

## REPUBLIC OF PALAU COUNTRY REPORT

### **November 2020 PILON**

In August 2020, Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Rebecca Sullivan prosecuted a defendant accused of murdering his wife. The murder occurred four years prior and prosecution was delayed due to various reasons, including having not found the victim's body until 2018. By August 2020, the Defendant had been in custody several months and deserved to have his case resolved.

One of the Republic of Palau's expert witness was a doctor working with the U.S. F.B.I., Dr. Constance Fisher. Due to the global Coronavirus pandemic, Dr. Fisher was unable to travel to Palau to testify. In light of this, AAG Sullivan moved the court for remote testimony, which was granted. Dr. Fisher's testimony was critical in identifying the victim's body via DNA as it had deteriorated beyond the possibility for visible identification. AAG Sullivan could not prove the case without identifying the body and in order to do that she needed Dr. Fisher's testimony.

AAG Sullivan prepared for remote testimony with the expert witness much the same as she would for live testimony. She spoke with Dr. Fisher via Skype regarding her testimony just as she would if she were present in Palau. The difference was ensuring that Dr. Fisher, the court, opposing counsel, and AAG Sullivan all had copies of the exhibits that were going to be introduced and identified by Dr. Fisher at trial. AAG Sullivan scanned the documents into PDF format and emailed them to Dr. Fisher and provided copies to everyone, well in advance of trial to ensure everyone had the same exhibits.

The judiciary information technology ("IT") specialist coordinated with Dr. Fisher over Skype and a test run was conducted approximately a week before trial in order to ensure it was working properly. During the test run, the judge, the judge's clerk, the judiciary IT specialist, and counsels for the parties were present. It was the first time remote testimony was conducted in a criminal trial in the Republic of Palau.

Arranging remote testimony via Skype was relatively complicated, but the judiciary's IT specialist worked out all the kinks before trial, ensuring there were no disruptions during trial. The IT specialist not only had to make sure that everyone was visible to each other to most closely recreate a physical setting in the courtroom, they had to create a Skype chat room and ensure everyone signed in to and remained connected throughout the entire testimony. The defendant's fundamental right to confront all witnesses was preserved.

The Republic of Palau won its case and the Defendant was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. None of this would have been possible without Dr. Fisher's Skype testimony.

Attached are the Findings and Verdict and the Sentencing and Commitment Order for the case Republic of Palau v. Inis Remoket, Criminal Case No. 19-120.

FILED *JFO*

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU  
TRIAL DIVISION

CRIMINAL CASE NO. 19-120

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REPUBLIC OF PALAU )  
 )  
Plaintiff, )  
 )  
-vs- )  
 )  
INIS REMOKET, )  
 )  
Defendant. )  
-----X

FINDINGS AND VERDICT

Appearances:

*Rebecca Sullivan*, Assistant Attorney General  
For the Plaintiff Republic of Palau

*Asterio Takashi*, Acting Chief Public Defender  
*Repeka Varasikete*, Assistant Public Defender  
For the Defendant Inis Remoket

*Oldiais Ngiraikelau*, Presiding Justice, presiding

I Introduction

This case is about the disappearance of Jaycee Ochob Iyar. Iyar went missing in the early morning hours of September 18, 2016. She was last seen with her husband, Inis Remoket, at the parking



lot of the courthouse in Koror. An extensive search commenced following Iyar's disappearance but the search proved futile.

On September 17, 2018, approximately two years after Iyar disappeared, the police recovered a human skull, teeth, and bone parts submerged in the waters of Koror. Following the discovery of these remains, the Republic filed a two-count information in which it accused Remoket of killing Iyar.<sup>1</sup>

## II Trial: Evidence Presented At Trial

Remoket waived his right to a jury trial and opted for a bench trial. The trial commenced on August 3, 2020. The Republic called a total of twenty-three (23) witnesses and concluded its case-in-chief on August 5, 2020. Remoket immediately moved for judgment of acquittal which the Court denied. Remoket then decided not to present any witnesses and remained mum. Thereafter, the parties delivered their closing arguments,<sup>2</sup> and the Court took the matter under advisement.

