

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN PALAU?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$50.6m

International

US\$17m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$4,131

[See Notes](#)

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

No data

Depth of poverty

Trends in extreme poverty

NO AVAILABLE DATA

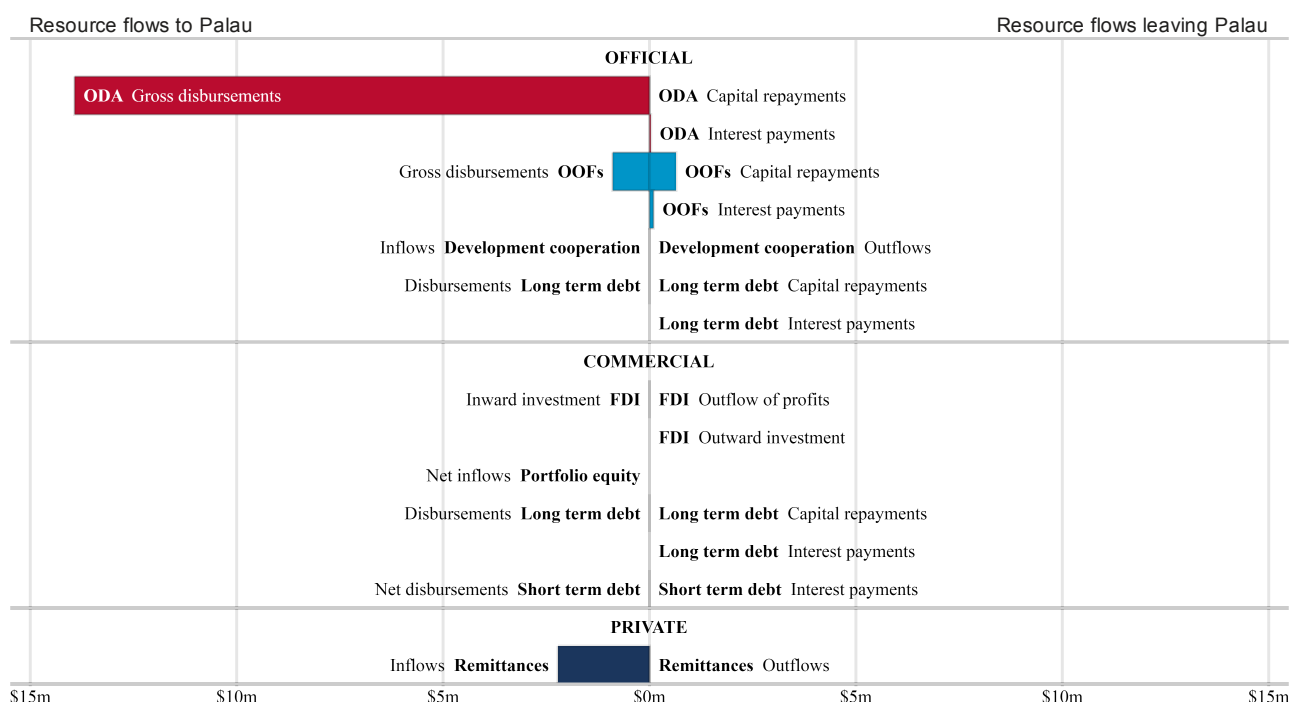
The distribution of income

NO AVAILABLE DATA

Resource flows to and from Palau

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2012, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$80m	Grants 50% of total US\$40m	Capital 18% of total US\$15m	
		Current 32% of total US\$25m	Us Compact 14% of total US\$11m
			Us Non-Compact 11% of total US\$9m
	Revenue 50% of total US\$40m	Taxes 40% of total US\$32m	Transfers From Compact Trust Fund 5% of total US\$4m
			Taxes On Income Profits And Capital Gains 7% of total US\$6m
			Other Taxes 6% of total US\$5m
			Taxes On Goods And Services 17% of total US\$14m
		Other Revenue 10% of total US\$8m	Taxes On International Trade And Transactions 10% of total US\$8m

Financing

2012, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing -100% of total US\$-2m	Net Incurrence Of Liabilities 364% of total US\$7m
	Net Acquisition Of Financial Assets -459% of total US\$-8m

