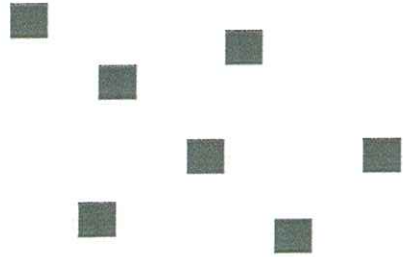


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DRAFT WHITE PAPER ON THE POLICE



PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON

POLICE

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civilian secretariat
for police

Department:
Civilian Secretariat for Police
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

White Paper Outline



- Introduction
- An approach to policing
- Building a professional police service
- A framework for a professional police service
- Institutional arrangements
- Maintaining the momentum for delivery
- Conclusion

Introduction

- In 1994 the democratic government highlighted the inappropriateness of Apartheid policing methods and introduced a process of wide ranging reform towards civilian policing including the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, the South African Police Services Act of 1995, the National Crime Prevention Strategy of 1996 and the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security
- The past two decades have noted significant shifts in the policing environment such as the increase in technology-based crime and the growing sophistication amongst international criminal networks, which necessitated a review of our policies and legislation

Introduction



- The 2014 White Paper on the Police provides a policy framework for achieving the policing vision contained in the National Development Plan, emphasizing the need to (1) make the police service professional, (2) demilitarise the police, (3) build safety using an integrated approach and (4) build community participation in safety
- It presents two strategic shifts:
 1. It separates the police focused policy from a broader policy on safety and security
 2. It provides a framework that will regularise the SAPS as part of the broader public service and enhance effective civilian control over SAPS

An approach to policing

- 21st century policing requires a **professional**, well-resourced and highly skilled police service (NDP)
- **Demilitarisation** of the police service should return policing to the ideals of the Constitution and in line with the recommendation of the NDP
 - A demilitarised police service must display a firm commitment to carrying out its constitutional mandate and embracing a human rights culture
 - A civilian police service must be responsive to diverse communities and display an approach to policing that is fair and accountable

An approach to policing

- **Community-centered policing**, which builds
 - sustained community support and participation and is responsive to the vulnerabilities and policing needs of all at local level, including disparate communities and
 - an active citizenry is vital for sustainable safety delivery – need for regular communication and information-sharing between the SAPS and Community Police Forums
- **Accountability** is essential, and police conduct must be subject to regular, independent review and oversight – aimed at building legitimacy and trust

An approach to policing



- Organisational culture must instill the type of mindset needed for delivering citizen-centered policing
- The ability of the police to effectively maintain public order necessitates a shift in approach to **maintaining and restoring** public order
- Giving effect to this ‘changed’ mandate will require that the police be properly structured, trained and capacitated
- Proper command and control is vital for:
 - Sound decision-making
 - Ensuring directions are properly carried out

Building a professional police service



- Policing must be based on high standards of **integrity** – knowledge about the law and understanding the duty to serve communities
- A professional police service must reflect the **diversity** of the South African context and have the necessary skills, knowledge and sensitivities to police communities with their own, unique policing challenges
- Regular exchange of and **access to** quality and timely **information** forms the basis of joint problem identification and problem solving for sustainable safety delivery and allows communities to play a more active role in resolving local policing challenges

Building a professional police service

- 21st century policing must be **modernised**, information driven and analytically sound. Systems and processes created for generating and sharing information must integrate seamlessly with the CJS systems (e.g. e-docket and case management systems)
- **Capacity development** is essential: A new philosophy of policing requires transformed curricula and teach methodologies; a culture of continuous training and learning must also be built
- **Regulatory enablers** for professional policing include effective communications of Standard Operating Procedures, National Instructions, Operational Policies and Protocols; uncompromised adherence to a professional Code of Conduct; and efficient and effective use of resources

A framework for a professional police service

- Attaining the goals of Vision 2030 requires optimal coordination and programmatic alignment across the three spheres of government – best achieved through a ***single national police service***. The objective remains to maximise capacity and resources for effective, accountable and democratic policing
- Section 199(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa calls for the establishment of a *single police service*; and Section 206 (7) states that “*National legislation must provide a framework for the establishment, powers, functions and control of municipal police services*”

A framework for a professional police service

- 21st century professional policing requires the specialisation with:
 - A **crime detection** capacity supported by dedicated crime and intelligence analysis - must allow for proper collection, collation and presentation of evidence to secure the prosecution of offenders
 - A dedicated capacity to identify, counter and deal with selected **organised and transnational crime and corruption** within the Detective Service and the DPCI
 - A dedicated capability to provide quality **crime analysis** and analytical products that will allow for **an intelligence driven approach** to the detection and deterring of crime

Institutional arrangements

- Institutional mechanisms across three spheres of government must allow for developing and overseeing the effective implementation of policing policy
- The **Minister** sets the policy direction and ensures its overall execution
- The **National Commissioner** oversees the operational management and control of the police service in line with national policing policy
- **Civilian Secretariat for Police** provides policy and legislative services and advice to the Minister and exercises civilian oversight over the police
- **IPID** is responsible for monitoring the conduct and actions of the SAPS and MPS

Maintaining the momentum for delivery



- A phased approach to implementation by on an audit
- Review and align the SAPS Act, 1995 and regulations
- Activate a task team to coordinate integration towards a single police service
- Monitor and evaluate implementation
- Supported by the White Paper on Safety and Security

Conclusion



- 2014 White Paper on the Police emanates from a review of the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security
- Review was aimed at reassessing how the practice and understanding of crime prevention has developed in South Africa post 1994
- Remaining cognisant of the importance of a holistic approach to safety a decision was taken to draft a Green Paper on Policing
- 2014 White Paper on the Police builds on the policy proposals outlined in the Green Paper
- It will guide the policy direction of the Department of Police over the medium term and provide a framework for the development of further policy
- 2014 White Paper will be complemented by an amended White Paper on Safety and Security (2015)

Closure



Thank you