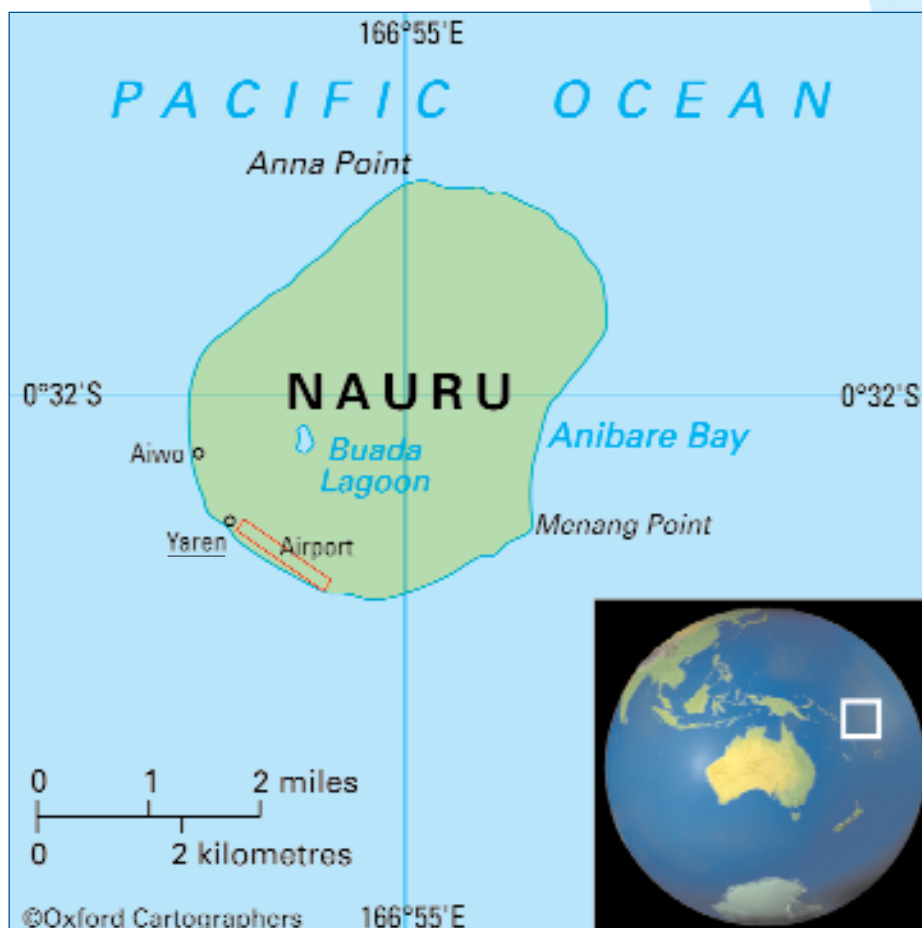




AN OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN

NAURU



1 INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Nauru is a single-island state in the south Pacific. Its population is 13,528¹ and its land area is 21 sq km.

Nauru is a democratic republic, whose head of state and head of government is the president elected by the parliament from amongst its members. Cabinet is appointed by the president from amongst the parliamentarians.

Parliament is unicameral, comprising 18 members elected by compulsory universal suffrage for all who have reached 20 years of age. Parliamentary term is no more than three years.

There are 14 administrative districts, namely: Aiuwa, Anabar, Anetan, Anibare, Baiti, Boe, Buada, Denigomodu, Ewa, Ijuw, Meneng, Nibok, Uaboe, and Yaren.

2 POLITICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NAURU

Presidential elections took place on 28 August 2007. Ludwig Scotty, the incumbent, was

reelected with 14 of the 18 votes available in Parliament. The opposition candidate Marcus Stephen gained 3 votes. In December 2007 a vote of no confidence overturned Scotty's government, and Stephen was placed in power.

2.1 Position of local government in the state

In 1992 the Nauru government dissolved the Nauru Local Government Council, which has been replaced by the Nauru Island Council. The former council was responsible for community affairs and owned several economic enterprises.

The Nauru Island Council has a limited number of responsibilities.

In 2005 there were an estimated 300 internet users, representing about 2.25% of the population.²

References

1&2 CIA World Factbook 2007.