

CHAPTER P19 POLICE ACT

• Laws • Subsidiary Legislation •

LAWS

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

Short title and interpretation

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.

PART II

Constitution and employment of the force

3. Establishment of Police Force.
4. General duties of the police.
5. Constitution of the Force.
6. Command of the Force.
7. Duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
8. Duties of an Assistant Inspector-General.
9. Establishment of the Nigeria Police Council.
10. Public safety and public order.
11. Delegation by Inspector-General.
12. Command of police in case of active service.

PART III

General administration

Oaths for officers

13. Oaths to be taken by officers on appointment.

Enlistment and service

14. Enlistment.
15. Extension of term of enlistment in special cases.
16. Declarations.
17. Re-engagement.

Supernumerary police officers

18. Appointment of supernumerary police officers to protect property.
19. Appointment of supernumerary police officers for employment on administrative duties on police premises.
20. Appointment of supernumerary police officers where necessary in the public interest.
21. Appointment of supernumerary police for attachment as orderlies.

22. Provisions supplementary to sections 18 to 21.

PART IV

Powers of police officers

23. Conduct of prosecutions.
24. Power to arrest without warrant.
25. Power to arrest without having warrant in possession.
26. Summonses.
27. Bail of person arrested without warrant.
28. Power to search.
29. Power to detain and search suspected persons.
30. Power to take fingerprints.

PART V

Property unclaimed, found or otherwise

31. Court may make orders with respect to property in possession of police.
32. Perishable articles.

PART VI

Miscellaneous provisions

33. The Police Reward Fund.
34. Crying down credit.
35. Pay of constables not to be withheld for debt: exception.
36. Police officers not to engage in any private business.

PART VII

Offences

37. Offences.
38. Apprehension of deserters.
39. Assault on police officer.
40. Refusing to aid police officer assaulted.
41. Harboursing constable.
42. Personation of police officer.
43. Obtaining admission into Force by fraud.
44. Ordinary course of law not to be interfered with.
45. Persons acquitted by court not punishable on same charge under this Act, nor if convicted, except by reduction.

PART VIII

Regulations and standing orders

46. Power to make regulations.
47. Standing orders.

PART IX

Application

48. Application of Act to persons already serving.

PART X

Special constables

49. The Nigerian Special Constabulary.
50. Appointment of special constables in normal circumstances.
51. Resignation, suspension and dismissal of constables appointed under section 50.
52. Appointment of emergency special constables.
53. Provisions supplementary to section 52.
54. Equipment.
55. Instruction of special constables.
56. Allowances, pensions, etc.
57. Interpretation.
58. Repeal and transitional provisions.

PART XI

Traffic warden service

59. Establishment of the Traffic Warden Service.
60. Appointment of the traffic wardens.
61. Period of service.
62. Powers, etc., of a traffic warden.
63. Certificate of appointment and of discharge.
64. Ranks of traffic wardens.
65. Resignation.
66. Discipline.
67. Provision of equipment.
68. Delegation of powers by Inspector-General.
69. Instruction of traffic warden, etc.

CHAPTER P19

POLICE ACT

An Act to make provision for the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the police, the special constabulary and the traffic wardens.

[1967 No. 41.]

[1st April, 1943]

[Commencement.]

PART I

Short title and interpretation

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Police Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

[1979 No. 23.]

“Commissioner” means a Commissioner of Police, a Deputy Commissioner of Police or an Assistant Commissioner of Police;

“constable” means any police officer below the rank of corporal;

“court” means any court established by any law in force in Nigeria;

“the Force” means the Nigeria Police Force established under this Act;

“inspector” includes a chief inspector and an inspector of police;

“Inspector-General”, “Deputy Inspector-General” and “Assistant Inspector-General” means respectively the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and an Assistant Inspector-General of Police;

“non-commissioned officer” means a police sergeant-major, a police sergeant or a police corporal as the case may be;

“police officer” means any member of the Force;

“superintendent of police” includes a chief superintendent of police, a superintendent of police, a deputy superintendent of police, and an assistant superintendent of police;

“superior police officer” means any police officer above the rank of a cadet assistant superintendent of police;

“supernumerary police officer” means a police officer appointed under section 18, 19 or 21 of this Act or under an authorisation given under section 20 of this Act.

PART II

Constitution and employment of the Force

3. Establishment of Police Force

There shall be established for Nigeria a police force to be known as the Nigeria Police Force (in this Act referred to as “the Force”).

4. General duties of the police

The police shall be employed for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of offenders, the preservation of law and order, the protection of life and property and the due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged, and shall perform such military duties within or outside Nigeria as may be required of them by, or under the authority of this or any other Act.

[1979 No. 23.]

5. Constitution of the Force

There shall be an Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police, such number of Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Inspectors-General as the Nigeria Police Council considers appropriate, a Commissioner for each State of the Federation and such ranks as may, from time to time, be appointed by the Nigeria Police Council.

[1979 No. 23.]

6. Command of the Force

The Force shall be under the command of the Inspector-General, and contingents of the Force stationed in a State shall, subject to the authority of the Inspector-General, be under the command of the Commissioner of that State.

7. Duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police

(1) A Deputy Inspector-General is the second in command of the Force and shall act for the Inspector-General in the Inspector-General’s absence from Force Headquarters.

(2) When acting for the Inspector-General, the Deputy Inspector-General shall be guided by the following—

(a) all matters involving any change in Force policy shall be held in abeyance pending the return of the Inspector-General or, if the matter is urgent, referred directly to the Inspector-General for his instructions;

(b) all matters of importance dealt with by the Deputy Inspector-General during the absence of the Inspector-General shall be referred to the Inspector-General on his return.

8. Duties of an Assistant Inspector-General

(1) An Assistant Inspector-General shall be subordinate in rank to the Deputy Inspector-General but shall be senior to all commissioners.

(2) An assistant Inspector-General shall act for the Inspector-General in the absence of both the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General and when so acting, the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 7 of this Act shall, with all necessary modifications, apply to him.

9. Establishment of the Nigeria Police Council

(1) There is hereby established a body to be known as the Nigeria Police Council (in this Act referred to as “the Council”) which shall consist of—

- (a) the President who shall be chairman;
- (b) the Governor of each State of the Federation;
- (c) the chairman of the Police Service Commission;
- (d) the Inspector-General of Police.

(2) The functions of the Council shall include—

(a) the organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force and all other matters relating thereto (not being matters relating to the use and operational control of the Force, or the appointment, disciplinary control and dismissal of members of the Force);

(b) the general supervision of the Nigeria Police Force;

(c) advising the President on the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police.

(3) The Permanent Secretary in the Police Affairs Office, in the Presidency, shall be the Secretary to the Council and the Secretariat of the Council shall be in the Police Affairs Office, the Presidency.

[1990 No. 47.]

(4) The President shall be charged with operational control of the Force.

(5) The Inspector-General shall be charged with the command of the Force subject to the directive of the President.

10. Public safety and public order

(1) The President may give to the Inspector-General such directions with respect to the maintaining and securing of public safety and public order as he may consider necessary, and the Inspector-General shall comply with those directions or cause them to be complied with.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Commissioner of a State shall comply with the directions of the Governor of the State with respect to the maintaining and securing of public safety and public order within the State, or cause them to be complied with:

Provided that before carrying out any such direction the Commissioner may request that the matter should be referred to the President for his directions.

11. Delegation by Inspector-General

The Inspector-General may, with the consent of the President by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters specified or defined in the instrument of delegation.

12. Command of police in case of active service

When required to perform military duties in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this Act, such duties entailing service with the armed forces of Nigeria or any force for the time being attached thereto or acting therewith, the police shall be under the command and subject to the orders of the officer in command of the forces in Nigeria, but for the purposes of interior economy shall remain under the control of a superior police officer.

PART III

General administration

Oaths for officers

13. Oaths to be taken by officers on appointment

On the appointment or promotion of any person as a member of the Force to or above the rank of cadet sub-inspector, the provisions of the Oaths Act shall apply; and such person shall forthwith take and subscribe to the official oath, the police oath and, in proper case, the oath of allegiance.

[Cap. O1.]

Enlistment and service

14. Enlistment

Every constable, shall, on appointment, be enlisted to serve in the Force for three years, or for such other period as may be fixed by the Police Service Commission to be reckoned in all cases from the day on which he has been approved for service and taken on to the strength.

15. Extension of term of enlistment in special cases

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 14 of this Act, where a constable on or after his appointment opts or is selected for duties other than general duties and engages in those duties, he shall be deemed to have agreed to extend his period of enlistment by an additional period not exceeding six years, the extent of the additional period to be fixed by the Police Service Commission, and the enlistment of the constable shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Where any person to whom subsection (1) of this section applies re-engages for service with the Force, this section shall have effect in respect of the re-engagement, and notwithstanding the fact that on or after the re-engagement the person concerned is or may be a non-commissioned officer.

16. Declarations

Every non-commissioned officer, constable or recruit constable on enlistment, and every such police officer if re-engaged for a further period of service, shall make and subscribe to the police declaration prescribed by the Oaths Act.

[Cap. O1.]

17. Re-engagement

(1) Any non-commissioned officer or constable of good character may, within six months before completion of his first period of enlistment and with the prescribed approval, re-engage to serve for a further period of six years, and may similarly re-engage for a second period of six years, and may thereafter similarly re-engage either to serve until the expiration of a third period of six years or until he reaches the age of 45 years (whichever is earlier).

(2) Upon completion of such third period of six years, or if he has re-engaged until reaching the age of 45 years then upon reaching such age, the non-commissioned officer or constable may if he so desires and with the prescribed approval continue in the Force in the same manner in all respects as if his term of service were still unexpired, except that he may be discharged or may claim a discharge upon six months' prescribed notice thereof being given to or by him.

(3) The prescribed approval referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be that of the Police Service Commission or of a superior police officer to whom the Police Service Commission has duly delegated the power to give such approval, and the prescribed notice referred to in subsection (2) shall be given by or to the Police Service Commission or by or to a superior police officer to whom the Police Service Commission has duly delegated the power of giving or receiving such notice.

(4) If a non-commissioned officer or constable offers to re-engage within six months after having received his discharge he will, if his offer of service is accepted, on re-engagement be entitled to the rank which he was holding at the time of his discharge, provided there is a vacancy in the establishment of that rank at the time he re-engages.

(5) The service of a non-commissioned officer or constable who has re-engaged under this section shall be deemed to be continuous for the purposes of the pension or annual allowance or gratuities, as the case may be, the non-commissioned officer or constable being regarded as being on leave without pay during the period between discharge and re-engagement.

(6) No non-commissioned officer or constable may re-engage after a period of six months has elapsed since his discharge, but a non-commissioned officer or constable may be permitted to re-enlist subsequent to that period if his offer of service is accepted.

(7) The question of the reinstatement of a re-enlisted non-commissioned officer or constable to the rank he held prior to his discharge shall be decided by a superior police officer.

(8) Any non-commissioned officer or constable whose period of service expires during a state of war, insurrection or hostilities, may be compulsorily retained and his service prolonged for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as the Police Service Commission may direct.

(9) Subject to the provisions of section 7 (1) of the Pensions Act and to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, no police officer other than a superior police officer shall be at liberty to resign or withdraw himself from his duties without the approval of the Police Service Commission or any police officer authorised in writing by the Police Service Commission.

[Cap. P4.]

Supernumerary police officers

18. Appointment of supernumerary police officers to protect property

(1) Any person (including any government department) who desires to avail himself of the services of one or more police officers for the protection of property owned or controlled by him may make application therefor to the Inspector-General, stating the nature and situation of the property in question and giving such other particulars as the Inspector-General may require.

(2) On an application under the foregoing subsection the Inspector-General may, with the approval of the President, direct the appropriate authority to appoint as supernumerary police officers in the Force such number of persons as the Inspector-General thinks requisite for the protection of the property to which the application relates.

(3) Every supernumerary police officer appointed under this section—

(a) shall be appointed in respect of the area of the police province or, where there is no police province, the police district or police division in which the property which he is to protect is situated;

(b) shall be employed exclusively on duties connected with the protection of that property;

(c) shall, in the police area in respect of which he is appointed and in any police area adjacent thereto, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(d) subject to the restrictions imposed by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection and to the provisions of section 22 of this Act, shall be a member of the Force for all purposes and shall accordingly be subject to the provisions of this Act and in particular the provisions thereof relating to discipline.

(4) Where any supernumerary police officer is appointed under this section, the person availing himself of the services of that officer shall pay to the Accountant-General—

(a) on the enlistment of the officer, the full cost of the officer's uniform; and

(b) quarterly in advance, a sum equal to the aggregate of the amount of the officer's pay for the quarter in question and such additional amounts as the Inspector-General may direct to be paid in respect of the maintenance of the officer during that quarter,

and any sum payable to the Accountant-General under this subsection which is not duly paid may be recovered in a summary manner before a magistrate on the complaint of any superior police officer:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in the case of an appointment made on the application of a department of the Government of the Federation.

(5) Where the person availing himself of the services of any supernumerary police officer appointed under this section desires the services of that officer to be discontinued, he must give not less than two months' notice in writing to that effect, in the case of an officer appointed in respect of a police area within that part of Lagos State formerly known as the Federal territory, to the Inspector-General or, in the case of an officer appointed in respect of a police area within a State, to the Commissioner of Police of that State; and on the expiration of such notice the services of the supernumerary police officer in question shall be withdrawn.

(6) Where the services of a supernumerary police officer are withdrawn in pursuance of subsection (5) of this section in the course of a quarter for which the sum mentioned in subsection (4) (b) of this section has been paid to the Accountant-General, the Accountant-General shall pay to the person by whom that sum was paid a sum which bears to that sum the same proportion as the unexpired portion of that quarter bears to the whole of that quarter.

(6) In this section, "the Accountant-General" means the Accountant-General of the Federation; "government department" means any department of the Government of the Federation or of the Government of a State; and "quarter" means any period of three months; and any reference in this section to the person availing himself of the service of a supernumerary police officer appointed under this section is a reference to the person on whose application the officer was appointed or, if that person has been succeeded by some other person as the person owning or controlling the property for the protection of which the officer in question was appointed, that other person.

19. Appointment of supernumerary police officers for employment on administrative duties on police premises

(1) The appropriate authority may, at the request of any superior police officer, appoint any person as a supernumerary police officer in the Force with a view to that person's employment on duties connected with the administration or maintenance of premises occupied or used for the purposes of the Force, but shall not do so in any particular case unless satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of security or

discipline that persons performing the duties in question should be subject to the provisions of this Act relating to discipline.

(2) Every supernumerary police officer appointed under this section—

(a) shall be appointed in respect of the area of the police area command or where there is no police area command, the police division in which the premises in connection with whose administration or maintenance he is to be employed are situated;

(b) shall be employed exclusively on duties connected with the administration or maintenance of those premises;

(c) shall, in the police area in respect of which he is appointed, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(d) subject to the restrictions imposed by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection and to the provisions of section 22 of this Act, shall be a member of the Force for all purposes and shall accordingly be subject to the provisions of this Act and in particular the provisions thereof relating to discipline.

20. Appointment of supernumerary police officers where necessary in the public interest

(1) If at any time the President is satisfied, as regards any police area, that it is necessary in the public interest for supernumerary police officers to be employed in that area, he may authorise the appropriate authority to appoint persons as supernumerary police officers in the Force under and in accordance with the authorisation.

(2) Every authorisation under this section shall be in writing and shall specify the police area to which it relates and the maximum number of supernumerary police officers who may be appointed under that authorisation.

(3) Every supernumerary police officer appointed under an authorisation given under this section—

(a) shall be appointed in respect of the police area to which the authorisation relates;

(b) shall, in the police area in respect of which he is appointed and in any police area adjacent thereto, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(c) subject to the restriction imposed by paragraph (b) of this subsection and to the provisions of section 22 of this Act, shall be a member of the Force for all purposes and shall accordingly be subject to the provisions of this Act and in particular to the provisions thereof relating to discipline.

21. Appointment of supernumerary police officers for attachment as orderlies

(1) The appropriate authority may at the request of the Inspector-General or of the Commissioner of Police of a State appoint any person as a supernumerary police officer in the Force with a view to that person's attachment as an orderly to—

(a) a Minister; or

(b) a Commissioner of the Government of a State; or

(c) a police officer of or above the rank of assistant commissioner.

(2) Every supernumerary police officer appointed under this section—

(a) shall be employed exclusively on duties connected with the activities of the person to whom he is attached;

(b) shall, while so employed, have throughout Nigeria the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(c) subject to the restriction imposed by paragraph (a) of this subsection and to the provisions of section 22 of this Act, shall be a member of the Force for all

purposes and shall accordingly be subject to the provisions of this Act and in particular the provisions thereof relating to discipline.

22. Provisions supplementary to sections 18 to 21

(1) Every supernumerary police officer shall, on appointment, be enlisted to serve in the Force from month to month, and accordingly a supernumerary police officer may at any time resign his appointment by giving one month's notice in that behalf to the superior police officer in charge of the police area in respect of which he is appointed, and his appointment may be determined by the appropriate authority on one month's notice in that behalf or on payment of one month's pay instead of such notice.

(2) The ranks to which supernumerary police officers may be appointed shall be prescribed by regulations made by the President under section 46 of this Act on the recommendation of the Police Service Commission.

(3) A supernumerary police officer shall have no claim on the Police Reward Fund; and, without prejudice to any liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to pay compensation to or in respect of any person by virtue of his employment as a supernumerary police officer, a person's service as such an officer shall not render him or any other person eligible for any pension, gratuity or annual allowance under this Act or the Pensions Act.

[Cap. W6. Cap. P4.]

(4) In sections 18 to 21 of this Act and this section—

“the appropriate authority”, in relation to any power to appoint or determine the appointment of supernumerary police officers, means the Police Service Commission or any superior police officer to whom that power has been delegated in accordance with section 216 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999;

[Cap. C23.]

“police area” means any police Area Command, police district or police division;

“Area Command”, “police district” and “police division” means respectively an Area Command, police district or police division established under the provisions of standing orders made under section 47 of this Act.

PART IV

Powers of police officers

23. Conduct of prosecutions

Subject to the provisions of sections 174 and 211 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (which relate to the power of the Attorney-General of the Federation and of a State to institute and undertake, take over and continue or discontinue criminal proceedings against any person before any court of law in Nigeria), any police officer may conduct in person all prosecutions before any court, whether or not the information or complaint is laid in his name.

[Cap. C23.]

24. Power to arrest without warrant

(1) In addition to the powers of arrest without warrant conferred upon a police officer by section 10 of the Criminal Procedure Act, it shall be lawful for any police officer and any person whom he may call to his assistance, to arrest without warrant in the following cases—

[Cap. C41.]

(a) any person whom he finds committing any felony, misdemeanour or simple offence, or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed or of being about to commit any felony, misdemeanour or breach of the peace;

(b) any person whom any other person charges with having committed a felony or misdemeanour;

(c) any person whom any other person—
(i) suspects of having committed a felony or misdemeanour; or
(ii) charges with having committed a simple offence, if such other person is willing to accompany the police officer to the police station and to enter into a recognisance to prosecute such charge.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any offence with respect to which it is provided that any offender may not be arrested without warrant.

(3) For the purposes of this section the expression felony, misdemeanour and simple offence shall have the same meanings as they have in the Criminal Code.

25. Power to arrest without having warrant in possession

Any warrant lawfully issued by a court for apprehending any person charged with any offence may be executed by any police officer at any time notwithstanding that the warrant is not in his possession at that time, but the warrant shall, on the demand of the person apprehended, be shown to him as soon as practicable after his arrest.

26. Summonses

Any summons lawfully issued by a court may be served by any police officer at any time during the hours of daylight.

27. Bail of person arrested without warrant

When a person is arrested without a warrant, he shall be taken before a magistrate who has jurisdiction with respect to the offence with which he is charged or is empowered to deal with him under section 484 of the Criminal Procedure Act as soon as practicable after he is taken into custody:

[Cap. C41.]

Provided that any police officer for the time being in charge of a police station may inquire into the case and—

(a) except when the case appears to such officer to be of a serious nature, may release such person upon his entering into a recognisance, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear before a magistrate at the day, time and place mentioned in the recognisance; or

(b) if it appears to such officer that such inquiry cannot be completed forthwith, may release such person on his entering into a recognisance, with or without sureties for a reasonable amount, to appear at such police station and at such times as are named in the recognisance, unless he previously receives notice in writing from the superior police officer in charge of that police station that his attendance is not required, and any such bond may be enforced as if it were a recognisance conditional for the appearance of the said person before a magistrate.

28. Power to search

(1) A superior police officer may by authority under his hand authorise any police officer to enter any house, shop, warehouse, or other premises in search of stolen property, and search therein and seize and secure any property he may believe to have been stolen, in the same manner as he would be authorised to do if he had a search warrant, and the property seized, if any, corresponded to the property described in such search warrant.

(2) In every case in which any property is seized in pursuance of this section, the person on whose premises it was at the time of seizure or the person from whom it was taken if other than the person on whose premises it was, may, unless previously charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen, be summoned or arrested and brought before a magistrate to account for his possession of such property, and such magistrate shall make such order respecting the disposal of such property and may award such costs as the justice of the case may require.

(3) Such authority as aforesaid may only be given when the premises to be searched are, or within the preceding twelve months have been, in the occupation of any person who has been convicted of receiving stolen property or of harbouring thieves, or of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty, and punishable by imprisonment.

(4) It shall not be necessary on giving such authority to specify any particular property, provided that the officer granting the authority has reason to believe generally that such premises are being made a receptacle for stolen goods.

29. Power to detain and search suspected persons

A police officer may detain and search any person whom he reasonably suspects of having in his possession or conveying in any manner anything which he has reason to believe to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

30. Power to take fingerprints

(1) It shall be lawful for any police officer to take and record for the purposes of identification the measurements, photographs and fingerprint impressions of all persons who may from time to time be in lawful custody:

Provided that if such measurements, photographs and fingerprint impressions are taken of a person who has not previously been convicted of any criminal offence, and such person is discharged or acquitted by a court, all records relating to such measurements, photographs and fingerprint impressions shall be forthwith destroyed or handed over to such person.

(2) Any person who shall refuse to submit to the taking and recording of his measurements, photographs or fingerprint impressions shall be taken before a magistrate who, on being satisfied that such person is in lawful custody, shall make such order as he thinks fit authorising a police officer to take the measurements, photographs and fingerprint impressions of such person.

PART V

Property unclaimed, found or otherwise

31. Court may make orders with respect to property in possession of police

(1) Where any property has come into the possession of the police as unclaimed property or property found or otherwise, a court of summary jurisdiction may, on application either of a member of the police force or by a claimant of the property, either order the delivery of the property to the person appearing to the court to be the owner thereof or, if the owner cannot be ascertained, make such order with respect to the property as to the court may seem meet.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section and subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section and of section 32 of this Act, an order made under the said subsection (1) with respect to any property the owner of which cannot be ascertained may direct—

(a) in the case of property that has not previously been sold in pursuance of section 32 of this Act, that the property be sold; and

(b) in any case, that the proceeds of sale be paid into the Police Reward Fund, after deduction of the cost (if any) of the sale and of any sum which the court may direct to be paid as a reward to any person by whom the property was delivered into the possession of the police.

(3) An order under this section shall not affect the right of any person to take within six months from the date of the order legal proceedings against any person in possession of the property delivered by virtue of the order for the recovery of the property, but on the expiration of those six months the right shall cease.

32. Perishable articles

Where the property is a perishable article or its custody involves unreasonable expense or inconvenience it may be sold at any time, but the proceeds of sale shall not be disposed of until they have remained in the possession of the police for six months; and in any other case the property shall not be sold until it has remained in the possession of the police for six months.

PART VI

Miscellaneous provisions

33. The Police Reward Fund

(1) There shall be established a fund to be called “the Police Reward Fund” (in this section referred to as “the Fund”) into which shall be paid the following—

(a) all pay forfeited by order of a superior officer on members of the Force for offences against discipline;

(b) all fines levied for assaults on members of the Force;

(c) one third of any fees paid by members of the public in respect of extracts from reports of accidents made by the police;

(d) one third of any fees paid in accordance with standing orders for the services of police officers who would otherwise be off duty;

(e) all sums ordered to be paid into the Fund under section 31 (2).

(2) Subject to the rules for the time being in force under section 23 of the Finance (Control and Management) Act with respect to disbursements from the Fund, the Fund shall be applied at the discretion of the Inspector-General for any of the following purposes, that is to say—

[Cap. F26.]

(a) to reward members of the Force for extra or special services;

(b) for procuring comforts, conveniences or advantages for members of the Force which are not authorised to be paid for out of moneys provided by the Federal Government;

(c) for payment of ex gratia compassionate gratuities to widows or children of deceased members of the Force;

(d) for making ex gratia payments towards the funeral expenses of any member of the Force who dies in the service of the Force.

34. Crying down credit

A superior police officer shall, upon first arrival at any place where police are to be stationed, cause public proclamation to be made that if the inhabitants suffer constables to contract debts, such debts are not recoverable from their due or accruing pay and will not be discharged by the officers.

35. Pay of constables not to be withheld for debt: exception

The pay of any constable shall not be withheld upon any civil process except in respect of any debt or liability which he may have incurred within three years next before being appointed to the Force, and for such debt or liability when constituted by decree his pay may be withheld to an extent not exceeding one half of any monthly payment thereof; and when an order for payment of such debt or satisfaction of such liability is made, the court making the order shall give due notice thereof to the superior police officer in charge of the detachment to which the judgment debtor belongs, and thereupon the amount ordered shall be stopped out of the judgment debtor's pay until the amount of the decree is made good:

Provided that no amount shall be withheld on an order made by a native tribunal.

36. Police officers not to engage in any private business

No member of the Force shall, while he holds such appointment, engage in any private business or trade, without the written consent of the Nigeria Police Council or any person to whom such power is delegated.

PART VII

Offences

37. Offences

(1) Any police officer other than a superior police officer who—

- (a) begins, raises, abets, countenances, or excites mutiny;
- (b) causes or joins in any sedition or disturbance whatsoever;
- (c) being at any assemblage tending to riot, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress such assemblage;
- (d) coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny or sedition, does not without delay give information thereof to his superior officer;
- (e) strikes or offers any violence to his superior officer, such officer being in the execution of his duty;
- (f) deserts or aids or abets the desertion of any constable from the Force;

or

(g) on enlistment falsely states that he has not been convicted or imprisoned for a criminal offence or that he was never employed by the Government of the Federation or Government of any State, shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

(2) Any police officer may be proceeded against for desertion without reference to the time during which he may have been absent, and thereupon may be found guilty, either of desertion or of absence without leave:

Provided that a police officer shall not be convicted as a deserter or of attempting to desert unless the court shall be satisfied that there was an intention on the part of such officer either not to return to the Force, or to escape some particular important service.

38. Apprehension of deserters

Upon reasonable suspicion that any person is a deserter, any constable or other person may apprehend him and forthwith bring him before a court having jurisdiction in the place wherein he was found, which may deal with the suspected deserter or remand him to a court having jurisdiction in the place in which he has deserted.

39. Assault on police officer

Every person who assaults, obstructs or resists any police officer in the execution of his duty, or aids or incites any other person so to assault, obstruct or resist any police officer or any person aiding or assisting such police officer in the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty naira or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

40. Refusing to aid police officer assaulted

If any person is called upon to aid and assist a police officer who is, while in the execution of his duty, assaulted or resisted or in danger of being assaulted or resisted, and such person refuses or neglects to aid and assist accordingly, he shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty naira or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

41. Harboursing constable

Every person who knowingly harbours or entertains, or, either directly or indirectly, sells or gives any intoxicating liquor to, any constable when on duty, or permits any such constable to abide or remain in his house (except in case of extreme urgency); and any person who, by threats or by offer of money, gift, spirituous liquors, or any

other thing, induces or endeavours to induce any constable to commit a breach of his duty as constable or to omit any part of such duty, shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty of ten naira or to be imprisoned for a term of one month.

