

INQUESTS

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Inquests Act 1977

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Inquests Act 1977

TABLE OF AMENDMENTS

The Inquests Act 1977 No 2 was certified and commenced on 1 April 1977 (GN No 148/1977; Gaz 31/1977).

Amending Legislation	Certified	Date of Commencement
Revised Written Laws Act 2021 No 7	1 June 2021	1 June 2021

An Act to repeal the application to the Republic of the *Coroners Ordinance 1911* of the Territory of Papua and to make new provision for the holding of inquest and for matters relating thereto.

Enacted by the Parliament of Nauru as follows:

1 Short title and commencement

This Act may be cited as the *Inquests Act 1977* and came into effect on 1 April 1977.

2 Interpretation

In this Act:

'body' includes part of a human body;

'cause of death' includes not only the apparent cause of death as ascertainable by inspection or post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, but also all matters necessary to enable an opinion to be formed as to how the deceased came by his or her death and whether his or her death resulted in any way from, or was accelerated by, any negligent or unlawful act or omission on the part of any other person or by any industrial practice which is dangerous or injurious to health; and

'sudden or unnatural death' means a death or disappearance where:

- (a) a person has committed suicide;
- (b) a person has been killed by another, or by an animal or by machinery or during the course of a fire or by accident;
- (c) a person has died under circumstances in which some other person may have committed an offence; or
- (d) a person has died, or has disappeared in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that he or she has died and the cause of such death or presumed death is not known or the death apparently followed an illness which may have been due to an industrial practice injurious to health.

3 Sudden or suspicious deaths and finding of dead bodies to be reported to the police

Any person who finds a dead human body anywhere in the Republic or who knows or has reason to believe that a person has died in the Republic, or on any ship or aircraft registered in the Republic, in circumstances affording reason to believe that the death may not have been due to natural causes, shall report the finding of the body or the death, as the case may be, to a police officer as soon as reasonably possible and if without reasonable cause he or she fails to do so, he or she is guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine of \$100.

4 Duty of the officer in charge of the police station

- (1) Where the officer in charge of the police station receives information that a sudden or unnatural death has occurred in the Republic, or on any ship or aircraft registered in the Republic, or that a person has died in the Republic

while detained in the custody of a police officer or any other public officer or in the prison or any other place specified by the Minister by notice in the Gazette, he or she shall:

- (a) immediately inform the Commissioner of Police of the information received;
 - (b) immediately make, or direct some other police officer to make, an investigation into the cause of death and report to the Resident Magistrate in writing in the prescribed form that the investigation is being made;
 - (c) if directed to do so by the Commissioner of Police, take charge of the body of the deceased person and, unless the Commissioner of Police, being of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by a post-mortem examination of the body, directs otherwise, take or send it to the Republic of Nauru Hospital or some other convenient place for the performance of a post-mortem examination in accordance with Section 5 and notify the Director of Medical Services in writing in the prescribed form that a post-mortem examination is required to be carried out; and
 - (d) when the investigation referred to in paragraph (b) has been completed, report the results of the investigation in writing to the Resident Magistrate in the prescribed form.
- (2) Where the body of a deceased person in-respect of whom an investigation is made under subsection (1)(b) is not taken or sent for a post-mortem examination thereof, the officer in charge of the police station shall state that fact in his or her report made under subsection (1)(d).
 - (3) Written reports shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1)(b) and (d), notwithstanding the fact that it is impossible or impracticable to discover, recover or view the body of the deceased person.

5 Post-mortem examination of the body

- (1) Upon receiving any such notice as is referred to Section 4(1)(c), the Director of Medical Services shall carry out, or cause another medical officer to carry out, as soon as reasonably practicable a post-mortem examination of the body to which the notice relates.
- (2) Where a post-mortem examination is carried out of the body of any deceased person, whether in pursuance of subsection (1) or in compliance with a direction given by the Resident Magistrate under Section 7(2):
 - (a) the person carrying out the examination shall, if he or she considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death, extend the examination to the dissection of the body and an analysis of any part of such person and may cause any part thereof to be taken or sent for analysis to a person in the Republic or elsewhere competent to carry out such an analysis; and
 - (b) the body or remains of such person:
 - (i) shall not be buried, except in accordance with a written order of the Resident Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police; and
 - (ii) shall not be cremated, disposed of or dealt with otherwise than by burial within the Republic, except in accordance with a written order of the Resident Magistrate.

