



STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Report on the Review of the Immigration Bill (Bill No. 6 of 2026)



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
Parliamentary Paper No. 63 of 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD	3
COMMITTEE COMPOSITION	5
1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Procedure and Program	7
1.3 Committee Remit	7
2.0 IMMIGRATION BILL (BILL NO. 6 of 2026)	8
2.1 Introduction	8
3.0 COMMITTEE'S DELIBERATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE BILL	8
3.1 Initial Reading of the Bill and Deliberation by the Committee	8
3.3 In-depth Analysis of the Clauses of the Bill	13
3.4 Submission received via public consultation	16
3.6 Sustainable Development Goals Impact Analysis	17
3.7 Outcome of Review	18
4.0 Conclusion	16

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD



The Immigration Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Justice, Law and Human Rights scrutinise and to return a report of its findings to Parliament.

The Immigration (Amendment) Bill 2026 represents an important step in strengthening Fiji's immigration framework to better reflect the evolving legal, security, and administrative landscape. The Bill seeks to align the Immigration Act 2003 with the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji and relevant international standards, while enhancing efficiency and compliance in immigration processes.

Key provisions of the Bill include updating the definition of a child from 21 to 18 years, introducing requirements for advance passenger information and biometric data, and strengthening provisions relating to security and passenger information systems. It also clarifies evidentiary rules, outlines entitlements for exemptions under diplomatic provisions, and expands visitor permits to accommodate short-term work, volunteering, and study opportunities.

Furthermore, the Bill establishes a framework for the protection of victims of human trafficking, enhances the operational capacity of the Fiji Immigration Department through improved financial management arrangements, and introduces an infringement notice system for specified offences. Additional measures relating to confidentiality and information-sharing reinforce the integrity and effectiveness of immigration systems, while the transfer of certificates of identity to the Travel Documents Act 2002 ensures greater consistency in the management of travel documentation.

The Committee is satisfied that the Bill provides a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to immigration governance in Fiji, balancing national security concerns with the need for efficient and responsive service delivery. It is our view that the proposed amendments will contribute significantly to a modernised and resilient immigration system.

Consideration was also given to the impact of the Bill on Fiji's efforts in meeting its targets of the sustainable development goals (SDG).

I would like to thank the Honourable Members of the Justice, Law and Human Rights Committee for their deliberations and input; Hon. Faiyaz Koya (Deputy Chairperson), Hon. Jone Usamate, Hon. Ratu Josaia Niudamu, Hon. Sachida Nand and Hon. Ratu Isikeli Tuiwailevu.

I, on behalf of the Committee, commend the **Immigration Bill (Bill No. 6 of 2026)** to the Parliament and seek support of all the members of this August house for the Bill.



.....
HON. RATU RAKUITA VAKALALABURE
CHAIRPERSON

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

The Standing Committee on Justice, Law and Human Rights ('Committee') is established under Section 70 of the *Constitution of the Republic of Fiji* and Standing Order 109 of the *Standing Orders of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji*. The Committee consists of the following Members:



Hon. Ratu Rakuita
Vakalalabure
(Chairperson)



Hon. Faiyaz Koya
(Deputy Chairperson)



Hon. Jone Usamate
(Member)



Hon. Sachida Nand
(Member)



Hon. Ratu Isikeli
Tuiwailevu
(Member)



Hon. Ratu Josaia
Niudamu
(Member)

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

Supporting the Committee in its work is a group of dedicated Parliament Officers who make-up the Committee Secretariat and are appointed and delegated by the Secretary-General to Parliament pursuant to Standing Order 15 (3)(i). The Secretariat team is made of the following Parliament officers:

- Mr. Jackson Cakacaka – Senior Committee Clerk
- Ms. Alumita Cabealawa – Deputy Committee Clerk
- Mr. Jeke Rokotuiloma – Assistant Committee Clerk

Committee contact details

Address: Standing Committee on Justice, Law and Human Rights
Parliament of the Republic of Fiji
Parliament Complex
Government Buildings
SUVA, FIJI

Phone: +679 322 5600/ +679 8925 221

Web: <https://www.parliament.gov.fj/committees/standing-committee-on-justice-law-human-rights/>

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Standing Committee on Justice, Law and Human Rights, referred to as the ("**Committee**"), was assigned the Immigration Bill 2025 for review on May 2026. The Bill was referred to the Committee in accordance with SO 51(2), which tasked the Committee with the examination of the Bill and the responsibility to report on its findings in a subsequent Parliament Sitting.