42. Personation of police officer

Every person not being a police officer who puts on or assumes either in whole or in part, the dress, name, designation, or description of any police officer or any dress, name or designation, resembling and intended to resemble the dress, name or designation of any police officer, or in any way pretends to be a police officer, for the purpose of obtaining admission into any house or other place, or of doing any act which such person would not by law be entitled to do of his own authority, shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty of N200 or to imprisonment for a term of one year.

43. Obtaining admission into Force by fraud

(1) Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to pass off any forged or false certificate, character, letter, or other document for the purpose of obtaining admission into the Force, or who, on applying for enlistment, shall make any false answer to any question which shall be put to him by a police officer, shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months.

(2) Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably believes to be guilty of an offence against this section.

44. Ordinary course of law not to be interfered with

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any police officer from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of law when accused of any offence punishable under any other Act or law.

45. Persons acquitted by court not punishable on same charge under this Act, nor if convicted, except by reduction

(1) No person who has been acquitted by a court of any crime or offence shall be tried on the same charge or suffer any punishment on account thereof under this Act.

(2) If any member of the Force has been convicted by a court of any crime or offence, he shall not be liable to be punished for the same offence under this Act, otherwise than by reduction in rank or grade or by dismissal from the Force.

PART VIII

Regulations and standing orders

46. Power to make regulations

The President may make regulations on the recommendation of—

(a) the Nigeria Police Council with respect to the policy, organisation and administration of the Force, including establishments and financial matters, other than pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act;

[Cap. P4.]

(b) the Police Service Commission with respect to appointments to offices in the Force, promotion, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of officers.

47. Standing orders

(1) The President may make standing orders for the good order, discipline and welfare of the Force after consultation with—

(a) the Nigeria Police Council with respect to the policy, organisation and administration of the Force, including establishment and financial matters other than pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act;

[Cap. P4.]

(b) the Police Service Commission with respect to any matter relating to appointments to offices in the Force, promotion, transfer, dismissal and discipline of members of the Force.

(2) The Police Service Commission, with the approval of the President, may make such standing orders as they may think fit and proper with respect to any matter relating to the duties and operational control of the Force.

(3) Such standing orders shall be binding upon all police officers but need not be published in the Federal Gazette.

PART IX

Application

48. Application of Act to persons already serving

All the provisions of this Act shall extend to all persons who, at the commencement of this Act shall be serving in a police force established under an Act repealed by this Act as if such persons had been appointed under this Act, and service under any such repealed Act shall, for the purposes of gratuities and pension, be deemed to be service under this Act.

PART X

Special constables

49. The Nigeria Special Constabulary

(1) There shall continue to be a Nigeria Special Constabulary (in this Act called “the special constabulary”).

(2) The special constabulary shall be, and be deemed always to have been, part of the Nigeria Police Force, and accordingly references in this Act to the police force established under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, include, and be deemed always to have included, references to the special constabulary.

(3) The special constabulary shall consist of—

(a) special constables appointed in normal circumstances under section 50 of this Act; and

(b) such emergency special constables as may be appointed from time to time under section 4 of this Act.

(4) In so far as any enactment (whether passed or made before or after the commencement of this Act) requires police officers to perform military duties or confers power (whether expressly or in general terms) to require police officers to perform such duties, that enactment shall not, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, extend to members of the special constabulary.

50. Appointment of special constables in normal circumstances

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the competent authority may appoint as a special constable any person (whether male or female) who—

(a) has attained the age of 21 years but has not attained the age of fifty years; and

(b) is of good character and physically fit; and

(c) has signified his willingness to serve as a special constable.

(2) The President shall, from time to time, by notice published in the Federal Gazette fix the maximum number of persons who may at any one time hold appointments under this section; and a person shall not be appointed as a special constable under this section if his appointment would cause the number for the time being so fixed to be exceeded.

(3) Before fixing any number under subsection (2) of this section, the President shall obtain from the Nigeria Police Council a recommendation with respect thereto.

(4) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the Inspector-General may from time to time—

(a) with the approval of the President fix the maximum number of persons who may at any one time hold appointments under this section in any territory; and

(b) at his own discretion fix the maximum number of persons appointed under this section who may at any one time hold any particular rank in the special constabulary in any territory,

and may, in either case, fix different numbers with respect to different territories; and it shall be the duty of every competent authority to secure that the numbers fixed under this subsection are not exceeded.

(5) Every special constable appointed under this section—

(a) shall be appointed to serve as a special constable for one year or such longer period as may be agreed between him and the authority by whom he is appointed, and shall on appointment sign an engagement in the prescribed form to serve as a special constable for that period;

(b) shall be appointed in respect of the police Area Command or, where there is no police Area Command, the police division in which he resides or is employed;

(c) shall within the territory in which the police area in respect of which he is appointed is situated, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(d) subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be a member of the Nigeria Police Force for all purposes:

Provided that a special constable appointed in respect of a police area within the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja

shall have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer not only within the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja but also within any police area adjacent to the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

(6) A special constable appointed under this section shall have such rank as may be assigned to him by the competent authority; and where the rank of assistant superintendent or any high rank is assigned to a special constable under this subsection, the assigning authority shall cause notice thereof to be published in the Federal Gazette.

(7) A special constable appointed under this section may within three months before the end of his first or any subsequent period of engagement, and with the permission of the competent authority, re-engage to serve for a further period of one year or such longer period as may be agreed between him and that authority and, if he does so, his appointment under this section shall be deemed to have been extended accordingly; and without prejudice to the right of the competent authority to refuse permission in any case, a person shall not be permitted to re-engage under this subsection unless he would, if not already a special constable, be qualified for appointment as such under subsection (1) above.

(8) Every special constable appointed under this section shall, on appointment, be issued with a certificate of appointment in the prescribed form, and on the determination of his appointment (whether by the passage of time or under section 51 of this Act) shall be issued with a certificate of discharge in the prescribed form.

(9) In relation to constables appointed under this section—

(a) section 16 hereof (which relates to the making of a declaration on enlistment or re-engagement) shall have effect as if for the reference to enlistment there were substituted a reference to appointment; and

(b) section 17 of this Act (which relates to re-engagement) shall not apply.

51. Resignation, suspension and dismissal of constables appointed under section 50

(1) A special constable appointed under section 50 of this Act may at any time give to the superior police officer in charge of the police area in respect of which he is appointed notice in writing to the effect that he desires to resign his appointment on a date (not being less than fourteen days later than the date on which the notice is given) mentioned in the notice.

(2) On receipt of a notice under the foregoing subsection the superior police officer in question shall refer it to the competent authority; and if, but only if, the competent authority consents to the notice having effect, the appointment of the special constable by whom the notice was given shall determine on the date mentioned in the notice or the date on which he is notified that the competent authority has given his consent under this subsection, whichever is the later.

(3) The competent authority may at any time, for reasons appearing to him to be sufficient, by notice in writing forthwith suspend or determine the appointment of any special constable appointed under section 50 of this Act and may, if he thinks fit, do so without informing the special constable of the reasons for his action, but shall in every case immediately report his action and the reasons therefor to the Inspector-General.

(4) A special constable whose appointment is suspended or determined under subsection (3) of this section otherwise than by the Nigeria Police Council, may appeal against the suspension or determination to the competent authority; and any such appeal shall be heard and determined by the competent authority to whom it is made.

(5) Any delegation of the powers of the Nigeria Police Council under subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall be such as to secure that in every case the competent authority having power to hear and determine an appeal under subsection (4) of this section is a police officer of higher rank than the police officer against whose action the appeal is brought.

52. Appointment of emergency special constables

(1) If at any time the Commissioner of Police for a State is satisfied, as regards any police area in that State, that an unlawful assembly or riot or breach of the peace has taken place or may reasonably be expected to take place in that area, or that by reason of other special circumstances it is necessary in the public interest for emergency special constables to be appointed in respect of that area, he may authorise the superior police officer in charge of that area or any chief superintendent of police to appoint persons resident or employed in that area (whether male or female) as emergency special constables.

(2) An authorisation under this section need not be in writing, but must specify the maximum number of emergency special constables who may be appointed under that authorisation.

(3) Where a superior police officer proposes to appoint any person as an emergency special constable under an authorisation given under this section, he shall cause to be served on that person a notice in the prescribed form requiring him to present himself at a time and place specified in the notice for appointment as an emergency special constable.

(4) Every person on whom a notice is served under subsection (3) of this section shall present himself at the time and place specified in the notice and shall there, on being required to do so by the superior police officer proposing to appoint him, make and sign a promise in the prescribed form to serve as an emergency special constable until

such time as his appointment is determined under this section; and immediately after he has made and signed that promise, the superior police officer shall hand to him a document in the prescribed form appointing him as an emergency special constable in respect of the police area to which the authorisation under which he is being appointed relates.

(5) Every emergency special constable appointed under this section—

(a) shall, in the police area in respect of which he is appointed, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer; and

(b) subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be a member of the Nigeria Police Force for all purposes and shall accordingly be subject to the provisions of this Act.

(6) The superior police officer in charge of the police area in respect of which an emergency special constable is appointed may at any time, and shall if so directed by the Commissioner of Police for the State in which that police area is situated, by notice in writing forthwith, or with effect from a future date specified in the notice, determine the emergency special constable's appointment; and on the determination of his appointment under this section an emergency special constable shall be issued with a certificate of discharge in the prescribed form.

(7) Any person who without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie on him)—

(a) refuses or fails to comply with the requirements of a notice served on him under subsection (3) of this section; or

(b) refuses to make and sign a promise to serve on being required to do so under subsection (4) of this section,

shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty naira.

(8) The foregoing provisions of this section shall apply in relation to the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja as they apply in relation to a State, subject to the modification that, in relation to the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja any reference to the Commissioner of Police shall be construed as a reference to the Inspector-General of Police.

(9) The foregoing provisions of this section shall have effect subject to section 53 (2) and (3) of this Act.

53. Provisions supplementary to section 52

(1) The Commissioner of Police for a State or the Inspector-General—

(a) on giving an authorisation under section 52 of this Act, shall forthwith inform the President of his action and of the circumstances which led him to take it, and shall as soon as possible cause notice of the giving of the authorisation to be published in the appropriate Gazette; and

(b) as soon as possible after all emergency special constables appointed under that authorisation have been discharged, shall cause notice of that fact to be published in the appropriate Gazette.

In this subsection "the appropriate Gazette", in relation to the Commissioner of Police for a State means the State Gazette, and in relation to the Inspector-General means the Federal Gazette.

(2) The President may by order published in the Federal Gazette declare persons of any class or description specified in the order to be exempt from appointment as emergency special constables under section 52 of this Act, and the power to appoint persons as emergency special constables under that section shall not extend to persons of any class or description for the time being so specified.

(3) Any power to make or determine appointments under or by virtue of section 52 of this Act shall be exercisable only while there is in force the necessary delegation of that power by the Nigeria Police Council.

(4) Section 16 of this Act (which requires certain police officers on enlistment to make and subscribe the police declaration prescribed by the Oaths Act) and section 17 of this Act (which relates to re-engagement) shall not apply to emergency constables.

[Cap. O1.]

54. Equipment

(1) The Inspector-General may provide for use by special constables such batons, clothing and other equipment as he considers necessary for the proper carrying out of their duties.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the Inspector-General under this section shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by the Federal Government.

55. Instruction of special constables

(1) Regulations made by virtue of section 46 (a) of this Act with respect to the organisation and administration of the Force shall not require special constables to attend for instruction on more than four days in any one month or for periods amounting in the aggregate to more than 24 hours in any one month.

(2) Any person responsible for giving instruction to special constables under regulations made as aforesaid shall have regard as far as possible to the convenience of special constables who are to attend for instruction and also, where applicable, to that of the employers of such special constables.

56. Allowances, pensions, etc.

(1) Except as expressly provided by this section or by regulations made by virtue of subsection (3) of this section, a person's service as a special constable shall not render him or any other person eligible for any pay, allowance, pension or gratuity under this Act or the Pensions Act.

[Cap. P4.]

(2) A special constable shall have no claim on the Police Reward Fund established under section 33 of this Act and shall not as such be entitled to occupy living accommodation provided at the public expense.

(3) Regulations made by virtue of section 46 (a) of this Act may provide for allowances to be paid to special constables—

(a) in respect of expenses incurred by them in connection with their attendance at periods of instruction;

(b) as compensation for loss of earnings during periods of full-time duty; and

(c) in respect of the use by special constables of or of this subsection the rank of inspector of their own vehicles while on full-time duty, but shall not provide for the payment of any other allowances to special constables; and the amount of any such allowance as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection shall be fixed by the regulations, and shall not be calculated by reference to the actual expenses or loss of earnings of the person to whom it is payable.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the said section 46 of this Act, regulations thereunder may make provision for enabling any such allowance as is mentioned in subsection (3) of this section to be withheld by a superior police officer if, in his opinion, there are good reasons for withholding it.

(5) Subject to subsection (7) of this section, section 6 of the Pensions Act (which contains corresponding provisions applicable to police officers above the rank of constable) shall apply to special constables as they apply to regular police officers.

[Cap. P4.]

(6) Subject to subsection (7) of this section, paragraphs (1) and (2) of regulation 24 of the repealed Pensions Regulations (which make provision for the payment of pensions to officers in respect of permanent injuries received while on duty) shall apply to special constables as they apply to regular police officers, so however that, for the purposes of the application of those paragraphs to special constables, references to retirement shall be construed as references to retirement from employment other than employment as a special constable.

(7) If a special constable is killed or sustains injuries at a time when he holds some other office in the public service of the Federation or of a State, his duty as a special constable shall, for the purpose of the Pensions Act, be deemed to form part of his duty as the holder of that other office, and subsections (5) and (6) of this section shall not apply in his case.

(8) Any pension granted by virtue of subsection (5) or (6) of this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Act under which it is granted and shall be liable to cease or be otherwise dealt with accordingly.

(9) In this section, “regular police officer” means a police officer who is neither a special constable nor a supernumerary police officer.

57. Interpretation

In this Part, except where the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say—

“competent authority”, in relation to any power to appoint special constables, or to approve their re-engagements, or to suspend or determine their appointments, or to assign ranks to or exercise disciplinary control over special constables, or to hear their appeals against suspension or dismissal, means the Nigeria Police Council or any superior police officer or inspector to whom the power in question has by notice published in the Federal Gazette been delegated in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, and any such notice may, as regards any such power, make different provision with respect to different ranks in the special constabulary;

[Cap. C23.]

“emergency special constable” means an emergency special constable appointed under section 52 of this Act;

“police area” means any police province, police district or police division;

“police Area Command”⁴⁶

“police district” and “police division” mean respectively a police Area Command, police district or police division established under the provisions of standing orders made under section 47 of this Act;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under section 46 of this Act;

“special constable” includes an emergency special constable;

“territory” means a State or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

58. Repeal and transitional provisions

(1) The Special Constables Act 1959 is hereby repealed, and Government Notice No. 1598 (Approval of Maximum Personnel Establishment) dated 30th July, 1960 and the Special Constables (Training and Allowance) Regulations 1960, are hereby revoked.

[1959 No. 23. L.N. 116 of 1960.]

(2) Subject to subsections (1) and (4) of this section, anything done under or by virtue of the Special Constables Act shall be deemed to have been done under or by virtue of the corresponding provision of this Act; and anything begun under or by virtue of the

said Act of 1959 may be continued under or by virtue of this Act as if begun under or by virtue of this Act.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (2) of this section, any person who immediately before the commencement of this Act held an appointment as a special constable under the Special Constables Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under and in accordance with the corresponding provisions of this Act on the date and for the period on or for which he was actually appointed; and service under that Act shall, for the purposes of any pension for which a special constable is eligible by virtue of this Act, be deemed to be service under this Act.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall affect any pension which was before the commencement of this Act granted under the Special Constables Act; and the provisions of that Act shall continue to apply to any pension so granted as if this Act had not been made.

PART XI

Traffic warden service

59. Establishment of the Traffic Warden Service

(1) There is hereby established a Traffic Warden Service (in this Act referred to as “the warden service”).

(2) The warden service shall consist of traffic wardens appointed from time to time under this Act.

(3) The warden service shall be a part of the Nigeria Police Force, and accordingly references to the police force established under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, include references to the warden service.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3) of this section, in so far as any enactment (whether passed or made before or after the commencement of this Act) requires police officers to perform military duties, or confers any power on any person (whether expressly or in general terms) to require police officers to perform such duties, that enactment shall not, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, extend to traffic wardens.

(5) Traffic wardens shall be employed to discharge functions normally undertaken by the police in connection with the control and regulation of, or the enforcement of the law relating to, road traffic and shall in that connection act under the direction of the police.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing subsection, a traffic warden shall be required to deal inter alia with the following, that is to say—

- (a) general control and direction of motor traffic on the highway;
- (b) assisting pedestrians to cross the road; and
- (c) controlling vehicles stopping or parking in unauthorised places.

60. Appointment of traffic wardens

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, the Inspector-General is hereby vested with the power to appoint, confirm such appointment, promote, transfer, dismiss or exercise any disciplinary control over any traffic warden.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a person may be appointed a traffic warden if he—

- (a) is not less than nineteen nor more than 21 years of age;
- (b) is in possession of a minimum educational qualification of primary six;
- (c) is not less than 167.64 centimetres and 162.56 centimetres tall respectively for men and women;
- (d) in the case of men, has not less than 86.36 centimetres chest measurement when fully expanded;
- (e) is of good character and is physically fit; and

- (f) has signified his willingness to serve as a traffic warden.
- (3) The President shall, from time to time, by notice published in the Federal Gazette, fix the maximum number of persons who may at any one time hold appointments under this Act; and a person shall not be appointed as a traffic warden if his appointment would cause the number for the time being so fixed to be exceeded.
- (4) Before fixing any number under subsection (3) of this section, the President shall obtain from the Nigeria Police Council recommendation with respect thereto.
- (5) The Inspector-General may from time to time—
 - (a) with the approval of the President, fix the maximum number of traffic wardens who may at any one time hold appointments in any State;
 - (b) at his own discretion fix the maximum number of traffic wardens who may at any one time hold any particular rank in the warden service in any State; and
 - (c) in either case fix different numbers with respect to different States.
- (6) In relation to traffic wardens appointed under this Act—
 - (a) section 16 of this Act (which relates to the making of a declaration for enlistment or re-engagement) shall have effect as if for the reference to enlistment or re-engagement there were substituted respectively a reference to appointment or re-appointment; and
 - (b) the form of the police declaration prescribed by the Oaths Act shall be adapted by the substitution—
 - (i) for the words “police officer” where they occur in the fifth line, of the words “a traffic warden”; and
 - (ii) for the words from “for the preservation of peace” to the end of the declaration, of the words “to discharge all the duties of my office according to law”.

[Cap. O1.]

61. Period of service

- (1) Every traffic warden appointed under this Act shall be appointed to serve as a traffic warden for a period of one year; and only in the police province, district or division in which he resides.
- (2) Such a traffic warden may, subject to satisfactory conduct and service, be re-appointed for further periods of three years each until the expiration of the tenth year of his appointment in the warden service when he may elect to determine his appointment or elect that his service be allowed to continue until he is 55 years of age.

62. Powers, etc., of a traffic warden

A traffic warden appointed under this Act shall, when on duty, in uniform and within the police province, district or division in which he is appointed to serve, but not elsewhere, have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer under any law relating to the regulation of road traffic.

63. Certificate of appointment and of discharge

Every traffic warden shall, on first appointment, be issued with a certificate of appointment in a form approved by the Inspector-General and on the determination of that or any subsequent appointment (whether by effluxion of time or under section 10 of this Act) shall in like manner be issued with a certificate of discharge.

64. Ranks of traffic wardens

A traffic warden shall have such rank as may be assigned to him by the Inspector-General within the following grades, that is—

- (a) Traffic Warden Grade III;
- (b) Traffic Warden Grade II;
- (c) Traffic Warden Grade I;
- (d) Senior Traffic Warden.

65. Resignation

(1) A traffic warden appointed under this Act may at any time give to any superior police officer under whom he is serving, notice in writing of his intention to resign his appointment on a date mentioned in the notice (not being less than 28 days later than the date on which the notice is given).

(2) On receipt by the superior police officer of the notice referred to in subsection (1) of this section, the superior police officer shall immediately thereafter refer such notice to the Commissioner having control over him and the traffic warden, and if the Commissioner consents to the notice having effect, the appointment of the traffic warden shall determine accordingly.

66. Discipline

(1) In so far as the context so admits, but subject to the provisions of this Act, a traffic warden shall be subject to the provisions of the Police Regulations for purposes of discipline.

(2) In the application to traffic wardens of the Second Schedule to the Police Regulations, references to Constables, Corporals, Sergeants and Inspectors shall include respectively references to Traffic Wardens Grade III, Traffic Wardens Grade II, Traffic Wardens Grade I and Senior Traffic Wardens.

67. Provision of equipment

(1) The Inspector-General may provide for use by the traffic wardens such equipments as he considers necessary for the proper carrying out of the duties of traffic wardens under this Act.

(2) Any expenses incurred by the Inspector-General under this section shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by the Federal Government.

68. Delegation of power by Inspector-General

The Inspector-General may delegate any of his powers under this Act to the Commissioner of a State or the Commandant of a police college (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters specified or defined in the instrument of delegation.

69. Instruction of traffic warden, etc.

(1) Every person appointed into the warden service shall be required to undergo a course of training at the traffic training school of a police college for a period of twelve weeks or such other or further period as the Inspector-General may determine.

(2) A traffic warden appointed under this Act shall have allocated to him a service number with the letters "TW" and the service numbers of all traffic wardens employed in the Federation shall appear on the register kept for that purpose by the Inspector-General.

(3) It shall be the duty of every traffic warden to whom a service number has been allocated under subsection (2) of this section, whenever on duty to wear such service number on the shoulder flaps of his uniform.

CHAPTER P19

POLICE ACT

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

List of Subsidiary Legislation

1. Nigeria Police Regulations.
2. Traffic Wardens (Maximum number of persons) Notice.

Nigeria police regulations
ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS
PART I
General

1. Short title and revocation.
2. Interpretation.

PART II
Organisation of the Force
Territorial boundaries

3. Office of the Inspector-General to be deemed a police Area Command.
4. Division of the Federation into police Area Commands.
5. Territorial divisions of police Zonal Commands, etc.
6. Police station area of responsibility not to be territorially subdivided.
7. Division of large urban area for police purposes.
8. Territorial boundaries of police areas of responsibility.
9. Adjustment of police territorial boundaries.
10. Police territorial boundaries to be published in the Federal Gazette.

Command of the Force

11. Command of the Force.
12. Command of Police Zonal and State Command.
13. Command of Police Area Command.
14. Command of police division.
15. Command of police district.
16. Command of police station.
17. Command of police post.
18. Command of village post.

Situation of police headquarters, etc.

19. Situation of headquarters.
20. Situation of police station.
21. Situation of police post and village post, etc.

Grading of police stations and posts

22. Grading of police stations and posts.
23. Prescribed authority for setting up and closure of police formations.
24. Regrading of formation to be published in the Federal Gazette.

Police mobile force

25. Establishment of police mobile force.
26. Arming and equipping of police mobile force.

27. Control of police mobile force.
28. Service in the police mobile force.

Motor Traffic Divisions

29. Establishment of Motor Traffic Division.
30. Functions of Motor Traffic Division.
31. Command of Motor Traffic Division.

Organisation of subordinate Headquarters

32. Organisation of subordinate Headquarters formations.

PART III

Organisation of Force Headquarters

33. Inspector-General to establish "A", "B", "C", "D", etc., Departments in Force Headquarters.
34. Command of Force Headquarters Departments.
35. Duty of co-ordinating the work of Force Headquarters Departments.
36. Command of a Branch of Force Headquarters Department.
37. Inspector-General may classify any police formation as Force Headquarters formation.

PART IV

Appointments

Superior police officers and inspectors

38. Types of appointments.
39. Direct entry appointments.
40. Recruitment of overseas officers on contract terms.

Qualifications and conditions of service, Cadet ASPs

41. Appointment as Cadet ASP restricted to general duties officers.
42. Qualifications.

Qualifications required of technical officers

43. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (VIO).
44. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (workshops).
45. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (stores).
46. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (works).
47. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (public relations).
48. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (art).
49. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (film production).
50. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (photography).
51. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (library).

Appointment of cadet sub-inspectors (direct entry)

52. Qualifications for appointment as cadet sub-inspectors.
53. Appointment of cadet sub-inspector on probation.
54. Accelerated promotion.

Conditions of service of cadet officer

55. Training courses.
56. Extension of training courses.
57. General service provisions.
58. Offer of alternative appointment.
59. Termination of appointment.
60. Resignations.
61. Interview of cadet officer for appointment.
62. Probationary period (general duties officers).
63. Probationary period (technical duties officers).
64. Extension of probationary period.
65. Confirmation of officers on probation.
66. Resignation—officers on probation.
67. Termination of probationary appointments.
68. Offer of alternative employment.

Conditions of trial period of service of assistant superintendents

69. Confirmation of ASPS on trial.
70. Reversion in rank of ASP on trial.

PART V

Enlistment, rank and file

71. Recruitment officers.
72. Qualifications for enlistment.
73. Deformities and abnormalities to be a bar to enlistment.
74. Entrance examination.
75. Entrance examination syllabus.

Enlistment procedure

76. Candidates to apply to Area Commander in first instance.
77. Area Commander to interview applicants.
78. Area Commander to inform candidates who are not to be called for interview.

79. Rejection of a candidate after interview by Area Commander.
80. Area Commander to maintain Area Command Recruits Register.
81. Application to Enlist Forms to be forwarded to recruitment officer.
82. Definition of Police Area Commander.

Force entrance examination – procedure

83. Holding of entrance examination.

84. Recruitment officers may select candidates for entrance examination.
85. Candidate to be fingerprinted.
86. Notification of failure at the examination.
87. Recruitment officer to maintain Recruits Control Register.
88. Notification of success at the examination.
89. Medical examination for candidates.
90. Attestation of candidates.
91. Rejection by Police Area Commander of candidates.
92. Area Commander to forward candidates' records to recruitment officer.
93. Fingerprints search.
94. Call up of candidates.
95. Candidate to be provided with free travel warrant to reporting centre.
96. Identity check at interview of candidate by recruitment officer.
97. Administration of declaration on oath, preliminaries.
98. Administration of Police Declaration.
99. Approval for service.

Procedure on rejection of candidate

100. Rejection of candidate by recruitment officer.
101. Issue of free travel warrant to rejected candidate.
102. Recruitment officer to advise I.G. of rejection of candidate.

Training of recruit constables

103. Training courses for recruit constables.
104. Extension of training courses.

Appointment of constables

105. Appointment to rank of constable.
106. Allocation of Force Numbers.
107. Terms of service.
109. Service records.

Varying or dispensing with prescribed qualifications

110. Prescribed qualifications may be varied or dispensed with.
111. Inspector-General's authority required for dispensing with prescribed qualifications.
112. Sub-standard entrants.
113. Sub-standard entrants not to be transferred.

General provisions

114. Reasons for rejection of application to enlist need not be given.
115. Unsuccessful candidates may resit the entrance examination.

Discharge of recruit constables

116. Termination of service of recruit constable.
117. Inspector-General to be informed of reason for discharge.

Enlistment of women police

118. Qualifications for women candidates for enlistment in the Force.
119. Enlistment procedure.
120. Interviewing of women candidates for enlistment.

Duties of women police

121. General duties of women police officers.
122. Employment of women police in offices.

Women police – miscellaneous conditions of service

123. Women police not to drill under arms.
124. Women police to apply for permission to marry.
125. No special privileges to be granted to married women police.
126. Maternity leave.
127. Pregnancy of unmarried women police.
128. Women police not to wear jewellery, etc., on duty.

Enlistment of constable drivers

129. Enlistment procedure and qualifications required.
130. Training course.
131. Recruit constables may be enlisted as constable drivers.

Police constable bandsmen

132. Enlistment procedure.
133. Action by station officer.
134. Initial interview.
135. Initial training period.
136. Admittance to School of Music.

