

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**

**(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE FEDERATED STATES  
OF MICRONESIA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT)**

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

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**YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 and 2015**

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION  
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT)**

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Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Board of Directors  
Federated States of Micronesia  
Telecommunications Corporation:

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Telecommunications Corporation (the Corporation), a component unit of the FSM National Government, which comprise the statements of net position as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

### ***Opinion***

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of September 30, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## Emphasis-of-Matter

### *Implementation of New Accounting Standards*

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Corporation adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, effective October 1, 2014. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## Other Matters

### *Required Supplementary Information*

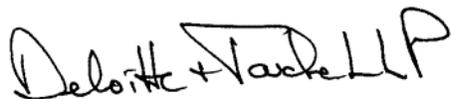
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 9 be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the GASB who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. This supplementary information is the responsibility of the Corporation's management. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### *Other Information*

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Other Supplementary Information listed in the accompanying table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Corporation's management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standard generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Other Supplementary Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

## Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2016 on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financing reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



December 29, 2016

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**

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Management's Discussion and Analysis  
Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Our discussion and analysis of the Federated States of Micronesia Telecommunications Corporation (FSMTC) financial performance provides an overview of the FSMTC financial activities for the fiscal year then ended September 30, 2016. This discussion has been prepared by the FSMTC management to further provide an introduction and understanding of the basic financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow this discussion and analysis. Fiscal year 2015 and 2014 comparative information has been included, where appropriate.

The FSMTC is a public corporation of the Federated States of Micronesia National Government and is the primary provider of telecommunications services throughout the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and to points outside of the FSM. The FSMTC also provides Cable TV in the State of Kosrae, and Digital Broadcast Television (DBTV) to both Yap and Chuuk States. Yap's former Wireless TV broadcasting, which was analog in nature, was replaced by DBTV in FY2012.

The FSMTC is under the governance of an appointed 5-member Board of Directors by the President of the FSM and the Governors of each State, which has oversight over both the FSMTC, Cable TV in Kosrae and DBTV in Yap and Chuuk. The President/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is also an ex-officio non-voting member of the Board.

The FSMTC provides telecommunications services which include Plain Old Telephone Services (POTS) to **7,016** active subscribers (Pohnpei - **3,625**, Chuuk - **973**, Yap - **1,400** & Kosrae - **1,018**). Other telecommunications services provided are National and International Overseas Calls, Internet Services, Mobile Cellular Services, Cable Television in the State of Kosrae with **159** active subscribers, DBTV in the State of Chuuk with **228** active subscribers and DBTV in the State of Yap with **185** active subscribers.

The FSMTC relies on calls made to and from outside of the FSM and calls within the FSM, which account for **11.05%** of FSMTC's FY2016 operating revenues as compared with **13.41%** of the FSMTC's FY2015 operating revenues. During FY2016, FSMTC realized a **decrease** in Overseas and Domestic Call Revenue of **\$185,702** (or – **10.36%**) as compared to FY2015. Management believes that the decrease was caused by the increase in internet usage and the increase in ADSL Internet subscribers in FY2016. With the introduction of smart phones and accessibilities to unlimited internet, subscribers were able to utilize such technology to place overseas calls through the use of applications available in the internet in which most of these applications are free.

Internet Services (Wi-Fi, Dial Up, ADSL and FM Domain) account for **32.26%** of FSMTC's FY2016 operating revenues as compared with **33.39%** of FSMTC'S FY 2015 operating revenues. During FY2016, FSMTC realized an **increase** in Internet service revenues of **\$227,310** (or **5.09%**) as compared to FY2015. More and more customers are moving to unlimited internet service by subscribing to ADSL, which contributed to the increase in internet revenue. It is expected that data services will continue to dominate the telecom services in terms of revenue contribution.

Mobile services account for **25.84%** of FSMTC's FY2016 operating revenues as compared with **26.27%** of FSMTC'S FY2015 operating revenues. During FY2016, FSMTC realized an increase in mobile service revenues of **\$245,991** (or **7.01%**) as compared to FY2015. This increase can be attributed to the upgrade made on cellular network to 3G network.

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Net inbound carrier revenue account for **15.31%** of FSMTC's FY2016 operating revenues as compared with **12.07%** of FSMTC's FY2015 operating revenues. During FY2016, FSMTC realized an **increase** in net carrier revenues of **\$612,182** (or **37.93%**) as compared to FY2015. This fiscal year, international carrier business had a major change in the settlement rates which took effect in November 2015. FSMTC made a significant increase in the settlement rates that caused the Net inbound carrier revenue to increase significantly.

**Statement of Net Position**

The statement of net position presents the assets, liabilities, and net position as of the end of the fiscal year. This statement is a point of time financial statement. The purpose of the statement of net position is to present to the readers of the financial statements a fiscal snapshot of the FSMTC. The statement of net position presents end-of-year data concerning assets (current and noncurrent), liabilities (current and noncurrent), and net position (assets minus liabilities).

From the data presented, readers of the statement of net position are able to determine the assets available to continue the operations of the FSMTC. They also are able to determine how much the FSMTC owes vendors and lending institutions. Finally, the statement of net position provides a picture of the net position (assets minus liabilities), which is a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the FSMTC is improving or deteriorating.

The following summarizes the financial condition and operations of the FSMTC for FY2016, FY2015 and FY2014:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,390,344	\$ 1,065,899	\$ 1,451,756
TCD's and investments in securities	1,913,187	1,825,831	1,857,641
Receivables and prepayments	2,049,131	1,327,935	1,257,884
Inventory	<u>650,750</u>	<u>635,707</u>	<u>763,722</u>
Total current assets	6,003,412	4,855,372	5,331,003
Advance payment to vendor	201,250	332,450	-
Property, plant and equipment	37,543,038	40,960,722	44,541,583
Other non-current assets	<u>2,705,663</u>	<u>2,851,915</u>	<u>2,998,167</u>
	<u>\$ 46,453,363</u>	<u>\$ 49,000,459</u>	<u>\$ 52,870,753</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	4,844,550	4,388,943	4,235,342
Non-current liabilities	<u>23,181,573</u>	<u>25,702,670</u>	<u>27,612,721</u>
Total liabilities	<u>28,026,123</u>	<u>30,091,613</u>	<u>31,848,063</u>
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	11,391,032	14,500,344	17,359,448
Unrestricted	<u>7,036,208</u>	<u>4,408,502</u>	<u>3,663,242</u>
Total net position	<u>18,427,240</u>	<u>18,908,846</u>	<u>21,022,690</u>
	<u>\$ 46,453,363</u>	<u>\$ 49,000,459</u>	<u>\$ 52,870,753</u>

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The total liabilities of FSMTC **decreased** by **\$2,065,490** (or – **6.86%**) compared with prior year. This decrease is due to RUS loan and 3G revenue sharing repayments.

