



The Republic of Nauru

INTERGENERATIONAL TRUST FUND FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU

ANNUAL REPORT
2025



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Heads of government departments, CEOs of state-owned entities, school students community groups and the private sector were invited to attend a quarterly NTF meeting held in Nauru in May 2025.

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

28 November 2025

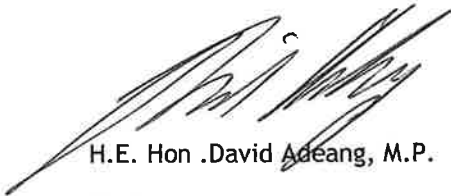
Dear Sirs

In pursuant to Paragraph 17 Clause 1 of the current Memorandums of Understanding, I am pleased to present to the Governments of Nauru, Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of 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 2025.

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



H.E. Hon .David Adeang, M.P.
Chairman

2025 HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights | 1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025

Cash contributions for the year exceeded \$21.1 million as follows:

- Government of Nauru - \$20.2 million*
- Government of New Zealand - \$914k

** Supported by the Australian Government through the Nauru-Australia Treaty*

Investment Income

- \$16.0 million

Total investments at market value

- \$421.8 million

Total net assets

- \$378.5 million

Fund Performance since inception

9.2% (1.5% above the objective)

Key Outputs Delivered

Fund assets grew by \$65.7 million in 2025 through investments and ongoing contributions, surpassing \$400 million for the first time since inception

In May 2025 the fund was showcased to a broad audience—including government leaders, CEOs, students, community groups, and private sector representatives—to raise awareness of the Fund's significance for Nauru's future. It marked the first time the meeting was hosted in front of such a wide and diverse group of stakeholders.

Other Highlights

The 2024 treaty between Australia and Nauru enables the Government of Nauru to continue contribute to the Fund over the next five years.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

2025 was the tenth year of operations since its establishment in 2015. I am proud to say that the Fund is still exceeding our overall objective and comparative market returns since its inception. The Committee continues to work closely with our investment advisors to sustain performance in a persistently volatile and currently challenging market, while positioning the portfolio for long-term resilience and future opportunities.

Our active Government Fund partners have continued to make the proposed annual contributions to the Fund. The Fund's investment assets are now at \$421.7 million on 30 June 2025. Despite continued market volatility, the Fund remains on track to achieve its investment objective of strong staged growth. The Fund's assets have increased by \$65.7 million in the 2025 financial year and has outperformed our overall performance objective of CPI + 4.5% since inception.



During the 2025 financial year, the Government of Nauru (GON) contributed \$20.2 million in cash to the Fund, which includes \$0.18 million in advance contributions for the 2026 financial year. This brings total contributions from establishment to 30 June 2025 to \$211.8 million.

Under the Nauru-Australia Treaty, the Government of Australia (GOA) provided additional budget support to GON including contributing \$15 million to the Fund on Nauru's behalf. This amount is included in the \$20.2 million cash contribution attributed to GON for the 2025 financial year. In addition to this support, GOA has directly contributed a total of \$29.8 million to the Fund since its inception.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) has ceased annual contributions and contributed \$27.7 million since the Fund's establishment. The Government of New Zealand (GONZ) contributed \$914k during the 2025 financial year, bringing its total contributions to \$8.3 million since it began supporting the Fund in 2018.

The Mercer private equity investments have demonstrated consistent growth and excellent returns, contributing positively to the Fund's overall performance. Mercer continues to manage the Funds to maximise our returns within our agreed risk matrix.

I'm honoured to contribute as a member of the Committee dedicated to securing a sustainable source of revenue for future generations. The Government of Nauru remains committed to growing the Fund and I'm excited to witness the impact of future investments made possible through the ongoing dedication of the Committee and its expert advisors.

I would again like to thank the Committee, investment advisors and the Fund's administrators for their continued commitment. Their collaboration is a testament that our partnership allows the Fund and by extension, the people of Nauru, to benefit from positive returns despite the challenges posed by global market volatility.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to the Committee members for accepting and supporting Nauruan students, youth - the ultimate beneficiaries of all our good work - and other members of the Nauruan community to attend the Board meeting in May 2025 in Nauru. This opportunity enabled them to gain a deeper understanding of the Fund and its importance to our nation's future.

H.E. Hon .David Adeang, M.P.

Chairman

HISTORY AND DIRECTION

The Government of the Republic of Nauru (GON) had been seeking to establish a sovereign trust fund since 2009 to provide a revenue stream to replace or supplement various volatile, diminishing and possibly terminating revenue sources. Parliament passed the *Nauru Trust Fund Act 2012* to authorise the establishment of a trust fund.

The *Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy 2005-25: Partnerships for Quality of Life* (as revised in 2019 to the NSDS 2019 - 30) identified establishing a trust fund as one of the seven strategies to stabilise the macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment. The aim is to have a trust fund provide supplementary funds to the budget as of 2033, mainly to replace dwindling Australian Regional Processing Centre (RPC) revenues and possible donor funding.

During the establishment stages, GON conducted discussions with various development partners, including Australia, the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), regarding the structure of the Fund, including its purpose, management and administration, accountability, and other legal and operational aspects.

The ADB was instrumental in supporting the establishment of the Fund by funding the consultant for the establishment process, including the tendering for support services and the initial Fund Manager and the Executive Administration role. The ADB also provided an initial contribution to the Fund. The Memorandums of Understanding/Arrangement (MOUs/MOA–NZ) are now in place for all the Fund’s development partners. These agreements set forth the foundation, including the structure and governance of the Fund.

