



Fiji
POLICE
Force



Annual Report

2013

Force for the Nation



2014

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ANNUAL REPORT

2013



ANNUAL REPORT
For The Year Ending
31st December
2013



Fiji Government Cabinet Paper No.
/2014





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SUBMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, NATIONAL SECURITY & IMMIGRATION

HON. MINISTER, RT. JOKETANI COKANASIGA

Sir,

Pursuant to Section 24 of the Public Service Regulations of 1999, and Section 49 of the Financial Management Act of 2010, I am pleased to submit the ***Fiji Annual Report*** – 2013 for the year 1st January to 31st December 2013.

This report encapsulates the performance and achievements of the Fiji Police for the year 2013.

For your necessary actions, please.
Vinaka.

Sincerely yours,

.....
Bernadus J. J. Groenewald (Maj. Gen.)
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

July 2014



LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

- Constitution of the Republic of Fiji 2013
- Fiji Police Act Cap 85
- Peoples Charter for Change Peace and Progress
- Roadmap for Democracy, Sustainable Socio-Economic Development
- Fiji Critical Infrastructure Protection Strategy
- Fiji National Security Strategy
- Financial Management Act
- Fiji Police Strategic Roadmap 2011 – 2050
- Fiji Police Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015
- Fiji Police Annual Corporate Plan 2013
- Fiji Police Leaders Retreat Resolutions 2012
- Fiji National Budget (Police Allocations) 2013
- DUAVATA Community Policing Framework
- Fiji Police Force Standing Orders (FSO)
- Fiji Police Force Routine Orders (FRO)
- Fiji Police Policies, Commissioner's Directives, Instructions and Orders 2013

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

Rank/Level Description	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner	1	0	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	0	1
Assistant Commissioner	5	0	5
Senior Superintendent	10	1	11
Superintendent	24	0	24
Assistant Superintendent	47	5	52
Inspector	142	19	161
Sergeant	216	36	252
Corporal	322	70	392
Police Constable	1383	440	1823
Special Constable	948	194	1142
Civilian	34	82	116
Government Wage Earners (GWE)	39	7	46
Contracted Workers (Project Workers)	29	2	31
TOTAL	3201	856	4057

NATIONAL PROFILE OF FIJI POLICE FORCE

- DIVISIONS: 5 (Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern, Central)
- FORMATIONS: 2 (Police Special Response Unit (PSRU), Head Quarters)
- POLICE STATIONS: 35 (Including Border Control Unit)
- COMMUNITY POSTS: 84
- POPULATION: 858,038 (2012 Fiji Bureau of Stats Population estimate)
- LAND SURFACE: 18,270sq.km
- POLICE/POPULATION RATIO: 1:222

FOREWORD BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
Bernardus Groenewald

I am very pleased to present the Fiji Police Annual Report 2013 for the operational and administrative performance of the Fiji Police Force commencing 1st January to 31st December 2013.

I most heartily acknowledge my predecessor, Commissioner Ioane Naivalurua (Brig. Gen. [Ret]) who held the fort from September 2010 to September 2013. He led the Force with lot of vigour and brought about significant transformation within the organisation.

I would also like to acknowledge the Deputy Commissioner Ravi Narayan for dutifully carrying out his responsibilities in his capacity as the Acting Commissioner of Police in the latter quarter of year 2013. I applaud the entire workforce for having faith and supporting him during his tenure as the Acting Commissioner.

Likewise, the contributions and active participation of the Police family and friends, communities, business houses, key stakeholders, embassies and consulates, Donor/Aid agencies, civil society groups have been instrumental in shaping the success of the Fiji Police in the year 2013.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) through the Strategic Framework for Change Coordinating Office (SFCCO) and the Minister of Defence, National Security and Immigration (MDNSI), have provided the strategic and corporate guidance throughout the year.

The year was a very memorable one for the country and

the Fiji Police Force as a whole. With the recovery from the drastic cyclone and flooding to the roll out of the initial steps towards the 2014 General National Elections (GNE), the registration of voters and subsequent work on the draft Constitution.

The assent of the Constitution 2013 turned a new leaf in Fiji's history, promising removal of the long standing racial divide, lifting of embargoes and sanctions from the International Communities, normalisation of International Relations, travel bans, restoring confidence in the international trading partners and donor agencies.

Fiji's participation in the regional and international community especially in providing strong leadership in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), chairmanship for the G-77 Group of Nations, International Sugar Organisation Annual Summit, Pacific Islands Development Forum (PIDF) and peace-keeping arena is commendable. This has enabled us to expand on Government's Look-North Policy in securing human and financial capital development for Fiji Police Force (FPF).

Overall FPF has performed relatively well in fulfilling its primary roles in maintenance of Law and Order in the country. We have expanded from our conventional policing roles becoming law enforcement agency and a contributor to national development, Rule of Law, and enhancement of nation's livelihood.

I sincerely thankful to the Hon. Minister for Defence, National Security and Immigration (MDNSI) Rt. Jokatani Cokanasiga for his continued support and forthrightness. His visit with the then Commissioner to all Policing Divisions, maritime zones, and specialised units around the country specifically to ascertain the police service delivery and the security landscape in the build-up towards the National Elections 2014 is commended.

This report presents the administrative and operational highlights of our performance for the year 2013 and sets a benchmark for reviewing our strategies for better service delivery in 2014 in the quest to achieve a *Safer Fiji for All*.

Vinaka,

Commissioner of Police
Bernardus J. J. Groenewald [Maj. Gen.]



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

A /SSP	Acting Senior Superintendent of Police	NFA	National Fire Authority
A/SP	Acting Superintendent of Police	NRL	Force National Rugby League
ACP	Assistant Commissioner of Police	NTCC	National Traffic Control Centre
AFP	Australian Federal Police	OHS	Occupational Health & Safety
BOG	Battle of the Giants	OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
CAO	Chief Administration Officer	A/SGT	Acting Sergeant
CAS	Complaints Against Services	ACP	Acting Commissioner of Police
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	ADRI	Approach, Development, Results, Improvements
CO	Commanding Officer Commanding	BMU	Building and Maintenance Unit
COS	Chief of Staff	BOI	Board of Inquiry
CPL	Corporal	CAP	Complaints Against Police
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	CBUL	Committee for Better Utilisation of Land
DED	Discipline Ethics Division	CID	Criminal Investigation Division
DISMAC	Disaster Management Committee	COO	Chief Operations officer Chief Operations officer
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations	CP	Commissioner of Police
DPS	Directorate of Professional Standards	CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DUAVATA	Drawing Unity Amongst Various Agencies Through Acceptance model	PP	Police Post
EVR	Electronic Voter Registration	DCP	Deputy Commissioner of Police
FICAC	Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption	DPCs	Divisional Police Commanders
FMU	Force Medical Unit	DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
FP	Fiji Police	DTO	Divisional Traffic Officer
FPU	Formed Police Unit	FBOA	Fiji Bus Operators Association
FPWN	Fiji Police Women's Network	FIG	Force Inspector General
FRCA	Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority	FNBA	Fiji National Basketball Association
FSO	Fiji Police Force Standing Orders	FPF	Fiji Police Force
GWE	Government Wage Earners	FPWF	Fiji Police Wives Forum
HQ	Head Quarters	FRA	Fiji Roads Authority
IA	Internal Affairs	FRO	Fiji Police Force Routine Orders
IDC	Inter-District Competition	GCC	Great Council of Chiefs
IP	Inspector	HESU	Humanitarian Emergency Support Unit
KPI's	Key Performance Indicators	HRD	Human Resources Development
LTA	Land Transport Authority	ICT	Information Communication Technology
MoA	Memorandum of Agreements	INTERPOL	International Police Organisation
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group Charter	K-9	Canine Unit
		LAN	Land Area Network
		MODNSI	Minister of Defence, National Security and Immigration



MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time bound Mode
NCD	Non – Communicable Diseases	SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
NGE	National General Elections	TCU	Transnational Crime Unit
NRSC	National Road Safety Council	VMS	Vehicle Monitoring Systems
OCPD	Officer-in-Charge Police District	WHO	World Health Organisation
OPE	Officers Professional Framework	WS/CPL	Women Special Corporal
ORC	Operations Readiness Checks	PC	Police Constable
P2P	Person-to-Post	PCCPP	Peoples Charter for Change, Peace, and Progress
PCCC	Police Operations Command Centre	PER	Public Emergency Regulation
PCYC	Police Community Youth Clubs	PMD	Police Mobile Division
PESTERLIR	Political, Economic, Social, Technological /Technical, Ecological, Legal, Industrial and Religion model	PNG	Papua New Guinea
PIDF	Pacific Islands Development Forum	PPWN	Pacific Police Women's Network
PMF	Police Mobile Force	PS	Permeant Secretary
POSB	Police Officers Selection Board	PSRU	Police Special Response Unit
PRO	Public Relation Office	PTRU	Police Tactical Response Unit
PSC	Public Service Commission	R&D	Research & Development
PTCU	Pacific Trans-national Crime Unit	RAMSI	Regional Advisory Mission in Solomon Islands
QoL	Quality of Lives	RFL	Tests Routine Fitness Level tests
RAF	Ready Action Force	RPA	Regional Police Academy
RAU	Ready Action Unit	SC	Special Constable
RDSSSED	Roadmap for Democracy, Sustainable Socio-Economic Development	SD COMM	Southern Division Command Centre
RFMF	Royal Fiji Military Force	SGT	Sergeant
RT	Radio Telephone	SPG	Special Patrol Group
SCPL	Special Corporal	SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
SEA	Service Excellence Awards	TLTB	i-taukei Land Trust Board
SFCCO	Strategic Framework for Change Coordinating Office	WAN	Wide Area Network
		WPC	Women Police Constable
		WSC	Women Special Constable



1.0 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

VISION

'An Internationally Recognised, Well Respected, Vibrant, Resilient & Responsive Police Force'

MISSION

'To Ensure the Safety & Security of the People of Fiji and its Visitors'

THEME

'Plugging the Gaps – through Systems and Processes'

VALUES

Integrity	The uprightness of character and soundness of moral principles, absolute truthfulness, and honesty.
Fairness	Characterized by freedom from prejudice of favouritism. Fairness is the essential attribute of impartiality and is a cornerstone of the relationship between the citizenry and those sworn to protect and serve them. Members must treat all persons fairly without reference to personal feelings, beliefs or interest. Fairness requires respect for cultural and ethnic diversity.
Respect	National pride and high regard for all citizens, the Constitution, and the authority of office. Members must show respect for others through temperance, fairness, and civility in the execution of their duties and conduct of their personal lives.
Honesty	Being trustworthy and sincere in accordance with experience and facts. Lying, cheating, stealing, or the appearance of impropriety is unacceptable to the profession of enforcing law.
Courage	A value that members must possess to preserve life and property. It is the control under adversity or fear and the ability to do what is right. It is the value that prompts law enforcement officers to take control, and if necessary, risk their lives to defend and protect human life.
Compassion	A value that is inherent to understanding or sympathy for other person. It is the ability to restore order to others lives while controlling and understanding personal feelings, which influence individual actions. Humility is a necessary attribute of compassion.

STRATEGIC – OUTCOME ORIENTED GOALS

- Portfolio Leadership Policy Advice and Secretariat Support
- Successful Prosecution
- Effective Criminal Investigation and Detection Services
- Reliable Intelligence Services
- Organisational Effectiveness
- Prevention of Crime
- Traffic Enforcement Awareness
- Special Response Operations



LINKAGE OF OUTPUTS WITH GOVERNMENT'S TARGETED OUTCOMES

Key Pillar(s) PCCPP	Targeted Outcome (Goal/Policy Objective-RDSSSED)	Outcome Performance Indicators or Measures - RDSSSED	Fiji Police Force Outputs
Ensuring Sustainable Democracy and Good and Just Governance (Pillar - 1)	Law & Order	<p>Reduction in Complaints and disciplinary offences against disciplined service officers by 50%</p> <p>Reduction in Crime against women and children by 10%</p> <p>Police Force yearly expenditure remains within budgetary allocations</p> <p>Survey to determine the true nature and extent of crime in Fiji</p> <p>Reduction in overall offence rate by 10%</p> <p>Maintain the detection rate above 70%</p> <p>30% reduction in road fatalities</p> <p>10% reduction in serious offences</p>	<p>Output 1: Quality Customer Services</p> <p>Output 2: Crime Prevention & Control</p> <p>Output 5: Organisational Effectiveness</p> <p>Output 5: Organisational Effectiveness</p> <p>Output 2: Crime Prevention & Control</p> <p>Output 3: Effective Investigation Detection & Prosecutions</p> <p>Output 4: Road Safety</p> <p>Output 2: Crime Prevention & Control</p>
Enhancing Public Sector efficiency, Performance Effectiveness and service Delivery (Pillar 4)	Gender Equality and Women in Development	Gender Issues are mainstreamed into human resource plans for the Fiji Police Force	Output 5: Organisational Effectiveness
Ensuring Sustainable Democracy and Good and Just Governance (Pillar 1)	Financial Services	Adherence to the Financial Instructions and Financial Management Act	Output 5: Organisational Effectiveness
Reducing poverty to a negligible level by 2015 (Pillar 8)	Poverty Reduction	Empowerment programs to communities	Output 2: Crime Prevention & Control
Enhancing Public Sector Efficiency, Performance Effectiveness & Service Delivery	Public Sector Reform	Reviews for better service delivery	Output 5: Organisational Effectiveness

2.0 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2013

EXECUTIVE COMMAND



Brig. Gen Ioane Naivalurua
Commissioner of Police



Lt. Col Jimi Koroi
Special Advisor to Commissioner



ACP Ravi Narayan
Acting Commissioner of Police
(Sept. – Dec. 2013)



Isikeli Ligairi
Deputy Commissioner of Police



ACP Joseph Penjueli
Chief Admin Officer



ACP Isikeli Vuniwaqa
Force Inspector General



ACP Henry Brown
ACP Plans, Policy & Projects



ACP Rusiate Tudravu
Chief Operations Officer



ACP Biu Matavou
Chief Of Staff



CORPORATE COMMAND



SSP Unaisi Vuniwaqa
Dir. Planning, Policy and R&D



SSP Ashok Kumar
Dir. DED, Audit & Compliance



SSP Mahesh Mishra
Dir. Traffic Control



SSP Itendra Nair
Dir. Human Resources Management



A/SP Sakeo Raikaci
Dir. Legal Services



A/SSP Vakacegu Toduadua
Dir. Prosecution Services



SSP Ram Chetty
Dir. Corporate Services



A/SSP David Keshwan
Dir. Intelligence Bureau



A/SSP Tito Elo
Dir. Operations



Mr. Krishna Chand
Force Accountant



Ana Naisoro
Police Media Liaison Officer



SSP Luke Rawalai
Dir. CID



ASP Uate Rogo
Dir. ICT



SSP Kuliniasi Seru
Dir. Training & Education



A/SSP Maritino Qiolevu
CO PSRU



ASP Isireli Kacimaiwai
Dir. Force Chaplain



SSP Josese Lako
DPC East



A/SSP Jope Ralulu
DPC Western



ASP Salesitino Babakoro
DPC Southern



A/SSP Fulori Rainibogi
DPC Northern

3.0 ROLL OF HONOUR

OBITUARY TO OUR FALLEN OFFICERS

From 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, 20 serving members passed away whilst on duty.

NO.	RANK	BADGE NUMBER	NAME OF OFFICER	DATE OF DECEASE	FORMATION
1.	SCPL	1257	Taniela PATE	04.01.13	BMU
2.	WPC	4819	Susana LEWASUSU	18.01.13	BA PS
3.	PC	3211	Eroni SUSUNIKORO	25.01.13	DADA PP
4.	SGT	376	Alipate SAUKAWA	28.01.13	LAUTOKA PS
5.	WSC	867	Anaseini VAKATALE	15.02.13	TOTOGO PS
6.	PC	4331	Atish LAL	20.02.13	KOROVOU PS
7.	PC	3736	Alvin PRAKASH	23.02.13	SAMABULA PS
8.	WPC	4076	Unaisi BALEIYASAWA	25.02.13	TAVUA PS
9.	A/SGT	332	Karalo MOCELUTU	18.03.13	PLANNING
10.	WS/CPL	1334	Loma TUIMASI	05.04.13	SD COMM-NABUA
11.	CPL	1042	Ramesh CHAND	11.05.13	NAKASI PS
12.	SGT	839	Osea NACEVA	19.06.13	NASINU PS
13.	ASP	1759	Taitusi LALA	17.07.13	LABASA PS
14.	CPL	196	Apimeleki DIGITAKI	08.08.13	CID HQ
15.	IP	727	Senitiki TALEBULA	16.08.13	CID NADI
16.	SGT	2104	Simione RARASEA	24.08.13	CID HQ
17.	SC	4085	Petero MANOA	16.09.13	DOG UNIT
18.	PC	2494	Iftikar BEGG	27.10.13	BA P/S
19.	SC	1345	Uday BIR SEN	26.11.13	NAVUA P/S
20.	SC	909	Taniela NABOREKA	14.12.13	SIGATOKA P/S

OBITUARY TO OUR FALLEN K-9



Archillies & Max







4.0 NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In the face of globalisation and the 'shrinking' world makes Fiji a critical location for transnational transactions and activities in the South Pacific. This has a bearing on the Policing and the emergence of new forms of crimes cropping up with the development in all facets of the local and global society.

Borderless trade and international relations have prompted institutions such as the Fiji Police Force to become a key partner in the progress of the nation State. This leads to the notion that 'policing' as an entity has expanded to become an apparatus of 'Rule of Law', 'Law Enforcement', National Security and a contributor to national development, citizenry livelihood and a major key player in national and regional development. Indeed, transformation is slowly crafting a new image and identity for Fiji Police as agents of social change.

The 'Peoples Charter for Change, Peace, and Progress' (PCCPP) and the governments 'Roadmap for Democracy, Sustainable Socio-Economic Development' (RDSSSED), International Charters, Treaties and Conventions such as the MSG, Millennium Development Goal's (MDG's) Charter, trade and law enforcement agreements play a pivot role in shaping a new future for the nation.

The assent of Fiji's new Constitution-2013 in September has brought about stability, increased investor confidence, removal of international sanctions, expansion of regional and international 'foot-print' (sense) of security. This will be further solidified through the conduct of the National Elections in 2014.

The Fiji Police Force has continuously adopted strategies in up-keeping with these evolving dynamics of leadership, 'Crime Free and Stable Society' that plays an active role in the development of Fiji.

Three major focus areas in the Governments 'Wholesome Approach' adopted to deliver, capture the essence and deliver the results of PCCPP and RDSSSED are:

- **Economic Reforms**

The FPF, has an essential role in facilitating conducive

environment as an impetus for;

- **Increased sustainable foreign investment** – FPF is entrusted to boost investor-confidence by scoping the security landscape in managing crime, Law and Order and fabricating a cordial environment for visitors and investors alike;

- **Combating corruption** – FPF in association with other stakeholders such as the Judiciary, Director of Public Prosecution (DPP's Office), Fiji Independent Commission Against Corruption (FICAC), Investment Fiji, and Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority (FRCA) to name a few are tasked to control and combat corruption and 'dirty' business practices;

- **Reducing unemployment and instituting land reform for better resource use and management** - as custodians of Law, have a duty to contribute to alleviate poverty and unemployment through various initiatives and interventions.