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<sup>1</sup> Specifically, the Republic alleged in Count One of the information that on or about September 18, 2016, Remoket committed the crime of *Murder in the Second Degree* "in that he intentionally or knowingly caused the death of another person, namely, Jaycee Oehob Iyar, in violation of 17 PNC § 1302." As to Count Two, the Republic charged Remoket with *Manslaughter* "in that he recklessly caused the death of another person, namely, Jaycee Oehob Iyar, in violation of 17 PNC § 1303(a)."

<sup>2</sup> The parties delivered their closing arguments on August 7, 2020.

The evidence presented at trial consisted of the testimony of 23 witnesses and numerous exhibits. Because this case appears to be the first murder case in Palau without a body,<sup>3</sup> the Court will spend some time discussing the testimony of witnesses who testified at the trial, testimony that the Court believes is relevant to a determination of Iyar's disappearance and whether Remoket had anything to do with it.

Some of the witnesses saw and observed Remoket and Iyar on the night of September 17 and the early morning hours of September 18, 2016, the day Iyar went missing. The Court refers to these witnesses as fact witnesses. Others testified as to the character of Remoket and Iyar and their relationship. Then there were law enforcement officers who testified regarding the investigation of this case. And finally, the Court heard from two experts, Dr. Constance Fisher, an expert in deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analysis at the FBI in Quantico, Virginia, and Dr. Sylvia Wally, a certified psychiatrist from Belau National Hospital.

#### *Sunset Park*

The Court begins with the testimony of the fact witnesses. Although it is not entirely clear what time they got there,<sup>4</sup> witnesses saw Remoket and Iyar together at Sunset Park, a night-

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<sup>3</sup> Murder cases in which the body of the victim is missing are referred to as "no-body" murder cases.

<sup>4</sup> The Court notes that the time line of events on the night of September 17 and the morning of September 18, 2016 is different from one witness to the next. This is unsurprising. What is clear, however, is that Remoket was the last person to be seen with Iyar around 2:30 to 3:00 a.m. on September 18, 2016.

club located at T-Dock, on the night of September 17, 2016 and the early morning hours of September 18, 2016. Veralynn Kumaichi, a close friend of Iyar for more than two decades, testified that on the evening of September 17 she and her cousin decided to go to Bay Side, a bar located on the way to M-dock. As they were heading down to Bay Side Kumaichi heard someone yell from the street. It was Iyar, she was very upset. Remoket was with her. Iyar told Kumaichi to get in the car and go with her to Sunset Park. When Kumaichi hesitated, Iyar insisted, and so Kumaichi did.

Kumaichi further testified that Iyar drove them to Sunset Park. Her driving was reckless that night. She was not only speeding but also yelling and cursing at Remoket. Kumaichi had to tell her to slow down. Right then and there Kumaichi detected that something was wrong.

Kumaichi testified that it was close to midnight when they arrived at Sunset Park. Remoket entered first and sat at the bar. Kumaichi and Iyar followed; Iyar proceeded straight to the dance floor and started dancing. Iyar danced with Shante, Kumangai Maech, and other men. She also danced with Remoket.

Maech confirmed that he saw Iyar at Sunset Park that night and danced with her. Maech testified that Iyar showed him a bruise on her right arm, and advised Iyar to report the bruise. According to Maech, Remoket and Iyar left together around 2:20 a.m.

Another person who saw Remoket and Iyar at Sunset Park on the morning of September 18, 2016 was Najwa Sadang. She testified that she went to Sunset Park around 12:30 a.m. While looking for a space to park she observed a lady, later identified as Iyar, lying on the ground with two men standing next to her. It appeared to her that one of the men, later identified as Remoket, was trying to fight Iyar. Later, Sadang saw Remoket and Iyar in the bar. Like Kumaichi and Maech, Sadang also observed Iyar dancing.