6 Report of post-mortem examination

- (1) The person making a post-mortem examination in pursuance of, or in compliance with an order made under, any of the provisions of this Act shall:
 - (a) draw up a report in the prescribed form of the appearance of the body and of the conclusions which he or she draws therefrom, and shall certify his or her opinion as to the cause of death and shall date and sign the report and send it to the officer in charge of the police station, who shall attach it to the report submitted by him or her under Section 4(1)(d); and
 - (b) without delay send to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages a certificate in the prescribed form stating the cause of death.
- (2) Where in pursuance of Section 5(2)(a) any part of a body has been sent for analysis, the person making the post-mortem examination of the body shall state that fact in his or her report under subsection(1)(a) and shall attach to that report the report of such analysis, if he or she has received it; and, if any such report is received after he or she has sent his or her report to the officer in charge of the police station in accordance with subsection(1)(a), he or she shall send it forthwith to the officer in charge of the police station together with a written statement whether his or her opinion as to the cause of death has altered as a result of it.
- (3) Where the officer in charge of the police station receives such a report after he or she has reported to the Resident Magistrate in pursuance of Section 4(1)(d), he or she shall forthwith deliver the report and the written statement to the Resident Magistrate.

7 Duty and powers of the Resident Magistrate upon receiving reports

- (1) Where the Resident Magistrate has received a report under Section 4(1)(b), he or she shall take appropriate steps to ensure that a report is made to him or her under Section 4(1)(d) without undue delay.
- (2) Where the Resident Magistrate has received a report under Section 4(1)(d), and, upon perusing it and the reports received with it or, after its receipt, under Section 6, he or she considers that further investigation or a post-mortem examination, or a further post-mortem examination, is required, he or she shall direct the officer in charge of the police station to make such further investigation or, as the case may be the Director of Medical Services to make a post-mortem examination, or a further post-mortem examination, of the body, or to cause such an examination to be made by a medical officer; and the officer in charge of the police station or the Director of Medical Services, as the case may be, shall comply with that direction and shall report the results of the further investigation, post-mortem examination or further post-mortem examination in writing to the Resident Magistrate as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (3) Where the Resident Magistrate has received a report under Section 4(1)(d) and, having perused it and any other reports received with it, or after it, under Section 6 or subsection (2), is satisfied as to the cause of death, he or she may, if he or she thinks fit, record his or her finding without holding an inquest, if he or she does so, he or she shall report his or her finding in writing to the Secretary for Justice.

- (4) Except as provided by subsection (3), the Resident Magistrate shall, as soon as possible after receiving a report made to him or her under Section 4(1)(d), proceed to hold an inquest but he or she shall adjourn the inquest *sine die* if he or she has reason to believe that criminal proceedings against a person for having caused the death of the deceased person have been, or are about to be, commenced and he or she may terminate it if a person is convicted thereof.
- (5) Every inquest shall be held by the Resident Magistrate.

8 Exhumation of the body

The Resident Magistrate may, if he or she thinks it necessary to do so, at any time after he or she has received a report under Section 4(1)(b) authorise and require the body of the person to whose death the report relates, if already buried, to be exhumed by the officer in charge of the police station or by other police officers under his or her supervision and taken to the Republic of Nauru Hospital or some other convenient place for a post-mortem examination, or a further post-mortem examination, of it to be carried out by the Director of Medical Services or another medical officer.

9 Resident Magistrate may view the body

The Resident Magistrate may, if he or she thinks fit, view the body of any deceased person in respect of whose death he or she has received a report under Section 4(1)(b).

10 Notice of inquest to be given

Not less than 7 days before he or she holds an inquest under this Act the Resident Magistrate shall cause an announcement of his or her intention to do so, and of the date and time fixed, to be broadcast by Radio Nauru in the English and Nauruan languages and in such other languages, if any, as he or she considers appropriate.