1.2 Procedure and Program

The Committee has conducted a thorough review of the Immigration Bill 2025 (Bill No. 6 of 2026). This report outlines the findings, observations, and recommendations of the Committee regarding the Bill.

The Committee examined the Bill in detail, reviewing each clause and engaging in deliberations. Following this, the Committee invited the responsible Ministry to provide a briefing on the objectives and intentions behind the proposed amendments. To ensure transparency and inclusivity, the Committee then opened the process to public participation by calling for submissions from citizens and other stakeholders, which was advertised through Parliament's official social media platforms.

The Committee was mindful of the provisions on Standing Order 111(1)(a) and ensured that its meetings were open to the public and the media, except during such deliberations and discussions to develop and finalise the Committee's observations and this Report.

1.3 Committee Remit

The Standing Committee on Justice, Law, and Human Rights, in accordance with Standing Order 109 of Parliament's Standing Orders, is tasked with several duties. As outlined in Standing Order 110, these include scrutinizing each Bill referred to it by Parliament and review any subordinate legislation presented in Parliament that falls under its purview.

2.0 IMMIGRATION BILL (BILL NO. 6 of 2026)

2.1 Introduction

The Immigration (Amendment) Bill 2026 (**‘Bill’**) seeks to amend the Immigration Act 2003 (**‘Act’**) to streamline compliance and align it with Constitution of the Republic of Fiji (**‘Constitution’**) and international standards. The Bill has been amended four times from 2007 and the last amendment being the *Immigration (Amendment) Act 2023*.

Key changes include reducing the age of a child from 21 to 18 years, introducing new definitions related to passenger information and security systems, and mandating the submission of advance passenger information (API) and biometric data.

The Bill also clarify admissibility of evidence, entitlements for exemptions under diplomatic provisions, and expand visitor permits to include work, volunteering, and short-term study for up to one month.

The Bill also creates a framework for protecting victims of human trafficking, enable the Fiji Immigration Department to manage its own bank account, and introduce an infringement notice system for specified offences.

Additionally, provisions for confidentiality and information-sharing in passenger data systems are established, empowering regulations are introduced for penalties and operational efficiency and Certificates of identity are removed, shifting their management to the Travel Documents Act 2002.

3.0 COMMITTEE’S DELIBERATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

3.1 Initial Reading of the Bill and Deliberation by the Committee

The Committee commenced its analysis of the Bill, reading through it, Clause by Clause. From this initial reading, it was noted that the Bill seeks to amend the Immigration Act 2003 (**‘Act’**) to streamline compliance and align it with Constitution of the Republic of Fiji (**‘Constitution’**) and international standards.

The Committee had extensive discussions on the provisions of the Bill and resolved that it be prudent to firstly hear the views of the public specifically the stakeholders on this very important proposed legislation. The public consultation would then allow the Committee to gauge the public’s perspective on the Bill before deliberating further, whilst also bearing in mind the requirements as set down by Parliament in referring the Bill to the Committee.

3.2 Bill Summary

By way of consensus, the Committee agreed that it would be prudent to include the necessary issues that the proposed law intends to address. This would readily give the reader of this Report with the aforementioned information regarding the Bill, which is summarized below;

Clause 1 of the Bill provides for the short title and commencement. If passed by Parliament, the amending legislation will come into force on a date or dates appointed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette.

Clause 2 of the Bill amends section 2 of the Act to decrease the age of a child from 21 years to 18 years in line with the Constitution. It also inserts new definitions, for terms such as the advance passenger information system, Alert List, Regional Watch List and infringement notices.

Clause 3 inserts a new Part 1A establishing that every Fijian citizen has the inherent right to be in Fiji at any time. It clarifies, however, that citizens remain subject to lawful procedures for recording movements and maintaining border security. Most notably, it provides absolute protection against the removal or deportation of Fijian citizens under any circumstances, enshrining a statutory right of entry and immunity from expulsion.

