



Agenda Item 2.1

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Scottish Police Authority Policing Performance Committee</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>7 December 2022</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Video Conference</b>
<b>Title of Paper</b>	<b>Update on the Digitally Enabled Policing Programme Work stream</b>
<b>Presented By</b>	<b>Mr Andrew Hendry, Senior Responsible Officer</b>
<b>Recommendation to Members</b>	<b>For Discussion</b>
<b>Appendix Attached</b>	<b>Yes Appendix A – Core Operational Solutions Roadmap</b>

**PURPOSE**

The paper will provide an update in respect of the work of the Digitally Enabled Policing Programme work stream in respect of the Mobile Working, Body Worn Video and Core Operational Solution projects.

Members are invited to discuss and note the content of this paper.

## 1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Digitally Enabled Policing Programme (DEPP) supports the objectives of Serving a Changing Scotland and Digital, Data & ICT Strategies. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update on the three work streams within DEPP, namely the Mobile Working Project, National Body Worn Video and Core Operational Solutions projects.

## 2 FURTHER DETAIL ON THE REPORT TOPIC

### 2.1. Mobile Working Project

- 2.1.1. The Mobile Working Project (MWP) is a key deliverable through which strategic objectives and key benefits have been realised. On 30 August 2018 Phase 1 of the MWP was approved at SPA Board following the completion of internal governance and subsequently ratified by Scottish Government who committed transformation funding to the project. Following the Procurement Process the contract was awarded to BT/EE on 21 December 2018.
- 2.1.2. The primary driver for the change was the need for digital capability in Police Scotland. Before MWP the majority of officers were using paper notebooks and pens; only c.1,300 officers across 'E' and 'J' and a portion of 'G' Division had access to aged electronic Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) devices within their operational environment. These PDAs were out-of-date; had very limited applications available; did not connect nor integrate with Police Scotland systems; did not provide Pronto functionality nor mobile telephony or camera capability.
- 2.1.3. Most officers across Scotland had no remote access to policing applications and in the vast majority of cases no technology whatsoever whilst deployed within communities, other than Airwave Terminals with voice only functionality. In effect, officers relied solely on information to inform critical operational decisions from Area Control Rooms; with no immediate access to systems to inform such decisions themselves. Likewise, most officers had no means of recording information gathered at incidents, e.g. crime reports or witness statements, by any means other than pen and paper.
- 2.1.4. This resulted in significant inefficiencies associated with repeated double-keying as officers were required to manually transfer information to back-office systems, rather than the automated electronic transfer of data occurring from source; risks in relation

to data quality and loss given the need for human processing; and the lack of consistent processes prior to the creation of Police Scotland, which could be managed via mobile devices.

- 2.1.5. Phase 1 between June 2019 – January 2022, equipped circa 10,524 Police Scotland operational officers and 150 SPA Forensic Scene Examiners with Samsung Enterprise Edition Galaxy Note 9 mobile devices, along with associated licensing, software, training and change management governance. The mobile device provided integrated access to the Motorola Pronto notebook functionality, alongside a range of applications including PNC/CHS, STORM, email, intranet, internet, SOPs; and other features which could be accessed and updated remotely by officers.
- 2.1.6. The Phase 2 Full Business Case (FBC) was approved at SPA Board on 30 September 2020. The implementation of the FBC was to provide every officer in Detective, Professional Standards and Operational Support Division roles up to Inspector rank with a mobile device. Phase 2 saw 5,892 mobile devices (3,746 smartphones and 2,146 tablets) procured and delivered in a national rollout to 3,573 officers and 60 Forensic Scene Examiners from June 2021 to June 2022.
- 2.1.7. In September 2021 a Scottish Government Technical Assurance Framework (TAF) Review was conducted on Phase 2, two years following the TAF for Phase 1. The review assessed whether the delivery strategy remained appropriate and there is a valid full business case, and delivery is on track and standards are met. The review was also an assessment of the rollout of the Phase 2 scheduled; and the wider DEPP to transition MW in a manner that secures the Lifetime Management. An Amber/Green rating was awarded and reflects the high degree of confidence of the Review Team. Consideration was given to providing a Green rating, with only the findings relating to the management of transition into Business as Usual (BAU) preventing this.
- 2.1.8. As Mobile Working evolved it became apparent a lifetime management model would be required to effectively support, evolve and sustain the Mobile product than originally envisaged within the Phase 1 FBC. A separate FBC was developed seeking approval for a new Lifetime Management / Continuous Development function, with increased capacity in terms of resources and the associated further funding needed to create a lifetime management function, to be applied in the first instance, to Mobile Working but be extensible to ingest further project

deliverables, such as (for example) Body Worn Video, Digital Evidence Sharing Capability and Office 365.

