STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

Review Report of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji 2023-2024 Annual Report

PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
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ACRONYMS

CPA	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
VAT	Value Added Tax

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, I am pleased to present the Committee's Review Report of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji 2023-2024 Annual Report. In undertaking this review, the Committee considered the written responses provided by the Parliament Secretariat, and evidence presented during the public hearing.

The Committee notes that Parliament continued to perform its core constitutional functions of law-making, oversight and scrutiny, and representation during the reporting period. The Committee further acknowledges the important work of the Parliament Secretariat in supporting Members of Parliament, facilitating committee operations, strengthening public engagement and maintaining the institutional integrity of Parliament amidst an increasingly complex operating environment.

The Committee's review found that Parliament has established a clear strategic direction through its 2023–2027 Strategic Plan, underpinned by priorities focused on strengthening support to Members, protecting parliamentary independence, developing workforce capability and enhancing public participation in democratic processes. The Committee notes that significant progress has been made in advancing Parliament's digital transformation agenda through investments in information and communication technologies, digital records management systems, hybrid meeting capabilities and cybersecurity infrastructure. These initiatives have strengthened operational resilience and improved access to parliamentary services and information.

Despite these achievements, the Committee identified several areas requiring continued attention. Of particular concern is the absence of a formal mechanism to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by parliamentary committees. The Committee considers that a structured recommendation-tracking framework would significantly enhance Parliament's oversight function by enabling more effective monitoring of Government responses and implementation outcomes.

The Committee also notes ongoing workforce-related challenges facing the Parliament Secretariat, including staff retention, succession planning and capacity constraints in a few critical operational areas. The evidence presented highlighted increasing demands on research, committee and parliamentary support services, underscoring the importance of developing specialist expertise and ensuring adequate staffing levels to effectively support Members and Committees in discharging their responsibilities.

The Committee further observed that several institutional reforms remain outstanding, including the establishment of a dedicated Parliamentary Counsel function, implementation of recommendations arising from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Democratic Legislature Benchmarks Assessment, and the long-term objective of establishing a stand-alone parliamentary precinct. The Committee considers these reforms important to strengthening Parliament's institutional independence, effectiveness and sustainability.

The Committee was encouraged by Parliament's continued efforts to promote civic education and public participation through initiatives such as the Parliament Bus Programme, educational outreach activities and the Women's Mock Parliament Programme. These initiatives have contributed to improving public awareness of parliamentary democracy and encouraging broader engagement in national governance. However, the Committee notes that challenges remain in enhancing accessibility and increasing the representation of women in elected office.

The Committee found that Parliament continues to make a significant contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through its promotion of transparency, accountability and public participation. Parliament also supports other key goals, including gender equality, reduced inequalities, quality education and climate action, through its programmes, outreach activities, and engagement in regional and international parliamentary forums.

Accordingly, the Committee has made several recommendations aimed at strengthening parliamentary oversight, enhancing research and legal support services, improving accessibility and public engagement, advancing workforce sustainability, supporting ongoing digital transformation, preserving Fiji's parliamentary heritage and progressing key institutional reforms.

The Committee acknowledges the cooperation and assistance provided by the Secretary-General and officials of the Parliament Secretariat throughout the review process. I also acknowledge the contribution of the Committee Members in the compilation of this bipartisan report.

On behalf of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, I submit this Report to Parliament.