11 Powers of the Resident Magistrate when holding an inquest

The Resident Magistrate, when holding an inquest, shall have all the powers, including the powers to compel the attendance of witnesses, exercisable by the District Court or the Resident Magistrate in holding a criminal trial under the provisions of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1972*, and the inquest shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

12 Examination of witnesses

- (1) A person who in the opinion of the Resident Magistrate is a properly interested person shall be entitled to examine any witness at an inquest either in person or by a legal practitioner:
Provided that the Resident Magistrate shall disallow any question which in his or her opinion is not relevant or is vexatious, scandalous or oppressive.
- (2) Where the death of the deceased person may have been caused by an injury received in the course of his or her employment or by an industrial disease, a person engaged in similar employment shall be taken to be a properly interested person for the purpose of this Section.

- (3) A person having an insurable interest in relation to the deceased person or any representative of an insurance corporation which has insured the life or property of the deceased person, or which may be, liable to indemnify a person in respect of his or her liability for any tortious act or omission which may have caused the death of the deceased person, or which may be liable to have judgment recovered against it by virtue of the *Motor Traffic Act 2014*, shall be taken to be a properly interested person.

13 Order in which witnesses are to be examined

Unless the Resident Magistrate otherwise determines, a witness at an inquest shall be examined first by him or her, or by a legal practitioner, if any, appointed by the Secretary for Justice at the request of the Resident Magistrate to assist him or her, and, if the witness is represented at the inquest by a legal practitioner, last by his or her legal practitioner.

14 Questions with incriminating answers

- (1) A witness at an inquest shall not be required to answer any question if the answer would tend to incriminate him or her.
- (2) Where it appears to the Resident Magistrate that a witness has been asked a question of such a nature that the answer to it may tend to incriminate him or her, he or she shall inform the witness that he or she may refuse to answer it.

15 Rights of persons whose conduct may be impugned

- (1) A person whose conduct is likely in the opinion of the Resident Magistrate to be impugned at an inquest shall, if not duly summoned to give evidence, be given not less than 4 days notice in writing of the date, hour and place at which the inquest will be held.
- (2) Where the conduct of a person is impugned at an inquest on grounds which the Resident Magistrate thinks substantial and which relate to any of the matters referred to in Section 16 and that person is not present at the inquest and has not been duly summoned to attend or otherwise given notice in writing of the holding of the inquest, the inquest shall be adjourned to enable him or her to be present, if he or she so wishes.

16 Matters to be ascertained at an inquest

- (1) The proceedings and evidence at an inquest shall be directed solely to ascertaining the following matters and any other relevant matters, namely:
 - (a) the identity of the deceased person;
 - (b) the cause and the date and place of death;
 - (c) the persons, if any, to be charged with murder, manslaughter, infanticide, causing death by dangerous driving or of being accessories before the fact to any such offence, should the Resident Magistrate find that the deceased person came by his or her death by murder, manslaughter, infanticide or by dangerous driving;
 - (d) where the deceased person came by his or her death as the result of:
 - (i) an injury received in the course of employment;
 - (ii) an industrial disease; or

- (iii) an injury caused or resulting from an act done or omission made by a person in the course of his or her business or the business of his or her employer, whether any practice followed in the deceased's employment or in the business of the person referred to in subparagraph (iii) or his or her employer, as the case may be, is dangerous or injurious to health; and
 - (e) the particulars for the time being required to be entered in the Register of Deaths maintained under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2017*.
- (2) For the purpose of avoiding any doubt it is hereby declared that a finding under subsection (1)(c) shall not operate as a committal for trial nor shall such proceedings be deemed to be a preliminary inquiry held under the *Criminal Procedure Act 1972*.
 - (3) The Resident Magistrate shall set out in writing his or her findings as to the matters ascertained at an inquest and shall send a copy of them to the Secretary for Justice.