As a partner agency, the FPF is committed to the amicable reduction of conflicts over and exploitation of: Land and chiefly titles; maritime (Qoli-qoli) and land [forestry (mahogany)] based resources. It facilitates land resettlements (cases of Muaniweni, Navua) and smooth operations of relevant agencies such as the Committee for Better Utilisation of Land (CBUL), TLTB, Ministry of: Rural and Provincial Development; Sugar; Agriculture; Forest; Fisheries etc.

Collectively these institutions secure resource, food, social security for the nation. It is here that the Fiji Police has a critical role in securing and delivering the platform for citizenry and all agencies to prosper and carry out work accordingly.

- **Political Reforms**

The achievement and delivery of a just, stable and a fair platform for a sustainable democracy, good governance, electoral reforms, free and fair elections, enhancement of the Rule of Law are major initiatives in the reform. In this, the Fiji Police is mandated for enforcement and ensuring a safe, secure and peaceful environment.



The security landscape dictates strategies and measures of the organisations contribution and overall success of this reforms.

In executing the above, the Fiji Police applies the Political, Economic, Social, Technological/Technical, Ecological, Legal, Industrial and Religious (PESTERLIR) Model amongst others (Intelligence, Crime Statistics, and Public Relations) as a means for research, analysis and policy formulation in order to devise and implement relevant strategies.

Likewise, the Fiji Police is swift in bringing to justice all elements who try to 'derail' the good effort of the government and the people's commitment towards 'change, peace and progress'.

Good Governance

The governance agenda of government focuses on the restoration of parliament systems of governance through the adaptation of Electoral Reforms.

Fiji Police has been engaged in a wide range of activities as an institution. In facilitating a free and fair Electoral Voter Registration process, the Fiji Police was at the frontlines to facilitate this process to the lead up of the pre-and post-Constitutional engagements.

The work of the Fiji Police will continue to rise in the coming year, as the nation gears up for the much awaited Nation Elections in 2014.

Fiji Police has continually worked with all stakeholder agencies and individuals to the effect of 'Good Governance' in the society. Therefore, Fiji Police is required to continuously analyse three critical areas of caution in its endeavour to facilitate that of security landscape:

- **People** – the constant change in the natural society fabric is directing a new identity in the communities.

The change in 'family' values and subsequent make-up from extended to nuclear family, the new pressures of economics, technology savvy based lifestyle, focus for education and prosperity is drawing communities away from their ancestral way of life to modern-urban based living is shaping a new Fiji;

- **Crime, Threats of Crime** – the rapid development, 'borderless' communities dictated by globalization and regionalism, transnational issues have contributed to definition of crime, emerging crime trends and threats of crime.

As Fiji becomes more porous in trade and relations, more activities is bound to envelope off - shores bringing a new wave and dynamics of crime into the country. Thus adequate resources, change in laws, more sophisticated scientific equipment & knowledge, and intelligence based interventions need to be drawn to counter threats posed by these factors;

- **Development** – Fiji in the last five years has undergone massive development, and this shall continue into the future.

Government and private sector investment in variety of areas, chiefly; infrastructural development (Sawani - Serea, Hibiscus Highway, Valley Road, Nabouwalu – Labasa, Korovou – Rakiraki), and improvement in port facilities (Balaga jetty, Savusavu, Rotuma jetty), tourism development, revival of construction industry, revival of the airline industry, current and proposed expansions in housing, agricultural, forestry etc. will continually require Fiji Police to stay relevant and upbeat to these developments.



The Force leadership remains committed to the strengthening of the institution through investment in human capital development through in-house training, secondments, attachments, overseas missions, overseas training and development scoping tours, etc.

In order to supplement workforce demand of the institution, Fiji Police has absorbed additional 150 new recruits amongst its ranks while Police Officers Selection Board (POSB) enlisted 20 officers to undergo Police Cadet training in 2014.

Amongst these other initiatives were carried out to consolidate our operational readiness and effectiveness in times of disaster and distress, addressing growing demand from tourism, national development related activities, improved service delivery and capture service excellence (as espoused in 2013 Public Service Commission (PSC) Service Excellence Awards (SEA)), where Fiji Police was presented with the 'Achievement Award'.

These initiatives has transformed the organisation from a Policing Agency to one which encourages or sets a model to sustaining and improving quality of lives (QoL). This compliments the Governments "Whole of Government Approach" of continuous support, collaboration and commitment from key government stakeholders is essential for sustaining these programs for its full realisation of its potential benefits to the Fijian economy.

In order to deliver the upper level outcome the Fiji Police Force has identified five (5) key outputs aligned to achieve the key pillars of PCCPP. These outputs are;

- the delivery of quality customer service in order to reduce CAS and CAPS by 50%;
- prevent and control crime by reducing crime against women and children by 10%;
- reducing overall offence rate by 10%;
- reducing serious offences by 10% and appropriate programs to empower communities
- effective investigation detection and prosecution by maintain the 70% detection rate;
- improve road safety by reducing road fatalities by 30%;
- achieve organisational effectiveness by adhering to the Financial Instructions and FMA whilst being within the budgetary allocations of the Force, carrying out a survey to determine the true nature and extent of crime in Fiji, factoring gender issues into human resource plans, and annual reviews for better service delivery.

The Pillars are:

- Ensuring Sustainable Democracy and Good and Just Governance (Pillar - 1)
- Enhancing Public Sector efficiency, Performance Effectiveness and service Delivery (Pillar 4)
- Reducing poverty to a negligible level by 2015 (Pillar 8)

6.0 STRATEGIC ACHIEVEMENTS

6.1 Leadership

The commitment of Fiji Police leadership through the office of Commissioner of Police was evident during the year in creating a harmonious and law abiding citizenry in our communities. For instance, Commissioner of Police (CP) and other senior officers were fully engaged with institutions in the community namely, corporate bodies, religious- faith based organisations, and civil society groups in the fight against crime and creation of peaceful nation state.

Likewise, Fiji Police was continually Monitoring & evaluating all politically and social activities within or generating from either religious, Civil Society Organisations (CSO), unions, media, regional & international agencies. Our collaborations with, for instance, Methodist Church of Fiji led to successful resolutions in many of our agenda perse.

The able leadership of Brig. Gen. Ioane Naivalurua led to the formulation of subsequent Community Policing Symposiums which drew large cross-section of stakeholders for the launch of the "DUAVATA" Community Policing Model. In his appreciation, the Commissioner stated, "it's all about attitude, - you need new attitude, a change in attitude, the right attitude, a positive one, and collective attitude in order for change to happen." This led to the launching of the model in many centres throughout Fiji, including the ideology of crime free communities.

The Hon. Minister Jocketani Cokanasiga, Commissioner of Police, and entourage of the Ministry and Police officials had toured all the Government and Police administrative centres, visiting and making appreciation of the law and order, economic development, police dispositions and readiness status throughout the country. This was done for the delegations to get a feel of the security landscape prevalent in the different communities.

The FPF leadership extended it goodwill to the retiring officers of 2013. The CP in an effort to embrace 'after service care' recognised the contribution of these officers, all of whom had diligently served the Force, for more than 36 years. In the farewell statement, these officers and their families were thanked and encouraged to spend their retirement by engaging in productive economic 'micro-income generating ventures' and community activities such as bee-hive & alternative farming and DUAVATA Community Policing respectively.

The Fiji Police has gone to the extent of facilitating micro-income generating workshops where officers due for retirement during the year undergo a comprehensive one (1) week training. Fifty-four (54) such officers were trained in the year 2013. Industry partners such as Westpac Bank, Ministry of Agriculture, Mackenzie Uluda Ltd., Ministry of Primary Industries, and a number of agencies are acknowledged for their contribution to this program.



Police Retirees Undergoing Bee-hive Training

FPF had signed a number of MOUs with domestic, regional and international agencies for the enhancement of law enforcement and Policing in Fiji as well as in the region.

FPF (Transnational Crime Unit [TCU]) Department of Immigration, Customs Depart of the FRCA, signed an MOU on collaborative border control, information sharing and law enforcement. The 'funding' for which is facilitated by Australian Federal Police (AFP).

In an effort to maximise and stringently effect monitoring and evaluation frameworks on the institutional KPIs, the FPF leadership has adopted the conduct of 'quarterly parade' in all the divisions of FPF.

Officers of all ranks are assembled and the CP inspects and announces the quarterly achievements on the KPIs for respective divisions. This gives an opportunity to present commendations and medals to officers and set future directions or intents of the next quarter.

A number of agencies and individuals have rendered their support and goodwill wholeheartedly to the FPF in

various ways. One such organisation, Land Transport Authority (LTA) in their quest to strengthen our inter-agency operability presented the FPF with two brand new vehicles which will enhance Traffic Law Enforcement. In the handing over ceremony, CEO LTA, Mr. Naisa Tuinaceva aptly summed that: "this is not a donation, it's a partnership.....in keeping our roads safe".

6.2 International Relations

Aligning with the government reform and international expansion agenda ["Look North Policy"]. Continuing from the previous years, FPF strengthened on the momentum on regional solidarity and international relations on many facets of the rule of law, law enforcement, national security, policing, and bi-lateral relations.

A number of bi-lateral MOUs have been endorsed in yester years (such as, China-Indonesia) and new ones were established during the year. The expansion and extension of these continued throughout the year with tours, scoping towards the implementation of these MOUs.

A number of these engagements are tabulated below;



6.2.1 International Engagements Attended by the Force Officials

Date	Entourage	Host Country	Targeted Corporate Strategic Theme
Feb	MDNSI, CP, Minister of Foreign Affairs, FPF	Indonesia	Development Cooperation Agreement. Revisit the MOU established in 2011, brief on the milestones achieved, raise implementation strategies to a higher level, logistic & financial support
Apr	Ministry of Public Safety	China	Bi-lateral exchange program led to the donation of \$300,000 worth equipment to FPF (Drugs, Public Order Management)
Jul	COS and FPF	Solomon Islands	Part take in Solomon Island Independence Day Celebrations, bi-lateral relations, Community Policing
Nov	FPF officers	China	Training and development program
Nov	FPF officers	Singapore	Community Policing and scoping tour



6.2.1 International Engagements Attended by the Force Officials

Date	Entourage	Visiting Country	Targeted Corporate Strategic Theme
Feb	CP – Cook Islands	Cook Islands	Fiji-Cook Island Police Bi-lateral cooperation
Feb	Secretary Gen - Interpol	INTERPOL	Interpol-Fiji Police cooperation, enforcement and expansion of Interpol in South Pacific
May	MDNSI, CP	INTERPOL	Signing of INTERPOL document
Jul	Two (2) Public Security Officers attachés	China	2 Officer team from Guangdong Province for a 3 month staff attachment under the 2011 MOU
Aug	Martial Hapkido ex-perts	Korea	Martial arts experts to train FPF officers for a 25% martial arts capability in FPF workforce
Aug	Fiji ambassadors to Japan, Indonesia, China, PNG	Fiji ambassadors	International Relations, Diplomacy, trade & Bi-lateral briefing and regional & international expansion of FPF
Sept	Kiribati High Commissioner and CP	Kiribati	Bi-lateral exchange, FP assistance, Community Policing (DUAVATA)
Sept	NZ Police, PLO	New Zealand	Bi-lateral exchange and capacity building for FPF Canine Unit
Sept	High Commissioner	Britain	Bi-lateral exchange and tour of FPF Band Unit



7.0 CORPORATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Fiji Police leadership commitment in sustaining the institutional KPI has been fully implemented throughout the year. A number of initiatives have been institutionalised in an attempt to "Reduce Complaints and disciplinary offences against disciplined service officers by 50%". Special directives were issued from the Office of the CP to remain focussed in the 2013 Strategic Theme: "Plugging the Gaps – Systems and Processes".

The commitment to reduce Complaints Against Services (CAS) and Complaints Against Police (CAP) was an year-round enforcement agenda, which included the strengthening of the FPF Call Centre, Hot-Line, attendance and classification of reports within 24 hours, quicker tribunal process, no-drop policy ('One-Strike Policy') on indiscipline, Board of Inquiry (BOI) were some of the institutional interventions.

In an effort to raise our wellness and well-being program FPF along with WHO and the Ministry of Health enforced stringent programs which included: quarterly Required Fitness Level (RFL) Tests; use of medical gadgets in monitoring compulsory 10, 000 steps; compulsory 5Km walk program; and quarterly Health Audits by the Force Medical Unit (FMU) which colour coded officers health into 'Green', 'Ember', and 'Red' categories. These included the conduct of 'Boot Camps', 'Walk - the - talk' fitness program in certain districts to enhance camaraderie amongst participants.

Recruitment drive for basic recruit program continued in order to replace natural attrition rate of the work force. This included recruit training of 20 cadet officers who

would later join a two-year FPF Officer Cadet Program in 2014.

The leadership are equally responsive and accommodating to uplift welfare, motivate, and 'Espirite de Corp' of the workforce. Regular church service, children's Sunday's, family reunions, mothers clubs, Easter weekend, Father's day, Mother's day, 'Diwali', 'Eid', Christmas celebrations and weekly sporting and fun activities are used as means to inculcate corporate values.

A number of structural reforms took place within the organisation. Whilst many of the smaller taskforces and teams have been merged into frontline operational areas, the Directorate of Strategic Planning now encompasses the Strategic Planning, Policy and newly established Research and Projects Portfolio. The directorate has a new Assistant Commissioner appointed to drive the strategic intent of the organisation.

The Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS) underwent major changes. To accommodate CAS and CAP the DPS was reformed to re-constitute the offices of Internal Affairs (IA) and Audit & Compliance.

7.1 Public & Media Relations

In instituting media relations, FPF has adopted a strong commitment to share and disseminate on time information using various platforms of communication. This enables us to remain relevant and vibrant, accountable and transparent to the community in the fight against crime.



Various means of information dissemination medium such as: print media, television and radio broadcasts (talk-back shows, news items, advertisements, campaigns, crime-stoppers), bulk text messages, face book, website, monthly publication of in-house Police Beat – 'Na Ovisa', brochures and pamphlets are capitalised and published from time to time on various Policing and social issues.

The Force has a 24/7 call – centre for addressing issues from the public. The public alternatively have direct access to the contacts, published in print media, of all the members of the Executive Command.

All media partners are acknowledged for their contributions and cooperation in delivering information to the general public. A two-day "Media, Image and Communication" Symposium was conducted in July specifically targeting Senior Police Officers in preparations towards the upcoming General Elections. This will enable the participants to better understand and deliver pre, during and post-election media releases.

FPF strongly advocates public relations during special festivities (provincial and district open days such as Rotuma Day, Lomaiviti Day, etc.) and carnivals (such as Hibiscus, Friendly North, Sugar, Bula, etc.) through set up of booths where the masses have access information and ability to raise concerns. Likewise awareness and public relations is further strengthened through career expos, school visits, show cases, open days. FPF has gone to the extent in collaboration with respective communities to organise Police Community "Crime-free" Carnival which are as colourful and useful in expanding our public relations agenda.

MEDIA	TOTAL
Written Media release	509
Website Upload	554
Media Awareness	120
Radio Talkback Shows	44
TV Shows	22
E-news Letter	12

The FPF Bands and Canine Unit (K-9) play key role in the public relations through their active involvement in promoting and strengthening Police - Community relations. In face of constant natural disasters (cyclones and flooding), including typhoid epidemic, the Force PRO have been on the frontline to disseminate timely warnings and safety/security messages to the public.

7.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Fiji Police along with its core and sub-output deliverables was continually engaged in the delivering a number of CSR related activities. These were distributed evenly between the in-house and community based projects which the FPF officers diligently executed.

Collaboration with Ministry of Youth for conducting workshops for children of Police Officers attending Primary & Secondary Schools under the banner 'Seeds of Success'. This involved tutoring and mentoring children after hours in areas such as life-long skills, goal orientation etc.

In partnership of Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources Department, FPF hosts a three week long motor cycle driver training program. This initiative is conducted under the 'Whole of Government Approach' where the two law enforcement agencies share their resources in delivering their services to the communities.





Chief Officers of the FPF have continually collaborated with the Ministry of Education and district school managements in mentoring, and role modelling. This gave these officers to grace as Chief Guest's on school events such as cadet pass-out parades, parents day, investiture ceremonies and prize giving ceremonies, anniversaries, addressing school assemblies.

The FPF in its commitment to deliver a 'Safer Fiji for All', extend out of their normal course of operational engagements to ensure safety, peace and harmony in the communities. All chief officers in this respect are assigned operational duties on weekends and special occasions for mentoring station officers and community at large. These occasions include: organised activities (carnivals, festivals, bazaars, street parties); community get togethers (religious festivals, functions, weddings, funerals, etc.).

Our CSR commitment extends beyond our national borders in that, this year, joint Fiji Police-Fiji Military (RFMF) visited Solomon Islands as part of their Independence Day Celebrations and won the hearts of the Borderline Community and the White River Market by engaging in a variety of activities such as music, clean-ups, school visits, NCD awareness, etc. Similar tours was made to PNG under the Policing through music banner organised by the Fiji Embassy in Port Moresby. A similar tour is expected in 2014.

7.3 Service Improvement, Interventions and Excellence Standards

Throughout the operational year 2013, the FPF had put in place a number of best practise systems, processes and interventions to improve service delivery. These initiatives are tagged to the institutional theme: 'Plugging the Gaps' in the quest for the end – State 'Force for the Nation' in preparation for 2014 General Elections and beyond.

The launch of the Video Interview Room by Chief Justice

Anthony Gates at the CID HQ in early 2013 has boosted the capabilities of interviewing and interrogation in serious crime cases.

CCTV in Suva and Lautoka Cities. To ensure safety and security, the city councils in collaboration Police Force has gone ahead to implement a joint venture in installing Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) in certain parts of these cities as means for monitoring and surveillance of people movement.

Commissioner of Police issued a directive to uplift the service delivery to the members of the community in an effort to address CAS and CAP. This directive has enabled for faster complaints and dispute resolution. Turnover time for responding to customers has immensely improved over time particularly with the publication of senior officers mobile contacts in the telephone directories.

Modelled on the PSC SEA, the FPF has adopted an in-house SEA Framework that is held annually providing all units within the workforce recognition for excellence in best practices in a variety of administrative and operational fields. These awards have prompted the force to replicate this framework within their respective divisional levels. This has enabled growth and improvement in service delivery within the system thus driving towards achievement of the broader organisational goals.

Fiji Police officers Director of Strategic Planning, Police Statistician, and Medical Officer took part in a week long, inaugural National Consensus Meeting on Violence Prevention. This forum facilitated by WHO with the stakeholders (Ministry of Women, Social Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Judicial Department, Fiji National Council of Disabled Persons, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Strategic Planning & National Development and Fiji Women's

Crisis Centre). It highlighted the degree and volume of violence in the community, and the participants studied the DUAVATA Community Model as a means of reducing violence, particularly against women and children, in the community.

7.4 Women in Policing

FPF as an employer is strongly committed to the enforcement to gender related, in particular, women related issues in the workforce. Whilst we cherish the twenty-one point four percent (21.4%) representation in the workforce, their overall contribution towards performance is highly commendable.

Many of these are posted in the frontline operational areas (CID, Traffic, Community Policing, Uniform Branch), while some are engaged in specialised areas requiring technical and scientific skills. Not to mention, FP is also proud in our women workforce serving in the regional and international assignments.

In recognition of the input of women in Policing the FPF leadership has dedicated a Community Post (Vatuwaqa & Grantham) to be fully managed by Women Police Officers. Likewise, in a first of its kind, Muaniweni Community Post, headed by a women police corporal was awarded the best Community Post Excellence Award.

Fiji Police Women's Network (FPWN) is an august body that represents the aspirations of the women officers in Fiji. This forum is also a member of the Pacific Police Women's Network (PPWN) which conducts its conference on an annual basis. The women officers along with the Fiji Police Wives Forum (FPWF) are instrumental in creating a harmonious workforce and strong representation in the week long Rt Sukuna Bowl

festivities.