The equity of FSMTC was affected by the change in both assets and liabilities and **decreased** by a net **loss** from operations of **\$481,606**.

During FY2016, total cash received from telecommunications services exceeded the amounts paid to vendors and employees for goods and services. This resulted in net cash provided by operating activities of **\$4,074,678** as compared with **\$2,972,617** in FY2015.

The cash and cash equivalents at the end of FY2016 are **\$1,390,344** as compared to **\$1,065,899** at the end of the prior year. The net change in cash and cash equivalents during FY2015 exceeded the net change in cash and cash equivalents during FY2016, mainly due to capital grant from the FSM National Government and higher cash and cash equivalents provided by the operating activities.

**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position**

Changes in total net position as presented on the statement of net position are based on the activity presented in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. The purpose of this statement is to present the revenues received by the FSMTC, both operating and non-operating, and expenses incurred by the FSMTC, operating and non-operating, any other revenues, expenses, gains and losses received or spent by the FSMTC.

Generally speaking, operating revenues are generated from the provision of telecommunications goods and services to various customers. Operating expenses are those expenses incurred to acquire or produce the goods or services provided in return for the operating revenues, and to carry out the mission of the FSMTC. Non-operating revenues are revenues received for which goods or services are not provided. For example, investment income is non-operating because it is earned without providing telecommunications goods or services.

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The following table summarizes the financial operations of the FSMTC for the years ended September 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 14,538,582	\$ 13,365,927	\$ 13,579,504
Operating expenses	<u>14,367,279</u>	<u>14,501,535</u>	<u>14,574,642</u>
Net operating income (loss)	<u>171,303</u>	<u>(1,135,608)</u>	<u>(995,138)</u>
Operating grants	563,730	512,677	-
Interest income and others	87,043	(32,248)	71,265
Interest expense	<u>(1,303,682)</u>	<u>(1,458,665)</u>	<u>(1,326,136)</u>
Net non-operating loss	<u>(481,606)</u>	<u>(2,113,844)</u>	<u>(2,250,009)</u>
Capital grants	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,393,558</u>
Net position beginning of year	<u>18,908,846</u>	<u>21,022,690</u>	<u>21,879,141</u>
Net position, end of year	\$ <u>18,427,240</u>	\$ <u>18,908,846</u>	\$ <u>21,022,690</u>

Total operating revenue in FY2016 **increased** by **\$1,172,655** (or **8.77%**) compared to FY2015. The increase is mainly due to increase in internet services, mobile services and net inbound carrier revenues. The increase in internet services and mobile services revenue reflects increased market demand due to more affordable rates and upgrades such as the ADSL and 3G network. The increase in net inbound carrier revenues reflects more favorable settlement rates. Operating expenses in FY2016 **decreased** by **\$134,256** (or **- .93%**) compared to FY2015 operating expenses. This decrease in operating expenses can be attributed to continuing cost control by the Corporation and some major savings from satellite and circuit costs.

The FSMTC investments in property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, amounted to **\$37,292,096** in FY2016 and **\$40,814,185** in FY2015. This decrease of **\$3,522,089** (or **- 8.63%**) is primarily due to depreciation expense. For additional information concerning capital assets, please refer to note 4 to the accompanying financial statements.

FSMTC's notes payable with the US Department of Agriculture (Rural Utilities Services) amounted to **\$23,953,076** of which **\$1,843,782** is classified as the current portion. For additional information concerning the FSMTC's long term debt, please refer to note 6 to the accompanying financial statements.

On November 19, 2008, the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development notified the FSMTC that based on the preliminary review of it "B" loan application, the FSMTC was qualified to borrow an additional amount of \$13,120,000. At September 30, 2016, the FSMTC has drawn-down \$12,136,034 from RUS for the purpose of funding the Fiber Optic Cable projects. The loan proceeds were to purchase 8 wavelengths of the fiber capacity of two fibers of the Kwajalein Cable System (KCS) as a capital lease for 25 years or Indefeasible right to use (IRU). The remaining balance of the loan is for electronics, engineering and construction of the undersea facilities between Pohnpei and the KCS network branch.

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**Economic Outlook**

Having been devastated by typhoons in 2015 particularly in the lagoon islands of Chuuk and Yap, and with a **stagnating economy**, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) faces significant development challenges.

While its fisheries subsector has seen robust growth, private sector activities have been unable to offset the decline in public investment resulting from a reduction in grants from the Compact of Free Association with the United States (the Compact). Development support has focused on stimulating the FSM's private sector and on achieving medium-term fiscal sustainability, to ensure sufficient resources are available as the expiration of Compact grants in the financial year (FY) 2023 approaches. In 2015, the FSM's National Congress endorsed the Action Plan 2023 as a road map to address the fiscal and economic challenges leading up to, and beyond, FY2023.

There has been no significant stimulus into the economy and none is seen in the near future. The same is being contained in the report prepared by US Graduate School. While there has been a modest increase in economic growth mostly in the Pohnpei economy, the net effects from other states leave overall growth stagnant. (<https://www.adb.org/countries/micronesia/main>)

With the upgrade of Mobile Services in the FSM from 3G to 4G/LTE which is already under way, FSMTC customers will be able to experience higher data transfer rate. With the appropriate amount of spectrum and good network engineering, a Long Term Evolution (LTE)-based network has the potential to reach 100 Mbps. These upgrade will not only be in Pohnpei due to fiber optic connectivity but also will be rolled out to Chuuk, Yap and Kosrae. Congress had appropriated \$1.5 million for the 4G upgrade in the lagoon islands of Chuuk.