Re-engagement and re-enlistment of members of the rank and file

137. Re-engagements.
138. Notice of intention to re-engage or not to re-engage.
139. Completion of re-engagement formalities.
140. Conditions of re-engagement.
141. Failure to apply for re-engagement or continued service.
142. Pol. Form A/1/7 to be completed on re-engagement.
143. Conditions of continued service.
144. Action in case of continued service not formally authorised.
145. Re-engagement of constables after discharge.
146. Re-engagement of NCOs. after discharge.
147. Re-engagement of ex-members of the Force in certain cases.

148. Re-engagement of members of the Technical Branch.

PART VI

Promotions

General Duties Branch

149. Principles governing promotions.

150. Advancement of ASPs through the Long Grade salary scale.

151. Advancement of SPs through the Long Grade salary scale.

Force Inspectorate

152. Selection of candidates for promotion.

153. Promotion courses and Selection Board.

154. Composition of Selection Board.

155. Candidates to be promoted on probation only.

156. Confirmation examination.

157. Recommendation at the conclusion of probation period.

158. Extension of trial period.

159. Reversion to previous rank.

160. Promotions, confirmations and reversions to be published in the Federal Gazette.

161. Advancement to other grades in the Force inspectorate.

Rank and file

162. Incremental advancement and promotion of members of rank and file.

163. Accelerated advancement in certain cases.

164. Promotions to be on area command basis and against vacancies in area command establishments.

165. General principles governing promotion of members of rank and file.

166. Special qualifications for promotion.

167. Promotion to the rank of corporal.

168. Accelerated promotion to the rank of corporal.

169. Probation for six months on promotion.

170. Probation for six months on promotion of corporal to sergeant.

171. Reversion in rank for inefficiency.

172. Reduction in rank of NCO on ground of misconduct: reinstatement.

173. Rank and File Interview Boards.

174. Composition of Rank and File Interview Boards.

175. Classification of candidates for advancement or promotion.

176. Rank and File Interview Board Reports.

177. Rank and File Promotions Merit Lists.

178. Special recommendation for promotion.

179. NCOs Promotions Selection Boards.

180. Interview Board reports.

Promotion courses

181. Selected candidates to attend promotion courses.

182. Exemptions to rules governing promotion to corporal and sergeant.
183. Instruction staff may be exempted from attending Refresher Course School.

PART VII

The Technical branches of the Force

General

184. Technical branches of the Force.
185. Functions of the Force Mechanical Workshops Branch.
186. Functions of the Force Marine Branch.
187. Functions of the Force Supply Branch.
188. Functions of the Force Works Branch.
189. Duties of Force Public Relations Branch.

Qualifications for appointment into the technical branches

190. Launch Quartermaster.
191. Launch Masters.
192. ASP (Marine Branch).
193. Launch Engineer, Grade III.
194. Promotions of Launch Engineers.
195. Promotion of Launch Engineers to assistant workshops officer.
196. Police craftsmen.
197. Promotion of craftsmen to assistant foreman.
198. Advancement of assistant foreman (craftsman).
199. Promotion to foreman.
200. Promotion to assistant workshops officer.
201. Police artisans.
202. Promotion of Police artisans to assistant foreman, Grade II.
203. Police artisans, limitation of promotion.
204. Qualification for appointment as assistant police public relations officer.
205. Qualification for appointment as assistant artist.
206. Qualification for appointment as art studio assistant.
207. Qualification for appointment as cinema supervisor.
208. Qualification for appointment as driver-projectionist.
209. Qualification for appointment as assistant photographer.
210. Qualification for appointment as assistant library officer.
211. Qualification for appointment as library assistant.
212. Qualification for appointment as library attendant.

Enlistment to the technical branches of the Force

213. Enlistment procedure.
214. Incremental credits for new appointments to a technical branch.

Supplemental

215. Powers, privileges and immunities.
216. Duties.

- 217. Equivalent police ranks.
- 218. Discipline, launch masters/engineers.
- 219. Discipline, workshops personnel.
- 220. Salary on demotion of a member of a technical branch.
- 221. Appointment of assistant workshop officers: qualifying periods of service.

PART VIII

Establishment and functions of police colleges, etc.

Police College

Ikeja

- 222. Establishment of the Police College Ikeja.
- 223. Functions of Police College Ikeja.
- 224. Command of Police College Ikeja.
- 225. Police recruitment officer.

Police College Kaduna

- 226. Establishment of the Police College Kaduna.
- 227. Functions of Police College Kaduna.
- 228. Command of Police College Kaduna.
- 229. Police recruitment officer.

Refresher course schools

- 230. Establishment of refresher course schools.
- 231. Functions of refresher course schools.
- 232. Number of students at refresher course school.
- 233. Command of refresher course schools.

PART IX

Establishment of police bands and corps of drums

- 234. Establishment of central police band.
- 235. Establishment of police area command band.
- 236. Functions of police bands.
- 237. Private engagement of services of police band or corps of drums.
- 238. Power to refuse application for engagement.
- 239. Force band fund.
- 240. Band (engagement fees) fund.
- 241. Administration of force band fund and band (engagement fees) fund.
- 242. Fees for private engagements.
- 243. Transport fees.
- 244. Waiving of fees.
- 245. Distribution of fees.

Nigeria Police School of Music

- 246. Establishment of Nigeria Police School of Music.
- 247. Director of Nigeria Police School of Music.
- 248. Functions of the Nigeria Police School of Music.
- 249. Number of bandsmen.

PART X

The police station Functions and organisation

- 250. Functions of the police station.
- 251. Setting up of mobile police stations.

Records to be kept at police stations, etc.

- 252. Crime Prevention Records, Criminal Records, Minor Offences Records, etc.
- 253. Police Station Crime Prevention Records.
- 254. Police Station Criminal Records.
- 255. Police Stations Records of motor traffic offences, and offences against by-laws.
- 256. Police Station Records of Incidents.
- 257. Registers of Record, police post.
- 258. Registers of Record, village police post.
- 259. Inspector-General may order additional records to be kept.

Control of police stations

- 260. Station Officer 2i/c.
- 261. Assistant Station Officer.
- 262. Assistant Station Officer to act for Station Officer.
- 263. Senior NCO or constable to act as Station Officer.

Administrative organisation

- 264. Police station administrative organisation.
- 265. Control of station administrative and executive duties.
- 266. Station Officer 2i/c to be Station Crime Duties Officer.
- 267. Appointment of Minor Offences Officer.

The charge office

- 268. Establishment of Station Charge Room.

PART XI

Force orders and instructions Nature and form of Force Orders

- 269. Nature of Force Orders.
- 270. Form of Force Orders.
- 271. Police Orders.

272. Police Formation Orders.

PART XII

The ranks of the Force, insignia of rank, precedence and uniforms

Rank of the Force and Insignia

- 273. Ranks and insignia of rank.
- 274. Rank to denote duties in certain cases.
- 275. Ranks of workshop personnel.
- 276. Ranks of launch quartermasters.
- 277. Police artisans to wear craft emblems.
- 278. Police artisans and general duties personnel; equivalent ranks.

Significant uniforms and undress uniforms

- 279. Significant Uniforms of the Force.
- 280. Order of dress and dress regulations.
- 281. Badge of the Force.
- 282. Wearing of insignia of rank.

PART XIII

Force animals

Police Service horses

- 283. Force Equitation Officer.
- 284. Establishment of Force Equitation School.
- 285. Functions of Force Equitation School.
- 286. Training of Police Service horses.

Police Camelry Corps

- 287. Police Camelry Corps.

Police Service dogs

- 288. Classes of Police Service dogs.
- 289. The Force Dogmaster.
- 290. Police Service dog handlers.
- 291. Establishment of Force Police Service Dog Training Centre.
- 292. Functions of Force Police Service Dog Training Centre.
- 293. Force Service Dog Establishment.
- 294. Police Kennels.
- 295. Police Kennelmen.
- 296. Police Service dogs to be inoculated against rabies.

Purchase of Force animals

- 297. Inspector-General to be responsible for purchase of Force animals.
- 298. Horses to be purchased in Nigeria.
- 299. Principal requirements of a horse to be purchased for the Force.

300. Dogs may be purchased in Nigeria or overseas.
301. Breeds of dogs to be purchased.
302. Requirements of dogs to be purchased for service with the Force.
303. Veterinary officer's certificate of fitness.

Identification of service animals, etc.

304. Identification numbers for Force animals.
305. Manner of affixing identification number.
306. Disposal of service animals.
307. Veterinary officer's report if Force animal dies.
308. Power to order inquiry into cause of death of Force animal.

PART XIV

Duties of officers

309. Duties of the Inspector-General.
310. Nigeria Police annual report.
311. Orders relating to duty post not specified in regulations or standing orders.
312. Duties of Deputy Inspector-General.
313. Duties of Assistant Inspector-General.
314. General duties of officers controlling Departments.
315. Duties of the officer in charge of the Force Central C.I.D.
316. Duties of Commissioner of Police for a State Command.
317. Commissioner to report movements.
318. Duties of Provincial Police Officer.
319. Police Area Commander to report to Inspector-General and to Commissioner, the commission of offences.
320. General duties of Police Area Commander.
321. Absence of Police Area Commander from Area Command.
322. Absence of Police Area Commander from headquarters.
323. Duties of Station Officer.
324. Station Officer to report offences to District or Divisional Police Officer.
325. General duties of Station Officer.
326. Station Officer Inspection duties.
327. Station Officer to report absence from station.
328. Station Officer not to leave locale of station area without permission.
329. Training duties of station officer.
330. Drill parades and riot drill.
331. Duties of administrative officer.
332. Crime duties of officer 2i/c of police station.
333. Duties of the Charge Room Officer.
334. Charge Room Officer not to leave Charge Room.
335. Station Writer to be seated at Charge Desk.
336. Duties of Station Writer.
337. Duties generally.
338. Furtherance of the good name of the Force.
339. Standards of conduct of police officer.
340. The attributes of a police officer.
341. Liability for misuse of powers.

- 342. Police officers to study first-aid.
- 343. Duties of superior police officers generally.
- 344. Superior police officer to report if incapacitated for duty.
- 345. Duties of inspectors and non-commissioned officers generally.
- 346. Duties of constables.
- 347. Obedience to orders.
- 348. Duties generally.
- 349. Duty postings.
- 350. Hours of duty.
- 351. Police officer's responsibility when off duty.

PART XV

Code of conduct

- 352. Complaint of grievances and wrongs.
- 353. Conduct of police officers generally.
- 354. Receiving or giving of presents prohibited.
- 355. Gifts from subordinates.
- 356. Gifts to be surrendered to Accountant-General in certain cases.
- 357. Memorial funds.
- 358. Acceptance of entertainment.
- 359. Lending money at interest prohibited.
- 360. Borrowing, etc., prohibited.
- 361. Serious financial embarrassment.
- 362. Serious financial embarrassment to be reported to the Inspector-General.
- 363. Serious financial embarrassment to be a disqualification for promotion.
- 364. Outside employment, etc.
- 365. Petition writing.
- 366. Investments owned by police officers.
- 367. Institution of legal proceedings.
- 368. Conduct on leave.

PART XVI

Discipline

A.—Superior police officers

- 369. Disciplinary proceedings against superior police officers.

B.—Officers other than superior police officers

- 370. Offences against discipline.
- 371. Punishments that may be imposed.
- 372. Competent authority.
- 373. Powers of delegated officers.
- 374. Liability of officers to prosecution undiminished.

Reporting of offences

- 375. Reporting of offences.
- 376. Officers to whom reports are to be made.

- 377. Result of preliminary inquiries and action taken to be endorsed on report.
- 378. Inspector-General may direct any superior police officer or inspector to conduct preliminary inquiries.

Making of charges

- 379. Offences against discipline.
- 380. Powers of competent authority.

Summary investigations

- 381. Summary investigation.
- 382. Conduct of summary investigations in certain cases.
- 383. Form of memorandum.
- 384. Conduct of summary investigations.

Punishment

- 385. Notification of punishment to the defaulter.
- 386. Effective date of punishment.
- 387. Records of punishment to be published in Force Orders.
- 388. Punishment to be entered in Service Records.
- 389. Inspector-General may order removal of punishment entries from Record of Service.

Appeals against punishment

- 390. Appellate authorities.
- 391. Right of appeal.
- 392. Power of appellate authority.

Review of punishments

- 393. Review of summary investigation.

Supplemental

- 394. Interdiction from duty.
- 395. Powers, privileges, etc., of junior officer during interdiction.
- 396. Pay during period of interdiction.
- 397. Absence without leave—pay to be forfeited.
- 398. Desertion.
- 399. Continual misconduct.
- 400. Damage to or loss of equipment.
- 401. Fines and stoppages.
- 402. Delivering up of accoutrements and other property when leaving the Force.

- 403. Grave offences or series of serious offences against discipline.

PART XVII

Miscellaneous provisions

404. Salaries of general duties police officers.
405. Salaries of Technical Officers.
406. Leave provisions.
407. Medical Boards.
408. Master Records of Service.
409. Records of Service—non-commissioned officers and constables.
410. Re-allocation of Force Numbers.
411. CRO Forms.
412. Warrant Cards.
413. Discharge Certificates.
414. Arms for the Force.
415. Transfer from the General Duties Branch to the Technical Branch.
416. Sale of unclaimed property.
417. Register of unclaimed property.
418. Police Reward Fund.
419. Appointment of police Aide-de-Camp.
420. Forms.

First Schedule Offences against discipline

Second Schedule Punishments – Powers of officers to award and to whom awarded

Third Schedule Forms

NIGERIA POLICE REGULATIONS 1968

under section 46

[1st April, 1968]

[Commencement.]

PART I

General

1. Short title

These Regulations may be cited as the Nigeria Police Regulations.

2. Interpretation

(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act” means the Police Act;

“area command” means a Police Area Command.

(2) In these Regulations, any reference to a Part, regulation or Schedule not otherwise identified is a reference to that Part, regulation or Schedule of these Regulations.

PART II

Organisation of the Force

Territorial boundaries

3. Office of the Inspector-General to be deemed a Police Area Command

For the purposes of these Regulations, the office of the Inspector-General shall be deemed to be a Police Area Command and may be referred to as Force Headquarters.

4. Division of the Federation into Police Area Commands

For the purpose of command and administration of the Force, the Federation of Nigeria shall be divided territorially into—

- (a) Akwa-Ibom State Police Area Command;

- (b) Anambra State Police Area Command;
- (c) Bauchi State Police Area Command;
- (d) Bendel State Police Area Command;
- (e) Benue State Police Area Command;
- (f) Borno State Police Area Command;
- (g) Cross-River State Police Area Command;
- (h) Gongola State Police Area Command;
- (i) Imo State Police Area Command;
- (j) Kaduna State Police Area Command;
- (k) Kano State Police Area Command;
- (l) Katsina State Police Area Command;
- (m) Kwara State Police Area Command;
- (n) Lagos State Police Area Command;
- (o) Niger State Police Area Command;
- (p) Ogun State Police Area Command;
- (q) Ondo State Police Area Command;
- (r) Oyo State Police Area Command;
- (s) Plateau State Police Area Command;
- (t) Rivers State Police Area Command;
- (u) Sokoto State Police Area Command;
- (v) Federal Capital Territory, Abuja Police Area Command.

5. Territorial divisions of police Zonal Commands, etc.

For the purposes of command and administration—

- (a) police commands (excepting Force Headquarters) shall be divided territorially into police area commands;
- (b) police area commands shall be sub-divided territorially into police districts and police divisions; and
- (c) police districts and police divisions shall be sub-divided territorially into police station areas.

6. Police station area of responsibility not to be territorially sub-divided

A police station area of responsibility shall not be subject to territorial division, but where this is deemed expedient a police post or village police post may be set up as reporting and patrol centres within the police station area.

7. Division of large urban area for police purposes

In this division of large urban areas into police territorial areas, the principal sub-division shall be the police division.

8. Territorial boundaries of police areas of responsibility

(1) The territorial boundaries of an area command shall conform to the territorial boundaries of the State of the Federation which it polices.

(2) The territorial boundaries of police area command generally shall conform to the territorial boundaries of administrative area commands:

Provided that the Inspector-General may in cases where he is of the opinion that it is necessary for the efficient policing of an administrative area command, establish a police area command to conform to the territorial boundaries of—

- (a) an administrative division of the area command; or
 - (b) two or more contiguous administrative divisions of the area command.
- (3) The territorial boundaries of police districts generally shall conform to the territorial boundaries of administrative divisions of area commands:

Provided that the Inspector-General may, with the prescribed approval, establish a police district to conform to the territorial boundaries of two or more contiguous administrative divisions of an area command.

(4) The territorial boundaries of a police division shall be determined by the Inspector-General acting with the prescribed approval.

(5) In fixing the territorial boundaries of a police division, the Inspector-General shall take into account the following—

- (a) density of population;
- (b) crime statistics;
- (c) traffic (density, routes and accidents);
- (d) property (residential, business and industrial); and
- (e) public centres of amusement.

(6) The territorial boundaries of the area of responsibility of each police station shall be determined by the Inspector-General.

(7) The territorial boundaries of the area of responsibility of a police post or a village police post shall be determined by the commissioner of police for the police command, acting with the approval of the Inspector-General.

9. Adjustment of police territorial boundaries

The Inspector-General may, in respect of police divisions and of police operational formations, subordinate to a police area command where he is of the opinion that it is necessary for the efficient policing of an outlying areas to transfer such area from the area of responsibility of one operational police formation to another, make such adjustment to the territorial boundaries of the police formations concerned as may be necessary to effect the transfer.

10. Police territorial boundaries to be published in the Gazettee

The Inspector-General shall publish the description of the territorial boundaries of police divisions, police districts and police stations in the Federal Gazette.

Command of the Force

11. Command of the Force

(1) The command of the Force shall be exercised by the Inspector-General.

(2) The Inspector-General shall in the performance of his duties be assisted by five deputy Inspectors-General.

12. Command of police Zonal and State Command

(1) A police zonal command shall be commanded by an assistant Inspector-General of police for the zonal command.

(2) A police state command shall be commanded by the commissioner of police for the state command.

13. Command of police Area Command

(1) A police area command shall be commanded, subject to the control of the commissioner of police for the state command of which the police area command forms a division, by an officer of not below the rank of assistant commissioner of police.

(2) The superior police officer commanding a police area command shall be designated the Police Area Commander.

14. Command of police division

(1) A police division shall be commanded by a superior police officer of not below the rank of assistant superintendent of police, who shall be designated the Divisional Police Officer.

(2) The Divisional Police Officer, shall be subject to the control of—

(a) the Police Area Commander, where the police division commanded forms part of a police area command; or

(b) the commissioner of police for the state command, where the police division commanded does not form part of a police area command.

15. Command of police district

(1) A police district shall be commanded by an officer not below the rank of inspector.

(2) The police officer commanding a police district shall be designated the District Police Officer.

16. Command of police station

(1) Each police station shall be commanded, subject to the control of the officer in charge of the police district or police division of which it forms a sub-division, by an officer of not below the rank of sub-inspector.

(2) The officer commanding a police station shall be designated the Officer in Charge of the Police Station or the Station Officer.

17. Command of police post

(1) A police post shall be commanded, subject to the control of the officer in charge of the police station of which the post forms a sub-division, by a police officer of not below the rank of corporal.

(2) The officer in charge of a police post shall be so designated.

18. Command of village post

(1) A village police post shall be commanded, subject to the control of the officer in charge of the police station or police post of which the village police post forms a sub-division, by a police officer of the rank of corporal or by a police constable with not less than five years' service.

(2) The officer in charge of a village police post shall be so designated.

Situation of police headquarters, etc.

19. Situation of headquarters

(1) The headquarters of each police zonal command shall be situated in the town where the zonal headquarters is situated.

(2) The headquarters of each police State command shall be situated in the capital of the State which it polices.

(3) The headquarters of the police area command shall be situated in the town in which the administrative headquarters of the area command is situated.

(4) The headquarters of a police division shall be situated in such place as the Inspector-General, acting with the prescribed approval, shall direct.

(5) The headquarters of a police district shall be situated in such place as the Inspector-General, acting with the prescribed approval, shall direct.

20. Situation of police station

A police station shall be situated in such place as the Inspector-General, acting with the prescribed approval, shall direct.

21. Situation of police post and village post, etc.

(1) A police post shall be situated in such place as the Inspector-General, acting with the prescribed approval, shall direct.

(2) A village police post shall be situated in such place as the commissioner of police for the area command acting with the approval of the Inspector-General, shall direct.

(3) In this regulation and in regulations 8, 19 and 20, "prescribed approval" means the approval of the President.

Grading of police stations and posts

22. Grading of police stations and posts

(1) The grading of formations, performing the functions of police stations or posts shall be as provided in paragraph (2) of this regulation.

(2) A formation with a permanent personnel establishment—

(a) of more than fourteen, shall be graded as a police station;

(b) of less than thirteen but more than three, shall be graded as a police post; and

(c) of three or less, shall be graded as a village police post.

23. Prescribed authority for setting up and closure of police formations

The prescribed authority for—

(a) the setting up of new police area commands, districts and divisions, and for the closure of police area commands, districts and divisions;

(b) the setting up of new police stations and new police posts, and for the regrading of police stations and police posts, and for the closure of police stations and police posts;

(c) the setting up of new police formations generally and the closure of, or the disbandment of such formations; and

(d) the fixing of personnel establishments for police formations, shall be the President, acting with the advice of the Nigeria Police Council.

24. Regrading of formation to be published in the Federal Gazette

The setting up of, the regrading of and the closure of any of the formations mentioned in regulation 23, shall be published in the Federal Gazette.

Police mobile force

25. Establishment of police mobile force

A police mobile force shall be established and maintained to act as a police striking force in the event of riots or other serious disturbances occurring within the Federation.

26. Arming and equipping of police mobile force

The police mobile force shall be constituted, armed and equipped as the President, acting with the advice of the Nigeria Police Council, shall direct.

27. Control of police mobile force

The police mobile force shall be controlled by the Inspector-General and shall be classified as formation of Force Headquarters.

28. Service in the police mobile force

Every member of the Force is liable for service with the police mobile force for a total period of service not exceeding 36 months.

Motor traffic divisions

29. Establishment of motor traffic division

For the better control of motor traffic, the Inspector-General may, acting with the prescribed approval, establish a motor traffic division for duty within the area of responsibility of a police area command or a police division.

30. Functions of motor traffic division

The functions of a motor traffic division shall include—

(a) the co-ordination of police traffic control duties in the area of responsibility of the motor traffic division;

(b) the advising of local authorities on the setting up of physical aids to traffic control;

(c) the preparation of the plans of scenes of motor traffic accidents and the testing for roadworthiness of motor vehicles involved in accidents;

(d) subject to the approval of the Inspector-General, the investigation and prosecution of motor traffic offences; and

(e) the maintenance of motor vehicle traffic statistics.

31. Command of motor traffic division

The command of a motor traffic division shall be vested in a superior police officer, who shall be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Police for the State command or such other officer as the Inspector-General may direct.

Organisation of subordinate headquarters

32. Organisation of subordinate headquarters formations

The organisation of subordinate police headquarters formations shall follow the departmental pattern of organisation established in Force Headquarters in pursuance of regulation 33, with such modifications as are necessary, having regard to the seniority of the formation.

PART III

Organisation of Force headquarters

33. Inspector-General to establish "A", "B", "C", "D", etc., departments in Force headquarters

The Inspector-General may establish within the framework of Force Headquarters the following departments, namely—

(a) "A" Department (Finance and Administration) consisting of—

- (i) Administrative Branch;
- (ii) Secret Registry Branch;
- (iii) Personnel Branch; and
- (iv) Welfare Branch;

(b) "B" Department (Operations) consisting of—

- (i) Operations Branch;
- (ii) Traffic Branch;
- (iii) Force Signals Branch;
- (iv) Force Mechanical Workshops (Transport) Branch;
- (v) Force Marine Branch; and
- (vi) Force Animals Branch;

(c) "C" Department (Logistics and Supply) consisting of—

- (i) Supply Branch; and
- (ii) Works Branch;

(d) "D" Department (Federal Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence)

consisting of—

- (i) Investigations Branch;
- (ii) Technical Aids to Investigation Branch (C.I.D.);
- (iii) C.I.D. Training Branch;
- (iv) Interpol Bureau;
- (v) Fingerprints Branch; and
- (vi) Central Registry of Offenders;
- (e) the Force Training Department;
- (f) "G" Department (Public Relations) consisting of—

[L.N. 6 of 1975.]

- (i) Press and Publications Branch;
- (ii) Employee Information Branch;
- (iii) Community Relations and Publicity Branch;
- (iv) Complaints Bureau.

34. Command of Force Headquarters Departments

(1) The Inspector-General shall assign the command of "A", "B", "C", "D" and Training Departments each to a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

(2) The command of the “G” Department to a staff officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner or above.

35. Duty of co-ordinating the work of Force Headquarters Departments

The Inspector-General shall assign to a commissioner of police the duty of co-ordinating the work of “G” Department (Public Relations).

36. Command of a branch of Force Headquarters Department

Subject to the authority of the superior police officer to whom the command of a Department is assigned in pursuance of regulation 34, each branch of a Department shall be commanded by a police officer of the rank of inspector or above.

37. Inspector-General may classify any police formation as Force Headquarters formation

For the purpose of control and administration, the Inspector-General may in his discretion classify any particular police formation as a Force Headquarters formation and a police formation so classified shall be under the direct operational control of the Inspector-General.

PART IV

Appointments – —Superior– police officers and inspectors

Appointment of superior police officers

38. Types of appointments

The types of appointment that may be made to the pensionable establishments of the superior police officers of the Force are as follows, that is to say—

(a) a general duties appointment to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on trial of a member of the Force Inspectorate;

(b) a general duties appointment by direct entry to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on probation of a cadet assistant superintendent of police who has successfully completed a police training course;

(c) a technical duties appointment to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on probation of—

(i) a member of the Force Inspectorate; or

(ii) a direct entry appointment; and

(d) a general duties or technical duties appointment, in a rank and on terms of service to be specified by the Nigeria Police Council, of an officer transferred from the civil service of the Federation or of a State.

39. Direct entry appointments

When vacancies in the establishment of assistant superintendents of police cannot, by reason of unavailability of suitable candidates, be filled by promotions from within the Force, the Inspector-General shall so inform the Nigeria Police Council, and may request it to arrange for the posts to be filled by direct entry.

40. Recruitment of overseas officers on contract terms

(1) In the event of there being no suitable indigenious candidates for appointment to a particular duty post, the Inspector-General may request the Nigeria Police Council to fill the post by direct entry of an overseas officer on contract terms.

(2) The appointment of officers on contract terms shall be held against vacancies in the pensionable establishments of the Force.

Qualifications and conditions of service, cadet ASP’s

41. Appointment as cadet ASP restricted to general duties officers

The appointments of cadet assistant superintendents of police shall be restricted to trainees destined for general duties appointments in the Force.

42. Qualifications

(1) The general qualifications required of a male or female candidate for appointment as a cadet assistant superintendent of police (general duties) are as follows—

- (a) age—not below 23 years or above 28 years;
- (b) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;
- (c) education—must be in possession of a pass degree from a university recognised by the Federal Ministry of Education;
- (d) character—must be exemplary;
- (e) financial status—must be free from pecuniary embarrassment.

(2) A male candidate shall be not less than 1.67 metres in height and shall have an expanded chest measurement of not less than 86 centimetres.

(3) A female candidate shall be unmarried, and shall be not less than 1.67 metres in height.

Qualifications required of technical officers

43. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (VIO)

(1) The qualifications required of a candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (vehicle inspection officer) are as follows—

- (a) age—not less than 25 years;
- (b) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;
- (c) education—must have been educated to the standard of the West African School Certificate, or its equivalent.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation, a candidate is required to be in possession of one or more of the following certificates—

- (a) City and Guilds Motor Vehicle Technicians Certificate;
- (b) City and Guilds Motor Vehicle Mechanics Certificate;
- (c) the National or the Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering;
- (d) Membership of the Institute of Motor Industry;
- (e) Diploma in Automobile or Agricultural Engineering;
- (f) Diploma of the Chelsea College.