17 Evidence at inquests

- (1) The law relating to admissibility of evidence in judicial proceedings shall not apply to inquests and the Resident Magistrate may admit such evidence as he or she thinks fit to admit and shall give it such weight as he or she considers appropriate but oral evidence shall be given on oath or affirmation, except in the case of persons of such a young age that they do not understand the significance of an oath or affirmation.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), documentary evidence of any act or omission which resulted in the death of the deceased person shall not be admitted unless the person who made the document gives evidence at the inquest or the Resident Magistrate is satisfied that he or she is not able to be present and give evidence.
- (3) The Resident Magistrate shall record, or cause to be recorded under his or her supervision, in writing the substance of all-oral evidence given at an inquest.

18 Inquests to be held in public

- (1) An inquest shall be held, and the Resident Magistrate's findings in respect of the matters ascertained shall be pronounced by him or her, in a place open to the public.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Resident Magistrate may at any stage of an inquest for good reason exclude a person from the place where the inquest is being held or may for reasons of public policy exclude therefrom the public generally.

19 Powers of the Secretary for Justice

- (1) Where in pursuance of Section 7(3) the Resident Magistrate makes his or her finding in respect of the death of a person without holding an inquest, the Secretary for Justice may apply in writing to a Judge of the Supreme Court for an order directing the Resident Magistrate to hold an inquest into the death and, if the Judge is satisfied that an inquest should be held, he or

she shall direct the Resident Magistrate accordingly and the Resident Magistrate shall comply with that direction.

- (2) Where the proceedings at any inquest have been closed and it appears to the Secretary for Justice that further investigation is necessary, he or she may apply to a Judge for an order directing the Resident Magistrate to re-open the inquest and to make further investigation and if the Judge is satisfied that the inquest should be re-opened, he or she shall direct the Resident Magistrate accordingly and, if so directed, the Resident Magistrate shall re-open the inquest and make further investigation, and thereafter proceed in the same manner as if the proceedings at such inquest had not been closed:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to any inquest at which a finding of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, has been returned against a person.

- (3) Where a Judge makes an order under this Section, he or she may also direct that the body, if buried, is to be exhumed and that a post-mortem examination, or a further post-mortem examination, of it is to be carried out.
- (4) Where upon application made to him or her under this Section, it appears to a Judge that an inquest should be held or, as the case may be, re-opened and continued by a person other than the Resident Magistrate, he or she may direct that the Resident Magistrate is not to hold or re-open the inquest, as the case may be, but that it is to be held or re-opened by a person appointed under Section 7 of the *District Court Act 2018* to act as the Resident Magistrate for the purpose.
- (5) The Secretary for Justice shall be entitled to peruse the record of evidence received at an inquest and, upon application by him or her, to be supplied by the Resident Magistrate with a copy.

20 Rules

The Chief Justice may make rules:

- (a) regulating the practices and procedures at inquests;
- (b) prescribing the forms to be used for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) regulating the records to be kept, and the returns to be made, by the Resident Magistrate in respect of functions exercised by him or her under this Act; and
- (d) for carrying into effect the provisions and objects of this Act.

21 Repeal and saving

[s 21 omitted by the Law Revision Commission under powers authorised by Act 10 of 2019]

Inquests Rules 1977

TABLE OF PROVISIONS

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Inquests Rules 1977

TABLE OF AMENDMENTS

The Inquests Rules 1977 were notified and commenced on 6 May 1977 (r 1).

Amending Legislation	Notified	Date of Commencement
Revised Written Laws Act 2021 No 7	1 June 2021	1 June 2021

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on me by Section 20 of the *Inquests Act 1977*, I hereby make the following Rules:

1 Citation and commencement

These Rules may be cited as the *Inquests Rules 1977* and shall come into force on 6th May, 1977.

2 Registers

- (1) The Deputy Registrar of the District Court shall keep a register of all deaths reported to the Resident Magistrate under Section 4(1)(b) of the Act.
- (2) The register shall contain the particulars specified in Schedule 1 to these Rules.

3 Forms

The forms set out in Schedule 3 to these Rules shall be used, with such modifications, if any, as the purposes or circumstances require.