7.5 Sports

Sports is an integral part of Policing in Fiji, where all-out effort is made to harmonise policing as community relations in the best possible manner.

Our sporting teams, in particular Rugby Sevens and Fifteens along with Rugby League, have ever been present in the domestic and international arena for the last 40 years, capturing the hearts and minds of people world over. 'DUAVATA Community Policing' also has an agenda of 'Policing Fiji through Sports' for our sporting teams of all codes.

Notable contribution of the Fiji Police Rugby Sevens team has a year round assignment in taking part in all rugby tournaments spreading the gospel of Community Policing.

The Force National Rugby League (NRL) team "Police Sharks" is top performing team in the NRL competitions. The team has travelled to Leeds, England to participate in the 'Festival of Sports', the 'World Cup' version of the Police Rugby league. Unfortunately they succumbed in the finals against Australia.

The team is scheduled for their next tournament in New Zealand in four years' time. Simultaneously, the team advocates 'Shark Conservation' in affiliation to the Fiji Shark Conservation, the team President is also the member of the NRL board.

As mentioned above, Rugby Union being a 'religion' in the country in which, this organisation has captured and maximised on its public relations endeavour.



Policing through rugby in which there are agendas like "Fight Against Drugs", "Say 'NO' to Drugs", are used as mediums to advocate/create awareness about social ills like crime, delinquency, youth unemployment, drugs, alternative farming, and domestic violence.

The renowned Ratu Sukuna Bowl Rugby Carnival has proven to be a success story, not only in harmonising relations within the security forces but the community at large.

The preparation which is held throughout the year with the conduct of 'Commissioners Cup', 'Rupeni Rovonu Cup', 'Joe Lewacei Cup', whilst the other codes (Net ball, volleyball, soccer, tug-of-war) are held in various divisions throughout the year for the representation in the year ending Ratu Sukuna Bowl Rugby Carnival. Fiji Police hosted and successfully defended the Rt. Sukuna Bowl again this year.

The Suva Police Rugby Team achieved a milestone in capturing the prestigious Escort Shield, likewise, other police district teams have performed exceptionally well,

and many players have represented their respective provincial and district teams. A number of police officers have gone on to represent our national teams as players or officials.

The CP has taken a lead role in partaking in sporting activities. He is the President of the Fiji National Basketball Association (FNBA). On the same note, Police Officers also Captain the National Soccer and the Women's Basketball Teams.

The support of their families, well - wishers and most importantly, sponsors of the sporting teams is acknowledged.

7.6 Welfare, Counselling & Force Chaplaincy

FPF operates a robust welfare, counselling and force chaplaincy portfolio in its day-to-day operations. The group welfare scheme is an in-house establishment caters for insurance, and medical affairs of all staff of the Force. Covering for: death, local & overseas hospitalisation in private or government hospitals, medical evacuation for the staff, and immediate family members (spouse and children).

For the financial year 2013, \$190,000.00 was paid out for Term Life (Death Claim), \$466,012.36 for Overseas Evacuation and \$1,157,120.98 in local medical claims. The Scheme has a property which is a vacant lot situated at 9-11 McGregor Road with the value of \$780,000.00 as per the last valuation carried out in year 2009.

FPF also has an in-house Credit Union facility optional to staff members for their assistance in times of financial hardship.

The FPF Chaplaincy services has a distinctive role to play in the organisational affairs where staff moral wellness and spirituality is harnessed to improve work-life balance in the organisation through Staff Counselling, hospital and home visitations for officers who are sick or on duty/training travel abroad, and weekly column in the FRO.





8.0 OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

8.1 National Police Operations

The Fiji Police Operations national structure and portfolio is driven from the Fiji Police Headquarters, where Policy and Strategic directions for Operations and Tactical (frontline) levels of police operations are crafted.

The Office of the Commissioner through the advice of the 'Inner-Core' Group along with the Command Group are instrumental in crafting operations related Policies and Directions. Definitively, the 'Inner-Core' consists of the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners (ACP) of various portfolios (Chief Operations officer [COO], Chief Administration Officer [CAO], Chief of Staff [COS], Chief of Strategic Planning, Policy, Research and Development [Chief Plans] and the Force Inspector General [FIG]). It is here that the strategic decisions, policy, guidelines and instructions relative to police operations are issued. This is the upper most echelon of the Fiji Police, who in close liaison with external stakeholders such as SFCCO formulate and allocate the institutional Key Performance Indicators (KPI's).

As highlighted earlier, most if not all KPI's are Operations related, and is in fact implemented by operations officers in the frontlines. The second tier level is the Command Group which is drawn from all the Directors, Division and Formation Commanders based in the various Divisions in Fiji. These Divisional Commanders are the frontline operational leaders, who in close liaison with the internal and external stakeholder agencies conduct Policing Operations in the Divisions.

The Directorates, Divisional and Formations command along with their respective units that envelop the 'Operations Portfolio' are the Operations Command (Office of Chief Operations Officer, Director Operations), Intelligence Bureau, Police Operations (National Operations Command [Police Command Coordination Centre]; Divisional & Formations Police Commanders, Divisional Police Operations Centres; Criminal Investigations Department (and their sections/units therein); Traffic Control Department; Border Control Unit; Maritime Policing; Community Policing Division; Canine Unit; Police Special Response Unit (PSRU), Search & Rescue, Cane Farming & Forest (Pine/Hardwood, Mahogany) and various other task-forces and units.

As earlier stated, the principle documents governing the daily conduct of Police Operations are dictated by the PCCPP and the RDSSED, which also incorporates the institutional Key Performance Indicators (KPI's).

The national KPI's are deducted into the Operational (National and Divisional Operations) targets, these are further cascaded to the District and localised levels of operational outputs.

The monitoring & evaluation, Data & Statistics Management, Policy, Directive and Instructions guidelines are disseminated from the national Operations Command based at the Police Operations Command Centre (PCCC). The Fiji Police National, Divisional and District commands have a well-developed network of intra-inter agency operations (RFMF, Fiji Corrections, DISMAC, Metrology Dept., and various other stakeholders) in delivering operations related outputs.

Though challenged mostly during times of disasters and calamity, the Fiji Police operations portfolio are indeed the backbone of Police efficiency, effectiveness and measure of service delivery and relevancy in the communities.

The major performance which can be tagged and measured as Operations related deliverables include;

- Overall crime rate;
- Fear of crime; and occurrences of crime, delinquency, and new and emerging crime trends;
- Serious offences, offences targeting morality, property, persons, state
- Crimes against women and children;
- Reduction in road fatalities;
- Reduction of social ill-wills e.g. domestic violence, suicide, drawing, missing persons, juvenile and youth related crimes and delinquencies;
- Drug and substance abuse
- Sex Trade and Human trafficking;
- Victimisation, Re-offending and rehabilitations;
- Wilful compliance and adherence to law, order and socially responsible citizenry
- Prisoner Escapes and Harbours; and
- Levels and Nature of Police-Community Information (Intelligence) sharing and dissemination, etc.



Fiji Polices effectiveness and efficiency can be tagged to the current strategic term (2011-2015), and these are:

- Rate of successful prosecution;
- Effective Criminal Investigation and detection services;
- Reliable Intelligence Services
- Organisational effectiveness in dealing with Operational readiness and intra-inter agency preparedness and operability
- Prevention of crime
- Traffic enforcement and awareness; and
- Special operations responses

The adaptation of yearly themes, along with the focus on institutional operations end-state 'Force for the Nation' in readiness for the conduct of General Elections is a yard stick which the Fiji Police has adopted. It was therefore prudent, for the Fiji Police to adequately marshal its resources to the frontlines areas using a range of operations strategies:

- Continuous Engagement in Improving the Fiji Police Force – through application of variety of initiatives and policies e.g. Battle Field Layouts, 'Push To The Frontline Philosophies', structural and manning reviews, Operations Readiness Checks (ORC), unit reviews, operations taskforces etc.;

- Preparation for 2014 General Elections – as stated in paragraphs above, the conduct (including the lead-up and post elections) operations engagement is absolutely critical for the Fiji Police, where it has to provide the right environment for a free and fair Elections to be held.

Similarly, an operations related commitment to enhance inter-agency operability, systems (logistics & equipment), infrastructure upgrade and maintenance, staff training and development, mobility (though severely tested in the year), classification of all reports within twenty-fours of lodgement, colour-coding of police and security (intelligence, geographical); 'pushing to frontline areas'; operations readiness check and audits; SMART deployment; decentralisations of units (e.g. Canine, Border Control), maximum utilisation of resources (e.g. engagements of Bands Unit personnel, PSRU tactical unit personnel, day-shift workers on weekend patrols etc.) are some operations interventions Fiji Police has employed over the last years, and in 2013 as well.

These interventions are therefore complemented by numerous other specific operations that are carried out for specific purposes around the country (e.g. Prisoner Escapes, Drugs Surveillance, Public Order & Control, Sex Trade, Rescue etc.). Here again, there are some, (for example Traffic Control Operations, Intelligence, Criminal Investigations) operations with longer durations.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Decree tEnacted • National Security Strategy & Counter Terrorism Policy Enacted • Palace Coup • PER In Effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of Crimes Redefined • Mutiny Claims & Defections • High Profile Crimes & Persons of Interest Emerge • PER In Effect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting of PER - Jan 2012 • Constitutional Consultations Process Begins • Voter Registration Begins • GCC • De-established Aust. & NZ Travel Sanctions Softened • Former PM Sentenced • Political & Industrial Activities Resurface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uplifting of Public Order Decree • Draft Yash Ghai Constitution 2013 • Electronic Voter Registration (EVR) • Relaxation of Media Freedom • Electoral Decree • International Expansion • G-77 Chairmanship • Uplifting of selected trade and travel sanctions • Registration of political parties • Constitutional Promulgation • Constituent Assembly • Electoral Commission established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-elections Operation Order • Logistics and manning identified • Political Parties campaigning • Elections • New Govt.

8.3 Police Special Response Unit (PSRU)

The tactical response arm of the FPF is the Police Special Response Unit (PSRU) and can be compared to Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) abroad.

The Nasinu based establishment was formerly known under different names [Police Mobile Division (PMD), Police Mobile Force (PMF), Special Patrol Group (SPG), Police Tactical Response Unit (PTRU), Ready Action Force (RAF), Ready Action Unit (RAU)] has grown in stature and response capabilities as security and policy landscapes in Fiji has evolved.

At this juncture the FPF acknowledges the support of the 'friendly forces' and members of the community who had been forthcoming to assist in these operations during the year.

The Unit now has a full Public Order, Management and Response capabilities along with quick responses to civil disturbances, search and rescue, sports crowd management, VIP escorts and guard duties. The 155 member division is fully engaged 24/7 on static, guard duties, training, mock exercises, raids etc.

The Unit engages in a variety of exercises across the nation (mock, fire drills, search and rescue, community relations here in Fiji as well as a tour to the Solomon Islands. Many, if not all, officers seconded to this division have martial arts background and are fully trained to carryout tactical, lifesaving, rescue, and respond to emergencies such as prisoner escapes, disaster responses like flooding and fire. The Unit also engages in Special Operation activities (Operation Tarovia). The FP Arms Cell (armoury) is also based under this division.



PSRU on training



9.0 MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF 2013 OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

9.1 Special Operations

A large number of police operations have been carried out during the year by the various Police Units and formations in all divisions and districts. These are the operational engagements which reinforces the FPF strategic, corporate, and operational/tactical outcomes of keeping "A Safer Fiji for All". In comparison to yester years FPF has continuously employed operational interventions, taskforce, to maximise on the operational 'footprint' of law enforcements, law and order, Policing, safety and security to the general public we serve.

The operational portfolio in 2013 was tagged to the service deliverables in:

1. Preparation for the conduct of National General Elections (NGE) 2014;
2. Effective contribution to the social and economic development of all communities in Fiji;
3. Provision of safe and secure, investor-friendly environment to the investors and tourists alike;
4. Effectively delivering sound Policing services through intelligence based operations in keeping our communities safe and secure;
5. Managing disasters and incidents like protests, road blocks, in collaboration with other stakeholders such as RFMF;
6. Association with other 'friendly forces' in carrying out, up-skilling, and maintaining a state of operational readiness through mock Exercises, red alerts, search and rescue, drills, physical training and joint operations, raid, road block simulations, information intelligence exercises, static guard duties ,etc.

A number of operations and taskforce engagements were carried out targeting specific operational outcomes, and these were executed throughout the year. These have been carried out in the many operational fields such as specific to school children and youth truancy, Coca-Cola

games, Deans; sporting events such as rugby and soccer fixtures, Fiji Fact, BOG, IDC, Fare brother Challenge, Digicel Cup ; special diplomatic high profile conferences such as MSG, PIDF, G-77, International Sugar Organisation, etc.; carnivals and festivities. Amongst these operations included 'Operation Siga Ni Sucu' (Christmas, Boxing, New Year), Tightening the Noose, Tadra – Kahani. Along with the above FPF is constantly engaged in conducting operations related to the patrol and investigation of rising crimes in agricultural sectors, for example, cultivation of marijuana, dalo and cattle theft, boot-legging, night clubbing. These operational activities exhausts much of the FPF resources, time and energy which could be averted by interventions by stakeholders.

There have also been isolated incidences of civil disturbance where damage to private or public property have been sustained. Disputes over land title ownerships, customary title, tenancy disagreements, landowner-investor as in few selected cases, example 'Cloud 9' in Momi Bay resulted in civil disturbance and Police and Court Interventions. Fiji Police in 2013 was also engaged in partnership with other agencies on operations related to prisoner escapes, simultaneous robberies, Public disturbances of peace and harmony in the community.

A common feature in the monitoring exercise of operations and operational readiness procedures is the adequate provision of resources including safety equipment, mobility (vehicles, boats, ,) back up including canine which are prudent good conduct of Policing operations. Onus of compliance and monitoring also lies highly on all authorities involved in compliance to safety standards. OHS compliance during major festivities and functions are a generic problem in Fiji. Collapse of Ferris – wheels in Lautoka, fishing punts without proper safety and life support gear (vests, flares, ration, etc.), workplace OHS standards (fire, working gear, sub-standard equipment,) often results in mishaps requiring Police operational intervention.



9.2 Republic of Fiji Constitution 2013 and GNE 2014

2013 had been a significant year for Fiji in preparedness for the assent of the new Constitution and the subsequent NGE 2014. The Force was actively involved in providing security for the Yash Ghai Committee, which commenced work on the Draft Constitution in 2012, with a country wide consultation.

As required, FPF had made its submissions accordingly. This exercise culminated in the assent of the Constitution 2013 in September. A number of Decrees were promulgated to initiate the Electoral process. This included the Electronic Voter Registration (EVR). A number of criminal offences where individual voters registered more than once under different names (impersonation). Likewise, a number of individuals had impersonated to be party officials. On the same note, a large number of signatures were forged by individuals representing certain political parties to meet the minimum requirement for registration.

FPF had also conducted a large number of Constitutional awareness and Operational Preparedness Exercises throughout the Force. The Director Legal and respective Divisional Commanders were at the forefront in this initiative. Guidance and consultancy of former High Court Judge Madam Nazhat Shameem in workshops which is to continue in 2014. The Force is actively preparing for the conduct of the GNE 2014.

9.3 DUAVATA Community Policing

The FPF over the years has adopted a number and a variety of Community Policing Models that have stood its time as the society has evolved around it. From the humble beginnings of Community Policing Programs such as Neighbourhood Watch Schemes (based on the Koban System), to the Virikawakawa (Bridge building) and Community Posts. FPF Community Policing Agenda

has further evolved to inherit newer models in bridging the police – community relations gaps. The Community Policing Agenda is also articulated in the PCCPP which advocates for the formulation of the national board and instituting crime prevention initiatives. The 'white glove' (pro-active policing interventions through community policing) and 'black glove' (reactive law enforcement) are operational means that the FPF has adopted.

Likewise, all operational policing zones have been classified into 'red' and 'white' zones depicting the level of changing development, demographic, social, crime, emerging crime trends and security landscape. A number of other interventions such as Police Community Youth Clubs (PCYC), Crime Prevention Committees, 'scholastic and blue light programs' for school going children, Policing through sports (incl. Rugby), Policing through music, Policing through religion, alternative cropping schemes (bee farming, potato farming, yaqona, Crime Stoppers Board) have been a number of initiatives to date. The renaming of Police Posts to Community Posts has been a significant milestone in bridging the gaps where the community and Government stakeholders such as Ministry of health, agriculture, elections office have been using Police Facilities to promote 'Whole Government Approach'.

The FPF has extended its services through various outreach programs such as school tutoring programs, kiosks, substance abuse workshops, health & wellness and participating in all national and district programs. We have been active participants in festivals and carnivals, so much that the district community policing committees are organising their own 'Community Policing Crime Free Carnivals'.

The DUAVATA Community initiative crystallised after a series of two year National Community Policing Ms. Shameem and Force CP – Constitutional Workshop

Symposiums in 2012 – 2013. The FPF along with its line Ministry (MODNSI) had convened a stakeholder consultative forum to devise a localised Community Policing national framework. Identically, divisional, district and youth symposiums were also held to complement the national resolutions. A national competition was also run to select a suitable logo and motto:

Everyone, Everywhere, Come Together and Show You Care for a Safer Fiji.

A student of International Secondary School was adjudged the winner and rewarded \$500.00, a Certificate and opportunity to participate in the official launch of the DUAVATA Community Policing Model. External stakeholders were also consulted, and the Approach, Development, Results, Improvements (ADRI) model was adopted suitable for DUAVATA. Whilst DUAVATA, in i-taukei, stands for unity, the acronym represents and reflects the essence of 'DUAVATA':

D - Drawing
U - Unity
A - Amongst
V - Various
A - Agencies
T - Through
A - Acceptance



The DUAVATA Community Policing model has been rolled out throughout the communities in Fiji and responses has been encouraging. The results of which will be visible through the harmonising of community-police relationships, reduction of crime, social – ills, delinquencies, better citizenry, patriotism, quality of lives, alternative cropping schemes, youth participation in nation building etc.

9.3.1 The Five Focus Areas of DUAVATA Community

Focus Areas	Key Outputs
Operational transformation	Developing management community policing champions, in-house community policing training, communication training, divisional team training, enhance ICT and strategic support
Strategic partnership	Communities, inter-government agencies, business/corporates NGOs and schools, faith based organisation, local government/councils
Public awareness	Visitation/visibility, Police-Community Youth Club, White Glove Operation, workshops, Media (Radio, TV and Print) engaging with Vanua
Community profiling	Youth and juvenile register, community profile and household survey, engaging with stake holders, training for community posts
Education and training	Developing community policing training program, revise current curriculum, in-house training, professional development and capacity building



Duavata launching in Tavua



To complement above, special launch of DUAVATA programs were held at certain centres patronised by the line Minister, Chiefs, village heads (Turaga – ni - koro), police executives, members of the community, private sector, schools and Government officials. In 2013, DUAVATA Community Policing models were launched in a number of district centres (Levuka, Lautoka, Labasa, Suva Central, Wainibuka, Valelevu, and Kadavu). The level of acceptance is evident through the launch by the Chiefs and heads of village, this demonstrates ownership amongst the vanua, where a number of villages and settlements have been declared 'Crime - Free' (crime, domestic violence, drugs, tobacco, alcohol, etc.). The recognition of this program is evident in the sub-region (MSG) where Fiji police teams have so far visited Solomon Islands, and PNG to promote Community Policing in their jurisdictions. The Governor of Gulf Province (PNG) in liaison with the Fiji Embassy has shown interest in adopting the model in the Province. Furthermore, at the home front, FPF using the Community Police Model have been instrumental in facilitating the resolution of traditional disputes (land, chiefly titles, Qoliqoli).

