

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

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Questions

- 1. Are past or present Fiji Labour Party Supporters at risk in the current climate? Were past Labour party members harmed and/or killed?**
- 2. Any other information on how current situation – new government appointed etc – may impact on an individual in Fiji?**
- 3. Any information regarding friends/associates of John Scott being at risk of harm?**
- 4. Any risks to being a Tongan/Fijian?**

RESPONSE

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- 2. Any other information on how current situation – new government appointed etc – may impact on an individual in Fiji?**

No reports were found among those consulted indicating that past or present Fiji Labour Party (FLP) supporters/members are at risk of harm or ill-treatment in the current political situation. Nor were reports found to indicate that low-profile Labour Party members have been harmed and/or killed in the past in Fiji. In 2005 police did investigate specific death threats against four senior FLP members. After the December 2006 coup, three FLP ministers joined the interim cabinet formed by coup leader Commodore Frank Bainimarama, only to resign in August 2008. Reports indicate that human rights defenders and/or those who speak out or are critics of the current military regime face threats and are at risk of harm from the military. Recently the FLP has publicly condemned some attacks against opponents to the current regime and criticised actions taken by the military regime such as the abrogation of the 1997 Constitution.

Position of Fiji Labour Party (FLP) in current political climate:

A convenient summary of the position of the Fiji Labour Party (FLP), and the role of its leader Mahendra Chaudhry, in Fijian politics in the period from the May 1999 elections to the December 2006 coup led by Commodore Frank Bainimarama is provided by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office's country profile on Fiji:

Elections under the new Constitution, held in May 1999, **produced a surprise landslide victory for a coalition dominated by the, predominantly Indo-Fijian, Fiji Labour Party (FLP). The FLP's leader, Mahendra Chaudhry, became Fiji's first Indo-Fijian Prime Minister. (NB: Chaudhry subsequently served as Minister for Finance, National Planning, Public Enterprise and the Sugar Industry in the 2006 Interim Government. He resigned in August 2008).** However, on 19 May 2000, an armed group invaded Parliament and held hostage Mahendra Chaudhry, most of his Cabinet, and a number of MPs. The group was supported by rebel soldiers and led by George Speight, son of an Opposition MP and member of the same Taukei group that inspired the 1987 coups. A wave of rioting and looting by Speight supporters followed and, after several abortive attempts to negotiate the release of the hostages, Chaudhry's government was dissolved on 28 May. The next day, the commander of Fiji's military, Commodore Frank Bainimarama (currently the Interim Prime Minister as well as Military Commander) declared martial law. After the President stepped aside, he abrogated the 1997 constitution. On 6 June Fiji was suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth (exclusion from all meetings and bodies of the Commonwealth, rather than a full expulsion. Fiji was readmitted in December 2001).

The hostage crisis ended on 13 July 2000, when coup leader George Speight released the hostages in return for a number of concessions. (After being initially granted an amnesty from prosecution, Speight was convicted of treason on 18 February 2002 and sentenced to life imprisonment. He remains imprisoned.)

On 28 July 2000 the military transferred power to a non-elected interim administration led by Laisenia Qarase, an ex-banker who at the time of the coup was a member of the Senate. Qarase, in turn appointed a Cabinet and other Ministers. On 15 November 2000, Fiji's High Court ruled that the military's abrogation of the 1997 Constitution was illegal. After some negotiation, Qarase's government remained in place in a caretaker capacity ahead of a general election in August 2001. The electorate voted mainly along ethnic lines, and Qarase's newly formed Soqosoqo Duavata ni Lewenivanua (SDL) party won 31 of the 71 parliamentary seats. **The FLP, again led by Mahendra Chaudhry, won 27 seats. Although constitutionally required to offer Cabinet positions to the FLP, after much legal wrangling the FLP decided to forego Cabinet positions in preference of its formal establishment as the Opposition.**