Nauru’s economic structure and GON’s revenue streams have improved. Domestic revenue significantly increased between FY2015-16 and FY2024-25. Donor budget support and other donor-sponsored development expenditures have remained at sizeable amounts but are a reduced portion of the overall budget.

For the FY 2024-25, the overall revenue will stabilise mainly due to the reactivated refugees numbers at the RPC. While the RPC continues its Enduring/Active Capability status, refugee revenues have increased. However, due to the reduced number of expats for the RPC management and localisation of many activities, there are lower tax revenues predominately based on RPC-generated EST and BPT income streams. Our second-highest revenue, Fisheries revenue, remains strong. The fisheries revenue is expected to be at stable levels but is volatile.

The GON is committed to contributing a portion of annual revenue to the Fund based on a formula agreed to in the MOUs. GON’s development partners continue to contribute annually to the Fund. Other contributors may also enter into an agreement with the GON based on the parameters outlined in the MOU/MOA.

Due to Nauru’s geo-political shift to PRC in 2024, Taiwan will be withdrawing their contributions and share of revenue by the end of November 2025 as per its MOU. A replacement contributor for Taiwan membership is being assessed by GON.

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/MOA, 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 or supplement questionable future revenue.”

The Fund’s initial investment strategy is to build up its capital base and, once achieved, review its ongoing investment strategy. The Fund’s future direction considers its purpose and expected long-term investment horizon with its annual performance and risk review.

GOVERNANCE

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

Committee Members



H.E Hon. David W.R. Adeang, M.P. (GON)



Mr Mark Tattersall (GOA)



Mr Matthew Hawkins (GONZ)



Director-General Peter Sha-Li Lan (ROC - Taiwan)

Director-General Michael Chau-Horng Lin replaced Director-General Peter Sha-Li Lan effective 20/07/2025

Service Providers

Executive Administrator



Auditor
eXant
advisory

Investment Advisor



Review Consultant

VINSTAR

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 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.

An independent advisor from Vinstar Limited assists the Committee by monitoring the results of the Mercer investments and providing quarterly reports on targets met. A review of any targeted changes by Mercer is undertaken at the time and comments provided accordingly for Committee consideration.

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.

International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF)

On 6th September 2017, the Fund became a member of the International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF). This places the Fund as a peer to many of the largest sovereign funds in the world.



President Adeang attending the IFSWF Annual Meeting in Oman

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

2024/2025 Progress

The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru 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 replace all or part or supplement volatile future revenue.

The Trust 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) with the Fund currently positioned within Stage 2:

- Stage 1 - years 0 - 3 (completed): 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 (current): 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 agreed investment return objective of the Fund for stage 2 is as follows:

- *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.*

Investment performance remained positive over the 2024/2025 financial year as economic activity across the globe remained strong and many central banks began easing monetary policy after a prolonged period of high of interest rates to get inflation under control. Financial markets were volatile throughout the year, with some periods of negative returns for financial assets but each time the market rebounded strongly and many indices set multiple record highs during the year.

Performance to 30 June 2025	Fund	Objective (CPI + 4.5%)
1 Year	13.2%	6.6%
Inception (April 2016)	9.2% pa	7.7% pa

Through a combination of positive investment performance and ongoing contributions, the Fund investment has grown to \$421.8m over the financial year. From an asset allocation perspective, the Fund is broadly aligned to the target asset allocation with the unlisted assets such as Private Equity, Unlisted Infrastructure, Unlisted Property and Private Debt now at or close to their target allocations.

Over FY2025, the investment landscape was shaped by heightened geopolitical uncertainty, which translated into increased market volatility.

Developed markets (DM) central banks around the world were prompted to loosen monetary policy amidst the backdrop of cooling labour markets and slowing wage growth. In Australia, interest rates declined from 4.35% to 3.85%, yet retail sales remained sluggish despite a notable rise in employment.

In the second half of the year, tariff uncertainty under US President Donald Trump fuelled concerns over not just the growth and inflation outlook, but also the potential impact on fiscal and monetary policy. While most DM central banks continued cutting rates into the second quarter of 2025, policymakers expressed caution against headwinds emerging from tariff-induced disruptions.

Elsewhere, Europe saw a significant policy shift, with Germany passing a bill to increase infrastructure spending by €500 billion—an unprecedented move for a traditionally conservative fiscal authority. Meanwhile, geopolitical tensions escalated in the Middle East, culminating in military strikes between Israel, the US, and Iran, before a ceasefire was established.

The US legislative landscape also saw notable activity. The “One Big Beautiful Bill Act,” which extends and expands tax cuts from the previous administration, was passed through Congress, adding another layer of complexity to fiscal policy.

Global equities delivered strong returns; however, the third quarter’s tariff concerns rattled investor confidence, leading to sharp declines in both Australian and International share markets. A subsequent rally, driven by positive tariff developments and US tax reforms, helped the financial year close on a more optimistic note. Nonetheless, volatility appears set to remain a defining feature of equity markets as we move into FY26.

Fixed income markets experienced similar turbulence over the year. During the 12 months to 30 June 2025, government bonds initially rose amidst slowing growth and central bank interest rate cuts. This reversed in the second quarter as cautious signals from the US Federal Reserve drove negative returns for investors. A modest recovery in the third quarter was then interrupted by ongoing global trade tensions, underscoring the fragility of the environment. Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East in June this year also sparked safe haven flows to sovereign bonds.