Remoket and Iyar left Sunset Park around closing time. According to Maech, it was around 2:30 a.m. when they left. Kumaichi testified that she left Remoket and Iyar momentarily to use the restroom, but when she returned they were gone. Kumaichi testified that she was upset because Iyar left without a word and left her stranded at Sunset Park without a ride.

#### *Bay Side*

Witnesses also saw Remoket and Iyar at Bay Side on the night of September 17, 2016 and the early morning hours of September 18, 2016. Joana Mansini, a bartender at Bay Side, testified that she went to work on the night of September 17 around 10:30 p.m. She saw Remoket and Iyar come in around the same time. Both were well dressed and she, Iyar, wore brown boots. Iyar told Mansini that she was going to Guam that night and asked Mansini to remind her to leave at 11:30 p.m.

Mansini testified that they seemed happy at first. Iyar was taking tecquila shots. However, as the night progressed, Iyar was getting drunk and started to dance with other male customers. Mansini observed Remoket glowering at Iyar as she danced with other men. Mansini testified that Remoket was jealous. At one point Remoket got up, approached an old man who was dancing with Iyar, and pushed him hard against the bar counter. Other than this incident, Mansini did not see Remoket and Iyar arguing.

Mansini also testified that she did remind Iyar when it was time for her to leave but she was already drunk and paid no attention to Mansini's reminder. According to Mansini, Remoket and Iyar probably left Bay Side after midnight.

Susan Ngirausui, the owner of Bay Side, also testified seeing Remoket and Iyar that night. Ngirausui testified that she went to work around 11:30 p.m. to midnight. When she arrived she saw Remoket and Iyar. Iyar told Ngirausui that she was leaving that night for Guam. Iyar and Remoket were taking 3 to 4 shots of Tequila - Iyar was inebriated. Remoket, however, was not that drunk. Ngirausui testified that they left together around 2:00 a.m.

*Iyar Last Seen With Remoket*

Iyar was last seen with Remoket around 3:00 a.m. on September 18, 2016. Charlyne Beouch, who knows Iyar, testified that she saw

her step out of the car and urinated in front of the courthouse across the Bangladesh store. She also saw Remoket with her.

Officer Steven Aderkeroi also testified seeing Iyar with Remoket that morning around 3:00 a.m. in a dark green sedan parked in front of the courthouse. At that time Officer Aderkeroi observed Iyar urinating outside the car. After she finished, the officer saw Remoket wiping her genitalia.

*The Morning of September 18, 2016*

Ignacius Ngirmeriil, an employee of Koror State Solid Waste Management, testified that he went to relieve Remoket that morning around 6:00 a.m. Ngirmeriil discovered Remoket asleep and had blood on his pants. When Ngirmeriil asked about the blood, Remoket replied that "it was from a cat that he chased that night."

Ngirmeriil also discovered two rings which were later identified as belonging to Iyar. Besides the rings, a tablecloth was also discovered at the Solid Waste area which Iyar's aunt identified as belonging to Iyar.

After Ngirmeriil relieved him that Sunday morning, Remoket went home around 8:00 a.m. Margaret Katmag testified that Remoket sat down and cried. Margaret Katmag further testified that one of his sons asked why he was crying and he replied saying, "I feel sorry for you kids because your mother don't even care about you." When Katmag asked Remoket where Iyar was he replied, "they went to



work and Jaycee wanted to go to Bay Side and he told her, if you want to go you walk up to Bay Side because I'm busy working."