2005 was dominated by the SDL government's attempt to introduce 3 pieces of controversial legislation: the Native Lands Bill, the Customary Fisheries Bill and, most contentiously, 'The Promotion of Reconciliation, Tolerance and Unity Bill' (the 'RTU Bill'). The RTU Bill generated considerable criticism and opposition from many sections of society, and led to increased friction between the Government and the Republic of Fiji Military Forces. This friction continued into 2006, when Qarase announced that the October 2006 general election would be brought forward to May. The SDL secured 38 parliamentary seats in the election, with the FLP coalition securing 33. **Qarase again offered Cabinet positions to the FLP. This time, however, the FLP accepted.** Its coalition partner, the United People's Party (which secured two parliamentary seats) withdrew from the FLP coalition in order to sit as the Opposition. President Iloilo opened Parliament on 6 June 2006, urging Fiji's first multi-party Cabinet to co-operate for the benefit of the nation. (The Cabinet was mandated to operate on

consensus, so co-operation was critical to its success.) Discord remained between the government and the military, not least as the Commander Bainimarama believed the Qarese government had failed to meet the promises on which he had first established them in the aftermath of the coup of 2000. However, the election of a multi-party Cabinet appeared to lessen tensions with the Commander promising to give the government a chance to prove itself.

Recent political developments

By September 2006, Bainimarama's patience with the Qarese government was wearing thin. Military/government tensions escalated and, in October 2006, Bainimarama called for the government to either withdraw all controversial legislation or resign. The weeks that followed saw a further upsurge in tension. **By mid-November, Bainimarama had delivered to Qarese a list of 6 demands. Soon thereafter, Bainimarama promised that the government's failure to deliver would result in a military-led 'Clean-Up Campaign' in early December.** Qarese attempted to negotiate, with no success. On 29 November, New Zealand Foreign Minister, Winston Peters, brokered talks in Wellington between Qarese and Bainimarama. During the talks, Qarese made substantial concessions to Bainimarama's demands. Bainimarama later denied the read-out given to the public by Qarese, though Qarese's account was swiftly and fully confirmed by the New Zealand Government. **On 5 December 2006, Bainimarama launched a swift and peaceful take-over of government.** Military road-blocks were erected in the major towns and cities and Qarese, after a brief house arrest, was forced to leave Viti Levu (As of mid-June 2007, he remains in de facto exile on his home island). On 8 December, Fiji was once again suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth (UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office 2009, 'Country profile: Fiji', January <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/asia-fiji?profile=all> – Accessed 1 May 2009 – Attachment 1).

Following the most recent May 2006 elections, the *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that Bainimarama had welcomed the FLP's decision to join the multi-party government led by Qarase's Soqosoqo Duavata ni Lewenivanua (SDL) party:

A day of political drama in Suva ended calmly as the Fiji Labour Party (FLP) opted to join a multi-party government in a deal which will test the power-sharing provisions of the Pacific country's constitution.

The move sees ethnic Indians join the government in significant numbers for the first time since a multiracial government was overthrown by indigenous nationalists in Fiji's 2000 coup.

...The move represents a backdown for Chaudhry, who had been infuriated by Qarase's changes to his preferred ministerial selections without consultations.

Chaudhry, who was removed as prime minister in the 2000 coup, has chosen to stay out of the cabinet and continue serving as opposition leader.

The nine Labour cabinet members will be sworn in on Wednesday morning.

...“This is a victory for constitutional law,” Qarase told a news conference .

There has been overwhelming public support for Labour joining the cabinet and for the two major parties working together. “Against this background of public expectation, I welcome the 11th-hour decision of the FLP ministers to be sworn in as ministers. I look forward to working with them in cabinet and parliament for the betterment of Fiji,” Qarase said.

The prime minister's stated intention of passing controversial legislation which could forgive 2000 coup perpetrators will severely test the new government.

Fiji's military commander Commodore Frank Bainimarama – an outspoken opponent of Qarase's last government and the bill – has welcomed Labour's decision to join the cabinet.

However, Qarase's tense rivalry with Bainimarama is likely to continue after he reappointed the minister with responsibility for the military with whom Bainimarama refuses to cooperate.

The SDL secured another five-year term in government last week after winning 36 seats to the Labour coalition's 33 in a 71-seat parliament. More than 80 per cent of indigenous Fijian voters backed the SDL and a similar proportion of ethnic Indians voted Labour ('Labour MPs vote to join Fiji government' 2006, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 May <http://www.smh.com.au/news/World/Labour-decides-to-join-Fiji-cabinet/2006/05/23/1148150220695.html> – Accessed 1 May 2009 – Attachment 2).

