

January 23, 2017

The Board of Directors
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Office of Commerce and Investment

Dear Members of the Board of Directors:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Republic of the Marshall Islands Office of Commerce and Investment (OCI) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2015, on which we have issued our report dated January 23, 2017, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, we considered OCI's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of OCI's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of OCI's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. However, in connection with our audit, we identified, and included in the attached Appendix I, deficiencies related to OCI's internal control over financial reporting and other matters as of September 30, 2015 that we wish to bring to your attention.

We have also issued a separate report to the Board of Directors, also dated January 23, 2017 on our consideration of OCI'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 definition of a deficiency is also set forth in the attached Appendix I.

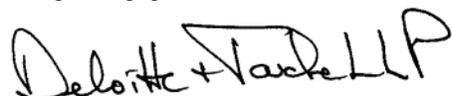
A description of the responsibility of management for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and of the objectives of and inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, is set forth in the attached Appendix II and should be read in conjunction with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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

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

SECTION I - OTHER MATTERS

Our observations concerning other matters related to operations, compliance with laws and regulations, and best practices involving internal control over financial reporting that we wish to bring to your attention at this time are as follows:

1) Accounting System (e.g. QuickBooks)

OCI did not fully utilize Quickbooks for recording transactions and generating reports during fiscal year 2015. As a result, OCI maintained a separate excel file, and beginning balances and certain general ledger accounts were not timely reconciled. Such conditions were resolved in August 2016.

2) Travel related expenditures (Travel policy)

Check # 1067 (\$900), dated 06/10/15, pertains to employee per diem for business related travel. However, a completed travel authorization form indicating approval and purpose of travel was not available.

Check # 1082 (\$10,128), dated 06/12/15, pertains to airfare for a trade and investment mission in Fiji. However, a completed and approved travel form was not on file.

Check # 198 (\$6,150), dated 01/20/15, pertains to payment of airfare; however, tickets and itinerary as proof of travel were not on file.

We recommend management establish policies and procedures requiring proper documentation of travel related expenditures indicating approval and purpose of travel and that such be supported by travel authorization forms, vendor invoices, itinerary tickets and that the documentation be properly filed.

3) Compensated Absences

OCI did not maintain a sick and vacation leave subsystem to monitor leave hours. We recommend management timely monitor these accruals.

4) Social Security Tax Contributions

Social security tax contributions for the quarters ended December 2014, March 2015 and June 2015, were filed and paid on July 21, 2015, which is contrary to the statutory requirement of due and payable by the 10th day of the month following the quarter-end. We recommend management timely file and remit MISSA social security tax contributions.

5) Employee Withholding Taxes

Form 1178 for employee withholding taxes covering the pay period ended November 30, 2014, was filed and paid on February 25, 2015, which is contrary to the statutory requirement of due and payable within two weeks following the preceding four week period. We recommend management timely file and remit RMI employee withholding taxes.

SECTION II - DEFINITIONS

The definition of a deficiency is as follows:

A *deficiency* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A deficiency in design exists when (a) a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing or (b) an existing control is not properly designed so that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective would not be met. A deficiency in operation exists when (a) a properly designed control does not operate as designed, or (b) the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or competence to perform the control effectively.

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

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

Management's Responsibility

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

Objectives of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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