

APPENDICES

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BRIEFING NOTES

Briefing Notes

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

18 September 2024

The FIU has two core functions, the first is financial intelligence and the second is our regulatory functions.

As an intelligence agency we are required to refer financial intelligence to our law enforcement partners for investigation and prosecution of serious financial crimes. This includes proactive disseminations as well as disseminations based on requests from our law enforcement partners. In 2023 the FIU issued 429 intelligence products to our law enforcement partners. This included 163 proactive disseminations on 150 individuals and 10 entities. These disseminations were a result of analysis of suspicious transactions referred to us by our reporting entities. The other 266 products were reports requested by law enforcement partners and other government ministries. This included requests for data as well as credibility check requests from government ministries. These products contained information on 517 individuals and 249 entities.

As a regulator, we seek to ensure that financial institutions in Fiji have strong internal systems and controls to mitigate the risk of their services and products being misused by criminals and their associates for money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious financial crimes. In 2023 the FIU conducted on-site examinations and assessments of six legal professionals and seven real estate agents. The FIU also joined the RBF for an anti money laundering compliance examination of a commercial bank and provided advice to RBF supervisors as and when needed on anti money laundering compliance issues. To support digital innovations in the payment system space, the FIU issued a new guideline to provide further requirements and guidance to financial institutions on the use of digital ID systems for customer due diligence or electronic Know Your Customer requirements.

As a Financial Intelligence Unit, we collect a lot of data. At the end of 2023 our financial transaction database held more than 30 million financial reports. In 2023 we received more than 5 million reports from our reporting entities. This is a 127% increase from five years ago in 2019 and a 39% increase compared to 2022. To receive and better use this data, the FIU continued to use technology solutions to improve data quality, create alert and monitoring systems, manage our cases, and receive reports from our reporting entities.

In addition to partnerships and collaboration with our local stakeholders, the FIU also participated in various regional and international forums. As the designated lead agency for Fiji, the FIU liaised closely with the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering in 2023. The FIU coordinated technical assistance projects in Fiji and participated as an assessor and reviewer in two mutual evaluations of other Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering

members. The Fiji FIU is also a member of the Egmont Group of FIUs, a network of 177 FIUs that provides a platform for FIUs to securely exchange expertise and financial intelligence to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The FIU is also a member of the Pacific Financial Intelligence Community and the Pacific AML/CFT Supervisors Forum and participated in various meetings and working groups throughout the year.

The FIU prioritizes work by focusing on our risks. In 2023, the FIU completed an assessment of the risk for money laundering and terrorist financing in Fiji's banking sector. A report on this assessment is now published and can be accessed on the FIU website. When supervising our reporting entities, a risk-based supervision approach enables the FIU to allocate its compliance resources to high-risk entities given the large number of financial institutions and entities that the FIU is required to supervise. The FIU collaborates with partner agencies on higher risk predicate crimes such as drug trafficking and tax evasion to ensure that our products make a greater impact. The need to focus on risk is an international requirement and assists the FIU to target our efforts and resources.

The FIU was able to achieve these outcomes in 2023 through the dedication and hard work of small team of 9 permanent staff. I would also like to acknowledge the Reserve Bank of Fiji for its financial support and the support of FRCS and FPF through the secondment of their officers to the FIU in 2023. As we enter the last few months of 2024, we will continue to collaborate with law enforcement and regulatory partner agencies to combat financial crime and safeguard our financial system from abuse by criminals and their associates. We will also work on finalising our new Strategic Plan for 2025 – 2029.

Thank you

Esther Sue

Acting Director

VERBATIM REPORT

[VERBATIM REPORT]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

FIJI FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE ANNUAL REPORT 2023

Wednesday, 18th September, 2024

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE HELD IN THE BIG COMMITTEE ROOM (EAST WING), PARLIAMENT PRECINCTS, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 2024 AT 9.00 A.M.

