Nauru

Nauru is a Member State of the United Nations (UN), and has international human rights obligations. Nauru is not a participant in any regional human rights system.

**United Nations System**

As a UN Member State, Nauru is subject to the oversight of various UN human rights bodies, including the Human Rights Council and its Universal Periodic Review and thematic special procedures. As a party to specific universal human rights treaties, Nauru’s policies and practices are monitored by UN treaty bodies. It has not accepted the complaints procedure of any treaty bodies.

Nauru has ratified the following **UN human rights treaties**:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

Nauru has a duty to submit **State Reports** to each UN treaty body associated with the relevant treaty Nauru has ratified. These reports must be submitted on a periodic basis, and describe the steps Nauru has taken to implement the treaty provisions.

Nauru has not authorized individuals to submit complaints against the State to UN human rights treaty bodies. Some UN treaties contain inquiry procedures, allowing UN treaty bodies to consider allegations of grave or systematic human rights violations. Nauru has accepted the CAT inquiry procedure.

On May 30, 2011, Nauru extended a standing invitation to UN special procedures, which means that any special rapporteurs or working groups are welcome to conduct visits in Nauru.

For more information on Nauru’s engagement with UN human rights bodies, visit [http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/NRIndex.aspx](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/NRIndex.aspx).

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