



STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

Review Report of the Committee on the Fiji Police Force Annual Report 2015



PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FIJI
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Chair's Foreword

I am pleased to present the review Report of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence on the *Fiji Police Force Annual Report 2015*.

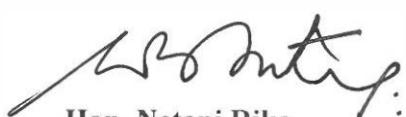
The Standing Committee is established under Section 109(2)(e) of the Standing Orders (SO) of the Parliament of the Republic of Fiji. The Committee is mandated to examine matters related to Fiji's relations with other countries, development aid, foreign direct investment, oversight of the military and relations with multi-lateral organisations.

The purpose of the review was to scrutinize the *Fiji Police Force Annual Report 2015* specifically on the maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, preservation of public peace, leadership and administration of the force, legislation, budget, organization structure, functions, policies and programs of the year.

The findings of the review and the recommendations put forward by the Committee are intended to assist the Fiji Police Force service delivery of its core functions in reducing crime and keeping Fiji and its citizens and visitors safe and secure on a 24 hours 7 days basis. It also maintains and improves Fiji Police contribution to global security and world peace as mandated by Fiji's obligations to the United Nations' security mandates.

The review exercise was possible after a round of consultations with the Fiji Police Force. The Committee had identified areas of concern that need addressing to ensure the organization as an institution efficiently and effectively achieves its goals.

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



Hon. Netani Rika
Chairperson

Introduction

Using the legislative powers provided to the Committee, this report examines the Fiji Police Force Annual Report 2015 which was tabled in Parliament on 6th February, 2017.

The Committee had gone through the Annual Report and identified key areas namely: the Force budgetary allocation, policies, programs and projects of 2015, staffing and training issues, and the overall administration.

On 3rd May, 2017, the Committee received submission on the overall performance of the Fiji Police Force in 2015.

The review involved the collection and sighting of available information and documents from the organisation. This was important to allow the Standing Committee to fully understand its operations and performance.

In summary, the information for this report was obtained through:

1. A thorough assessment by the Standing Committee on the Fiji Police Force 2015 Annual Report;
2. An oral presentation by the Police executive management; and
3. Face-to-face interviews with the Fiji Police Force Deputy Commissioner, Isikeli Ligairi; Director Traffic Operations (Senior Superintendent of Police, Mahesh Mishra); Deputy Director Planning Division (Superintendent of Police, Mahendra Shyam); Manager Assessment Office (Assistant Superintendent of Police, Inosi Yabakivou); (Senior Research Officer, Mr. Robert Turaga); (Deputy Force Accountant, Mrs. Manaini Mills).

The mandated functions of the Police are listed below which the Committee used as the basis of the review:

1. Introduction;
2. Police Achievements for 2015;
3. Challenges;
4. Financial and Budgetary Constraints; and
5. Strategic Direction and the Way Forward.

The Report is divided into three parts:

1. **Part One** covers the Committee recommendations to Parliament;
2. **Part Two** focuses on the Findings of the report; and
3. **Part Three** covers the Conclusion.

Recommendations

Recommendation One:

To consider manpower right-sizing to address areas of investigation, intelligence and general force administration.

Recommendation Two:

To consider appropriate resources and training to facilitate networking and develop database for human resources management, investigations and case management.

Recommendation Three:

To consider improving the Capacity/Capability of the Fiji Police Force in sustaining current security responsibilities and responding to new and future demands.

Observations

The following observations were noted from the Fiji Police Force Annual Report 2015 and the submission:

- Improvement in detection rates in 2015 from the four divisions (Southern, Eastern, Western and Northern).
- Improvement in the Force mobility due to provision of new vehicles and introduction in new technology to assist investigations.
- Need for recruitment to resolve issue of manpower.
- Engagement of specialist cadres to address shortfalls in information communications technology, human resources management and prudent financial administration.
- Constant review of qualifications of Police Officers to sustain current and future needs of the organization.

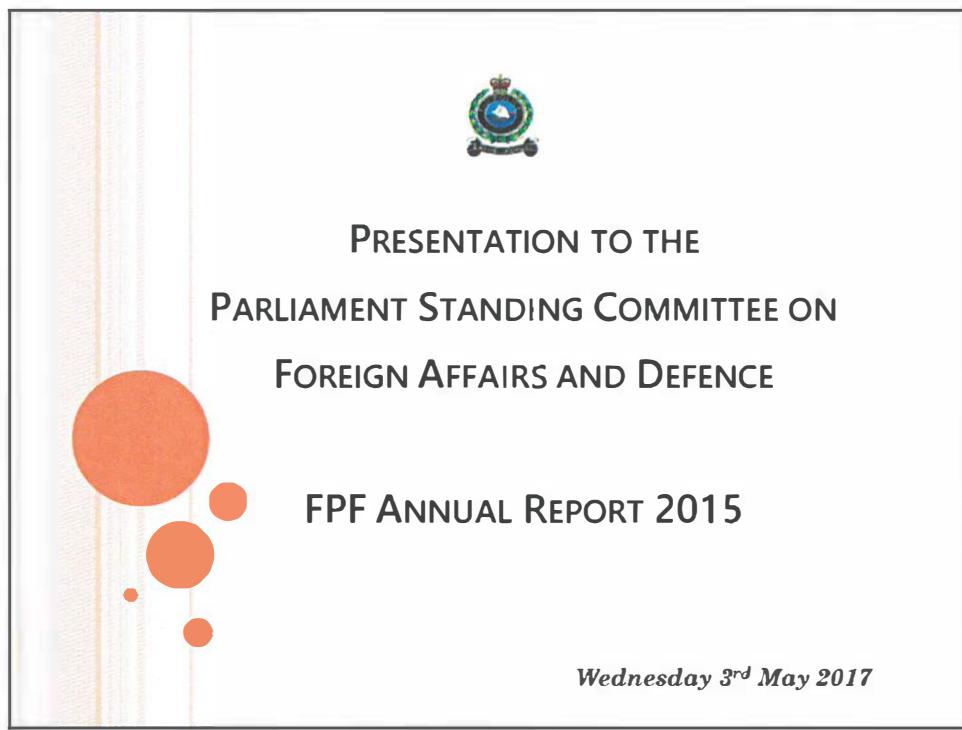
Conclusion

The Committee has noted the improvements in the overall performance due to capacity building exercise within the Force. This is evident in the paradigm shift from conventional policing to modern policing in the achievement of the Fiji Police Force Outputs in terms of Quality Customer Service, Crime Prevention & Control, Effective Investigation, Detection & Prosecution, Road Safety and Organisational Effectiveness.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION



SCOPE

- ❑ Overview
- ❑ Key Challenges
- ❑ Detection Rate
- ❑ Lessons Learnt 2015
- ❑ Road Safety
- ❑ Finance – Trust Operating Account

