

REPUBLIC OF THE FIJI ISLANDS

Public Administration Country Profile

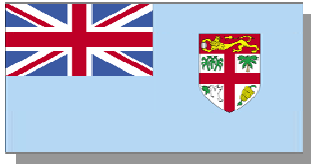
Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

March 2004

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FIJI

[Click here](#) for map of Asia and the Pacific



Source: [The World Factbook - Fiji](#)

Government type

Republic; Maj. Gen. Sitiveni RABUKA formally declared Fiji a republic on 6 October 1987

Independence

10 October 1970 (from UK)

Constitution

Promulgated on 25 July 1990 and amended on 25 July 1997; entered into force 28 July 1998 ([click here](#))

Legal system

Based on British system

Administrative divisions

4 divisions and 1 dependency (Rotuma); Central, Eastern, Northern, Western

Source: [The World Factbook - Fiji](#)

The first legislative elections held under the 1997 constitution took place in May 1999. The Fiji Labor Party (FLP) formed coalition, led by Mahendra Chaudhry, with two small Fijian parties. Chaudhry became Fiji's first Indo-Fijian prime minister. One year later, in May 2000, Chaudhry and most other members of parliament were taken hostage in the House of Representatives by gunmen led by ethnic Fijian nationalist Speight. During the standoff Chaudhry was removed from office by the then-president due to his incapacitation. The Republic of Fiji military forces seized power and brokered a negotiated end to the situation.

Former banker Laisenia Qarase was named interim prime minister and head of the interim civilian administration by the military and Great Council of Chiefs in July 2000. The Supreme Court reaffirmed the validity of the Constitution and ordered the Chaudhry government returned to power in March 2001, after which the President dissolved the Parliament elected in 2000 and appointed Qarase head of a caretaker government. Qarase's newly formed SDL¹ party won the following elections. The SDL declined to include the largely Indo-Fijian FLP in the Cabinet on a legal technicality. Fiji's Supreme Court is expected to rule on the make up of the Cabinet in 2004.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

¹ Soqosoqo Duavata ni Lewenivanua

1. General Information

1.1 People	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	2
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	839	178	104	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	412	85	51	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	427	93	53	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	104	109	103	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.98	0.97	0.97	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	32	40	37	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	7	8	9	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	5	7	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	50	22	33	
Rural population (%), 2001	50	78	67	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	2.53	1.44	1.13	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.5	0.02	-0.01	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	12	12.8	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	12.1	12.9	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	11.8	12.7	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1986	9.2	1.7	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1986	5.1	1.1	..	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 1995	5.4	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1996	39	40 ^j	42	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1996	79	77 ⁱ	75	2

Notes: ¹ 1991, Excluding armed forces

1.2 Economy	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	3
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	1,878	261	136	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	2,282	1,483	1,347	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	4,402	947	644	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	5,349	5,381	6,376	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2002	16.2	..	28.5	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2002	27.0	..	15.1	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2002	56.8	..	56.3	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	2.4	4.6	14.6	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	..	..
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	..	..	..

Notes:

² [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

³ [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	
Public expenditures				4
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	6	..	..	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	..	..	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	2	2.8	..	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.9	4.8 ^l	..	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	2.3	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1.5 ^l	..	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	7.7	2.7	..	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	2	3.6	..	

Notes: ^l 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>						
		Fiji 1991-1995	Fiji 1996-2000	East Asia and Pacific average ⁵ 1996-2000	.. average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁶	(,000)	41.0	20.5			
	(% pop.)	5.36	2.62	0.63	..	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	21.0	0.7			
	(% pop.)	2.74	0.09	0.63	..	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.76	..	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.16	..	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	0.5			
	(% pop.)	..	0.06	0.26	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	3.5			
	(% pop.)	..	0.45	0.53	..	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	7.0	13.9			
	(% pop.)	0.91	1.78	1.18	..	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	10.9	9.4	..	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	28.1	..	24.4	..	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	11.6			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	12.0			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	3.0	2.9	..	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

⁴ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁵ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁶ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate.⁷

women in parliament: 4 out of 71 seats: (6%). 2 out of 32 seats (6%).⁸

The Senate complements the work of the House of Representatives through its scrutiny and revision of Bills coming to it. Whilst the Senate has limited powers in respect of Money Bills it can guide opinion and illumine issues in general debate and by motions, petitions and adjournment speeches.