*Discovery of Skull and Bone Parts*

The search for Iyar commenced sometime after her disappearance on September 18, 2016. Ismael Aguon, then the head of the Narcotics Enforcement Taskforce and now Director of the NEA, and a police officer with over 30 years of experience, led the investigation. He and his team of law enforcement officers conducted the investigation, interviewing over 100 witnesses. He testified that they sought out every lead claiming she had been seen in Palau and none were true. They also confirmed that Iyar did not leave for Guam that morning of September 18. Despite their exhaustive search, there was no trace of Iyar.

Then on or about September 17, 2018, two years after Iyar went missing, a human skull, teeth, some bone parts, a nylon rope, and a piece of clothing were found in the bottom of the ocean near two rebars. The rebars were anchored to the bottom of the sea and a bone part was tied to one of the rebars with the rope. These items were found in an area of water located on the Koror side of the KB Bridge in the direction of Ngesaol.

The bones and human teeth were properly collected as evidence and sent to Dr. Constance Fisher, an expert in DNA analysis at the FBI in Quantico, Virginia. Officer John Gabriel, who is trained in evidence collection and handling, also obtained cheek swabs from

both of Iyar's parents and her son, which were sent with the other evidence to Dr. Fisher.

Dr. Fisher described the nature of DNA analysis and her vast experience with testing for it and testifying in both state and federal court on many occasions. Dr. Fisher described the exacting protocol followed by her lab when testing DNA. She explained that she was able to get enough DNA evidence for testing from the bones she received and from the cheek swabs of Iyar's close relatives. She testified that the bone came from Iyar to within a quadrillionth degree. In short, the bone remains collected in this case were Iyar's.

#### *Lack of Memory*

Remoket was interviewed by the police on three or four separate occasions, if not more, about the disappearance of Iyar. In all the interviews Remoket never admitted where Iyar was. Instead, he claimed a loss of memory from midnight until 5:00 in the morning when he woke up and realized he had to clock out. Aguon testified that each time the subject was brought up Remoket would get "excited at times, very emotional at times, very direct at times, and then plea that he totally has no memory." When he was asked specifically whether Iyar was alive or deceased Remoket replied: "I don't know but she might still be around."

Aguon further testified that despite his claim of memory loss, Remoket kept telling people that Iyar went to Guam and convinced

everyone that she did. As a result, Iyar's disappearance was not reported until about a month later. Aguon and Officer Marlon Bechad were not convinced that Remoket was telling the truth.

*Character and the Couple's Relationship*

Katmag testified that she and Iyar are like sisters, they are very close. When asked about Remoket and Iyar, Katmag explained that they were intimate, Remoket always took care of their children, never screamed at Iyar, and was never violent against Iyar.

Similarly, Iyar's mother, Rosania Iyar, testified that Remoket had a good relationship with Iyar and that her daughter was a nice person. She also testified, however, that there was one time when Remoket slapped Iyar because she was drunk and loud.

Dr. Sylvia Wally, a certified psychiatrist at Belau National Hospital, testified that Iyar was admitted to Behavioral Health on June 11 and remained there for a week as a result of domestic violence. Dr. Wally visited Iyar daily for at least 30 minutes. During the visits Iyar would relate to Dr. Wally the problems she and Remoket had in their marriage. Iyar related to Dr. Wally how Remoket dominated and controlled her, and that at times Remoket's control not only ended up in arguments, but also escalated to physical violence.

In one of the visits Dr. Wally observed a bruise on Iyar's head. When Dr. Wally asked how she got the bruise Iyar said that

Remoket punched her. Dr. Wally further testified that Iyar related to her that sometimes she felt like she was walking on eggshells and would get so frighten when Remoket loses it.

Dr. Wally also testified that due to the problems in their marriage Iyar had a history of depression, alcohol abuse, and substance (narcotic drugs) abuse. According to her, Iyar was a victim of domestic violence, and resorted to the use of alcohol and drugs to self-medicate in an attempt to resolve her problems.