Currency markets told a similarly complex story. Most currencies strengthened against the US dollar, which endured its worst half-year performance since 1991—a stark reminder of the dollar’s recent volatility. The Australian dollar weakened against a basket of developed market currencies over the year, increasing returns on overseas investments.

Outlook for FY26

Going forward, the persistence of tariffs and trade tensions suggests that global supply chains and international trade will continue to face disruption. We anticipate that ongoing trade uncertainties could trigger a slowing in the growth of the US economy and potentially elsewhere. The US is likely to experience fiscal tightening, driven by import price inflation, whereas Europe’s growth prospects may benefit from increased government spending, particularly in Germany.

In Australia, with inflation now within the Reserve Bank’s target range, further rate cuts are on the horizon. Yet, we expect domestic growth to remain subdued, constrained by higher interest rates, cost-of-living pressures, and cautious business investment amid geopolitical uncertainties.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

		30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Investment income			
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	29,067	20,395
Investment income	6	15,081	10,026
Management fee rebates		903	763
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/(losses)		371	(213)
Interest income		4	2
Contributions	7	25,973	32,413
Total income		71,399	63,386
Expenses			
Accounting fees		19	19
Audit fees	14	19	15
Executive administrator fees		29	35
Investment expenses	8	666	454
Meeting costs		50	19
Membership fees		21	19
Review consultant fees		42	39
Member withdrawal expense	13	43,003	-
Total operating expenses		43,849	600
Profit from ordinary activities		27,550	62,786
Retained Earnings at the beginning of the Financial Year		351,000	288,214
Profit for the Year		27,550	62,786
Retained Earnings at the end of the Financial Year		378,550	351,000

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 2025

		30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		123	48
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	408,922	348,312
Mercer distributions receivable		12,645	7,634
Management fee rebate receivable		77	69
Total assets		421,767	356,063
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	34	44
Income received in advance	11	180	5,019
Member withdrawal liability	13	43,003	-
Total liabilities		43,217	5,063
Net assets		378,550	351,000
Equity			
Retained Surplus		378,550	351,000
Total Equity		378,550	351,000

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

		30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		4	2
Contributions received		260	154
Payment to suppliers		(189)	(131)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	12	75	25
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		75	25
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		48	23
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		123	48

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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 are also MOU between the Government of the Republic of Nauru (GON) and the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) (ROC – Taiwan) entered into on 4 April 2016 and GON with the Government of New Zealand (GONZ) entered into on 28 May 2019, 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 Services 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, Taiwan and New Zealand (refer to Note 18).

The Review Consultant for the Fund is Vinstar Limited.

2 Summary of material 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

The Fund is a for-profit entity, and these general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the presentation and disclosure requirements in those Standards as modified by AASB 1060 *General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-For-Profit Tier 2 Entities*. Accordingly, the financial statements comply with Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures, along with requirements and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board 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 historical cost, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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 financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. 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 2024 that would be expected to have a material impact on the Fund.

No other new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have been early adopted.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Fund's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Fund has applied the practical expedient, the Fund initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Fund's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)*
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*.

*These are the financial assets most relevant to the Fund.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Fund measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Fund's financial assets at amortised cost includes receivables. Refer to Note 2.5 for further details.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Fund's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss based on the exit price as reported by the managers of the trusts.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Fund's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or
- The Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Fund has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Fund has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Fund continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Fund also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Fund has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Fund could be required to repay.

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.

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.

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.

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

The foreign private equity investments are translated into the Fund's functional and presentation currency (see Note 2.3.1).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2.3.1 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in the statement of comprehensive income on a net basis within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Income

Investment income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for financial assets at amortised cost using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

Distribution income from unlisted trust distributions and private equity investments from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within distribution income when the right to receive payment is established.

Management fee rebates from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. They are provided on a monthly basis and reduce the effective fee on the investments held in financial instruments.

Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in Note 2.2 to the financial statements.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Income (continued)

Contributions

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 or loss in the current period as the contributions relate directly to the financial instruments held with no related costs in future years.

2.8 Income tax

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

2.9 Use of estimates and judgements

Financial assets

The Fund individually holds investments in unlisted trusts and private equity investments. 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.

Contributions

The Fund exercises judgement in the application of AASB 120 regarding the allocation of contributions between current and future years having regard to conditions and instructions attaching to the respective contributions. Where the respective government contributors issue instructions that contributions are made in respect of specific financial years, the contributions are not treated as a contribution to the Fund until the specified year. The Fund considers that contributions in advance may be subject to rights of return and therefore are not controlled by the Fund until the conditions and instructions related to the contribution are satisfied.

Member withdrawal liability

The Fund has exercised significant judgement in recognising a liability for the Republic of China (Taiwan) withdrawal under the Memorandum of Understanding. The amount payable has been estimated using the most recent market valuation of Taiwan's share of fund contributions and investment gains as at 20 May 2025, prepared by Mercer and accepted by the committee. This valuation is considered the best available estimate at reporting date. In applying this judgement, the Fund acknowledges that the liability is subject to daily market movements and will continue to fluctuate until settlement. The estimate therefore involves uncertainty regarding future market conditions and the timing of withdrawal.

2.10 Comparatives

Comparatives include the full financial year, being 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

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's.

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 funds that the Fund primarily holds.

(a) Risk management framework

The Fund maintains positions in unlisted unit trusts and private equity investments (unlisted funds) 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 asset 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 Dynamic Asset Allocation (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.