9.4 Traffic Operations

All FPF traffic related activities are tagged to the National Action Roadmap known as the Fiji Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020. Launched by the honourable Prime Minister in 2011, this Action Roadmap is aimed to improve: road infrastructure networks; transport control; and traffic management using an inter-agency approach in collaboration with Ministry of Works, Transport and Public Utilities, Fiji Roads Authority (FRA), National Road Safety Council (NRSC), Land Transport Authority (LTA), municipalities, etc.

The Directorate of Traffic Control oversees the roles and functions of the following Units:

- National Traffic Coordination Centre
- Traffic Units in Stations
- Highway Patrols
- Police Garages

- Fuel Browsers
- Transport Pool
- Booze Bus Operations

In order to effectively and efficiently carryout road traffic control and management, the FPF Traffic Division has developed wide networks with stakeholders, many of these impact on the achievement of road traffic related KPIs example, reduction in road fatalities. These include the improvement of road infrastructure aspect of this Action Roadmap includes: repair and maintenance, better signage, straightening black spots, potholes, railings at roads and bridges, provisions of foot-paths, pedestrian crossings, school 'lolly-pops', civic education example, jay-walking, pedestrian and motorist. In addition, road courtesy, vehicle overloading, enforcement through road marshal by traffic and LTA, stringent enforcement of traffic codes subsequently address 'fatal - five', better control and management of traffic on Fiji roads.

The fatal five are most prevalent factors that contribute to road fatalities on Fiji roads. This includes: dangerous driving, careless driving, speeding, drunk and driving, and driver fatigue. Other contributing factors contributing to road accidents include: vehicle defects, road conditions (narrow, sharp bends, slippery, pot-holes, unmarked, dark-spots), inexperienced drivers, distractions, over-loading, driver negligence, pedestrians or motorists at fault, etc.

The Fiji Government has engaged in uplifting the PSV industry by unilateral approach to harnessing enforcement and relations with Fiji Bus Operators Association (FBOA), Fiji Taxi Association, and Fiji Mini Bus Operators Operations etc. This gives the industry stakeholders an opportunity to improve fleet management by introducing better PSV's, reducing carbon footprint.

FPF is closely engaged with these stakeholders to improve traffic and crime related incidences on our roads. Example, breakdowns and fire to PSV's, mechanical defects, robbery of drivers, improving drivers and passengers conduct. However, a significant gap observed in traffic control and management in the



country in terms of law enforcement and licensing, periodical inspections, monitoring by relevant authorities stringently and the capacity of the public and stakeholder groups in self-initiating compliance and awareness to follow the road codes, compliance and courtesy to all road users.

A critical institutional KPI for the FPF is a Reduction of Road Fatalities by 30% which the force aimed to achieve by actively engaging with all the stakeholders as their input is equally important. The total road fatalities have remained unchanged at 41 from 2012 – 2013. In 2013 the 41 victims of road fatalities comprised of 7 drivers, 9 passengers, 24 pedestrians, and a cyclist.

The contributions of the stakeholders including the factors within or beyond the control of the Force has a bearing on the achievement of this KPI. Whilst we acknowledge the collective efforts of all the stakeholders, the following factors still need to be harnessed or improved in order to bring about a significant change in this area. This includes: changing people's mind sets and behaviours; not using faulty parts in vehicles; avoiding jay walking; mileage tampering; supervision of pedestrians; drunkards; obstruction of pathways by hawkers. In line with the restriction on importation of vehicles (second-hand), spare parts, reduction of diesoline vehicles. The major upgrades to main transport routes will see an influx of vehicles travelling on these roads adding to the existing traffic and putting pressure on the compliance of road codes.

FPF, in the year 2013, carried on the momentum of the yester years in the enforcement, control and management of traffic related activities. These interventions were directed towards making Fiji roads 'safer' for all road users. Chief amongst these were:

- Strengthening of FPF National Traffic Control Centre (NTCC) through installation of more CCTV cameras in city centres, national operations coordination, inter-linked database with LTA, Vehicle Monitoring System (VMS) for better fleet management, highway traffic operations, quicker traffic prosecution case disposal's and consolidated warrant execution;

- Decentralisation of NTCC to divisional levels where the respective DPCs and DTOs have a better command and control of traffic related activities such as highway patrol, bookings, breathalyser tests, etc.;

- Reallocation of manpower and equipment previously under allocation and control of respective DPC's to Director Traffic;

- Operations held during the year: Blitz, Rainbow, Special Traffic Covert Operations, Safety Four, Drunk and Drive Special Operations, and Fatal - Five National Traffic Operations. Ongoing awareness, advocacy and enforcement on jay walking through– talk-back-shows, tips, training, school talks, flyers to drivers etc.;

- FPF and other traffic operations agencies adopted 'Zero Tolerance Policy on Traffic Infringement' targeted to specifically curb traffic related infringements like drunk and drive, speeding, etc.;

- Improvement, monitoring, awareness and advocacy, campaigns, and FPF-LTA-NRSC joint taskforces to bring about change in driver (motorist) attitudes;

- Traffic Stakeholder Conferences, and National Traffic Symposiums held every quarter to reinforce solidarity amongst key stakeholders to address traffic related issues;

- Close monitoring on use and abuse of Government vehicles and drivers. A PSC Circular was released to curb government driver behaviour of use of government fleet;

- Ongoing in-house training such as: dragger operators course, traffic investigators course, breathalyser equipment calibration, motor bike operators training and escort services such as VIP escorts and funeral escorts to name a few.

- Traffic stakeholders such as LTA has also implemented modern technology and interventions like camera bookings as a means to improve traffic on Fiji roads. There have been trials to install cameras at Road Transport Management



road intersections to capture red light infringements. Likewise, we now use faster dissemination of infringement notices such as registered postal mails, compulsory Defensive Driving Courses for drivers.

A common occurrence of a series of fires to public service vehicles was noted particularly to buses where passengers and drivers have had a narrow escapes, getting burnt, hurt or even trapped to death. Amongst these was the infamous case of road fatality where two business partners presumed missing were found trapped in their private car which had wavered into the creek in Navua with no safety railings. This has prompted authorities in improving the road and bridge infrastructure to prevent future mishaps.

9.5 Prosecutions

The Fiji Police Prosecution is a critical service deliverable in the Case Management of the Force. The prosecution units are based in all FP centres and districts where they are responsible for all summary prosecutions of cases filed by the FPF.

Whilst the Unit works closely with the Director of Public Prosecutions (office of DPP), it is an independent portfolio which caters for filing for traffic and criminal charges. Likewise, the unit staff are also responsible for execution of warrants and transfer of convicted persons to the Corrections Services.

The unit is tagged to the achievement of institutional output 3 – Effective Investigation Detection & Prosecutions. The desired goals of the unit for the year 2013 was to link Prosecutions Services to the ultimate Strategic Outputs, elevate performance standards, instilling capability development initiatives, reducing case backlogs, better resource management, increase successful prosecution rates, conduct periodical audits, inspections and guidance.

Seven Prosecution Directives were issued in order to enrich performance standards and service delivery. Similarly, Prosecution Division is focussed in officer training, in that, prosecutors are encouraged to undertake professional prosecutors and law courses.

The unit is also engaged in improving case management systems and process for the Force instilling better docket accountability, reduction of complaints against services, formalise a structured Prosecution Division for the Force. The unit managed to reduce the backlog of 10,748 cases it inherited in January to 3,935 in December

by 62.4%. Find appended, statistics for the unit.

9.6 Human Resources

HR, like in any organisation, plays a pivotal role in Human Resources Development (HRD) as such the sustainability of the structure as a key resource needs to be harnessed, trained and retained, remunerated, or rewarded accordingly.

FPF has a strong 4,000 work force with a variety of outputs continues to strive to achieving its KPIs. It's the very portfolio which ensures the smooth operations of the organisation. It caters for recruit, training, administration of staffing issues such as leave applications and transfers.

The major portfolios of the HR includes: Central Registry, OHS, Police archives, manning and structure, HRD, Government Wage Earners (GWE), and Contracted workers. Humanitarian Emergency Support Unit (HESU), peacekeeping facilitation unit. Tagged to Governments Public Service Reform Agenda the division aims to hire the right people in a timely manner, for efficient and effective service delivery through appropriate training across the entire workforce.

Whilst natural attrition is inevitable, it is critical to replenish staff on an ongoing basis for smooth running of the Force. To this succession planning, workforce management, adequate leadership development is something that has been on-going through the Person-to-Post (P2P) during the year.

In 2013 a total of 157 staff was lost through attrition [death (22), resignation (34), retirement (52), and dismissal/termination (49)]. Likewise, ninety two (92) officers were promoted to fill the vacuum created due to the 55 year retirement age. Whilst five hundred and fifty seven (557) acting appointments were processed, a total of sixty eight (68) officers attended overseas training. Majority of these courses were attended in China, and New Zealand. China is funding FPF Anti-riot Course twice per year, comprising between ten (10) to fifteen (15) personnel's per course.

Other courses were facilitated in Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Singapore, France, HK, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Mongolia, USA internationally and in the South Pacific region (RBF – FIU, Ministry of Defence, INTERPOL, Pacific Transnational Crime Unit [PTCU], Vanuatu, RAMSI, France and Samoa). (Hawaii) and Vanuatu



. While four officers were seconded and attached at various positions locally, regionally and at international levels.

A number of policies were formulated or reviewed by the HR Division for better facilitation and administration of HR related issues. New policies include: Transfer and Posting Plan Policy, HRM Manual, Draft Succession Plan, Officers Professional Framework (OPE), and No Drop Policy whilst reviewing: Promotion Policy, Last & Final Warning and Stoppage of Salary policies.

Structural reforms have also taken place in various divisions across the force. Discipline Ethics Division (DED) now caters for Audit & Compliance and Force Tribunal portfolios. Strategic Planning has been reviewed with the assignment of the ACP to promote strategic planning in FPF. The change management taskforce adopted after the Singapore Benchmarking tour of 2012 also reinforced the need for institutional development.

9.7 Legal Services Division

This division reports directly to the Office of the Commissioner, it is in charge of providing legal opinions to the Force Commissioner or officers, advice and carrying out internal legal assignments as and when need arises. Another key area of work the division is to carry out the necessary scoping, training, and attending to civil litigations. They draft, vet and facilitate signing of legal documents such as Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Contracts and Memorandum of Agreements (MoA).

The officers also attend to conferences, meetings, conducting lectures and workshops, raising internal awareness programs on new legislations, regulations or decrees that have implications for the Force.

9.8 Corporate Services

The Corporate Service and Administration Division has command and control over six units and scope of work. These are: Building & Maintenance Unit (BMU), Stores & Supplies, Audit, Tailor, Stationery, Transport Pool, and Garage. The latter two being realigned to Director Traffic Control from the third quarter.

The BMU employs carpenters and trade personnel for the maintenance and upkeep of Police infrastructure such as upgrading and replacement of Pool Quarters, Renovation/Extension and upgrading of Police

Institutions (Police Stations, institutional quarters, recreational bures, Community Posts, furniture, dog kennels, police boats) and major capital projects example new buildings, fencing, painting etc. The scope of work also includes carpentry, plumbing, electrical, joinery and general works. All these projects are engineer approved, certified to specifications which saves the FPF from undue delays, time consuming tender processes etc.

Along with the above, FPF maintains small capacity of Stores & Supplies and Stationery Units which are responsible for procurement and subsequent displacement/distribution of FPF stores, supplies, stationery, inventory and logistics for the Force.

The administration of this unit is centrally managed by the Directorate of Corporate Services, however, the respective Divisional Police Commanders (DPCs) and Officer-in-Charge Police District (OCPD) also place orders and manage their respective stores. Whilst major demands for Police Uniforms and kits are outsourced (locally and internationally) FPF maintains a sizeable Tailoring Unit. The unit facilitates making, alterations and adjustment of officers uniform (ceremonial, parade, tunic, mess jackets, etc.)

The FPF in 2013, was very committed to the maintenance, upkeep and beautification of its environment, compounds, grounds etc. The Corporate Services Division had facilitated the requests for the environmentally friendly and OHS compliance workplace and residences which can easily be visible in Stations and Community Posts throughout the nation. Initiatives such as Smoke Free Zones in all institutional Stations and quarters was maintained throughout the year. The Nasova – Nasese housing the FPA, Nasova grounds, bands unit, transport pool and garage, canine unit, and the adjacent living quarters have undergone refurbishments, clean ups during the year. Monthly quarters inspections, fire calls, meetings, weekly sporting programs, and clinics (health, wellness, clean-up etc.). The Camp Commandant along with respective Sgt Majors and SOs have been complimented for the upkeep of these facilities.

The FPF has also, through the FPF Service Excellence Awards (FPF-SEA) was awarded the Best Kept Police Stations and Community Post. FPF is also working closely with municipalities to adequately address environmental, street lighting, fencing, stray – dog, rubbish collection etc.

**Corporate Services Division Outputs for 2013**

Administration Section	
Total requests and processed from all divisions	7083 units

Finance Audit Unit	
No. of reports received	157 reports

Tailoring Unit	
Total Officers and Operational uniforms sewn, adjusted or altered	9644 pieces with total value of \$93,258.00

Storage and Supply	
Procurement of stores	145,988 pieces
Issuing of items	58,236 pieces

Stationery Unit	
Total number of units disturbed to all stations and units	870,170 pieces
Total number of procurement from all Stations and Units	793,907 pieces

Board of Survey Unit	
No. of Permanent Stores	1760
Value of Permanent Stores	\$100,542.60
No. of Expandable Stores	114
Value of Expandable Stores	\$27,683.24

Transport Pool	
Vehicles Repaired	390
Cost of Repairs	\$14,3219.63
Vehicles serviced	426
Cost of Vehicle Servicing	\$23,770.02
Vehicles Outsourced	4
Cost of Vehicles Outsourced	\$15,342.55

Building and Maintenance Unit	
Upgrading & Replacement of Pool Quarters	8 projects completed with total value of \$583,144.75
Renovation/Extension & upgrading of Police Institutions	20 projects completed with total value of \$227,074.80

9.9 Communications Unit

The Unit is responsible for the overall communication for the Force. The unit comprises of 20 technicians is responsible to the procurement, maintenance, and installation of communication gadgets in the FPF fleet and Stations. The 2013 achievements were as follows:

- 486 Radios/repeaters installed/repared
- 57 Radio communications networks established to coordinate Police Operations
- 829 TFL services provided (EasyTel, Direct line, fax, lease line)
- 523 Vodafone Services provided (SIMs, mobile phone, top ups, and Vodafone-Police Plans)
- 15 Operation map board setup to assist police operations
- 849 In house radio communication development, helped desk support, training and advise
- 46 Upgrading and work done on radio communications (LAN & WAN)
- 236 Meetings attended related to communications



10.0 MAJOR CASES OF INTEREST - 2013

10.1 Drowning

Drowning cases continue to be recorded despite stern warning and awareness by various agencies. It is a social phenomenon associated with behavioural and psychological decision making of individuals, many at times linked to an act of negligence or omission or blatant disregard for safety. The prevalence of such cases is at its peak in cyclone or rainy seasons with most of the victims being unsupervised children, and adults who deliberately (or accidentally) put their life at risk.

Residents, travellers and settlements located close to rivers, creeks, drains and sea are most vulnerable. This can be partially attributed to negligence by parents or guardians. For missing persons at sea (fishermen) the most

common cause the negligence, failure to heed weather bulletins, engine failure. Search and rescue operations ingest much resources of the State authorities like FPF, Maritime Safety and Navy. Despite warnings and weather advisories, training by CSOs on life saving skills, including that carried out by Police, there is general tendency for general public to ignore and disregard these which could

have saved many lives. The Police has exercised powers under the Crimes Decree 2009 to bring parents or guidance before court of law on negligence related charges. The comparable drowning figures below for the last five years is evidence of the growing concern with this regards.

Victims of drowning 2009 -2013

Number of victims by:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Age	Number Drowned				
Foetus	-	1	-	2	-
Under 10 yrs	10	17	11	25	10
11-17 yrs	4	7	2	3	5
18-25 yrs	8	7	5	15	5
26-35 yrs	5	10	7	15	11
36-45 yrs	9	6	5	6	3
Above 45 yrs	13	5	13	11	13
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	1
Total	49	53	45	75	48
Ethnicity	Number Drowned				
i-Taukei	31	33	34	55	37
Fijian	11	13	4	17	10
Others	7	2	7	5	1
Total	49	53	45	75	48
Gender	Number Drowned				
Male	45	38	38	58	36
Female	4	15	7	17	12
Total	49	53	45	75	48
Division	Number Drowned				
East	8	15	7	15	7
West	27	21	23	29	20
North	8	14	7	10	11
South	6	3	8	11	10
Total	49	53	45	75	48

10.2 Arson/fire

Like drowning, cases of fire has a huge social and economic burden on its victims as some end up losing their life-long investment and even lives. These victims usually escape with serious burns/injuries or even lose their life in the process. Apart from the economic loss the incidents leave behind families in psychologically traumatised which can take years for recovery.

Most cases of fire are caused either deliberately or by negligence particularly by: children left unsupervised; use of poor quality cooking stoves; irresponsible use of mosquito coils/candles; hiring unqualified electricians to do wirings; overloading electrical power points; and anger after a dispute.

A case of arson is where a 65 year old man of Natavora, Sigatoka deliberately set fire to his residential property resulting in death of his 40 year old wife. His 8 year old daughter sustained severe injuries. A massive man-hunt was mounted for the search and questioning of the arsonist who managed to evade police.

2013 figures show that is prevalent mostly in residential dwellings which are mostly uninsured leaving dwellers at the mercy of friends, family and neighbours. This phenomena is commonly observed in urban and semi-urban areas often where unsupervised children are left by parents and guardians in households. There are notable cases of fire damages to non-residential

Number of Incidents of arson/fire 2009 - 2013

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
INCIDENTS	21	27	50	43	40

10.3 Counterfeits and fraudulent activities

Increased occurrence of counterfeit currency and goods is an emerging issue in recent times, counterfeit notes has surfaced as a prevalent case of interest. Availability of digital and state-of-art colour printers gives opportunity for such scams to continue. Larger denomination notes are observed to be more widely counterfeited due to its perceived higher purchasing power. Isolated cases of foreign properties such as

business warehouses, school dormitories, hotels, bures, buses (a serious recurring problem haunting all major stakeholders of the transport industry). All effort has been put by National Fire Authority (NFA) in collaboration with municipal councils and Fiji Police Force in administering fire safety, compliance,

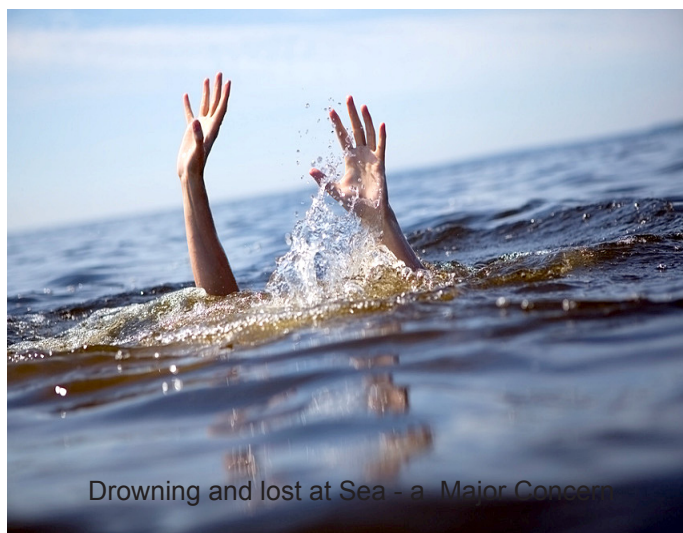
rescue and awareness in communities, and schools. A national fire promulgation is being drafted to ensure compliance in residential properties to have safety measures in place to curb fires.