- 2.1.9. The FBC for the lifetime Management function, known as the Digital Support and Evolution Group (DSEG), was approved at Change Board of March 2022. However due to the McCloud (Pension) Remedy, the approval to transfer the supporting permanent officer posts through Police Scotland governance wasn't granted until September 2022. A Change Request was raised and approved to extend Phase 2 to 31 December 2022 to facilitate and support transition to the lifetime management function within Digital Division, which is currently in progress.
- 2.1.10. The End of Project Report for Phase 1 of Mobile Working is currently going through governance processes for approval, the End of Project Report for Phase 2 is planned for early 2023, approval of which will close Mobile Working as a project.

## 2.2. **Body Worn Video Project**

- 2.2.1. In January 2021 the Body Worn Video (BWV) Project for Armed Policing (AP) was approved as part of the Digitally Enabled Policing Programme (DEPP, with the objective of equipping Armed Policing (AP) teams with BWV in time for the Conference of the Parties (COP26) Climate Change Conference held in November 2021.
- 2.2.2. The FBC was approved in July 2021 and a contract was awarded to the successful supplier, Motorola Solutions, on 13 August 2021. To meet the rapid implementation timescale it was necessary to implement a solution that may contain tactical rather than strategic elements – this was highlighted and approved as part of the Full Business Case governance. Operational deployment of BWV to Armed Policing successfully commenced on 4 October 2021.
- 2.2.3. The BWV AP project worked to a Minimum Viable Product (MVP) principle, which aided the prompt implementation required to meet COP26 timescales. Further refinements were made post implementation to ensure the tactical solution supported the roles and responsibilities carried out by Armed Policing, including a smaller solution for Counter Terrorist Specialist Firearms Officers (CTFSO's) and provision of BWV during Mutual Aid deployments.
- 2.2.4. The project team continued to engage with stakeholders following implementation to ensure successful adoption of the BWV solution and the use of BWV within Post Incident Procedures (PIP).

Awareness sessions post implementation were held to demonstrate the benefits of BWV and ensure appropriate operational use. Footage from cameras has repeatedly been used to support reviews of armed policing deployments. Feedback from the Police Investigations and Review Commissioner (PIRC) has been very positive in that it allows for early decision making and the benefit of having access to high quality footage to support investigations.

- 2.2.5. The BWV project for Armed Policing has now transitioned from project to Business As Usual (BAU) status with a comprehensive handover completed with Armed Policing and Digital Division Operations.
- 2.2.6. In December 2021 a potential project assessment (PPA) to consider the implementation of a national Body Worn Video solution across Police Scotland was approved by the Demand Management Board. In developing the Initial Business Case (IBC), key considerations were:
- Police Scotland is now the only Police Organisation in the United Kingdom which has not equipped operational officers with BWV. Police Officers and Special Constables from North East Division have used BWV since June 2010. BWV was previously in use elsewhere in Scotland however these locations have now been decommissioned owing to technology reaching end of life.
  - The Dame Elish Angiolini 'Police complaints handling, investigation and misconduct issues: independent review', published on 11 November 2020 recommended that Police Scotland should accelerate its plans to expand the use of BWV technology.
  - On 2 August 2021, the National Police Chiefs Council wrote to Chief Constables recommending the mandatory use of BWV by Specially Trained Officers (STO) across all Home Office police forces in England & Wales. Chief Constables of non-Home Office police forces were asked to similarly adopt the mandate within their respective areas.
- 2.2.7. The implementation of a national BWV solution to Police Officers and certain Support Staff roles will have the following objectives:
- Increasing public confidence by offering greater transparency,
  - Providing more efficient and effective justice for victims,