Interviewee/ Submitter: Fiji Financial Intelligence Unit (FFIU)

In Attendance :

1. Ms. Esther Sue - Acting Director/Manager Intelligence
 2. Ms. Caroline Pickering - Manager Policy and Compliance
 3. Ms. Ana Naulu - Intelligence Analyst
-

MR. CHAIRMAN.- Good morning, ladies. Thank you for taking time to come and speak to us this morning.

This is a meeting of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. For information purpose, pursuant to Standing Order 111 of Parliament, all Committee meetings are to be open to the public. Therefore, please note that this meeting is closed to the public and after consultation with the honourable Speaker, the audio has been recorded just really for recording purposes so that we can use it also when we write our report. The audio is recorded not the video.

For any sensitive information concerning the matter before us this morning that cannot be disclosed in public, this can be provided to the Committee either in private or in writing. Please, be advised that pursuant to Standing Order 111(2), there are only few specific circumstances that allow for non-disclosure and this include:

- (1) National Security matters;
- (2) Third party confidential information;
- (3) Personnel or human resources matters; and
- (4) Committee deliberation and development of Committee's recommendation and report.

I wish to remind honourable Members and our guests that all questions are to be addressed through the Chairman. This is a closed parliamentary meeting and all information gathered is covered under the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Act. So, please, bear in mind we do not condone slander or liable of any sort and any information brought before this Committee should be based on facts.

In terms of the protocols of this Committee meeting, please, minimise the usage of mobile phones and all mobile phones are to be on silent mode while the meeting is in progress.

(Introduction of Members of the Standing Committee, the Secretariat and Hansard)

MR. CHAIRMAN.- For those of you who have appeared in the Standing Committee for Annual Report you will find this is a different Committee. This is Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, one of the six Standing Committee of Parliament and were given Annual Report to deal with.

Again thank you for taking your time. This session is more for us to understand FFIU better, given this is new and it is not within the mandate of our Standing Committee but to learn more about FFIU so

that we can make sense when we write our review report that we will table to Parliament. However, in the letter, I had said that it is more of a *talanoa* session, as we go through your Annual Report. So, I hand over to our guests to introduce themselves and if you have any general statements upfront. Thank you.

MS. E. SUE.- Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and good morning, honourable Members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. Thank you for inviting us to meet with you all. Before I begin, I will introduce the FFIU Team.

(Introduction of FFIU Officials)

MS. E. SUE.- Today, I will briefly highlight the role of FFIU and the achievements in 2023. The FIU has two core functions;

- (1) Financial Intelligence; and
- (2) Regulatory Functions.

Now, as an Intelligence Agency, we are required to refer financial intelligence to our law enforcement partners for investigation and prosecution of serious financial crimes. This includes proactive disseminations, as well as disseminations upon request by these law enforcement partners.

In 2023, the FFIU issued 429 intelligence products to our law enforcement partners. This included 163 proactive disseminations on 150 individuals and 10 entities. These disseminations were a result of analysis of suspicious transactions referred to us by our reporting entities. The other 266 products were reports requested by our law enforcement partners and other Government Ministries. These included requests for data, as well as credibility checks from Government Ministries. These products contained information on 517 individuals and 249 entities.

As a regulator, we seek to ensure that financial institutions in Fiji have strong internal systems and controls to mitigate the risk of their services and products being misused by criminals and their associates for money laundering, terrorism financing and other serious financial crimes.

In 2023, the FFIU conducted onsite examinations and assessments of six legal professionals and seven real estate agents. The FFIU also joined the Reserved Bank of Fiji (RBF) for an anti-money laundering compliance examination of a commercial bank and provided advice to RBF supervisors as and when needed on anti-money laundering compliance issues.

To support digital innovations in the payment system space, the FFIU issued a new guideline to provide further requirements and guidance to financial institutions on the use of digital ID systems for customer due diligence or electronic 'know your customer' requirements.

As a financial intelligence unit we collect a lot of data. At the end of 2023, our financial transaction database held more than 30 million financial reports. In 2023, we received more than 5 million financial reports from our reporting entities. This is a 127 percent increase from five years ago in 2019, and a 39 percent increase compared to 2022.