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Hon. Lenora QEREQERETABUA
Chairperson

1.0 Committee Remit and Composition

Under Standing Order 109(2)(e) the Committee is mandated to investigate matters related to Fiji's relations with other countries, development aid, foreign direct investment, oversight of the military, and relations with multi-lateral organisations. The members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence are as follows:



Hon. Lenora Qereqeretabua
Chairperson
Deputy Speaker of Parliament
Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade



Hon. Rinesh Sharma
Deputy Chairperson



Hon. Ratu Isikeli Tuiwailevu
Member
Assistant Minister for iTaukei Affairs, Heritage and Arts



Hon. Penioni Ravunawa
Member
Assistant Minister for Health and Medical Services



Hon. Virendra Lal
Member



Hon. Taito Rokomatu
Member

1.1 Committee Secretariat Team

The Committee is supported by Parliament officers serving as the Committee Secretariat. These officers are appointed and delegated by the Secretary-General to Parliament by Standing Order 15(3)(i). The Secretariat officers are as follows:

- Ms. Tirisiane Logavatu – Senior Committee Clerk
- Mrs. Elesi Tabuyaqona - Deputy Committee Clerk

Committee contact details:

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence
Parliament of the Republic of Fiji
Government Buildings, Suva, FIJI.
Phone: +679 3225600 / +679 8925210
Website: https://www.parliament.gov.fj/standing-committee-on-foreign-affairs-and-defence/

2.0 Background and Terms of Reference

2.1 Presentation of the Annual Report

2.1.1 The Speaker of Parliament, on 17 July 2026, referred the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji ("Parliament') 2023-2024 Annual Report to the Committee for review. The referral was made pursuant to Standing Order 38(2), which mandates that all annual reports tabled in Parliament be referred to the relevant Standing Committee for examination and report back to Parliament.

2.1.2 The Committee is responsible for reviewing matters concerning Fiji's international relations, development assistance, foreign direct investment, national security oversight, and engagement with multilateral organisations.

2.1.3 The Parliament Annual Report falls outside the Committee's mandate, but the referral was made to assist in balancing the distribution of workload among the Standing Committees of Parliament.

2.2 Procedure and Program

Public Submission

2.2.1 In relation to Standing Order 111(1), the Committee is committed to upholding public trust in Parliament, by ensuring that there is public participation and that all such participation is given due consideration. The representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji appeared before the Committee at a public hearing in Suva on 19 October 2026. The public submission was broadcast live on the Parliament Facebook page and aired on the Walesi Parliament Channel.

2.2.2 A summary of the submission is provided in a later part of this report, under the heading 'Committee's Deliberation and Analysis'. Copies of the verbatim report and written submission can be obtained from the online Appendices of the report, which can be accessed from the Parliament website: www.parliament.gov.fj

3.0 Committee Deliberation and Analysis

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This report presents a summary and analysis of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji 2023-2024 financial year. It highlights key achievements, challenges, and provides recommendations for improvement to support the Parliament's mandate.

3.1.2 The primary function of the Parliament is provided for under Section 46 (1) of the 2013 Constitution, which states that, "the authority and power to make laws for the State is vested in the Parliament."

3.1.3 The Parliament of the Republic of Fiji is the supreme legislative body of the State and comprises 55 elected Members serving in a unicameral legislature. In the reporting year, there was an additional Member appointed which resulted in 56 Members of Parliament. Mr Graham Leung who was officially sworn in as the Attorney-General of Fiji was appointed on 28 June 2024, in accordance with section 96(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Fiji.

3.1.4 The 55 Members are elected through a multi-member open-list system of proportional representation. Parliament is mandated to perform three core constitutional functions: the enactment of laws, the oversight and scrutiny of Government, and the representation of the people of Fiji.

3.1.5 Supporting Parliament in the discharge of these responsibilities is the Parliament Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General. The Secretariat provides apolitical, procedural and advisory services to the Speaker, Members of Parliament, and Parliamentary committees. It also facilitates public access to parliamentary information and promotes civic participation in the parliamentary process. Through its support for Chamber proceedings, committee operations, and public engagement initiatives, the Secretariat plays a critical role in strengthening parliamentary democracy and ensuring that Parliament effectively serves the people of Fiji.

3.1.6 The Parliament's Strategic Plan 2023–2027 is anchored on four strategic priorities aimed at enhancing the efficiency, resilience and sustainability of parliamentary operations. These priorities focus on strengthening support for Members of Parliament, protecting the independence and integrity of Parliament, developing the capabilities of the parliamentary workforce, and promoting greater public participation in the democratic process.