- Supporting officer safety,
  - Reducing and resolving complaints against police officers,
  - Offering greater transparency of police practice, particularly when deployed to an incident,
  - Providing valuable evidence to assist police officers in the investigation of crime,
  - Supporting victims by capturing evidence, providing a visual record of scenes, documenting injuries and evidencing the demeanour and distress suffered by victims of crime,
  - Providing the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) with high quality evidence to support investigations, and
  - Supporting PIRC in respect of investigations concerning the policing response.
- 2.2.8. An IBC for a national solution has been developed proposing that Police Scotland deliver BWV technology up to approximately 17.8k officers and support staff in order to meet the daily requirements of a national policing service. A national rollout would also include a refresh of the Armed Policing BWV solution.
- 2.2.9. There are key dependencies which will require to be carefully considered to secure the successful implementation of a national BWV solution for Police Scotland, namely the Digital Evidence Sharing Capability Project (DESC), Digital Division Network Infrastructure, Estates, and Training.
- 2.2.10. The IBC has been submitted into governance and was approved at the Police Scotland Change Board (01/11/22) and Scottish Police Authority Resources Committee (10/11/22) with a view to producing a Full Business Case for August 2023.
- 2.2.11. The development of a national BWV solution will bring Police Scotland in line with policing across the rest of the United Kingdom and significantly contribute to modernising and driving forward opportunities for change to how policing is delivered to communities across Scotland and the wider Criminal Justice system in the future.
- 2.3. **Core Operational Solutions Project**
- 2.3.1. Core Operational Solutions (COS) is a key component of the Digitally Enabled Policing Programme. Phase 1 saw the delivery of the National Missing Persons, CRaSH (Road Traffic Collisions) and Productions applications. Phase 2, which is currently underway, involves the development and delivery of National Crime, Case, Warrants, Direct Measures and an INSIGHT search tool. Subject

to governance and support from relevant business areas, Phase 3 of COS could see the development of software to support the vulnerable persons database, intelligence and custody modules.

- 2.3.2. The DEPP COS Full Business Case (FBC) was approved by the SPA in November 2018. This enabled the procurement of the COS Core Solution (UNIFI) platform. The approved FBC supported the approach that the programme would need to deliver products that were of a Minimum Viable Product (MVP) to enable national rollout completion as quickly as possible in order to move away from legacy systems and processes.
- 2.3.3. The national Productions application has been rolled out and in use in 11 of 13 Divisions since October 2020. The intention for the remaining Crimefile Divisions (C and P) is to implement Productions at the same time as Crime, Case and Warrants.
- 2.3.4. The national Crime application was delivered alongside the Case application in D Division in September 2021, N Division in March 2022 and A Division on 10 August 2022. The current plan will see Go-Live in C Division on 16 November 2022, P Division in February 2023 and a combined delivery to E and J Divisions in April 2023. Thereafter, COS will be delivered to the remaining West divisions concluding late 2023. (See Appendix A – COS Roadmap)
- 2.3.5. Having completed the rollout across the North Region, work is underway to record business benefits. An early assessment of the impact of a National Crime application has revealed the following:
- 2.3.6. Direct Officer Entry  
National Crime has provided officers and staff in all 3 North Command Divisions with an ability to directly input crime reports and enquiry updates into the system eliminating voicebank/typing delays allowing required risk assessments to be done without delay. This was a completely new functionality and benefit to D Division having previously utilised a Data Input Bureau for both crime creation & enquiry updates on their legacy system. Both legacy systems in N and A Divisions previously supported direct officer entry, each with differing levels, but the creation of National Standard Crime Recording Template, complete with mandatory data fields & Constrained Value lists, has improved quantity and quality of data recorded.

2.3.7. Mobile Device Automation

National Crime has enabled full automation between Mobile Device (Pronto) and crime recording systems in all 3 North Command Divisions. All North Command officers now have the ability to create a crime report from their mobile device that will automatically populate the UNIFI National Crime System, without having to return to office. This functionality substantially reduces administration time by removing requirement for officers to rekey or copy/paste information between mobile device/pronto & crime recording system.

2.3.8. Single National Data Source

National Crime utilises a shared National Data Pool containing data across multiple systems including National Warrants, National Productions & CHS. National Crime 'Search to Create' function utilises pre-existing nominal & location data from Unifi & CHS reducing risk of nominal duplication & requirement to rekey information. Officers can amend nominal information i.e. add new address or alias, updating the national pool of data and providing colleagues real time access to enquiry information.