(3) A candidate who has held the rank of Staff Sergeant Artificer or above, or Engine Room Artificer (Nigerian Navy), may be considered as having complied with the requirements of paragraph (2) of this regulation.

44. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (workshops)

(1) The qualifications required of a candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (workshops) are as follows—

- (a) age—not less than 28 years;
- (b) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;
- (c) education—must be in possession of the West African School Certificate or general Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level).

(2) A candidate is required to have served a recognised apprenticeship, and to have had at least seven years' post-apprenticeship experience in the motor trade with a reputable firm, or a government department, or public corporation, or the armed forces, and in addition, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation, must be in possession of one or more of the following certificates or diplomas:

- (a) City and Guilds Certificate in Motor Vehicle Electricians' Work;
- (b) City and Guilds Certificate in Motor Vehicle Technicians' Work;

(c) City and Guilds Certificate in Motor Vehicle Electricians' Work and in Motor Vehicles Technicians' Work;

(d) Ordinary National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering;

(e) Associate Membership of the Institute of the Motor Industry.

(3) A candidate who has had at least ten years' post apprenticeship experience may be considered for appointment even if he does not have any of the certificates or diplomas specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation.

45. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (stores)

(1) The qualifications required of a candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (stores) are as follows—

(a) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;

(b) education—must be in possession of the West African School Certificate, or the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level).

(2) A candidate is required to have a thorough knowledge of stores accounting procedures, and to have served for not less than seven years in a stores branch of a government department, or public corporation or to have served as a Regimental Quartermaster.

46. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (works)

(1) The qualifications required of a candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (works) are—

(a) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;

(b) education—must be in possession of the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) with a pass in English language, plus advanced level passes in any two of the following subjects—

History, Geography, Mathematics, Economics, British Constitution, British Economic History, any non-Nigerian language, or any science subject.

(2) The candidate is required to be in possession of a building construction or a civil engineering qualification obtained in any of the following institutions—

(a) College of Technology, Yaba;

(b) the Hammersmith School of Building, London, the Battersea Polytechnic, London, Brixton School of Building, London; or

(c) any other college or polytechnic in the United Kingdom or elsewhere which offers courses in building construction and civil engineering and is recognised by the Federal Ministry of Education.

(3) A candidate who has held the post of Works Superintendent or its equivalent in a government department or public corporation, may be considered for appointment even if he does not possess any of the qualifications specified in paragraph (2) of this regulation.

47. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (public relations)

The qualifications required of a candidate for probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (public relations) are—

(a) membership of the Institute of Public Relations; or

(b) a degree in journalism or mass communications; or

(c) diploma in journalism or mass communication with at least two years' practical experience; or

(d) at least seven years' experience in journalism with a news medium (up to sub-editor level) or in Government Information Service (up to Assistant

Information Officer grade) or in Public Relations (up to supervisory grade) in a large company or statutory corporation.

48. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (art)

The qualifications required of a candidate for probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (art) are—

- (a) a degree in fine arts, specialising in commercial art; or
- (b) a diploma in commercial art from a college of technology, with at least three years' practical experience; or
- (c) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent, with at least seven years' practical experience as an Assistant Commercial Artist in—
 - (i) a Government Information Service;
 - (ii) a public relations organisation;
 - (iii) an advertising agency; or
 - (iv) any other mass medium.

49. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (film production)

The qualifications required of a candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (film production) are—

- (a) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent with—
 - (i) at least five years' practical experience with a film production unit in the operation of 16 mm and 35 mm cine-cameras on exterior and interior assignments; and
 - (ii) a knowledge of interior lighting; or
- (b) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent and at least five years experience in editing 16 mm and 35 mm films from initial inspection of "rushes" up to finally edited version (including the laying of dialogue, commentary, music and effects tracks).

50. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (photography)

The qualifications required of candidate for a probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (photography) are—

- (a) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent;
- (b) local or overseas training in photographic work with at least three years' experience in taking monochrome and colour photographs with steel cameras, and in processing and printing such photographs for press and publicity purposes; and
- (c) ability to undertake minor repairs of cameras and to classify and index photographs.

51. Qualifications for appointment as ASP (library)

The qualifications required of a candidate for probationary appointment as an assistant superintendent of police (library) are—

- (a) the first professional examination of the Library Association, or an equivalent qualification; or
- (b) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent and a diploma in librarianship or library service; or
- (c) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent and at least three years' experience as an Assistant Library Officer in Government Service or in a well-established library.

Appointment of cadet sub-inspectors (direct entry)

52. Qualifications for appointment as cadet sub-inspectors

(1) The general qualifications required of a male or female candidate for appointment as a cadet sub-inspector of police are as follows—

- (a) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Force;
 - (b) education—must be in possession of—
 - (i) a General Certificate of Education with passes at the Ordinary Level in at least four subjects including English language and mathematics; or
 - (ii) the West African School Certificate, with credits in at least four subjects, including English language and mathematics;
 - (c) character—must be exemplary;
 - (d) financial status—must be free from pecuniary embarrassment.
- (2) A male candidate shall be not less than 1.67 metres in height, and shall have an expanded chest measurement of not less than 86 centimetres.
- (3) A female candidate shall be unmarried, and shall be not less than 1.67 metres in height.

53. Appointment of cadet sub-inspector on probation

A cadet sub-inspector who has successfully concluded the prescribed training course may be appointed by the Nigeria Police Council to the rank of sub-inspector on probation.

54. Accelerated promotion

- (1) A cadet sub-inspector under training who has displayed the qualifications required of a superior police officer, may, at the conclusion of his training course, be appointed by the Nigeria Police Council to the rank of acting assistant superintendent of police.
- (2) An acting assistant superintendent of police so appointed shall be posted in the first instance to the staff of the Police College, Ikeja for a period of four months, and, at the end of this period, to a duty post anywhere in the Federation for a maximum period of six months.
- (3) At the conclusion of the six-month period, providing that his services and conduct have been satisfactory, he may become eligible for consideration by the Nigeria Police Council for appointment to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on probation.

Conditions of service of cadet officer

55. Training courses

- (1) On appointment, a cadet officer may be required to undergo a training course of twelve months' duration to include—
- (a) six months' basic training in law and foot drill;
 - (b) two weeks' attachment for training in practical police work at a police station;
 - (c) one month's leadership and citizenship training course at a recognised centre;
 - (d) one month's first-aid lay lecturers course;
 - (e) three months' advanced training in law, foot drill, and the duties of his future substantive rank;
 - (f) a final period of attachment to a police formation for further training in practical police work, of a duration to be determined by the Inspector-General.
- (2) A leave period of not more than fourteen days' duration may be granted at the discretion of the Inspector-General at the conclusion of the six months' basic training period.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this regulation, members of the rank and file with requisite qualifications for the cadet inspectors' course may be required to

undergo a six months' course, on successful completion of which they graduate as inspectors.

56. Extension of training courses

The Inspector-General may extend for a maximum period of three months the training period of any cadet police officer who has not reached the required standards at the completion of the twelve or six months' training course respectively, but who shows promise of attaining such standards after a limited period of further training.

57. General service provisions

The general service conditions attached to the appointment of cadet police officers are that the cadet officer—

(a) shall be amenable to Force discipline and to the provisions of all rules, regulations and orders governing the Force;

(b) shall be required, during the period of training, to take up residence in one of the Police Officers' Messes of the College;

(c) shall not be entitled, with regard to members of his family, to any travelling or subsistence allowance or to any government accommodation during the training period.

58. Offer of alternative appointment

A cadet assistant superintendent of police who has completed a police training course, but who has not been accepted by the Nigeria Police Council for appointment to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on probation, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, be offered by the Nigeria Police Council the alternative post of cadet sub-inspector on probation.

59. Termination of appointment

(1) The services of a cadet officer may be terminated by the Nigeria Police Council at any time during the training period on any grounds that may be deemed sufficient by the Council to justify such termination of appointment.

(2) Cadet officers whose services are so terminated will normally be given one month's notice in writing, or if the circumstances warrant it, one month's salary in lieu of notice.

60. Resignations

(1) A cadet officer may resign his appointment at any time during the training period.

(2) A cadet officer who resigns during the training period, may be required to refund all or part of the transportation expenses incurred by Government on his appointment.

61. Interview of cadet officer for appointment

A cadet officer who has successfully concluded the training course, shall be interviewed by the Nigeria Police Council for final consideration for appointment to probationary rank.

62. Probationary period (general duties officers)

A general duties police officer serving on probation shall be required to serve for a minimum period of two years from the date of first appointment to his cadet or his probationary rank, whichever is the earlier, before becoming eligible for confirmation in his appointment.

63. Probationary period (technical duties officers)

An assistant superintendent of police on probation (technical duties) who is appointed on probation after a period of service on temporary terms, may become eligible to be confirmed in his appointment on completion of two years' total service.

64. Extension of probationary period

In special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the Nigeria Police Council may grant an extension of the probationary period of any individual officer, with or without incremental penalty as the Council shall direct.

65. Confirmation of officers on probation

An officer serving on probation may, on completion of the probationary period, be confirmed in his appointment and made substantive in rank by the Nigeria Police Council if—

- (a) his service and conduct have been in every way satisfactory; and
- (b) he has obtained, or has been exempted by the prescribed authority from obtaining, the requisite pass in the prescribed examinations.

66. Resignation – officers on probation

A police officer serving on probation who holds a direct entry appointment, and who resigns during the probationary period, may be required to refund any outfit allowance paid to him, and all or part of the expenses incurred by Government in the transportation of himself, his family and his loads on first appointment.

67. Termination of probationary appointments

(1) The services of a police officer serving on probation may be terminated by the Nigeria Police Council at any time during the probationary period on any grounds that may be deemed sufficient by the Council to justify such termination of appointment.

(2) A police officer serving on probation whose services are to be terminated, shall be given one month's notice in writing, or, if the circumstances warrant it, one month's salary in lieu of notice and such officer shall, provided that such termination of services is not on the grounds of misconduct, be entitled to the payment, at the rates laid down by general orders, of travelling allowance for the journey from the place of his last duty station to his recognised home town.

68. Offer of alternative employment

(1) In lieu of termination of service, a general duties assistant superintendent of police on probation, may, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, be offered by the Nigeria Police Council continued employment in the Force as a cadet sub-inspector on probation.

(2) An officer accepting such alternative appointment, shall enter the salary scale of his new appointment at the point he would have reached had he commenced his services in that appointment, and may become eligible for confirmation in his new appointment on completion of three years' total service.

Conditions of trial period of service of assistant superintendents

69. Confirmation of ASP's on trial

An assistant superintendent of police on trial, after a period of twelve months' service in that rank, may be made substantive in his rank by the Nigeria Police Council if—

(a) he has obtained or has been exempted by the prescribed authority from obtaining the requisite pass in the prescribed examination for superior police officers; and

(b) his service and conduct as an assistant superintendent of police on trial have been satisfactory in every way; and

(c) at the date of his appointment to the rank of assistant superintendent of police on trial, he had not less than five years' continuous service in the Force.

70. Reversion in rank of ASP on trial

An assistant superintendent of police on trial, who fails to qualify for confirmation in his appointment, shall revert to the rank, and to the point in the salary scale, that he would have attained in the course of normal advancement had he not been promoted assistant superintendent of police on trial.

PART V

Enlistment, rank and file

71. Recruitment officers

Subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council and subject to the control of the Inspector-General, the officers responsible for the enlistment of recruit constables to the Force shall be—

(a) the Commandant, Police College Ikeja, hereinafter called the recruitment officer, South, in respect of candidates from the Southern States; and

(b) the Commandant, the Police College Kaduna, hereinafter called the recruitment officer, North, in respect of candidates from the Northern States.

72. Qualifications for enlistment

(1) Only citizens of Nigeria shall be accepted for enlistment.

(2) The qualifications of a male candidate seeking enlistment in the Police Force as a recruit constable shall be as follows—

(a) age—not less than seventeen nor more than 25 years of age;

(b) height—not less than 1.67 metres in height;

[L.N. 36 of 1977.]

(c) chest measurement—not less than 86 centimetres when fully expanded, and having an expansion of not less than 5 centimetres;

(d) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer as being mentally and physically fit for service in the Force;

(e) education—must be in possession of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Middle IV);

(f) character—must be of good character and must not have been convicted of any criminal offence (other than any offence which the Inspector-General accepts as being of a minor nature);

(g) financial status—must be free from any pecuniary embarrassment.

73. Deformities and abnormalities to be a bar to enlistment

A candidate for enlistment suffering from any one of the abnormalities or deformities listed below shall not be accepted for enlistment—

(a) impediment in speech;

(b) gross malformation of teeth or jaw preventing proper mastication of food;

(c) knock knees;

(d) bow legs;

(e) bent knees; i.e., knees which cannot be straightened when standing at attention;

(f) flat feet;

(g) bent arms, i.e., arms which cannot be straightened at the elbow;

(h) deformed hands, or hands which cannot perform the full functions of the hand;

(i) defective eyesight, or squint eyes;

(j) amputation of any member.

74. Entrance examination

A candidate for enlistment in the Force shall, except as hereinafter provided, be required to obtain a pass in the entrance examination prescribed for recruit constables.

75. Entrance examination syllabus

(1) The entrance examination shall consist of a written examination in the following subjects—

(a) English;

- (b) Simple arithmetic;
- (c) Dictation;
- (d) General knowledge.

(2) The entrance examination shall be conducted in the English Language.

Enlistment procedure

76. Candidates to apply to Area Commander in first instance

An intending candidate for enlistment in the Force is required to apply in the first instance to the Police Area Commander in charge of the area command in which the applicant resides, for a copy of the prescribed Application to Enlist Form, which shall be completed by the applicant and returned to the Police Area Commander.

77. Area Commander to interview applicants

(1) On receipt of a completed Application to Enlist Form, the Police Area Commander shall, if he considers the information in the application form to be satisfactory, arrange to interview the applicant.

(2) The applicant shall be required to bring with him to the interview the following personal documents—

- (a) certificate or certificates of education;
- (b) birth certificate, or other documentary evidence of date of birth;
- (c) the originals of his testimonials as to character;
- (d) three passport-size photographs of himself; and
- (e) any other documents relevant to his application.

78. Area Commander to inform candidates who are not to be called for interview

(1) Where the Police Area Commander does not intend to interview an applicant on the grounds that prima facie from the particulars in the application form the applicant is unsuitable for enlistment, or that there are no vacancies at the time in the Force establishment, he shall inform such applicant in writing that his application is not to be proceeded with; but an applicant who is prima facie suitable may be informed that his application may receive consideration at a later date if and when vacancies occur.

(2) Particulars of any such action taken shall be endorsed on the applicant's Application to Enlist Form, which shall be retained for record purposes.

79. Rejection of a candidate after interview by Area Commander

(1) An applicant who is found unsuitable for enlistment by a Police Area Commander after interview shall be informed in writing by the Police Area Commander that his application is not to be proceeded with.

(2) The reasons for the rejection of the applicant shall be endorsed on the applicant's Application to Enlist Form.

80. Area Commander to maintain Area Command Recruits Register

(1) The Police Area Commander shall maintain an Area Command Recruits Register, in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General, in which shall be entered the full particulars of candidates for enlistment deriving from the province.

(2) A photograph of the candidate shall be affixed against the relevant entry at the time the entry is made.

81. Application to Enlist Forms to be forwarded to recruitment officer

(1) If satisfied after interview that an applicant is suitable for consideration for enlistment, the Police Area Commander shall forward the candidate's Application to Enlist Form to the appropriate recruitment officer, together with a photograph of the candidate endorsed with the candidate's name and Area Command Recruits Register serial number.

(2) Immediately on the despatch of the documents specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, the Police Area Commander shall check on the bona fides of the character referees named by the candidate, and shall request the referees to furnish references.

82. Definition of Police Area Commander

For the purposes of this Part "Police Area Commander" means the superior police officer in charge of a Police Area Command or a police division, and "Police Area Command" includes a police division.

Force entrance examination – procedure

83. Holding of entrance examination

(1) Entrance examinations for applicants for enlistment shall be held by Police Area Commanders on the first working day of every month, save that when this day falls on a Saturday or on a Monday, the next Tuesday shall be fixed as the examination day.

(2) The papers for the entrance examination shall be set by the responsible recruitment officer, who shall forward the papers under registered cover to Police Area Commanders in good time for the examination.

(3) The Police Area Commander, or a superior police officer appointed by him, shall be responsible for invigilating each entrance examination held in the Area Command.

(4) Recruitment officers shall be responsible for marking the worked papers of the entrance examinations set by them.

84. Recruitment officers may select candidates for entrance examination

Recruitment officers may give directions to the Police Area Commanders within their jurisdiction as to the number of candidates that may be permitted to sit any particular entrance examination, and may specify by name the candidates who shall be permitted to sit the examination.

85. Candidates to be fingerprinted

A candidate on presenting himself for an entrance examination, shall, before entering the examination room, have his identity checked and his fingerprints recorded on Form CRO 21A.

86. Notification of failure at the examination

In the case of a candidate who fails to pass the entrance examination the recruitment officer shall make an appropriate endorsement on the candidate's Application to Enlist Form and shall return the form to the Police Area Commander concerned, who shall notify the candidate in writing of his failure to pass the examination.

87. Recruitment officer to maintain Recruits Control Register

The recruitment officer shall maintain a Recruits Control Register in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General, in which shall be entered the particulars of each candidate deriving from his recruitment area who has passed the entrance examination, and a copy of the photograph of the candidate affixed against the relevant entry.

88. Notification of success at the examination

Recruitment officers shall forward to the Police Area Commanders concerned the names of the candidates who have passed the entrance examination, together with their Application to Enlist Forms suitably endorsed.

89. Medical examination for candidates

(1) On the receipt of a notification that a candidate has passed the entrance examination, the Police Area Commander shall arrange for the candidate to be examined by a government medical officer.

(2) For the purpose of making his report the medical officer shall be supplied with the prescribed Attestation Form (POL Form A1) intended to be applied for the use of the candidate and to which a photograph of the candidate has been affixed and shall be

requested to make his report on the candidate on the prescribed form (POL Form A/1/1) which is appended to the prescribed Attestation Form.

90. Attestation of candidates

Subject to the candidate having passed the medical examination, and further subject to his character referees and references having both proved satisfactory, the Police Area Commander shall attest the candidate in the prescribed form.

91. Rejection by Police Area Commander of candidates

A candidate for enlistment whose character referees or reference prove unsatisfactory, or who fails to pass the medical examination or fails to answer satisfactorily the questions put to him on attestation, shall have his application rejected by the Police Area Commander.

92. Area Commander to forward candidates' records to recruitment officer

In respect of a candidate whom the Police Area Commander finds suitable for final consideration for enlistment, the Provincial Police Officer shall forward to the recruitment officer concerned the following documents relating to the candidate—

- (a) Application to Enlist Form;
- (b) Attestation Form and Medical Report;
- (c) Form CRO 21A; and
- (d) character references.

93. Fingerprints search

(1) The recruitment officer, on receipt of Form CRO 21A in respect of any candidate, shall be responsible for forwarding the form to the Central Criminal Registry for search.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 67 (2), if the candidate is found to have a criminal record, his application to enlist shall be rejected.

94. Call up of candidates

Recruitment officers shall be responsible for the arranging for the call up for service of attested candidates deriving from their areas of responsibility, who are prima facie suitable for consideration for enlistment.

95. Candidate to be provided with free travel warrant to reporting centre

An attested candidate called up for enlistment, shall be provided by the Police Area Commander with a free travel warrant from the candidate's place of residence to the recruitment reporting centre, and the candidate shall be required to sign an agreement that he will proceed to the centre named in the warrant for the purpose of the enlistment.

96. Identity check at interview of candidate by recruitment officer

On a candidate for enlistment presenting himself of before the recruitment officer, the officer shall after satisfying himself as to the identity of the candidate, interview such candidate with a view to assessing his suitability for enlistment in the Force.

97. Administration of declaration on oath, preliminaries

The recruitment officer, or a superior police officer appointed by him, shall read over to each candidate selected for enlistment the questions and answers given by the candidate in his prescribed Attestation Form, and shall then—

- (a) require the candidate to re-affirm that the answers to the questions are true;
- (b) repeat the warning to the candidate concerning false statements made on attestation;
- (c) inform the candidate (where evidence of date of birth is other than by birth certificate), that the age stated by him on the Attestation Form must remain unaltered during the period of his service with the Force;

(d) inform the candidate that the address given in the Attestation Form shall, for the purposes of leave, be considered to be his home town, and that home town address must remain unaltered during the period of his service with the Force;

(e) explain to the candidate the terms of enlistment and of re-engagement;

(f) inform the candidate that after attestation he shall forthwith take up residence at the Police College, or at such other training centre as may be directed, to commence his training period;

(g) inform the candidate that he may be posted for service anywhere in Nigeria after training as a police constable;

(h) inform the candidate of his liability to taxation, and that tax will be deducted from his salary at source.

98. Administration of Police Declaration

The recruitment officer, on approving a candidate for enlistment as a recruit constable, shall himself administer, or nominate a superior police officer to administer, the Police Declaration to the recruit constable.

99. Approval for service

Immediately after the administration of the Police Declaration, the recruitment officer shall approve the candidate for service as a recruit constable.

Procedure on rejection of candidate

100. Rejection of candidate by Recruitment officer

(1) Should the recruitment officer find, for any reason, that a candidate is not suitable for enlistment, the recruitment officer shall reject such candidate.

(2) The recruitment officer shall inform such rejected candidate, in writing, that his enlistment is not to be proceeded with, but shall not be required to state any specific reason for the rejection of the candidate.

(3) The reason for the rejection of a candidate shall be endorsed on the candidate's Application to Enlist Form.

101. Issue of free travel warrant to rejected candidate

(1) The recruitment officer shall issue to a rejected candidate, in cases where the journey requires it, a free travel warrant to enable the candidate to return to his home.

102. Recruitment officer to advise I.G. of rejection of candidate

The recruitment officer shall forward to the Inspector-General for such action as the Inspector-General may deem fit, the Attestation Form and the Application to Enlist Form of any candidate for enlistment rejected by him, and shall state the reason for such rejection.

Training of recruit constables

103. Training courses for recruit constables

A recruit constable shall, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, be required to undergo a recruits training course at a police college of between three months and six months' duration, as the Inspector-General shall direct.

104. Extension of training courses

The Commandant of a police college may, at his discretion, if he considers it desirable or necessary in the case of any individual recruit constable, extend the training period of such recruit constable for a period not exceeding three months.

Appointment of constables

105. Appointment to rank of constable

(1) On a recruit constable satisfactorily completing his training course, he shall be required to repeat the Police Declaration before the recruitment officer who shall then formally appoint the recruit constable to the rank of constable.

(2) A record of the appointment shall be endorsed on the prescribed Application to Enlist Form.

106. Allocation of Force Numbers

Each constable, on first appointment to that rank, shall be allocated a Force Number by the Inspector-General.

107. Terms of service

[L.N. 2 of 1979.]

A member of the rank and file shall be enlisted into the Force for an initial period of two years and, subject to satisfactory conduct and service, may be re-engaged for a period of eight years and subsequent periods of five years up to a total of twenty years' service. Thereafter, and subject to conditions specified in regulation 108, he may be allowed to continue service until he is sixty years of age:

Provided that no member of the rank and file may withdraw his service or voluntarily retire until he has completed the period for which he was last re-engaged.

108. Discharge of constables from the Force for inefficiency

A superior police officer not below the rank of Commissioner, to whom the power in that behalf is delegated by the Nigeria Police Council, if satisfied in respect of any police constable that his general conduct is unbecoming of an officer of the Force or that his standard of work as a police constable is below what is required of an efficient police officer, may discharge that police constable from the Force, anything to the contrary in any other of these Regulations notwithstanding.

109. Service Records

On the posting of a newly appointed constable, the following service records of such constable shall be prepared or obtained by the recruitment officer, and forwarded under registered cover to the headquarters of the Police Area Command in which such constable is to serve, namely—

- (a) Attestation Form;
- (b) Master Service Record Card;
- (c) duplicate Service Record Sheet;
- (d) the Service Register;
- (e) last Pay Certificate;
- (f) fingerprint Form;
- (g) character references.

Varying or dispensing with prescribed qualifications

110. Prescribed qualifications may be varied or dispensed with

The prescribed qualifications required of a candidate for enlistment in the Force may be varied or dispensed with in the degree prescribed in these Regulations, with or without exemption from the entrance examination, in respect of enlistments to—

- (a) the General Duties Branch of the Force, only if a shortage of suitable candidates of the required standards is sufficiently acute to necessitate the lowering of recruit standards;
- (b) the Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence Branch or the Special Branch of the Force, if the candidate is especially qualified by a knowledge of languages, or other special knowledge relating to the work of the Bureau of Investigation and Intelligence Department or the Force Special Branch;
- (c) the Technical Branch of the Force, if the candidate is in possession of qualifications of a technical nature relating to a duty or duties of the Technical Branch;
- (d) the Police Band, if candidate has a knowledge of, or aptitude for music, and is, in the opinion of the Director of Music, likely to become an efficient bandman.

111. Inspector-General's authority required for dispensing with prescribed qualifications

In any case where it is required that the prescribed qualifications be varied or dispensed with in respect of any candidate for enlistment or where it is required to exempt any candidate from the entrance examination, the authority of the Inspector-General shall be obtained before enlistment may be proceeded with.

112. Sub-standard entrants

Any member of the rank and file of the Force in respect of whom the prescribed qualifications required for candidates for enlistment in the Force are varied or dispensed with on enlistment shall be classified as a sub-standard entrant to the Force.

113. Sub-standard entrants not to be transferred

A sub-standard entrant to the Force shall not be transferred from the duty post to which he was enlisted to any other post in the Force except with the express approval of the Inspector-General, and any such transfer shall be subject to such conditions regarding seniority and pay as the Inspector-General may direct.

General provisions

114. Reasons for rejection of application to enlist need not be given

A recruitment officer or Police Area Commander shall not be obliged to state to any applicant or person representing any applicant the reasons for the rejection of any application for enlistment in the Force or to enter into any correspondence with any applicant or with his representative on the subject of any rejected application.

115. Unsuccessful candidates may resit the entrance examination

A candidate who has been unsuccessful in the entrance examination, may, on application, sit for the examination again after the lapse of a minimum period of six months, provided that the maximum number of times that any one candidate may sit for the examination shall not exceed two.

Discharge of recruit constables

116. Termination of service of recruit constable

Subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the Commandant of a police college may terminate at any time during the training period the services of any recruit constable under his command whose standard of work or conduct is such that he is, in the opinion of the Commandant, unlikely to become an efficient police constable.

117. Inspector-General to be informed of reason for discharge

(1) In the event of a recruit constable being discharged from the Force for any reason before completing his training, the recruitment officer shall advise the Inspector-General of such discharge.

(2) The records of service of such recruit constable shall be forwarded to Force Headquarters for retention.

Enlistment of women police

118. Qualifications for women candidates for enlistment in the Force

The prescribed qualifications for a woman seeking enlistment in the Police Force shall be as follows—

- (a) age—not less than nineteen years and not more 25 years of age;
- (b) height—not less than 1.67 metres in height;
- (c) physical fitness—must be certified by a government medical officer in the prescribed Form as being not pregnant, and as being physically and mentally fit for service in the Police Force;
- (d) education—must be in possession of a Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Middle IV);

(e) character—must be of good character and must not have been found guilty of any criminal offence (other than any offence which the Inspector-General accepts as being of a minor nature);

(f) financial status—must be free from any pecuniary embarrassment;

(g) marital status—must be unmarried.

119. Enlistment procedure

The provisions of these Regulations governing the enlistment procedure for recruit constables shall apply to the enlistment of recruit women police constables except in the following particulars—

(a) Form CRO 21B shall be used for the fingerprinting of women candidates; and

(b) the medical examination of women candidates shall take place at the Police College immediately prior to enlistment.

120. Interviewing of women candidates for enlistment

(1) Women candidates for enlistment in the Force shall in every case be interviewed by the interviewing officer in the presence of a suitable female person, who shall be, in every case where this is practicable, a woman police officer.