OVERVIEW OF SECURITY & CRIMINAL LANDSCAPE IN MAINTAINING LAW

- Manageable
- Security Landscape
- Crime Landscape



KEY CHALLENGES 2015 - 2017

- Continuous Change in the Security & Criminal Landscape
- Crime Trend
- Technology
- Social Structure
- Supervision - Leadership
- Manpower
- Infrastructure
- Logistics
- Complying to Standard
- Science & Technology
- Knowledge of New Laws



DETECTION RATE 2015

- ❑ More Crimes Reported
- ❑ Mobility
- ❑ Community Policing
- ❑ Attrition
- ❑ Training



LESSONS LEARNT

- ❑ Succession Planning
- ❑ Mobility
- ❑ Training
- ❑ Strengthen Specialised Units
- ❑ Forensic Science & Technology
- ❑ Case Management Data Base
- ❑ Strengthen Border Control



ROAD SAFETY

- Fatal 5
- Contributing Factors
- Enforcement and Road Safety Issues
- Lessons Learnt
- Strategies



OPERATING TRUST FUND ACCOUNT

- No Write Offs
- No Loss; Liabilities
- Credit Balances
 - Misallocations
 - Incomplete Transactions
 - Remitted in January



WAY FORWARD

- Improve Capacity/Capability
- Strengthen Systems and Processes
- Align our Practices to New Laws
- Expansion of Roles
- Response to New Demands



THANK YOU

FOR

LISTENING



APPENDIX 2

WRITTEN SUBMISSION

Narration – Fiji’s Security and Crime Landscape Brief to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence – 3rd May, 2017

Introduction

Firstly, an examination of the modern security and crime landscape in Fiji, like in any country, necessitates recognition of the following:

- Fiji’s security landscape, while challenging, is manageable and controllable and this is expected to remain controllable for the long-term;
- Fiji Police Force does not foresee the need for the assistance of third parties to step in to assist the Fiji Police Force manage Fiji’s security environment;
- Fiji’s national security and crime landscape is fast-evolving and complex; and
- an analysis of Fiji’s security and crime landscape involves an assessment of various threats to Fiji’s national security and national interest.

We now turn to an analysis of the various drivers shaping Fiji’s security and crime landscape.

Politics

In terms of Fiji’s political front, the following are notable:

- like in any democracy, differences in political opinion exist and which will dictate political developments heading into 2018 and beyond; and
- political front is calm, although tempo of political activities is steadily increasing heading into the 2018 General Election.

Trade Union front

In terms of the trade union front, the following are notable:

- general increase in trade union activities and trade disputes following the 2015 Tripartite Agreement and relevant law reforms;
- unions generally united on raising national minimum wage from the current rate of \$2.32 to \$4; and
- risk of a general strike as seen in 1959 remains low.

iTaukei Affairs Front

In terms of the iTaukei community, the following are notable:

- debate over draft Village By-Laws ongoing with many iTaukei villages supporting its enactment;
- iTaukei customary chiefly title, land, and qoliqoli disputes are overall low;

- many vacancies of chiefly titles remain and Ministry of iTaukei Affairs is advocating for more installations and formalisation; and
- Emerging challenges such as climate change-induced disasters and climate change immigration will pose long-term threats to the iTaukei community.

Government Affairs

In terms of Government services, the following have been notable:

- public mostly appreciative of: improved Government service delivery; public infrastructure developments; and provision of various Government assistance programs;
- challenges remain in improving service delivery in rural and maritime communities and which have been further impeded by slow development and the increasing impact of climate change and rising sea levels; and
- Government regulation of land and sea transportation companies, mining operations, logging companies, and other commercial entities are generally in need of strengthening.

Economy

On the economic front, the following have been notable:

- Fiji has experienced 7 consecutive years of steady economic growth and further multi-sector growth is expected till 2019;
- risk factors that will impede growth include climate change-induced natural disasters, land and qoliqoli disputes, crime, rising oil prices, etc.;
- need for strengthening of the private sector coupled with sufficient strengthening of Government regulatory mechanisms;
- further, it is anticipated that as Fiji becomes more developed and affluent that this will require a corresponding transformation of the Fiji Police Force to assist Government sustain Fiji's long-term development.

Religious Affairs

In terms of Fiji's faith-based organisations, the following have been observed:

- faith-based organisations are mostly calm and focused on propagating their values among followers;
- certain faith-based groups are being criticised for weighing into politics, although most organisations have declared their intent to remain apolitical; and
- risk of radicalisation being promoted by certain organisations remains low.

Domestic Crime

Now we turn to crime and domestic crime in particular. The following are notable:

1. 2015 Crime Statistics Annual Report shows that crime rate between 2011 and 2015 has fluctuated with an 18 percent increase in crime in 2015 compared to 2014 being the latest recording. Crime rate is overall low, although there are at times spikes in certain offences;
2. most prevalent offences between 2011 and 2015 are: theft, burglary, assault causing actual bodily harm, fraud, damaging property, sexual offences, & drug offences. Traffic accidents are also anticipated to increase long-term due to the sheer increase in the number of vehicles on our roads;
3. drug trafficking and consumption continues to be a major challenge for Police with recent trends showing that hard drugs are now being trafficked and consumed domestically;
4. white collar crimes also continue to be detected including corruption and money laundering. Given that we live in a country that is not entirely isolated from the threat of terrorism, the threat of terror financing occurring in Fiji cannot be entirely ruled out;
5. crime groups adopting more complex and sophisticated methods of committing crimes and avoiding detection and forcing Police to strain its limited resources to ensure detections;
6. further, the emergence of climate change and related developments will pose challenges to policing including increased risks of disputes over land turning violent; and
7. It is also anticipated that as Fiji develops and becomes more affluent the volume of crime and crime trends will further evolve and which will put greater pressures on Police, with its limited resources, to effectively respond.

Transnational Crime

After discussing Fiji's domestic crime landscape, we now turn to briefly consider Fiji's transnational crime landscape:

- like any other country, Fiji is vulnerable to transnational crime. Indeed, Fiji's position as a regional transportation hub, porous borders, and limited resources for law enforcement make Fiji vulnerable.
- further, international transnational crime trends do spill over into Fiji, and vice-versa. Established contacts between syndicate members in Fiji and other countries have been observed in many cases;
- Fiji is particularly vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of illicit goods, human trafficking, and illegal fishing among others;
- increased trade with foreign countries, increased air links, and inconsistent monitoring of Fiji's borders allow for transnational crime groups to operate in Fiji; and
- there is need, as highlighted before this august Committee last month, of the need for further capacity building, further legal reforms, and awareness within the FPF and across society to ensure that Fiji can more effectively combat transnational crime.

Conclusion

Having discussed the trends in each of the major drivers of Fiji's crime and security landscape, we now turn towards making some general assessments and about Fiji's security landscape and its implications for the ability of the Fiji Police Force to maintain law and order for the next five [5] to 10 years:

1. Fiji's overall security and crime landscape remains calm, manageable and controllable and the Fiji Police Force does not see the need for third parties to step in to perform our roles and responsibilities. Rather, the Fiji Police Force sees as necessary the need to work with other stakeholders in ensuring that Fiji is more secure in the long-term.
2. Further, given Fiji's past history and given the existence of threats such as transnational crime and climate change this will help shape political debate in future;
3. the growing complexity of crime, quick evolution of crime trends, and increasing volume of crime demands extra from Police; and
4. Fiji Police Force nevertheless intends to help Government create a long-term environment conducive to further stability, development, and economic growth and the strengthening of the Fiji Police Force, in our view, will be critical in allowing Government to continually control Fiji's security and crime landscape in an effective manner in the long-term.