To receive and better use this data, the FFIU continued to use technology solutions to improve data quality, create alert monitoring systems, manage our cases and receive the reports from our reporting entities. In addition to partnerships and collaboration with our local stakeholders, the FFIU also participated in various regional and international forums. As a designated lead agency for Fiji, the FFIU liaises closely with the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering in 2023. The FFIU coordinated technical assistance projects

in Fiji and participated as an assessor and a reviewer in two mutual evaluations of other Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering members.

The FFIU is also a member of the 81 group of FIUs, a network of about 177 FIUs that provides a platform for FIUs to securely exchange expertise and financial intelligence to combat money laundering, terrorist financing and other serious financial crimes.

The FFIU is also a member of the Pacific Financial Intelligence Community and the Pacific Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating of Financing Terrorism (CFT) Supervisors Forum and participated in various meetings and working groups throughout the year.

The FFIU prioritises work by focusing on our risks. In 2023, the FFIU completed an assessment of the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing in Fiji's banking sector. A report on this assessment is now published and can be accessed on the FFIU website.

When supervising our reporting entities, our risk-based supervision approach enables the FFIU to allocate its compliance resources to high-risk entities, given the large number of financial institutions and entities that the FFIU is required to supervise. The FFIU collaborates with partner agencies on higher risk financial crimes such as, drug trafficking and tax evasion, to ensure that our products make a greater impact.

The need to focus on risks is an international requirement and assists the FFIU to target our efforts and resources better. The FFIU was able to achieve these outcomes in 2023 through the dedication and hard work of a small team of nine permanent staff. I would also like to acknowledge the Reserve Bank of Fiji for its financial support and the support of Fiji Revenue and Customs Services (FRCS) and Fiji Police Force (FPF) through the secondment of their officers to FFIU in 2023.

As we enter the last few months of 2024, we will continue to collaborate with our law enforcement partners and regulatory partner agencies to combat financial crime and safeguard our financial system from abuse by criminals and their associates. We will also be working on finalising our new Strategic Plan for 2025-2029. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- Thank you very much. At the outset, let me say that your Annual Report is very easy to read. I think this is the only 2023 report that any of the Committee is looking at. All the reports they are dealing with are mostly from years back, so we are very happy to be given a 2023 Annual Report.

I have a quick question on your relationship with the Minister for Justice. I take it that he has delegated to the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Fiji. Do you have any relationship with them at all now?

MS. E.SUE.- Yes, you are correct. The ministerial delegation happened in 2006 by the late Mr. Qoriniasi Bale, so it was gazetted. The ministerial delegation has been in place since then. There is interaction with the Ministry. The Ministry is also part of the National AML Council and the Permanent Secretary for Justice is the Chair of the National AML Council. The FFIU sits on the Council, as well as the heads of the different agencies.

We also inform the ministry as well through our monthly updates. So we provide monthly reporting in regards to our activities for the month, the outputs that we have produced and that goes to the Governor to the Reserve Bank and also to the Ministry. So, while it has been delegated, there is interaction and liaison with the Ministry as well.

HON. R.R. SHARMA.- I just have a follow up question on that and a very direct one because this kind of information is very critical. So, if I am the Minister for Justice, I have access to all of these information. I can give a call and I can get all the scams, red flags and all the names of the people?

MS. E. SUE.- No, neither the Minister nor the Governor has access to that. According to the Act, all the powers, authority and the responsibility lies with the Director of the FFIU. So, while we are funded by the Reserve Bank of Fiji, our functions and our powers are independent. The decision of whether a suspicious transaction report goes forward, is first done by the Intelligence Analyst, recommendations are made and endorsement is done by the Director.

In terms of how we sit within the Reserve Bank as well, we have a separate service for our database. If there is a need for access to our information by law enforcement agencies, even the Reserve Bank of Fiji, we have MOUs in place to be able to share information, et cetera. Operationally, we are independent. So, no one has access to that information unless you are an FFIU staff. Even when you are employed with the FFIU, you sign an RBF secrecy, you sign an FFIU secrecy, et cetera.