Expenditure

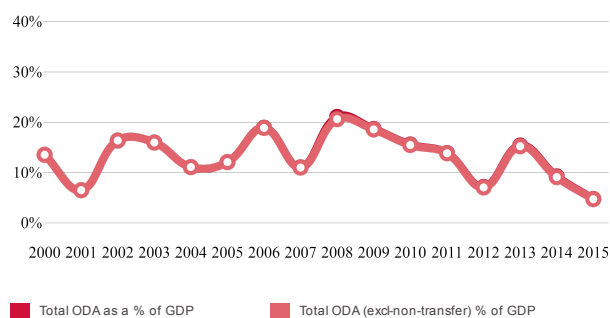
2012, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$79m	Recurrent Expenditure 82% of total US\$64m	Other Expense 19% of total US\$15m
		Use Of Goods And Services 24% of total US\$19m
	Capital Expenditures 18% of total US\$14m	Compensation Of Employees 38% of total US\$30m

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2012 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

NO AVAILABLE DATA

The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

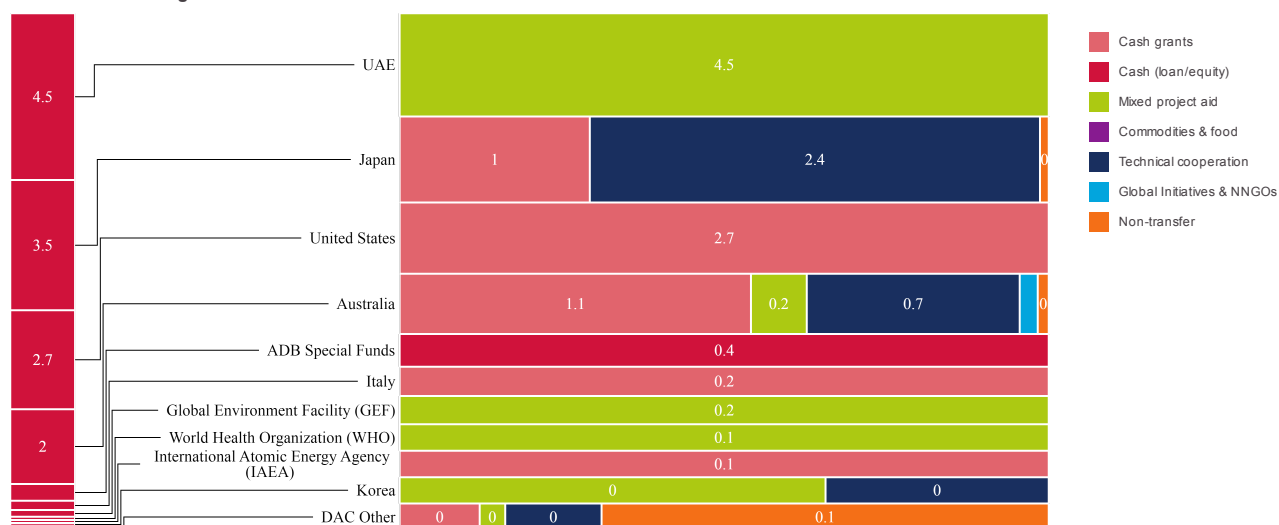


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



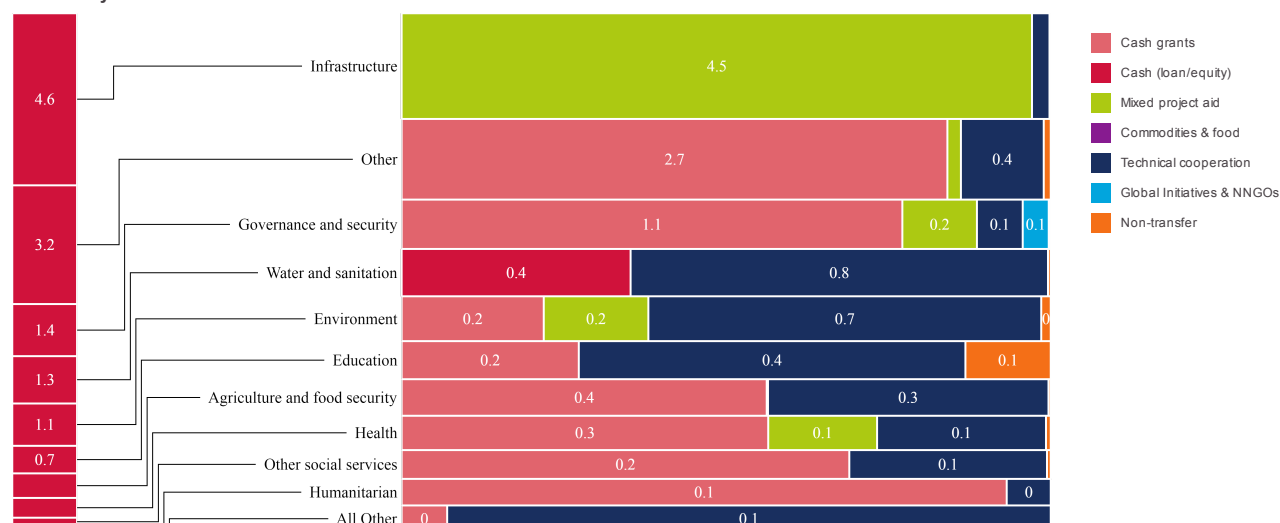
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