APPENDIX 3

VERBATIM REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
AFFAIRS & DEFENCE

[Verbatim Report of Meeting]

HELD IN THE
COMMITTEE ROOM (WEST WING)

ON
WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY, 2017

**VERBATIM NOTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE HELD IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM (WEST WING),
PARLIAMENT PRECINCTS, GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY,
2017 AT 10.15 A.M.**

Submittee: Fiji Police Force (FPF)

In Attendance:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Mr. Isikeli Ligairi | - | Deputy Commissioner of Police |
| 2. | Mr. Robert Turaga | - | Senior Research Officer |
| 3. | Mr. Inosi Yabakivou | - | Officer In-Charge, Intelligence Bureau |
| 4. | SP Mahendra Syam | - | Deputy Director, Planning |
| 5. | SSP Mahesh Mishra | - | Director Traffic |
| 6. | Ms. Manaini Mills | - | Deputy Accountant |
-

MR. CHAIRMAN.- Honourable Members, with us this morning is the team from the Fiji Police Force (FPF) headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Isikeli Ligairi and his Team.

(Introduction of FPF Officials)

I take this opportunity, Deputy Commissioner and your team, to welcome you in this morning. We thank you for responding to our invitation and Honourable Members of the Committee are looking forward to your submission. After your submission, there will be question time. There will be a few questions from Honourable Members and I believe, it will not take long.

Again, I welcome you and thank you for responding with your team here, to answer few questions that will be posed by the Honourable Members. With no further ado, Deputy Commissioner, I now give you the floor.

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - The Chairman of the Parliament Standing Committee, Honourable Lt. Col. Netani Rika and Honourable Members of the Committee; firstly, thank you and we acknowledge with appreciation your words of welcome this morning. You have introduced our team. The Commissioner is unable to come this morning. He was planning to come down and sit during this presentation, unfortunately, he is tied up with other obligations and that is why he is not able to attend this morning.

Sir, those who are sitting around me this morning, as I had mentioned to you when we first met, are experts in their areas of responsibilities. We have brought them because you will have questions that go deeper into their areas of responsibilities and that is why we have brought them this morning.

We will go straight into the presentation, Sir. This morning there is no reason why I should reintroduce the members of the team unless if you would like, I can point them out to you.

The scope of our presentation this morning, we will be responding in accordance with what was given to us and that is what is there in the scope this morning, looking at the overview of the security landscape and the criminal landscape in Fiji and then follow on are other issues that were raised in your letter to the Commissioner of Police.

As I had said, the presenters will be presenting on the various issues so I shall now hand over the floor to Mr. Turaga to present on the first issue on the slide, the security and the criminal landscape in terms of the enforcement of the law to.

MR. R. TURAGA. - Mr. Chairman, Honourable Members, ladies and gentlemen; firstly, on examination of the modern security and crime landscape in Fiji, like in other countries, it necessitates the recognition of the following;

1. Fiji's security landscape, while challenging, is manageable and controllable, and this is expected to remain controllable for the long-term.
2. The FPF does not foresee the need for the assistance of third parties to step in to assist the Fiji Police Force to manage Fiji's security landscape.
3. Fiji's national security and crime landscape is fast evolving and complex, and an analysis of Fiji's security and crime landscape involves an analysis also, of the various threats of Fiji's security environment. And we now turn to an analysis of the various drivers that determine Fiji's security and crime landscape.

In terms of Fiji's political environment, like in any other democracy, differences exist in political opinion and which it will dictate political developments, heading it to 2018 and beyond. Political front is largely calm, although the tempo of political activity is steadily increasing, heading into 2018. Compared to previous periods, the risk of political instability remains low, although this should not be entirely ruled out in the long-term, given Fiji's history.

In terms of the trade fronts, the trade unions, since 2014 there has been a general increase in trade union activities and trade disputes, following the 2015 Tripartite Agreement and the relevant law reforms that have followed. Unions have generally united on raising the National Minimum Wage from the current rate of \$2.32 to \$4.00 and the risk of a general strike is seen as historically low.

In terms of the iTaukei Affairs front, debate of the draft Village Bylaws is ongoing with many *itaukei* villagers supporting its enactment. *I Taukei* customary chiefly title, land and *qoliqoli* disputes are overall low. Many chiefly titles are vacant, and there is a need for more installations. Emerging challenges such as climate change disasters and climate change immigration will pose a long term threats to the *itaukei* community.

In terms of the economy, Fiji has experienced seven consecutive years of steady economic growth and further multi-sectoral growth is expected until 2019. The risk factors that will impede growth include, climate change induced natural disasters, land and *qoliqoli* disputes, crime and rising oil prices, are among others. There is also a need for the strengthening of the private sector, coupled with sufficient strengthening of Government regulatory mechanisms.

Further it is anticipated that as Fiji becomes more developed and affluent, that this will require corresponding transformation of the Fiji Police Force to assist Government sustain Fiji's long-term development.

In terms of domestic crime, we now turn to crime and domestic crime in particular. The 2015 Crime Statistics Annual Report shows the crime rate between 2011 and 2015 has fluctuated with most recently between 2014 and 2015, a recording of 18 percent increase in crime. Crime rate though is overall low, although they are, at times, spike in certain offences.

Prevalent offences between 2011 and 2015 are: theft, burglary, assault causing actual bodily harm, fraud, damaging property, sexual offences and drug offences.

Traffic offences, in our view, are also anticipated to increase long term due to the share increase and the number of vehicles on our roads.

Drug trafficking and consumption continues to be a major challenge for Police with recent trends showing that hard drugs are now being trafficked and consumed domestically whereas previously before, it was only *marijuana* that was most prevalent in our streets.

White collar crimes also continue to be detected including, corruption and money laundering and given that we live in a country that is not entirely isolated from the threat of terrorism, the threat of terror financing occurring in Fiji cannot be entirely ruled out in the long-term. Crime groups are adopting more complex and sophisticated methods of committing crimes and avoiding detections especially, and forcing Police to strain its resources to ensure detection.

Further, the emergence of climate change and related developments will pose challenges to policing including, increase risks of dispute over land turning violent in the future. Also, it is anticipated that as Fiji develops and becomes more affluent, the volume of crime and crime trends will further evolve, which will put greater pressure on Police with its limited resources to effectively respond.

After discussing Fiji's domestic crime landscape, we now turn briefly to consider Fiji's transnational crime landscape. Like any other country, Fiji is vulnerable to transnational crime and terrorism. Indeed, Fiji's position as a transportation hub, porous borders, a limited resources for law enforcement makes Fiji vulnerable. It is also expected that increased trade with foreign countries, increased air links and continued inconsistency monitoring of Fiji's borders allow for transnational crime groups to operate in Fiji.