Under the 1997 Constitution, the Senate now comprises of 32 members of whom;

- Fourteen (14) are appointed by the President on the advice of the Bose Levu Vakaturaga (Great Council of Chiefs);
- Nine (9) are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister; and
- Eight (8) are appointed by the President on the advice of the Leader of Opposition; and
- One (1) is appointed by the President on the advice of the Council of Rotuma.

Fact box:

elections: House of Representatives - last held 25 August through 1 September, 19 September 2001 (next to be held not later than September 2006)

election results: House of Representatives - percent of vote by party - FLP 34.8%, SDL 26%, NFP 10.1%, MV 9.9%, independents 2.7%, other 16.5%

Source: [Parliament of Fiji Islands - Senate](#)

The 1997 Constitution saw the review of the number of Members of the House of Representatives which now consists of 71 members elected to represent single member constituencies. The 71 members are elected as follows:

46 are elected by voters registered on one of 4 separate electorate rolls, namely a roll of voters who are registered:

- As Fijians where 23 members are elected;
- As Indians where 19 members are elected;
- As Rotumans where 1 member is elected; and
- Otherwise as Fijians, Indians or Rotumans where 3 members are elected.

25 are elected by voters from all communities registered on an open electoral roll.

The Senate is appointed; the House of Representatives is elected.⁹

Source: [Parliament of Fiji Islands - House of Representatives](#)

[Click here](#) for diagram on the legislative process.

⁷ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Fiji](#)

⁸ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁹ [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the prime minister from among the members of Parliament and is responsible to Parliament; note - there is also a Presidential Council that advises the president on matters of national importance and a Great Council of Chiefs, which consists of the highest ranking members of the traditional chief system.

elections: President elected by the Great Council of Chiefs for a five-year term; prime minister appointed by the president.

The executive authority of the State is vested in the President who is the Head of State, and who also symbolises the unity of the State. As President he is also the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces.

The President is appointed by the Bose Levu Vakaturaga (The Great Council of Chiefs) after consultation by the Council with the Prime Minister. The term of office for the President is 5 years. He is eligible for re-appointment for one further term of 5 years but is not eligible for re-appointment after that.

The President is assisted by Cabinet with the Prime Minister as Head of Government. The President, in his own deliberate judgement, appoints as Prime Minister the Fijian member of the House of Representatives who appears to him best able to command majority support in the House.

Ministers other than the Prime Minister are appointed by the President, from members of Parliament, in accordance with advice of the Prime Minister.

Source: [Fiji Government - President](#)

The function of Cabinet is to advise the President and it is collectively responsible to Parliament for all Government policies and the operation of Government services.

The Prime Minister must establish a multiparty Cabinet which should include member parties of the House of Representatives.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President based on who, in his opinion, can form a government that has the confidence of the House of Representatives.

The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the House of Representatives for the governance of the State.

Affairs of the government are carried out by the government departments, each headed by a Minister. The Minister is responsible to Parliament for the activities of the department.

These departments are staffed by a career public service, whose members do not relinquish their jobs on a change of government.

Source: [Fiji Government - The Function of the Cabinet](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court (judges are appointed by the president); Court of Appeal; High Court; Magistrates' Courts.

The judicial structure is patterned on the British system. The principal courts are the magistrate courts, the High Court, the Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court.

Fact box:

chief of state: President Ratu Josefa

ILOILOVATU Uluivuda (since 2000); Vice

President Jope

SENILOLI (since 2000)

head of government:

Prime Minister Laisenia

QARASE (since 10

September 2000)

Eight of nine Supreme Court justices are expatriate judges, who are often used in key cases at lower levels. There are no special courts; military courts try members of the armed forces. Magistrate courts continued to try the large majority of cases.

In addition to its jurisdiction in serious civil and criminal cases, the High Court is granted special interest jurisdiction on behalf of the public and is empowered to review alleged violations of individual rights.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Human Rights \(2003\)](#)

The Magistrates Courts are established under the [Magistrates Court Act 1944](#). Section 28 of the Magistrates Act directs magistrates to promote reconciliation among litigants and encourage and facilitate amicable settlement of disputes without proceeding to a judicial determination of the case, unless amicable settlement is clearly impossible.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\)](#)

Under the Small Claims Tribunal Decree 1991, the Tribunals are divisions of the Magistrates' Courts. The Tribunal has jurisdiction in respect of any claim which does not exceed \$2000 in value and such other jurisdiction as conferred upon it by any other law.