(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 funds. 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 funds. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the unlisted funds' net asset values increased by 10% and decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant.

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
Impact on operating profit / net assets attributable to unitholders	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of investments in funds increased by 10%	40,892	34,831
Fair value of investments in funds decreased by 10%	(40,892)	(34,831)

The sensitivity analysis presented is based upon the portfolio composition as at 30 June 2025. The composition of the Fund's investment portfolio may change over time. The sensitivity analysis prepared as at 30 June 2025 is not necessarily indicative of the effect on the Fund's net assets of future movements in the value of the investments in unlisted funds.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

The 10% change in unlisted funds' 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 funds 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 funds.

(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 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.

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

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 funds 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 funds.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(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 funds. The Fund is also exposed to a counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

(i) Unlisted funds

The credit risk arising on investments in unlisted funds 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 funds 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 funds expose the Fund to the risk that the manager of those unlisted funds 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 financial assets of the Fund (Note 9) are measured at fair value, the basis of fair value and valuation techniques used are as follows:

- **Mercer Unlisted Unit Trusts:** Fair value is determined using quoted unit quantities and unit prices, which represent redemption value, at balance date as provided by the fund manager (Mercer).
- **Mercer Private Equity Investments:** In determining fair value the Fund relies on the latest available Capital Account Statement prepared by the fund manager (Mercer), which represents the Net Asset Value of the private equity fund/s at balance date. The Capital Account Statement is relied upon for determining the Net Asset Value have been verified back to the audited financial statements of the underlying private equity funds as at 31 December 2024.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

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

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

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Mercer unlisted unit trusts – unrealised gain	24,213	16,753
Mercer private equity investment – unrealised gain	3,852	2,964
Mercer private equity investment – realised gain	1,002	678
Total net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit	29,067	20,395

6 Investment income

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Mercer unlisted unit trust distributions	15,074	10,167
Mercer private equity investment income/(loss)	7	(141)
Total investment income	15,081	10,026

7 Contributions

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Government of Nauru	22,559	26,039
Government of Australia	2,500	2,500
Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	2,962
Government of New Zealand	914	912
Total contributions	25,973	32,413

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

8 Investment expenses

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Mercer Private Investment Partnerships V and VII:		
- Management fee	297	284
- Performance Fees	316	170
- Set up Fees	53	-
Total investment expenses	666	454

9 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted unit trusts:		
Mercer Passive International Shares	6,215	-
Mercer Australian Shares Fund	96,052	97,871
Mercer Australian Direct Property Fund	31,942	31,741
Mercer Hedged International Shares Fund	16,225	21,781
Mercer Global Unlisted Infrastructure Fund	39,232	35,915
Mercer International Shares Fund	38,409	34,726
Mercer Emerging Markets Shares Fund	24,870	18,398
Mercer Global Credit Fund	5,270	4,741
Mercer Australian Sovereign Bond Fund	16,825	12,431
Mercer Cash Fund Term Deposit Units	13,912	1,827
Mercer Global Small Companies Shares Fund	23,538	11,259
Mercer Global Sovereign Bond Fund	7,614	5,304
Mercer Australian Inflation Plus Fund	12,072	8,736
Mercer Global Private Debt Fund	15,518	14,964
Mercer Passive Hedged International Shares	16,852	11,831
Total unlisted unit trusts at fair value through profit or loss	364,546	311,525
Private equity investment:		
Mercer Private Investment Partnerships	44,376	36,787
Total private equity investments at fair value through profit or loss	44,376	36,787
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	408,922	348,312

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

9 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

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.

10 Trade and other payables

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Executive Administrator fees	4	14
Audit fees	19	18
Review Consultant fees	11	12
Total trade and other payables	34	44

11 Income received in advance

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Government of Nauru	180	2,519
Government of Australia	-	2,500
Total Income received in advance	180	5,019

12 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit for the year	27,550	62,786
Net change in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(60,610)	(57,221)
Net change in receivables	(5,019)	(2,242)
Net change in payables	38,154	(3,298)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	75	25

Contributions paid directly to the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on behalf of the Fund represent a non-cash transaction. Only contributions banked directly to the operating bank account are treated as cash transactions.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

13 Member withdrawal liability

The Fund has recognised a liability for the Republic of China (Taiwan) withdrawal under the Memorandum of Understanding. The liability represents Taiwan's share of contributions and accumulated investment gains, based on the most recent market valuation as at 20 May 2025. At reporting date, no agreement has been reached on the date or mechanism for the release of funds.

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Member withdrawal liability	43,003	-
Total Member withdrawal liability	43,003	-

14 Remuneration of auditors

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Forvis Mazars Assurance Pty Ltd – Audit of financial statements	19	15
Total remuneration of auditors	19	15

15 Investment manager fees

The total fees paid indirectly to the Investment Manager totalled \$2.852 million for the year ended 30 June 2025, (2024: \$2.599 million) which excludes the Mercer Private Investment Partnerships V and VII at Note 8. The fee below 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:

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
Fee	\$'000	\$'000
Investment management costs	2,545	2,217
Other indirect costs	1,210	1,145
Fee rebates received	903	(763)
Total fees paid	2,852	2,599

Total Mercer fees should be read in conjunction with Note 8 which includes fees on the Private Investment Partnership V investment. As a result, the total of all fees paid to Mercer for the year ended 30 June 2025 is \$3.518 million (2024: \$3.053 million).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

16 Commitments

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Private equity investment		
Mercer Private Investment Partnership V:		
No later than one year	3,053	3,284
Later than one year	-	-
Total commitments	3,053	3,284

The Fund committed \$14.259 million (US\$10 million) to Mercer Private Investment Partnership V, which closed during June 2019. Calls of \$0.314 million (US \$0.2 million) took place during 2025 and calls totalling \$11.049 million (US \$7.8 million) took place during prior years. The balance of funds committed of \$2.896 million (US\$2 million) is expected to be called in the future.