2.3.9. Increased Efficiency

- Increased officer visibility within the communities improving public confidence – reducing the need to return to the office due to system integration.
- Improved officer empowerment to provide a more informed service to the public - instant access to accurate and up to date data.
- The ability to audit and weed data consistently in compliance with Data Protection Act 2018 & GDPR.

2.3.10. Transparency and Public Confidence

- Direct officer input – saves time, reduces steps and increases capacity
- Re-use of information across the areas of business ensuring the correct data is being used
- A national solution supporting common processes, dramatically reducing re-keying of information leading to improved productivity
- Streamlining of business processes by replacing varied legacy processes into national common processes leading to efficiency savings
- Reduced ICT overheads through replacement of current legacy applications and rationalisation of support and licence costs



2.3.11. Increased Effectiveness

- Improved care of victims & vulnerable persons through national access & visibility of data.
- Improvements of satisfaction levels among officers & staff as well as the public through significantly improved support from technology.
- Improved insight and data analytics – both nationally and at Divisional Level.
- Improvements to Partnership working through standardised automated information sharing of accurate data.
- Improvements to service through enhanced visibility and management of data.
- Improved understanding of performance and demand through national data set.

2.3.12. The following feedback has been received from officers and staff on the introduction and use of the new COS applications:

- "The ability to personally update CR's (crime records). This makes keeping on top of my workload easier."
- "As a response officer, the ability to access the system from mobile devices is beneficial as well as the ability to add updates directly."
- "Ability for officers to update themselves is invaluable and saves time."
- "Creating a crime is very easy and being able to update crimes."
- "I like that I have the ability to create and amend reports without having to use a telephony service."
- "Being able to input your own data is far better."
- "The creation of crimes and multiple crimes is good seems easy to create and add updates."
- "Crimes now come on the system immediately which makes it easier to ensure there is a supervisor foot print on those crimes which need to be progressed as a priority."

2.3.13. Prior to the inception of DEPP and COS there was no standard approach to Direct Measures across Police Scotland – with 3 different systems (Pensys, CONOFF, and VP/FPO&NES) utilised across the 8 legacy force areas, each providing their own constraints/problems including:

- No integration between Police Scotland manual ticketing processes and the electronic legacy systems.

- Requirement for Central Ticket Office staff to manually re-key all information between paper tickets & legacy electronic systems.
- Delay in ticket information being transferred to Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service (SCTS) for processing after tickets were issued to offenders.
- Easy to lose/damage paper tickets.
- Ongoing management, storage and organisation of paper tickets – including scanning, saving and naming.

2.3.14. As of September 2022 PentiP has been fully implemented in all Local Policing Divisions. The introduction of a National Direct Measures Solution has provided a number of both qualitative and quantitative benefits which have been highlighted below:

2.3.15. Time Saving

Due to updated processes and a reduction in the requirement to print, copy, scan/type paper tickets into separate electronic systems, as well as a reduction in the requirement to quality assure tickets due to mandatory data fields at the point of ticket creation, driving efficiency and quality benefits by streamlining manual processes.

2.3.16. National Cadre of Criminal Justice staff

A National staffing model allows for cross divisional working creating flexibility, resilience and reducing administrative repetition. Staff will have the ability to update/amend tickets nationally and submit to SCTS regardless of their location. The ability to create a nationwide training programme for Staff throughout the Country will also ensure a national level of consistency.

2.3.17. Mandatory Ticket Data Fields on Mobile Device

Rigorous form validation and mandatory data fields/drop downs promote capturing the correct data at point of entry, ensuring ticket is fully complete prior to onward submission, reducing errors and risk of invalidity. This creates a lesser requirement for quality assurance by CTO staff who are now only expected to quality assure 5-10% of tickets.

2.3.18. Automated data transfer between systems

The API (Application Programming Interface) between Pronto & PentiP dramatically reduces the requirement to print, copy and scan/re-type paper tickets into a separate electronic system further reducing errors in transferring information from one system to another.

2.3.19. Nationwide Audit & Search capability

The ability to audit the trail of a ticket or search for any ticket nationwide, regardless of the location it was issued, along with an ability to quickly retrieve and view ticket content minimises the risk to tickets being lost or misdirected. This is also beneficial for reporting, allows analytics to be conducted, and ensures that the end to end process is followed correctly.