There has also been a rising trend in cases of arson/ fire to crops and pine forests which have reasonably high economic value. At all times, use of NFA and FPF resources, in attending to fire to crops (sugar cane) and pine forests is utilised in extreme conditions with meagre safety and response equipment.

Counterfeit currency have also been encountered amongst which are subjected to trans-national crime investigations. Counter measures are put in place by financial authorities (Reserve Bank of Fiji's Financial Intelligence Unit, Commercial Banks, FRCA, FPF etc.) on enhancing security features on the legal tender. Much is desired from private sector and individuals to report if they have any information or a counterfeit has been tended for transaction.

A very interesting, though not counterfeiting, case of currency theft of 500 x FJ\$100 bills from ANZ Bank, Suva before its circulation was reported. A special taskforce was assigned to investigate and \$45,000 was recovered from the perpetrators. In many separate incidences, immigrants and visitors have been apprehended for failing to declare currency valued more than F\$10,000. In large number of cases, these currencies are in foreign denominations of high value. These are discovered at ports of entry, where large sums of undeclared cash in possession of foreigners, purportedly destined for investment are 'nabbed' and, fugitives are deported to their country of residence. Isolated cases of corruption and bribery being offered to staff and authorities as a means to avoid prosecution.

Likewise, there have been isolated, but decreasing incidences of fake passports, certificates of testimonials, etc. have been brought to the FPF with the perpetrators of the law taken to task accordingly. The infiltration of counterfeit goods such as tobacco and other consumables in the market is also an area of growing concern. Counter measures and consolidated efforts by relevant authorities and stakeholders is warranted to address these issues. Fiji Police is also engaged in investigating fraud cases ranging from individual to complex fraud cases, money laundering and tax evasion with the assistance of experts from RBF – FIU, FRCA, and banks. In cases of complex fraud, there is a need for technical expertise such as forensic accountants, financial transaction monitoring, quicker disposal of proceeds of crime and renewal of bi-lateral extradition treaties. The Force continues to be challenged of its skills and expertise to fight fraud cases.



Drowning and lost at Sea - a Major Concern

Incidents of currency Offences 2009 - 2013

YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Currency offence	52	22	6	1	0

10.4 Stabbing

Given the geographical and demographic smallness and purported strong cultural, religious values in households and communities or society at large, high incidents or cases of stabbing (aggravated physical assault using any object with intent to cause bodily harm) is becoming a worrisome crime in Fiji. In most cases, offenders are either emotionally or psychologically disturbed or act in sheer arrogance to the victims' personal safety in inflicting or maiming in causing injury or harm. Usually in domestic cases it is

generated by dispute or anger and clearly shows that emotional, behavioural and stress related management is lacking and needs to be addressed by the society or households. Likewise, in cases of robbery victims are usually put in vulnerable situations and harmed when robbed off valuables. Of particular interest is the assaults against women and children who tend to be the most vulnerable in our communities. FPF has adopted a "Red Alert Case - No Drop Policy" on all aggravated reported cases. At times there are incidents where parties and functions have gone wrong triggered by alcohol, drug, revenge, night – clubbing or sheer reflex reaction to situations. Fiji Currency

10.5 Murder & Attempted Murder

Homicide is a crime which in Fiji fluctuates though at a decreasing rate in the last 5 years. Acts of murder and attempted murder have been known to be committed to victims out of aggression to seriously maim resulting in death or to actually debase a victim.

Trends show that victims are murdered individually and in isolated cases where multiple persons have been victimised. However, multiple number of perpetrators could be involved in committing single case of homicide. There have been isolated 'hard handled' incidents by security (bouncers) at night spots in Fiji which has resulted in cases of serious injuries and even deaths.

The Fiji Police has established working relations with night club proprietors, security firms, and municipalities to amicably address behaviour and conduct of bouncers. Most common method of carrying out homicide in Fiji is striking with cane knife usually out of aggression, revenge, family disputes, and act of violence such as robbery gone wrong, purportedly to seriously maim the victim, debase, or an act of aggression or automatism that results in the death of the death.

Cases of Murder, Attempted Murder and Manslaughter 2009 - 2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	30	21	23	23	19
Attempted Murder	1	2	1	3	9
Manslaughter	3	1	12	1	10



10.6 Infanticide

There have been a number of cases reported and finds whether new born foetus and in some cases abortion surfaces throughout the year. These cases are either reported directly to police, medical authorities or aborted foetus has been found by a second or third party. It is an act where the mother of the child abandons or aborts the foetus for a number of reasons. The most common way of discovering abandoned foetus are in plastic bags, in rubbish bins, isolated spots (river, bush), toilets and public conveniences, hospitals and dispensaries. There is a dire need for all stakeholders to provide consolidate their effort in addressing this social issue. Whilst they should provide support to the single – parents in upbringing their children, the society is also responsible for educating and creating awareness on the pros and cons of having unplanned pregnancies.

10.7 Suicide

It is one of the most deplorable acts against oneself without due consideration of preciousness of life. There are many factors contributing to why victims commit suicide, neither is there a justification nor one to condone such a horrendous acts committed against morality. It is one of the social ills that primarily statistics show that Fijians of Indian descent are the most vulnerable in committing or attempting suicide. The common patterns established through historical data analysis points to common ways of committing or attempting suicide are; hanging; drinking weedicides or pesticides; drowning; and these are mostly attributed to; family disputes, love triangles, depression, failure in exams, fulfilling family or personal obligations, illness, succumbed to defeat or state of hopelessness. Whilst the FPF is trying all its best in curbing this act against the will of God however consorted efforts from all authorities such as Ministry of Health and Education, Counsellors, peer-mentors, Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), families and friends alike.

Cases of Suicide & Attempted Suicide 2009 - 2013

Year	Ethnicity	Causes of Committed (Comtd) and Attempted (Att) Suicide															Total	
		Hanging		Paraquat		Other Chemicals		Tablets		Injury		Burns		Others				
		Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Comtd	Att	Total
2009	I-taukei	14	3	1	8	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	15	21	36
	Fijian	35	4	3	37	0	29	0	34	0	1	2	6	1	8	41	119	160
	Others	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Total	51	7	4	45	0	34	0	37	0	1	2	7	1	10	58	141	199
2010	I-taukei	11	3	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	16	27
	Fijian	59	6	1	43	0	28	0	20	0	0	1	7	1	9	62	113	175
	Others	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	6
	Total	73	9	1	50	0	30	0	22	0	1	1	7	1	13	76	132	208
2011	I-taukei	18	3	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	18	19	37
	Fijian	25	3	3	11	0	55	1	15	0	0	0	2	0	3	29	89	118
	Others	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Total	44	6	3	18	0	59	1	18	0	0	0	3	0	5	48	109	157
2012	I-taukei	23	7	1	2	0	7	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	26	23	49
	Fijian	51	1	21	15	7	71	0	25	0	2	16	5	0	2	95	121	216
	Others	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	77	8	22	17	7	78	0	31	0	2	18	6	0	2	124	144	268
2013	I-taukei	18	2	0	8	1	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	21	24	45
	Fijian	46	4	21	22	8	46	0	32	0	1	4	3	1	0	81	108	189
	Others	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	67	6	21	30	9	55	1	35	1	2	5	4	1	0	105	132	237



10.8 Rape, Defilement and Sexual Offences

The most barbaric act of physical, emotional and psychological aggression known to humankind. An act which harms the morality and dignity of the victim who, in many cases, are our women and children in our societies. These are the vulnerable in our community whom the society and individuals alike need to respect and protect. No amount of advocacy, awareness, protection and care suffices once someone has been victimised of rape or attempted sexual assault. It is a recurring crime that continues to surface and bother the authorities including FPF. This alarming rate signifies that much more unreported cases of rape and physical assault occurring in households, communities. However, the irony is, many of these cases are under reported and perpetrators are left at the mercy of their victims suffering. The Crimes Decree 2009, Family Law Act 2003 and Domestic Violence Decree 2009 have remarkably highlighted a captured these crimes against morality which state authorities and stakeholders to continuously enforce. Comparatively figures from 2009 – 2013 point out to the increasing rate of offences of rape, attempted rape and sexual assaults against children and women. Most common age group who have fallen victim to this crime are girls between 13 to 16 years.

Cases of Murder, Attempted Murder and Manslaughter 2009 - 2013

AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rape and Attempted Rape	232	241	416	447	313
Indecent Assault	189	263	30	263	203
Defilement of Girls under 13	7	31	0	4	5
Defilement of Girls between 16-13	202	139	186	108	140
Incest	5	0	1	1	4
Unnatural Offences	21	5	2	2	1
Others Against Public Morality	310	594	1313	2128	2590
Total	966	1273	2148	2953	3256

10.9 Missing persons

Though not considered a crime, incidents of missing persons is reported to Police, draws large amount of Police resources and energy in establishing the location of the missing person(s). Similarly, a number of reasons

have been established as to why citizens go missing: overdue fishing trips or lost at sea There have been a number of 'interesting' missing persons cases reported where Police resources have been stretched to search and locate for the missing persons, often are many are found days or weeks later. A highlight of such a case is the disappearance of two business partners (couple) on a business trip from Suva to Lautoka found deceased a month later in creek in Navua. In a separate incident four fishermen of an isolated village in Bua, on a fishing expedition went missing, only for three were rescued with the fourth 27 years old captain lost at sea presumed deceased. This shows there is a need for a national database to manage and administer all cases of missing persons as done abroad.

- love triangle
- family disputes and aggression
- truancy
- absconding legal authority for example, warrants, and court orders

10.10 Case of Witchcraft

There was an isolated case if witchcraft reported from Savusavu early this year. In an interesting development where it was alleged that a group of three youths aged 17 and 19 had dug up a graveyard, of a deceased who had been buried 4 years prior, removed the skull and had practised witchcraft. The boys damped the skull at a distance. The Savusavu Police apprehended the youths and investigated the crime. They were later charged and produced in Labasa Magistrate Court.

10.11 Shooting Incidents

In a peculiar case in Nadi, two unsupervised children aged 6 and 14 whilst playing with licensed rifles of a 34year old pilot resulted in the death of the 6 year old NZ national while the 14 year old sustained serious injuries in the process. The 34year old pilot was charged for gun related charges and man slaughter and produced before the Lautoka Court. The injured was admitted at Lautoka Hospital and later questioned and statement taken.

10.12 Prostitution

The FPF in 2013 has adopted a variety of strategies to tackle human trafficking and sex – trade (prostitution) in Fiji. The newly established Human Trafficking Unit based at the CID HQ are liaising with various other Policing Units in various districts around the country along with other institutions such as social welfare, municipalities to



address human trafficking and prostitution in these townships. Obviously there exists a market for prostitution whilst human trafficking is an international issue of urgent attention. Two Asian nationals were prosecuted at the beginning of the year for human trafficking related charges. Likewise, the FPF has formed a taskforce to amicably resolve this social ill which continues to plague the society. Attributing factors: poverty, self-dependence, means for earning a living, and a persistent sex-trade market prompts this trade to flourish particularly in urban centres.

10.13 Scrap metal Saga

The scrap metal industry in Fiji has recently become a public nuisance to such an extent that government and private infrastructure have been vandalised in search for recyclable items such as copper wires, iron, municipal man-hole covers, and railway lines, genuine and derelict metals. Though the operations of scrap metal recyclers are regulated through business licenses and regulations the excessive abuse and theft had prompted the State to heavily regulate this business through the promulgation of the Scrap Metal Decree 2013. The scrap metal industry stakeholders (Ministry of Industry & Trade, Fiji Commerce Commission, Proprietors, Shipping Companies, FRCA, municipalities,) are closely monitored of their operations, as many, if not all, scrap metal are destined for recycling abroad. Even though the FPF has a law enforcement and crime related mandate over this trade, the Office of the Divisional Commissioners play a pivotal role in its administration.

10.14 Substance and Drug Abuse

A lot has been done this year to curb drug cultivation, trade, use and abuse in Fiji. Whilst we have successfully managed to eradicate drug cultivation infamous 'Golden Triangle' in Vanua Levu. The Navosa and Kadavu areas have been on the forefront in the recent past. Joint taskforces (Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial Councils, and farmers) operations have positive effect on drug eradication in these provinces. Alternative cropping/farming systems have been introduced in parts of these provinces and these have proved a worthy investment for Policing. The Crimes Decree 2009, joint venture in terms of quicker service delivery with: Ports Authority, Correction Services, Ministries of Health, Youth, Sports, Education and agriculture (drug analysis) have all joined hands to collectively uproot the drug problem in Fiji. This indeed is a strong battle yet to be won. Another challenge the Force is faced with is the defeating

the perception of drug cultivation in farms and forested areas, a number of raids has discovered that marijuana has been cultivated in pot-plants and backyard gardens in city/urban areas. A number of isolated, yet insignificant, discovery of drug peddling have been caught at our ports of entry (Ports and wharves) through yachts, tourist baggage, these are foreign nationals, at times, engaged with local to peddle hard drugs through our borders to other countries. Fiji is not a market for 'hard drugs' thus these consignments are using Fiji as transit routes destined for international markets. Funding and joint task force are in operation throughout the entire south pacific region. The Apia (Samoa) based Pacific Transnational Crime Unit (PTCU) has been an instrumental agency in monitoring transnational crime in the Pacific. Though it has been happening for some time, it has tremendously spiked in recent years as a social delinquency emerging among youths as recreational drugs such as marijuana is not accessible to these youngsters, they resort to other cheaper and readily available alternative substances which are equally harmful in creating similar hallucinating effects such as cigarettes, glue (Formica), shoe polish, petrol sniffing, and mosquito coils to name a few.

10.15 Truancy

Truancy amongst school going children particularly high school students, is a common issue in our society, where students skip classes (either sessions or whole) and loiter in streets or engage in glue sniffing, cyber surfing and playing games at internet kiosks, smoking, leaving parents, guardians and teachers in a state of stress and despair.

To give an insight on the seriousness of this problem, in a single day 21 students playing truancy were found in internet shops, 36 found loitering in town, and 6 found billiard shops in down town Suva. In collaboration with the business operators the FPF has formed a taskforce in all major centres to curb truancy.

10.16 Laser lights blind Pilots

The of beaming laser lights on in-bound air crafts is a life threatening act of terrorism which put pilots ability to land aircrafts loaded with passengers at high risk of malfunction and crashing the planes. Many reports of such incidents were received during the year from Nausori and Nadi International Airports. Blatant and deliberate disregard to safety perpetrators beam laser lights blinding pilots which is a serious breach of Fiji's air navigation regulations and a criminal act.

10.17 Crimes against Public Service Vehicle (PSV) Drivers

Taxi related violence is a serious problem in which law enforcement authorities along with respective stakeholders such as taxi proprietors, drivers, municipalities, base operators and Land Transport Authority (LTA) are ever so engaged in provision of security, safe passages to passengers and a relatively safe taxi business.

Here in Fiji, like in any other jurisdictions, taxi drivers constantly endure taxi related violence such as taxi thefts, robberies, failure to pay fare. It has been established that taxi drivers are robbed during the night, it also happens during the day. This means they are vulnerable at any point in time, as police are not visible at every corner of the streets, drivers are left at the mercy to fend for themselves often putting their lives and lives of other motorists at risk.

A common feature of taxi robbery in Fiji is that the drivers are robbed at the point of a knife and damped in isolated places with their taxi stolen and later abandoned. Usually these taxis are used as get-away vehicles for other robberies and theft related offences. Taxi drivers usually lose valuables such as taxi meters, mobile phones and cash takings which, as earlier mentioned, have readily available market.

As a precautionary measure, the FPF and other regulatory authorities regularly give advisories, safety tips, conduct workshops, improve safety features by affixing communication devices such as Radio Telephones (RT), warning lights/siren.

Incidents of bus stoning and damaging public transport is a very annoying yet a criminal incident. It usually involves high school students displaying aggression in stoning buses with rival competitors after sporting events such as Coca-Cola games and Dean's rugby competition. Similarly, these school rivalries extends to creating scenes of hooliganism in public places such as bus stations. FPF along with school authorities are constantly engaged in curbing and addressing these acts of 'hooliganism' amongst students.

10.18 Impersonation and identity related Crimes

Whilst Impersonation and identity related Crimes has been prevalent in the previous years the introduction of cyber interventions such as mobile phones, face book, internet and Voter Registration for 2014 General Election has multiplied during the year. There have been incidences of individuals purportedly impersonating other citizens, and feloniously distributing photographs of women and children through cyber means. Ironically there has been a subsequent increase of impersonation and identity related incidents relative to the Voter Registration. Likewise there has also been isolated cases of impersonation reported by other authorities such as LTA, Ministry of Education, and Immigration etc.

10.19 Cyber crime

Cyber stalking, posting of women and girls photographs on mobile phones and social networking websites, email. Another interesting development which led to opening of an investigative file where a homicide scene of crime photographs showing deceased victims were circulated via emails.