In addition to the mobile services investments, mid-2015 – ABS and FSM Telecommunications Corporation (FSMTC) announced that they have signed a multi-year, multi-transponder deal on ABS-6, C-band. The capacity agreement will provide internet connectivity to support FSMTC's growing business.

FSMTC will use the satellite capacity on ABS-6 to connect Pohnpei to the other 3 states and one of its neighboring islands, Ulithi. The much needed internet connectivity will support commercial, government entities as well as serving educational institutions and communities bringing economic and social benefits. FSM is subject to climate changes and disasters such as typhoons and reliability of service is extremely vital. The ABS' C-band service is an advantage over other solutions with minimal inference from severe weather conditions. This service will offer crucial communications to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is readily available.

ABS is one of the fastest growing global satellite operators in the world. ABS offers a complete range of tailored solutions including broadcasting, data and telecommunication services to broadcasters, service providers, enterprises and government organizations.

Headquartered in Bermuda, ABS has offices in the United States, Dubai, South Africa, Germany, Philippines, Indonesia and Hong Kong. ABS is majority owned by funds managed by the European Private Equity firm Permira. The Permira funds acquired ABS in 2010.

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*For more information, visit [www.absatellite.com](http://www.absatellite.com)*

To boost sales, FSMTC is also embarking on a serious marketing campaign by partnering with Market Research & Development, Inc. (MR&D). MR&D was contracted to develop a marketing plan that would provide a clear and concise blueprint for increasing market penetration in the internet and smartphone markets, and improve customer service and the product offerings of FSMTC. To achieve this goal, MR&D reached out to a team of marketing experts to consult with FSMTC to create a marketing strategy and marketing plan. MR&D along with key associates from Ruder Integrated Marketing Strategies (RIMS) and Maxam consulting teamed to help craft the public relations portion of the plan, as well as to design and provide execution examples of marketing devices developed to bring the marketing strategy to life. In the course of developing the overall marketing strategy and the resulting marketing plan, it was recognized that the FSMTC brand needed to be refreshed. It was agreed that embarking on a new marketing strategy required a refreshing and modernization of the brand. To do so, MR&D was engaged to assist in developing a plan to revitalize the FSMTC brand. This report describes the results of the first part of a three-part program to accomplish the revitalization of the FSMTC brand. The first part of the process, called Inspiring Belief, is designed to engage the employees of FSMTC in examining the FSMTC brand today and identifies what they believe the brand should be.

As early as September 2014, discussions on fiber optic connectivity for Yap and Chuuk were already underway among members of the World Bank field team, FSM national government officials, FSMTC officials and FSM TC&I. If everything goes as planned, Yap is expected to experience fiber optic connectivity by the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2017 and Chuuk will be connected to fiber optic towards the end of 2018. The average household with superfast broadband will benefit from: Streaming HDTV programmes, E-learning can be delivered at optimal speeds at any time of the day (currently much education is streamed at 'quiet' periods to avoid congestion); Faster photo and video uploads, particularly when others are also accessing these services; Audio and video downloads happen almost instantaneously avoiding delays and replicating the services that we are beginning to get used to in our work/school environments & Better ping rates and multiple character rendering for gamers, allowing more interactivity. With all these new services brought about by fiber optic connectivity, FSMTC is looking forward to enhanced revenue source.

FSMTC is committed to bring reliable and cost-effective communication services to every household in the FSM. Most of the telecommunications services provided in other more developed countries are available in the Federated States of Micronesia. These modern telecommunications services should go a long way in assisting the Federated States of Micronesia in its efforts to attract investors and to further develop our island nation. FSMTC will continue to seek improved technologies to better serve its customers and at the same time bring significant operating savings.

Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended September 30, 2015 is set forth in FSMTC'S report on the audit of financial statements, which is dated December 28, 2015. That Discussion and Analysis explains the major factors impacting the 2015 financial statements and can be viewed at the Office of the FSM National Public Auditor's website at [www.fsmopa.fm](http://www.fsmopa.fm)

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**Financial Contact**

This financial report is designed to provide all interested users with a general overview of the Federated States of Micronesia Telecommunications Corporation. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact John Sohl, President/CEO or Rodelio A. Pulmano, Senior Vice President/CFO at email addresses [john.sohl@fsmtc.fm](mailto:john.sohl@fsmtc.fm) and [rodelio.pulmano@fsmtc.fm](mailto:rodelio.pulmano@fsmtc.fm), respectively, or please write to us at P.O. Box 1210, Kolonia, Pohnpei FM 96941.

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Statements of Net Position  
September 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,390,344	\$ 1,065,899
Time certificates of deposit	277,536	277,222
Investment in securities	1,635,651	1,548,609
Accounts receivable, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$931,927 and \$1,006,883 in 2016 and 2015, respectively	524,166	531,061
Receivables from international carriers	559,016	242,178
Advances to employees	6,781	24,409
Inventory	650,750	635,707
Accrued interest and other accrued earnings	128,938	170,968
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	830,230	359,319
Total current assets	6,003,412	4,855,372
Advance payment to vendor	201,250	332,450
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets	250,942	146,537
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	37,292,096	40,814,185
Indefeasible right of use, net	2,705,663	2,851,915
	\$ 46,453,363	\$ 49,000,459
<u>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 1,843,782	\$ 1,752,305
Current maturities of contract liability	1,126,651	885,782
Accounts payable, trade	265,438	281,121
Current portion of unearned income	154,079	295,275
Customer deposits	429,496	375,251
Accrued leave payable	139,556	141,653
Other accrued liabilities	885,548	657,556
Total current liabilities	4,844,550	4,388,943
Unearned income, net of current portion	-	51,558
Contract liability, net of current portion	1,072,279	1,694,466
Long-term debt, net of current portion	22,109,294	23,956,646
Total liabilities	28,026,123	30,091,613
Commitments and contingencies		
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	11,391,032	14,500,344
Unrestricted	7,036,208	4,408,502
Total net position	18,427,240	18,908,846
	\$ 46,453,363	\$ 49,000,459