3.1.7 Operationally, the Parliament delivered its functions through the Legislative Services Division and the Corporate Services Division. In the 2023-2024 reporting year, the Legislative Services Division includes the following units: Tables and Journals; Hansard; Committees; Research and Library Services; Civic Education and Media; and Inter-Parliamentary Relations and Protocol. The Corporate Services Division includes the following units: Human Resources, Administration and Training; Information, Communication and Technology; Finance; Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance; and Executive Support.

3.2 Committee Findings

3.2.1 The Committee finds that Parliament has established a clear strategic framework for the period 2023–2027, centred on supporting Members, protecting parliamentary independence, strengthening public engagement and developing workforce capability. Notwithstanding this, workforce capacity, ICT resilience, performance reporting and digital accessibility remain areas requiring continued attention.

3.2.2 The Committee finds that Parliament has taken important steps towards strengthening its institutional and administrative independence. These measures include amendments to Standing Orders to enhance committee scrutiny, investments of approximately $4 million in independent ICT infrastructure, and the migration to digital platforms such as Microsoft Teams and SharePoint. However, key reforms, including the enactment of a Parliamentary Bill, establishment of a Parliamentary Counsel function, procurement of an independent accounting system and the development of a stand-alone parliamentary precinct, remain outstanding.

3.2.3 The Committee finds that Parliament's oversight function is constrained by the absence of a formal mechanism to monitor the implementation of committee recommendations after responses are received from ministries and agencies. The Committee notes that the Secretariat has identified the potential establishment of a recommendation-tracking register as a means of strengthening accountability and follow-up processes.

3.2.4 The Committee finds that Standing Committees continue to undertake a significant volume of oversight and scrutiny activities, including committee meetings, public consultations, site visits and report reviews. The Committee notes that measuring the long-term impact of committee recommendations remains challenging due to the absence of formal monitoring and reporting mechanisms across Government agencies.

3.2.5 The Committee finds that workforce shortages affected several critical operational areas during the reporting period. Significant vacancies existed within Committee Services, Hansard, Research and Library Services, and Civic Education and Media, resulting in increased workloads, reliance on acting arrangements and reduced organisational resilience.

3.2.6 The Committee finds that the Research and Library Services Unit operated under staffing constraints while experiencing increasing demand for analytical support from Standing Committees. The Committee notes that research staff are largely generalists and that achieving greater specialist expertise in areas such as legal, policy, financial, treaty and sectoral analysis will require additional resources and investment in capability development.

3.2.7 The Committee finds that Parliament's researchers appropriately support committees through factual research, information gathering and analysis while maintaining institutional neutrality. The Committee notes that responsibility for making oversight judgments, identifying performance gaps and determining accountability ultimately rests with Members and Committees.

3.2.8 The Committee finds that Parliament does not currently have a dedicated Parliamentary Counsel or specialised legal drafting unit to support Members. The Committee notes evidence that the Secretariat continues to pursue the establishment of such a function in line with practices adopted in other parliamentary jurisdictions.

3.2.9 The Committee finds that Parliament has strengthened public engagement and civic education initiatives through programmes such as the Parliament Bus Programme, organised educational visits and the Women's Mock Parliament. Evidence presented indicates that these programmes have increased awareness of parliamentary processes and generated broader public interest in parliamentary participation.

3.2.10 The Committee finds that Parliament continues to pursue initiatives aimed at increasing women's participation in public leadership and parliamentary processes. However, women represented only 9 per cent of Members of Parliament during the reporting period, demonstrating that significant challenges remain in achieving greater gender representation in elected office.

3.2.11 The Committee finds that Parliament has undertaken important measures to improve accessibility through physical infrastructure, sign-language interpretation services and multilingual translation initiatives. However, a comprehensive accessibility audit has not yet been undertaken, and gaps remain in relation to digital and physical accessibility, accessible documentation, consultation processes and the establishment of measurable accessibility indicators.