HON. R.R. SHARMA.- Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- On the appointment of the Director, it has been almost a year now since the former Director resigned. When will the new Director be appointed?

MS. E. SUE.- Yes, the former Director retired in December and the decision is that, as the two Managers, we are currently sharing an acting period for a year. Ms. Pickering finished her acting period at the end of June and I am currently acting for the next six months. We should be advertising soon and, hopefully, the appointment will be done early next year.

HON. J.R. VOCEA.- Mr. Chairman, through you, Fiji's accession to the Budapest Convention, how does it affect your work at FFIU in terms of our relationship with foreign FIUs?

MS. E. SUE.- The Budapest Convention, I would say, does not necessarily affect our interaction or liaison with FIUs. I would say that it is something that would work together with the current relationship we have with our foreign FIUs. We are part of an Egmont Group of FIUs, which is a network of about 177 FIUs globally. What that does is, it allows us to be able to share information securely based on our own laws, et cetera. It would work in tandem with the Budapest Convention and other things in place.

We have been in conversations and dialogues with the various Ministries and agencies that are playing a more core role in regards to Fiji's adoption and implementation of the Budapest Convention, and we will be supporting those agencies as well in whatever capacity or way that also fits our mandate.

HON. L.S. QEREQERETABUA.- Mr. Chairman, through you, it was a good question from honourable Sharma. Who appoints the Director of FFIU?

MS. E. SUE.- Based on the ministerial delegation, it is the Governor.

HON. L.S. QEREQERETABUA.- I have a question based on the inside cover of last year's Annual Report. On your key strategies, No. 3, to promote the understanding of money laundering risks and matters in Fiji. Seeing the many scams that Fijians have fallen for, how is that going, how are you doing strategy No. 3?

MS. E. SUE.- In promoting and understanding money laundering risks and methods in Fiji, we have a National Risk Assessment on money laundering and terrorism financing risks in Fiji, primarily looking at what types of crimes are generating the most proceeds in Fiji. For the last five years, the top crime that actually has been in place is actually drug trafficking. So, drug trafficking is the first one and then tax evasion is the second one.

We have seen that scams have actually quite lowered down in that particular, what we would like to call, an upside down triangle, so we have drug trafficking, tax evasion and then corruption and fraud as the third, and scams at a lower level.

Mr. Chairman, what we have done with the scams is, because of its increase in the last year or two, we are providing whatever information that we can to the agencies that are doing that particular type of awareness to the public. So, through Consumer Council, FCCC and the Fiji Police Force.

In regards to highlighting the high risk areas, we coordinate the National Risk Assessment. We conducted an update as well in regards to the vulnerabilities of the banking sector this year. A few years ago, we did an update on the threats as well, and when we did an update on that, it was still drug trafficking and tax evasion as the top two, that are generating proceeds that have been laundered in Fiji.

We also conduct risk-based supervision of our financial institutions or reporting entities as well based on a number of factors, including potentials like asset based, other risks you might have seen if there is a particular work reporting or red flags by law enforcement agencies regarding that particular sector, et cetera.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- Are you finding any correlation between the illegal activities that you detect with the big drug finds that is happening in Fiji now?

MS. E. SUE.- Generally, yes. The reason why is because when you look at drug trafficking in general, it is done by serious organised crime groups and so there are certain elements or individuals or networks that we would have potentially profiled or assisted with police in profiling a few years before and so on. I would say, "yes, there is", because it is not a one-off actor, it is not a person who has decided that this is an activity that they will be doing. They have organised it. They would have spent years organising it and maybe the confidence level in terms of moving the amount of those drugs through, suggests that they might have also done it before.

There are different types of activities that happened around it as well, and individuals that, I would say, pop-up on our radar or we have certain suspicions of being involved, et cetera, and that is, again, through interaction and close cooperation with the Fiji Police Force because they also provide us with information and names for us to conduct financial profiling on some of their targets.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- In your last report that was debated in Parliament, I saw that one of the issues that was raised was the organisations that do not report back to FIU when they are required to do so. Is that still an issue or has it improved?