2.3.20. Proforma Templates

PentiP allows the loading and use of National pro-forma templates/letters when replying to members of the public's queries. This reduces creation time, ensures professionalism and provides a greater level of uniformity across Scotland improving service delivery.

2.3.21. Improved Partnership Working

National visibility of all live tickets issued allows for quick, accurate and uniformed reporting of data to key stakeholders i.e. SPA, COPFS, and Scottish Government regardless of their department location within the country, ultimately creating better partnership working. Furthermore, the ability to quickly and directly send tickets to SCTS allows offenders to pay fines at earliest opportunity and in contrast reduces the amount of verdict data being returned to the organisation from the current 1 interaction per division (8) to 1 interaction nationally (1).

2.3.22. Removal of Paper – Environmental Benefits & GDPR Compliance

The ability to electronically send tickets between departments reduces the requirement to physically transfer paper tickets between base station and records office, saving staff time, reducing fuel costs and minimising risk of ticket loss. Further benefits of removal of hard-copy paper tickets include saving in procurement/purchase costs on ticket books and improving the environmental footprint of Police Scotland by reducing paper use (previously approx. 20,300 paper tickets per year were issued). The introduction of PentiP also assists in ensuring GDPR compliance by automatically weeding data and reducing potential for unauthorised sharing of data via ticket loss.

2.3.23. Decommissioning of Legacy Systems

Previously utilising three systems for recording Direct Measures and decommissioning of these will save annually on licensing and software updates. An £89k saving has already been identified as part of ongoing decommissioning work. This will further increase

when the remaining legacy Direct Measures systems are decommissioned.

- 2.3.24. The benefits of a National, single, Direct Measures solution are clear to see, and are continuing to evolve as development on both National COS and PentIP progresses. The continued integration between PentIP and other COS systems will provide future benefits, especially to the public and partners, which require continued exploration and analysis.
- 2.3.25. Key to the development and delivery of the new national crime platform is the migration of legacy data. A considerable amount of time is spent by COS staff assessing and putting in place methods to migrate relevant data from legacy crime systems into the new national crime platform. Implementing a new platform whilst at the same time transferring across legacy data (e.g. 472K location records for A-Division) is extremely complex requiring significant planning and technical problem solving expertise.
- 2.3.26. The challenge is such that for each divisional rollout in the North region, the implementation date had to be delayed to ensure the accurate transfer of legacy data with pinpoint accuracy. Whilst delays have been incurred, the rollouts have gone well with the benefits of a truly national crime platform being realised.
- 2.3.27. The focus for COS rollout has moved to the East region, with all four divisions developing an implementation plan. Work has already started on the technical requirements for the transfer of legacy data from each division into the national COS platform. It is important to note that each divisional rollout is different and the COS team have to start from the beginning in developing work to transfer significant volumes of legacy data each time they move to a new area. Following delivery to the East, implementation activity will be carried out for the West which is widely recognised as being the most challenging area owing to the volume of data to be transferred from an ageing legacy system and the significant change this will be for the largest regional rollout for Police Scotland.
- 2.3.28. The COS project was previously due to conclude by March 22/23 financial year. Like other parts of the organisation they have seen the loss of Police Officers and Support Staff. The staff concerned being technically skilled, each having their own area of expertise, their loss is slowing the COS rollout and impacting delivery. For this reason, project status is and has been tracking as red. Owing

to the delays with data migration and implementation, it is recognised that COS will not be in operation across Police Scotland by March 2023 and the project will require to be extended. The project plan is being updated to this effect and the current assessment is for the rollout to be completed by December 2023, assuming a further uplift in the existing project resource levels is realised and that officer training abstractions can be accommodated over already pressurised summer months.

### **3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 3.1. There are no financial implications in this report.
- 3.2. The mobile working project has progressed into BAU status. A budget has not yet been allocated in respect of a national body worn camera solution. Subject to approval by Scottish Government, the full business case will be developed and submitted through normal governance. Phase 2 of the Core Operational Solutions project is fully costed. Finance for the potential Phase 3 elements has not been approved and will require further discussion with the business areas concerned, before a further business case can be developed and approved.

### **4 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1. There are personnel implications in this report.
- 4.2. Engagement continues with Officer and Staff associations on all elements of the DEPP programme. In particular, the BWV project team continue to engage with these and other stakeholders to support the development of a national solution.