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position  
Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Operating revenues:		
Internet	\$ 4,689,620	\$ 4,462,310
Mobile charges	3,757,270	3,511,279
External carriers	2,226,069	1,613,887
Net access	2,009,010	2,029,475
Overseas tolls	1,606,881	1,792,583
ICTV Chuuk cable charges	87,584	84,321
ICTV Yap cable charges	57,636	57,491
ICTV Kosrae cable charges	54,096	57,427
Recovery of bad debts (uncollectible)	84,279	(122,433)
Miscellaneous	245,155	143,029
Discounts	<u>(279,018)</u>	<u>(263,442)</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>14,538,582</u>	<u>13,365,927</u>
Operating expenses:		
Corporate operations	2,628,916	2,530,812
Internet expense	2,558,206	1,832,151
Plant operations	2,095,493	2,253,704
Wireless telephone	1,809,928	1,573,241
Cable and wire	1,673,909	1,671,611
Consumer operations	1,217,520	1,252,198
General support	959,246	1,089,116
Central office	404,350	399,499
ICTV expense	401,754	378,364
Earth station	316,173	1,139,700
Terminal equipment	<u>301,784</u>	<u>381,139</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>14,367,279</u>	<u>14,501,535</u>
Income (loss) from operations	<u>171,303</u>	<u>(1,135,608)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Operating grant from FSM National Government	563,730	512,677
Interest expense	(1,303,682)	(1,458,665)
Net change in fair value of investments	<u>87,043</u>	<u>(32,248)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	<u>(652,909)</u>	<u>(978,236)</u>
Change in net position	(481,606)	(2,113,844)
Total net position at beginning of year	<u>18,908,846</u>	<u>21,022,690</u>
Total net position at end of year	<u>\$ 18,427,240</u>	<u>\$ 18,908,846</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Statements of Cash Flows  
Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from subscribers, long distance carriers and other customers	\$ 14,132,160	\$ 13,316,124
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(6,624,422)	(6,770,361)
Cash paid to employees	(3,433,060)	(3,573,146)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,074,678	2,972,617
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Proceeds from FSM National Government operating grant	563,730	512,677
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(872,775)	(520,944)
Repayments of RUS long-term debt	(1,755,875)	(1,671,351)
Interest paid on RUS long-term debt	(1,244,199)	(1,341,086)
Principal paid on equipment contract	(381,318)	(219,752)
Interest paid on equipment contract	(59,483)	(118,728)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(4,313,650)	(3,871,861)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net purchases, sales and maturities of investments	-	(32,249)
Interest and dividends received on investment securities and others	(313)	32,959
Net cash provided by investing activities	(313)	710
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	324,445	(385,857)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,065,899	1,451,756
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,390,344	\$ 1,065,899
Reconciliation of income (loss) from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 171,303	\$ (1,135,608)
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,436,711	4,248,057
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accounts receivable	6,895	26,667
Receivables from international carriers	(316,838)	817
Advances to employees	17,628	(11,709)
Inventory	(15,043)	128,015
Accrued interest and other accrued earnings	42,030	(24,065)
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	(470,911)	(61,761)
Advance payment to vendor	131,200	(332,450)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	(15,683)	216,153
Unearned income	(192,754)	(75,299)
Accrued leave payable	(2,097)	19,846
Customer deposits	54,245	24,085
Other accrued liabilities	227,992	(50,131)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 4,074,678	\$ 2,972,617

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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Notes to Financial Statements  
September 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Telecommunications Corporation (the Corporation), a component unit of the FSM National Government, is a local exchange carrier (LEC) and an international exchange carrier providing local telephone service, cellular service, internet access, long distance telecommunication services, and digital wireless TV. The Corporation serves commercial and residential customers in the four States that comprise the FSM - Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap.

Organization

The Corporation was established as a public corporation under the laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, the purpose of which is to provide telecommunications services, except radio and television broadcasting, throughout the FSM and to points outside the FSM and began its operations in October 1983. The Corporation is governed by a five member Board of Directors. One member is appointed by the President of the FSM with the advice and consent of the FSM Congress. The Governor of each State of the FSM appoints one member of the Board with the advice and consent of the respective State legislatures. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation serves as an ex officio member of the Board but has no right to vote.

Basis of Accounting

The Corporation maintains a chart of accounts in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for telephone companies of the United States Federal Communications Commission's Rules, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Additionally, the Corporation utilizes the accrual basis of accounting.

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, as amended by GASB Statement No.'s 37 and 38, establishes standards for external financial reporting for state and local governments and requires that resources be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following three net position categories:

- Net investment in capital assets - capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted - net position whose use by the Corporation is subject to externally imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of the Corporation pursuant to those stipulations or that expire by the passage of time. The Corporation has no restricted net position at September 30, 2016 and 2015.
- Unrestricted - net position that is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by action by management or the Board of Directors or may otherwise be limited by contractual agreements with outside parties.

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(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Certificates of Deposit

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the Corporation. Deposits maintained in time certificates of deposit with original maturity dates greater than three months are separately classified in the statements of net position. Certificate of deposit investment accounts established and set aside for future capital expenditure projects are classified within investment in securities.

Investments

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are due from businesses and individuals located within the FSM and are interest free and uncollateralized. Receivables from international carriers are due from entities within the United States and Japan.

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect on outstanding balances. Management provides for probable uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to a valuation allowance based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection effects are written off through a charge to the valuation allowance and a credit to accounts receivable.

Inventory

Materials and supplies are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. The Corporation capitalizes buildings, land improvements and equipment that have a cost of \$200 or more and an estimated useful life of at least five years. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operating expenses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

Plant under Construction

Plant under construction represents the accumulated costs of unfinished capital projects. These costs are capitalized as property, plant and equipment upon completion of each project.