MS. E. SUE.- That is a good point, Mr. Chairman. I think that is one of the challenges, and not just for the FFIU but FIUs in general, in regards in getting that feedback on the intelligence products that we provide. We took note of the recommendation by the Standing Committee last year and have been trying to find ways to get that feedback from our agencies.

We have incorporated a feedback form in our individual intelligence products to try and garner more feedback from our law enforcement partners. I would say that it has improved this year because we have had

also raised with our national AML Council, so there has been presentations to the Council from one of our law enforcement partners in regards to the reports provided to them and the outcomes of those reports that we have provided to them.

HON. J.R. VOCEA.- Mr. Chairman, through you, my last point. How often does FFIU receive intelligence reports from financial institution in Fiji; fortnightly, monthly, or as and when something occurs or do you call them and they submit reports?

MS. E. SUE.- We have different types of reports. We have five different types of reports. So, based on law, there are specific timeframe of when they are supposed to report it to us. So, we have Suspicious Transactions Report which is primarily what we analyse. So that is based on suspicion by the reporting entities and I believe, that is two business days from when the suspicion is formed, that they are required to submit it to us. They submit it electronically on our online reporting system.

We also have Threshold Transaction Reports. They are \$5,000 and more through bank accounts. They are reported to us within five business days of when the transaction occurs and that is a back report that the institutions actually upload on to our system.

We also have Cash Transaction Reports for our non-bank reporting entities - \$5,000 and above, cash only. Again, five business days on our reporting system and remittance data. So, money going in and out of the country, is reported to us within five business days and, again, through our reporting system.

There is also Border Currency Reports. When you travel and then you have to declare that you are carrying more than that, the form that you fill out that comes to us as well. It is administered by Customs but it sits on our database as well. I would say 99 percent of our reports are received electronically. There are some reporting entities that are still old school and would like to send us paper forms and then we update it on the system but, furthermore, it is electronic.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- I have a quick question on the Financial Transactions Reporting Act. Are you happy with it as is, or is there a requirement for some changes into it to allow you to work better?

MS. E. SUE.- I will have over to the Manager Policy and Compliance to answer that question, Mr. Chairman.

MS. C. PICKERING.- Thank you, for the question, Mr. Chairman. Currently, the Act has worked for us well but as mentioned by the Acting Director, we are currently doing our Strategic Plan and based on consultations with stakeholders, what we are hearing is the need to review the legislation and maybe strengthen it or clarify some of the requirements that maybe not clear to our financial institutions.

The second part is Fiji's legislation is based on international standards on anti-money laundering. The standards have changed in the past five or so years. So, there are new requirements now for Fiji and other countries to incorporate into the legislation. So, there is also a need to review the Act and maybe revise to capture these new international requirements.

Based on those two reasons, our stakeholders are asking for a change and the international standards is also requiring us to put incorporate the new requirements into the law. So, there may be a need to revise the Act.

HON. R.R. SHARMA.- Mr. Chairman, through you, I have two questions. The first one, is the Online Safety Commission any part of your mandate or your work? I will give you a funny scenario. Every

week, there is a fake account being created on my name and a few people have been scammed, maximum of \$1,000. I know the degree is quite less to the amount that you deal with.

The second question is, let us say a bank would red flag, I just want to understand the process. If a bank red flags someone - \$5 million has been moved, so would the bank inform FFIU, the FFIU would inform Police, or which department? I just want to understand the process.

MS. E. SUE.- I will answer your second question first. Maybe, we start from the bank. We had talked about the risk, so one of the things that the banks must do as well is to understand the risk of their customers. So, they would make certain assessments within the transactions that they understand about you. Part of the reason why they ask you for IDs and ask you so many questions when you open a bank account is really to get to know you, to understand what is a normal transaction look like for you so that they can understand what would be suspicious for you.

So, if they identify a red flag, or an indicator, as what we say, what they look at is what they know about you. Some of those transactions for a particular type of person might be normal but for another person with a different context, it is not normal, so that is when a suspicious transaction would be raised. So they make that assessment, they look at the indicator, they look at the documents they have collected, and then they decide whether they believe that a serious offence, or money laundering offence, or terrorism offence, is occurring and then they refer it to FFIU.