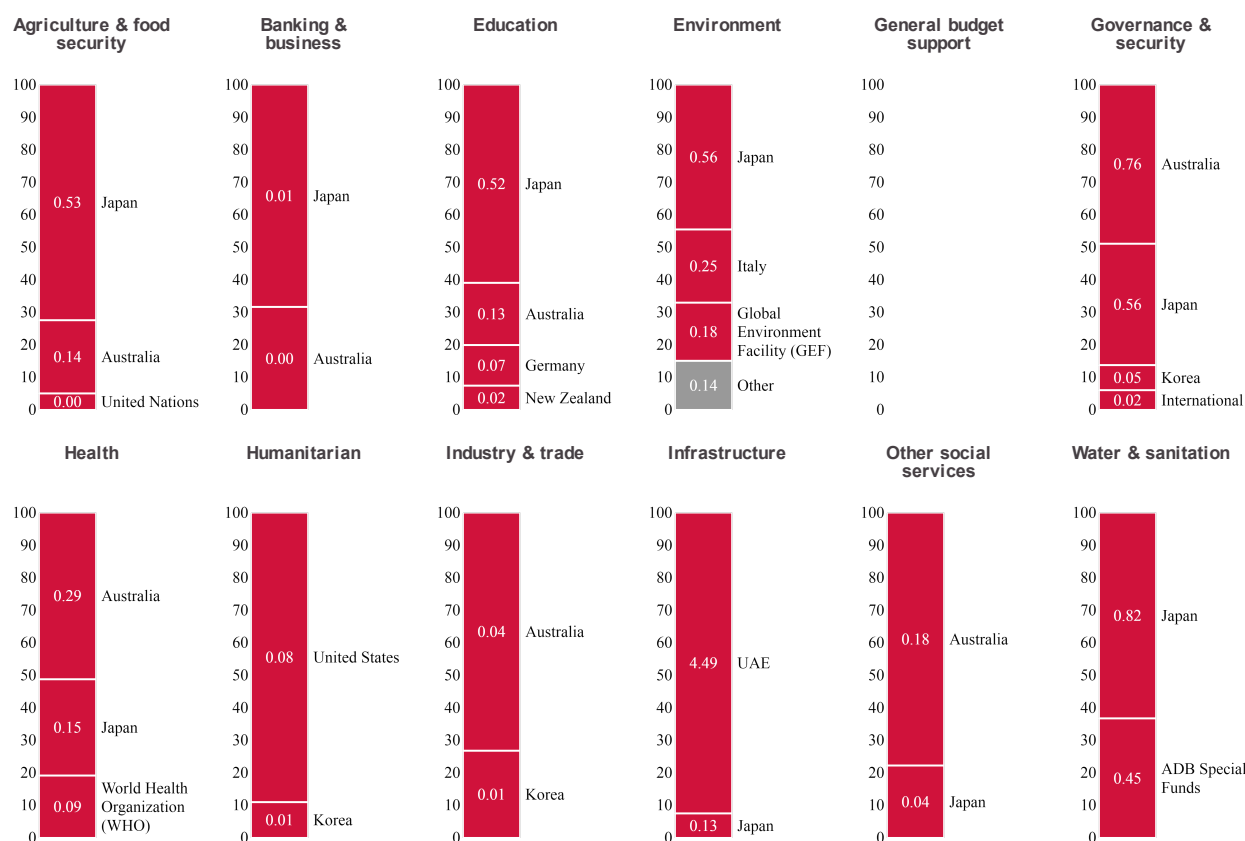
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.