This must not be confused with an opposition by the Police Force to such developments occurring, rather we merely seek to highlight the risks that come with increased links and developments that follow.

Fiji is particularly vulnerable to illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of illicit goods, human trafficking and illegal fishing, amongst others. Further, international transnational crime does spill over into Fiji and vice versa, and many cases have shown that established contacts between syndicate members in Fiji and other countries have been observed. There is also a need, as highlighted before this August Committee last month, for capacity building, further reforms and awareness within the FPF and across society to ensure that Fiji can be more effective in combating transnational crime.

Having discussed the trends in each of the major drivers of Fiji's crime and security landscape, I now turn towards making some general assessments for the benefit of the August Committee, and about Fiji's security landscape and its implications for the ability of the FPF to maintain law and order for the next five to ten years.

First, Fiji's overall security and crime landscape remains calm, manageable and controllable and the FPF does not see the need for third parties to step in, to firm our roles and responsibilities. Rather the FPF would like to emphasise the need for working together with our partners to ensure that we altogether combat crime.

Further given Fiji's past history and given the existence of threats, such as transnational crimes and climate change, the threat of political instability should not be entirely ruled out. The growing complexity of crime itself, quick evolution of crime trends and increase in the volume of crime demands extra from Police.

Finally the FPF nevertheless, intends to help Government create a long-term environment, given the challenges that we face to ensure that it is conducive to further stability, development and economic growth and the strengthening of the FPF, in our view, will be critical in allowing Government to continually control Fiji's security landscape in an effective manner in the long-term.

MR. CHAIRMAN. - Thank you very much, Robert.

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Thank you, Sir, we will move on now to the second part which deals with the key challenges of Police from 2015 to 2017.

MR. M. SHYAM.- Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Chairman and Honourable Members as earlier alluded by the Deputy Commissioner, I am the Superintendent Mahendra Shyam, the Deputy Director Planning of the FPF and I am based at the Police headquarters. My response to this morning's queries will be Question Numbers 2, 3 and 4 from the queries that were sent to the Police Headquarters.

On Question No. 2, key challenges are faced between 2015, 2017 and beyond. Mr. Chairman, this is a multi-folded approach to the question that we have attempted here in addressing the key challenges that are coming from the global environment, as well as the regional and our own domestic environment; and how we have focused and dissected these using our capability and capacity development so to speak, to address the challenges that we are facing as a Police agency.

The response you would hear from me is leading towards something which say that there is a shift in our policing agenda where we as a conventional policing agency are now moving into a law enforcement agency, covering a wider spectrum of law enforcement and not just focusing on conventional policing.

In the domestic front, the make up of our society particularly, the vast movement of people and we have seen now the municipalities are becoming more relevant into the makeup of our societies where informal settlements and urban areas and semi-urban areas are becoming more populated and coming to being of a welfare State as we can say.

Informal settlement which are more unstructured as opposed to village and settlements back in the rural areas and maritime areas are, indeed, a challenge to manage in far as law enforcement is concerned. There is also a change in social structure and makeup of village and settlement life from what Fiji is renowned for. Now, we have got a new society or community that is coming up of informal settlements more based in urban and semi-urban areas.

Globalisation as we all know, in all facets of globalisation, Sir, including climate change which is on our doorsteps already and resource management development, are the factors which have come from global and regional areas, including that of our domestic environment to affect us in a good and a challenging way as well.

Whilst, we know that roads and infrastructure development is good for the economy, we can also see that law enforcement and policing is a challenge in these two areas. I can give you an example here, Sir, what used to be drug cultivation as a domestic front is now becoming an economic area where farmers are now engaging in drug cultivation, earning large sums of money as economic source to their livelihood. Internal displacement and movement of people, climate change definitely plays a huge role in this, Sir, and it is putting pressure through a new change in the makeup of our society.

The second issue here for challenge is the crime trends, and people and development. Transnational crime and new and emerging crimes, and social and political upheavals that is going all around the global arena is causing impact on the global scale, regional as well as in domestic fronts, particularly on refugees and transnational crime.

Cyber-crime is also a challenge which is coming up in our doorsteps from the international and regional fronts. The shift from conventional behavioural ways of crime and offences is now shifting to multi-million dollar economic crime activities here in Fiji in the very many facets of economic crime that we have in fraud and in transnational economic crime as well, Sir.

Technology has brought upon a big huge challenge to the FPF, sort of an operational gap and FPF as a law enforcement agency is trying its best to cope with a vast amount of technology, information and communications applications and practices that are out there. This includes the mobile phone technology, and as we know mobile phones are now in high use for illegal activities, including that of crimes and monitoring them is a big challenge for the FPF of the past 2015 to 2017 and into the future.

Social media, Sir, in the absence of rigid social media laws and legislations due to media freedom and the Bill of Rights and all the rights that go along with it, media freedom, particularly on monitoring social media where we have infringements of our own policing crime scenes, where our crime scene photographs have been posted along and messages are going on social media, that has an impact on the way prosecution or FPF is indeed held. Of course, there are blog sites and social sites that instigate emotions amongst the general population towards a particular course.

Social structure, as I have alluded to earlier, there is a refining and disintegration of the social structure, values and norms in our society. The so-called Generation Z and the Millennial who are fully equipped with information technology communications, are more into a free more livelihood which really is a challenge to the law enforcement authorities.

How we define a family is also changing in our society. What the family used to be in our society as communal family values is now disintegrated into something due to urbanisation where larger external families are becoming into family households, so a family now is a particular household than a family that used to be or a whole village.

Sir, there are many issues as alluded to earlier on globalisation and regional issues and climate change and we, as a law enforcement agency, are indeed being challenged in that as well.

In the internal front in the institutional environment, there are many of these features that have dictated how the FPF of 2015 and in the future will make up and first is supervision and leadership. The cadre of leadership officers, management and supervision is moving very fast. In that, the retirement age is 55 and by the time our officers reach supervisory, management or leadership roles and positions or rank, in fact, they are almost near to their retirement. So, whilst we try our best to have a very rigid structured succession planning going on, by nature of how we describe supervision with experience, management and leadership they are on the verge of retirement in post-40 years of age.

The new generation of our police officers that are coming in, the Generation Z and the Millennial so to speak, are educated. In fact, the FPF has embarked on recruiting young officers who are educated in essentially Diploma and Degree holders. Whilst this is working for us in preparation for the FPF of the future, a constable who is recruited this year will retire after 35 years, so that is 2050. Whilst we prepare these officers for retirement and good of the FPF coming with Diplomas and

Degrees, these officers are reluctant to do basic conventional and policing duties. They would hardly like to go to beat, the very crux of policing, to work the beat as we call them. So, this is one of the areas or internal challenges that whilst we recruit educated officers, the young generation, they rely and foresee us to have modern mobility applications, CCTVs, drones to control crowds, they are bit reluctant to go out there and do the dirty job, as we call it; to do the investigations, go and contact with the victims, the suspects, et cetera.

In summary to this attrition from 2015. Sir, we had 60 officers who had retired, we had 34 discharged, dismissed were turned and we had lost 14 of our colleagues as they had passed on.