Clause 4 introduces a new Division in Part 2 setting out the Minister's overarching powers. It allows the Minister to issue written policy directions to the Permanent Secretary and immigration officers (section 3B); to make specific operational directions regarding deportation, detention, and financial matters (section 3C); to issue orders and regulations such as visa exemptions, prohibited-immigrant declarations, or authorised airports (section 3D); to exercise miscellaneous powers like authorising visa issuers or approving data-sharing arrangements (section 3E); and to delegate selected powers to the Permanent Secretary (section 3F). Collectively, these provisions codify and expand the Minister's administrative and regulatory authority within the immigration system.

Clause 5 reorganises Part 2 of the Act by introducing a new Division 2 heading, clearly separating the Permanent Secretary's operational powers from those of the Minister. It serves primarily to structure the Act and provide administrative clarity.

Clause 6 revises section 4 to provide for immigration and enforcement officers, recognising dual enforcement functions under the Act. It also deletes the former subsections (2)–(5), simplifying the section to focus on the Permanent Secretary's administrative control over officers.

Clause 7 inserts new provisions comprehensively defining the Permanent Secretary’s powers, including issuing and cancelling visas and permits, granting refugee status, removing prohibited immigrants, appointing appeal officers, and approving publication of prohibited-immigrant details. It also inserts a new section 4B which empowers the Permanent Secretary to delegate most of these powers to immigration or enforcement officers, ensuring administrative flexibility while preserving accountability.

Clause 8 expands officers’ powers by authorising searches of persons and their belongings without a warrant, including electronic devices, to discharge official duties. It clarifies that “documents” include health records and vaccine status to assess compliance with health-entry requirements.

Clause 9 adds a new title—“Division 1: Entry and Departure Requirements”—to improve the structural organisation of provisions dealing with immigration clearance and travel documentation.

Clause 10 amends section 6 of the Act to mandate electronic submission of advance passenger information (API) through a single-window system for all travellers entering or leaving Fiji. It also empowers the Minister to prescribe by regulation the specific data elements, processing rules transmission methods, data-protection safeguards, and oversight mechanisms for API, modernising Fiji’s border-management framework.

Clause 11 amends section 7 of the Act to transfer the authority to issue visas from “an immigration officer” to the Permanent Secretary, consolidating decision making power at the senior administrative level.

Clause 12 amends section 8 of the Act to lower the age at which a child of a Fijian citizen may enter without a permit from 21 to 18 and extends automatic entry exemptions to persons covered under the Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations Act 2016. Related cross-references are updated accordingly.

Clause 13 amends section 9 of the Act to clarify the categorisation of permit types to cover visitors, investors, residents, and those residing to work. It allows limited short-term work rights under visitor permits (one month, or longer as prescribed by regulation), requires regulations to define permit validity periods, and voids permits automatically upon deportation. It also updates wording to align with these structural changes.

Clause 14 amends section 11 of the Act for clarity.

Clause 15 substitutes a new section 12 of the Act affirming that the grant, variation, or cancellation of a visa or permit is at the discretion of the Permanent Secretary, thereby eliminating any perception of entitlement and reinforcing administrative discretion.

Clause 16 amends section 13 of the Act to replace references to the “Minister” with “Permanent Secretary,” adds exceptions allowing persons entering Fiji for trial, imprisonment, or as victims or detainees to remain without permits, and authorises regulations for temporary work or stay permits for such individuals. It updates the prohibited-immigrant framework to align with modern humanitarian and procedural standards.

Clause 17 introduces new sections 12A–12F establishing a data-governance framework for immigration information. It provides rules on confidentiality, data processing, inter-agency and international information-sharing agreements, cooperation with advance-passenger-data organisations, and strict limits on data retention (five years, with depersonalisation after two). It also allows temporary extensions of data retention for investigations, modernising Fiji’s border-security and privacy regime.

Clauses 18 to 20 repeal obsolete provisions to streamline the Act, removing redundant procedural or administrative content that is now superseded by the new structure.

Clause 21 retitles Part 7 to “Removal and Deportation,” distinguishing between removal (administrative action by the Permanent Secretary) and deportation (executive order by the Minister) and inserts sections 48A and 48B giving the Permanent Secretary authority to issue removal orders against prohibited immigrants, prescribe procedures for custody and transportation, and allocate financial responsibility for removal costs between carriers and the State. It also details enforcement mechanisms and offences for non-compliance by carriers.