SCHEDULE 1
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 20; Rule 2(1)]

REGISTER OF DEATHS REPORTED

Report No.	Date of Report	Particulars of Deceased (if known)				Date of Death or, if not known, of discovery of body	Finding (if no inquest held)	Inquest No. (if any)
		Full Name	Address	Age	Sex			

SCHEDULE 2



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Rule 2(2)]

REGISTER OF INQUESTS

Inquest No.	Register of Deaths Report	Particulars of Deceased ascertained				Date of Death as ascertained	Other Matters ascertained	Date of Finding
		Full Name	Address	Age	Sex			

SCHEDULE 3

[Rule 3]

FORMS

<i>Form No.</i>	<i>Section of the Act</i>	<i>Purpose of the form</i>
1	4(1)(a)	Report of death and commencement of investigation to Resident Magistrate by Commissioner of Police.
2	4(1)(c)	Notice to Director of Medical Services by Commissioner of Police requiring post-mortem examination.
3	4(1)(d)	Report of investigations to Resident Magistrate by Commissioner of Police.
4	6(1)(a)	Report of post-mortem examination by medical officer.
5	6(1)(b)	Notice of Registrar of Births and Deaths by medical officer.
6	7(2)	Direction to Commissioner of Police by Resident Magistrate for further investigation.
7	7(2)	Direction to Director of Medical Services by Resident Magistrate for post-mortem examination or further post-mortem examination.
8	8	Authority for and requirement of exhumation of body

FORM 1



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 4(1)(a)]

**REPORT OF DEATH AND COMMENCEMENT ON INVESTIGATION TO RESIDENT
MAGISTRATE BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

To: The Resident Magistrate

Death Report No. of 20.

- 1 Name of deceased (if known):
- 2 Sex:
- 3 Age (approximate, if not known):
- 4 Race:
- 5 Date and time of death (if known, otherwise date and time of discovery of body):
- 6 Place of death (if known, otherwise place where body discovered):
- 7 Apparent cause of death:
- 8 Place where body now lying:
- 9 Name of person giving first information of death to police:
- 10 Date and time first information of death received by police:
- 11 Name of police officer making investigation into the cause of death:

Commissioner of Police,
Nauru Police Station
Date:
Time:

FORM 2



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 4(1)(c)]

NOTICE TO DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
REQUIRING POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

To: The Director of Medical Services.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4(1)(c) of the *Inquests Act 1977*, I have caused a male*/
female body+/believed to be the body of+found at about
..... hours on, 20 .., at to be
taken*/sent to; a post-mortem examination of the body is
required to be carried out in accordance with Section 5 of the Act. Attention is drawn to the
requirements of Sections 5 and 6 of the Act.

Commissioner of Police,
Nauru Police Station
Date:.....

Time:.....

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

+Delete if not applicable.

FORM 3



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 4(1)(d)]

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS TO RESIDENT MAGISTRATE BY COMMISSIONER
OF POLICE

To: The Resident Magistrate.

Investigation Report No. of 20. . . .

Death reported in Death Report No. of 20. . . .

Facts ascertained:

- 1 Name of deceased
- 2 Sex:
- 3 Age:
- 4 Place of birth:
- 5 How long resident in Nauru:
- 6 Race:
- 7 Date and time of death:
- 8 Place of death:
- 9 Cause of death as stated in report of post-mortem examination (if made):
- 10 Was death the result of illness:

If so, what illness:

- 11 Was deceased attended before death by a medical practitioner for treatment of the illness or condition which caused death:

If so, when, where and by whom:

If not, why:

- 12 Where and when was deceased last seen alive:

By whom:

- 13 Are there any circumstances leading to a suspicion of -
 - (a) murder or manslaughter:
 - (b) suicide:

- (c) death caused by injury resulting from act or, omission of the deceased or any other person in the course of his or her employment or business:
- (d) death caused by an industrial disease:

14 If so, state the relevant circumstances briefly:

+The body was not taken or sent for a post-mortem examination.

Commissioner of Police,
 Nauru Police Station
 Date:
 Time:

Note: This report is to be accompanied by the report of the post-mortem examination (Form No. 4) (unless the body was taken or sent for post-mortem examination).

+Delete if not applicable

FORM 4



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 6(1)(a)]

REPORT OF POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION BY MEDICAL OFFICER

Post-mortem examination required by.....
on....., 20.....