3.2.12 The Committee finds that Parliament has made substantial progress towards digital transformation and the establishment of a paperless parliamentary environment. Examples include electronic document distribution, digital records management, virtual and hybrid committee meetings, cloud-based collaboration tools and online publication of parliamentary information.

3.2.13 The Committee finds that Parliament has invested significantly in cybersecurity and digital resilience. Measures include the deployment of Trend Micro cybersecurity solutions, Microsoft Defender for Business, cloud-based governance tools and enhanced data backup arrangements to protect parliamentary information and support operational continuity.

3.2.14 The Committee finds that Parliament received an unmodified audit opinion for the financial year ended 31 July 2024. While audit findings identified issues relating to VAT calculations, expenditure reconciliations, procurement compliance and asset recording, corrective actions were undertaken to address these matters.

3.2.15 The Committee finds that workforce retention remains a significant institutional challenge. Exit interview data identified higher remuneration, improved career opportunities and overseas migration as the primary reasons for staff departures. While the Committee notes that many departing employees secured promotions and career advancement opportunities elsewhere, it remains concerned about the impact of workforce turnover on institutional knowledge, succession and organisational continuity.

3.2.16 The Committee finds that progress has been made in implementing recommendations arising from the CPA Democratic Legislature Benchmarks assessment. However, several important reforms remain incomplete, including the review of parliamentary powers and privileges legislation, development of Member training frameworks, strengthening parliamentary legal support and long-term office-space planning.

3.2.17 The Committee finds that Parliament has demonstrated a commitment to workforce diversity and gender equality within the Secretariat. Women constituted 61 per cent of the workforce and held half of the senior executive positions during the reporting period.

3.2.18 The Committee finds that Parliament has strengthened its risk management and compliance framework through the establishment of a comprehensive Risk Register and enhanced governance arrangements. Key institutional risks identified include workforce capacity, cybersecurity threats, business continuity, financial management and organisational accountability.

3.2.19 The Committee finds that space constraints continue to affect parliamentary operations. Evidence presented highlighted challenges relating to committee room availability and limited facilities available for media personnel covering parliamentary proceedings.

3.2.20 The Committee finds that Parliament continues to pursue the long-term objective of establishing a stand-alone parliamentary precinct. The Committee notes that such a project would require considerable planning, resources and investment, but would address existing office-space constraints and support future institutional growth.

3.2.21 The Committee finds that the preservation and digitisation of historical parliamentary records remains a challenge. While Hansard records from 2014 onwards are publicly accessible online, the digitisation of earlier records is constrained by the condition of archived documents and the cost of specialised equipment required for preservation and scanning.

3.2.22 The Committee finds that Parliament has implemented a range of staff retention and development initiatives, including succession planning and professional development opportunities. However, retaining experienced personnel remains an ongoing challenge due to employment opportunities available in other organisations.

3.2.23 The Committee finds that the Secretariat has recognised workforce capacity and succession, digital resilience and cybersecurity, and governance and performance accountability as the three most significant institutional challenges facing Parliament. Addressing these challenges will be essential to ensuring Parliament remains resilient, effective and capable of fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities.

4.0 Recommendations

The Committee recommends that:

4.1 The Parliament Secretariat establish and maintain a formal recommendation-tracking framework, including periodic status reporting by relevant ministries and agencies, to enable Standing Committees to monitor the implementation and outcomes of recommendations made through parliamentary oversight processes. *(reference 3.2.3, 3.2.4)*

4.2 The Parliament Secretariat continue to strengthen the capacity of the Research and Library Services Unit through the progressive enhancement of staffing levels, specialist expertise and professional development opportunities to better support Members and Committees in undertaking effective parliamentary scrutiny. *(reference 3.2.6, 3.2.7)*