Taxi Related Crime a Concern

STATISTICS 2013



**A. CRIME STATISTICS**

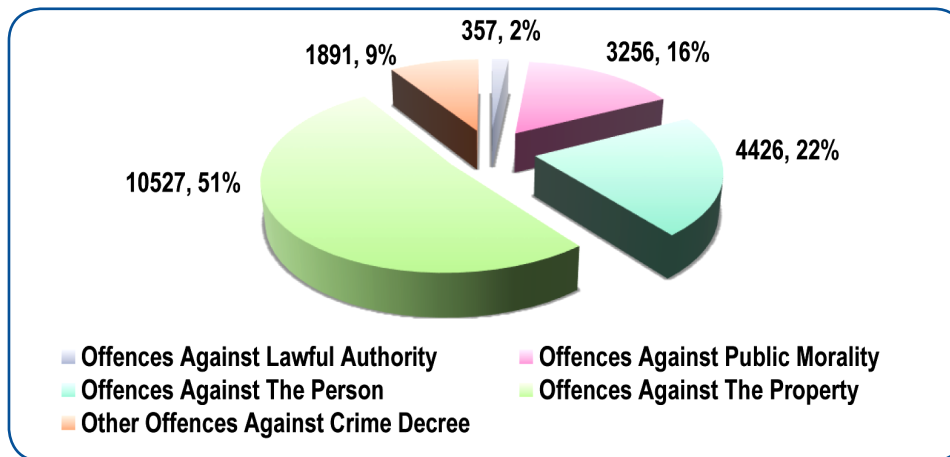
OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY		Crime cases Recorded (Five Year Comparison)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Affray	10				
2	Throwing Object	128	39	24	18	5
3	Corruption and Abuse of Office	3	17	15	6	99
4	Perjury	0	2	1	1	0
5	Escaping from Lawful Custody	95	83	53	87	55
6	Riot and Unlawful Assembly	3	0	0	0	0
7	Others Against Lawful Authority	201	271	268	193	198
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY						
8	Rape and Attempted Rape	2332	241	416	447	313
9	Indecent Assault	189	263	230	263	203
10	Defilement of Girl under 13	7	31	0	4	5
11	Defilement of Girl between 16-13	202	139	186	108	140
12	Incest	5	0	1	1	4
13	Unnatural Offences	21	5	2	2	1
14	Others Against Public Morality	310	594	1313	2128	2590
AGAINST THE PERSON						
15	Murder	30	21	23	23	19
16	Attempted Murder	1	2	1	3	9
17	Manslaughter	3	1	12	1	10
18	Infanticide	0	0	1	3	0
19	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	0	0	0	0	13
20	Act with Intent to Cause Grievous Harm	388	392	264	276	163
21	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	2544	2989	3161	3677	3316
22	Assault on Police	46	25	16	44	40
23	Common Assault	275	421	416	424	362
24	Others Against the Person	258	381	421	495	494
AGAINST THE PROPERTY						
25	Embezzlement/ Larceny By Servant	725	841	404	122	11
26	Conversion	64	178	57	26	69
27	Larceny in Dwelling House	274	20	0	0	0
28	Larceny from Person	209	23	1	1	0
29	Larceny of Cattle	231	45	6	1	0
30	Larceny from Ship or Dock	13	0	2	1	1
31	Fraud and False Pretence	399	499	1016	1586	1690
32	Demanding with Menace	9	1	4	1	0
33	Aggravated /Robbery	532	446	437	441	353
34	Burglary	609	1847	1880	2156	1931
35	House Breaking	828	3	2	1	0
36	Other Breaking Offences	614	2	0	4	0
37	Receiving Stolen Property	30	39	21	35	20
38	Arson and Setting Fire to Crops	21	27	50	43	40
39	Theft	2486	3828	5528	7123	5511
40	Damaging Property	749	766	756	999	763
41	Injuring Animal	46	50	66	87	42
42	Theft of Motor Vehicle	195	70	65	46	73
43	Others Against the Property	44	74	39	18	23
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PENAL CODE						
44	Forgery	675	645	511	236	678
45	Currency Offences	52	22	6	1	0
46	Criminal Trespass	453	563	554	584	547
47	Others Against Penal Code	33	148	212	412	449
48	Against Drugs Ordinance/Act	148	143	144	288	217
GRAND TOTAL		14390	16197	18585	22416	20457
PERCENTAGE CHANGE		-	13%rt	15%	21%	-9%

The following charts demonstrates the comparative changes captured in the above table.

Offence Category	2011	2012	2013	% Change
Offences Against Lawful Authority	361	305	357	17%
Offences Against Public Morality	2148	2953	3256	10%
Offences Against The Person	4315	4946	4426	-11%
Offences Against The Property	10334	12691	10527	-17%
Other Offences Against Crime Decree	1427	1521	1891	24%
Total	18585	22416	20457	-9%

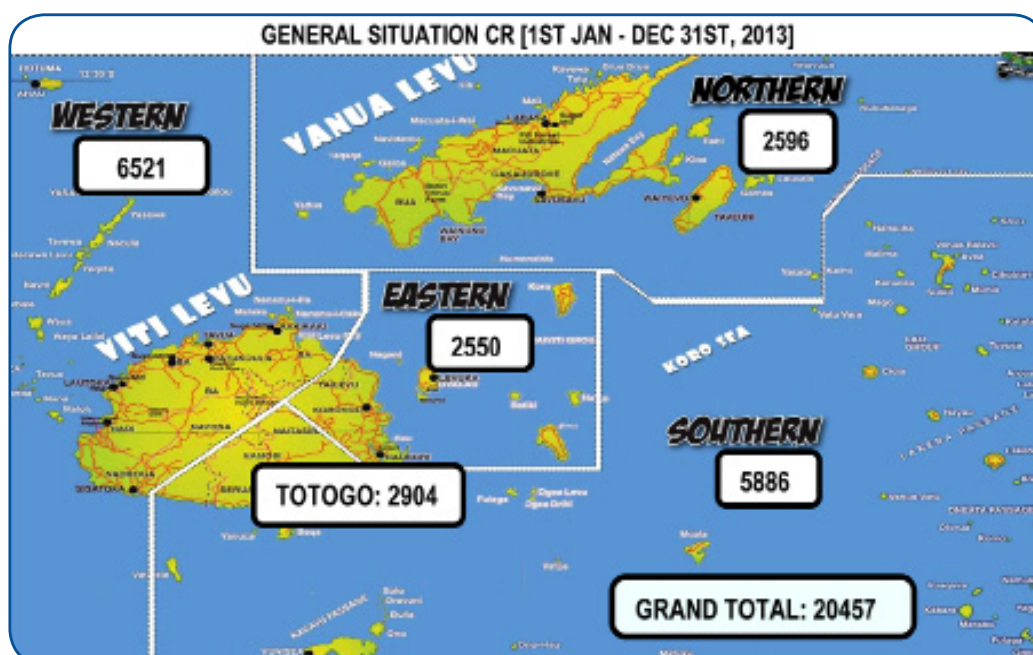
The above table displays the Offence Category Distribution for the reference period 2012/2013. Offences Against the Property continues to be the most prevalent type of offence committed as in the last years. There was a decrease of 1959 cases in 2013 when compared to 2012. Overall, there was a 9% decrease in total number of cases recorded in 2013 when compared to 2012.

The followed Chart demonstrates the Percentage Distribution of Offences - 2013



The above Chart displays the percentage distribution of the Offence Category during the year 2013. Offences Against the Property represents 51% of the total crime cases followed by the Offences Against The Person 22%, Public Morality 16%, Offences Against the Crime Decree 9% and Offences Against Lawful Authority is 2%.

The following chart demonstrates the pictorial outlook of Crime Statistics of 2013.

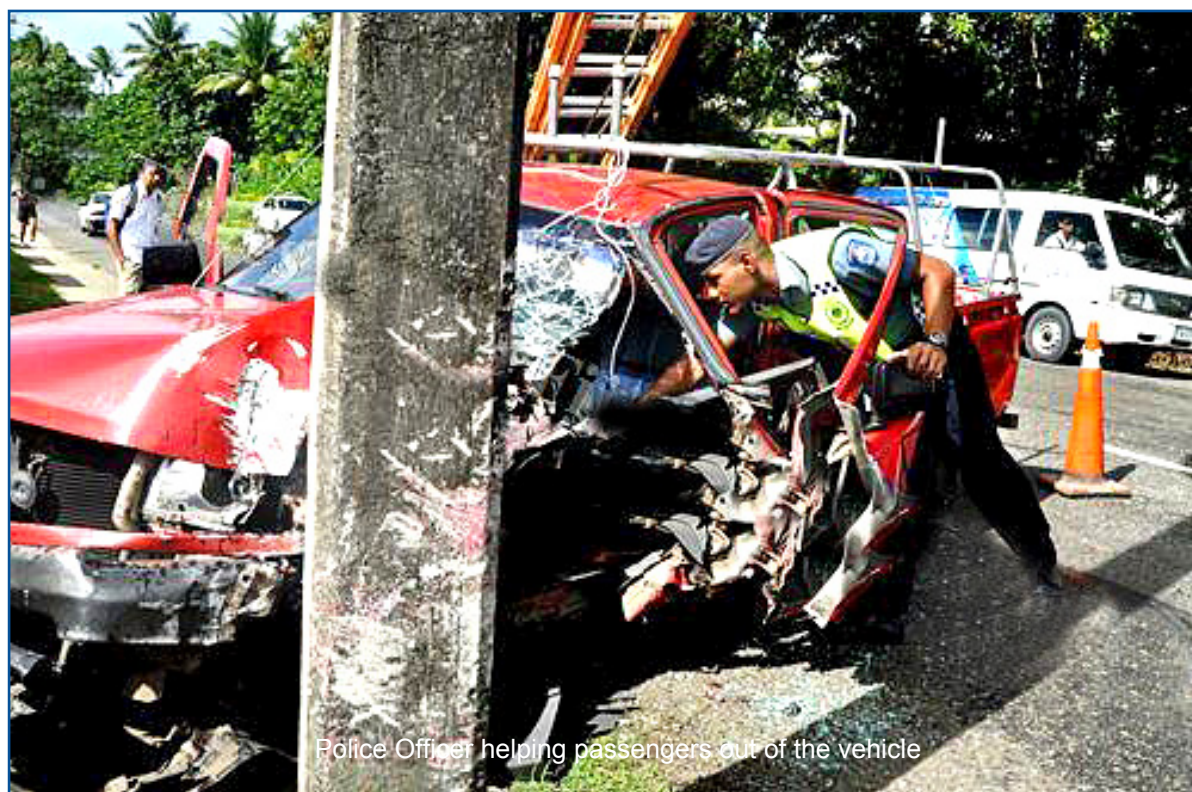


Offence Category	2011	2012	2013	% Change
Offences Against Lawful Authority	361	305	357	17%
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Offences Against The Property	10334	12691	10527	-17%
Other Offences Against Crime Decree	1427	1521	1891	24%
Total	18585	22416	20457	-9%

TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED
1st Jan - 31st Dec 2013

Division	CR	UB	AR	DR	TOR	PEP	T/IR	NCIL	L&FP	CIVIL	PEN
Central Police Div. - Totogo	2904	151	63	32	3448	487	2803	347	5218	169	3
Southern Div.	5886	193	214	79	24723	884	11278	1714	4708	11902	5
Eastern Div.	2550	216	267	60	11156	5556	7239	1169	2905	533	13
Northern Div.	2596	267	104	83	6383	660	3275	1008	1968	280	3
Western Div.	6521	501	651	189	28088	2680	18744	2112	7334	8743	36
TOTAL	20457	1328	1299	443	73798	10267	43339	6350	22133	21627	60

NOTE: CR – Crime Register; UB – Uniform Branch; AR – Accident Report; DR – Death Report; TOR – Traffic Offence Report; PEP - Police Enquiry Paper; T/IR – Trivial/Investigation Refused; NCIL – No Case in Law; L&FP – Lost & Found; CIVIL – Civil cases; PEN - Pending



Police Officer helping passengers out of the vehicle



The following table shows the Crime Cases and Detection comparative data for all Divisions in 2013.

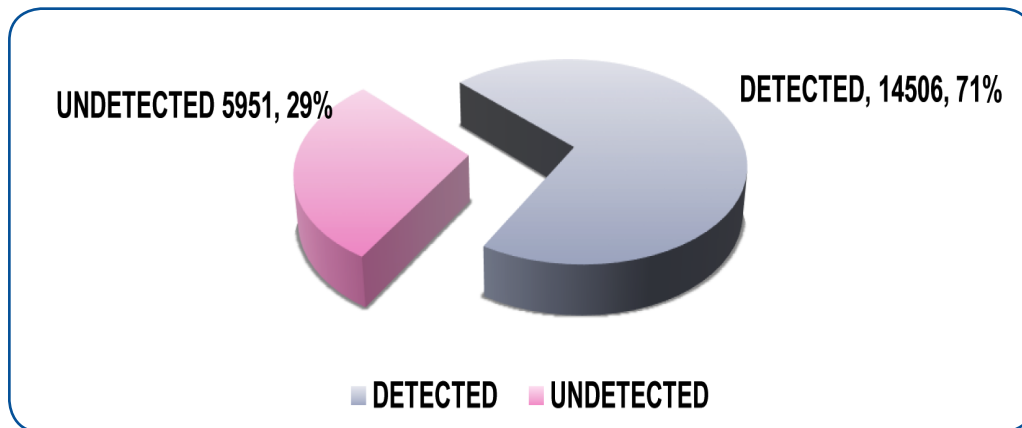
CRIME CASES AND DETECTION 2013 OFFENCES		Total Cases	Cases Detected	% Detected
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY				
1	Affray	0	0	0
2	Throwing Object	5	3	0.6
3	Corruption and Abuse of Office	99	99	1
4	Perjury	0	0	0
5	Escaping from Lawful Custody	55	51	0.93
6	Riot and Unlawful Assembly	0	0	0
7	Others Against Lawful Authority	198	189	0.95
	Total	357	342	0.96
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY				
8	Rape and Attempted Rape	313	292	0.93
9	Indecent Assault	203	179	0.88
10	Defilement of Girl under 13	5	4	0.8
11	Defilement of Girl between 16-13	140	135	0.96
12	Incest	4	4	1
13	Unnatural Offences	1	1	1
14	Others Against Public Morality	2590	2136	0.82
	Total	3256	2751	0.84
AGAINST THE PERSON				
15	Murder	19	18	0.95
16	Attempted Murder	9	8	0.89
17	Manslaughter	10	10	1
18	Infanticide	0	0	0
19	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	13	12	0.92
20	Act with Intent to Cause Grievous Harm	163	135	0.83
21	Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	3316	2762	0.83
22	Assault on Police	40	37	0.93
23	Common Assault	362	310	0.86
24	Others Against the Person	494	424	0.86
	Total	4426	3716	0.84
AGAINST THE PROPERTY				
25	Embezzlement/ Larceny By Servant	11	9	0.82
26	Conversion	69	67	0.97
27	Larceny in Dwelling House	0	0	0
28	Larceny from Person	0	0	0
29	Larceny of Cattle	0	0	0
30	Larceny from Ship or Dock	1	1	1
31	Fraud and False Pretence	1690	1555	0.92
32	Demanding with Menace	0	0	0
33	Aggravated Robbery	353	156	0.44
34	Burglary	1931	540	0.28
35	House Breaking	0	0	0
36	Other Breaking Offences	0	0	0
37	Receiving Stolen Property	20	17	0.85
38	Arson and Setting Fire to Crops	40	27	0.68
39	Theft	5511	2975	0.54
40	Damaging Property	763	565	0.74
41	Injuring Animal	42	31	0.74
42	Theft of Motor Vehicle	73	36	0.49
43	Others Against the Property	23	10	0.43
	Total	10527	5989	0.57
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PENAL CODE				
44	Forgery	678	672	0.99
45	Currency Offences	0	0	0
46	Criminal Trespass	547	434	0.79
47	Others Against Penal Code	449	393	0.88
48	Against Drugs Ordinance/Act	217	209	0.96
	Total	1891	1708	0.9
GRAND TOTAL		20457	14506	0.71



The following table provides the breakdown matrix of cases registered and detection rates by Division for 2013:

	Station	Crime Cases Registered	Cases Detected	% Detected
1	Central	2904	2439	84%
2	Samabula	501	329	66%
3	Nabua	819	634	77%
4	Raiwaqa	576	435	76%
5	Valelevu	1903	1157	61%
6	Nasinu	922	567	61%
7	Lami	321	248	77%
8	Navua	658	445	68%
9	Kadavu	84	41	49%
10	Rotuma	45	41	91%
11	Lakeba	43	43	100%
12	Vanuabalavu	14	13	93%
	Southern Subtotal	8790	6392	73%
1	Rakiraki	329	229	70%
2	Vatukoula	137	109	80%
3	Tavua	210	109	52%
4	Ba	1124	802	71%
5	Lautoka	1769	1211	68%
6	Sabeto	235	169	72%
7	Namaka	582	384	66%
8	Nadi	1124	910	81%
9	Sigatoka	730	479	66%
10	Keiyasi	65	36	55%
11	Nalawa	146	91	62%
12	Boarder	70	63	90%
	Western Subtotal	6521	4592	70%
1	Labasa	1003	712	71%
2	Savusavu	612	467	76%
3	Taveuni	418	260	62%
4	Seaqaqa	276	209	76%
5	Nabouwalu	142	101	71%
6	Tukavesi	145	109	75%
	Northern Subtotal	2596	1858	72%
1	Nausori	1379	814	59%
2	Vunidawa	119	104	87%
3	Levuka	217	178	82%
4	Korovou	290	223	77%
5	Nakasi	545	345	63%
	Eastern Subtotal	2550	1664	65%
	Grand Total	20457	14506	71%
	DETECTED		UNDETECTED	
	14506		5951	

Percentage Detected Against Undetected - 2013

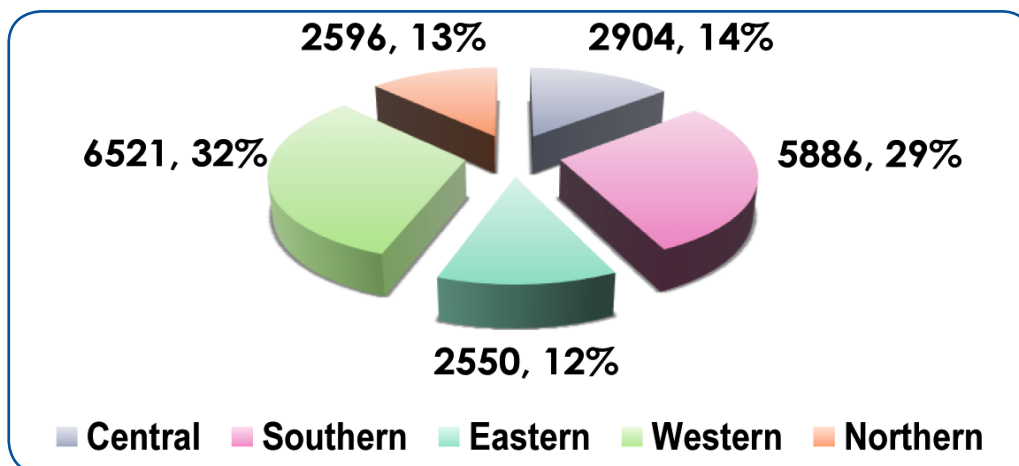


The pie chart pictured above shows the percentage distribution of crime cases detected and undetected during the reference period.

Divisional Distribution of Crime – 2013

Divisional Distribution					
Divisions	2010	2011	2012	2013	% Variance
Central	1276	1519	2578	2904	13%
Southern	4619	5452	5988	5886	-2%
Eastern	2248	2882	3333	2550	-23%
Western	5775	5892	7428	6521	-12%
Northern	2279	2840	3089	2596	-16%
Total	16197	18585	22416	20457	-9%

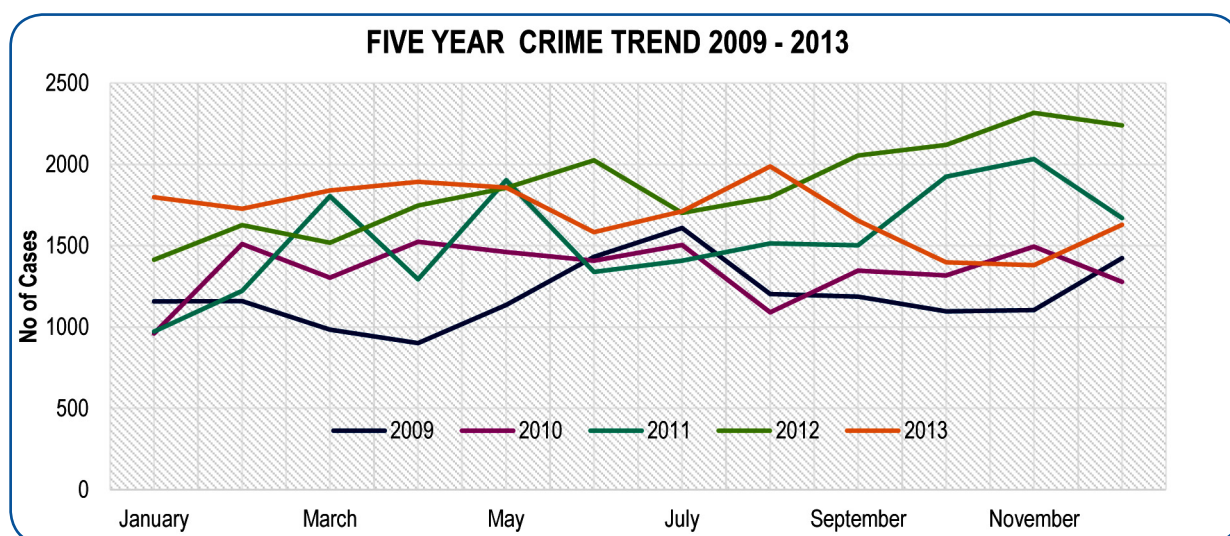
Overall, 20457 crime cases were recorded in 2013. Central recorded 2904 cases with increase by 13% 2012, Southern recorded 5886 cases with a decrease of 2%, Western recorded 6521 cases with a decrease of 12%, Northern recorded 2596 cases with a decrease of 16% and Eastern recorded 2550 cases with a decrease of 23%.