### III The Law: Circumstantial Evidence

This case is based on circumstantial evidence. Except for the skull, teeth, and bone parts, there is no body. There is no evidence as to the manner or cause of death. The Court must, therefore, decide this case based on circumstantial evidence and reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom. This is not an easy task for any trier of fact especially where, as here, the case involves the disappearance of a person more than two years ago.

The use of circumstantial evidence to prove a crime is well settled in this jurisdiction. The Appellate Division in *ROP v. Chisato*, 2 ROP Intrm. 227, 240 (1991) announced

"[A] crime may be proved beyond a reasonable doubt by purely circumstantial evidence . . . [S]uch evidence in a criminal case may be fully as satisfactory as direct testimony, and will sometimes outweigh it. 20 Am. Jur.,

*Evidence* §§ 273 and 1218; *Soilo v. Trust Territory*, 2 TTR 369, 369 (Tr. Div. 1962)."

In cases involving the death of a missing person, the court in *People v. Scott*, 176 Cal. App. 2d 458 (Ct. App. 1959) held that circumstantial evidence, when sufficient to exclude every other reasonable hypothesis, may prove the death of a missing person, the existence of a homicide, and the guilt of the accused.

#### IV The Court's Findings

So what happened to Iyar? The Republic contends that Iyar was murdered and that Remoket killed her. The Republic points to evidence that Iyar was a victim of domestic violence, Remoket had physically assaulted Iyar in the past, Remoket was seen standing over Iyar's body as another man was trying to stop him from harming Iyar outside of Sunset Park, and Iyar was last seen alive with Remoket at around 3:00 a.m. on the morning of September 18, 2016. Further, there is no evidence that Iyar eloped, kidnapped, or had an accident.

The Republic also asserts that the defense claim that Iyar committed suicide is not born by the evidence. And finally, the Republic contends that Remoket is lying when he claims to have had a lapse of memory from midnight to five o'clock in the morning on the day Iyar disappeared.

Remoket does not seriously dispute that Iyar is deceased. Nor does he contest the fact that he was the last person to be seen with Iyar when she disappeared in the early morning hours of September 18, 2016. However, Remoket claims that he neither remembers that time nor does he know what happened to Iyar. He maintains that he lost his memory that day from midnight to 5:00 a.m., and speculates that Iyar probably committed suicide.

Because no body was produced, and no evidence was presented as to the cause and manner of death, the Court, as the trier of fact, must decide whether the circumstantial evidence presented in this case is or is not sufficient to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Remoket killed Iyar.

Did Iyar commit suicide? Remoket claims that Iyar probably committed suicide. But the evidence presented in this case refutes that theory. True, there was some evidence presented that Iyar had attempted to commit suicide on one occasion when she was in jail. However, Dr. Wally explained that Iyar feigned suicide at that time in an attempt to get out of jail, a miserable place compared to the hospital.

Further, on the night before she disappeared Iyar told her friends that she was leaving for Guam that morning. Those who saw her that night and the early morning hours of September 18 testified that, except for her relationship with her husband, she

seemed happy and to be having fun. Why not? After all, she had cut ties from an abusive and controlling husband, had found a new male partner who was in love with her, and the two had plans to leave Palau and start a new life in Guam.

More importantly, there was testimony from a police officer who participated in the collection of the bones (later identified as Iyar's) that a bone part was tied to the rebar. Did Iyar swim to where the rebars were, dive down, and tie herself to one of the rebars? Is this possible where the evidence established that Iyar had too much to drink and was drunk that night and in the early morning hours of September 18? The Court thinks not.

Remoket also accused Iyar's new boyfriend, Tolenoa Tulensru, of being responsible for her disappearance. The evidence presented, however, revealed that Tolensru was in love with Iyar. He had no reason to kill or cause her disappearance. They had made plans to live together, to travel outside of Palau, and to start a new life together.