Following the overthrow of Qarase's government in the December 2006 coup by Commodore Frank Bainimarama, in January 2007 FLP's leader Mahendra Chaudhry, along with two other FLP ministers, joined the interim cabinet formed by the Commodore. Chaudhry became Finance Minister. By July 2008 however it was speculated that tension had emerged between Bainimarama military advisors and Mahendra Chaudhry ('Former Fiji PM Chaudhry back in government' 2007, *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* website, 9 January <http://abc.net.au/news/stories/2007/01/09/1824114.htm> Accessed 16 July 2007 – Attachment 3; 'Signs of rift between Fiji leader, army' 2008, *Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)* website, source: *Australian Associated Press*, 24 July – Attachment 4). In August 2008, the three FLP ministers resigned from the military-led government, citing as the reason the need to prepare for upcoming elections:

Three Fiji Labour Party Cabinet ministers are pulling out of the military-led government as international pressure mounts for a return to democracy in the volatile South Pacific nation, the party said Sunday.

Finance Minister Mahendra Chaudhry, the Labour Party leader, said he will resign from the government Monday along with Labor Minister Lekh Ram Vayeshnoi and Tourism and Communications Minister Tom Ricketts.

Chaudhry says the decision "effectively ends" Labour's participation in the government, set up shortly after a December 2006 military coup in which Commodore Frank Bainimarama ousted the democratically elected government.

Bainimarama had accused that government of corruption and implementing racist policies to the detriment of Fiji's minority ethnic Indian community – the Labour Party's key constituency.

Chaudhry, a former premier who was ousted in a 2000 nationalist coup, stressed that the resignations were a collective decision of his party. He said he had already hinted to Bainimarama that his party would leave the government to strengthen its machinery for planned elections.

"That is exactly what we are doing and that is the reason for our exit," Chaudhry told reporters.

Last month, Bainimarama went back on a promise to hold democratic elections by March 2009, saying he needed more time to reform the nation's political system and root out corruption ('Fiji Labour Party pulls out of military government' 2008, AOL Australia website, source: *The Associated Press*, 17 August <http://www.aol.com.au/games/story/Fiji-Labour-Party-pulls-out-of-military-government/867471/index.html> – Accessed 1 May 2009 – Attachment 5).

Treatment of Fiji Labour Party (FLP) supporters and members: 2000 – 2009

In January 2005 police did question a man allegedly hired “to assassinate four senior Fiji Labour Party members”:

FLP member Poseci Bune alleged on Sunday that a hit list was given to a former soldier who had been convicted of coup-related charges to assassinate him, Mahendra Chaudhry, Jokapeci Koroi and Senator Doctor Atu Emberson-Bain.

In a press conference yesterday, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Crime) Kevueli Bulamainavalu said a team of investigators was assessing the reliability of the information.

“Our investigations are leading us to the media. It is said the party had a source in the media,” said Mr Bulamainavalu.

“We are trying to identify the source.”

He said the man in custody was a civilian who has been investigated for “specific coup offences”.

Mr Bune alleged that a person closely linked to the Soqosoqo Duavata ni Lewenivanua party told the FLP of the assassination plot last month.

He added that **party members on the list were critics of the Government and had questioned the land deal at Yaqara, the early release from prison of Ratu Jope Seniloli and the involvement of Cabinet ministers in the Duavata Initiative Limited** (Masi-Baselala, E. 2005, ‘Investigations check assassinations story’, *Fiji Times*, 6 January – Attachment 27).

In December 2006, the *Fiji Times* reported that the military regime in Fiji admitted that members of non-government organisations had been questioned at military barracks on their activities and statements, and that those “who speak out against it through their activities or actions will be viewed as threats”. The same report refers to the FLP speaking out against such actions:

Meanwhile, the Fiji Labour Party has spoken against the army's alleged acts of intimidation, harassment and abuse of non-government organisation officials.

Party leader Mahendra Chaudhry said he had written to Commodore Bainimarama expressing concern about the alleged maltreatment of people taken in by the military for questioning.

He said he had advised the military leader to permit people to express their views within reason and without inciting a breach of the peace.

It is believed these concerns comes after FLP president Jokapeci Koroi's granddaughter, Jacqueline, was among the six pro-democracy activists taken in by the military on Christmas Day.