The above chart shows the geographical distribution of crime cases in the year 2013. The Western Division recorded 32%, Southern Division 29%, Central 14%, Northern Division 13% and Eastern Division 12% of the total crime cases registered.

The following tables display comparative crime registered from 2009 - 2013 on monthly bases.

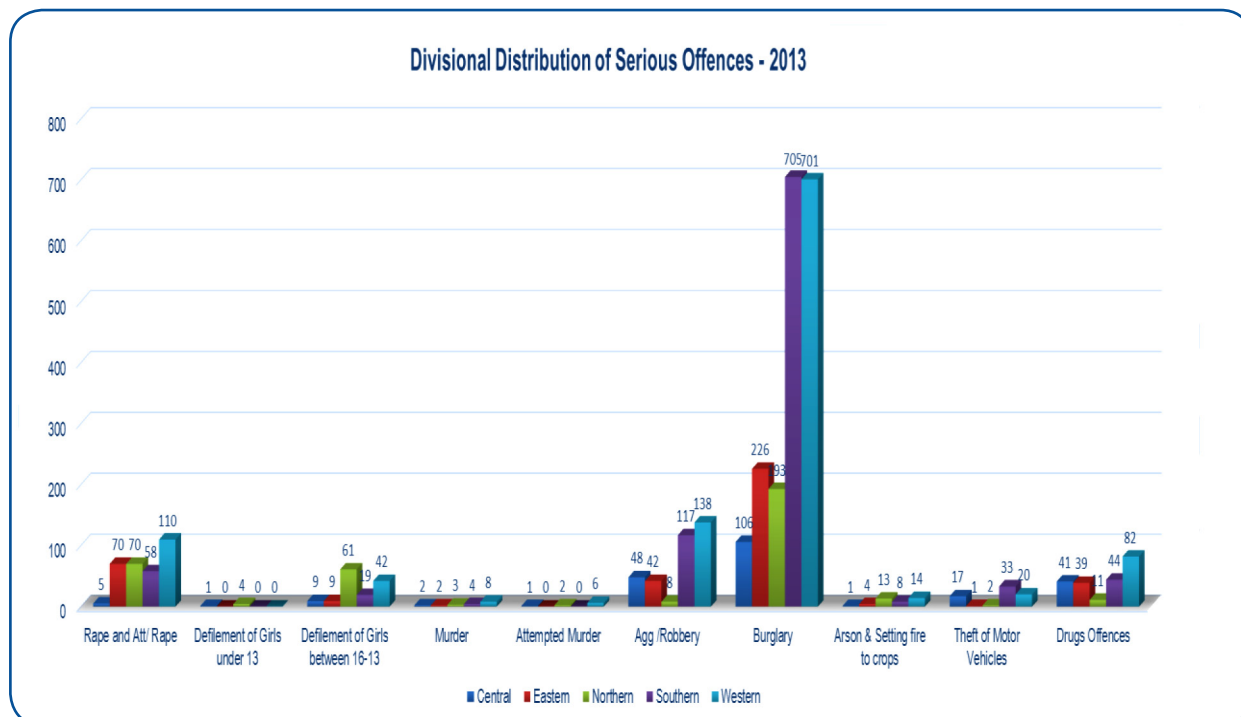
Months	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	1158	960	972	1414	1799
February	1159	1510	1223	1627	1728
March	984	1303	1804	1519	1839
April	901	1525	1293	1746	1892
May	1136	1461	1902	1856	1857
June	1431	1408	1339	2024	1583
July	1609	1505	1407	1701	1711
August	1203	1090	1515	1798	1988
September	1186	1347	1503	2055	1654
October	1097	1317	1925	2119	1397
November	1103	1494	2032	2317	1381
December	1423	1277	1670	2240	1628
Total	14390	16197	18585	22416	20457



Plotted on the chart is the total number of crime cases recorded during each month from 2009 to 2013. The dotted blue line represents 2013 on the linear graph showing that there is a decline in rise in trend.

The following table captures the data for Serious Offences by Division for 2012 - 2013

Offences	Central		Eastern		Northern		Southern		Western		Grand Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Rape and Attempted Rape	11	5	103	70	49	70	190	58	94	110	447	313
Defilement of Girls under 13	0	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	4	5
Defilement of Girls between 16-13	1	9	13	9	36	61	22	19	36	42	108	140
Murder	4	2	1	2	8	3	3	4	7	8	23	19
Attempted Murder	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	6	3	9
Aggravated Robbery	82	48	42	42	15	8	145	117	157	138	441	353
Burglary	165	106	383	226	220	193	674	705	714	701	2156	1931
Arson & Setting fire to crops	1	1	3	4	14	13	9	8	16	14	43	40
Theft of Motor Vehicles	4	17	4	1	2	2	31	33	5	20	46	73
Drugs Offences	6	41	36	39	63	11	104	44	73	82	282	217
TOTAL	274	231	586	393	409	367	1180	988	1104	1121	3553	3100



The following Table displays comparative Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Relative to Crime Statistics for 2013

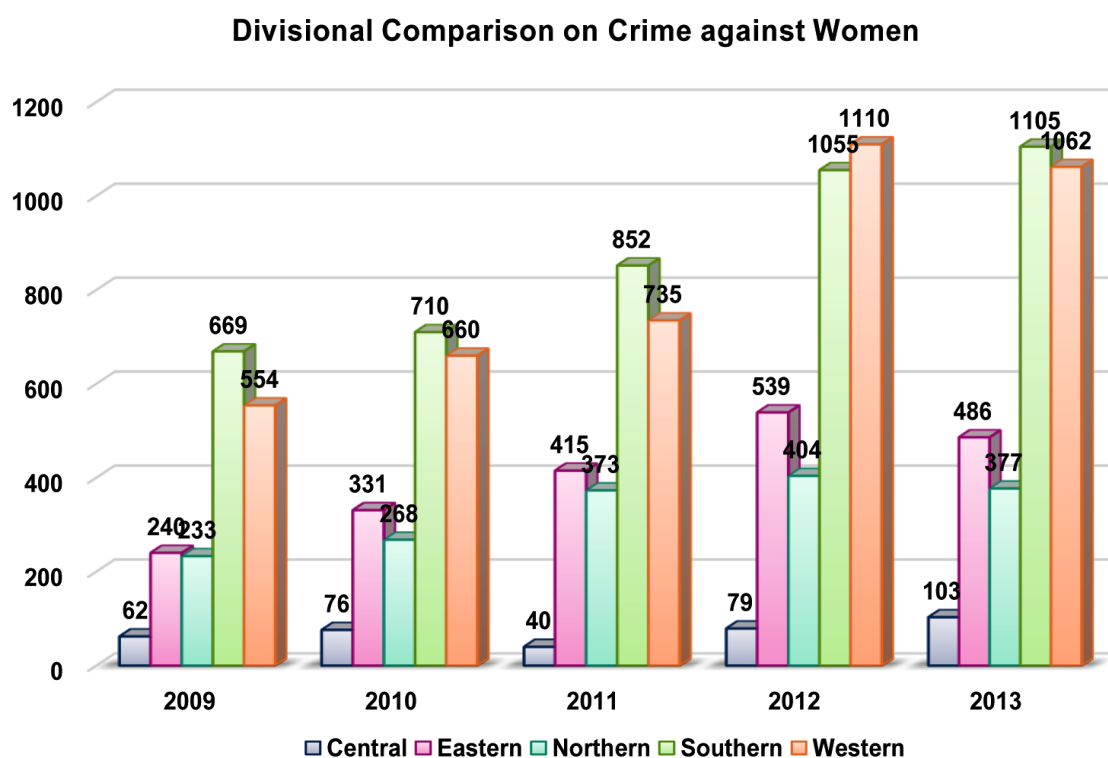
	REDUCTION TARGET	EASTERN			WESTERN			NORTHERN			SOUTHERN			TOTOGO		
KPI		2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%	2012	2013	%
REDUCE CRIME	10%	3371	2550	-24	7583	6521	-14	3254	2596	-20	6054	5886	-3	2579	2904	13
Reduce Serious Crime	10%	622	393	-37	1196	1115	-7	481	305	-37	1282	988	-23	281	230	-18
Reduce Crime Against women	10%	561	505	-10	1148	1089	-5	425	399	-6	1088	1125	3	80	108	35
Reduce Crime Against Children	10%	275	187	-32	455	375	-18	371	244	-34	519	365	-30	66	65	-2
Detection	Maintain Above 60%	1195	1664		4083	4592		979	1858		3088	3953		1880	2439	
Detection Rate (%)		35	65		54	70		30	72		51	67		73	84	

	REDUCTION TARGET	FIJI		
KPI		2012	2013	%
REDUCE CRIME	10%	22841	20457	-10
Reduce Serious Crime	10%	3862	3031	-22
Reduce Crime Against women	10%	3302	3226	-2
Reduce Crime Against Children	10%	1686	1236	-27
Detection	Maintain Above 60%	11225	14506	
Detection Rate (%)		49	71	



The following Table shows the Divisional comparative data for Offences Against Women for the period 2009 – 2013

Divisional Comparison of Crimes against Women					
Divisions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Central	62	76	40	79	103
Eastern	240	331	415	539	486
Northern	233	268	373	404	377
Southern	669	710	852	1055	1105
Western	554	660	735	1110	1062
Total	1758	2045	2415	3187	3133





B. MAJOR CRIME STATISTICS

Major Crime Division

Highlighted below are two (2) comparative charts from the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Headquarters Sections of Major Crime Unit, which comprises of the following sub-units:-

- Major Crimes Unit (HCU);
- Sexual Offences Unit (SOU);
- Drug Intelligence & Enforcement Unit
- Human Trafficking Unit (HTU); and
- Juvenile Bureau Units (JBU)

Comparative Figures of Cases Registered & Detected For 2010 – 2013

	Major Crimes Unit (HCU)				Human Trafficking Unit (HTU)				Sexual Offences Unit (SOU)			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Registered	107	88	52	54	-	10	3	5	117	11	3	8
Detected	62	29	11	47	-	2	2	-	38	6	2	5
% Detected	58%	33%	21%	87	-	20%	66%	0	32%	55%	66%	62

Economic Crime Division

The Economic Crime Division based out of the CID/Headquarters consists of the following sub-units:-

- Public Sector
- MAFF Scam team
- Cyber Crime; and
- Anti-Money Laundering Units

Summarized Comparative Statistics Of Cases For 2012-2013

	Public Sector		Cyber Crime		Anti-Money Laundering		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Registered	119	115	35	24	38	42	192	181
Detected	23	18	10	10	6	9	39	37
% Det. Rate	19.33	20.7	28.57	23.8	15.79	26.4	63.69	17.6

Summarized Comparative Statistics of Cases For 2012 – 2013

	Total Number of Reports	
	2012	2013
Registered	147	138
Received From Formations	45	30
Total	192	168

No. of Cases Detected		Cases With Successful Investigations		No. of Pending Investigations	
2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
39	37	92	103	202	185

**c. TRAFFIC STATISTICS****Road User Data**

		2012	2013
Demography	Viti Levu	661,997	650,913
	Vanua Levu	135,961	118,491
	Total Population of Fiji	837,271	837,271
Road Coverage			
	Tar sealed Road	1,559.6 km	1,483
	Gravelled Road	3,747.6 km	9,632
	Total Km of Roads	5,307.2 km	11,115
Vehicle & Driver Population			
	Vehicle Population	77,935	136,031
	Driver Population	247,168	85,870

Traffic Bookings and Projected Fines 2012 - 2013

S/No	OFFENCE	Total Bookings		Projected Fines
		2012	2013	2013
01	Speeding	33,160	48,501	\$1,940,040
02	Seat Belt	2,092	2,231	\$89,240
03	Careless Driving	3,308	2,672	\$534,400
04	Other Offences	20,038	19,739	\$986,950
05	Drunk & Drive Arrest	791	849	\$424,500
TOTAL BOOKINGS & PROJECTED FINES		58,598	73,992	\$3,975,130

Comparison of Traffic bookings by Division 2011 – 2013

Division	2011	2012	2013
South	20,830	23,992	24,723
West	18,109	20,523	28,088
East	7,535	7,431	11,222
North	5,694	6,652	6,383
Totogo	-	-	3,561
Total	52,168	58,598	73,977

Summary of Traffic Investigations**Reported Accidents 2012 – 2013**

Division	Accident Register		No Case In Law		Civil		Trivial		Fatal	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
South	504	492	264	229	149	98	1450	1,121	6	4
West	604	734	249	134	20	14	956	642	27	26
East	250	241	92	72	11	6	381	310	4	5
North	158	150	61	56	8	1	79	45	4	4
Totogo	-	164	-	167	-	77	-	431	-	2
Total	1,516	1,781	666	658	188	196	2,866	2,549	41	41

**Comparison of Reported Accidents 2011-2013**

Division	AR			NCIL			CIVIL			TRIVIAL			FATAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
South	898	504	492	637	264	229	231	149	98	1,969	1450	1,121	13	6	4
West	541	604	734	389	249	134	83	20	14	1,162	956	642	29	27	26
East	272	250	241	106	92	72	19	11	6	405	381	310	7	4	5
North	154	158	150	53	61	56	6	8	1	131	79	45	5	4	4
Total	1,865	1,516	1,781	1,185	666	658	339	188	196	3,667	2,866	2,549	54	41	41

Fatality (Casualty) By Division

MONTH	SOUTH			EAST			WEST			NORTH			TOTAL		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
January	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	6	0	0	0	5	3	7
February	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2
March	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	4	5	3
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
May	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
June	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	3	1
July	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	4	2	4
August	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	0	2	1	7	11	6
September	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	4	3	4
October	2	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	2	3	0	1	10	3	3
November	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	4	3	4
December	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	4
Total	13	6	7	7	4	5	29	27	26	5	4	4	54	41	41

Fatal Accident (Casualty) Summary – 2011- 2013

CASUALTY TYPE	2011	2012	2013
Drivers	18	12	7
Passengers	16	17	9
Pedestrians	19	12	24
Cyclist	1	0	1
Others	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	41	41

Fatal Accident Causes – 2011-2013

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS	2011	2012	2013
Speeding	29	15	
Dangerous Driving	10	9	2
Careless Driving	0	4	2
Pedestrian at Fault	6	2	13
Improper Overtaking	0	0	0
Fatigue	0	4	1
Improper Turning	0	0	0
Neglect of Parents	1	1	0
Defective Brake	1	0	1
Passenger at Fault	1	0	0
Mechanical Defect [Tyre]	3	0	2
Drunk & Drive	3	6	6
Others	0	0	2
TOTAL	54	41	41

**Comparison Data – 2011 – 2013**

YEAR	FATAL/ ACCIDENT	FATALITY	AR	TOR	RBT	ARREST	OPERATIONS	AWARENESS
2011	51	54	1,865	52,168	104,656	709	3,415	17,126
2012	33	41	1,516	58,598	40,264	791	3,691	21,083
2013	37	41	1,781	73,977	46,079	849	9,358	46,079

Road Fatalities by Month 2011 – 2013

MONTH	2011	2012	2013
January	5	3	7
February	1	3	2
March	4	5	3
April	1	2	1
May	5	2	2
June	3	3	1
July	4	2	4
August	7	11	6
September	4	3	4
October	10	3	3
November	4	3	4
December	6	1	4
TOTAL	54	41	41

National Traffic Bookings by Quarter 2012 - 13

QUARTER	SPEEDING		SEAT BELT		CARELESS DRIVING		OTHERS		TOTAL BOOKING		RBT		ARRESTS		OPERATIONS		AWARENESS	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
1	8,658	11,065	444	661	605	733	6,236	5,435	15,943	17,894	20,114	15,939	153	276	218	1,449	590	17,605
2	6,332	11,398	427	501	894	640	4,091	4,874	11,744	17,413	6,275	7,805	103	221	543	1,388	1,493	4,334
3	7,375	10,716	781	470	1,209	726	5,076	4,877	14,441	16,789	5,124	8,569	305	158	1,243	1,683	6,103	14,899
4	10,795	15,322	440	599	600	573	4,635	4,553	16,470	21,047	8,751	7,758	230	194	1,687	4,838	12,897	9,241
TOTAL	33,160	48,501	2092	2231	3308	2672	20,038	19,739	58,598	73,143	40,264	40,071	791	849	3,691	9,358	33,160	48,501

Summary of Police Escorts & School Patrols

QUARTER	FUNERAL ESCORTS		VIP ESCORTS		OTHERS		SCHOOL PATROL	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
1	163	103	87	40	74	112	3,468	2,132
2	84	83	31	47	62	83	1,007	2,734
3	110	174	71	39	188	106	2,643	2,482
4	88	112	17	80	304	105	1,254	1,995
TOTAL	445	472	206	206	628	406	8,372	9,343



D. PROSECUTION STATISTICS

Comparative Analyses of Prosecution Cases 2012 – 2013

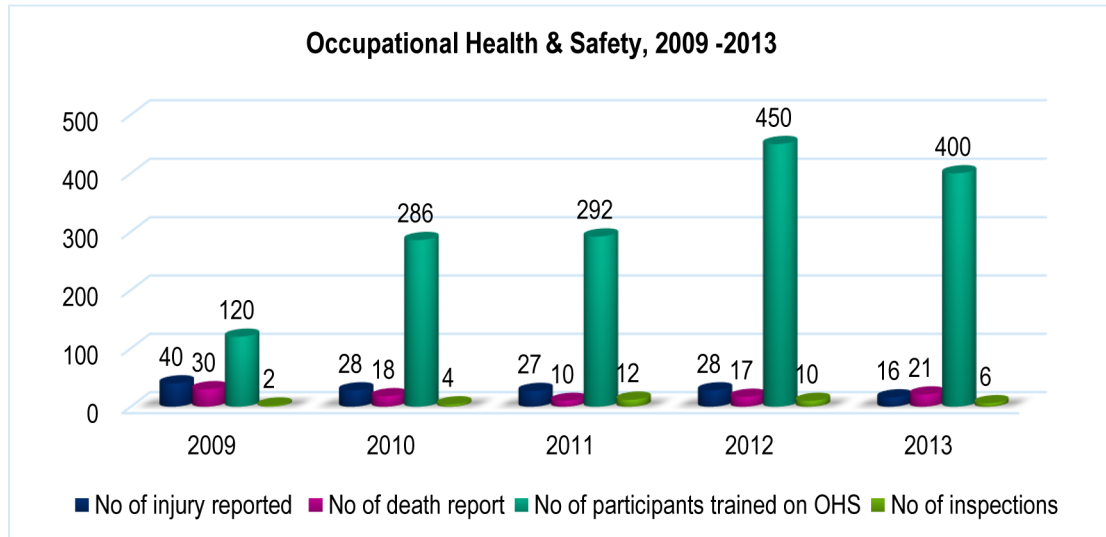
Divisions	Total Fresh Charges Filed & Registered		Variance		Cases Prosecuted		Variance		Total Cases Convicted		Variance		Total Cases Acquitted		Variance	
	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff
Southern	6454	8855	2401	37.20	20082	37054	16972	84.51	6190	7403	1213	19.60	30	24	(6)	(20)
Western	13038	8793	(4245)	(32.56)	24000	31118	7118	29.66	10815	6039	(4776)	(44.16)	84	72	(12)	(14.29)
Eastern	2041	6827	4786	234.49	15387	15046	459	2.98	2529	3674	1145	45.27	25	53	28	112
Northern	3488	1053	(2435)	(69.81)	8000	10857	2857	35.71	2672	2058	(614)	(22.98)	57	72	15	26.32
TOTAL	25021	25528	507	2.03	57469	94875	37406	65.09	22206	19174	(3032)	(13.65)	196	221	25	12.76

Divisions	Total Cases Discharged		Variance		Pending Bench Warrant		Variance		Charge & Summon Pending Service		Variance	
	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff	2012	2013	DIFF	% diff
Southern	71	58	(13)	(18.31)	259	459	200	77.22	380	438	58	15.26
Western	84	91	7	8.33	430	486	56	13.03	140	46	(94)	(67.14)
Eastern	33	73	40	121.21	147	306	159	108.16	180	161	(19)	(10.56)
Northern	58	37	(21)	(36.21)	246	159	(87)	(35.37)	160	118	(42)	(26.25)
TOTAL	246	259	13	5.28	1082	1410	328	30.31	860	763	(97)	(11.30)



E. OHS STATISTICS

Comparative Data on Occupational Health and Safety Issues in the Fiji Police.