4.3 The Parliament prioritise the establishment of a dedicated Parliamentary Counsel Office to provide independent legal advice, legislative drafting services and procedural support to Members of Parliament, thereby strengthening Parliament's institutional independence and legislative capacity. *(reference 3.2.2, 3.2.8, 3.2.16)*

4.4. The Parliament Secretariat continue to expand civic education and public outreach initiatives, with particular attention given to improving engagement with rural, remote and maritime communities to ensure broader public participation in parliamentary democracy. *(reference 3.2.9)*

4.5 The Parliament Secretariat undertake a comprehensive accessibility assessment of parliamentary facilities, services, publications, digital platforms and public engagement processes, and develop an implementation plan to address identified accessibility gaps and promote inclusive participation. *(reference 3.2.11)*

4.6 Parliament continue to support initiatives that encourage greater participation of women in leadership and democratic processes, including civic education, mentoring and leadership-development programmes aimed at increasing women's representation in public life and elected office. *(reference 3.2.10, 3.2.17)*

4.7 The Parliament Secretariat continue implementing its Strategic Workforce Plan and Succession Plan to strengthen workforce sustainability, leadership development, institutional knowledge retention and career progression opportunities across the Secretariat. *(reference 3.2.5, 3.2.15, 3.2.16, 3.2.23)*

4.8 The Parliament Secretariat continue to advance Parliament's digital transformation agenda through the implementation of enterprise systems, records digitisation, process automation and other technologies that enhance operational efficiency, transparency and service delivery. *(reference 3.2.1, 3.2.12)*

4.9 The Parliament Secretariat explore appropriate funding opportunities and partnerships to support the preservation and digitisation of historical parliamentary records and Hansard archives, thereby improving public access to parliamentary information and preserving Fiji's parliamentary heritage. *(reference 3.2.21)*

4.10 Parliament continue pursuing long-term planning for a dedicated parliamentary precinct to address existing space constraints, support future institutional growth and enhance facilities available for parliamentary operations, committee activities and media engagement. *(reference 3.2.20)*

4.11 Parliament continue progressing the implementation of outstanding recommendations arising from the CPA Democratic Legislature Benchmarks Assessment, particularly those relating to parliamentary independence, legislative support services, workforce development and institutional governance. *(reference 3.2.2, 3.2.16)*

4.12 The Parliament Secretariat continue to strengthen cybersecurity, digital governance and business continuity arrangements to safeguard parliamentary information assets, support secure digital operations and enhance organisational resilience against emerging cyber threats. *(reference 3.2.13, 3.2.18)*

5.0 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Committee notes Parliament's commitment to advancing the United Nations SDGs through its core constitutional functions of law-making, oversight and scrutiny, and representation. The Committee further notes that Parliament has identified SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) as the principal SDG underpinning its work, while also contributing to SDGs relating to gender equality, reduced inequalities, quality education, climate action and partnerships.

5.1 SDG 4 – Quality Education

The Committee notes Parliament's contribution to SDG 4 through the implementation of civic education and public awareness initiatives aimed at increasing understanding of parliamentary democracy and governance. During the reporting period, the Parliament Bus Programme engaged more than 3,500 students and over 250 teachers across 15 schools, while Parliament Tours attracted 6,072 visitors. These initiatives strengthened public awareness of Parliament's role and supported informed civic participation.

5.2 SDG 5 – Gender Equality

The Committee notes that Parliament continued to advance SDG 5 through initiatives aimed at promoting women's participation in leadership and democratic processes. Of particular significance was the revival of the Women's Mock Parliament Programme, which engaged 58 women from across Fiji and provided participants with practical exposure to parliamentary procedures, debate and governance. Parliament also facilitated public dialogue on women's leadership through the Speaker's Debate, which focused on increasing women's participation in decision-making and public life.

The Committee further notes that women represented 61 per cent of Parliament Secretariat staff and occupied half of the senior executive positions within the Secretariat during the reporting period. However, women constituted only 9 per cent of Members of Parliament, indicating that further progress is required to achieve greater gender balance in political representation.