The High Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any question relating to protection of fundamental rights and freedom of individual. It has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings. It also has unlimited powers to hear and determine appeals in both criminal and civil matters from courts subordinate to it.

The Fiji Court of Appeal, however, hears appeals generally from any person convicted of any offence from the High Court. The final appellate court is the Supreme Court and under the Constitution, it determines any appeal from a final decision or order of the Fiji Court of Appeal. It also has powers to review, modify, reverse or affirm such decisions or orders and make such other orders, it sees necessary in the interest of justice.

Source: [Ministry of Information and Media Relations - Fiji Today 2003 \(edited\)](#)

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction, subject to such requirements as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all final judgments of the Court of Appeal. In the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court has power to review, vary, set aside or affirm decisions or orders of the Court of Appeal and may make such orders (including an order for a new trial and an order for award of costs) as are necessary for the administration of justice.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of the Fiji Islands](#)

2.4 Local Government

After Fiji obtained Independence in 1970, the Local Government Act was enacted in 1972. It consolidated and amended the various colonial ordinances that governed towns and townships. Under this Act the administration of towns was transferred to elected councils. The Act was consolidated and amended in 1980.

The National Electoral Commission divides each city and town into wards such that each ward has the same number of adult inhabitants, but this criterion may be varied to take into account geographical features, means of communication and density and mobility of the population.

The Act provides for the Constitution of a council for the government of each municipality. Legally each council is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. The Electoral Commission decides on the number of councilors that

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The Ombudsman is appointed by the Constitutional Offices Commission and operates under the [Ombudsman Act 1998](#).¹⁰ The Ombudsman Act 1998 specifies all the legislation relating to the Ombudsman's role including powers to require information and investigate, secrecy and protection from suit etc.

The Ombudsman Act 1998 was amended by Decree No. 9 of 2000 which had in some way limited their investigating powers. It is anticipated however that the Appeals court decision to uphold the 1997 constitution will have other legal follow-ups and one such adjustment is the reinstatement of the powers of the Ombudsman.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\)](#)

3.2 NGOs and Civil Society

Fiji has civil society organisations which play important roles in not only performing watch-dog functions, but more importantly in educating people through promoting ethical values and sense for civic duty. Some of the major bodies are the church and religious organisations, social service institutions, professional organisations and cultural societies.

The Civil Society organisations have also figured prominently in nation building programs and have vocally participated in current recovery work carried out by the interim government. They have also been able to act as the bridge between the well educated and the less educated, the rich and the poor, the rural dwellers and the urban dwellers and as well as between the different racial groups in the country.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\)](#)

¹⁰ Provided for by the Constitution (Section 157-164)

4. Civil Service

4.1 Legal basis

The Civil Service operates under the [Public Service Act 1999](#) (No. 8 of 1999). The Act is divided into 8 parts. Part 2 describes public service values, ground for discipline and responsibilities of chief executives etc. Part 3 mentions inquiries by the public service commission, annual reports and directions of Ministers etc. Part 4 specifies additional powers of the commission, protection of members of Commission, reports of Commissions, Commission's directions etc. Part 5 talks of the Public Service Appeal Board, Part 6 describes the binding nature of the Act and its extensions outside Fiji while Part 7 and 8 specify the transitional provisions and repeals and amendments respectively.

In addition to the Public Service Act are the [Public Service Regulations](#) (L.N. 48 of 1999) which regulates appointment and promotion, contract employment, temporary employment, probation, retirement, and conduct of civil servants. Repeals the Public Service Commission (Constitution) Regulations 1990, the Public Service Commission (Personal Grievance Procedure Regulations) 1990, and the Public Service (Statutory) Regulations 1990.

Both the Act and the Regulation have been in force since 13 May 1999.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\)](#) & [International Labour Organization - NATLEX](#)

4.2 Appointment

According to section 140, the recruitment of persons to a state service, the promotion of persons within a state service and the management of a state service must, inter alia, be based on the following principles: 1) government policies should be carried out effectively and efficiently and with due economy, and 2) appointments and promotions should be on the basis of merit.