The FFIU receives the report, then evaluates and prioritises it based on our financial crime risks and it is either high, medium or low. Then it gets assigned to an analyst, who then looks at it. So, we run searches throughout the databases available to us, like our financial databases, government databases and other databases that we have, and they make an assessment based on the information that is provided, the information that we have been able to access, to determine whether there is an offence that might be occurring.

In some instances, there is no offence occurring. For example, large deposit of \$500,000 into the account, it gets raised to us by the bank. We look at that \$500,000, we can trace it back to a law firm's trust account. We can see that it was actually from the proceeds of the sale of a property, CGT was paid, and unlikely for that to be proceeds of crime and unlikely for that to be an offence, that would be filed away for future reference.

When it is filed away, it still sits on our database, so sometimes we call them intelligence gaps. We do not know everything, so basically our crime scene is our computers - whatever we can have access to. We cannot ask people questions, we do not go out into the field, et cetera. So, we do not claim to have all the information all the time. Sometimes, we cannot meet that particular threshold to then move it forward to law enforcement. So, it gets filed away, until we receive new information, maybe, a second suspicious transaction report or maybe law enforcement asked for information on one of those individuals. We will ask, what is the offence? What exactly are you looking for? Then we will compare to that information that we have and then provide that to law enforcement as well.

In regards to the Online Safety Commission, we do not have too much interaction with them and the reason why is because it is also not a law enforcement agency. So, the primary recipients of our reports are generally law enforcement agencies that have that power of enforcement. Our understanding is that the Online Safety Commission does not have that power of enforcement. That power of enforcement still lies with the Fiji Police Force. So, in terms of any cybercrime offences that we identify, it still goes to Fiji Police Force, into the Cybercrime Unit within the Criminal Investigations Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- Since we have no further questions, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you again. Thank you for coming in and speaking with us this morning. Thank you for this Report. I hope they

send us your report next year and we deal with it. It is a very easy report to read and, hopefully, when we put our review report together, that will be tabled in Parliament which should come to you also. I hope it will make sense to you when we write the report.

Thank you for the amazing work that you do – the nine of you, looking after the huge problem, given the technology, and in looking after financial intelligence. Congratulations! Thank you for the hard work and, please, pass on our appreciation to your staff in the work that you do.

MS. E. SUE.- Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, honourable Members.

The Committee adjourned at 9.34 a.m.

LEGAL NOTICE

[LEGAL NOTICE NO. 2]

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
(Section 92(3))

Ministerial Assignment

To: Mr Siromi Dokonivalu Turaga
Attorney-General and Minister for Justice

In exercise of the powers vested in me as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji under section 92(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, I hereby assign to you in your capacity as the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, with effect from 24 December 2022, the responsibility for the conduct of the following Government businesses, divisions and written laws (subject to the provisions of any other written law)—

Business	Division
<p>(a) <i>Office of the Attorney-General</i> Cinematographic Films Civil Litigation and Legal Advisory Services Copyright Disposal of Uncollected Goods Extradition Gaming Hotel and Guest House Licensing Law Reform Law Revision Legal Aid Legal Profession Legislative Drafting Liquor Licensing Patents Trade-Marks and Designs</p> <p>Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination</p> <p>Media Industry Development</p>	<p><i>Office of the Attorney-General</i> <i>Office of the Solicitor-General*</i></p> <p>Board of Legal Education Central Liquor Board Commission of the Prerogative of Mercy Copyright Tribunal Costs Review Committee Divisional Liquor Tribunals Fiji Intellectual Property Office Fiji Law Reform Commission Film Control Board Hotels Licensing Board Law Revision Project Legal Aid Commission</p> <p>Humans Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission*</p> <p>Media Industry Development Authority*</p>
<p>(b) <i>Justice</i> Administration of Justice (Civil Law and Bankruptcy, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Charitable Trusts, Judiciary, Legitimacy and Legitimation, National Prosecution Services, Partnerships, Corrections Services Procedure, Criminal Law and Procedure)</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Justice</i> Accountability and Transparency Commission*</p> <p>Fiji Corrections Service*</p>