Sir, on the summary of manpower, for 2015 comparative to 2017, we had 2,828 Regular Officers. In 2017, we have 2,980, a mere increase of 152. So, whilst we do have our recruitment going, on average we are having an attrition rate of 100 officer through retirement, discharge and death. So, comparative 2015 to 2017 (three years), we have an increase of 152 Officers amongst our ranks.

In the Special Constabulary in 2015, we had 1,043 Officers and in 2017, we have 1,107, an increase of 64 Special Constables amongst our ranks. In the civilian cadre, we had 120 officers in 2015 and 117 in 2017. So, in total including those Government Wage Earners and Unestablished Staff, in 2015, the total of the workforce in FPF was 4,046; in 2017, we had 4,259, an increase of 213 Officers in the workforce.

The challenges continue in the institutional, that is, in the internal front. To address this challenge of shortfalls in our workforce, we have instigated a restructure project in the Police Headquarters. This project entails a three-phase model whereby one is the One Force concept. In this concept of restructure, Sir, we are trying to bring all our workforce, that is, the Regular Workforce, the Special Constabulary and our Civilian Cadre Officers into one rank, into one workforce, a one employment terms and conditions for all our employees, Sir.

Amongst this, we will have the Special Constables who will gradually in phase mode, pending the provisions of the budget, we have them migrating over to become Regular Officers, likewise our civilians. There is also a regimented tier model of ranking our police stations and community posts into ranks of upper tier, tier 1, tier 2 and tier 3, Sir. Here, we are having a calculated approach to our manning and logistic issues.

Whilst we do acknowledge that the FPF is a service-oriented organisation, we rely hard on our labour force, we are also investing on our technology and scientific intervention. Our service outreach is focussed as we do here in the main islands of Vitilevu and Vanualevu, and also focussed on rural and maritime areas as well.

In major areas of Vitilevu and Vanualevu, we have 35 police stations and 84 community posts. Our focus here is to have a community post as our community outreach and at every 30 minute interval in our rural areas we should have a community post for the outreach. So, every member of the community would have community post within 30 minutes of a drive.

On infrastructure, FPF has got a wide network of infrastructure - police stations, community posts and exhibit rooms, Fiji Police Academy Garage, Dog Kernel, Cell Blocks, Science Labs, Workshops, Garages, et cetera. So we are having a challenge in this area, that is, the repair and maintenance and upkeep of our infrastructure.

Whilst our infrastructure maintenance and upgrade are handled by PSIP and capital projects, we are still facing challenges in trying to have upkeep of maintenance in this, and we have already got

tenders out for companies to do repair works as our internal Building Maintenance Unit is unable to cope up with our high demand of infrastructure as most of the buildings are fairly old.

Logistics, we have a higher volume of logistics as we all would know as a policing agency, Sir. The challenge here is amongst the scientific ones, the technology-based logistics that we have to provide because of their nature. They are very expensive equipment, we have to keep them in air conditioned rooms and we have to do yearly calibration on this, we meet compliance and standards in order for their upkeep. so that is a challenge amongst the logistics particularly, in science, communication and technology inventories.

Complying with Standards, it is a challenge in the FPF and we are trying our best to cope up with it and your good selves are all aware of the international Conventional and Treaties which are putting pressure on law enforcement agencies here, including that of the FPF to comply with international standards. Herein, it is mostly on human rights, providing the best available facilities for human rights, treatment of prisoners, persons in custody where we have to provide international standard cell blocks and holding facilities and that includes the one at Government Buildings here in Suva, and that at the Lautoka High Court as well.

We are also aware of the OHS legislation that requires all agencies, be it policing or any other, to have equipment and practices which are OHS-compliant and we are all trying our best to have an OHS-compliant workplace.

Science and Technology: The FPF has heavily invested in science and technology and they will continue to do so in that area from 2015 to 2017 and onwards. We have a Forensic Laboratory based in Nasova which has got pathology, chemistry and biology facilities, and we are heavily involved in uplifting that portfolio to our regional counterparts as well.

FPP is also embarking on the upgrading and procurement of databases. This is one area, Mr. Chairman, that has a huge challenge for the FPF. Now that we have realised our organisational workforce has moved on to become 4,000 strong and soon it will be around 6,000, inclusive of Special Constables, we would like to have databases and these include the Human Resources Information System (HRIS), Crime Management System, Case Management System, Training, Operations, et cetera.

The other challenge, Sir, is the knowledge of law. Whilst, the FPF of the past has been known for conventional policing and now we are realising that we are a law enforcement agency, there is a wide spectrum of laws here in domestic, regional as well as international level in the forms of Conventions and Treaties that our Police Officers have to be aware of, particularly in practices and procedures. We are trying our best to have our detectives train in that area so that we are able to cope with the requirements of international Conventions. The one in news now is the video recording. It is quite an expensive exercise, in that, the logistic part of it, we have to buy all the logistic applications for video recording interviews, as well as to train our officers with international standards of conducting interviews and interrogations in crime investigation, Sir.

We have used drones for the first time in police operations last year, and yet again in a few weeks' time we will also have that much 'heard about' rugby match coming over to our shores. We will also be using that as well as a means to be more operational, guided by the use of drones and technologies.

CCTV is another one. We have been talking with the Suva City Council, Lautoka City Council and Municipal Councils to own and come into partnership with the FPF to install CCTVs in their areas of operation, particularly in municipal areas.

Sir, on Question Number 3, that is detection rate in 2015; it is about comparative figures from 2014 and 2015. In summary, crimes registered for 2014 and these are CRs or dockets investigation files that FPF investigators have registered 17,636. In 2015 comparatively, we have registered 20,819, an increase of 3,183 from 2014 to 2015. Crimes detected in 2014 were 12,273 and in 2015, 11,841. In that, our detection rate for 2014 as reflected in your question to the Commissioner of Police was 72 percent for 2014 and 57 percent for 2015 whereby your good selves had asked the Commissioner to provide explanation as to the figures that have been registered in the decrease of detection rate.

There are multiple features in here, Sir. The first one is about how we register crime in our database and records. Surprisingly, we have many counts and your Secretary, Mr. Rokovada, would know that the counts really affect our offence. In that, if there is a fraud case, it may have 100 counts and that increases the number of offences while, in fact, the figures registered as data is only one crime but the counts build up to make it a more expansive data for us.

The other feature is our mobility in 2014. Sir, FPF was hard up of our resources, particularly on mobility or cars. It has improved vastly, in that, what we were facing in 2014 in mobility has vastly improved through the effort of the Government and through lease agreements. Now, we have a total new brand fleet, so to speak, of 306 cars, out of which 75 percent are on the road and the others are police on vehicles. So, mobility was one feature, in that, our officers in those days (2014) were finding it hard to attend to crimes because we had lesser cars, we had old cars, there was delay in calls to service and we lost our witnesses to suspects in the delay of attending to our cases in terms of the cars that we had.

