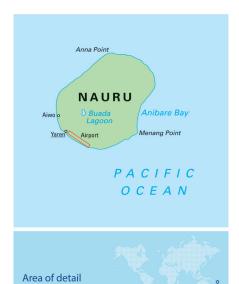
# \*

# **NAURU**



# **KEY FACTS**

POPULATION (2020 estimate):

12,700

AREA (UN 2006):

21 sq km

CAPITAL:

Yaren (de facto)

CURRENCY:

Australian dollar (AUD)

**HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT:** 

President Lionel Aingimea

FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

republic

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

unicameral

STATE STRUCTURE:

unitary

**LANGUAGES:** 

English and Nauruan (official)

**NATIONAL ELECTIONS:** 

last: 2019, turnout: 95.5%; next: 2022

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT (2019) 10.5%

LOCAL ELECTIONS:

there is no local government

**WOMEN COUNCILLORS:** 

there is no local government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE as a percentage of total government expenditure 2020:

there is no local government

#### **SUMMARY**

Nauru is a democratic republic with no system of local government

#### 1. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Nauru is a democratic republic, whose head of state and head of government is the president, indirectly elected by the parliament from amongst its members.31.1a Parliament is unicameral, comprising 19 members elected for a maximum term of three years by compulsory universal suffrage for all who have reached 20 years of age. Each of the eight constituencies returns two members, with the exception of Meneng, which returns three, and Ubenide, which returns four. Following the 2016 national elections, 10.5% (2/19) of MPs were women.31.1b A cabinet of five or six members is appointed by the president from amongst the parliamentarians.

# 2. LEGAL BASIS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**2.1 Constitutional provisions**There is no constitutional provision. 31.2

**2.2 Main legislative texts**There is no local government legislation.

**2.3 Proposed legislative changes** No legislative changes proposed.

# 3. STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

3.1 Local government within the state
In 1992 the government Nauru Local
Government Council, which had been
founded in 1953 but had made poor
investment choices and was accused of
gross mismanagement, was replaced
by the Nauru Island Council (NIC).

The NIC functioned as an advisor to the national government on local matters. Elected NIC members could not simultaneously hold office as members of parliament. The NIC acted as a local government and provided public services. Its members were elected from Nauru's eight constituencies, each returning one member, with Ubenide returned two. The NIC was dissolved in 1999 and all assets and liabilities were transferred to the national government.

# **REFERENCES AND USEFUL WEBSITES**

- 31.1a Nauru government www.naurugov.nr
- 31.1b Women in national parliaments. www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
- 31.2 Constitution of Nauru http://ronlaw.gov.nr/nauru\_lpms/ Links/constitution.html
- 31.3a Population: Census 2011 www.spc. int/prism/nauru/PublicDocuments/ Census/Nauru\_2011\_Census\_ Report FINAL.pdf
- 31.3b Pacific Community Statistics https://spccfpstore1.blob.core. windows.net/
- 31.11a World Population Prospects 2019 https://population.un.org/wpp/ Publications/Files/WPP2019\_ DataBooklet.pdf

Table 31.1a Distribution of population, constituencies and districts

Constituencies	District	Population (Census 2011)	Population 2020 estimate	% Urban 2019
Yaren	Yaren	747	na	100%
Boe	Boe	851	na	100%
Aiwo	Aiwo	1,220	na	100%
Buada	Buada	739	na	100%
Ubenide	Baitsi	307	na	100%
	Nibok	484	na	100%
	Denigomodu	318	na	100%
	Uaboe	513	na	100%
Anetan	Anetan	446	na	100%
	Ewa	587	na	100%
Anabar	Anabar	452	na	100%
	ljuw	178	na	100%
	Anibare	226	na	100%
Meneng	Meneng	1,380	na	100%
Location	-	1,497	na	100%
Institutions	w.	139	na	100%
Total 8	14	10,084	12,700	100%





Annex 31a Summary of service provision in different spheres of government in Nauru

	Delivering	Remarks	
Services	National government Urban planning areas		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
Police			
Fire protection			
Civil protection			
Criminal justice			
Civil status register			
Statistical office			
Electoral register			
	<del>-</del>		
EDUCATION  Pre-school (kindergarten and nursery)			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ξ		
Primary	<u> </u>		
Secondary	<u> </u>		
Vocational and technical	<u> </u>		
Higher education	<u>.</u>		
Adult education	•		
SOCIAL WELFARE			
Family welfare services	•		
Welfare homes	•		
Social security	<u> </u>		
PUBLIC HEALTH			
Primary care	•		
Hospitals			
Health protection	•		
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING			
Housing	•		
Town planning			
Regional planning			
TRANSPORT			
Roads			
Transport			
Urban roads			
Urban rail			
Ports			
Airports	-		
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION			
Water and sanitation			
	<u> </u>		
Refuse collection and disposal			
Cemeteries and crematoria	<u> </u>		
Slaughterhouses	<u> </u>		
Environmental protection	<u> </u>		
Consumer protection			
CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS			
Theatres and concerts	•		
Museums and libraries			
Parks and open spaces	•		
Sports and leisure facilities	•		
Religious facilities		<u> </u>	
UTILITIES			
Gas services	•		
District heating	•		
Water supply	•		
Electricity			
ECONOMIC			
Agriculture, forests and fisheries	•		
Local economic development/promotion			
Trade and industry			
,			

 $\blacksquare \ \text{sole responsibility service} \ \blacksquare \ \text{joint responsibility service} \ \blacksquare \ \text{discretionary service}$ 