(2) The Senior Woman Police Officer, Force Headquarters, shall in every case be present at the initial interview afforded by the recruitment officer, South to women candidates for enlistment drawn from the southern States.

(3) The Senior Woman Police Officer, Northern Area Commands, shall in every case be present at the initial interview afforded by the recruitment officer, North to women candidates for enlistment drawn from the northern States.

(4) Interviewing officers shall bring to the attention of women candidates for enlistment into the Force the provisions of these Regulations governing the duties of women police, and the miscellaneous conditions of service attaching to women police.

Duties of women police

121. General duties of women police officers

Women police officers shall as a general rule be employed on duties which are connected with women and children, and shall be particularly employed in the following duties—

(a) investigation of sexual offences against women and children;

(b) recording of statements from female witnesses and female accused persons and from children;

(c) attendance when women or children are being interviewed by male police officers;

(d) the searching, escorting and guarding of women prisoners in police stations, and the escorting of women prisoners to or from police stations;

(e) school crossing duties;

(f) crowd control, where women and children are present in any numbers.

122. Employment of women police in offices

Women police officers recruited to the General Duties Branch of the Force may, in order to relieve male police officers from these duties, be employed in any of the following office duties, namely—

(a) clerical duties;

(b) telephone duties;

(c) office orderly duties.

Women police – miscellaneous conditions of service

123. Women police not to drill under arms

A woman police officer shall not be called upon to drill under arms or to take part in any baton or riot exercise.

124. Women police to apply for permission to marry

[L.N. 93 of 1968.]

A woman police officer who is desirous of marrying must first apply in writing to the commissioner of police for the State Police command in which she is serving, requesting permission to marry and giving the name, address, and occupation of the person she intends to marry. Permission will be granted for the marriage if the intended husband is of good character and the woman police officer has served in the Force for a period of not less than three years.

125. No special privileges to be granted to married women police

A married woman police officer shall not be granted any special privileges by reason of the fact that she is married, and shall be subject to posting and transfer as if she were unmarried.

126. Maternity leave

A married woman police officer who is pregnant may be granted maternity leave in accordance with the provisions of general orders.

127. Pregnancy of unmarried women police

An unmarried woman police officer who becomes pregnant shall be discharged from the Force, and shall not be re-enlisted except with the approval of the Inspector-General.

128. Women police not to wear jewellery, etc., on duty

A woman police officer whilst in uniform shall not—

(a) wear face powder or lipstick, or wear nail varnish except those of a neutral colour; or

(b) wear any article of jewellery other than a wedding ring, or an engagement ring or a wristwatch; or

(c) dress her hair in such fashion that it falls over the uniform collar; the hair, if long, is to be pinned or plaited over the top of the head, or if worn in short plaits, the plaits are to be tucked under the uniform cap.

Enlistment of constable drivers

129. Enlistment procedure and qualifications required

(1) The provisions of these Regulations governing the enlistment procedure for recruit constables shall apply to candidates for enlistment as recruit constable drivers subject to the following modifications, namely—

(a) the candidate shall not be required to pass the prescribed entrance examination but the officer competent to select the candidate for enlistment shall satisfy himself that the candidate's standard of literacy is such that he is able to maintain a vehicle log book correctly;

(b) the candidate shall be in possession of a current unendorsed driving licence, and shall be required to pass the driving test prescribed by the Force Transport Officer as a first preliminary before being further considered for enlistment.

(2) A recruit constable driver enlisted in accordance with the provisions of this regulation shall be rated as a substandard entrant to the Force.

130. Training course

A recruit constable driver shall be required successfully to undergo a three-month training course in drill and general police duties at one of the police colleges in order to qualify for appointment as a constable driver.

131. Recruit constables may be enlisted as constable drivers

(1) A recruit constable undergoing training at a police college, who for any reason fails to qualify for appointment as a constable, may be appointed as a constable driver if—

- (a) he has completed not less than three months' training as a recruit constable;
- (b) his conduct during the training period has been satisfactory;
- (c) he has successfully passed the driving test prescribed by the Force Transport Officer; and
- (d) he has obtained a driving licence, if not already licensed to drive.

(2) A constable driver so appointed shall be rated as a sub-standard entrant to the Force.

Police constable bandsmen

132. Enlistment procedure

The enlistment procedure for candidates for enlistment in the Police Band shall be as for recruit constables, except that the duties performed by a Provincial Police Officer in respect of the enlistment of recruit constables shall be performed by the Director of Music.

133. Action by station officer

In cases where a candidate applies to enlist in the Police Band, the station officer to whom the application is made in the first instance shall request the applicant to complete the Application to Enlist Form and shall forward the form when completed to the Director of Music, Police College, Ikeja.

134. Initial interview

The Director of Music shall himself arrange initially to interview each candidate for enlistment in the Police Band, and after satisfying himself that the candidate has the requisite knowledge of music, or the aptitude to acquire such knowledge, and is in other respects eligible for enlistment, shall recommend his enlistment as a recruit constable bandsman to the recruitment officer, South.

135. Initial training period

A recruit constable bandsman shall be required to undergo an initial three-month training period at the Police College, Ikeja, during which period he shall be instructed in drill and general police duties.

136. Admittance to School of Music

On the satisfactory completion of his first three months' training period, a recruit constable bandsman shall be admitted to the "School" of "Music", where he shall be instructed in music, and in such other subjects as the Director of Music may direct.

Re-engagement and re-enlistment of members of the rank and file

137. Re-engagements

The prescribed authority—

(a) for the re-engagement for a further period of service in the Force of a member of the rank and file; or

(b) for the authorising of the continued service in the Force of a member of the rank and file,

shall be the commissioner of police for the area command in which the member of the rank and file is serving.

138. Notice of intention to re-engage or not to re-engage

A serving member of the rank and file shall be required to give notice to the prescribed authority of his intention to re-engage for a further period of service in the Force, or to apply for continued service, or of his intention not to re-engage or not to apply for continued service as the case may be, at least six months prior to the

completion date of his current period of engagement, and it shall be the duty of the prescribed authority to remind in writing such member of the rank and file of this responsibility at least eight months prior to such completion date.

139. Completion of re-engagement formalities

When a notice of intention to re-engage for further service is received and such re-engagement is approved by the prescribed authority, the re-engagement formalities shall be completed as soon as is practicable after such approval has been given.

140. Conditions of re-engagement

A member of the rank and file may only be re-engaged for further service in the Force if—

- (a) he has completed his enlistment period or has completed a first or second period of re-engagement;
- (b) his standard of work and conduct has been satisfactory; and
- (c) he is physically and mentally fit for a further period of service in the

Force.

141. Failure to apply for re-engagement or continued service

There shall be no penalty attached for failure on the part of any member to notify his intention to re-engage or not to re-engage for further service, or for failure to give such notification or to make such application within the prescribed period but such failure shall be deemed to be notice of intention not to re-engage or not to continue in the service, as the case may be.

142. Pol. Form A/1/7 to be completed on re-engagement

A member of the rank and file who has been accepted for re-engagement for a further period of service in the Force shall be required—

- (a) to complete the prescribed re-engagement agreement form (Pol. Form A/1/5, A/1/6, or A/1/7 (according to length of service) in the presence of a superior police officer, who shall be witness; and
- (b) to repeat the Police Declaration (Pol. Form A/1/3) made by him on enlistment, before a superior police officer, who shall certify in the space provided on the re-engagement form that the Declaration has been repeated.

143. Conditions of continued service

(1) The conditions under which services of a member of the rank and file may be continued in the Force are—

- (a) that he shall have completed 21 years' service, or shall have reached the age of 45 years; and
- (b) that he shall be physically and mentally fit; and
- (c) that he shall be able to carry out efficiently the duties relating to his rank.

(2) A member of the rank and file applying for continued service in the Force shall not be required to be medically examined as a condition of the approval of his continued service.

144. Action in case of continued service not formally authorised

(1) In the event that subsequent to the expiry of his enlistment period or of his re-engagement period, a member of the rank and file is for any reason not formally re-engaged or approved for further service, yet continues to serve in the Force, the following action shall be taken immediately on the discovery of the fact of such continued service—

- (a) the member shall be requested forthwith to make application to the prescribed authority for re-engagement or for continued service, or to notify such

authority of his intention not to re-engage or continue in the service (if such application or notification has not already been submitted);

(b) should the member apply for re-engagement or for continued service, and such application be approved by the prescribed authority, such member shall be re-engaged or his continued service approved forthwith, and such re-engagement or continued service shall take effect from the day after the expiry of his enlistment or last re-engagement period, as the case may be;

(c) should the member apply for re-engagement or for continued service and such application be rejected by the prescribed authority, the member shall have the right to appeal against such rejection to the Inspector-General;

(d) where the member does not intend to re-engage or fails to submit his application to re-engage on being requested to do so, he shall forthwith be discharged from the Force.

(2) Subject to there being no misrepresentation or fraud, any period of service not formally authorised by the prescribed authority, shall be deemed to be an extension of the enlistment or last re-engagement period, as the case may be, and shall be deemed to be for all purposes service in the Force, and the laws, regulations, orders and other instructions governing the conditions of service of members of the Force shall be applied in respect of such service, as if such service had been formally authorised.

145. Re-engagement of constables after discharge

If a constable who has been honourably discharged from the Force offers to re-engage within six months of having received his discharge, he shall, if his offer of service is accepted, on re-engagement be entitled to enter the salary scale of constables at the incremental point he had reached at the time of his discharge.

146. Re-engagement of NCOs after discharge

If a non-commissioned officer who has been honourably discharged from the Force offers to re-engage within six months of having received his discharge, he shall, if his offer of service is accepted, on re-engagement be entitled to the rank which he was holding at the time of his discharge, save that if there is no vacancy in the establishment of that rank at the time he re-engages, he shall be to serve in such subordinate rank as the prescribed authority shall direct until such time as a vacancy occurs in the establishment of his previous rank.

147. Re-engagement of ex-member of the Force in certain cases

Any ex-member of the Force who has been discharged from the Force for a period exceeding six months and who applies for re-enlistment to the Force, shall, subject to his being accepted for service, be re-enlisted in the Force in accordance with the procedures laid down for the enlistment of recruit constables.

148. Re-engagement of members of the Technical Branch

For the avoidance of doubt, the provision of the Act and these Regulations relating to re-engagements for further service of enlisted members of the Force shall apply to enlisted members of the Technical Branches of the Force.

PART VI

Promotions

General Duties Branch

149. Principles governing promotions

Promotions to the different ranks of the General Duties Branch of the Force shall be made subject to the following general considerations—

(a) fitness of the individual for the vacancy required to be filled, including physical fitness, knowledge of the duties of the appointment, general capability,

training, experience, and the capacity for the proper control, direction and superintendence of subordinates; and

(b) the degree of efficiency, intelligence, zeal and good conduct, hitherto displayed in the performance of the duties; and

(c) seniority in rank.

150. Advancements of ASPs through the Long Grade salary scale

(1) Subject to satisfactory service, an assistant superintendent of police may be advanced by annual increments through the Long Grade salary scale to the last segment of that scale.

(2) An assistant superintendent of police promoted to the rank of deputy superintendent of police shall, if he has not already by length of service reached this point in the Long Grade salary scale, be advanced to the first point in scale B 3 in the Long Grade salary scale, and shall thereafter, subject to satisfactory service, and subject to his not being further promoted, be advanced by annual increments to the last segment of the Long Grade salary scale B.

151. Advancement of SPs through the Long Grade salary scale

A deputy superintendent of police promoted to the rank of superintendent of police shall, if he has not already by length of service reached this point in the Long Grade salary scale, be advanced to the first point on scale B 4 in the Long Grade salary scale, and shall thereafter, subject to satisfactory service, and subject to his not being further promoted, be advanced by annual increments to the last segment of the Long Grade salary scale.

Force Inspectorate

152. Selection of candidates for promotion

(1) As and when vacancies occur in the Force establishment of sub-inspectors, the Inspector-General may select suitable candidates from within the non-commissioned officer cadres of the Force for promotion to the rank of sub-inspector.

(2) A candidate to be eligible for selection shall be of exemplary character and must—

(a) be of the rank of full corporal or above; and

(b) be in possession of at least a Standard VI or Primary VI School Certificate.

153. Promotion courses and Selection Board

(1) A candidate selected for promotion in accordance with regulation 152 shall attend a three months' Sub-Inspectors' promotion course and shall at the conclusion of the course appear before a Sub-Inspectors' Promotions Selection Board convened by the Inspector-General for a final assessment of the candidate's fitness to hold inspectorate rank.

(2) The Commandant of the police college shall at the end of each Sub-Inspectors' promotion course submit to the Selection Board his written assessment of each candidate. The Commandant shall be available for consultation with the Selection Board in respect of any particular candidate but shall not take part in the Selection Board's assessment or recommendations.

154. Composition of Selection Board

The Sub-Inspectors Promotions Selection Board shall consist of five superior police officers and shall be constituted as follows—

(a) the Commissioner of Police, Force Headquarters, who shall be chairman;

(b) one assistant commissioner of police, who shall be deputy chairman;

(c) two chief superintendents, one of whom must be from the police area command in which the candidate for selection is serving, who shall be members; and

(d) one superintendent, who shall be a member and be the recording officer.

155. Candidates to be promoted on probation only

[L.N. 13 of 1976.]

A candidate promoted to the rank of sub-inspector shall remain on probation in that rank for two years and may by order of the Inspector-General be reverted to his former rank at any time during the two years if his work proves unsatisfactory.

156. Confirmation examination

A sub-inspector on probation shall not be confirmed in that rank unless, during the probation period, he passes the Inspectorate Confirmation Examination:

Provided that—

(a) a sub-inspector on probation who has reached the age of forty years prior to his appointment to that rank; or

(b) a sub-inspector on probation who is a member of one of the technical branches of the Force, that is to say—

(i) Signals;

(ii) Vehicle Inspection;

(iii) Workshops;

(iv) Launch Crews;

(v) Artisans;

(vi) Force Band;

[L.N. 6 of 1975.]

(vii) Force Public Relations,
may be exempted from the examination.

157. Recommendation at the conclusion of probation period

[L.N. 13 of 1976.]

At the conclusion of a sub-inspector's two years' probationary period, the commissioner of police for the police area command in which the sub-inspector is serving shall submit to the Inspector-General a report on the sub-inspector's work together with a special recommendation that the sub-inspector—

(a) be confirmed in rank; or

(b) have his probation period extended for a stated number of months; or

(c) be reverted to his former rank.

158. Extension of trial period

Only one period of extension of the trial period in respect of a sub-inspector may be granted and at the end of such period the appropriate commissioner of police shall make a final recommendation as to the sub-inspector's fitness for confirmation in rank.

159. Reversion to previous rank

A sub-inspector on trial who is reverted to his former rank before his promotion to the inspectorate rank shall re-enter the incremental scale of his former rank at the point he would normally have reached had he remained in that rank.

160. Promotions, confirmations and reversions to be published in Gazette

The Inspector-General shall publish every promotion to, confirmation in and reversion from the rank of sub-inspector in the Federal Gazette.

161. Advancement to other grades in the Force inspectorate

(1) As and when vacancies occur in the Force establishment of the different grades in the inspectorate rank (including the rank of chief inspector), the Inspector-General

may advance suitable candidates from the rank of substantive sub-inspector to those grades.

(2) Such advancement shall be made on merit only and shall not be dependent on any stipulated period of service in any particular grade.

(3) The Inspector-General shall publish every advancement in the Federal Gazette.

Rank and file

162. Incremental advancement and promotion of members of the rank and file

Subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the incremental advancement of constables, the appointment, incremental advancement and promotion of non-commissioned officers (other than members of the Force Inspectorate) shall be made by the commissioner of police for an area command in respect of members of the rank and file of the area command of which the commissioner has command.

163. Accelerated advancement in certain cases

[L.N. 12 of 1977.]

(1) Accelerated advancement within the constable grade may be awarded by the Commissioner in cases of exceptional merit in accordance with the following—

(a) In respect of a constable with the First School Leaving Certificate (standard six)—

(i) from N1,044 per annum to N1,116 per annum—After a minimum period of twelve months on the lower salary point;

(ii) from N1,116 per annum to N1,188 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(iii) from N1,188 per annum to N1,224 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(iv) from N1,224 per annum to N1,260 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(b) in respect of a constable with the Class Four Certificate—

(i) from N1,116 per annum to N1,188 per annum—After a minimum period of twelve months on the lower salary point;

(ii) from N1,188 per annum to N1,224 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(iii) from N1,224 per annum to N1,260 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(c) in respect of a constable with the West African School Certificate, or its equivalent—

(i) from N1,152 per annum to N1,188 per annum—After a minimum period of twelve months on the lower salary point;

(ii) from N1,188 per annum to N1,224 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point;

(iii) from N1,224 per annum to N1,260 per annum—After a minimum period of six months on the lower salary point.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the procedure of advancements shall be as follows—

(a) a constable with the First School Leaving Certificate (Standard Six) will be eligible for his accelerated advancement to N1,116 per annum after at least twelve months' service on salary point of N1,044 per annum. From the incremental point of N1,116 per annum onwards his eligibility for further accelerated advancement in all cases shall be after six months on N1,116 per annum, N1,188 per annum and N1,224 per annum;

(b) a constable with the Class Four Certificate will be eligible for his first accelerated advancement to N1,188 per annum after at least twelve months on the salary point of N1,116 per annum. From the incremental point of N1,188 per annum onwards his eligibility for further accelerated increments in all cases shall be after six months on N1,188 per annum and N1,224 per annum;

(c) a constable with the West African School Certificate or its equivalent will be eligible for his first accelerated advancement to N1,188 per annum after at least twelve months on salary point of N1,152 per annum. He shall serve six months on the salary point of N1,188 per annum before he is eligible for his second accelerated increment to N1,224 per annum. He shall proceed to N1,260 per annum after at least six months on salary point of N1,224 per annum.

164. Promotions to be on area command basis and against vacancies in area command establishments

Promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer and promotions within the rank of non-commissioned officer shall be made on an area command basis and all such promotions within an area command shall be made against the individual vacancies in the separate establishments of the non-commissioned officers of the area command.

165. General principles governing promotion of members of rank and file

In making selections for promotions to, or within the non-commissioned ranks of the Force the commissioner shall pay regard to seniority in service and to good conduct but the commissioner shall give preferment to personnel who have manifested superior intelligence, zeal and initiative in the discharge of their duties, irrespective of their position in the seniority list. Seniority, unless combined with merit, efficiency and undoubted suitability for promotion, shall not constitute a claim for promotion.

166. Special qualifications for promotion

The special qualifications required for promotion to non-commissioned rank are—

(a) aptitude for command, professional knowledge and a good educational standard; and

(b) good conduct, temper and manners and the display of habitual courtesy towards the general public.

167. Promotion to the rank of corporal

Subject to regulation 162 and except with the express approval of the Inspector-General, no constable shall be promoted to the rank of corporal unless he has served for a minimum period of five years in the rank of constable.

168. Accelerated promotion to the rank of corporal

A constable who has passed the West African School Certificate Examination or the General Certificate of Education Examination (Ordinary Level) in English and mathematics, and in not less than two additional subjects, shall be eligible for consideration for promotion to the rank of corporal after he shall have served for not less than two years from the date of appointment as a recruit constable.

169. Probation for six months on promotion

A constable promoted to the rank of corporal shall be required to serve a probationary period of six months in the rank of corporal before he is eligible for confirmation in that rank.

170. Probation for six months on promotions of corporal to sergeant

A corporal promoted to the rank of sergeant shall be required to serve a probationary period of six months in the rank of sergeant before he is eligible for confirmation in that rank.

171. Reversion in rank for inefficiency

A non-commissioned officer on probation who is found unsuitable to hold his rank on the ground of inefficiency shall be reverted to his substantive rank, and in determining his position in the seniority list of that rank, his period of service in the probationary rank shall count as service in his substantive rank.

172. Reduction in rank of NCO on ground of misconduct: reinstatement

(1) A non-commissioned officer who is reduced in rank on the ground of misconduct shall be placed on the top of the seniority list of the rank to which he is reduced, but shall be required to serve for at least one year in that rank before he shall be eligible for consideration for promotion.

(2) The Inspector-General may, as a reward for gallantry or other distinguished police service at any time order the reinstatement of any officer reverted in accordance with paragraph (1) of this regulation to the rank previously held.

173. Rank and File Interview Boards

Rank and File Interview Boards shall be established in every subordinate formation commanded by a superior police officer, and such Boards shall interview, twice annually, every non-commissioned officer and constable of the formation for the purpose of assessing—

(a) the suitability for promotion of each such non-commissioned officer; and

(b) the suitability for accelerated advancement within the constable scale or the promotion in rank of each such constable.

174. Composition of Rank and File Interview Boards

A Rank and File Interview Board shall consist of—

(a) the superior police officer in charge of the formation who shall be chairman;

(b) a senior member of the Inspectorate of the formation; and

(c) a senior non-commissioned officer of the formation.

175. Classification of candidates for advancement or promotion

A Rank and File Interview Board is required to classify those interviewed into one of the following categories, namely—

(a) Non-commissioned officers—

(i) suitable for immediate promotion;

(ii) not yet suitable for promotion;

(iii) not suitable for promotion.

(b) Constables—

(i) suitable for promotion;

(ii) suitable for accelerated advancement in the constable scale;

(iii) suitable for routine advancement in the constable scale.

176. Rank and File Interview Board Reports

The chairman of a Rank and File Interview Board shall complete duplicate Interview Board Reports (Pol. Form A66) in respect of each member of the Rank and File interviewed by the Board and send one copy to the area command headquarters for retention.

177. Rank and File Promotions Merit Lists

(1) The chairman of a Rank and File Interview Board shall maintain separate Merit Lists, the names in each list to be arranged in order of merit of—

(a) constables assessed by the Board as suitable candidates for accelerated advancement within the constable scale; and

(b) constables and non-commissioned officers assessed by the Board as suitable for promotion,

and shall submit such lists to the commissioner of police for the area command, as and when called upon to do so by the commissioner.

(2) Merit Lists shall be reviewed and brought up to date after each sitting of the Board.

178. Special recommendation for promotion

In cases where it is desired by the officer in charge of a formation to make an immediate recommendation on the grounds of meritorious service for—

- (a) the accelerated advancement within the constable scale; or
- (b) for the promotion of any member of the rank and file,

such recommendation shall be supported by a completed Interview Board Report (Pol. Form A66) and shall be forwarded through the proper channels to the commissioner of police for the area command at the time the recommendation is made, and independently of the submission of the merit lists referred to in regulation 177.

179. NCOs Promotions Selection Boards

The commissioner of police for an area command for the better selection of the most suitable for promotion of the candidates listed by Rank and File Interview Boards, shall convene Non-Commissioned Officers Promotions Selections Boards, which shall be held under the chairmanship of an officer not below the rank of assistant commissioner, to assess the suitability of the candidates for promotion from—

- (a) the rank of constable to the rank of corporal; or
- (b) the rank of corporal to the rank of sergeant.

180. Interview Board reports

The chairman of a non-commissioned Officers Promotions Selection Board shall complete an Interview Board Report (Pol. Form A66) in respect of each candidate interviewed by the Board.

Promotion courses

181. Selected candidates to attend promotion courses

Any constable or non-commissioned officer selected by a Non-Commissioned Officers Promotions Selection Board as being suitable for promotion in rank, shall be required to attend a promotion course of one month's duration at a Refresher Course School before finally being considered for promotion by a Non-Commissioned Officers Promotions Selections Board, to be held under the chairmanship of the deputy commissioner, or in his absence, assistant commissioner.

182. Exemptions to rules governing promotion to corporal and sergeant

(1) The rules governing the promotions to corporals and sergeants shall not apply to specialists, that is to say, members of the Special Branch, C.I.D., Public Relations Branch, Force Signals Branch, and technicians.

(2) The personnel mentioned in paragraph (1) above shall, when vacancies occur, be assessed purely on their ability within their own specialist or technical spheres save that where an individual is promoted within the non-commissioned officer ranks as a specialist or technician and then transferred to general duties, that individual may be required to attend a course of instruction at one of the Refresher Course Schools or at a police college before assuming duty.

183. Instruction staff may be exempted from attending Refresher Course School

The commissioner of police for an area command may at his discretion exempt instructional staff at police colleges or Refresher Course Schools from attending the promotion courses at a Refresher Course School.

PART VII

The technical branches of the Force

General

184. Technical branches of the Force

The following shall be classified as the technical branches of the Force, that is to say—

- (a) the Force Mechanical Workshops (Transport) Branch;
- (b) the Force Marine Branch;
- (c) the Force Supply Branch;
- (d) the Force Works Branch; and

[L.N. 6 of 1975.]

- (e) the Force Public Relations Branch.

185. Functions of the Force Mechanical Workshops Branch

(1) The Force Mechanical Workshops Branch shall be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the mechanisms and coachwork of the vehicles of the Force Transport Fleet.

(2) The officer in charge of the Force Mechanical Workshops Branch shall be designated the Force Workshops Officer.

186. Functions of the Force Marine Branch

(1) The Force Marine Branch shall be responsible for the navigation and the maintenance and repair of the mechanisms and hulls of the craft of the Force Water Transport Fleet.

(2) The officer in charge of the Force Marine Branch shall be designated the Force Marine Officer.

187. Functions of the Force Supply Branch

(1) The functions of the Force Supply Branch are—

- (a) the indenting for supplies for the Force;
- (b) the taking on charge and the safe custody of supplies purchased for the Force;
- (c) the distribution of supplies purchased for the Force;
- (d) the maintenance and repair of Force armaments;
- (e) the manufacture of clothing for the Force;
- (f) the repair of boots and shoes issued as articles of uniforms to members of the Force;

(g) the repair of Force saddlery, and the maintenance of farrier services for police service horses;

(h) the manufacture and repair of minor articles of wooden furniture, including police notice boards and sign boards, for the use of the Force.

(2) The officer in charge of the Force Supply Branch shall be designated the Force Supply Officer.

188. Functions of the Force Works Branch

(1) The functions of the Force Works Branch are—

(a) the erection, subject to the approval of the Director General to the Ministry of Works, of specified permanent and semi-permanent buildings for the Force;

- (b) the maintenance of Force Buildings; and
- (c) the administration of Force Buildings.

(2) The officer in charge of the Force Works Branch shall be designated the Force Works Officer.

189. Duties of Force Public Relations Branch

[L.N. 6 of 1975.]

(1) The functions of the Force Public Relations Branch are—

- (a) planning and co-ordination of Force public relations policies with a view to improving police relationship with the public;
- (b) serving as the central source of public information concerning the Force and the only official channel of publicity for the Force;
- (c) production and distribution of the Force's magazine, newsletters, press releases, feature articles, statistics, photographs, films, advertisements and other publicity documents to the information media and the public;
- (d) establishment and maintenance of an internal information and reference service within the Force;
- (e) examination of complaints from the public;
- (f) education of all ranks on the importance of good public relations; and
- (g) performance of any other public relations functions as the Inspector-General of Police may direct.

(2) The officer in charge of the Force Public Relations Branch shall be designated Force Public Relations Officer.

Qualifications for appointment into the Technical Branches

190. Launch Quartermaster

The technical qualifications required of a candidate for enlistment as a Launch Quartermaster are—

- (i) four years' experience as an Able Seaman; and
- (ii) possession of the prescribed Quartermaster certificate of competency.

191. Launch Masters

(1) An essential qualification for appointment to or for promotion to the rank of Launch Master, Class II, is possession of the prescribed Rivermasters Certificate.

(2) Launch Quartermasters who are eligible for promotion to the rank of Launch Master, Class II, shall be selected for such promotion on the basis of experience and merit.

192. ASP (Marine Branch)

A Launch Master, Class I or Launch Chief Master, subject to his work and conduct being of the standard required, shall be eligible for consideration for promotion to the rank of assistant superintendent of police (Marine Branch).

193. Launch Engineer Grade III

The technical qualifications required for a candidate for enlistment as a Launch Engineer, Grade III, are—

- (a) education to the standard of Primary VI;
- (b) four years' apprenticeship as a Marine Fitter; and
- (c) possession of the prescribed Certificate of Competency as Marine Engineer.