Community policing: Sir, in 2014 to 2015, the question of detection rate, community policing in those years had taken a back role, so to speak, because our focus was on operations. It was post-Election and Election year whereby most of our efforts were driven through the operations area. So, community policing remains a vital component of our effort, even in crime detection and crime investigation. We have improved and we are continually improving into the future using the Duavata Model and other models and other initiatives that we have in the FPF to pick up the momentum in bridging the gap between community and policing, that will help us in our fight against crime.

In 2014, 2015 to 2016, the attrition rate was heavy on the FPF. In that, we had 60 retirements, discharged were 35 and 10 dismissals whereby 118 Officers retired in the year 2015. In 2016, that is last year's retirement was 35, one was discharged and one dismissed, and we had lost eight Officers. We had lost a total of 45 Officers through attrition in those two comparative years.

Training: Sir, it is a very critical component to how investigation and detection rate is concerned. Detective training itself is critical here as well as specialised training in fraud, homicide and sexual offences. In that, we are going to create specialised units that would uplift our detection rate because specialised units come with expatriate officers who are better trained and experienced in their particular fields of investigation. Therefore, we are thankful to our partners, who are indeed continuing with us until today and we look forward into the future as well, particularly Australia and New Zealand, China, India, Malaysia, Singapore and United Nations Interpol, amongst the many who have continued to help us in our training field, particularly for investigators.

On Question Number 4 - lessons learnt and how we are going to strategise FPF using intelligence-based and improved detection rate of 2017 and beyond: the role of our specialised units that

we have formed in the FPF in the last five years and we continually firmed these Units and amongst them is a taskforce as well that is specifically focussed to specialised crimes where our expert officers with much more training and experience are posted to. Amongst these include the Crime Intelligence Unit, Intelligence and Database Investigation Unit whereby we have improved on our database. We have set up our Statistics and Data Unit now, Finance and Intelligence, Major Economic and Fraud Crime Unit, Forensic Services is coming into a big fold amongst the FPF, Crime Scene Transnational Crime Unit, Interpol's Cyber-Crime, Human Trafficking Cell, Anti-Money Laundering Unit, Sexual Offences, Juvenile Bureau, Counter Terrorism, are amongst the many specialised units that we have formed to help improve investigation and that, indeed, will help us to increase our detection rate to where we have as KPIs, which is to 70 percent.

Forensic Science and Technology: Sir, we are all aware that it is about science and technology nowadays, even law enforcement and policing is about science and technology. So, FPF is indeed into the future as of now, investing on how we are taking the portfolios of science and technology investment to our Forensic Division, including that of information communications technology.

Database, as I have said earlier on, we would really like to emphasise here the need for us in the FPF to have databases and that includes HRIS Case Management Database.

We are also into strengthening our border control and the many border control entry points we have mainly in Nausori, Rotuma, Levuka, Savusavu and Kadavu. We are strengthening our border control areas, including that with our stakeholders to improve our law enforcement in border control as well. Multiple law enforcement and policing reasons, so to speak, are factors that we are all engaged in, in trying to improve as a challenge and to seek answers into that.

With those, Sir, are my final points and I now hand over to the CP. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. M. MISHRA.- Mr. Chairman, Honourable Members, good morning to you all. With the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, Sir, I will be alluding on the 2015 road traffic accidents in Fiji and road safety issues and other activities and initiatives undertaken by FPF. As alluded, Sir, the eight strategic focus areas that FPF Traffic Department undertakes, include:

1. Creative of massive awareness and enforcement activities on Fatal Five. Fatal five are the five major causes of road fatalities on Fiji roads such as:
 - i. speeding which is not only known in Fiji but also around the globe that speeding is the major challenge around the world;
 - ii. Drink and drive;
 - iii. Driver attitude and bad driving behaviour;
 - iv. Seat belts; and
 - v. pedestrians and driver fatigue.
2. Create awareness in our schools, villages, settlements, transport industries and to the entire road users.
3. Integration and intelligent-driven traffic enforcement activities and all serious traffic offences that need to be investigated thoroughly.
4. The reduction on illegal operations on our Fiji roads.

5. Strengthening the network between the strategic stakeholders and create a more conducive environment to work collectively in addressing the road safety issues.
6. Prompt communication and consultation with relevant stakeholders to address the emerging road safety issues.
7. The aid to ensure the smooth flow of traffic on our Fiji roads in maintaining consistency and traffic management in conducting traffic controls. In that, Sir, we control traffic during peak hours, we control any major activity or national event and also in any other activities where our VIPs/VVIPs are in the country and funeral escorts, part of it, and also the emergencies when it arise.
8. Driver attitude. Looking back at 2015, Sir, the critical analysis of the incidents and the factors that was happening in our Fiji roads, driver attitude became the number one issue on our Fiji roads. When we conducted in-depth analysis, the lack of knowledge with the vehicle that are currently on Fiji roads. Incompetent drivers, unsupervised children on our roads that is another critical area that we have found out, stray animals, roads infrastructure also contributed and driver frustration and attitude when they bring these during their driving, and then again the vehicle knowledge and type of vehicle conducive to our Fiji roads.

The causes of road fatalities in 2015: Speeding, as I had mentioned, 43 cases of speeding that have caused major road fatalities on our Fiji roads in 2015. Bad driving behaviour – 10; pedestrian at fault – 1; driver fatigue – 3; mechanical defects – 1; drink and driving where we have a vast improvement for the last two decades in Fiji as far as drink and drive. The reason being that all major police stations are now equipped with breathalyser equipment and Government in line with the Fiji Decade of Action on Road Safety, a Plan that was endorsed by the Honourable Prime Minister in 2011, becomes an effective document for the FPF and entire stakeholders in the country. We can say that drink and drive has reduced to one compared to 20 years back.

The total road fatalities that was recorded in 2015 was 65. Compared to the victim type, we had 15 drivers that became the victims of road fatalities, 25 passengers, 24 pedestrians, one cyclist which gives a total of 65.

Again, Sir, when we talk about our proactive initiatives that was conducted in 2015, we have recorded 50,108 traffic infringement on Fiji road by the FPF and we have registered 2,007 road traffic accidents and as I had mentioned, 65 fatalities. We did the comparison of road fatalities and in 2014 it was 49 and in 2015, it was 65.

We did our critical analysis but before I go into that, as I had mentioned, our comparison on traffic infringement, there was a total of 50,000 traffic infringement recorded compared to 39,000 in 2014. So, our enforcement activities increased as we go year by year. The strategy and the effort that was done in 2015 was the:

- massive traffic enforcement activities in all the Divisions;
- increase in police visibility and coverage;
- adopting 'no drop' policies on drink and drive, bad driving behaviour and speeding drivers;
- Continuous joint operations with the Land Transport Authority with the municipalities;
- National Road Safety Campaign with LTA;

- increase in number of traffic management equipment, we had increased our technology as far as traffic enforcement is concerned, et cetera.

Lessons learnt in 2015: The driver behaviour became a major challenge on our Fiji roads and as I speak now, 9 drivers were Provisional Licence drivers, who are the causes of road fatalities on Fiji roads and the earliest was only two weeks experience Provisional Licence caused a road fatality on our Fiji road. So, as the data speak, Sir, I will give a copy to the Honourable Members and this was our major challenge as far as road fatalities is concerned, the drive attitude.