Clauses 22 amends section 49 of the Act to correct the cross-referencing based on the new structure.

Clause 23 amends section 55 of the Act to clarify that the Permanent Secretary may direct the collection and use of deportees’ property.

Clause 24 inserts a new section 57A that allows the Permanent Secretary or Minister to permit voluntary departure instead of enforced removal or deportation, provided certain conditions are met. Persons departing voluntarily may, by direction, be deemed not to have been removed or deported, though they remain subject to exclusion periods. This introduces a humane, discretionary alternative to forced expulsion.

Clause 25 inserts a new section 59A which allows the Ministry to maintain official bank accounts for all monies received and spent under the Act. It prescribes authorisation and accountability procedures for withdrawals, embedding financial-management safeguards.

Clause 26 inserts a new section 62A which declares that all fees and charges payable under the Act or its regulations are non-refundable, ensuring cost recovery and administrative clarity.

Clause 27 inserts a new section 63A which empowers the Minister to approve electronic systems for immigration applications, decisions, and data recording, and provides that any decision made through an authorised system is legally valid as if made by the authorised officer, facilitating e-governance and digital transformation.

Clause 28 of the Bill inserts new section 65A of the Act.

Clause 29 replaces section 66 with a new provision which introduces a new infringement-notice regime allowing immigration or enforcement officers to issue fixed-penalty notices for specified offences. It defines required notice contents and procedural details, simplifying enforcement for minor infractions.

Clause 30 amends section 68 and significantly expands regulation-making authority to cover infringement-notice procedures, penalties, late-payment fees, business closures, and comprehensive provisions for API data management, privacy, offences, and carrier compliance, including substantial fines for individuals and corporations.

Clause 31 inserts a new section 68A which establishes that the Act overrides any inconsistent written law, giving it primacy in immigration-related matters and eliminating legal ambiguity.

Clause 32 consequentially amends the Customs Act 1986 to delete definitions and Part 5B of that Act concerning biometric and passenger-data provisions, as these are now consolidated within the Act. This ensures legislative coherence and avoids duplication between customs and immigration frameworks.

3.3 In-depth Analysis of the Clauses of the Bill

The Committee then held extensive discussions on the Clauses and identified certain provisions that merit proper consideration. These discussions resulted in the identification of a few issues, which the Committee placed as priority issues raised by the Ministry of Immigration to be further discussed and deliberated on with the drafters. Based on the initial reading of the clauses, the Committee compared the content of the submissions made on the Bills and the main issues noted from these discussions are as follows:

Clause 3C (e)

The Committee noted that the Minister may give the Permanent Secretary the following written directions to direct the deportation of a deportee serving a sentence of imprisonment before the deportation order had come into effect, as provided under section 54. Committee sought clarification on the status of prohibited immigrant in this regard.

It was advised that section 54 of the Immigration Act 2003 (“**Principal Act**”) provides that if a deportee has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the sentence is to be served before the deportation order is carried into effect, unless the Minister otherwise, directs. Furthermore, Section 13 of the Principal Act outlines that a prohibited immigrant is one who is not entitled to enter Fiji without a permit or is a member of a prohibited class.

Clause 3D (c)

The Committee noted that the Minister may make orders and regulations, as provided under this Act specifying the age at which a Fijian citizen may be entitled to enter Fiji without a permit pursuant to section 8(1)(b). Concerns were raised on the issue whether a person who is 18 years and married is also allowed to enter Fiji without a permit.

It was advised that the proposed section 3D(c) is merely a brief description of the substantive power held by the Minister under section which provides that a child of a citizen is exempted from the requirement to obtain a permit in order to enter, reside and work in Fiji. If the person is 18 years or older, or is or has been married, he or she is no longer exempted.

The rationale behind this provision is that a child of a Fijian citizen is entitled to citizenship by registration under section 8 of the Citizenship of Fiji Act 2009 ('Citizenship Act') and thus has the option of availing him or herself of citizenship

rather than relying solely on the exemption status in order to enter, reside and work in Fiji.

Clause 3E(h)

Committee noted that the Minister has powers to appoint a fit and proper person to hear appeals from reviewable decisions of the Permanent Secretary pursuant to section 58 of this Act and section 31 of the Interpretation Act 1967. The Committee sought clarification as to the rationale for the establishment of a single-member tribunal, and how this provision aligns with, and relates to, section 58 of the Principal Act.