5.3 SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

The Committee finds that Parliament contributed to SDG 10 through initiatives that promoted greater inclusion and accessibility in parliamentary processes. These included the provision of wheelchair access, lift facilities, sign-language interpretation during televised sittings, and the development of multilingual translation and captioning services intended to improve access to parliamentary information for Fiji's diverse communities.

The Committee also notes that programmes such as the Parliament Bus Programme expanded civic education and parliamentary outreach to rural and remote communities, helping to reduce barriers to participation and improve public access to democratic institutions.

5.4 SDG 13 – Climate Action and SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

The Committee notes that Parliament contributed to the advancement of SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through its active participation in regional and international parliamentary forums. A notable achievement during the reporting period was Fiji's strengthened leadership role within the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Group at the 147th Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly held in Luanda, Angola, where the Leader of the Opposition, the Honourable Inia Seruiratu, was unanimously elected Chairperson of the SIDS Group on behalf of the Honourable Speaker of Parliament.

The Committee further notes that this appointment enhanced Fiji's capacity to advocate for issues of critical importance to Small Island Developing States, including climate change, sea-level rise, environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation, within international parliamentary platforms. Through this leadership role, Parliament contributed to global efforts to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable island nations, consistent with the objectives of SDG 13.

In addition, the Committee finds that Fiji's engagement within the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the SIDS Group strengthened international cooperation, dialogue and partnerships among parliamentary institutions. This engagement facilitated the exchange of knowledge, experiences and collective advocacy on issues affecting Small Island Developing States, thereby contributing to the achievement of SDG 17 through enhanced global partnerships and multilateral cooperation.

The Committee therefore finds that Parliament's participation and leadership within international parliamentary networks has reinforced Fiji's role as a global advocate for climate action and sustainable development, while strengthening partnerships that support shared regional and international priorities.

5.5. SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The Committee finds that Parliament made its most significant contribution towards SDG 16 through the promotion of effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions. During the reporting period, Parliament facilitated 434 committee meetings, 55 public consultations, 41 site visits and the tabling of 31 committee reports, providing important mechanisms for parliamentary scrutiny, transparency and public participation.

The Committee further notes Parliament's efforts to strengthen institutional effectiveness through amendments to the Standing Orders, the conduct of a self-assessment against the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Democratic Legislature Benchmarks, the development of a comprehensive risk management framework, and continued investment in parliamentary modernisation initiatives. These measures contribute to the strengthening of democratic governance, accountability and public confidence in parliamentary institutions.

6.0 Conclusion

The Committee concludes that Parliament must continue to evolve and strengthen its institutional capacity to meet the growing expectations placed upon a modern legislature. As the central institution responsible for law-making, oversight and representation, Parliament has an ongoing responsibility to ensure that its structures, processes and support services remain effective, independent and responsive to the needs of the people of Fiji.

The Committee therefore emphasises the importance of continuing efforts to strengthen oversight mechanisms, invest in organisational capability, improve accessibility and public engagement, advance institutional reforms, and build a resilient parliamentary administration that is equipped to meet future challenges. The Committee is confident that the recommendations contained in this Report provide a practical foundation for supporting Parliament's continued development and enhancing its ability to effectively serve current and future generations of Fijians.

7.0 Committee Members' Signatures

Hon. Lenora QEREQERETABUA
Chairperson

Hon. Rinesh SHARMA
Deputy Chairperson

Hon. Ratu Isikeli TUIWAILEVU
Member

Hon. Penioni RAVUNAWA
Member

Hon. Virendra LAL
Member

Hon. Taito ROKOMATU
Member

8.0 Annexure

Published evidence

Written evidence, transcripts, and supporting documents can be viewed on the Parliament website at the following link:
https://www.parliament.gov.fj/committees/standing-committee-on-foreign-affairs-and-defence/