194. Promotions of Launch Engineers

The promotion of Launch Engineers, Grade III through the grades of Launch Engineer to Senior Launch Engineer shall be dependent upon experience and merit.

195. Promotion of Launch Engineers to assistant workshops officer

A Launch Engineer in possession of the qualifications prescribed for an Assistant Workshops Officer shall be eligible for consideration for promotion to that rank.

196. Police craftsmen

The technical qualifications required of a candidate for enlistment as a Police Craftsman are, in his particular trade or craft—

- (a) a period of apprenticeship approved by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity; or

(b) successful completion of a three-and-a-half-year course of instruction at a government trade school or other technical college, or institute approved by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity; and

(c) possession of a Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity Class II Trade Test Certificate.

197. Promotion of craftsmen to assistant foreman

The promotion of a police craftsman to the rank of assistant foreman, Grade II, shall depend on merit and experience:

Provided that no craftsman shall be promoted to the rank of assistant foreman or above unless he is in possession of a Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity Class I Trade Test Certificate.

198. Advancement of assistant foreman (Craftsman)

The advancement of an assistant foreman, Grade II to the rank of assistant foreman, Grade I, shall, subject to his having the qualifications required of a craftsman, be automatic on completion of four years' service as an assistant foreman, Grade II.

199. Promotion to foreman

The promotion of assistant foreman, Grade I, to the rank of foreman shall depend on merit and experience.

200. Promotion to assistant workshops officer

A foreman or assistant foreman in possession of the qualifications prescribed for the post of assistant workshops officer shall be eligible for consideration for promotion to the rank of assistant workshops officer.

201. Police artisans

The technical qualifications required of a candidate for enlistment as a police artisan are the possession of a Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity Class III Trade Test Certificate in his particular trade or craft.

202. Promotion of police artisan to assistant foreman, Grade II

(1) The promotion of police artisan to the rank of assistant foreman, Grade II, shall depend on merit and experience:

Provided that no police artisan shall be promoted to the rank of assistant foreman unless he is in possession of a Department of Labour Class II Trade Test Certificate.

(2) A police artisan promoted to the rank of assistant foreman, Grade II shall be placed on a salary scale to be determined by the Federal Establishment Secretary.

203. Police artisans: limitation of promotion

No police artisan shall be promoted above the rank of an assistant foreman, Grade II except with the approval of the Federal Establishment Secretary.

204. Qualification for appointment as assistant police public relations officer

[L.N. 6 of 1975.]

The technical qualifications required of a candidate for appointment as an assistant police public relations officer are—

- (a) intermediate certificate of the Institute of Public Relations; or
- (b) a diploma in journalism or mass communication; or
- (c) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent

with—

- (i) at least three years' experience as a reporter with a news medium; or
- (ii) similar experience in Government Information Service; or
- (iii) public relations work with a large company or statutory corporation.

205. Qualification for appointment as assistant artist

The technical qualifications required for appointment as an assistant artist are—

- (a) diploma in commercial art from a college of technology; or

(b) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent with at least four years practical experience in commercial art with a Government Information Service, a public relations organisation, advertising or with any other mass medium.

206. Qualification for appointment as art studio assistant

The technical qualifications required for appointment as an art studio assistant are—

- (a) secondary Class Four Certificate from a Secondary School recognised by the Government, with aptitude for commercial art; or
- (b) one year course in commercial art in a college of technology; or
- (c) certificate in commercial art from a trade centre; or
- (d) at least three years' practical experience in a commercial art studio.

207. Qualification for appointment as cinema supervisor

The technical qualifications required for appointment as cinema supervisor are—

- (a) a Secondary Class Four Certificate;
- (b) a good knowledge of the operation of mobile cinema van and 16 mm sound projectors and the installation of public address systems in the open air and in halls;
- (c) at least three years' field experience;
- (d) ability to maintain an index of registered films;
- (e) checking films before and after exhibition; and
- (f) repair of damaged films during exhibition.

208. Qualification for appointment as driver-projectionist

The technical qualifications required for appointment as a driver-projectionist are—

- (a) First-School Leaving Certificate;
- (b) ability to drive mobile cinema vans and to operate 16 mm equipment during outdoor and indoor film exhibitions; and
- (c) three years of accident-free driving.

209. Qualification for appointment as assistant photographer

The technical qualifications required for appointment as assistant photographer are—

- (a) Secondary Class Four Certificate; and
- (b) local training with at least one year's experience in photographic work, including processing and printing of films.

210. Qualification for appointment as assistant library officer

The technical qualifications required for appointment as assistant library officer are—

- (a) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent;
- (b) an approved in-service training in a library with at least three years' experience in running a medium-sized reference library.

211. Qualification for appointment as library assistant

The technical qualifications required for appointment as library assistant are—

- (a) the West African School Certificate or its equivalent;
- (b) an approved in-service training in a library with at least one year's experience in running a medium-sized reference library.

212. Qualification for appointment as library attendant

The technical qualifications required for appointment as a library attendant are—

- (a) a minimum of Secondary Class Four Certificate or its equivalent;
- (b) a short in-service training in library work with at least three months' experience in a medium-sized reference library.

Enlistment to the technical branches of the Force

213. Enlistment procedure

(1) An applicant for enlistment into any of the technical branches of the Force shall be required to enlist in the Force in the first instance as a recruit constable, and be required to undergo a training course of not less than three months' duration in drill and general police duties at one of the police colleges.

(2) The procedure for the enlistment of personnel for the technical branches of the Force shall as far as possible be the same as that for the enlistment of recruit constables.

(3) On completion of the training course referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation, providing that his work and conduct have been satisfactory, the applicant may be appointed as a member of Police Technical Branch in the trade or craft, and in the grade appropriate to his trade or craft qualifications, such appointment to take effect from the date of first enlistment.

214. Incremental credits for new appointment to a technical branch

A member on first appointment to a Technical Branch of the Force shall be entitled to the award of incremental credits in respect of any previous experience in his trade or craft, in accordance with the Ministry of Establishment rules governing incremental credits for newly appointed personnel of the technical grades of the public service.

Supplemental

215. Powers, privileges and immunities

A member of a Technical Branch of the Force shall have the same powers, privileges and immunities as any other member of the Force and shall be subject to the same code of discipline as is applicable to members of the General Duties Branch of the Force who are his equivalent in rank.

216. Duties

A member of a Technical Branch of the Force shall not be employed on any duties not directly connected with his particular trade or craft.

217. Equivalent police ranks

Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 278, for pension and gratuity purposes and for purposes of discipline, a member of a Technical Branch in receipt of a salary equivalent to that of a member of the General Duties Branch of the Force shall be deemed to hold equivalent rank with such member of the General Duties Branch.

218. Discipline, launch masters/engineers

Where a member of the rank of launch master, Class II/launch engineer, Grade II or above is found guilty of any disciplinary offence, the competent authority may order his reduction in rank:

Provided that no launch quartermaster/launch engineer shall be reduced in grade as a result of any disciplinary proceedings.

219. Discipline, workshops personnel

(1) Where a member of the rank of assistant foreman, Grade II or above is found guilty of any disciplinary offence, the competent authority may order reduction in rank—

(a) to craftsman, Grade I, in the case of a member holding craftsman qualifications; or

(b) to artisan, Grade I, in the case of a member holding artisan qualifications:

Provided that no craftsman or artisan shall be reduced in grade as the result of any disciplinary proceedings.

220. Salary on demotion of member of a technical branch

In the event of a member of a Technical Branch being reduced in rank, he shall enter the salary scale applicable to the rank to which he is demoted at the point in the scale commensurate with his total service in the Force.

221. Appointments of assistant workshop officers: qualifying periods of service

(1) A person who has successfully completed a course of training at a government trade school or other recognised technical school, or who has successfully completed an apprenticeship approved by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity, may be considered for appointment as an assistant workshops officer, if at the time the appointment is under consideration—

(a) he has been actively employed in his trade for the previous four years; and

(b) he has been in possession of a Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity Class I Trade Test Certificate for a period of not less than two years.

(2) A person who has not successfully completed a training course at a government trade school or other recognised technical school and has not served a recognised apprenticeship, may be appointed an assistant workshops officer if he has been actively employed in his trade during the nine years immediately preceding the time he is being considered for the appointment and has been in possession of a Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity Class I Trade Test Certificate for not less than two years.

PART VIII

Establishment and functions of police colleges, etc. Police College Ikeja

222. Establishment of the Police College Ikeja

The Police College, Ikeja shall be established as the principal police training college of the Force, and shall be classified as a formation of Force Headquarters.

223. Functions of Police College Ikeja

The functions of the Police College Ikeja include—

(a) the training of all recruit constables enlisted for service who are ordinarily resident in one of the Southern States;

(b) the training of all direct entry superior police officers and cadet sub-inspectors;

(c) the advanced training of superior police officers and inspectors;

(d) the holding of promotional courses for inspectors and senior non-commissioned officers;

(e) the training of police drivers, police signals (wireless telegraphy) personnel, and police telephone operators;

(f) the training of approved students from other police forces.

224. Command of Police College Ikeja

The superior police officer in charge of the Police College Ikeja shall be designated the Commandant, Police College Ikeja.

225. Police recruitment officer

The Commandant of the Police College Ikeja shall perform the duties of police recruitment officer in respect of candidates for enlistment from the Southern States. Police College Kaduna

226. Establishment of the Police College

Kaduna

The Police College Kaduna shall be established as the Police Training College for the Northern States and shall be classified as a formation of Force Headquarters.

227. Functions of the Police College Kaduna

The functions of the Police College Kaduna include—

(a) the training of all recruit constables enlisted for service who are ordinarily resident in the Northern States; and

(b) the holding of promotional courses for non-commissioned officers and constables of the Northern States.

228. Command of Police College Kaduna The superior police officer in charge of the Police College Kaduna shall be designated the Commandant, Police College Kaduna.

229. Police recruitment officer

The Commandant of the Police College Kaduna shall perform the duties of Police recruitment officers in respect of candidates for enlistment from the Northern States.

Refresher course schools

230. Establishment of refresher course schools

(1) The Inspector-General may in his discretion establish a police refresher course school in each area command.

(2) A police refresher course school shall be classified as a police command headquarters formation of the area command in which it is established.

231. Functions of refresher course schools

(1) The functions of a police area command refresher course school are to provide advanced training courses and promotional courses for selected non-commissioned officers and constables serving in the police area command.

(2) It shall not be the function of a police refresher course school to provide a striking force recruited from the personnel attending courses at the school, but the commissioner of police for the area command may, in times of unrest, deploy the personnel attending the school for the performance of such duties as he may deem fit.

232. Number of students at refresher course school

The number of police students attending courses at any refresher course school shall normally not exceed 130.

233. Command of refresher course schools

The command of a refresher course school shall be vested in a superior police officer.

PART IX

Establishment of police bands and corps of drums

234. Establishment of Central Police Band

(1) There shall be establishment for the Force a Police Central Band which shall be classified as a Force Headquarters formation.

(2) The Inspector-General shall nominate a superior police officer to be President of the Police Central Band.

(3) The command of the Police Central Band shall be vested in a Director of Music.

235. Establishment of Police State Command

(1) There shall be established in each police State command (excepting the Lagos State Area Command) a police band or corps of drums.

(2) A police band or corps of drums shall be classified as a Police Headquarters formation of the police area command in which it is established.

(3) The commissioner of police for the State police command shall nominate a superior police officer to be President of the police band or corps of drums.

(4) The command of a police band shall be vested in a Bandmaster.

236. Function of police bands

The function of a police band or corps of drums is to provide appropriate music at police functions and at official functions, and to give public band concerts for furtherance of good relations between the police and the public.

237. Private engagement of services of police band or corps of drums

(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation and save that the President of a police band or corps of drums shall have the first call on the services of the band or corps of drums, the services of a police band or corps of drums shall be available for engagement by a private individual, club, society or organisation on a fee-paying basis.

(2) The maximum number of hours for any one engagement shall be five.

(3) No engagement which requires a police band or corps of drums to continue to play after 2 a.m. shall be accepted.

(4) The maximum number of engagements permitted to any one private individual, club, society or organisation in any one year shall be four.

238. Power to refuse application for engagement

The President of a police band or corps of drums may refuse any application for the engagement of the services of the band or corps of drums and shall not be required to give any reason for the refusal to the person who made the application.

239. Force band fund

There shall be established a Force band fund which shall be administered by the Commissioner of Police, Force Headquarters.

240. Band (engagement fees) fund

The President of each band or corps of drums shall establish and administer a band (engagement fees) fund.

241. Administration of Force band fund and band (engagement fees) fund

The Force band fund and the band (engagement fees) fund shall be administered in accordance with rules made by the Inspector-General.

242. Fees for private engagements

The fees to be charged for private engagements are as follows—

(a) in respect of the Police Central Band, or a section thereof, N15,40k per hour or part thereof;

(b) in respect of a police band or corps of drums, or a section thereof, N11 per hour or part thereof.

243. Transport fees

(1) In addition to the engagement fee, an additional fee of forty kobo per 1.67 kilometres (the mileage to include the return journey) shall be charged in respect of each police vehicle used for the transportation of the band or corps of drums to the place of the engagement.

(2) The fees charged in accordance with the regulation shall be paid into the Revenue of the Federation.

244. Waiving of fees

No fees shall be charged for official functions, and the President of the band or corps of drums may at his discretion waive the fees in respect of engagements by organisations whose aims are of a charitable nature.

245. Distribution of fees

(1) Subject to the provision of regulation 241, the fees earned by the Police Central Band in respect of engagements shall be distributed on 1 January and 1 July each year as follows—

Per cent

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|----|
| (a) | to the Force band fund | 20 |
| (b) | to the Director of Music | 20 |
| (c) | to bandsmen of the Central Band | 60 |

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 244, the fees earned by a police Area Command band or corps of drums shall be distributed on 1st January and 1st July each year as follows—

Per cent

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| (a) | to the Force band fund | 30 |
| (b) | to the Bandmaster | 10 |
| (c) | to the bandsmen of the police State Command band or corps of drums | 60 |

(3) The amount to be paid to an individual bandsman by virtue of paragraph (1) or (2) of this regulation shall be determined by the President of the band or corps of drums having regard to the rank of the bandsman and the service rendered by the bandsman.

Nigeria Police School of Music

246. Establishment of Nigeria Police School of Music

There shall be established a Nigeria Police School of Music for the training of police bandsmen.

247. Director of Nigeria Police School of Music

Subject to the authority of the Inspector-General the control and administration of the Nigeria Police School of Music shall be vested in the Director of Music.

248. Functions of the Nigeria Police School of Music

It shall be the function of the Nigeria Police School of Music to prepare student bandsmen for the examination held under the auspices of the Royal School of Music or any other examination that may be specified by the Inspector-General.

249. Number of bandsmen

The number of student bandsmen undergoing instructions at the school at any one time shall be as fixed by the Inspector-General.

PART X

The police station

Functions and organisation

250. Functions of the police station

The police station is the principal operational formation of the Force, and the primary functions (exercisable within the limits of the police station area of responsibility) of the police station are—

- (a) to carry out the general duties of the Force as specified in the Police Act;
- (b) to create and maintain good relations with members of the public;
- (c) to create and to maintain permanent records of action taken to implement measures for the prevention of crime, for the preservation of law and order, and for the protection of property;
- (d) to create and to maintain permanent records of action taken in the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders, that is to say, the record of—
 - (i) complaints made of the commission of criminal offences;
 - (ii) the particulars of persons arrested, and the reasons for their arrest; and
 - (iii) the particulars of criminal and other proceedings taken against individuals in the enforcement of the law;
- (e) to create and maintain permanent records of every incident reported (i.e., accident, fire, flood, or other acts of God.)

251. Setting up of mobile police stations

In order to extend regular police coverage and facilities to remote communities, mobile police stations may be set up, accommodated, and operated in police motor

vehicles or police launches, or in other conveyances specially equipped for the purpose.

Records to be kept at police stations, etc.

252. Crime Prevention Records, Criminal Records, Minor Offences Records, etc.

For the purposes of these Regulations—

(a) “Crime Prevention Records” means the police station records of all beats and patrols duties performed, and of special duties performed, for the prevention of crime, the preservation of law and order, and the protection of property;

(b) “Criminal Records” means the police station records—

(i) of offences against the law (other than minor offences) reported to the police station;

(ii) of police action taken for the detection and apprehension of the offenders; and

(iii) of the judgments and sentences passed by the courts on such offenders; and

(iv) of acquittals and discharges;

(c) “Minor Offences Records” means the police station records of reports received in the police station—

(i) of offences for which the penalty provided by the law does not exceed imprisonment for more than seven days or a fine of N10; and

(ii) of offences against the motor traffic laws; and

(iii) of offences against any bye-law,

and the police station records of police action taken for the detection of offenders, and of judgements and sentences passed by the courts on offenders, and of acquittals and discharges;

(d) “Incidents Records” means the police station records of accidents, floods, fires, or other acts of God occurring within the police station area of responsibility, which affect, or may affect the life, health or wellbeing of any member of the public, and the records of the police action taken in respect of such incidents and of the police assistance given to the victims of such incidents.

253. Police Station Crime Prevention Records

The Crime Prevention Records of the police station shall be maintained in the following Registers, namely—

(a) the Duty Roster;

(b) the Station Routine Diary;

(c) the Register of Habitual Criminals;

(d) the Register of Persons Sentenced to Police Supervision.

254. Police Station Criminal Records

The Criminal Records of the police station, shall be maintained in the following Registers, namely—

(a) the Station Crime and Incidents Diary;

(b) the Register of Arrests (Persons Newly Apprehended);

(c) the Register of Sudden and Unnatural Deaths;

(d) the Charge Register (of Felonies and Misdemeanours);

(e) the Register of Simple Offences (offences punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months);

(f) the Register of Court Exhibits;

(g) the Register of Lost, Stolen, and Recovered Property;

(h) the Register of Warrants of Arrests;

(i) the Register of Court Processes;

(j) the Register of Missing Persons.

255. Police Station Records of motor traffic offences, and offences against bye-laws
The Minor Offences Records of the police station shall be maintained in the following Registers, namely—

- (a) the Station Minor Offences Diary;
- (b) the Register of Minor Offences;
- (c) the Register of Motor Traffic Offences;
- (d) the Register of Lost, Stolen and Recovered Bicycles;
- (e) the Register of Court Processes.

256. Police Station Records of Incidents

The Incidents Records of the police station shall be maintained in following Registers, namely—

- (a) the Register of Road Accidents;
- (b) the Register of Fires and Other Incidents;
- (c) the Medical Report Book.

257. Registers of Record, police post

The Registers of Record to be maintained at a police post shall be as follows—

- (a) the Duty Roster;
- (b) the Station Routine Diary;
- (c) the Station Crime and Incident Diary;
- (d) the Register of Arrests;
- (e) the Register of Court Exhibits;
- (f) the Register of Lost, Stolen and Recovered Property.

258. Registers of Record, village police post

The Registers of Record to be maintained at a village police post shall be as follows—

- (a) the Duty Roster;
- (b) the Station Routine Diary;
- (c) the Station Crime and Incident Diary;
- (d) the Register of Arrests.

259. Inspector-General may order additional records to be kept

(1) The Inspector-General may, if in his opinion such action is warranted, instruct that Registers of Records additional to those described in regulations 237 to 242 shall be maintained by police stations, or by other police formations.

(2) The nature of any such additional Registers of Records, and the instructions for their maintenance, shall be published in Force Orders.

Control of police stations

260. Station Officer 2 i/c

(1) The Police Officer next in seniority to the Station Officer shall be second in command to the Station Officer and shall be designated the Station Officer 2 i/c.

(2) The Station Officer 2 i/c is deputed to act for the Station Officer in the event of the Station Officer's absence or incapacity.

(3) All matters of importance dealt with by the Station Officer 2 i/c in the absence of the Station Officer shall be referred to the Station Officer on that officer's return.

261. Assistant Station Officer

(1) There shall be appointed in each police station in which the volume of administrative work warrants such an appointment, a non-commissioned officer to assist the Station Officer in his administrative duties.

(2) Such non-commissioned officer shall be designated the Assistant Station Officer.

262. Assistant Station Officer to act for Station Officer

(1) In the event of the absence from the police station of both the Station Officer and the Station Officer 2 i/c, the Assistant Station Officer shall act for the Station Officer.

(2) All matters of importance dealt with by the Assistant Station Officer whilst acting for the Station Officer, shall be referred to the Station Officer or to the Station Officer 2 i/c, dependent upon which of the two officers is the first to return to the police station.

263. Senior NCO or constable to act as Station Officer

In a police station in which there is no establishment for the duty post of Assistant Station Officer, in the event of the absence from the police station of both the Station Officer and the Station Officer 2 i/c, the responsibility for acting for the Station Officer shall devolve upon the most senior non-commissioned officer or constable present in the police station.

Administrative organisation

264. Police station administrative organisation

The administrative organisation of a police station shall follow the departmental pattern of organisation established in the Area Command Police Headquarters, subject to the following modifications—

(a) the work of “A” and “C” Departments shall be merged, and shall be designated Station Administration Duties;

(b) the work of “B” Department shall be designated Station Executive Duties, and shall include the investigation and prosecution of minor offences, and the performance of the station Charge Room Duties.

265. Control of station administrative and executive duties

The Station Officer shall exercise direct control over the Station Administrative Duties and Station Executive Duties.

266. Station Officer 2 i/c to be Station Crime Duties Officer

The Station Officer 2 i/c shall be responsible to the Station Officer for the performance of the duties of officers in charge of Station Crime Duties.

267. Appointment of Minor Offences Officer

A non-commissioned officer shall be appointed to perform the duties of Minor Offences Officer.

The charge office

268. Establishment of Station Charge Room

(1) There shall be established in each police station an office to be designated the Charge Room which shall be the police station centre for—

(a) the lodgement of complaints or of information by members of the public concerning criminal or other matters;

(b) the reception of arrested persons and the recording of the particulars of such persons;

(c) the reception of persons reporting to the police station under the terms of a court sentence of police supervision, and the recording of the reporting of such persons;

(d) the execution of warrants, and the service of summonses or other court processes;

(e) the control of the police station personnel performing beats and patrols duties;

(f) the recording of the particulars of the beats and patrols duties, special duties, and other duties performed by the personnel of the police station;

(g) the recording of the withdrawals of and return of arms and ammunition charged to the police station.

(h) the recording of such other matters as may be required by Force Standing Orders or other instructions.

(2) The duties performed by the personnel employed in the Charge Room shall be designated Charge Room Duties.

(3) The Charge Room shall be open to the public throughout the 24 hours of the day.

(4) The Charge Room shall be staffed by the following officers—

(a) a non-commissioned officer, who shall be in command of the Charge Room, and who shall be designated the Charge Room Officer;

(b) where necessary, an Assistant Charge Room Officer or Officers; and

(c) a Station writer or writers, who shall be responsible for the maintenance of the Charge Room Records; and

(d) such other personnel as are detailed to stand by as available for duty.

(5) The Charge Room shall be staffed by the personnel of the station on a rotation basis, and the personnel allocated duty posts in the Charge Room shall assume the responsibilities of such duty posts at the commencement of a tour of duty, and shall relinquish the responsibilities of such posts to the officers to whom the duty posts are handed over at the conclusion of the tour of duty.

PART XI

Force orders and instructions

Nature and form of Force Orders

269. Nature of Force Orders

The Inspector-General may promulgate Force Orders and Force Administrative Instructions for the control, guidance, and information of members and such Orders and Instructions may be complementary to but shall not supersede any law, regulation or standing orders governing the Force, or any provision of General Orders, Financial Instructions or other instructions issued by or on behalf of Government.

270. Form of Force Orders

Force Orders shall be issued in the following form—

(a) Part I (a)—Administration, in which shall be promulgated orders and instructions governing the organisation, administration, duties and operational control of the Force;

(b) Part I (b)—Supplements, in which shall be promulgated Government Circulars which contain instructions for the Force, and Force Administrative Instructions;

(c) Part II—Personnel, in which shall be promulgated individual service items relating to members of the Force;

(d) Part III—Notifications, in which shall be promulgated notifications of matters of general interest to the Force for the information of members of the Force;

(e) Part IV—Appendices, in which shall be promulgated—

(i) the distribution of superior police officers throughout the Force;

(ii) the results of confirmation examinations (superior police officers and inspectors);

(iii) the allocations of Force Numerals;

(iv) notice of the taking on the strength of the Force of police horses and police dogs, and the identification numbers allocated to each;

(v) notice of the removal from the Force of police horses and police dogs;

(vi) notice of inter-provincial transfers of police horses and police dogs;

(vii) other matters requiring to be promulgated which cannot properly be included in Parts I, II or III.

271. Police Orders

(1) The commissioner of police for a police area command may promulgate Police Orders for the control, guidance, and information of the members serving under his command and such Police Orders may be complementary to but shall not supersede any orders issued by the Inspector-General.

(2) Police Orders shall be promulgated in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

272. Police Formation Orders

(1) The officer in command of any subordinate police formation of a police area command may issue Formation Orders for the control and guidance of the members of the formation and such Formation Orders shall be confined to instructions governing the duties of members of the formation, and may be complementary to but shall not supersede any orders issued by superior authority.

(2) Formation Orders shall be promulgated in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

PART XII

The ranks of the Force, insignia of rank, precedence, and uniforms

Rank of the Force and insignia

273. Ranks and insignia of rank

(1) The different ranks of superior police officers of the Force, the precedence, and the insignia of each of such rank, shall be as prescribed below—

(a) Inspector-General the device of the Federation, two stars and crossed tip staves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(b) Deputy Inspector-General the device of the Federation, one star and crossed tipstaves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(c) Assistant Inspector-General the device of the Federation, one bar and crossed tipstaves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(d) Commissioner the device of the Federation, and crossed tipstaves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(e) Deputy-Commissioner a star, and crossed tipstaves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(f) Assistant Commissioner crossed tipstaves surrounded by a laurel wreath;

(g) Chief Superintendent the device of the Federation and a star;

(h) Superintendent the device of the Federation;

(i) Deputy Superintendent three stars arranged vertically;

(j) Assistant Superintendent (Substantive rank) two stars arranged vertically;

(k) Assistant Superintendent (on probation or trial) one star;

(l) Cadet Assistant Superintendent one star surmounting a white band on the shoulder strap.

(2) The different ranks of the Force Inspectorate, the precedence, and the insignia of each such rank shall be as prescribed below—

[L.N. 88 of 1976.]

- (a) Chief Inspector four horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (b) Inspector (Substantive) three horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (c) Inspector (On probation) two horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (d) Cadet Inspector
(2nd six months of training) one epaulette and two horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (e) Cadet Inspector
(1st six months of training) one epaulette.

(3) The different ranks of the non-commissioned officers of the Force, the precedence, and the insignia of each such rank shall be as prescribed below—

- (a) Sergeant three chevrons, worn points down;
- (b) Corporal two chevrons, worn points down.

274. Rank to denote duties in certain cases

To denote their duties, inspectors, non-commissioned officers and constables shall have prefixed to their rank, in the case of members of—

- (a) the Criminal Investigation Branch, the word “Detective”;
- (b) the Signals Branch, the word “Signals”;

[L.N. 35 of 1976.]

- (c) a Police Band or Corps of Drums, the word “Band”.

275. Ranks of workshop personnel

The different ranks of police artisans employed in workshop duties, the precedence, and the insignia of each such rank, shall be as prescribed below—

- (a) Assistant Workshops Officer, Grade I four horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (b) Assistant Workshops Officer, Grade II three horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (c) Assistant Workshops Officer, Grade III two horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (d) Assistant Workshops Officer, Grade IV one horizontal bar;
- (e) Police Artisan, 1st Class three metal chevrons, worn with points up;
- (f) Police Artisan, 2nd Class two metal chevrons, worn with points up;
- (g) Police Artisan, 3rd Class one metal chevron, worn with point up.