	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Private equity investment		
Mercer Private Investment Partnership VII:		
No later than one year	-	1,889
Later than one year	12,261	12,507
Total commitments	12,261	14,396

The Fund committed \$31.935 million (US\$22 million) to Mercer Private Investment Partnership VII, which closed during September 2022. Calls totalling \$3.807 million (US \$2.513 million) have taken place during the 2025 year and calls totalling \$17.538 million (US \$11.456 million) took place during prior years. The balance of funds committed of \$12.261 million (US\$8.031 million) is expected to be called in the future.

There is no confirmed timing on the amount of the future call, if any, or when the calls will take place.

17 Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosure

Mercer as Investment Manager for the Fund seeks to integrate ESG factors into their investment decision making and ownership practices to achieve long-term investment outcomes for their clients.

Where possible, in addition to meeting the required investment criteria and financial returns (within the appropriate risk parameters), Mercer considers ESG issues in the context of the Mercer Funds. Mercer does this in accordance with its Responsible Investment Policy and Proxy Voting Standards and the relevant ESG guidelines applicable to the Mercer Funds.

The Trustees of the Fund are not responsible for the day-to-day investment decisions relating to the Mercer Funds nor consideration of ESG factors in these decisions.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

18 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	President, Minister for Finance and Committee Chairman – GON Committee representative (appointed 30 October 2023)
Mark Tattersall	First Assistant Secretary, Polynesia Micronesia and Development Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – GOA Committee representative (appointed 22 February 2024)
Mona Balram	Director, Nauru, North Pacific Branch, Polynesia, Micronesia and Development Division - Alternate Committee member for GOA (appointed 25 October 2024)
Peter Sha-Li Lan	Director General, Department of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) – ROC – Taiwan Committee representative (appointed 14 July 2023)
William H.L. Fan	Director General, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office of the Republic of China (Taiwan) to Brisbane, Australia - Alternate Committee member for ROC – Taiwan representative (appointed 12 January 2024)
Matthew Hawkins	Unit Manager - Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Nauru, North Pacific, Pacific Melanesia and Micronesia Division, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade - GONZ Committee representative (appointed 8 April 2024)

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

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

19 Events occurring after the reporting period

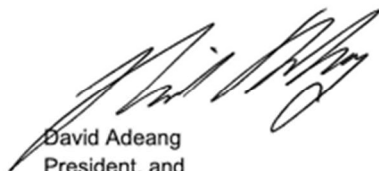
Management has assessed events occurring after the reporting date and up to the date of signing these financial statements. No events have been identified that would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

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 general purpose financial statements – simplified disclosure 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); and the Government of the Republic of Nauru and the Government of New Zealand;
- 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, the transactions of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2025 and of the financial position of the Fund at the end of that year.



David Adeang
President, and
Minister for Finance & Sustainable Development
Republic of Nauru



Mark Tattersall
First Assistant Secretary, Nauru and Tuvalu
Polynesia Micronesia & Development Division
Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade
Australia



Michael Chau-Hong Lin
Director General
Department of East Asian & Pacific Affairs
Republic of China (Taiwan)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Matthew Hawkins
Unit Manager – Papua New Guinea,
Solomon Islands, Nauru & North Pacific
Pacific Melanesia & Micronesia Division
New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs
New Zealand

Date: 28 November 2025

Independent Auditor's Report to the Management Committee of The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru ("Fund"), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of income and retained earnings, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the Management Committee's declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Memoranda of Understanding between the contributing governments and the Fund

Basis for 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 (including Independence Standards)* ("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.

Other information

The Management Committee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Fund's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management Committee for the financial report

The Management Committee of the Responsible Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the financial reporting requirements of the Fund's constituent memoranda and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Management Committee are 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 the Management Committee either intend to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Exant Assurance Pty Ltd

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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 the 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain 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 the Management Committee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management Committee'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 the Management Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Management Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

EXANT ASSURANCE PTY LTD

M. J. Green
Director

Brisbane, 28 November 2025

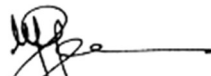


Auditor's independence declaration to the Management Committee of The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025, there have been:

1. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements in relation to the audit; and
2. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