It was advised that the proposed section 3E(h) is merely a brief description of the substantive power of the Minister, here provided under section 58 of the Immigration Act, with a linking reference under that section to section 31 of the Interpretation Act 1967. Section 58 allows for persons aggrieved by certain decisions of the Permanent Secretary to appeal those decisions to the Minister and sets out the manner and process for making and determining the appeal.

As such, the Minister, rather than conducting a hearing him or herself, may instead refer the matter to a fit and proper person to hear the appeal and make a recommendation to the Minister on the decision that should be made. It is important to note that, given the use of the words “*advising as to the decision that should*” in section 31 rather than binding language (e.g., “*notifying the Minister of the decision that shall/must be made*”), the appointed person does not make a determination or binding decision on the matter and merely advises the Minister. The final decision is ultimately at the Minister's discretion.

The rationale behind section 31 is institutional efficiency and practicality. The Minister is vested personally with broad immigration powers under the Immigration Act because immigration engages sovereignty, border control and national interest considerations. However, it would be practically impossible for the Minister to personally conduct every hearing or appeal. The 'tribunal' referral mechanism therefore enables administrative systems to function at scale.

It is also important to note that even in the absence of a specific reference under section 57(8) of the Immigration Act, section 31 of the Interpretation Act 1967 may still apply to any appeal made to a Minister as the section specifically states that it applies to any appeals to a Minister under the provisions of any Act.

Clause 3F(1)(c)

The miscellaneous powers referred to in section 3E(a), (b), (e), (f), (g) and (f). The Committee sought clarification on the alphabetical arrangement of this provision. It was advised that there is a repeated reference to paragraph (f).

Clause 6

The Committee noted that clause 6 seeks to amend section 4 of the Principal Act. Section 4 currently comprises six subclauses, however the proposed amendments appear to address only subclauses (1) to (5). The Committee therefore sought clarification on the status and intended treatment of subclause (6). It was advised that subclause (6) be deleted also as it will no longer be applicable given the deletion of subclause (5).

Additional query

Committee sought clarification on the difference between ‘*Enforcement Officer*’ and ‘*Immigration Officer*’.

It was advised that this is a naming preference requested by the Ministry to establish dual categories of officers — those who may carry out a wider range of functions (immigration officers) and those who may be specifically assigned to an enforcement function (enforcement officers). This will become particularly relevant in practice as the Ministry takes a more active role in enforcing its anti-smuggling and anti-human-trafficking functions, although it will for the most part be captured and provided for by operational and standard operating procedures. It is the intention that this only be briefly provided for in the law, without much prescriptive detail, in order to enable the creation of a more tailored and flexible framework at policy and SOP level.

Clause 8(b)

The Committee sought clarification on the relevance of including vaccination status as part of the prescribed health requirements for entry, stay, or departure from Fiji. It was noted that the provision is derived from Thailand’s legislation and is intended as a general safeguard for health profiling. It was further clarified that it does not strictly require individuals to present a vaccination status card in order to meet the health requirements.

Clause 10

Committee noted that the proposed amendments to section 6 of the principal act. “*Division 1—Entry and Departure Requirements*” to be inserted after section 5, however, there were no instruction to remove or retain heading in the principal act “*Duties on entry into and departure from Fiji*” as both provide the same meaning.

Clause 13(3A)(a)

Committee noted a grammatical error and recommended to delete ‘*bor*’ and substituted with ‘*for*’.

Clause 21(48B)(1)

Committee noted a grammatical error ‘*removal of*’.

This section summarises how the Bill aligns with Fiji’s NDP, which serves as the national framework for localising the SDGs. In terms of Immigration Laws, the NDP is very clear that the immigration laws must be reviewed with an improved efficiency of service delivery and strengthened border enforcement and policy frameworks.¹ Some key features of the bill that relate to Fiji’s NDP are illustrated in the table below.