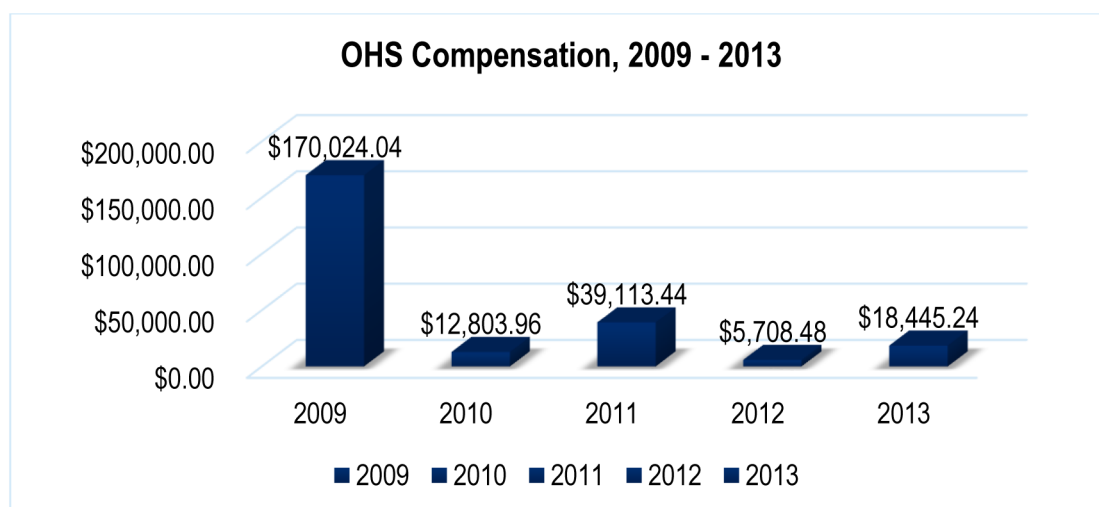


The OHS Health and Safety Data reveals that the number of injuries reported at work have decreased by 60% over the last five year period, that is, 40 reports in 2009 to 16 reports in 2013. In comparison to 2012/2013, the number of injuries reported have decreased by 12 cases (43%).

The number of death reports have increased by 4 cases (24%) from 2012 (17 reports) to 2013 (21 reports).

The number of participants trained on OHS is notable with considerable increase in participants over the years. This is an area of priority when it comes to safety and security at workplace.

The number of inspections decreased by 40% with only 6 reports received in 2013 in comparison to 10 in the previous year.



The compensation paid via OHS policy have considerably declined over the last five year period. In comparison to 2012/2013, the compensation paid have increased by \$12, 736.76 (an increase of 223%).



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

Financial Statement



8th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House,
MacArthur Street,
P. O. Box 2214,
Government Buildings,
Suva, Fiji Islands.



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REPUBLIC OF FIJI
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

Excellence in Public Sector Auditing

File: 539

28 May 2014

The Minister
Ministry of Defence, National Security and Immigration
P. O. Box 2349
Government Buildings
SUVA.

Dear Sir

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE FIJI POLICE FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2013**

Audited Financial Statements for the Fiji Police Force for the year ended 31 December 2013 together with my audit report on them are enclosed.

Particulars of errors and omissions arising from the audit have been forwarded to management of the Force for its action.

Yours sincerely

Tevita Bolanavanua
AUDITOR-GENERAL

cc: Mr. Bernadus Groenewald, Commissioner of Police, Level 2 Vinod Patel Building, Centerpoint.

Encl.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2013



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Management Certificate	5
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure	6
Appropriation Statement	7
Statement of Losses	8
Notes to and Forming part of the Financial Statements	9



8th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House,
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Excellence in Public Sector Auditing

**FIJI POLICE FORCE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013
INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT**

Scope

I have audited the special purpose financial statements which have been prepared under the cash basis of accounting and notes thereon of the Fiji Police Force, for the year ended 31 December 2013, as set out on pages 6 to 12. The financial statements comprise the following:

- (i) Statement of Receipts and Expenditure;
- (ii) Appropriation Statement; and
- (iii) Statement of Losses

The Fiji Police Force is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the special purpose financial statements and the information contained therein.

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these special purpose financial statements based on my audit.

My audit was conducted in accordance with the Fiji Standards on Auditing to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the special purpose financial statements are free of material misstatements. My audit procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the special purpose financial statements and evaluation of accounting policies. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether, in all material respects, the special purpose financial statements are fairly stated and in accordance with government policies stated in Note 2, the Audit Act and the Financial Management Act, so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the financial performance of the Fiji Police Force for the year ended 31 December 2013.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Qualification

1. There is a variance of \$872,812 between the Force's Drawings bank account reconciliation and the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) general ledger balance. The Drawings bank account reconciliation was not performed properly to account for the cheques issued, cheques presented and the unpresented cheques as at 31/12/13. As such the completeness and accuracy of payments made and recorded in the *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure* could not be determined.

Qualified Audit Opinion

In my opinion, except for the matter referred to in the qualification paragraph;

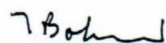
- (a) the financial statements present fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies stated in Note 2, the financial performance of the Fiji Police Force for the year ended 31 December 2013.
- (b) the financial statements give the information required by the Financial Management Act 2004 in the manner so required.



Without qualifying the accounts, attention is drawn to the following matters:

- The Board of Survey was not carried out contrary to section 49 (1) and (2) of the Finance Instructions 2010. As such the completeness and accuracy of the *Statement of Losses* cannot be ascertained.
- The Ministry did not reconcile the expenditure in the FMIS general ledger as no expenditure ledger was maintained. The Ministry prepared its financial statements from the FMIS general ledger. As a result I was not able to ascertain the accuracy of the amounts stated in the *Statement of Receipts and Expenditure*.

I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of my audit.



Tevita Bolanavanua
AUDITOR GENERAL

Suva, Fiji

28 May 2013

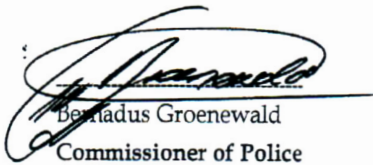




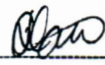
**FIJI POLICE FORCE
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013**

We certify that these financial statements:

- (a) fairly reflect the financial operations and performance of the Fiji Police Force and its financial position for the year ended 31 December 2013; and
- (b) have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Management Act 2004 and the Finance Instructions 2010.


Bernadus Groenewald
Commissioner of Police

Date: 27 MAY 2014


Krishna Chand
Force Accountant

Date: 26/5/14



FIJI POLICE FORCE
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 \$
RECEIPTS			
State Revenue			
Police Clearance		1,935,620	1,597,049
Licenses		141,405	156,589
Total State Revenue		2,077,025	1,753,638
Agency Revenue			
Other Agency Revenue		99,803	90,338
TOTAL REVENUE	3 (a)	2,176,828	1,843,976
EXPENDITURE			
Operating Expenditure			
Established Staff	3 (c)	69,091,943	68,902,927
Government Wage Earners	3 (d)	495,958	591,575
Travel & Communication	3 (e)	3,978,133	3,249,311
Maintenance & Operations	3 (f)	6,424,025	5,623,676
Purchase of Goods & Services	3 (g)	2,996,227	2,357,360
Operating Grants and Transfers		64,632	79,992
Special Expenditure	3 (h)	725,602	502,234
Total Operating Expenditure		83,776,520	81,307,075
Capital Expenditure			
Construction	3 (i)	562,938	253,816
Purchases	3 (j)	1,165,912	1,008,741
Total Capital Expenditure		1,728,850	1,262,557
Value Added Tax	3 (k)	2,300,736	1,824,790
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		87,806,106	84,394,422



**FIJI POLICE FORCE
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013**

SEG	Item	Budget Estimate	Changes (See note)	Revised Estimate (a)	Actual Expenditure (b)	Lapsed Appropriation (a-b)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Established staff	72,507,017	(2,156,636)	70,350,381	69,091,943	1,258,438
2	Government Wage Earner	667,393	---	667,393	495,958	171,435
3	Travel and communications	3,468,000	530,000	3,998,000	3,978,133	19,867
4	Maintenance & operations	5,221,600	1,300,566	6,522,166	6,424,025	98,141
5	Purchase of goods and services	2,943,000	110,070	3,053,070	2,996,227	56,843
6	Operating grants and transfers	90,000	(25,000)	65,000	64,632	368
7	Special expenditures	1,508,000	(602,771)	905,229	725,602	179,627
	Total Operating Expenditure	86,405,010	(843,771)	85,561,239	83,776,520	1,784,719
	Capital Expenditure					
8	Construction	800,000	(235,164)	564,836	562,938	1,898
9	Purchases	2,510,000	(1,094,794)	1,415,206	1,165,912	249,294
10	Grants and Transfers			---	---	---
	Total Capital Expenditure	3,310,000	(1,329,958)	1,980,042	1,728,850	251,192
13	Value Added Tax	2,461,700	(326,060)	2,135,640	2,300,736	(165,096)
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	92,176,710	(2,499,789)	89,676,921	87,806,106	1,870,815

Appropriation Movements

In 2013, the Cabinet has approved funds to be redeployed from the Forces budget to other Ministries and Departments. Details are as follows:

Redeployed from: Amount (\$)	Redeployed to:	Amount (\$)
SEG 7 (447,087.80)	HD 22 - Ministry of Health	287,861
	HD 23 - Housing	159,227
SEG 8 (270,438.60)	HD 18 - Ministry of Provincial Development and Disaster Management	210,682
	HD 22 - Ministry of Health	59,756
SEG 9 (1,782,263.00)	HD 18 - Ministry of Provincial Development and Disaster Management	1,437,263
	HD 22 - Ministry of Health	345,000
Total: (2,499,789.40)		2,499,789



FIJI POLICE FORCE
APPROPRIATION STATEMENT (continued...)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

Other movement through virement were as follows:

Virement No.	From	To	Amount (\$)	Remarks
DV 2001/13	Various	4	500,000	Approved by Commissioner of Police
	5	5	95,000	Approved by Commissioner of Police
	13	13	40,437	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2002/13	Various	4	70,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2003/13	3	3	100,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2004/13	1	Various	380,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	6	4	25,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	13	13	3,750	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2005/13	1	Various	530,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2006/13	7	4	94,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2007/13	1	Various	640,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2008/13	4	Various	52,250	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2009/13	1	9	455,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
DV 2010/13	4	4	154,646	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	1	4	33,728	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	Various	5	64,462	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	Various	4	28,191	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	1	5	117,908	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
	13	13	61,000	Approved by Acting Commissioner of Police
Total			3,445,372	



**FIJI POLICE FORCE
STATEMENT OF LOSSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013**

Loss of Money

Loss of money was not incurred, therefore not recorded for the year 2013.

Loss (other than money)

Losses of Property were not noted or discovered, except for accident of vehicles. The Police investigations and court proceedings on these vehicles are in progress. On receipt of the Police report, the vehicles will be either boarded for write-off or cost of repairs will be recovered and thereafter the loss would be officially substantiated and recorded. Below is a list of officers surcharged for the cost of repairs for which recovery has been effected thereof.

Officer	EDP/FNPF No.	Surcharge Amount (\$)
Samuela N	52195	300
Epeli S	52032	446
Sunia T	S4131	362
Shomas Chand	52876	400
Nemani N	HE 156	624
Joseva Q	77843	494
Katoanga L	76307	150
Rajanna	52283	1,469
Sainivalati T	77752	20
Kiniviliame N	76055	200
Pita M	P4204	1,050
Ronald K	77509	590
Manueli R	52547	1,474
Vilikesa G	76432	2,500
Semi L	76337	60
Lino C	52883	2,200
Josaia V	XS809	900
Samisoni M	ND878	550
Total:		13,789

The following balances have been approved by the Minister of Finance for write off in December 2013.

Trust Fund Accounts	Allocation	Amount (\$)
BSP Health Care	12010120101861207	(\$595.96)
Police Exhibits	12010120101861208	(\$1,800.00)
FAB Loan Receivable	12010120101861310	(\$1,283.54)
Sacred Heart CU	12010120101861521	\$2,414.08
Central Credit Union	12010120101861524	\$115.00
Maintenance - Labasa	12010120101861609	\$310.00
Maintenance - Savusavu	12010120101861611	\$80.00
Maintenance - Lautoka	12010120101861706	\$217.80
Forfeitures	12010120101861909	(\$88.00)
RFA IDC Salaries	12010120101861913	(\$33,598.54)
Other Accounts		
Receivables	12010120101560203	\$12,519.20
Drawings - ANZ	12010120101530100	(\$402,255.66)
Total:		(\$423,965.62)



FIJI POLICE FORCE
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY

The core operation of the Fiji Police Force is the maintenance of law & order, the preservation of the peace, the protection of life and property, the preservation and detection of crime and enforcement of all laws and regulations with which it is directly charged; and shall be entitled for the performance of any such duties to carry arms. The Commissioner reports to the Minister of Defence, National Security and Immigration.

The Fiji Police Force in compliance to the Peoples Charter for Change has implemented recommendation to strengthen police capabilities and increase capacities for its services.

NOTE 2: STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Accounting

In accordance with Government accounting policies, the financial statements of the Fiji Police Force is prepared under the cash basis of accounting. All payments related to purchases of fixed assets have been expensed.

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the Financial Management Act and the requirements of Section 71(1) of the Finance Instruction 2010. The preparation and presentation of a Statement of Assets and Liabilities is not required under the current Government policies.

(b) Accounting for Value Added Tax (VAT)

All income and expenses are VAT exclusive. The Force on a monthly basis takes out VAT output on total money received for expenditure from Ministry of Finance. VAT input on the other hand is claimed on payments made to the suppliers and sub-contractors for expenses incurred.

The VAT payment as per the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures relates to the VAT input claimed on payments made to the suppliers and sub-contractors for expenses incurred and VAT payments to FRCA. Actual amount paid to FRCA during the year represent the difference between VAT Output and VAT Input.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when cash is actually received by the Force. The Force receives cash for issuing of police clearance and licenses for Arms, Liquor, Trading, Money Lenders, Hotels and Guests House. This includes renewal of licenses.



FIJI POLICE FORCE
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued...)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

(d) Comparative Figures

The year 2013 revenue recorded for licenses and other agency revenue have been re-classified to correctly record license and miscellaneous revenue collected.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS

- (a) Total revenue increased by \$332,852 or by 18% in 2013 compared to 2012. This was mainly due to increase in issuing of Police clearances and renewing of arms licenses.
- (b) The Activities of the Force have increased from 6 to 9 under Programme 1. The renaming of the activities were done in 2013 as follows:

Activity	Former Activity Header	New Header
1	Portfolio Leadership Policy Advice and Secretariat	Police Headquarters
2	Community Policing	Crime Investigation Department
3	Police Operation	National Intelligence Bureau
4	Criminal Investigation	Southern Division
5	Fiji Police Intelligence Bureau	Eastern Division
6	Corporate Support Service	Western Division
7	New Activity	Northern Division
8	New Activity	Totogo Police Station
9	New Activity	Ready Action Unit

- (c) The Established Staff costs increased by \$189,016 or by 0.27% in 2013 compared to 2012. This was attributed to the new recruitment for Police Constables, filling of vacancies and payment for Fringe Benefit Tax. A total virement of \$2,156,636 was made from SEG 1 to facilitate essential needs and urgent payments in other votes for the Fiji Police in its operational areas.
- (d) The Government Wage Earners costs decreased by \$95,618 or by 16% in 2013 mainly due to non-renewal of contracts and vacancies.
- (e) The Travel and Communication expenditure increased by \$728,822 or by 22% in 2013 as a result of increased operational costs of the Force related to travelling, subsistence and communication expenses. Significant virements were also made to Telecommunication of \$290,000 or 8% and Subsistence of \$ 210,000 or 6%.
- (f) The Maintenance and Operations expenditure increased by \$800,350 or by 14% in 2013 as a result of increased operational costs of the Force. These were related to Office stationery, printing, repair and maintenance, electricity expenditures and minor improvement expenditures for Police installations. Significant virements were also made to spare parts and maintenance votes of \$651,565 or 19%, Minor improvements of \$450,000 or 13%.
- (g) The Purchase of Goods and Services costs increased by \$638,867 or by 27% in 2013 due to increase in Court Witnesses fees, Clothing and Stores expenditure and for payment of litigation fees.



FIJI POLICE FORCE

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued...)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2013

- (h) The Special Expenditure increased by \$223,369 or by 44% in 2013 due to expenses incurred for Pacific Commissioner's Conference and training expenses for capacity building.
- (i) The Capital Constructions expenditure increased by \$309,121 or by 122% in 2013 due to upgrading/repairs of Police Institutions and Police Quarters.
- (j) The Capital Purchase increased by \$157,171 or by 16% in 2013 for the purchase of the Automated Finger Print System, Drug Analysis Machine, Pathologist & Standard equipment's and the purchase of Forensic Science equipment's.
- (k) The VAT expenditure increased by \$475,946 or by 26% in 2013 and exceeded budgetary provisions by 7.73% or \$165,096. This was due to virements made from SEG 1 to various operating expenditures.

NOTE 4: TRUST FUND ACCOUNT

At balance date, there were funds amounting to \$1,697,296 related to operating trust fund account, namely for the Police Welfare Scheme, Police Service Credit Union, Deductions for Wesram Finance, Handy Finance, Housing Authority, Fiji National Provident Fund and VAT collected in Trust to be remitted to FRCA.

NOTE 5: DRAWINGS ACCOUNT

At balance date, there were funds amounting to \$4,671,464 under Drawings Account. These monies relate to cheques written by the Force that have yet to be presented to the bank. The adjustments of errors are yet to be made by the Ministry of Finance.

NOTE 6: REVOLVING FUND ACCOUNT

At balance date, there were funds amounting to \$801,531 under Revolving Fund account yet to be cleared. The major component of this account was the travel advances for the Force's staff and Prepayments and Accounts Payable.



FIJI POLICE FORCE

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