Section 147(1) of the Constitution provides for The Public Service Commission which is responsible for making appointments to public offices; removing persons from public offices; and taking disciplinary action against holders of public office

The appointment or promotion of a person to an office pursuant to section 147(1) of the Constitution must be made on the basis of merit after an open, competitive selection process and in accordance with the abovementioned section 140 of the Constitution.

An appointment or promotion may only be made if, inter alia: 5(2)2 an assessment has been made of the relative suitability of the candidates for the duties, after interview or using another competitive selection process and 5(2)3 the assessment was based on the relationship between the candidate's work-related qualities and the work-related qualities genuinely required for the duties.

The following work-related qualities may be taken into account in making an assessment referred to in the aforementioned sub-regulation 5(2) : 1) skills and abilities; 2) qualifications, training and competencies; 3) standard of work performance; 4) capacity to perform at the level required; 5) demonstrated potential for further development; and 6) ability to contribute to team performance.

However, this sub-regulation does not prevent any other relevant matter being taken into account.

The appointment of a person to the public service as an employee is, in the first instance, an appointment on probation. The period of probation is 12 months. The Public Service Commission may confirm the appointment of a person before the end of the period of probation.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of the Fiji Islands & Public Service Act 1999](#)

4.3 Remuneration

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

4.4 Training

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

4.5 Gender

Section 140 of the Constitution mentions that men and women equally, and the members of all ethnic groups, should have adequate and equal opportunities for training and advancement. This is reiterated in the Public Service Act in Part 2, Section 4(3). Furthermore, Section 4(6) in the Act states that the public service provides a working environment that is free from discrimination.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of the Fiji Islands & Public Service Act 1999](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
#	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Different institutions are provided for by the constitution in order to, inter alia, combat corruption, i.e. the Ombudsman, the Auditor-General, and the Director of Public Prosecution.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of the Fiji Islands](#)

However, according to Transparency International, there are weak enforcement and sanctions on the illegal/unethical practices of public servants which is evident in most public sector organizations.

Fiji is a close-knit society with strong cultural ties and there is tendency to recruit and promote one's own colleague or relative when making selections and appointments against perhaps better qualified people. This close knit or 'smallness' is also a dilemma: everyone knowing each other makes the act of ignoring illegal practices easier than "blowing the whistle".

In more than three of the constitutional offices interviewed there was a common problem of either lack of staff, lack of funds or insufficient logistics. The office incumbents highlighted that the insufficient resources impinged on their efficiency and effectiveness. The notion that public servants earned lower salaries compared to their counterparts in the private sector was also an important element that promoted the tendency to be corrupt.

Fiji has traditionally carried a wider and bigger public sector with government as the biggest employer. Recent attempts to re-organize (corporatize/privatize) the public service and its associate bodies to make them more efficient have come up against strong opposition from the public sector unions, which have been powerful players for years. Unions play a 'wait until informed stance' with regards to malpractices of

civil servants and terminating employee's services must be correctly instituted at all costs.

Moreover, the guideline on the receiving of public/traditional gifts by civil servants is unclear. Monitoring of gift registers are left to the various department's accounting officers and are not closely scrutinized in the belief that good will and high sense of moral duty prevail amongst all public officials.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\) \(edited\)](#)

5.2 Ethics

The [1999 Public Service Act](#) outlines the Public Service Values. According to those, the public service:

- Is responsible to the Government in providing frank, honest, comprehensive, accurate and timely advice and implementing the Government's policies and programs.
- Has the highest ethical standards, particularly for integrity and honesty.
- Delivers services fairly, effectively and courteously.
- Develops and maintains leadership of the highest quality, particularly through the Senior Executive Service.
- Provides a fair, flexible and rewarding workplace.

Source: [1999 Public Service Act](#)

Moreover, the Public Service Regulation stipulates the conduct of civil servants in the areas of: 1) engaging in another occupation for reward; 2) absence without leave and 3) employee to report legal proceedings.

Source: [1999 Public Service Regulations](#)

However, according to Transparency International there is a lag in reviews of procedures and codes in work ethics of public officials to keep abreast with changing styles in the management and delivery of public goods and services. This is apparent from the slow implementation of transparency and accountability measures in the wake of the Civil Service and Public Sector Reform programs that brought about the delegation of authority and more autonomy to government departments and government owned commercial entities in the mid 90's.