Anti-Corruption	Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption*
Property Law and Conveyancing	
Public Trustee	
Registration of Companies	Judicial Department*
Registration of Clubs	
Registration of Credit Unions and Friendly Societies	Office of the Administrator-General
Registration of Newspapers	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions*
Registration of Religious and Charitable Bodies	
Trusts and Trustees	Office of the Official Receiver
Unit Titles	Office of the Registrar-General Office of the Registrar of Companies Office of the Registrar of Titles
	Public Service Disciplinary Tribunal*
(c) <i>Elections</i>	Electoral Commission*
Conduct of Elections	
	Fijian Elections Office*
	<i>[Note: * indicates the responsibilities and is subject to any provision as to the independence of office]</i>

(d) **Responsibility for all written laws regulating the businesses of (a), (b) and (c) above including in particular, the following Acts and the subsidiary legislation made thereunder—**

Office of the Attorney-General

Arbitration Act 1965
Cinematography Films Act 1971
Copyright Act 1999
Designs Act 2021
Defamation Act 1971
Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1964
Extradition Act 2003
False Information Act 2016
Family Law Act 2003
Fiji Law Reform Commission Act 1979
Financial Transactions Reporting Act 2004
Gaming Act 2009
Hotels and Guest Houses Act 1973
Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission Act 2009
International Arbitration Act 2017
Interpretation Act 1967
Legal Aid Act 1996
Legal Practitioners Act 2009
Limitation Act 1971
Liquor Act 2006
Media Industry Development Act 2010
Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1997
Oaths Act 1897

Patents Act 1879
 Patents Act 2021
 Proceeds of Crime Act 1997
 Revised Edition of the Laws Act 1971
 State Proceedings Act 1951
 Statutory Declarations Act 1970
 Trade-Marks Act 1933
 Trademarks Act 2021
 Trust Accounts Act 1996
 United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act 1936

Justice

Accident Compensation Act 2017
 Bail Act 2002
 Bankers' Books Evidence Act 1932
 Bankruptcy Act 1944
 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1975
 British and Colonial Probates Act 1893
 Charitable Trusts Act 1945
 Civil Evidence Act 2002
 Companies Act 2015
 Compensation to Relatives Act 1920
 Corrections Service Act 2006
 Court of Appeal Act 1949
 Credit Unions Act 1954
 Crimes Act 2009
 Criminal Procedure Act 2009
 Debtors Act 1886
 Distress for Rent Act 1961
 Domestic Violence Act 2009
 Evidence Act 1944
 Fiji Public Trustee Corporation Act 2006
 Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1935
 Friendly Societies Act 1878
 High Court Act 1875
 Illicit Drugs Control Act 2004
 Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 2004
 Inquests Act 1967
 Judges' Remuneration and Emoluments Act 1974
 Land Transfer Act 1971
 Law Reform (Contributory Negligence and Tortfeasors) Act 1946
 Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Death and Interest) Act 1935
 Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1953
 Legitimacy Act 1932
 Magistrates Court Act 1944
 Marriage Act 1968
 Married Women's Property Act 1891
 Minor Offences Act 1971
 Occupiers' Liability Act 1968
 Partnership Act 1910
 Property Law Act 1971

Public Documents Act 1884
 Public Records Act 1969
 Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act 1922
 Registration Act 1879
 Registration of Clubs Act 1932
 Registration of Sex Offenders Act 2021
 Religious Bodies Registration Act 1881
 Sentencing and Penalties Act 2009
 Small Claims Tribunal Act 1991
 Succession, Probate and Administration Act 1970
 Supreme Court Act 1998
 Trustee Act 1966
 Trustee Corporations Act 1968
 Unit Titles Act 1985
 Wills Act 1972

Anti-Corruption

Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2007
 Prevention of Bribery Act 2007

Elections

Electoral Act 2014
 Electoral (Registration of Voters) Act 2012
 Political Parties (Registration, Conduct, Funding and Disclosures) Act 2013

Dated this 5th day of January 2023.