EXANT ASSURANCE PTY LIMITED



M. J. Green
Director

Brisbane, 28 November 2025

Exant Assurance Pty Ltd

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APPENDIX 1: SANTIAGO PRINCIPLES - SELF ASSESSMENT

Legal Framework, objectives, and coordination with macroeconomic policies	
Principle	Implementation
1. The legal framework for the SWF should be sound and support its effective operation and the achievement of its statement objective(s). 1.1 The legal framework for the SWF should ensure legal soundness of the SWF and its transactions. 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.	As per its legal framework, The Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (NTF) is registered as an International Trust under: • International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 • International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities - Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015 The International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities—Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015 (“the Regulation”) declares the Intergenerational Trust Fund for the People of the Republic of Nauru (“the Fund”), established in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Nauru and the Government of Australia (“the MoU”), to be an international organisation to which the Act applies. Section 6(1)(a)(i) of the Act provides that the regulations may confer upon an international organisation to which the Act applies “juridical personality and such legal capacities as are necessary for the exercise of the powers and the performance of the functions of the organisation”. For this purpose, section 6 of the Regulation confers the legal personality and capacities necessary for the Fund to exercise its powers and perform its functions under the MoU. Expressly, it confers body corporate status on the Fund under Australian law and enables it to enter into contracts, acquire and dispose of property, institute legal proceedings in its own name, and take any other action to protect the Fund's assets. The Fund registration documents provide a sound legal structure and basis for other state bodies as set out in the document, including the Explanatory notes to the Regulations and how it is linked to the MOU(A)'s (Paragraph 8), and both documents are publicly disclosed in (Legal): https://naurufinance.info/intergenerational-trust-fund/
2. The policy purpose of the SWF should be clearly defined and publicly disclosed.	The purpose and corresponding supporting policies are clearly set out in the MOUs and the Background Statement on the website. This is to give public clarity to all stakeholders on the reasoning behind, the value of and future benefits the Fund will provide to the people of Nauru. 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

Legal Framework, objectives, and coordination with macroeconomic policies

Principle	Implementation
	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. A Trust Fund Committee administers the Investment Fund. Various supporting documents on this site will ensure transparency and accountability in the operations, monitoring, compliance, and management to meet the goals of the Fund going forward. All documents are publicly disclosed on https://naurufinance.info/intergenerational-trust-fund/
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.	The Chairman of the NTF is the Minister for Finance of Nauru, who is directly responsible for setting, monitoring and managing Nauru's macro- and micro-economic policies. In addition, there are direct links with domestic macroeconomic policy, a key pillar of Nauru's IMF membership and National Sustainable Development Strategy. Commentary on the strategic economic importance of Nauru's SWF is also included in the Article IV review of Nauru in 2023. The NTF is linked to Nauru's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) regarding macroeconomic management, which includes the goal of establishing a stable macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment. Specifically, the Nauru National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-30 identifies establishing a trust fund as one of the seven strategies to stabilise the macroeconomic environment conducive to private investment. The aim is to have a trust fund provide supplementary funds to the budget as of 2033, mainly to replace dwindling phosphate royalty revenues. Parliament passed the Nauru Trust Fund Act 2012 to establish a trust fund. This includes reforming the Trust Fund arrangements, including establishing a new Public Trust Fund (the Nauru Intergenerational Fund). This is now a reality. The NTF will remain one of the macroeconomic activities going forward. The NSDS: https://naurufinance.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Final-NSDS-2019-2030.pdf
4. Where the SWF's activities have significant direct domestic	The MOUs between contributing parties (countries) and the Government of Nauru are core documents to the operation

Legal Framework, objectives, and coordination with macroeconomic policies

Principle	Implementation
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. 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. 4.1 The source of SWF funding should be publicly disclosed. 4.2 The general approach to withdrawals from the SWF and spending on behalf of the government should be publicly disclosed.	of the NTF. The MOUs with Australia and New Zealand are available on the Naurugov.nr public website (the MOU with the Republic of China (Taiwan) - (ROC) will not be publicly released due to ROC secrecy requirements. The MOUs provide a governance framework outlining contributions, withdrawals, and eventual distributions to the Government of Nauru for future budget supplementation. The specific sections of the MOUs referencing this can be found in Paragraph 9 for funding procedures. These include, in brief (please refer to the MOU for complete details): The Fund's resources will consist of all contributions and income from whatever sources. The Committee will administer the Fund's resources and use them only under this MOU, including the Investment Policy. The Government of the Republic of Nauru intends to contribute to the Fund annually from the date of execution of this MOU to the commencement of the Fund Period. Commencing in the Fiscal Year following the initial contribution under Paragraph 9 subparagraph 3, the Government of the Republic of Nauru will contribute annually to the commencement of the Fund Period based on the previous year's annual domestic revenue based on a formula supplied in the MOU. Paragraphs 13 and 14 detail the withdrawal/distribution arrangements for the Fund. These include in brief: The Committee will establish and revise an investment policy consistent with this MOU from time to time upon the advice of the Investment Adviser(s). The Investment Policy will indicate the fund's investment strategy, which will be monitored according to industry-standard benchmarks. The Investment Adviser(s) will report on the investment strategy at least quarterly. The Committee will establish and revise a Distribution Policy consistent with this MOU from time to time. Both the Investment Policy and the Distribution Policy will ensure that the Fund's investments and Distributions are consistent with its objectives. 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

Legal Framework, objectives, and coordination with macroeconomic policies

Principle	Implementation
	Government of the Republic of Nauru with a source of revenue to replace revenue reductions of any naturally based resource stream. All distributions must follow the framework and procedure in Paragraph 14 of the MOU, with all donors represented on the Committee. https://naurufinance.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/mou_government_of_australia.pdf https://naurufinance.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/nauru_new_zealand_arrangement_regarding_the_intergenerational_trust_fund_for_the_people_of_nauru_-_copy.pdf
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.	As the Fund is still young in its development and accumulation stage, there is limited statistical or relevant statistical data. Quarterly and audited annual accounts are presented to the Committee and annually reported to all the stakeholders of the Fund. The Minister for Finance submits the audited annual accounts to Nauru Parliament annually. The statistical information is included in the IMF Article IV reviews. The annual reports are in the public domain: https://naurufinance.info/intergenerational-trust-fund/