Also, there is an urgency in more coordination and integration between the stakeholders. That is very vital and critical which we are, day by day, improving. We also learnt a lot on prompt actions on road safety issues required by various stakeholders.

Outreach enforcement and awareness programme in rural areas. When we did in-depth analysis on accidents on Fiji roads, it is now shifting to rural areas when we talk about serious accidents and fatal accidents.

We have also established community posts. We are also trying our best to ensure that more traffic enforcement awareness activities to be done at community posts rather than we, isolating ourselves, so that that becomes our outreach programme and become more cohesive and impact operations as far as traffic enforcement is concerned.

Our way forward: Sir, after going through lessons learnt and what we learnt compared to 65 road death toll compared to 49; as I speak, speeding becomes the major issue with LTA. We have a number of speed cameras now being installed on our Fiji roads and that is also assisting as far as road fatalities is concerned. We have increased our traffic enforcement equipment as far as speed detectors is concerned. It was 30 and now we are increasing by 65 to ensure that all our Police community posts and all our outer stations are equipped with speed detectors so that the speed operation becomes a consistency on all Fiji roads as far as speed enforcement is concerned.

More proactive approach in terms of awareness to our drivers, that is a way forward and also our consultations with LTA in terms of those drivers who are repeated offenders. As we mentioned, Sir, majority of our road fatality drivers, those who are responsible, some of them got 50 to 100 traffic infringements attached to them before they become responsible for road fatalities. And we are now strengthening our network with the LTA to see how best we address that in terms of those drivers to be removed from our road.

The second strategic focus area, as I had mentioned, is drink and drive. All our major Police Stations are equipped with breathalysers but we are now equipping to the rural stations, a total of 32 evidential instruments now available in Fiji and that is costing about half a million dollars, if you look at its value, and it is assisting the FPF. Two decades back we used to take the drunk drivers to the doctors to have their breath sample but now, it is assisting us and as I have said, technology is also a way forward in terms of enforcing the traffic laws. Also we are purchasing the road site equipment, road site test device in 2017 to ensure that we maintain the consistency in our breathalyser operations.

Integration and inter-operability is very important and very critical. Road safety as I had mentioned, is a collective effort, it is not a single stakeholder that is responsible. The FPF have been tagged on 30 percent reduction on road fatalities. Sir, as I mentioned, it is a collective approach, it cannot be benchmarked with a single organisation as far as road fatalities is concerned. So we are trying our best to have more integration and a more intelligent-driven traffic operations.

The other issue that we are addressing, Sir, as driver behaviour, that is something that we are trying our best to create massive awareness to all our transport industries to change our drivers' attitude. We are trying to assist LTA on the reporting system that they have. Also, we are trying to report all those drivers who are reported on serious traffic offences. Those who are investigated, we are also advising LTA for necessary cause of action, and that is under the Land Transport Act.

Driver fatigue is another area that we are trying our best to address by conducting snap checks and random checks on our drivers and ensure as to how best we address this, especially to the transport industries, the people who are moving to far away distance and also how best we can inject in their minds the importance of being alert whilst driving and not just a blink of a second, they become the victim of road fatalities.

Sir, those are the areas which we are focusing on and areas that we are targeting, whilst ensuring how best we can create a safer road environment in Fiji.

In conclusion, Sir, Fiji is far better than other countries in the world. We are ranked as the 146 lowest fatality rate when compared by the World Health Organisation. Also, when we compare ourselves with the equation that was given globally per 100,000 population, we are currently at six. If we see the Fiji Decade of Action that forecasted the road fatalities, we are supposed to be sixth in 2020. So, we are at our mark, Sir, and we are all trying our best to ensure that we keep our road safe. As I speak, Mr. Chairman and Honourable Members, our road is safe. Thank you, Sir.

MS. M. MILLS. - Mr. Chairman and Honourable Members, I will be speaking on Question Number 6 which is based on the Operating Trust Fund Account.

As at 31st December, 2015 the Trust Fund balance was \$3,319,947.63, out of which \$2,553,429.59 was for previous year's accumulated balance. However, the majority of balance carried forward was for payment for deductions made from salaries and wages payroll for the month of December 2015, and that was payable for January 2016. The example is the FNPF, VAT and the PAYE to be remitted to FRCA.

During the verification, it was established that there was no write-off in 2015 compared to 2014 on which \$1.1 million was for the write-off of 36 Trust Fund Accounts. The balances that we have in the Trust Funds consist of 62 Trust Fund Accounts, however there were missed-postings, misallocations and incomplete FMIS transactions.

The Force has strengthened its checks and balances, capacity and capabilities in which a team has been tasked to verify and reconcile all Trust Fund Accounts maintained by the FPF. Furthermore, a detailed timely verification will be carried out by the Reconciliation Officer and a senior officer had been assigned to scrutinise the monthly reconciliations and error detected to be adjusted to the correct allocations. Thank you, Sir.

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI. - Mr. Chairman, through you, can I just ask a question; can you just highlight what was the write-off amount?

MS. M. MILLS. - The write-off amount for 2014 was \$1,127,139.44.

MR. CHAIRMAN. - Honourable Member, we will have the questions later, let them finish their presentation first.

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Mr. Chairman, that brings us to the end of our presentation this morning. The way forward is on the next slide, but I hope whatever the Officers have presented this morning, are related to the way forward that we have prepared. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN. - Deputy Police Commissioner, thank you for the very informative and detailed presentation this morning. I can say, it is transparent and I thank you for that with all your specialists here briefing us with those very important and critical information for Honourable Members of Parliament to know and understand your broad role in looking after the nation's security and various responsibilities that you are given.

We now come to the question time and we will open the questions for the Honourable Members to clarify probably, some information they need to clarify and some other issues they need ask to ask questions on. I will begin with Honourable Howard Politini, if you can ask your second question.

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI.- Mr. Chairman, through you, I think the second question was towards the Assistant Accounts Officer for the FPF; when this amount was written off, the \$1.1 million, was this also through consultation with the Office of the Auditor-General and the Ministry of Economy?

MS. M. MILLS. - Yes, Sir. It went to the Auditor-General's Office and the Ministry of Economy for the write-off.

HON. RATU S. MATANITOBUA.- Mr. Chairman, Deputy Police Commissioner, thank you very much for your presentation this morning. My question is on the Aftercare Fund. The Fiji Military Forces have their Aftercare Fund, does the FPF have their Aftercare Fund as well?

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Thank you Mr. Chairman, for the FPF we do not, we are non-members of the aftercare fund.

HON. RATU S. MATANITOBUA. - (inaudible)

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Mr. Chairman, absolutely yes.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- Thank you so much to the Police personnel for your contribution this morning. We want to acknowledge the fact of the hard work and the complexity of your work in maintaining security for our nation.

While we are still on traffic, I just came back from my constituency visit in Nadroga on Monday and I stopped at one of these villages, I think Kunatani's Village. This is one of the concerns they raised about the speeding of vehicles along their village because their village is tar-sealed so when vehicles pass through they speed. So they asked for a rope to be put there, for precautionary or preventative measure.