Mr Chaudhry called on those speaking out or demonstrating against the military takeover to bear in mind the political upheaval of 2000, when lawless elements burnt and looted shops, terrorised people and killed soldiers and police men to justify their unlawful actions.

“People would do well to remember those extreme acts of lawlessness while the police force slumbered under a commissioner who was quite content to let things take their course,” he said.

He said a repeat of such incidences were unwarranted although there were “elements out there who would not hesitate to create disorder should there be any slackness on the part of the law enforcement authorities” (‘Dissenters are a threat’ 2006, *Fiji Times*, 28 December – Attachment 11).

In March-April 2009 the FLP condemned petrol bomb attacks against prominent persons opposed to the interim Government, namely, the *Fiji Times* editor Chief Netani Rkia and Global Risk chief Colonel Sakiusa Raivoce; and spoke against the abrogation of the 1997 Constitution by the Fijian President Ratu Josefa Iloilovatu Uluivudu (‘Labour Party condemns attack’ 2009, *Fiji Broadcasting Corporation Limited (FBCL)*, 24 March – Attachment 15; ‘SDL tells of patterns to attacks’ 2009, *Fiji Times*, 24 March – Attachment 16; ‘Abrogation of the 1997 constitution tragic’ 2009, Fiji Labour Party website, 10 April <http://www.flp.org.fj/n090410.htm> – Accessed 5 May 2009 – Attachment 17).

The website of the Fiji Labour Party provides press releases issued by the Party from August 2002 to May 2009. None were found to report on threats or harassment of Party supporters or members, except those, dated 5 & 7 January 2005, referring to death threats made against senior Party officials: see <http://www.flp.org.fj/> and http://www.flp.org.fj/archived_news.htm.

On 20 April 2009, Amnesty International issued the following report on Fiji following a fact-finding mission to the country by Apolosi Bose, the London-based Pacific Researcher for the international rights group. The report refers to the “threats to human rights defenders and critics of the regime”:

An Amnesty International expert who has just completed a fact-finding mission to Fiji warns that the human rights situation in the country is getting worse by the day and that the civilian population is living in fear as a result of draconian measures implemented by the military regime.

Apolosi Bose, the London-based Pacific Researcher for the international rights group, was in Fiji on mission before the abrogation of the constitution on April 10. While there, he interviewed a wide range of people, including lawyers, judicial officers, consular officials, journalists and human rights defenders. He arrived in Sydney on April 18.

Amnesty International is extremely concerned about the volatile situation in Fiji, and is calling for the immediate restoration of the constitution, an independent judiciary and the rule of law.

In particular, the organisation condemns the censorship of media and detention of journalists, severe limitations on freedom of association, threats to human rights defenders and critics of the regime, and new “public emergency” regulations which protect police and military personnel from being held responsible for their actions even when their conduct results in death or injury of a person.

“The human rights situation in Fiji is getting worse by the day,” said Apolosi Bose. “What is developing is a culture of extreme fear and intimidation. The rule of law must be restored in Fiji immediately and the independence of the judiciary respected to ensure people’s rights to freedom of expression and association.”

“There is a very strong military and police presence on the streets, particularly around strategic locations such as government offices, and in the nation’s newsrooms. That is a constant and intimidating reminder that the new military regime will not tolerate dissent and will follow through on the warnings it has issued to critics.”

Further to the crackdown on journalists and any critics of the military or the interim government, it is now believed that the regime is monitoring email traffic and blogs as an additional means of suppressing any criticism.

“As a result, people are being forced to self-censor and important human rights groups in Fiji are unable to go about their work properly,” said Apolosi Bose. “There has been a major chilling effect on a once-robust NGO and human rights defender community.”

“In the absence of a free press to hold the military to account for their actions and a judiciary to provide a balance of power, the work of these human rights organisations is crucial. But they are being crippled by repression. With no-one to stand up on behalf of the abused and the vulnerable, there is a real risk of further grave human rights abuses occurring against civilians.”

Fiji has taken a sharp turn away from democracy following the abrogation of the constitution and the subsequent sacking of all judicial officers and all constitutionally appointed office-holders. Elections have been deferred for five years and martial law has been declared for a period of 30 days, during which time journalists have been forbidden from writing anything negative about Fiji or about the military regime.