Source: [Transparency International - Country Study Report \(2001\) \(edited\)](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

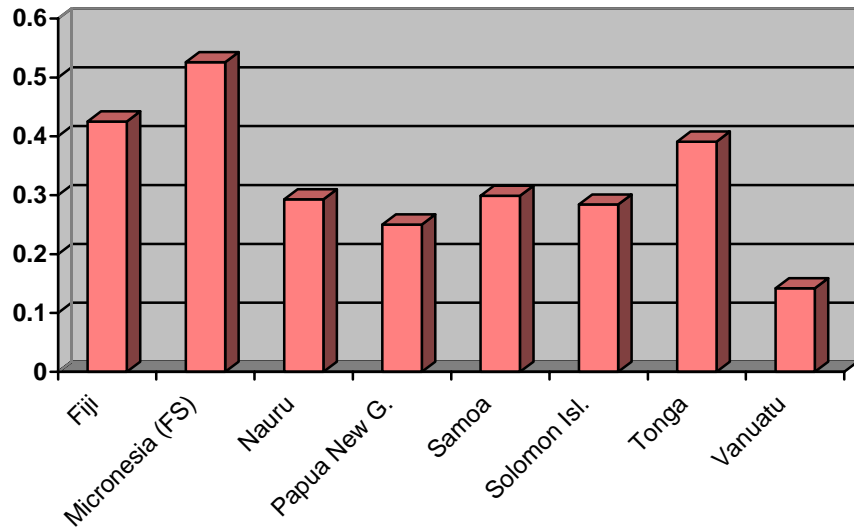
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

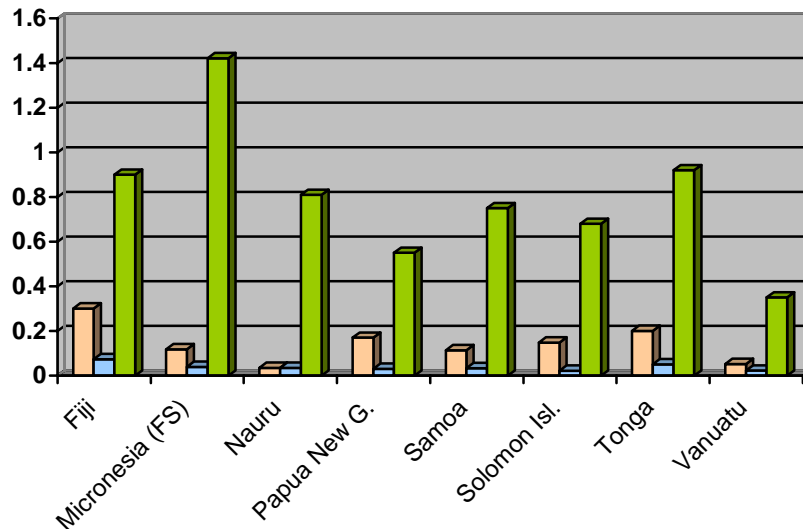
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

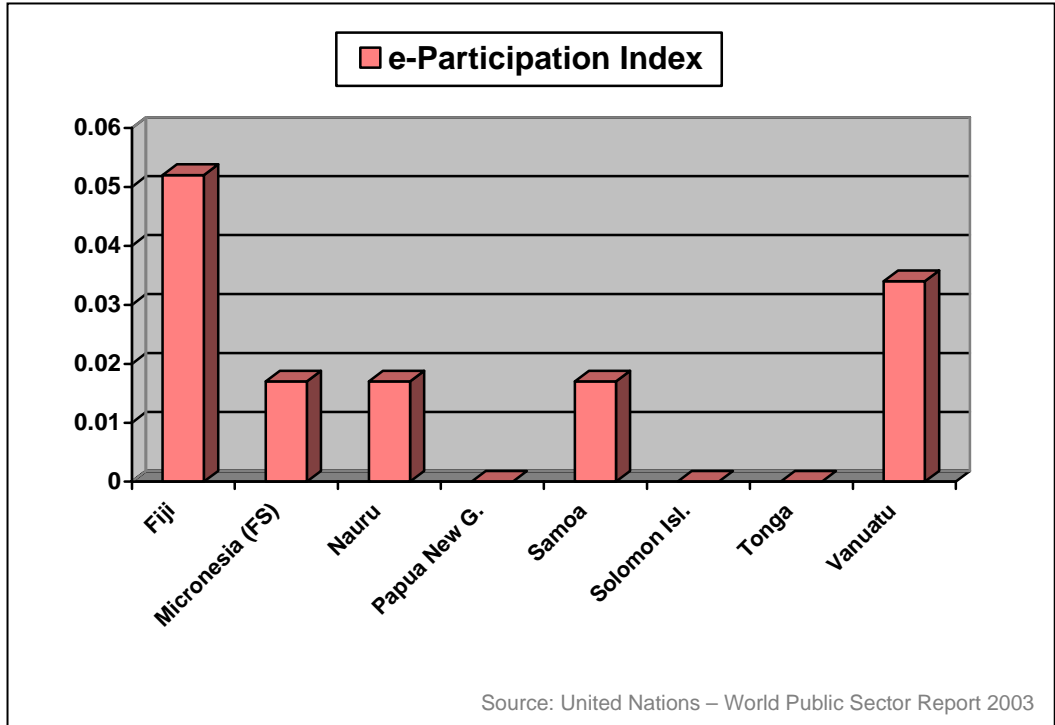
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