The foregoing discussion shows that suicide is not a reasonable explanation for Iyar's disappearance. Nor is the claim that his new boyfriend killed her. Neither is there any evidence that she eloped, was kidnapped, or got into an accident. So what other explanation remains for Iyar's disappearance? The Court finds and concludes that the only reasonable inference that can be

drawn from the circumstantial evidence in this case is that Remoket killed Iyar.

The evidence established that Remoket and Iyar had more than a troubled marriage. There was past evidence of domestic abuse and Iyar was the victim of such abuse. Remoket not only dominated and controlled Iyar, he also physically assaulted her in the past. Iyar's mother testified that she saw Remoket slap Iyar on one occasion. Iyar herself not only related to close friends her marital problems, but she also revealed to others bruises on her body - bruises that Remoket inflicted.

On the night before she disappeared Kumaichi, a very close friend of Iyar, testified that Iyar insisted that she go with her to Sunset Park that night, which Kumaichi reluctantly did. With them was Remoket. Iyar drove. Kumaichi testified that during the entire drive to Sunset Park Iyar was speeding, drove recklessly, yelled, screamed, and cursed at Remoket. From the way Iyar behaved that night, Kumaichi knew that something was wrong. Kumaichi further testified that while at Sunset Park she momentarily left Remoket and Iyar to use the restroom and when she returned they were gone. Kumaichi was upset not only because her best friend left her stranded, but also because Iyar left unannounced and didn't even say goodbye. That was the last time Kumaichi would ever see her best friend again.



Beouch and Officer Aderkeroi were the last persons to see Iyar and Remoket together. Both Beouch and Aderkeroi saw Iyar and Remoket in a green sedan around 3:00 a.m. at the courthouse in Koror. Iyar stepped out of the car and urinated. After she finished, Remoket, who remained in the car, wiped her genitalia. Except for Remoket, no one saw Iyar after that. Remoket, however, claims that he does not know what happened to Iyar because he lost his memory that morning. For the reasons that follow, the Court does not believe that Remoket lost his memory.

First, the evidence adduced at trial showed that although Remoket was also drinking that night he was not drunk. Ngirausui testified to that. The Court does not believe that the amount of alcohol Remoket consumed that night was sufficient to cause a blackout.

Second, when Ngirmeriil woke up Remoket that morning and asked about the blood on his pants, he explained that it was from a cat he chased last night. Why does Remoket remember chasing a cat but not the mother of his two sons?

Third, when he got home that morning around 8:00 a.m. he cried for no apparent reason. When one of his sons asked why he cried, he replied, because your mother does not care about you. This response, his response to Ngirmeriil about the blood on his pants, and his crying, demonstrate to the Court that Remoket did not lose his memory of the events on the day Iyar suddenly disappeared.

Finally, after arriving home that Sunday morning Katmag asked Remoket where Iyar was and he replied, "they went to work and Jaycee wanted to go to Bay Side and he told her, if you want to go you walk up to Bay Side because I'm busy working." The Court finds that this was a blatant lie. They did not go to work. Instead, they partied out that night, going to Bay Side and then Sunset Park until 2:30 a.m. in the morning.

But why did Remoket spread the news that Iyar went to Guam and lie to Katmag? If it's true that he did go to work that night, and remembers going to work since he told Katmag about it, then why is he claiming that he lost his memory. And why spread the news that Iyar went to Guam when, at the same time, you claim not to have any recollection of the events from midnight to 5:00 a.m. on the day Iyar went missing? The Court asks these questions to demonstrate that Remoket, in claiming amnesia on the day Iyar disappeared, was not telling the truth then when he was being interviewed by the police, and is not telling the truth now. Remoket is not telling the truth because he knows there's only one reasonable explanation for Iyar's disappearance, that is, he killed her.

But even if Remoket truly does not remember the events between midnight and 5:00 a.m. on the day Iyar disappeared, this does not mean that he did not kill Iyar. Amnesia occurring after the crime has no effect on the defendant's conduct at the time of the

he knows there's only one reasonable explanation for Iyar's disappearance, that is, he killed her.