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(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Indefeasible Right of Use

The Corporation has capitalized the cost of acquisition of the exclusive right to use a specified amount of fiber capacity for a period of time, which is amortized over the length of the term of the capacity agreement on the straight line method.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

The Corporation, using its best estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections, reviews assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances have indicated that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable. Impaired assets are reported at the lower of cost or fair value. At September 30, 2016 and 2015, no assets had been written down.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (deduction of net position) until then. The Corporation has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Compensated Absences

It is the Corporation's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. No liability is reported for unpaid accumulated sick leave. Vacation pay is accrued when earned.

Unearned Income

Unearned income includes amounts received for telecommunications services prior to the end of the fiscal year but related to the subsequent accounting period.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (additions to net position) until then. The Corporation has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Income Taxes

Corporate profits are not subject to income tax in the FSM. Instead, the FSM National Government imposes a gross revenue tax (GRT) of 3% on gross revenues earned. The Corporation is subject to GRT; however, the Corporation is specifically exempt from any other taxes in accordance with its enabling legislation for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

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(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Revenue Recognition and Classification

Billings for local service revenue and basic internet service are rendered monthly in advance. Advance billings are recorded as a liability and are subsequently transferred to income in the period earned. Prepaid card revenues are recorded when the cards are sold.

Long distance network services revenues and usage-sensitive internet service revenues are based on a per-minute charge paid by the end user or other telecommunications service providers. These revenues are billed in arrears, but are recognized in the month that service is provided.

The Corporation records all revenue generated from providing telecommunications services as operating revenue, including local service, long distance, internet, and cellular services.

Non-operating revenues and expenses result from capital, financing and investing activities and consist of investment earnings, interest paid on long-term debt, and grant funds received.

New Accounting Standards

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Corporation implemented the following pronouncements:

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

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(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

New Accounting Standards, Continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

New Accounting Standards, Continued

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

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

Management Estimates

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

(2) Investment - Island Cable Television

On December 8, 1998, the Corporation acquired a 50% ownership in Island Cable Television - Pohnpei for \$450,000. The Corporation recorded this investment under the equity method of accounting. Goodwill of \$383,062 resulting from the purchase was being amortized over a period of fifteen (15) years. The remaining goodwill balance of \$325,603 as of September 30, 2002 was written-off.

(3) Deposits and Investments

The deposit and investment policies of the Corporation are governed by the Board of Directors. As such, the Board of Directors is authorized to delegate certain responsibilities to third parties. Investment managers have discretion to purchase, sell, or hold the specific securities to meet the objectives set forth in the investment policy.

Generally, the Corporation can invest in bonds and other indebtedness of the U.S. and in preferred or common stock of any corporation created or existing under the laws of the U.S. or any U.S. state, territory, or commonwealth. Additionally, a maximum of 20% of the total portfolio may be invested in non-U.S. equities.

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(3) Deposits and Investments, Continued

A. Deposits

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

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the carrying amount of the Corporation's total cash and cash equivalents and time certificates of deposit was \$1,667,880 and \$1,343,121, respectively, and the corresponding bank balances were \$1,926,408 and \$1,566,778, respectively, all of which are maintained in financial institutions subject to Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, bank deposits in the amount of \$374,607 and \$374,800, respectively, were FDIC insured. The Corporation does not require collateralization of its cash deposits; therefore, deposit levels in excess of FDIC insurance coverage are uncollateralized. Accordingly, these deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk. The Corporation has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on its deposits.

B. Investments

Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. With the exception of investments in U.S. government securities, which are explicitly or implicitly guaranteed by the United States government, all other investments must be rated in accordance with the Corporation's investment policy.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to the transaction, the Corporation will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Corporation's investments are held in the name of the Corporation and are administered by investment managers subject to Securities Investor Protection Corporation insurance in accordance with the Corporation's investment policy.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt instruments. The Corporation's investment policy states that all fixed income securities shall have a Moody's, Standard & Poor's and/or Fitch's credit rating of no less than "BBB."

Concentration of credit risk for investments is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an entity's investment in a single issuer. GASB Statement No. 40 requires disclosure by issuer and amount of investments in any one issuer that represents five percent (5%) or more of total investments for the Corporation. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no investments in any one issuer that exceeded 5% of total investments.

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(3) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, investments at fair value are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Fixed income:		
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 177,886	\$ 192,436
U.S. Government agencies	29,072	61,499
Corporate notes	<u>199,584</u>	<u>140,429</u>
	406,542	394,364
Other investments:		
Domestic and international equities	1,156,239	1,085,079
Money market funds	<u>62,870</u>	<u>59,166</u>
	<u>\$ 1,625,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,538,609</u>

As of September 30, 2016, the Corporation's investments in debt securities were as follows:

	Moody's Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Fair Value
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	Greater Than 10	
U.S. Treasury obligations	Aaa/P-1	\$ 40,698	\$ 102,523	\$ 16,805	\$ 17,860	\$ 177,886
U.S. Government agencies	Aaa/P-1	10,047	19,025	-	-	29,072
Corporate notes	AA3/P-1	-	15,778	-	-	15,778
Corporate notes	A1/P-1	-	34,447	-	-	34,447
Corporate notes	A2/P-1	10,182	30,251	16,003	-	56,436
Corporate notes	A3-/P-1	-	20,694	-	-	20,694
Corporate notes	BAA1/P-2	8,030	8,202	11,671	-	27,903
Corporate notes	BAA2/P-2-3	-	24,713	8,877	-	33,590
Corporate notes	BAA3/P-3	-	-	10,736	-	10,736
		<u>\$ 68,957</u>	<u>\$ 255,633</u>	<u>\$ 64,092</u>	<u>\$ 17,860</u>	<u>\$ 406,542</u>

As of September 30, 2015, the Corporation's investments in debt securities were as follows:

	Moody's Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Fair Value
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	Greater Than 10	
U.S. Treasury obligations	Aaa/P-1	\$ 38,237	\$ 114,643	\$ 39,556	\$ -	\$ 192,436
U.S. Government agencies	Aaa/P-1	12,194	49,305	-	-	61,499
Corporate notes	AA3/P-1	-	-	15,408	-	15,408
Corporate notes	A1/P-1	15,313	30,129	-	-	45,442
Corporate notes	A2/P-1	-	38,086	26,300	-	64,386
Corporate notes	A3-/P-1	-	10,168	-	-	10,168
Corporate notes	BAA2/P-2-3	-	5,025	-	-	5,025
		<u>\$ 65,744</u>	<u>\$ 247,356</u>	<u>\$ 81,264</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 394,364</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements  
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(3) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

The Corporation categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Corporation has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2016 and 2015:

	September 30, 2016	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 177,886	\$ -	\$ 177,886	\$ -
U.S. Government agencies	29,072	-	29,072	-
Corporate notes	<u>199,584</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>199,584</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fixed income	<u>406,542</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>406,542</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	858,087	858,087	-	-
Non U.S. equities	<u>298,152</u>	<u>298,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity securities	<u>1,156,239</u>	<u>1,156,239</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	1,562,781	<u>\$ 1,156,239</u>	<u>\$ 406,542</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Money market funds	<u>62,870</u>			
	<u>\$ 1,625,651</u>			

	September 30, 2015	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices		
		In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level:				
Fixed income:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 192,436	\$ -	\$ 192,436	\$ -
U.S. Government agencies	61,499	-	61,499	-
Corporate notes	<u>140,429</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>140,429</u>	<u>-</u>
Total fixed income	<u>394,364</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>394,364</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity securities:				
U.S. equities	922,845	922,845	-	-
Non U.S. equities	<u>162,234</u>	<u>162,234</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity securities	<u>1,085,079</u>	<u>1,085,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	1,479,443	<u>\$ 1,085,079</u>	<u>\$ 394,364</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments measured at amortized cost:				
Money market funds	<u>59,166</u>			
	<u>\$ 1,538,609</u>			

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(3) Deposits and Investments, Continued

B. Investments, Continued

Equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Fixed income securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix-based or model-based pricing techniques. These pricing techniques, which are obtained from various sources, assume normal market conditions and are based on large volume transactions.

(4) Capital Assets

Capital asset activities of the Corporation for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives	Balance October 1, 2015	Additions	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2016
General support	5-35 years	\$ 16,921,050	\$ 227,681	\$ (229,647)	\$ 16,919,084
Central office	20 years	12,098,186	-	-	12,098,186
Earth station	20 years	6,112,841	324,927	-	6,437,768
Terminal equipment	5-20 years	3,466,651	20,679	-	3,487,330
Cellular network	10-20 years	22,510,823	92,659	-	22,603,482
Internet equipment	8 years	3,108,635	102,424	-	3,211,059
Pole, cable and wiring	15-20 years	<u>44,385,732</u>	-	-	<u>44,385,732</u>
Total		108,603,918	768,370	(229,647)	109,142,641
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(67,789,733)</u>	<u>(4,290,459)</u>	<u>229,647</u>	<u>(71,850,545)</u>
		40,814,185	(3,522,089)	-	37,292,096
Plant under construction		<u>146,537</u>	<u>474,461</u>	<u>(370,056)</u>	<u>250,942</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 40,960,722</u>	<u>\$ (3,047,628)</u>	<u>\$ (370,056)</u>	<u>\$ 37,543,038</u>

	Estimated Useful Lives	Balance October 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	Balance September 30, 2015
General support	5-35 years	\$ 16,745,812	\$ 175,238	\$ -	\$ 16,921,050
Central office	20 years	12,093,426	4,760	-	12,098,186
Earth station	20 years	5,621,724	491,117	-	6,112,841
Terminal equipment	5-20 years	3,435,814	30,837	-	3,466,651
Cellular network	10-20 years	18,230,016	4,280,807	-	22,510,823
Internet equipment	8 years	3,055,051	53,584	-	3,108,635
Pole, cable and wiring	15-20 years	<u>44,323,165</u>	<u>62,567</u>	-	<u>44,385,732</u>
Total		103,505,008	5,098,910	-	108,603,918
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(63,687,928)</u>	<u>(4,101,805)</u>	-	<u>(67,789,733)</u>
		39,817,080	997,105	-	40,814,185
Plant under construction		<u>4,724,503</u>	<u>127,755</u>	<u>(4,705,721)</u>	<u>146,537</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 44,541,583</u>	<u>\$ 1,124,860</u>	<u>\$ (4,705,721)</u>	<u>\$ 40,960,722</u>

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA  
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Notes to Financial Statements  
September 30, 2016 and 2015

(5) Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU)

On January 12, 2009, the Corporation entered into an IRU Capital Lease agreement with a third party for the exclusive use of 8 wave lengths of fiber capacity of the two fibers of the Kwajalein Cable System (KCS) which runs between Guam and Kwajalein and which is known as the "HANTRU1 System". Under the terms of the agreement, the Corporation made certain payments of \$3,656,301. The initial term of the agreement is for a period of 10 years commencing on the date the Corporation is initially granted access, and which term is automatically renewable for a further 10 year period and an additional 5 year period thereafter. Prior to the tenth and twentieth anniversary dates, the Corporation has the option to terminate this agreement; however, such is subject to prior approval of the Rural Utilities Services (RUS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Corporation's policy is to amortize the right of use over the 25 year period. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, accumulated amortization expense of \$950,638 and \$804,386, respectively, has been recorded.