NDP Pillar / Principle	NDP Objective	Relevant Bill Provisions	Explanation
Good Governance (Pillar 3) Focus Area 7: Committing to Governance, Institutional and State-Owned Entity Reforms.	Strengthen rule of law, institutions, transparency	Expanded powers of Minister & Permanent Secretary; enforcement powers; infringement notice system; data governance framework	Improves institutional capability, accountability, and enforcement efficiency.
Good Governance (Pillar 3) Focus Area 7: Committing to Governance, Institutional and State-Owned Entity Reforms.	Ensure the safety and wellbeing of Fiji and all Fijians - Invest in infrastructure and technology development	Digital systems, data-sharing regulations, privacy safeguards	Supports modern governance and administrative efficiency
Economic Resilience (Pillar 1) Focus Area 4: Catalysing Economic Growth and Diversifying the Economy.	Promote private sector growth, labour mobility, investment	Work/visitor permits, investor categories, short-term consultancy work, electronic border systems	Facilitates skilled migration and business activity, supporting economic growth.

3.4 Submission received via public consultation

There was no submission received from the public in relation to the Immigration Bill 2025.

¹ Fiji’s National Development Plan 2025 – 2029 is available on the Ministry of Finance website: [National Development Plan - Ministry Of Finance](#)

3.6 Sustainable Development Goals Impact Analysis

Consideration was placed on SDGs 8, 10, and 16, as these goals align with the Bill's focus on the rules on admissibility of evidence, diplomatic exemptions, and expands visitor permits to allow short-term work, volunteering, and study for up to one month. It also introduces protections for victims of human trafficking, allows the Fiji Immigration Department to manage its own bank account, and establishes an infringement notice system for certain offences.

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Immigration laws regulate the movement of workers, including foreign labour, helping ensure fair recruitment, lawful employment, and protection of labour standards. This supports economic growth while reducing exploitation.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

Well-regulated migration policies contribute to safe, orderly, and responsible migration (Target 10.7), ensuring equal treatment under the law and reducing discrimination against migrants.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Immigration legislation strengthens governance, border control, compliance mechanisms, and enforcement frameworks. It promotes rule of law, transparency, and accountable institutions in managing migration.

In this regard, the Committee following its review of the Bill, fulfilled its obligation as prescribed under Section 110(2) of the Standing Orders of Parliament.

3.7 Outcome of Review

The outcomes of the review are reflected in the revisions to the Immigration Bill proposed by the Committee to Parliament.

We are firmly of the view that the revisions made maintain the spirit of the intent of the original bill, whilst making improvements in key areas that have been highlighted in this report.

Clause 6

The Committee noted that clause 6 seeks to amend section 4 of the Principal Act. Section 4 currently comprises six subclauses, however the proposed amendments appear to address only subclauses (1) to (5). The Committee therefore recommend that subclause (6) be deleted.

Clause 3F(1)(c)

The miscellaneous powers referred to in section 3E(a), (b), (e), (f), (g) and (f). The Committee recommend the deletion of the repeated reference to paragraph (f).

Clause 8

The Committee recommend that Clause 8(c) in subsection (5) after “document”, inserting “or device”.

Clause 13(3A)(a)

Committee noted a grammatical error and recommend to delete ‘*bor*’ and substituted with ‘*for*’.

4.0 CONCLUSION

As highlighted above in its deliberations, the Committee has conducted extensive public consultations and consulted independent legal experts in the Solicitor-General’s Office for the purpose of improving the current draft Bill.

At the conclusion of the review, the Committee believes that the proposed amendments are adequate for achieving the objectives of the **Immigration Bill 2025**.

The Committee through this report commends the **Immigration Bill (Bill No. 6 of 2026)** to the Parliament.

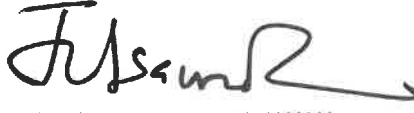
MEMBER'S SIGNATURES



.....
Hon. Ratu Rakuira Vakalalabure
(Chairperson)



.....
Hon. Faiyaz Koya
(Deputy Chairperson)



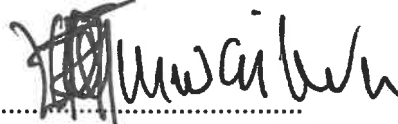
.....
Hon. Jone Usamate
(Member)



.....
Hon. Ratu Josaia Niudamu
(Member)



.....
Hon. Sachida Nand
(Member)



.....
Hon. Ratu Isikeli Tuiwailevu
(Member)

DATE: 26/05/26