276. Ranks of launch quartermasters

The different ranks of police artisans employed as Police Launch Quartermasters and Police Launch Engineers, the precedence, and the insignia of each such rank, shall be as prescribed below—

- (a) Senior Launch Quartermaster four horizontal bars arranged vertically;

- (b) Senior Launch Quartermaster
Launch Engineer, Grade II three horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (c) Senior Launch Quartermaster
Launch Engineer, Grade III two horizontal bars arranged vertically;
- (d) Senior Launch Quartermaster
Launch Engineer, Grade IV one horizontal bar;
- (e) Launch Quarter master
Launch Engineer, Class I three metal chevrons, worn with points up;
- (f) Launch Quarter master Launch Engineer, Class II two metal chevrons, worn with points up;
- (g) Launch Quarter master Launch Engineer, Class III one metal chevron, with point up.

277. Police artisans to wear craft emblems

(1) Police artisans shall wear beneath the metal chevrons indicating rank, a badge or emblem indicative of the craft or trade followed.

(2) The badge or emblem shall be of a design to be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

278. Police artisans and general duties personnel; equivalent ranks

For pension purposes, and except where expressly otherwise provided, generally for the purposes of these Regulations—

(a) an assistant workshops officer, or a senior launch quartermaster or a senior launch engineer, of the grade—

(i) Grade I, shall be deemed to hold the rank of chief inspector;

(ii) Grade II, shall be deemed to hold the rank of inspector;

(iii) Grade III, shall be deemed to hold the rank of sub-inspector;

(iv) Grade IV, shall be deemed to hold the rank of sub-inspector on probation;

(b) a police artisan—

(i) if his salary does not exceed the maximum of the salary scale provided for a constable, shall be deemed to hold the rank of constable;

(ii) if his salary is equivalent to the salary received by a corporal, or that received by a sergeant, shall be deemed to hold the rank of corporal or sergeant, as the case may be.

Significant uniforms and undress uniforms

279. Significant uniforms of the Force

(1) The significant uniforms of the Force shall be of a design to be prescribed by the President, acting with the advice of the Nigeria Police Council.

(2) Undress uniforms for members shall be as prescribed by the Inspector-General.

280. Orders of dress and dress regulations

Orders of dress, and dress regulations, shall be promulgated by the Inspector-General in Force Orders.

281. Badge of the Force

The badge of the Force shall be the figure of an elephant facing left, having as background two batons intersecting, the point of intersection being in the centre of and slightly above the ridge of the elephant's back; mounted on the point of intersection of the batons, the figure of an eagle, under the device, a scroll with the legend The Nigeria Police.

282. Wearing of insignia of rank

(1) Superior police officers and inspectors, assistant workshops officers and senior launch quartermasters, and senior launch engineers, shall wear the insignia of their rank on both shoulder straps of the uniforms.

(2) The insignia of rank of non-commissioned officers and police artisans shall be worn on the upper right sleeve of the uniform.

PART XIII

Force animals

Police service horses

283. Force equitation officer

The superior police officer appointed in charge of police service horses shall be designated the Force Equitation Officer.

284. Establishment of Force Equitation School

There shall be established a Force Equitation School.

285. Functions of Force Equitation School

The functions of the Force Equitation School shall be as follows—

- (a) the training of selected personnel in equitation and horse mastership; and
- (b) the breaking and training of young horses for service with the Force.

286. Training of Police Service horses

Police Service horses are to be trained with particular regard to their familiarisation with—

- (a) metalled roads;
- (b) vehicular traffic and people in crowds; and
- (c) smoke and noise occasioned by the discharge of firearms.

Police Camelry Corps

287. Police Camelry Corps

The Inspector-General may, with the approval of the President, establish a Police Camelry Corps.

Police Service dogs

288. Classes of Police Service dogs

(1) The classes of Police Service dogs that may be employed for service with the Force are as follows—

- (a) General Purposes (GP dogs);
- (b) Narcotics Detection (ND dogs);
- (c) Guard (Security) (S dogs).

(2) If the Force Dogmaster mentioned in these Regulations is of opinion that any young dog employed for service with the Force is in need of stabilisation training away from police kennels he may, with the approval of the Inspector-General given either generally, or specially in any particular case, lend any such dog to a suitable person able and willing to give that training and upon and subject to such terms and conditions and for such period (not exceeding in any event nine months) as the Inspector-General may direct and require; and the person to whom the young dog is lent shall, in any dealing with the dog then and thereafter, be classified in the records as an approved recipient.

[L.N. 50 of 1969.]

289. The Force Dogmaster

The superior police officer appointed in charge of the Police Service dogs shall be designated the Force Dogmaster.

290. Police Service dog handlers

(1) The police officers responsible for the operation of Police Service dogs shall be designated Police Dog Handlers.

(2) A Police Dog Handler engaged in operational duties shall, unless otherwise directed by the Force Dogmaster, be responsible for the care and operations of one Police Service dog only.

291. Establishment of Force Police Service Dog Training Centre

There shall be established a Force Police Service Dog Training Centre.

292. Functions of Force Police Service Dog Training Centre

The functions of the Force Police Service Dog Training Centre shall be as follows—

- (a) the training of Police Service dogs;
- (b) the training of Police Dog Handlers; and
- (c) the breeding, from approved strains, of dogs for service with the Force.

293. Force Service Dog Establishment

The Force Police Service Dog Training Centre shall have a Dog Establishment which shall consist of such number of dogs in each of the following categories as the Inspector-General may from time to time direct—

- (a) dogs under, training as Police Service Dogs;
- (b) bitches for breeding purposes; and
- (c) young dogs (young progeny of bitches maintained for breeding purposes).

294. Police Kennels

The accommodation provided for Police Service dogs shall be designated police kennels.

295. Police kennelmen

(1) Police constables (whether regular police constables or supernumerary constables) to whom the duties of maintaining Police Kennels are assigned shall be designated Police Kennelmen.

(2) The Force personnel establishment of Police Kennelmen shall be as approved by the Inspector-General.

296. Police service dogs to be inoculated against rabies

It shall be the responsibility of the Force Dogmaster to see that Police Service dogs are inoculated against rabies—

- (a) on reaching the age of six months; and
- (b) thereafter annually on the anniversary of the first inoculation.

Purchase of Force animals

297. Inspector-General to be responsible for purchase of Force animals

The Inspector-General, or such other officer as may be nominated by the Inspector-General for that purpose, shall be responsible for the purchase of animals for service with the Force.

298. Horses to be purchased in Nigeria

Horses for service with the Force shall be purchased in Nigeria.

299. Principal requirements of a horse to be purchased for the Force

A horse to be purchased for service with the Force shall—

- (a) in conformation, be with plenty of bone, have good feet and a short strong back;
- (b) be not less than three nor more than five years old;
- (c) be not less than 15.1 hands in height; and
- (d) be of a tractable disposition.

300. Dogs may be purchased in Nigeria or overseas

Dogs for service with the Force may be purchased in Nigeria or overseas.

301. Breeds of dogs to be purchased

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this regulation, purchases of dogs for service with the Force shall be confined to the following breeds, that is to say—

- (a) Doberman Pinscher;
- (b) German Shepherd Dog (Alsatian);
- (c) Labrador .

(2) The Inspector-General may, if satisfied that a proposed breed of dog has proved its usefulness in any police force, add that breed of dog to the list mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

302. Requirements of dogs to be purchased for service with the Force

(1) A dog to be purchased for service with the Force shall—

- (a) be not less than three months nor more than twelve months old; and
- (b) be of a tractable disposition.

(2) No dog that shows any evidence of nervousness, sickness, or bad temper shall be purchased for service with the Force.

303. Veterinary officer's certificate of fitness

No animal shall be purchased for service with the Force unless certified as fit by a veterinary officer.

Identification of service animals

304. Identification numbers for Force animals

An identification number shall be assigned for each animal purchased for service with the Force.

305. Manner of affixing identification number

(1) Each Police Service horse shall have its identification number branded on the near forefoot.

(2) The Force Dogmaster shall maintain record of the nose print of each Police Service dog at the Force Dog Training Centre.

306. Disposal of service animals

(1) The Inspector-General may authorise the disposal of any Police Service Animal for any of the following reasons—

- (a) failing to respond to training;
- (b) proving unsatisfactory for any reason after having been posted for operational duties; or
- (c) by reason of age being unsuitable for further use with the Force.

(2) The method of disposal shall be as directed by the Inspector-General.

307. Veterinary officer's report if Force animal dies

If any Police Service animal dies as a result of any accident or from natural causes, a report from a veterinary officer certifying the cause of death shall be obtained by the police officer to whose care the animal is assigned.

308. Power to order inquiry into cause of death of Force animal

In every case of serious injury to, or death of, a Police Service animal (other than death from natural causes), the Inspector-General shall cause an inquiry to be made into the cause and circumstances surrounding the injury or death.

PART XIV

Duties of officers

309. Duties of the Inspector-General

(1) The Inspector-General shall be charged with the supreme command of the Force and with the maintenance of public safety and public order.

(2) The Inspector-General shall keep the President fully informed on the state of public security in the Federation.

310. Nigeria Police annual report

(1) The Inspector-General shall in January each year make a survey of all aspects of the work and activities of the Force performed or carried out during the period 1 January to 31 December of the previous year and the information obtained from the survey shall be embodied in a report to be designated the Nigeria Police Annual Report.

(2) The Inspector-General shall submit the Nigeria Police Annual Report to the President for approval and, on receiving the approval, shall publish the Nigeria Police Annual Report as an official publication.

311. Orders relating to duty post not specified in regulations or standing orders

Where the duties of a police officer holding a particular duty post are not prescribed by these Regulations or laid down in standing orders, it shall be the duty of the Inspector-General to prepare, or cause to be prepared, detailed orders governing the duties of that duty post.

312. Duties of Deputy Inspector-General

(1) The Deputy Inspector-General is the second in command of the Force, and shall act for the Inspector-General in the Inspector-General's absence from Force Headquarters.

(2) When acting for the Inspector-General, the Deputy Inspector-General shall be guided by the following—

(a) all matters involving any change in Force policy shall be held in abeyance pending the Inspector-General's return, or, if the matter is urgent, referred directly to the Inspector-General for instructions;

(b) all matters of importance dealt with by the Deputy Inspector-General during the Inspector-General's absence shall be referred to the Inspector-General on his return.

313. Duties of Assistant Inspector-General

(1) The Assistant Inspector-General shall be subordinate in rank to the Deputy Inspector-General but shall be senior to all Commissioners.

(2) The Assistant Inspector-General shall act for the Inspector-General in the absence of both the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General and when so acting the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (2) of regulation 312 shall, with any necessary modification, apply to him.

314. General duties of officers controlling Departments

The general duties of officers controlling Force Headquarters Departments are—

(a) the direction, supervision, and co-ordination of the work of the branches of their respective Departments;

(b) the standardisation throughout the Force of the procedures relating to their respective Departments;

(c) the methodical review of all Standing Orders, Force Orders and other Force Instructions relative to the work of their respective Departments, and the submission to the Inspector-General for approval of such additions or amendments to such orders as they may from time to time consider necessary

315. Duties of the officer in charge of the Force Central C.I.D.

The duties of the officer in charge of the Force Central Criminal Investigation Department subject to the control of the Inspector-General shall include—

(a) the overall direction and co-ordination of measures for crime prevention in the Federation;

(b) the overall direction of the conduct of criminal investigations, and of the police prosecutions of offenders in the Federation;

(c) the maintenance of the Force Modus Operandi Index;

- (d) the maintenance of the List of Deportees;
- (e) the publication of the Police Gazette, containing information regarding wanted persons, missing persons, and lost, stolen or recovered property;
- (f) the examination of Disputed Documents;
- (g) the compilation of Force Criminal Statistics;
- (h) the direction and control of the Nigeria National Central Bureau of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL);
- (i) subject to the direction of the Inspector-General, the supervision of the Force C.I.D. Training School for the training of selected Force personnel in criminal investigation duties.

316. Duties of Commissioner of Police for a State Command

- (1) The Commissioner of Police for a police State command, subject to the control of the Inspector-General, shall be charged with the command and administration of the State command to which he is appointed, and with the maintenance of Force discipline in the area command.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police shall be directly responsible to the Inspector-General for the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the prosecution of offenders, and for law enforcement generally in the area of responsibility of the police State command.
- (3) The Commissioner of Police shall be responsible for ensuring that the Inspector-General is immediately informed of the commission of any serious offence within the police State command, and of the apprehension of, or the occurrence of, any major disturbance of the peace within the State command.
- (4) The general duties of the Commissioner include—
 - (i) the co-ordination of the police work of the police provinces or police divisions of the State command;
 - (ii) the ensuring that the laws and the orders and instructions governing the Force are properly observed in all the formations of the State command;
 - (iii) the ensuring that Force returns and statistical reports called for by the office of the Inspector-General are submitted punctually and in the correct form;
 - (iv) the control and supervision of the supernumerary constables employed in the State command, and subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the enlistment of such supernumerary constables;
 - (v) the control of the area command special constabulary detachments;
 - (vi) subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the appointment of the special constabulary superior police officers and inspectors for service in the State command;
 - (vii) the regular inspection at six-months intervals of each Police Headquarters formation in the State command, and the visiting at least once in every twelve months of every police station and police post in the State command;
 - (viii) the preparation and the forwarding to the Inspector-General on the due date, of confidential reports on the work and conduct of the superior police officers and inspectors under his command;
 - (ix) the recommending, to the Inspector-General, in recognition of outstanding services, of area command personnel for the award of medals, decorations, commendations and monetary awards, and the awarding to personnel of Commissioner's commendations;
 - (x) the re-engagement and the approving of the continued service of members of the rank and file serving under his command;

(xi) subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the maintenance of the State command establishments of non-commissioned officers at the approved level by promotions from within the ranks of the members of the rank and file serving in the police area command;

(xii) subject to the instructions of the Inspector-General, the direction of the postings and transfers within the area command of the superior police officers and inspectors under his command;

(xiii) the postings and transfers within the area command of members of the rank and file serving in the State command;

(xiv) subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, and acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by any such delegation, adjudication of disciplinary offences, and of appeals against disciplinary convictions and punishments, and the review of disciplinary convictions and punishments;

(xv) the scrutiny and annotation of all petitions addressed through him to the Inspector-General;

(xvi) the approval, subject to the exigencies of the service, of leave applications submitted by superior police officers and inspectors of the State command, and the maintaining of records of leave granted;

(xvii) the forwarding to the Inspector-General, for the computation of gratuities and of pensions, of the relevant documents in all cases of discharge from the Force of members of the rank and file serving in the area command;

(xviii) the supervision of the Police State Command Refresher Course School, and the selection of personnel for attendance at the promotional and refresher courses held at the school, and the supervision of the drawing up of the training syllabuses for such promotional and refresher courses;

(xix) the systematic instruction of the junior officers under his command in their professional duties, and ensuring that facilities are granted to such officers to prepare for the prescribed examinations.

317. Commissioner to report movements

(1) A Commissioner of Police for a police State command shall not leave the locale of his police area without first obtaining the permission of the Inspector-General.

(2) A Commissioner, when proceeding on duties that will necessitate his absence from his Headquarters for more than 24 hours, shall report in advance his proposed itinerary to the Inspector-General.

318. Duties of Provincial Police Officer

(1) The Police Area Commander, subject to the control of the Commissioner, shall be charged with the direction and administration of the police Area Command and the maintenance of Force discipline in the police Area Command.

(2) The Police Area Commander shall be directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the State command for the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the prosecution of offenders, and law enforcement generally in the police Area Command.

319. Police Area Commander to report to Inspector-General and to Commissioner, the commission of offences

(1) The Police Area Commander shall, where this is required by Force Instructions, give immediate and direct information to the Inspector-General of the commission of criminal offences within the police Area Command, or the occurrence of major disturbances in the police Area Command.

(2) The Police Area Commander shall give immediate information to the Commissioner of Police for the police State command of the commission of any serious offence in the police Area Command, and of the apprehension of, or the occurrence of, any major disturbance of the peace within the police Area Command.

320. General duties of Police Area Commander

The general duties of a Police Area Commander include—

(i) the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of the topography of the Area Command;

(ii) the co-ordination of the police work of the police districts and divisions of the police Area Command, and the direction and general supervision of the executive police duties of the police Area Commands;

(iii) the direction and supervision of the Police Area Command Motor Traffic Division;

(iv) the regular inspection of the Police Area Command Headquarters, and the inspection, at least once every three months, of each police station and post under his command;

(v) the maintenance of good relations with the public and the ensuring that the personnel under his command adopt a civil attitude in their dealings with the public;

(vi) the enquiry into complaints against the police;

(vii) the maintenance of good relations with the administrative officer in charge of the Area Command and with other Area Command administrative officers, and with the members of the Area Command judiciary;

(viii) the ensuring that the laws, and the orders and instructions governing the Force are properly observed in all formations of the police Area Command;

(ix) the ensuring that Force Returns and statistical reports called for by Force Instructions are submitted punctually and in the correct form;

(x) the implementation of the provisions of Force Instructions governing the provincial recruitment of constables for the Force;

(xi) the maintenance of the Records of Service of members under his command;

(xii) by personal contact, the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of the character and qualities of each officer, inspector and non-commissioned officer under his command, and, as far as is practicable, of each of the members of the rank and file serving under his command;

(xiii) the preparation of and the forwarding to the Commissioner on the due date of confidential reports on the work and conduct of the superior police officers and inspectors under his command;

(xiv) the interviewing at intervals of six months of each member of the rank and file under his command, and the entry into the member's confidential record of an appraisal of the work and conduct of such member;

(xv) the making of recommendations, as and when called for by the Commissioner, for the promotion of members of the rank and file serving under his command;

(xvi) the recommending to the Commissioner on the due date of the re-engagement and the approving of continued service of members of the rank and file serving under his command, or, in a proper case, the non-re-engagement or the withholding of approval for continued service;

(xvii) for the further training in police duties of all members of the police Area Command, the organising in each formation of the Area command of courses of

regular and systematic lectures on subjects connected with police duties generally, and on the laws, orders and instructions governing the Force;

(xviii) the control of the police province stores, and indents for stores, and the inspection of stores allocations made to the police Area Command;

(xix) the regular inspection of the arms and ammunition on charge to the police Area Command;

(xx) the ensuring that each member of the rank and file under his command is properly clothed and equipped in accordance with the clothing and equipment scales laid down in standing orders;

(xxi) subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council and acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by any such delegation, the adjudication of disciplinary offences and of appeals against disciplinary convictions and punishments;

(xxii) the scrutiny and annotation of all petitions submitted by members, and addressed through him to superior authority;

(xxiii) the approval, subject to the exigencies of the service, of applications for annual and earned leave submitted by members of the rank and file serving in the police province, and the maintaining of a record of all leave granted;

(xxiv) the supervision of police province inspectors messes, and of canteens and recreation rooms for members of the rank and file;

(xxv) the recommending to the Commissioner, in a proper case, of the payment of compassionate grants to members of the police Area Command or to their dependants and of other grants that may properly be made from the Police Reward Fund;

(xxvi) the control and supervision of the supernumerary constables employed in the police Area Command;

(xxvii) the raising, the organisation and the supervision of the police Area Command special constabulary detachment;

(xxviii) subject to any necessary delegation of powers by the Nigeria Police Council, the appointment of the constables and non-commissioned officers of the police Area Command special constabulary detachment.

321. Absence of Police Area Commander from Area Command

A Police Area Commander shall not leave the locale of his police Area Command without first obtaining the permission of the Commissioner.

322. Absence of Police Area Commander from headquarters

A Police Area Commander when proceeding on duties that will necessitate his absence from his Headquarters for more than 24 hours shall report in advance his proposed itinerary to the Commissioner.

323. Duties of Station Officer

(1) A Station Officer shall, subject to the control of the District or Divisional Police Officer, be charged with the direction and administration of the police station, and with the maintenance of the discipline of the personnel of the police station.

(2) The Station Officer shall be directly responsible to the District or Divisional Police Officer for the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, and law enforcement generally in the police area of responsibility.

324. Station Officer to report offences to District or Divisional Police Officer

The Station Officer shall give immediate information to the District or Divisional Police Officer of the commission of any serious offence in the police station area of responsibility, and of the apprehension of, or the occurrence of, any disturbance of the peace within the police station area of responsibility.

325. General duties of Station Officer

The general duties of the Station Officer include—

- (i) the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of the topography of the police area of responsibility and of leading personalities in the police station area;
- (ii) the setting up, and the personal supervision of an efficient beats and patrols system covering the police station area of responsibility and the enforcement of crime prevention measures generally;
- (iii) the direction and supervision of the police station traffic duties;
- (iv) the setting up of the Police Station Information and Map room;
- (v) the institution of adequate police arrangements to ensure the enforcement of law and order in the law courts situated in the police station area of responsibility, and to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners appearing before the courts;
- (vi) the performance of such duties in connection with the control of aliens resident in the station area as may be required of him by the Chief Federal Aliens Officer;
- (vii) subject to necessary authorisation by a superior police officer, the performance of the duties of a superior police officer in respect of persons subject to police supervision under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act and the Prevention of Crimes Regulations;
- (viii) the ensuring that any person in police custody in the police station who is arrested without warrant is brought, if it is possible to do so, before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest having been effected, or failing this, as soon after the expiry of that period as is practicable;
- (ix) the supervision of the conduct of all identification parades held in connection with the police station investigations;
- (x) the personal preparation of all special, progress, or final reports called for in connection with serious criminal offences under personal investigation by him;
- (xi) the scrutiny of all charge sheets in respect of serious offences prepared by the police station for lodgement in the courts;
- (xii) the prosecution of serious criminal offences committed in the police station area;
- (xiii) in cases where the offender in a criminal offence is unknown, the referring of the case file to the District or Divisional Police Officer for closure as undetected;
- (xiv) the supervision, as directed by the District or Divisional Police Officer, of the supernumerary constables employed in the police station area;
- (xv) the supervision of the police duties and of the training of members of the special constabulary attached to the police station;
- (xvi) the maintenance of good relations with the general public, and the ensuring that all members of the public having business in the police station are courteously received and that their business is promptly attended to;
- (xvii) the taking of proper action in cases of complaints against police;
- (xviii) the reporting to the District or Divisional Police Officer the particulars of any claims against police lodged in the police station;
- (xix) the forwarding to the District or Divisional Police Officer the full facts of the case should a legal action be brought against any member of the rank and file under his command, in respect of any act done in the performance of such member's official duties;

(xx) the acquiring of a thorough knowledge of the character and potentialities of the personnel serving under his command, and of the family commitments of such personnel;

(xxi) the ensuring that each member of the rank and file under his command is interviewed by the Police Area Commander at six-monthly intervals, and the records of such interviews are inserted in the confidential record of the man interviewed;

(xxii) subject to any necessary authorisation, the adjudication of disciplinary cases in accordance with the powers conferred upon officers of his equivalent rank by these Regulations;

(xxiii) the recommending to the District or Divisional Police Officer for approval, subject to the exigencies of the service, of applications for annual leave submitted by members of the rank and file serving under his command;

(xxiv) the approval, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, of applications for casual leave submitted by members of the rank and file serving under his command;

(xxv) the keeping of careful check on the sickness rate of the members of the rank and file under his command, and the informing of the medical authorities and the District or Divisional Police Officer in cases where the sickness rate is abnormally high, or when outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases occur;

(xxvi) the supervision of the police station canteen and recreation room;

(xxvii) the disbursement of the salaries and allowances of the members of the rank and file of the police.

326. Station Officer inspection duties

The Station Officer shall carry out the following inspection duties—

(i) at least once in the morning and once in the afternoon of each day, the scrutiny of the following Police Station Registers—

(a) the Crime and Incidents Diary;

(b) the Routine Diary;

(c) the Register of Arrests;

(d) the Charge Register;

(ii) at least twice per week, the inspection of the operation of the police station Day Beats and Patrols system;

(iii) at least twice per week, once before midnight, and once after midnight, the inspection of the operation of the police station Night Beats and Patrols systems;

(iv) on each Wednesday of each week, the inspection of the arms and ammunition on charge to the police station;

(v) on each Saturday of each week, the full inspection of the police station;

(vi) at least once every month, the full inspection of each police post and village police post of the police station;

(vii) at least once every month, the inspection and the signing of the Police Notebooks of each member of the police station.

327. Station Officer to report absence from station

The Station Officer, when proceeding on duties that will necessitate his absence from his police station for more than 24 hours, shall report in advance his proposed itinerary to the District or Divisional Police Officer.

328. Station Officer not to leave locale of station area without permission

The Station Officer shall not leave the locale of his police station area of responsibility without first obtaining the permission of the District or Divisional Police Officer.

329. Training duties of Station Officer

(1) The Station Officer shall, for the further training in police duties of the members of the rank and file under his command, organise courses of regular and systematic lectures on—

- (a) general police duties;
- (b) the laws, orders and instructions governing the Force;
- (c) the state of crime in the station area and in the area command generally;
- (d) matters of general police interest in the area command and in the

Federation;

(e) the responsibilities of all police officers in regard to the collection of intelligence of criminal and subversive activities.

(2) The Station Officer shall, by personal instruction, ensure that the personnel of the police station are fully acquainted with—

- (a) the description and habits of—
 - (i) persons on the Police Station Wanted Persons and Missing Persons

Lists;

- (ii) persons on the Police Station Registered Bad Character List;
 - (iii) the police supervisees reporting to the police station;

- (b) the particulars of property lost, stolen or recovered in the station area;

and

- (c) information published in the Police Gazette.

330. Drill parades and riot drill

The Station Officer shall hold regular drill parades for the personnel of the police station, and regular exercises in the drills laid down in the Riot Drill Manual.

331. Duties of administrative officer

Subject to the direction of the Station Officer, the duties of the member appointed to assist the Station Officer in his administration duties include—

(i) the publication each Saturday at 1200 hours of the Station Duty Roster, detailing the routine duties to be performed by the personnel of the Police Station during the week following;

(ii) the ensuring that the volumes of the laws, and the copies of the Orders and Instructions governing the Force on charge to the station are maintained in an up-to-date condition;

(iii) the preparation and promulgation of such formation Routine Orders as may be required for the efficient operation of the Police Station command;

(iv) the safe custody of found property delivered to the police station and the taking of proper measures to trace the owners of such property;

(v) the disposal, in accordance with the directions of the courts, of unclaimed property held in safe custody;

(vi) the maintenance of a Police Station Registry in conformity with Force instructions;

(vii) the ensuring that Force Returns and Statistical Reports called for by Force Instructions are submitted punctually and in the correct form;

(viii) the maintenance of the Service Registers of the members serving in the police station;

(ix) the control of the police station stores and the preparation of the police station requisitions for stores;

- (x) the control of the police station armoury.

332. Crime duties of officer 2 i/c of police station

Subject to the direction of the Station Officer, the duties of the officer appointed second in command of the Police Station shall include—

- (i) the perusal and appreciation of every complaint lodged at the police station in respect of the commission of criminal offences;
- (ii) the taking of proper action in respect of complaints lodged at the police station regarding the commission of criminal offences in places outside the police station area of responsibility;
- (iii) the refusal of complaints connected with criminal offences when it is apparent that no public interest will be served by further enquiry;
- (iv) the personal investigation of all serious criminal offences, and the general direction of the investigation of all other criminal offences which are committed in the police station area of responsibility;
- (v) the rigid observance, and the enforcing of the rigid observance by members of the police station, of the Judges Rules in the interrogation of suspected and accused persons;
- (vi) the referring promptly to the District or Divisional Crime Officer when advice or assistance is required in the investigation of any criminal offence;
- (vii) the authorisation, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, of the release on bail of persons arrested without warrant;
- (viii) the signing of all charges emanating from the police station for lodgement in the courts;
- (ix) the prosecution of criminal offences committed in the police station area.