S. L. RABUKA
 Prime Minister

[LEGAL NOTICE NO. 3]

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
 (Section 92(3))

Ministerial Assignment

To: Dr Biman Chand Prasad
 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Strategic Planning, National
 Development and Statistics

IN exercise of the powers vested in me as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji under section 92(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, I hereby assign to you in your capacity as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Strategic Planning, National Development and Statistics, with effect from 24 December 2022, the responsibility for the conduct of the following Government businesses, divisions and written laws (subject to the provisions of any other written law)—

GOVERNMENT OF FIJI GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

No. 16

FRIDAY, 21st JUNE

2024

[LEGAL NOTICE NO. 27]

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI (Sections 92(3) and 96(3))

Ministerial Assignment

To: Mr Graham Everett Leung
Attorney-General

In exercise of the powers vested in me as the Prime Minister of the Republic of Fiji under sections 92(3) and 96(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji, I hereby assign to you in your capacity as the Attorney-General, with effect from 5 June 2024, the responsibility for the conduct of the following Government businesses, divisions and written laws (subject to the provisions of any other written law)—

Business	Division
(a) <i>Office of the Attorney-General</i>	<i>Office of the Attorney-General</i>
Cinematographic Films	Office of the Solicitor-General*
Civil Litigation and Legal Advisory Services	Board of Legal Education
Copyright	Central Liquor Board
Disposal of Uncollected Goods	Commission of the Prerogative of Mercy
Extradition	Copyright Tribunal
Gaming	Costs Review Committee
Hotel and Guest House Licensing	Divisional Liquor Tribunals
Law Reform	Fiji Intellectual Property Office
Law Revision	Fiji Law Reform Commission
Legal Aid	Film Control Board
Legal Profession	Hotels Licensing Board
Legislative Drafting	Law Revision Project
Liquor Licensing	Legal Aid Commission
Patents	
Trade-Marks and Designs	
	Accountability and Transparency Commission*
Anti-Corruption	Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption*
Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination	Humans Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission*
Judiciary	Judicial Department*

[Note: * indicates the responsibilities and is subject to any provision as to the independence of office]

Responsibility for all written laws regulating the businesses of (a) above including in particular, the following Acts and the subsidiary legislation made thereunder—

(b) *Office of the Attorney-General*

Arbitration Act 1965
 Cinematography Films Act 1971
 Civil Evidence Act 2002
 Copyright Act 1999
 Court of Appeal Act 1949
 Defamation Act 1971
 Designs Act 2021
 Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1964
 Evidence Act 1944
 Extradition Act 2003
 False Information Act 2016
 Family Law Act 2003
 Fiji Law Reform Commission Act 1979
 Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act 1935
Financial Transactions Reporting Act 2004
 Gaming Act 2009
 High Court Act 1875
 Hotels and Guest Houses Act 1973
 Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Commission Act 2009
 International Arbitration Act 2017
 Interpretation Act 1967
 Inquests Act 1967
 Judges' Remuneration and Emoluments Act 1974
 Law Reform (Contributory Negligence and Tortfeasors) Act 1946
 Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Death and Interest) Act 1935
 Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1953
 Legal Aid Act 1996
 Legal Practitioners Act 2009
 Limitation Act 1971
 Liquor Act 2006
 Magistrates Court Act 1944
 Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1997
 Oaths Act 1897
 Patents Act 1879
 Patents Act 2021
 Proceeds of Crime Act 1997
 Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act 1922
 Revised Edition of the Laws Act 1971
 Small Claims Tribunal Act 1991
 State Proceedings Act 1951
 Statutory Declarations Act 1970
 Supreme Court Act 1998
 Trade-Marks Act 1933
 Trademarks Act 2021
 Trust Accounts Act 1996
 United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Act 1936

Anti-Corruption
 Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2007
 Prevention of Bribery Act 2007

Dated this 18th day of June 2024.

S. L. RABUKA
 Prime Minister