Judges, lawyers and judicial officers have been blocked since 14 April from entering court buildings and a number of judges and judicial officers, including the Director of Public Prosecutions and the head of the Fiji Law Society, have been placed under house-arrest.

“Except for what the military want them to hear, the people of Fiji have no access to information about what is happening in their country,” said Apolosi Bose. “There is a real sense of confusion because people lack the information they need to make decisions in their daily lives” (Amnesty International 2009, ‘Fiji: Rights situation deteriorating’, 20 April <http://www.amnesty.org.au/news/comments/20824/> – Accessed 5 May 2009 – Attachment 18).

3. Any information regarding friends/associates of John Scott being at risk of harm?

No information was found to indicate that friends or associates of former Red Cross director John Scott are at risk of harm in Fiji. Former Fiji Red Cross director John Scott and his partner Gregory Scrivener were murdered on 1 July 2001. On 21 July 2001 Mr Apete Kaisau was charged with the murder and in August 2003 was sentenced to indefinite detention in a Fiji mental institution for the murders. A March 2008 report on a documentary film on the murders refers to Kaisau as “being treated in a mental hospital” (‘Murderer of Fiji Red Cross director to be detained after not guilty verdict at his trial’ 2003, *Radio New Zealand International* website, 6 August <http://www.rnzi.com/pages/news.php?op=read&id=5951> – Accessed 1 May 2009 – Attachment 19; ‘Fijian double murder trial ends with insanity verdict’ 2003, *ABC News Online* website, 6 August

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200308/s918772.htm> – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 20; ‘In the name of God’ 2008, *Sunday Star Times*, 16 March
<http://www.stuff.co.nz/sunday-star-times/features/316809> – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 21).

Information on the circumstances surrounding the murders and on possible motives in the lead up to the July 2002 trial of Kaisau, as presented in various newspaper reports, is provided within RRT Country Research 2002, *Research Response FJI15502*, 18 October – Attachment 22.

4. Any risks to being a Tongan/Fijian?

No information was found on the situation or treatment of persons of Tongan and indigenous Fijian mixed race/ethnicity in Fiji and whether they face any risk of harm or ill-treatment. Two reports on race relations and minorities in Fiji do not refer to any risks faced by those of mixed Togan/Fijian heritage.

A November 2006 country background note on Fiji on the United Nations Development Programme (Fiji) website provides the following details on the ancestry, culture and ethnic composition of the Fijian people:

The population of Fiji is mostly made up of native Fijians a people of mixed Polynesian (partly Tongan) and [Melanesia]n ancestry (54.3%), and Indo-Fijians (38.1%), descendants of Indian contract laborers brought to the islands by the British in the 19th century.

The percentage of the population of Indian descent has declined significantly over the last two decades because of emigration.

About 1.2% are Rotumans – natives of Rotuma whose culture has more in common with countries such as Tonga or Samoa than with the rest of Fiji. There are also small, but economically significant, groups of Europeans, Chinese and other minorities.

Relationships between ethnic Fijians and Indo-Fijians have often been strained, and the tension between the two communities has dominated politics in the islands for the past generation. The level of tension varies between different regions of the country (UNDP RBAP [Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific] Cluster Meeting 2006, ‘Country Background Note: Republic of the Fiji Islands – People’, United Nations Development Programme – Fiji Multi-Country Office website, 15 - 16 November
http://www.undp.org.fj/resources/main/files/country_programmes/Fiji/CBN_Fiji_Islands.doc
 – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 23).

The Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics provides the following information on three ethnic groups – Fijians, Indians, Others – from the 2007 Census:

Geographic Sector	Ethnic Group	Population Size	
		P1996 (Nr)	P2007 (Nr)
Total Fiji	All	775,077	837,271
	Fijians	393,575	475,739
	Indians	338,818	313,798
	Others	42,684	47,734
Rural Sector	All	415,582	412,425

	Fijians	232,240	264,235
	Indians	170,783	135,918
	Others	12,559	12,272
Urban Sector	All	359,495	424,846
	Fijians	161,335	211,504
	Indians	168,035	177,880
	Others	30,125	35,462

(Source: Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics 2007, 'Census of Population and Housing – Population size and growth by Ethnicity and Geographic sector'

http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/Census2007/census07_index2.htm – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 24).