Institutional Framework and Governance Structure

Principle	Implementation
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.	The governance framework is set out in the MOU, with clear guidelines for the division of roles. Strict accountability and operational guides are in place via the MOU and strengthened by specific approval and other measures (Delegation Manual—formally approved in the AGM 2017) developed and monitored by the Executive Administrator under the direction of the Management Committee. Paragraph 12 of the MOU sets out the various specific roles in addition to the committee roles. The definitions section of the MOU also includes descriptions of the roles. The current roles include, in addition to the Committee Members, an Executive Administrator (including accounting services and quarterly/annual accounts preparation), an Investment Manager, an Auditor, and a Review Consultant with in-depth experience in the administration of other Pacific Island funds.
7. The owner should set the objectives of the SWF, appoint the members of its governing body(ies) in accordance with clearly defined procedures, and exercise oversight over the SWF's operations.	The fund 'owner' in a traditional or formal sense ultimately are the people of Nauru, with the Government of Nauru (GoN) as the beneficiary owner-manager. The NTF was established by the contributing parties as an international organisation (under the IOPI Act) and is governed by the management committee. The GoN initially set the objectives of the NTF as defined in the MOUs. These documents set out the appointment of the Committee and operational aspects of the Committee within the defined procedures, including oversight.
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.	The NTF Management Committee (established under the MOU) are all highly credentialed and experienced executives/administrators with a strong awareness of their fiduciary responsibilities. The Committee has, by the MOU, a clear mandate to operate, which is specifically outlined in: Paragraph 7, which discusses management and responsibilities and the operational aspects of the NTF, is set out in Part V. Paragraph 7.8 in specific 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 of any assets held in the Fund, except by reason of such member's gross negligence or wilful default.

Institutional Framework and Governance Structure

Principle	Implementation
	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.
9. The operational management of the SWF should implement the SWF's strategies in an independent manner and in accordance with clearly defined responsibilities.	A professional independent administrator (an international accounting firm) has been appointed (in July 2016 by a tender process) for the operational management of the Fund. They work closely with the Committee and owner representative (advisers). An independent external review consultant (who currently reviews other Pacific SWFs) has been engaged to provide additional review and engagement functions on behalf of the Committee. The roles and responsibilities are set out in the MOU in Paragraph 7.
10. The accountability framework for the SWF's operations should be clearly defined in the relevant legislation, charter, other constitutive documents, or management agreement.	The NTF registration documents include: International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963 International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities – Nauru Trust Fund) Regulation 2015 As referenced in Section 1 of this self-assessment, the 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 are linked to the MOUs (Paragraph 8) and have been publicly disclosed via the Fund website.
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 national accounting standards in a consistent manner.	The audited annual report (on the website) is under Australian Auditing Standards (equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)) by an independent auditor who is selected by a tender process. The accounts are prepared to the same international standard by our Executive Administrator, who is part of a global accounting firm. The Audit is scheduled promptly with the AGM committee meetings within two months after the end of the financial accounting year. The final audited accounts to include in the Annual Report usually are within six months of the end of the NTF's financial year.
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.	The Nauru Trust Fund (NTF) produces an annual audited statement. The audited annual reports (since establishment) are on the public website. They are to international standards by an independent auditor. The financial accounts to be audited are prepared to the same

Institutional Framework and Governance Structure	
Principle	Implementation
	standard by the NTF Executive Administrator, who also provides Australian and 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 senior professionals who clearly understand the ethical nature, fiduciary requirements, and standards of their roles. The members of the Management Committee established by the MOU are also all highly credentialed and experienced executives with clear fiduciary responsibilities. The MOU gives the Committee a clear mandate to operate. This mandate is specifically outlined in Paragraph 7 of the MOU regarding management and responsibilities and the operational aspects of the NTF, which are set out in Part V. As per section 8 of the self-assessment, committee members will have a fiduciary responsibility to the fund. No Committee member will be responsible for any loss or depreciation of any assets held in the Fund, except because of such member's gross negligence or wilful 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. 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 candour 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 complete transparency and tendered within defined limits or purposes with the entire agreement by the Committee. By the MOU, the Committee has a clear mandate to operate, which is specifically outlined in Paragraph 7 of the MOU regarding 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.

Institutional Framework and Governance Structure	
Principle	Implementation
	This covers: “Fiduciary Responsibility” means a duty of utmost good faith, trust, confidence, and candour owed by a fiduciary to the beneficiary; 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).
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.	The NTF was established as an international organization under the IOPI Act and Regulation in November 2015 in Australia. Operation of and contributions to the NTF also operate consistently with Nauru’s domestic legislation, National Sustainable Development Strategy, and regulatory frameworks (MOUs), with disclosure internally and to all ‘partner’ countries. All ‘member’ countries currently involved as ongoing contributors operate to and are covered by their various national government audit, regulator, and disclosure policies requirements. Annual disclosure in the form of government tabled reports and annual audited accounts are 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 disclosed along with the core documents, including its registration and MOU on: https://naurufinance.info/intergenerational-trust-fund/
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 includes details of the background/purpose, MOU requirements, registration entity documentation, fund performance, fund product disclosure statement (PDF), investment policy statement, committee meeting minutes and audited accounts. This public website provides the stakeholders and the general public with a clear summary of the financial and economic goals of the NTF: https://naurufinance.info/intergenerational-trust-fund