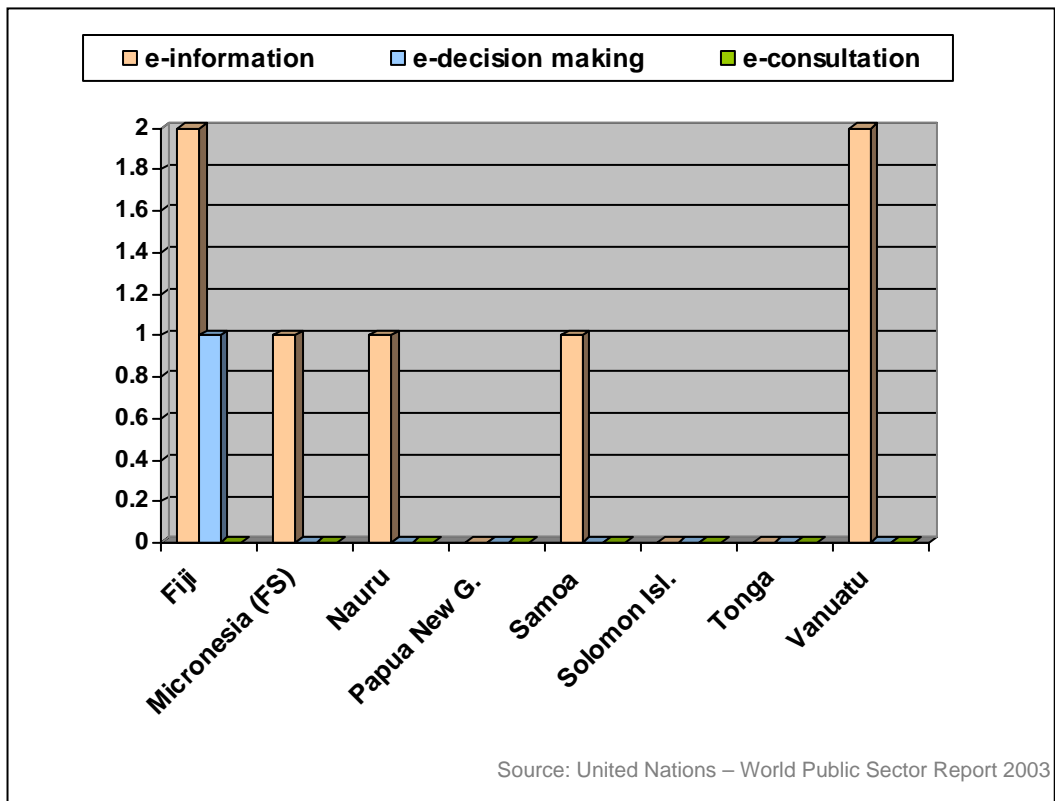
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
President	http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/president.shtml
Prime Minister's Office	http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/pm_office.shtml
Government	http://www.fiji.gov.fj
Parliament	http://www.parliament.gov.fj
Ministries	http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/cat_ministries.shtml
Bureau of Statistics	http://www.spc.int/prism/country/fj/stats/index.html

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.adb.org/FijiIslands/default.asp
Commonwealth	http://www.thecommonwealth.org
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/country_en.cfm
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.org/fj/
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/fj