Name of deceased:

Body identified by..... as that of his*/her..... named

Observer(s) present at examination:

Date and time of examination:

Place where examination performed:

Estimated time of death:

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

Apparent age:

Height:

Rigor mortis:

Nourishment:

Clothing:

Marks of violence, or identification, e.g. tattoo marks, old scars:

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

Scalp and skull:

Cranial cavity:

Brain, meninges, etc.

Thoracic Cavity:

Mouth, tongue, oesophagus, larynx, trachea, lungs and pleurae:

Pericardium, heart and blood vessels:

Abdominal cavity:

Stomach and contents:

Peritoneium, intestines and mesenteric glands:

- Liver and gall bladder:
- Pancreas:
- Spleen:
- Kidneys and ureters:
- Bladders and urine:
- Generative organs:

Are all other organs healthy:

If not, which are not:

In my opinion the cause of death was:

	I		I	
Disease or condition directly leading to death (a)	(a)			(a)..... due to (or as a consequence of)
				(b)..... due to (or as consequence of)
Antecedent causes)			
Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (the underlying condition to be stated last))			
)			
	II		II	
Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it (b))			

Has any part of the body been sent for analysis:

If so, when and to whom:

Has a report of the analysis been received:

Any further remarks:

Director of Medical Services
 */Medical Officer
 Date:.....

Note: If any part of the body has been sent for analysis, the report of the analyst, if available, should be attached to this report; otherwise it should be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Nauru Police Station, as soon as possible after it is received, and should be accompanied by a written statement whether as a result of that report the person making this report has altered any opinion expressed herein.

- (a) This does not mean the mode of dying, such as, e.g. heart failure, asphyxia, asthenica, etc., it means the disease, injury or complication which caused death.

- (b) Conditions which do not in the opinion of the person performing the post-mortem examination contribute materially to the death should not be included under this heading.

*Delete whichever is not required.

FORM 5



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 6(1)(b)]

NOTICE OF REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BY MEDICAL OFFICER

To: The Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages

Having on, 20., made a post-mortem examination of the body
of of aged who died
on at, I hereby certify that the cause of
his*/her death was

Director of Medical Services
*/Medical Officer
Date:

*Delete whichever is not applicable

FORM 6



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 7(2)]

**DIRECTION TO COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BY RESIDENT MAGISTRATE FOR
FURTHER INVESTIGATION**

To: The Commissioner of Police,

Nauru Police Station.

I refer to your Investigation Report No. of 20 and direct that you make or cause some other police officer to make forthwith further investigation into the death referred to therein as follows: (Nature of further investigations required to be stated).

Your written report of the further investigation is to be sent to me as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Resident Magistrate
Date:

FORM 7



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 7(2)]

**DIRECTION TO DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES BY RESIDENT MAGISTRATE
FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OR FURTHER POST-MORTEM
EXAMINATION**

To: The Director of Medical Services.

+I refer to your report*/the report of. dated., 20. of
the post-mortem examination of the body of., deceased.

I direct that you carry out or cause another medical officer to carry out forthwith a post-mortem
examination*/a further post-mortem examination of the said body*/the body
of., deceased.

+The further examination is required for the following purpose:

The report of the examination */further examination is to be sent to me as soon as is reasonably
practicable.

Resident Magistrate

Date:

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

+Delete if not applicable.

FORM 8



REPUBLIC OF NAURU
INQUESTS ACT 1977

[Section 8]

AUTHORITY FOR AND REQUIREMENT FOR EXHUMATION OF BODY

To: The Commissioner of Police,
Nauru Police Station.

Having received under Section 4(1)(b) of the *Inquests Act 1977* a report on the death of. and being informed that the body of the said. has been buried in the cemetery at., I consider it necessary that the said body be exhumed in order that a post-mortem examination */a further post-mortem examination of it may be made.

Accordingly I hereby authorise and require you or other police officers under your supervision to exhume the said body and to take it to. for a post-mortem examination */a further post-mortem examination of it to be made by the Director of Medical Services or another medical officer in accordance with the said Act.

Resident Magistrate
Date:

*Delete whichever is not applicable.