But even if Remoket truly does not remember the events between midnight and 5:00 a.m. on the day Iyar disappeared, this does not mean that he did not kill Iyar. Amnesia occurring after the crime has no effect on the defendant's conduct at the time of the offense. See *Commonwealth ex. rel. Cummins v. Price*, 218 A. 2d 758 (Pa. 1966). Here, Remoket is not claiming he did not kill Iyar, he simply does not remember the events that morning.

Remoket urges this Court to find him not guilty, arguing that the Republic adduced no direct evidence on the manner and cause of death, and that its claim that he was responsible for Iyar's death is "theoretical, unsubstantiated, uncorroborated, and made out of whole cloth." The Court does not agree.

In *People v. Scott*, supra, the Appellant argued, much like Remoket in this case, that since no body was produced, no direct evidence of death was introduced and there was no confession, the People's case was based upon mere suspicion and conjecture. See 176 Cal. App. 2d 458 (Ct. App. 1959). In rejecting Appellant's argument the Court in that case said

"If this contention is valid it would mean that a man could commit a secret murder and escape punishment if he was able to completely destroy the body of his victim, however complete and convincing the circumstantial evidence of guilt. No one would say that the law should be powerless to uncover such a crime and inflict punishment unless the

accused had made a confession. The question, however, is whether it is so inadequate. We hold that it is not."

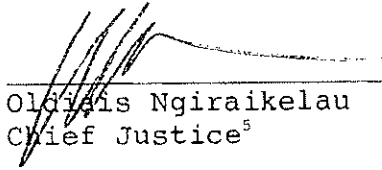
Like the court in *People v. Scott*, this Court rejects Remoket's argument. The evidence in this case, though purely circumstantial, points to only one reasonable explanation for Iyar's disappearance, - that Remoket murdered her. In short, the Court finds that the circumstantial evidence in this case is adequate and sufficient to sustain a finding of guilt.

#### V Conclusion

Based on all of the foregoing findings, the Court concludes that the Republic has proved the charge of murder in the second degree beyond a reasonable doubt. Accordingly, the Court finds Remoket guilty of the offense of Murder in the Second Degree, a violation of 17 PNC § 1302.

Entered:

8/17/2020

  
Olofis Ngiraikelau  
Chief Justice<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Investiture scheduled for August 19, 2020.

FILED

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SUPREME COURT  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU  
TRIAL DIVISION

CRIMINAL CASE NO. 19-120

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REPUBLIC OF PALAU      )
                        )
      Plaintiff,       )
                        )
- vs -                  )
                        )
INIS REMOKET,         )
                        )
      Defendant.      )
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**SENTENCING AND  
COMMITMENT ORDER**

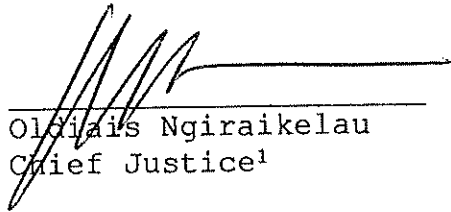
This matter came before the Court this morning for sentencing. After hearing from the parties, the Defendant, and considering the presentence investigation report and taking into account the factors set forth in 17 PNC § 618, the Court sentences the Defendant to serve twenty-five (25) years of imprisonment for his conviction of Second Degree Murder. Defendant shall be credited time he has already served.

Pursuant to 17 PNC § 671, Defendant is committed to the custody of the Bureau of Public Safety for the term of his

imprisonment sentence imposed herein and until released in accordance with law.

You are hereby ordered and commanded to accept and detain Defendant in accordance with this Order until he completes his prison sentence and released in accordance with law.

SO ORDERED this 21st day of September, 2020.



Olafais Ngiraikelau  
Chief Justice<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The undersigned Justice presided over the trial in this case before he was sworn in as Chief Justice.