candor owed by a fiduciary (such as a lawyer or corporate officer) to the beneficiary (such as a lawyer's client or a shareholder); a duty to act with the highest degree of honesty and loyalty toward another person and in the best interests of the other person (such as the duty that one partner owes to another).
14. Dealing with third parties for the purpose of the SWF's operational management should be based on economic and financial grounds, and follow clear rules and procedures.	Further to Sections 8 and 13 all third party transactions are undertaken with full transparency and tendered within defined limits or purposes with full agreement by the Committee. The Committee have by the MOU a clear mandate to operate to, which is specifically outlined in Paragraph 7 of the MOU in regards to management and responsibilities and the operational aspects of the NTF (which are set out in Part V). Fiduciary responsibilities are set out in Paragraph 7.8 as set out in Section 13 above.
15. SWF operations and activities in host countries should be conducted in compliance with all applicable regulatory and disclosure requirements of the countries in which they operate.	Establishment of the NTF as an international organization under the IOPI Act and Regulation was undertaken in Australia in November 2015. Contributions to the NTF also operate consistently with Nauru's domestic legislation and regulatory frameworks with disclosure internally and to both 'partner' countries. All 'member' countries currently involved as ongoing contributors are covered by their various government audit, regulator and disclosure policies and requirements. Annual disclosure in the form of

Principle	Implementation
	government tabled reports and annual audited account is the vehicle for compliance and transparency.
16. The governance framework and objectives, as well as the manner in which the SWF's management is operationally independent from the owner, should be publicly disclosed.	This is by the NauruGov website (www.naurugov.nr under Department of Finance - Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru) of the NTF along with the core documents including its registration and MOU.
17. Relevant financial information regarding the SWF should be publicly disclosed to demonstrate its economic and financial orientation, so as to contribute to stability in international financial markets and enhance trust in recipient countries.	The public website (www.naurugov.nr under Department of Finance - Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru) includes details of the background, MOU requirements, registration entity requirements, purpose, investment manager, fund performance, policy statement and audited accounts. This provides the user with a clear summary of the financial and economic goals of the NTF.
<p>18. The SWF's investment policy should be clear and consistent with its defined objectives, risk tolerance, and investment strategy, as set by the owner or the governing body(ies), and be based on sound portfolio management principles.</p> <p>18.1. The investment policy should guide the SWF's financial risk exposures and the possible use of leverage.</p> <p>18.2. The investment policy should address the extent to which internal and/or external investment managers are used, the range of their activities and authority, and the process by which they are selected and their performance monitored.</p> <p>18.3. A description of the investment policy of the SWF should be publicly disclosed.</p>	<p>The NTF Investment policy and strategy (including the risk components) are key to the success of the fund. The Committee, in conjunction with advisers and the international investment manager (Mercer), work closely with the NTF Committee to manage a sound and robust investment portfolio.</p> <p>The NTF approved Investment Policy is on the website (www.naurugov.nr under (Department of Finance - Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru) which covers risk (in Section 4) and options (in Section 6) for the NTF investment portfolio. The investment policy (in conjunction to the MOU and administrative approval limits) addresses the activities of managers both internal and external to the fund (primarily within Section 3 of the document).</p>

Principle	Implementation
<p>19. The SWF's investment decisions should aim to maximize risk-adjusted financial returns in a manner consistent with its investment policy, and based on economic and financial grounds.</p> <p>19.1. If investment decisions are subject to other than economic and financial considerations, these should be clearly set out in the investment policy and be publicly disclosed.</p> <p>19.2. The management of an SWF's assets should be consistent with what is generally accepted as sound asset management principles.</p>	<p>The investment policy guides the NTF's investment manager in making the investment decisions. Decisions are based on purely economic and financial risk to returns basis. Fund investment along with the PDS are included in the website. The management committee is committed to best-practice asset management principles in relation to NTF contributions within the investment portfolio.</p>
<p>20. The SWF should not seek or take advantage of privileged information or inappropriate influence by the broader government in competing with private entities.</p>	<p>As per Sections 8 and 13 of this self-assessment, the NTF Management Committee are fully aware of the professional ethics required of their roles. Under the MOU, Committee members have a Fiduciary Responsibility to the Fund and required to make decisions with reasonable care and diligence, unless the contrary is proved by affirmative evidence. Any conflict of interest is required to be fully disclosed to and by the Committee, with disputes covered under Paragraph 21 of the MOU.</p>
<p>21. SWFs view shareholder ownership rights as a fundamental element of their equity investments' value. If an SWF chooses to exercise its ownership rights, it should do so in a manner that is consistent with its investment policy and protects the financial value of its investments. The SWF should publicly disclose its general approach to voting securities of listed entities, including the key factors guiding its exercise of ownership rights.</p>	<p>This is acknowledged and, as per Section 20 of this document, the management Committee would be aware of this approach should it occur in the future. The ownership rights of the contributing parties (the 'investors'), including contributions, responsibilities of the committee, the capacity to withdraw and termination arrangements, are clearly set out in the MOU in paragraphs 5, 7, 10 18 and 19. As a recently established sovereign wealth fund with a single investment portfolio, voting rights for contributing parties have not yet been established or specifically addressed in the policy statement. Updates to the policy (available on the website) will be considered at such a time in the future when Committee decides to move away from a consolidated investment approach for the Fund's assets.</p>
<p>22. The SWF should have a framework that identifies, assesses, and manages the risks of its operations.</p>	<p>Nauru Policy Statement is a living document and, along with the operational framework of the MOU and registration of the SWF of Nauru, outlines requirements for monitoring of performance based on reliable and timely financial</p>

Principle	Implementation
<p>22.1. The risk management framework should include reliable information and timely reporting systems, which should enable the adequate monitoring and management of relevant risks within acceptable parameters and levels, control and incentive mechanisms, codes of conduct, business continuity planning, and an independent audit function.</p> <p>22.2. The general approach to the SWF's risk management framework should be publicly disclosed.</p>	<p>reporting. This is independent of the external audit program. The Nauru Policy Statement is on the public website (www.naurugov.nr under Department of Finance - Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru).</p>
<p>23. The assets and investment performance (absolute and relative to benchmarks, if any) of the SWF should be measured and reported to the owner according to clearly defined principles or standards.</p>	<p>Mercer, the investment manager, do benchmarking for the fund on a quarterly basis. These are reported to the Committee and annually reported to the owner, or more frequently if any substantial issues arise.</p>
<p>24. A process of regular review of the implementation of the GAPP should be engaged in by or on behalf of the SWF.</p>	<p>At the February 2017 board meeting the Committee agreed that ongoing compliance of the NTF with the Santiago Principles was an important benchmark to establish. Review and updates (as required) of this self-assessment will be considered as part of the AGM agenda.</p>