As Members of Parliament when they gave us those kind of information or concern, it is very important for us to give them correct information. So in those kind of circumstances, what kind of information do we give them while waiting for the hump? For example, with me do you have number or anything that they can use to report those drivers who abuse the road?

MR. M. MISHRA. - Thank you, Honourable Member. LTA's complaints number is 582 but FPF we have 917 which is the Emergency Line for the FPF and 919 is for the Crime Stoppers. As far as road hump is concerned, Madam, it is a prerogative of the Fiji Roads Authority (FRA) and it is directed to them. There are certain processes they need to undertake, such as undertaking the critical

analysis of the accidents in the area, the type of accidents that have occurred, so there is a process that they need to follow before they approve the road humps. But as I speak, definitely we will try our best to visit the village and ensure that the issue is addressed.

HON. J.N. KUMAR.- I will have another question, Sir. While this is still on my mind, I think this happened sometimes this year while I was driving into the city, it happened that there was malfunction of the traffic lights due to power shortage. I was very concerned because when I was driving someone almost hit the back of my vehicle and other vehicles almost hit each other in the front. Then I had to ring the Honourable Minister and he told me the traffic so I think I came to Totogo to report that matter. What are the procedural measures that the Traffic Department use to come on board where there is an emergency, such as the malfunction of the traffic lights due to shortage of power?

MR. M. MISHRA.- As soon as there is a power blackout, our officers are supposed to respond to the major traffic junctions and traffic lights to ensure the free flow of traffic. On the other side we are trying our best to work with FRA where we can set a self-traffic management by creating a roundabout or something but we have our strategy in place, that as soon as the traffic lights goes off the traffic officers or any police officer in uniform should start directing the traffic. This is an ongoing exercise, we are trying our best as to how efficient we can be and ensure that our motorists are safe on our road.

HON. M. BULITAVU.- Mr. Chairman, my question will be on the police post. Given the crime rate we have and also the trend that we have, there was a presentation to this particular Committee a few weeks ago in regards to that police post and that they do not do conventional police reporting, et cetera. It is more towards community. Can you confirm that there is a new shift or what are the roles of the police posts now in the communities? Do they still conduct basic police work, like reporting and arresting?

MR. I. LIGAIRI.- Thank you, Honourable Member. The initial idea was to make police posts or taking service to the members of the community and that was why we built police posts and to bridge the gap between the police and the community. So, that was the initial plan for police posts where they do not get involved in investigations.

What we have found out is that, we are moving away from that slowly, we are progressing. As you would recall that most of the Police Posts are manned by only one person in one shift. So this officer cannot go out to attend to cases. They refer the reports to the mother police station and the mother police station sends officers because there are more officers in the mother stations to attend to reports.

At this point in time because of the lack of manpower that we have, we are still on that, the arrangement that they sit in the Police Post to receive complaints. They are not allowed to send away members of the community. They receive the reports and refer the reports to the mother police station wherever it is. If the report comes within the jurisdiction, say you are in a community post in Suva and the offence took place in Nausori, they will register the report and refer to wherever the offence was committed, and their police station will be responsible for investigating. However, on investigation at this point in time because of the lack of manpower, we do not.

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI.- Mr. Chairman, through you, thank you Deputy Commissioner, for you and your team that was a very comprehensive presentation. It has given us pretty much the overview of the technicality of your work in terms of the changing times and how the FPF has embraced this.

I was interested in one of the issues that was brought up in terms of how the public have gone to the social media to publish photos of a crime scene, for example, an accident or murder. Are you in the

near future or sooner, would be recommending a law that would prevent this sort of activities from happening. We were successful in one in terms of there was a fashion designer that was defamed on the social media which was taken to court and the issue was solved. In this case, would there be a similar sort of thing recommended by the FPF?

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Honourable Member, that is a good question, yes, in order to prevent the trial within the media that is important. We should not allow people to make their own conclusions by people releasing information such as that. Yes, we are looking forward and probably, it needs to be controlled.

MR. M. SHYAM.- Sir, in addition to what the Deputy Commission said, we definitely would need to have stringent laws in that. There are also judicial orders, the judges usually pass orders out to bar such publication but we know that it is very spontaneous as a crime scene is established, people or bystanders do take pictures and some of them are very sensitive in nature. In the latest one we have seen that a bus in Lautoka City had bumped a pedestrian and it was very unfortunate that it was a fatal, body parts were on the roadside and it came out of the social media, so to speak *Facebook*. There are many others, crime scenes of murder, et cetera, and we all understand and know how bad social media is in terms of pornography and that sort of thing, as you have highlighted, Sir. Definitely, we look forward to stringent laws and orders and definitely lawmakers, like your good selves would push this agenda out to have these stringent measures and laws that would control in such sensitive cases as had happened in crime scenes.

HON. H.R.T. POLITINI. - Thank you Mr. Chairman. This is probably just to say thank you to your Traffic Team in Nadi. I am actually from Nadi and it is amazing, despite the heavy flow of traffic every morning on the Nadi Back Road coming towards Nawaka, your Traffic Team allow a free flow of traffic all the time. There is no hold up or anything like that, especially when we take our children to school and trying to get there on time. So thank you again for that presentation on your Traffic Team.

MR. M. MISHRA. - Thank you, Honourable Member.

HON. J.N. KUMAR. - My question is on the database and I think this has been a challenge to the FPF. Do you have current procedural measures or a strategic plan to combat the challenges on database in terms of your human resources database and also your case management database because these two are very important in the Department to carry out your duty effectively?

MR. I. LIGAIRI. - Mr. Chairman, we are embarking on that, we are trying to develop. At this point in time we are working on our infrastructure with the assistance of our Government ITC, we are trying to lay the platform. After that then we will come to our databases and that will be controlled from Suva and everyone in the Divisions will be able to access. So, we are working on that project right now so to speak, and I think that would answer your question. But in terms of management, yes, we really need databases for human resources, plus our case management.

MR. CHAIRMAN.- I believe there is no other question from the Honourable Members. I just have a comment, I have been looking through your Outputs 1 to 5 and I see this is always a challenge every year, needing to improve those Outputs and it comes together with the resources that need to support you. We all understand the Government can help only so much, not all but, at least, progressing and I commend the Honourable Minister for Defence who recently of the outcome of his visitation has been a result of improving a few things. As you can observe, I did not ask any question today, because I was satisfied with your presentation. It was transparent and I thank you Deputy Police Commissioner for

the very informative and detailed presentation. I believe this is the presentation or security brief that always goes on everyday and we are fortunate to have it this morning.

Deputy Commissioner of Police, on behalf of the Honourable Members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, we convey our gratitude to the FPF as a whole, probably convey to the Police Commissioner and all the hardworking Officers of the institution. We know that you are doing a good work, expectation is always there but convey right to the junior member of the FPF. As Members of Parliament we are observing and we know, and please convey to them our gratitude and appreciation.

With no further ado, we have a brunch here and probably, we can share it together and probably, discuss around the table straight after this. Once again, *vinaka vakalevu* and thank you, Deputy Police Commissioner and your Team.

The Committee adjourned at 1.29 a.m.