### **5 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1. There are legal implications in this report.
- 5.2. The procurement required for the BWV FBC is a critical aspect in projects of this scale and can be subject to legal challenge if not managed appropriately. The procurement for a national BWV solution will utilise an established competitive procurement framework.
- 5.3. Migration of COS data from non-compliant legacy systems into the new compliant COS platform reduces risks from litigation in relation to cost and reputational damage. Remediation of legacy systems to make them compliant has been considered but rejected on the grounds of cost and technical viability. The

delivery of the COS Sub-Programme will fully address the deficiencies highlighted by Audit Scotland, delivering a national integrated Information Management platform together with associated business processes.

## **6 REPUTATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1. There are reputational implications in this report.
- 6.2. In respect of BWV, there are reputational risks associated with non-progression of the BWV IBC. Internally, these relate to staff expectations that the organisation will introduce improvements in the use of technology to support policing activities. Externally, reputational risks exist if the IBC is not progressed given national recommendations and public commitments to adopt such technology. If the IBC is progressed further risks will be created owing to the time and effort of potential suppliers in responding to the tender process and continued public expectation.
- 6.3. In respect of COS, Police Scotland must meet legislative and operational reporting requirements. Data transformation will ensure that the data is migrated in a way that enables and supports this reporting and data compliance. A number of legacy systems are already non-DPA compliant and as of May 2023 their non-compliance with GDPR requirements risks heavy sanctions being imposed on Police Scotland. A number of systems are also aging and end of life, with associated risk of failure.
- 6.4. Migration of COS data from non-compliant legacy systems into the new compliant COS platform reduces risks from litigation in relation to cost and reputational damage.

## **7 SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 There are social implications in this report.
- 7.2 The DEPP programme has the following social implications.
  - Focus on improving the quality and accuracy of policing information in order to empower/enhance informed decision making, increase the detection of crime, protect officers and communities and better tailor police services to the needs of individuals and such communities.
  - Increase in public confidence,
  - That Police Scotland and the Authority have met a key recommendation from the Dame Elish Angiolini report into complaints handling by introducing a national BWV solution,

- Increased levels of public transparency and accountability,
- Support for the detection and prevention of crime,
- Support for the resolution of complaints against Officers and to inform learning outcomes,
- Enhanced Officer safety and associated operational considerations
- Quickly and easily report crimes;
- Benefit from a swifter more informed response;
- See a modern progressive police service;
- Have easier access to services;
- Not require to repeat information already given; and
- Have increased police visibility in communities.

7.3 Ultimately, all of which if achieved would fundamentally and enhance the social fabric of communities in Scotland.

## **8 COMMUNITY IMPACT**

- 8.1. There are community implications in this report.
- 8.2. The investment from the DEPP programme will support operational policing activities enabling the force to recognise and respond to these needs. This will be achieved by placing new technology in the hands of our officers and staff, provide national operating systems and transforming disparate, uncompliant data into compliant, linked information hosted in a single national system.

## **9 EQUALITIES IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1. There are equality implications in this report.
- 9.2. The purchase and deployment of BWV cameras and the associated technology required to maintain them will increase Police Scotland's environmental impact and footprint. As part of the procurement process, suppliers will be asked to demonstrate compliance with applicable environmental legislation. Compliance with UK Environmental Standards will be included within the Police Scotland procurement requirements and responses checked to confirm satisfactory compliance.
- 9.3. Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessments have been created for each work stream and will be updated as appropriate to ensure any issues are identified and mitigated in a proportionate and justified manner.

## **10 ENVIRONMENT IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1. There are environmental implications in this report.
- 10.2. The purchase and deployment of BWV cameras and the associated technology required to maintain them will increase Police Scotland's environmental impact and footprint. As part of the procurement process, suppliers will be asked to demonstrate compliance with applicable environmental legislation. Compliance with UK Environmental Standards will be included within the Police Scotland procurement requirements and responses checked to confirm satisfactory compliance.
- 10.3. The technological work being delivered by DEPP including the use of mobile devices, introduction of BWV and development of a national crime platform is designed to support the delivery of an efficient and modern national Police Service.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Members are invited to discuss and note the content of this paper.



Appendix A – Core Operational Solutions Roadmap

Digitally Enabled Policing Programme – Core Operational Solutions Roadmap (November 2022 v0.1)