Investment and Risk Management Framework

Principle	Implementation
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.	The NTF Investment policy and strategy (including the risk components) are key to the fund's success. The Committee, in conjunction with advisers and the international investment manager (Mercer International), works closely with the NTF Committee to establish, continually review, and manage a sound and robust investment portfolio within the Investment policy guidelines. A formal (minuted) investment strategy occurs every 12 months or as may be required.
18.1 The investment policy should guide the SWF's financial risk exposures and the possible use of leverage.	The NTF-approved Investment Policy covers risk (Section 4) and options (Section 6) for the NTF investment portfolio. These Sections include: The Trust Fund Committee will seek to achieve the maximum long-term investment return for its defined tolerance for risk. It is acknowledged that the investments made by the Original Partners and other contributors are subject to risk and that, in specific periods, this can result in (realised or unrealised) losses. These investment risks include but may not be limited to:
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.	Market risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit (default) risk and liquidity risk. The Committee expects the Investment Fund to be invested in a manner consistent with best practices for sovereign wealth funds. The portfolio will not be leveraged. Investment risk will be limited by appropriate diversification between and within investment asset classes.
18.3 A description of the investment policy of the SWF should be publicly disclosed.	The Committee understands that the Investment Fund has a long-term investment horizon and a high exposure to growth assets, which is appropriate for generating strong actual investment returns. The investment strategy for the Investment Fund will be undertaken in stages outlined in Section 4 of the Investment Policy document and will consider relevant memoranda of understanding, funds under management and market conditions. The investment policy (in conjunction with 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): In making decisions on investment strategy, the Committee will consider the overall circumstances of the Republic of Nauru and will comply with all applicable legislative requirements.

Investment and Risk Management Framework

Principle	Implementation
	With respect to asset management, the oversight responsibility of the Trust Fund rests with the Committee composed of individuals whose responsibilities encompass the following: Establishing overall objectives and the setting of investment policy. Monitoring the management of the Investment Fund's assets. Review the asset allocation mix regularly to ascertain that the existing portfolio conforms to the desired targets and ranges, remains suitable, and represents the prudent asset allocation mix for the Investment Fund. Monitoring performance is used to determine whether or not the rate of return objectives are being met and whether policy and guidelines are being followed. Take appropriate action if objectives are unmet or the policy and guidelines are not followed. The policy is on: https://naurufinance.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/ntf_investment_policy_statement_16_june_2016_clean_final_da_signed.pdf
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. 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. 19.2 The management of an SWF's assets should be consistent with what is generally accepted as sound	The investment policy guides the NTF's investment manager in making investment decisions. Decisions are based on purely economic and financial risk-to-returns. Fund investment, along with the PDS, is included on the website. Investment decisions are based only on economic and financial considerations within the risk parameters agreed on in the Investment Policy document and consultation with the investment manager. The management committee is committed to best-practice asset management principles regarding NTF contributions within the investment portfolio. The MOU and Investment Policy documents ensure consistency and operations to a high standard of best practice management with high and recognised fiduciary requirements.

Investment and Risk Management Framework

Principle	Implementation
asset management principles.	
20. The SWF should not seek or take advantage of privileged information or inappropriate influence by the broader government in competing with private entities.	As per Sections 8 and 13 of this self-assessment, the NTF Management Committee is fully aware of the professional ethics required of its roles. Under the MOU, Committee members have a Fiduciary Responsibility to the Fund and are 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 as: Disputes between the MOU partners and the Government of the Republic of Nauru arising under or relating to the specific MOU, whether during the life of the Fund or on termination of its operations, that the Committee cannot resolve will be resolved only by consultation between the two governments and will not be referred to an individual, to a national court, to an international tribunal or to any other person or entity for settlement. Disputes involving other Original Partners or Subsequent Contributors will be handled as mutually determined by the Original Partners and Subsequent Contributors.
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.	This is acknowledged, and as per Section 20 of this document, the Management Committee would be aware of this approach should it occur. The ownership rights of the contributing parties, including contributions, the committee's responsibilities, the capacity to withdraw, and termination arrangements, are set out in the MOU in paragraphs 5, 7, 10, 18, and 19. From establishment to date, all decisions have been unanimous.

Investment and Risk Management Framework	
Principle	Implementation
22. The SWF should have a framework that identifies, assesses, and manages the risks of its operations. 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. 22.2 The general approach to the SWF's risk management framework should be publicly disclosed.	Nauru Investment 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 reporting. This is independent of the external audit programme. Quarterly committee meetings are one of the principal frameworks for recognition and monitoring risk management for the NTF. The review consultant supplies monthly fund information including market health and valuations to the committee members. Reliable financial information is supplied to each meeting along with the timely annual audit. The investment strategy is reviewed on an annual basis and at set fund value levels. This currently provides a high level of monitoring, compliance and management control based on the parameters of the NTF. The various documents including the registration and MOU along with the Investment Policy statements are on the public website. Together and within specific documents, they provide the approach and operational framework for the NTF.
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.	Mercer International, the investment manager, benchmarks the fund on quarterly performance. This is reported to the Committee and annually to the owner, or more frequently if any substantial issues arise. The benchmarking supplies the committee with references to and comparisons with other relevant fund/investment performance.
24. A process of regular review of the implementation of the GAPP should be engaged in by or on behalf of the SWF.	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 continues to be considered as part of the AGM agenda. The committee is committed to the values of the Santiago Principles. This is included in each Annual Report since the joining of IFSWF.