BBC News indicates that the Fijian voting system allows citizens to cast a special ballot for a representative of “Fijians of mixed race”:

Q: What is the voting system?

Reflecting the complex issues arising from ethnic divisions, Fiji uses a system of preferential voting.

Voters cast two ballots – one for an “open” seat and one for a representative of their own community – indigenous Fijian, ethnic Indian or “general”, i.e. other communities and **Fijians of mixed race**.

Rotumans, Polynesians from Fiji’s northernmost island, elect a member of their own ('Q&A: Fiji election' 2006, *BBC News*, 5 May <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/4961794.stm> – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 25).

Minority Rights Group International provides the following assessment of minorities in Fiji for its *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples*:

Current state of minorities and indigenous peoples

While the Indo-Fijians are the principal minority population and are marginalized in various ways, the newer Chinese population are widely resented for their presence in certain components of commerce and their links to some forms of international crime.

Although there is extensive inter-marriage with indigenous Fijians, the small Melanesian community – descendants of Solomon Islanders and New Hebrideans – retain a distinct identity. Because many cannot claim land rights, they are organizing to claim improved livelihoods.

After the 2006 elections, Indo-Fijians of Chaudhry’s party took their place in the cabinet in a hesitant step towards more effective reconciliation. In the course of a decade of turbulence the Indo-Fijian population has fallen proportionally and absolutely, and the country has lost considerable talent.

A military coup ousted the government on 5 December 2006. The take-over – Fiji’s fourth in two decades – was the culmination of a long impasse between coup leader Commodore Frank Bainimarama and Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase over attempts to offer pardons to conspirators in the 2000 coup and to grant lucrative coastal land ownership to indigenous Fijians. Commodore Bainimarama, himself an indigenous Fijian, said the bills were unfair to

the island's Indo-Fijian minority. The island subsequently enjoyed a relative calm; an interim government took shape, with eight ministers being sworn in to work under Bainimarama who was declared Prime Minister in January. The State of Emergency on the island was lifted in May 2007. Ongoing conflict between Bainimarama and the Great Council of Chiefs led him to sack the Council and suspend all future meetings in April 2007, after the chiefs refused to endorse his government and his nomination for vice-president.

With increasing urbanization, disillusionment with the behaviour of chiefs and conflict between different indigenous federations, the role of Fijian chiefs is often called into question by indigenous Fijians themselves. This is not to say that indigenous Fijians wish to abolish the chiefly system, nor abandon their traditions and culture; but it does mean that they are not satisfied with the current, postcolonial chiefly system and do wish to reform it in some way (Minority Rights Group International 2005, 'Fiji Islands Overview', *World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples* <http://www.minorityrights.org/4371/fiji-islands/fiji-islands-overview.html> – Accessed 7 May 2009 – Attachment 26).

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office stated that "Race relations in Fiji are generally harmonious" and that "No racial violence occurred after the 2006 take-over":

Race relations in Fiji are generally harmonious, but the ethnic Fijian and ethnic Indian communities live largely separate lives. There were many reports of violence and discrimination against ethnic Indians in the wake of the hostage crisis in May 2000. The 1997 Constitution requires that full account should be taken of the interests of all communities: it is unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of colour, race or ethnic origin and it is an offence to incite racial disharmony. No racial violence occurred after the 2006 take-over (UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office 2009, 'Country profile: Fiji', January <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/asia-fiji?profile=all> – Accessed 1 May 2009 – Attachment 1).

List of Sources Consulted

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UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office website <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/>

United Nations (UN)

United Nations Development Programme – Fiji Multi-Country Office website <http://www.undp.org.fj>

Non-Government Organisations

Amnesty International <http://www.amnesty.org.au/>

Minority Rights Group International website <http://www.minorityrights.org/>

International News & Politics

Sydney Morning Herald <http://www.smh.com.au/>

Australian Broadcasting Corporation website <http://abc.net.au/>

BBC News <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

Topic Specific Links

Labour Party website <http://www.flp.org.fj/>

Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics website <http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/>

Search Engines

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIAC Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Research & Information database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

List of Attachments

1. UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office 2009, 'Country profile: Fiji', January <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/about-the-fco/country-profiles/asia-oceania/asia-fiji?profile=all> – Accessed 1 May 2009.
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