(6) Long-term Debt

Long-term debt at September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Loans payable to RUS, with a 35 year term, interest at 5% per annum, collateralized by the Corporation's specific ground leases and essentially all other assets. Pursuant to loan agreements dated August 1, 1990 and March 12, 2009, the Corporation is required to make monthly payments of both principal and interest to RUS. The loans were originally in the amounts of \$32,000,000 and \$12,136,000 and the proceeds were used for capital related purposes.	\$ <u>23,953,076</u>	\$ <u>25,708,951</u>

Future minimum principal and interest payments on notes payable for subsequent years ending September 30, are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 1,843,782	\$ 1,156,295	\$ 3,000,077
2018	1,937,258	1,062,819	3,000,077
2019	2,036,372	963,705	3,000,077
2020	2,139,858	860,219	3,000,077
2021	2,250,604	749,473	3,000,077
2022 - 2026	13,099,306	1,901,077	15,000,383
2027	<u>645,896</u>	<u>5,365</u>	<u>651,261</u>
	<u>\$ 23,953,076</u>	<u>\$ 6,698,953</u>	<u>\$ 30,652,029</u>

These notes are subject to certain coverage ratio requirements. The Corporation is not in compliance with its ratio requirements as of September 30, 2016. Management is of the opinion that the lender is aware of this matter and will not call the debt. Therefore, the debt is classified per the expected future payouts.

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(6) Long-term Debt, Continued

A summary of changes in long-term debt for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Balance <u>October 1, 2015</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance <u>September 30, 2016</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Notes payable:					
Rural Utilities Service	\$ <u>25,708,951</u>	\$ _____	\$ <u>(1,755,875)</u>	\$ <u>23,953,076</u>	\$ <u>1,843,782</u>

	Balance <u>October 1, 2014</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance <u>September 30, 2015</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Notes payable:					
Rural Utilities Service	\$ <u>27,380,302</u>	\$ _____	\$ <u>(1,671,351)</u>	\$ <u>25,708,951</u>	\$ <u>1,752,305</u>

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The Corporation has fifteen operating leases as of September 30, 2016. Four are residential real estate leases for contract employees, which have a term of one or two years. Three are for land sites for state offices with 25-35 year terms beginning in 1988 for Pohnpei and Yap and 1990 for Kosrae. There is one land site lease for the southeast remote switch on Pohnpei with 15-year term beginning in 1994. The Corporation has also entered into various circuit leases expiring through 2019.

The approximate future minimum annual lease payments payable by the Corporation are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 2,265,475
2018	2,119,432
2019	387,231
2020	70,302
2021	3,528
2022 - 2025	<u>12,348</u>
	<u>\$ 4,858,316</u>

Operation, Management and Repair (OM&R) Agreement

On March 2, 2009, the Corporation, along with the Marshall Islands National Telecommunications Authority (MINTA), entered into an OM&R agreement with a third party for the purpose of operating, maintaining, and repairing the "Micronesian Addition", which is a subset of the HANTRU1 System. The term of the agreement coincides with the term of the IRU Capital Lease agreement wherein the Corporation and MINTA are required to each make monthly payments of \$6,400 less certain service credits, and which are subject to inflationary adjustments and an annual incremental increase of 3%.

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Notes to Financial Statements  
September 30, 2016 and 2015

(7) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

Self Insurance

The Corporation purchases insurance to cover risks associated with its buildings and equipment (\$10,099,944 of coverage) and vehicles (up to \$1,000,000 of coverage per vehicle per incident). Additionally, the Corporation purchases fidelity insurance coverage for selected employees (total coverage of \$950,000) and workmen's compensation insurance (coverage of up to \$100,000 per employee). The Corporation also purchases general liability insurance in connection with operations (up to \$1,000,000 per occurrence). There have been no significant reductions in coverage, and there have been no settlements in excess of insurance coverage for the past three years. The Corporation does not purchase insurance for its Outside Plant. As most of these items are underground, the Corporation is of the opinion that losses from such, if any, will be minimal. Therefore, the Corporation is self insured for Outside Plant and all other risks not encompassed in the forgoing. Management is of the opinion that no material losses have resulted from this practice.

Construction and Other Commitments

The Corporation has entered into various contracts for construction and expansion of its facilities and services. Approximately \$3,596,075 is outstanding under these contracts as of September 30, 2016.

The Corporation has entered into a \$4 million contract with Acclinks Communications, Inc. for a Third Generation (3G) Mobile Network Partnership Agreement signed on September 12, 2013. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Corporation recognized \$2,198,930 and \$2,580,248, respectively, as a contract liability that will be paid through revenue sharing as agreed per payment terms. The Corporation pays 10% of total 3G revenue and 5% of 2G revenue to Acclinks as the interest and technical support fee for 5 years starting from the commencement of the 3G services.

As summary of changes in other long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	Balance October 1, 2015	Increases	Decreases	Balance September 30, 2016	Due Within One Year
Contract liability	\$ <u>2,580,248</u>	\$ <u>          -</u>	\$ <u>(381,318)</u>	\$ <u>2,198,930</u>	\$ <u>1,126,651</u>

	Balance October 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance September 30, 2015	Due Within One Year
Contract liability	\$ <u>2,800,000</u>	\$ <u>          -</u>	\$ <u>(219,752)</u>	\$ <u>2,580,248</u>	\$ <u>885,782</u>

Future minimum payments payable by the Corporation under this contract are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 1,126,651	\$ 125,000	\$ 1,251,651
2018	370,953	125,000	495,953
2019	370,953	125,000	495,953
2020	<u>330,373</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>455,373</u>
	\$ <u>2,198,930</u>	\$ <u>500,000</u>	\$ <u>2,698,930</u>

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September 30, 2016 and 2015

(7) Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

Construction and Other Commitments, Continued

The Corporation has entered into contract service agreements with O3B Africa Limited to improve internet capacity in the States of Chuuk and Yap. Service agreement for Chuuk was terminated as of June 2016.

Future minimum payments payable by the Corporation under these contracts are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 285,000
2018	<u>285,000</u>
	<u>\$ 570,000</u>

The Corporation has entered into contract service agreements with ABS Global Limited to improve internet capacity in the States of Chuuk, Yap and Kosrae.

Future minimum payments payable by the Corporation under these contracts are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 1,170,000
2018	1,170,000
2019	<u>292,500</u>
	<u>\$ 2,632,500</u>

External Carriers

External carriers located in other countries are subject to oversight policies from their respective regulatory agencies. Currently, U.S. regulatory agencies are contemplating a reduction of the tariff rate used by the Corporation for settlement with certain U.S. carriers. The ultimate outcome of this matter and the related impact on the Corporation cannot be predicted at this time.

Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, claims have been filed against the Corporation. Management does not believe that the plaintiffs will prevail and the ultimate outcome is currently not determinable. Therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying financial statements for losses, if any, that may result.

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September 30, 2016 and 2015

(8) Related Party Transactions

The Corporation's services are provided to its affiliates at the same rates as are charged to third parties. The Corporation is a component unit of the FSM National Government. As of September 30, 2016 and 2015, receivables from the FSM National Government amounted to \$92,040 and \$120,227, respectively.

During the year ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Corporation received a subsidy of \$563,730 and \$512,677, respectively, from the FSM National Government for the purposes of operation of O3B Network projects.

(9) Retirement Plan

The Corporation's retirement plan (the Plan) is a self-administered program established to pay retirement, disability and survivor income to employees and their survivors to supplement similar benefits that employees received from the FSM Social Security System. The Plan is a contributory plan in which the Corporation contributes 10 percent of the participant's annual salary, and the participant contributes 3 or more percent from his or her annual salary. Participation is optional. The Corporation's controller is the designated Plan administrator. Employer contributions to the Plan during the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$227,362 and \$238,155, respectively, and employee contributions were \$128,195 and \$126,098, respectively. Management is of the opinion that the plan does not represent an asset or liability of the Corporation. At September 30, 2016 and 2015, plan assets were \$4,477,220 and \$4,517,098, respectively.

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Schedule of Operating Expenses  
Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 4,436,711	\$ 4,248,057
Salaries and wages	3,459,163	3,598,656
Circuit lease	2,107,662	2,215,665
Utilities	1,146,947	1,272,233
Repairs and maintenance	992,965	1,040,065
Cost of sales	422,348	370,726
Taxes	375,289	312,932
Travel	221,950	300,782
Contractual services	190,323	137,260
Rental expenses	130,472	159,810
ICTV affiliated	121,525	100,528
Petroleum and lubricants	107,305	167,858
Supplies	97,463	106,388
Communications	84,802	106,561
Professional fees	82,462	42,648
Insurance	63,191	63,710
Training	62,239	21,492
Freight	52,573	49,382
Representation	27,576	21,729
Publications and printing	24,511	23,360
Advertising	22,514	23,613
Land lease	19,991	19,989
Miscellaneous	117,297	98,091
	<u>\$ 14,367,279</u>	<u>\$ 14,501,535</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards  
Year Ended September 30, 2016

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Rural Utilities Service Loan Funding:

Approved Purposes	Loan Proceeds Approved as of September 30, 2016	Loan Proceeds Received During FY 2016	Total Disbursements on Contracts During FY 2016
F/A 1	\$ 411,584	\$ -	\$ -
Work Orders	422,905	-	-
CT. A-4	90,688	-	-
CT. A-5	1,191,004	-	-
CT. A-6	650,676	-	-
CT. A-7	3,108,615	-	-
CT. A-8	3,500,000	-	-
CT. A-9	1,108,149	-	-
CT. A-10	636,505	-	-
CT. A-11	1,193,317	-	-
CT. A-12	1,422,800	-	-
CT. A-13	19,440,795	-	-
CT. A-14X	1,988,002	-	-
CT. B-15	8,206,857	-	-
CT. B-16E	274,500	-	-
CT. A-1E	275,625	-	-
CT. A-2E	4,008,263	-	-
CT. A-3A	304,109	-	-
Operating Equipment	387,263	-	-
Pre-Loan	55,000	-	-
IRU Capital Lease	3,656,301	-	-
	<u>\$ 52,332,958</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Board of Directors  
Federated States of Micronesia  
Telecommunications Corporation:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Telecommunications Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise the statement of net position as of September 30, 2016 and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and of cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2016.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

## Compliance and Other Matters

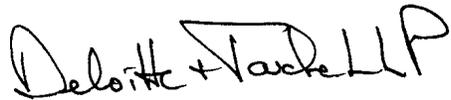
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses as item 2016-001.

## The Corporation's Response to Findings

The Corporation's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Responses. The Corporation's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

## Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

December 29, 2016

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**

Schedule of Findings and Responses  
Year Ended September 30, 2016

Loan Noncompliance

Finding No. 2016-001

Criteria: Section 5.12, *TIER Requirement*, of the RUS Loan Agreements state the required TIER rate that is to be maintained. Such provision has also been stated under the preliminary review of "B" Loan letter dated November 19, 2008 requiring at least 1.5 commencing December 31, 2012.

Condition: Per examination of RUS Form 479 ending December 31, 2015, submitted by the Corporation on February 12, 2016, the TIER rate reported was -0.61, which is less than the criteria.

Cause: The cause of the above condition is net losses incurred as of December 31, 2015, the RUS loan reporting period, which resulted in a negative TIER rate.

Effect: The effect of the above condition is noncompliance with the criteria.

Prior Year Status: Noncompliance with Section 5.12 of the RUS Loan Agreements was reported as a finding in the audits of the Corporation for fiscal years 2013 through 2015.

Recommendation: We recommend compliance with the criteria.

Auditee Response and Corrective Action Plan: Management is fully aware of the situation as to the non-compliance to the TIER required by RUS, due to the fact that the Corporation has been experiencing major losses for the last 9 years including FY2016. Looking at the operations trend over the past 9 years, the Corporation had made a huge loss recoveries due to a much more efficient operations and cost controls. The Corporation had tapped into international sources of revenues such as increasing the international settlement rates that had contributed tremendously to the bottom line. Management had been lobbying at FSM Congress for more capital funding for the expansion and upgrade of the aging telecommunications facilities. The Board of Directors have noticed the weight of the RUS loan financing to the financial condition of the Corporation and had given priority in resolving the issue. At present, we had employed a consultant to work with RUS Loan hoping the possibility of restructuring or a payment break. With new facilities, upgraded technologies, support from FSM National Government, aggressive marketing & operational efficiencies, management believes that RUS tier requirements will be met.

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Unresolved Prior Year Findings  
Year Ended September 30, 2016

The status of unresolved prior year findings is disclosed within the Schedule of Findings and Responses section of this report.