333. Duties of the Charge Room Officer

The duties of the Charge Room Officer include—

- (i) the prompt reporting to the Station Officer, or to the Officer in charge of Station Crime Duties, any matters occurring during his tour of duty that require to be brought to the notice of such officers;
- (ii) the maintenance of the discipline, and the supervision of the work of the Station Writers, and of such other personnel as are employed in or are on duty in the Charge Room;
- (iii) the courteous reception of all members of the public visiting the Charge Room, and the courteous removal of members of the public who have no business in the Charge Room;
- (iv) the ascertaining from persons wishing to make a complaint, or to report an incident, the nature of and the details of the complaint or incident;
- (v) the causing the Station Writer to enter, in concise language, into the Station Crime and Incidents Diary, the details of every complaint made and incident reported;
- (vi) the refusal of complaints in which no public interest will be served by further enquiry, and the making in his own handwriting a record of such refusals in the Station Crime and Incidents Diary;
- (vii) the referring promptly to the Station Officer of all complaints made against the police;
- (viii) the referring promptly to the Station Crime Duties Officer of all complaints concerning the commission of criminal offences which require further investigation;
- (ix) the enforcement of the Police Orders governing the security of the police station;

(x) the remaining up-to-date of the Charge Room Arms and Ammunition Tally Board;

(xi) the inspection, and the full briefing as to the duties to be performed, of personnel leaving the police station on beats and patrols duties, or other duties, and the ensuring—

(a) that such personnel are properly dressed and equipped, and are in possession of their Police Notebooks; and

(b) that a proper record is made in the Station Routine Diary of any special tasks allotted, and of any arms, ammunition or other special equipment issued to individual personnel; and

(c) that a proper record of the time of departure on duty of beats and patrol personnel is made in the Station Routine Diary;

(xii) the inspection of police personnel returning to the police station from beats and patrols duties, or other duties, and the ensuring that entries are made in the Station Routine Diary recording the return and the time of return of such personnel from duty; of the return by such personnel of any arms, ammunition or other special equipment; and of other routine matters that require to be made the subject of a permanent record;

(xiii) the ensuring that arrivals in and departures from the police station of persons under arrest, together with the name and other particulars of the prisoners' escort or escort commander, are duly entered in the Station Crime and Incidents Diary;

(xiv) the searching of male prisoners in the presence of the prisoners' escort or escort commander (if the escort is male), and the obtaining of the signature, as witness to such search, of such escort or escort commander;

(xv) the arranging for the searching of female prisoners, and child prisoners (of either sex) by a woman police officer, or other suitable female person, and whenever this is practicable, the arranging for a suitable female person to witness each such search;

(xvi) the ensuring that when a newly apprehended person is brought to the police station that—

(a) a report of arrest is made by the officer making the arrest, and that such report is made at the time of the arrival of such police officer at the police station;

(b) particulars of the arrests are entered in the Police Station Register of Arrests;

(c) the report of arrest is forwarded immediately it is completed to the officer in charge of the Station Crime Duties; and

(d) in cases where the offence in respect of which the arrest was made is registered in the Station Charge Register, the Charge Register serial number is cross-referenced to the relevant Register of Arrests serial number;

(xvii) the maintenance of the Police Station Register of Arrests;

(xviii) in the absence of the Station Officer or the Station Officer 2 i/c the granting of police bail to persons arrested without warrant, and who are charged with minor offences.

334. Charge Room Officer not to leave Charge Room

The Charge Room Officer shall not leave the police station precincts during his period of duty, and shall not leave the Charge Room except where his duties as Charge Room Officer require that he absents himself from the Charge Room for short periods, or where he is properly relieved of his duties as Charge Room Officer.

335. Station Writer to be seated at Charge Desk

The Station Writer shall be seated at the Charge Desk in the Charge Room, in a position immediately opposite to the Police Station main entrance.

336. Duties of Station Writer

The primary duties of the Station Writer are to maintain the following Police Station Registers of Record—

- (a) The Duty Roster;
- (b) The Crime and Incidents Diary; and
- (c) The Routine Diary.

337. Duties generally

Police officers shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Inspector-General, or by an officer authorised by the Inspector-General in that behalf.

338. Furtherance of the good name of the Force

Every police officer is required to use his best endeavours to uphold the good name of the Force, and to further good relations with the public.

339. Standards of conduct of police officers

The standards of conduct required of a police officer are that he shall—

- (a) offer prompt obedience to lawful orders;
- (b) be determined and incorruptible in the exercise of his police duties;
- (c) have a strict regard to the correctness of his general behaviour;
- (d) take a proper pride in his appearance both in uniform and out of uniform.

340. The attributes of a police officer

A police officer is required to have a thorough understanding and knowledge of the laws, and of police orders and instructions, and to develop the attributes of—

- (a) efficiency and thoroughness through meticulous attention to details in the performance of his duties;
- (b) courtesy, forbearance and helpfulness in his dealings with members of the public;
- (c) tact, patience and tolerance, and the control of his temper in trying situations;
- (d) integrity, in refusing to allow religious, racial, political, or personal feelings, or other considerations, to influence him in the execution of his duties;
- (e) impartiality, in the avoidance of feelings of vindictiveness, or the showing of vindictiveness towards offenders;
- (f) strict truthfulness in his handling of investigations, and in the giving of evidence.

341. Liability for misuse of powers

In the individual exercise of his powers as a police officer, every police officer shall be personally liable for any misuse of his powers, or for any act done in excess of his authority.

342. Police officers to study first-aid

Every police officer shall acquire a sound working knowledge of first-aid, and shall be required to obtain a pass in one of the recognised examinations in that subject.

343. Duties of superior police officers generally

Superior police officers are required—

- (a) by systematic study, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the laws of the Federation, and of the regulations, orders, and instructions governing the Force, and of General Orders, Financial Instructions, and Government circulars;
- (b) by continued application, to perfect themselves in every aspect of their executive and administrative duties;

(c) to maintain the closest supervision of the manner in which the personnel under their command exercise their powers and discharge their duties;

(d) by the institution of systematic courses of lectures, to secure the further training in police duties of the personnel under their command;

(e) to give meticulous attention to the carrying out of their duties of inspection;

(f) to maintain the closest possible contact with the members of the Force under their immediate command, and, as far as possible to make themselves fully acquainted with the character and ability, and the personal problems, if any, of each individual, and to encourage in each individual, the growth of a proper spirit of discipline, and of loyalty and service to the Force.

344. Superior police officer to report if incapacitated for duty

Whenever a superior police officer is unable to perform his duties through illness or any other cause for a period in excess of 24 hours, a report on the nature of such officer's incapacity together with the estimated duration, shall be submitted, in the case of a commissioner to the Inspector-General, and in the case of other superior police officers, to the Commissioner of Police in charge of the State command.

345. Duties of inspectors and non-commissioned officers generally

Inspectors and non-commissioned officers are responsible for the good order and discipline of the personnel under their command, and are required—

(a) to exercise effective supervision over the duties performed by the personnel under their command, and to instruct and guide them where necessary;

(b) to take such immediate action as is required in cases of offences against discipline, and to report the details of such cases promptly to a superior authority, and

(c) to maintain a proper relationship with their subordinates by not habitually associating with them in off-duty hours, or allowing them undue familiarity.

346. Duties of constables

(1) A constable shall be responsible for the proper discharge of the duties that are assigned to him.

(2) A constable shall report promptly to his superiors—

(a) any circumstances that appear to affect the public peace or safety; and

(b) anything that is likely to produce danger or public inconvenience, or that may concern the Force.

(3) When on duty, a constable shall not, except in the course of his duty, enter into conversation with any person.

(4) A Constable shall, when asked any information as to his name, number, or station by a person on a reasonable occasion, forthwith give that information and in so doing shall be deemed to be acting in the course of his duty for the purposes of paragraph (3) of this regulation.

(5) The provisions of regulation 345, with the necessary adaptations and modifications, shall apply to a constable who has the control or supervision of any police officers.

347. Obedience to orders

Every police officer shall carry out all lawful orders and shall at all times punctually and promptly perform all appointed duties and attend to all matters within the scope of his office.

348. Duties generally

Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing regulations of this Part of these Regulations, a police officer shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by his superiors in police rank, subject to the directions of the Inspector-General.

349. Duty postings

A police officer shall be liable to be posted for duty anywhere in Nigeria.

350. Hours of duty

A police officer shall ordinarily be required to perform eight hours' duty in every period of 24 hours save that if the exigencies of the service permit, one 24 hour period in every one week shall be set aside as a rest period.

351. Police officer's responsibility when off duty

Whether a police officer is nominally on or off duty, his responsibility is the same and he is bound to prevent and defect crime and maintain peace and good order at all times and by all legal means.

PART XV

Code of conduct

352. Complaint of grievances and wrongs

(1) Any police officer who—

(a) thinks himself wronged by any other police officer, or

(b) thinks that he has just cause to complain of any matter, may make a complaint in writing to his immediate superior police officer.

(2) Any police officer on being asked by a superior police officer if he has any complaint to make, may make a complaint orally to the superior police officer.

(3) A superior police officer to whom an oral or written complaint is made shall cause such complaint to be inquired into and may, if on inquiry he is satisfied of the justice of the complaint so made, take such steps as may be within the scope of his authority to remedy the matter complained of. In any other case he shall forward the complaint and his report thereon to the Inspector-General who may give such directions as he deems fit.

(4) Where a superior police officer is of the opinion that the subject-matter of an oral complaint falls outside his scope of authority he shall direct the police officer making the complaint to reduce his complaint into writing and on the receipt of the written complaint the superior police officer shall forward the complaint together with his report thereon to the Inspector-General who may give such directions as he deems fit.

(5) Any police officer who feels himself wronged by his superior police officer either—

(a) in respect of the matter of a complaint not being redressed; or

(b) in respect of any other matter,

may complain to the Inspector-General.

(6) Every such complaint shall be in writing and shall be forwarded by the police officer complaining through his superior police officer, except where the superior police officer through whom the complaint should be sent refuses or unjustifiably delays to forward it.

(7) Any police officer who in making a complaint of any alleged wrong or grievance knowingly makes any false statement affecting the character of any other police officer, or knowingly suppresses any material facts, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against discipline.

353. Conduct of police officers generally

A police officer shall not conduct himself in such manner as to bring his private interests into conflict with his public duties or in such manner as is likely to cause a suspicion in the mind of any reasonable person that he has—

(a) allowed his private interests to come into conflict with his public duties;
or

(b) used his public position for his private advantage.

354. Receiving or giving of presents prohibited

(1) A police officer may not receive presents (other than gifts from close personal friends or relatives) whether in the shape of money, goods, free passages or other personal benefits, and may not give such presents.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a present received by any member of the immediate family of a police officer shall be deemed to be a present received by the police officer.

355. Gifts from subordinates

(1) Save as provided in paragraph (2) of this regulation, a police officer shall not receive any token from a subordinate in rank, or from any association or group of police officers junior to himself in rank, but he may accept an address from such an association or group on the occasion of his retirement if the address is not enclosed in a receptacle of value.

(2) The Inspector-General may grant permission for subscriptions by police officers for the purpose of making a presentation to a brother police officer on the occasion of his retirement and the retiring police officer may accept any gift bought with the proceeds of the subscription.

356. Gifts to be surrendered to Accountant-General in certain cases

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 354 and 355, if the circumstances are such that it would be discourteous or embarrassing to the donor to refuse a present the receipt of which is prohibited by these Regulations, the present may be formally accepted, but shall be surrendered forthwith to the Accountant-General together with a report of the circumstances of the presentation.

(2) In the event of the present being given by or on behalf of a foreign government, the Accountant-General may arrange for a return present to be given at government expense.

(3) The disposal of any present surrendered in accordance with paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be at the discretion of the Accountant-General.

357. Memorial funds

A police officer may not promote or encourage the raising of funds to mark public approbation of a police officer's conduct, but where such funds are spontaneously raised by persons outside the Force, they may be dedicated to public purposes and connected with the name of the police officer whose conduct has merited such proof of public esteem.

358. Acceptance of entertainment

(1) A police officer may not, except with the prior permission of the Inspector-General, accept entertainment of any kind from any association with which he is in contact by reason of his official duties.

(2) Save as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this regulation, a police officer shall not accept entertainment of any description offered in his honour by a police officer subordinate to himself in rank, or by the members of any club, institute or association, where membership is to any considerable extent composed of police officers subordinate to himself in rank.

(3) A police officer proceeding on leave prior to retirement may, with the prior approval of the Inspector-General, be permitted to attend a function given in his honour.

(4) A police officer may be given permission by a commissioner of police to accept inexpensive entertainment from brother police officers on his departure from his duty station on transfer or on vacation leave.

359. Lending money at interest prohibited

(1) A police officer may not lend money at interest, whether on mortgage or otherwise, nor guarantee nor stand surety for money lent at interest.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to prevent members of registered co-operative societies or approved benefit societies from standing as sureties for loans made by the societies, nor shall be deemed to prevent any officer from placing money in a deposit account in any bank or in the Post Office Savings Bank.

360. Borrowing, etc., prohibited

No police officer may borrow money from, or in any other way place himself under a pecuniary obligation—

(a) to any person, who is in any way subject to his official authority, or who resides or possesses land or carries on business within the local limits of such authority; or

(b) to any person with whom he has official dealings:

Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to borrowing from banks, insurance companies, co-operative societies, building societies, or to the making of a hire-purchase agreement.

361. Serious financial embarrassment

(1) The serious financial embarrassment of a police officer from whatever cause shall be regarded as necessarily impairing the efficiency of the police officer and may render him liable to disciplinary action.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations—

(a) a member shall be deemed to be seriously financially embarrassed—

(i) if at any given time the total of his unsecured debts and liabilities exceed the sum of three times his monthly emoluments; or

(ii) if as a judgment debtor he fails to settle the debt within fourteen days of the date of the judgment;

(b) the following individual forms of debt shall not be considered as amounting to serious financial embarrassment, that is to say—

(i) sums borrowed on the security of land charged or mortgaged where the holding of the land had been duly reported and the total amount owing does not exceed the value of the land;

(ii) bank overdrafts;

(iii) sums borrowed from insurance companies on the security of policies;

(iv) sums borrowed from the Government or from co-operative societies, if repayments are not overdue;

(v) sums outstanding on goods subject to hire-purchase agreements;

(vi) bills for ordinary household expenditure if not more than one month

old.

362. Serious financial embarrassment to be reported to the Inspector-General

(1) A police officer, on finding that the sum total of his debts amounts to serious financial embarrassment as defined by regulation 361, shall forthwith report the full details of his financial embarrassment to the Inspector-General.

(2) Any police officer who fails to disclose that he is seriously financially embarrassed as required by paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be deemed to have committed an offence against discipline.

363. Serious financial embarrassment to be a disqualification for promotion

A police officer who is seriously financially embarrassed shall be disqualified for promotion during the period he is so embarrassed.

364. Outside employment, etc.

(1) Except where he is expressly authorised in writing by the Government to do so, no police officer shall—

- (a) take part directly or indirectly in the management or the proceedings of any commercial, agricultural, public utility or industrial undertaking;
- (b) function as an executor, administrator or receiver;
- (c) as an expert, furnish for any person or agency any report;
- (d) undertake for reward any work for any private individual, firm or company.

(2) Except insofar as may otherwise be prescribed, any sum received by any police officer by way of remuneration for rendering any of the services mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be paid into the Revenue on deposit, pending the decision of the Government as to the proportion, if any, which may be received by the police officer personally.

365. Petition writing

No police officer shall receive any payment for the writing of any petition.

366. Investments owned by police officers

(1) A police officer shall, on his first appointment, disclose to the Inspector-General the particulars of any investments owned by him whether held in his own name or in the name of other persons or otherwise held.

(2) A police officer shall on making any new investment disclose the fact to the Inspector-General.

(3) The Inspector-General may require any police officer at any time to submit full information of any investments held by him or by any member of his immediate family.

(4) The Nigeria Police Council may call upon any police officer to divest himself of any one or all of his investments.

367. Institution of legal proceedings

(1) Except with the prior approval of the Government, no police officer shall institute any legal proceedings in his own personal interest in connection with matters arising out of his public duties.

(2) A police officer who receives notice of the intended institution of legal proceedings against him in a matter arising out of his public duties shall immediately report the matter to the Inspector-General for instructions.

368. Conduct on leave

A police officer on vacation leave or on leave prior to retirement shall continue to be bound by these Regulations and by orders applicable to his appointment, and in particular shall not accept any private employment for reward without previously obtaining the sanction of the Government.

PART XVI

Discipline

A.—Superior police officers

369. Disciplinary proceedings against superior police officers

(1) Superior police officers, in addition to the code of conduct set out in Part XV of these Regulations shall, where applicable, be subject to the discipline prescribed by chapter 4 of General Orders for officers holding offices in the Civil Service of the Federation save that where provisions are made in respect of the same matter by both

the said chapter 4 of General Orders and Part XV of these Regulations the provisions of Part XV of these Regulations shall apply.

(2) Where a superior police officer is charged with any misconduct contrary to the provisions of Part XV of these Regulations or of chapter 4 of General Orders, the conduct of any disciplinary proceedings shall be in accordance with the rules specified in chapter 4 of the General Orders and the competent authority shall be the Nigeria Police Council of the Federation.

Part B.—Officers other than superior police officers

370. Offences against discipline

Any inspector, non-commissioned officer or constable (hereinafter in this part called a junior officer) who, by reason of any act or omission—

(a) is guilty of any of the offences set out in the First Schedule; or

(b) is guilty of any violation of the provisions of the code of conduct, shall

be deemed to be guilty of an offence against discipline.

371. Punishments that may be imposed

A junior officer who is guilty of an offence against discipline shall be liable to any of the following punishments, that is to say—

(a) dismissal;

(b) reduction in rank;

(c) withholding or deferment of increment;

(d) reprimand;

(e) fine not exceeding N10;

(f) confinement to barracks for any number of days not exceeding fourteen days;

(g) fatigues or other duties or punishment drill not exceeding a total of ten separate hours.

372. Competent authority

The competent authority for the exercise of disciplinary control shall be the Nigeria Police Council.

373. Powers of delegated officers

(1) Subject to any delegation of powers by the competent authority, the powers of superior police officers and inspectors to exercise powers of disciplinary control in cases of offences against discipline shall be in accordance with the Second Schedule.

(2) A superior police officer or inspector to whom powers to exercise disciplinary control have been delegated shall, in any case of an offence against discipline in which he is required to adjudicate, be termed the delegated officer.

374. Liability of officers to prosecution undiminished

Nothing in these Regulations shall affect or diminish the liability of any member of the Force—

(a) to prosecution before a court of summary jurisdiction for any offence against the Police Act; or

(b) to prosecution before any court of justice for any crime.

Reporting of offences

375. Reporting of offences

(1) It is the duty of every superior police officer, inspector and non-commissioned officer to report promptly (unless he is satisfied that it has already been reported by some other member of the Force) every case which comes to his knowledge of any offence against discipline by any police officer under his direction and superintendence.

(2) It is the duty of every police officer to report promptly (unless he is satisfied that it has already been reported by some other police officer) every case which has come to his knowledge of any act of misconduct or of any offence against discipline by any police officer, no matter his rank.

(3) If any report made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this regulation appears to have been made from malice or ill-will and without good and sufficient reasons or grounds, the police officer making such report shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against discipline.

376. Officers to whom reports are to be made

(1) A police officer reporting an alleged offence shall do so in writing to the officer in charge of the formation in which he is serving or, if the conduct of that officer is the subject of the report, to a superior police officer senior in rank to the officer whose conduct is the subject of the report.

(2) A report in respect of an offence against discipline by a junior officer shall be transmitted to the officer in charge of the police district or police division in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(3) Where a report is made in the first instance by a police officer junior in rank to an officer in charge of a police station, the officer in charge of the police station shall forward the report together with a memorandum containing such observations (if any) as he may think relevant to the case to the officer in charge of the police district or police division, as the case may be.

(4) On the receipt of the report referred to in the foregoing provisions of this regulation the officer in charge of the police division or police district may make such preliminary inquiries and require such further information concerning the subject matter of the report as he may deem fit.

(5) If the officer in charge of the police district or police division requires from the alleged offender any report or explanation concerning the offence alleged to have been committed by him, such report or explanation as the alleged offender may make shall not, if a formal charge of the alleged offence is afterwards made against him, be received or referred to in evidence during a summary investigation of the charge unless the alleged offender himself desires it or refers to the contents of it, in which case the whole of the report or explanation may be received in evidence:

Provided that if the officer in charge of the police division or district, when asking for the report or explanation, expressly states that the alleged offender is not bound to make a report or explanation and that if he does so any statement he may make may be used as evidence, then any report or explanation he may make may be received in evidence on the summary investigation of the formal charge.

377. Result of preliminary inquiries and action taken to be endorsed on report

If after preliminary investigations made in pursuance of regulation 376, the officer in charge of the police district or division is—

(a) of the opinion that there is not sufficient ground to make a formal charge of an offence he shall make a minute to that effect on the papers on which the offence was first reported and shall take no further action; or

(b) in doubt whether or not a formal charge should be made he shall send the papers with his comments thereon to his immediate superior.

378. Inspector-General may direct any superior police officer or inspector to conduct preliminary inquiries

Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 376 and 377, the Inspector-General may direct any superior police officer or inspector to make preliminary inquiries into any offence against discipline.

Making of charges

379. Offences against discipline

(1) When a competent delegated officer is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence against discipline has been committed by a junior officer—

(a) he may report the matter through the proper channels to the Inspector-General, with a recommendation that the proceedings in respect of the alleged offence be instituted before a magistrate; or

(b) he may make at once, or direct some other members under his command to make, a formal charge of the alleged offence against the alleged offender, with a view to its summary investigation under these Regulations; or

(c) if he is of the opinion that the matter is of a nature which might be adequately dealt with by an admonishment, and the alleged offender admits the facts, he may admonish the offender without further action.

(2) The Inspector-General, on receipt of a recommendation framed in accordance with paragraph (1) (a) of this regulation, may—

(a) recommend to the competent authority that the proceedings in respect of the alleged offence be instituted before a magistrate; or

(b) require the delegated officer making the recommendation to conduct the prescribed summary investigation into the offence; or

(c) appoint another competent delegated officer to conduct the prescribed summary investigation into the offence.

380. Powers of competent authority

Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the competent authority from any source whatever that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that any junior officer has committed any offence against discipline, the competent authority may do one or more of the following, that is to say—

(a) suspend the alleged offender from duty pending determination of the matter;

(b) authorise or direct a charge to be made under these Regulations against the alleged offender; and

(c) if the offender has admitted any offence against discipline reported, punish the offender with any of the punishments set out in regulation without making any formal charge against him.

Summary investigations

381. Summary investigation

A summary investigation of any offence against discipline committed by a junior officer shall be conducted by a delegated officer in one of the ways set forth in the following regulations.

382. Conduct of summary investigations in certain cases

(1) When any junior officer—

(a) has been convicted of any offence before any court; or

(b) has had an order made against him by any court of justice for the payment of money or for doing or refraining from doing any act; or

(c) has had judgment given against him in any action in any court of civil jurisdiction,

the delegated officer may procure from the appropriate court a certificate of any such conviction, order or judgment or a duly certified copy of such conviction, order or judgment.

(2) Upon it appearing to the delegated officer from the matter set forth in any such certificate or certified copy thereof that a junior officer has been guilty of misconduct

or is unfit to continue as a member of the Force, the delegated officer may call upon the junior officer to show cause why he should not suffer one or more of the punishments set out in regulation 371 and, in the event of the junior officer being unable to show cause why he should not be punished, the delegated officer may order that he suffer one or more of the punishments set out in the said regulation 371.

(3) When any offence against discipline is to be summarily investigated, the summary investigation in cases not coming within the provision of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in regulation 383 or as near thereto as circumstances permit.

383. Form of memorandum

(1) A police officer authorised or directed to make a charge in respect of an offence against discipline may make it in writing by memorandum in the following form, or to take like effect—

Memorandum to (here state number rank and name)

Take notice that you are charged under (here insert the appropriate provision of these Regulations under which the junior officer is

charged), in that on or about the day of 20

you, being a member of the Nigeria Police Force

(here insert a description of the act or omission constituting the offence).

Do you admit or deny the truth of the above charge (or charges)?

You are not bound to make any admission, but if you admit the charge (or charges, or any of them), the competent delegated officer may without further investigation deal with you under the provisions of Police Regulations 371, after taking into consideration any extenuating circumstances you may offer.

If you do not admit the truth of the charge (or charges) a summary investigation will be conducted. Your reply to this charge (or charges) is required to be made within three days of receipt of this memorandum.

Dated this day of 20

Signature

Rank

(2) In case of a charge of unfitness, the words setting out the date as of an offence should be omitted, and the charge may read “the you are unfit to continue to be a member of the Police Force in that (here set out the facts)”.

(3) Two or more charges may be made in the same memorandum if joined by the words “and further”.

(4) On such a charge being received by the junior officer so charged he shall within three days make and send through his immediate superior officer a reply which may be in the following form, or to like effect—

“In reply to your memorandum dated the day of 20

Reference

No., charging me with the offence (or offences) of
(or with unfitness to continue in the Police Force) I have to state that I admit (or deny, as the case may be) the truth of the charge (or charges) therein contained.

Signature

No. Rank

(5) If the reply is a denial, nothing more need be written by the member but if it is an admission, he may add on a separate sheet anything he may have to say in explanation or extenuation.

(6) If the reply is an admission, the delegated officer may, without further action, award one or more of the punishments prescribed by regulation 371 in respect of the offence admitted.

(7) When a junior officer denies the commission of any offence charged against him in his reply to a memorandum charging him with an offence against discipline the delegated officer shall, without undue delay, appoint a time and place for the investigation, and direct the member charged to attend for the purposes of the investigation; such time and place as will, in the opinion of the delegated officer, give the member charged every reasonable opportunity to collect and produce evidence.

(8) When a memorandum preferring a charge or charges has been served on a police officer, the summary investigation shall be completed within three months from the date of the service of the memorandum, or from the date of the ending of any period of postponement or adjournment granted at the request of the junior officer charged.

(9) Any summary investigation not completed within the period prescribed by paragraph (8) above shall be void and the police officer charged shall be deemed to be acquitted of the charge or charges made.

384. Conduct of summary investigation

The summary investigation into an offence against discipline shall be conducted in accordance with the following—

(1) The delegated officer shall select the most convenient place for the hearing of the charge but generally the place selected shall be in the police district or division in which the police officer charged is serving.

(2) The room or place in which the proceedings are conducted shall be termed the Orderly Room and the proceedings shall be termed Orderly Room proceedings.

(3) During the course of Orderly Room proceedings the term “defaulter” shall be applied to the junior officer charged.

(4) An Orderly Room shall in no case be deemed to be a court of law and during Orderly Room proceedings the defaulter shall be subject to the same authority and the same discipline as any other junior officer.

(5) Except where the appropriate authority directs to the contrary, a person not connected with the proceedings shall not be admitted into the Orderly Room unless the delegated officer is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason to admit such person.

(6) In any Orderly Room proceedings the defaulter shall be entitled to make his own defence but shall not be entitled to be represented by any person whatsoever.

(7) The delegated officer may, if he considers it necessary in the interest of justice, give advice to the defaulter on any matter concerning procedure.

(8) The delegated officer may require any police officer to attend Orderly Room proceedings for the purpose of being examined as a witness and it shall be the duty of the police officer so required to attend.

(9) The delegated officer may request any person to attend the proceedings and give evidence or to produce any document likely to prove material to the investigation.

(10) The defaulter may apply to the delegated officer to arrange for the attendance at the proceedings of any person and if the delegated officer is satisfied that the person is likely to give material evidence on behalf of the defaulter, the delegated officer shall make such arrangements as may be within his power for the attendance of the desired witness.

(11) A charge against one or more defaulters may be investigated during the same Orderly Room proceedings either together or separately.

(12) If a defaulter, having had due and reasonable notice of the time and place appointed for the investigation, does not appear, the delegated officer may, after considering any ascertainable circumstance of the absence proceed with the investigation or adjourn it to some future date.

(13) If the defaulter is present, the delegated officer shall state the substance of the charge to him and shall ask him if he admits the truth of the charge.

(14) If the defaulter admits the truth of the charge, it shall not be necessary to take evidence in support of the charge, and the delegated officer shall record a finding of guilty in respect of the charge admitted.

(15) If the defaulter does not admit the truth of the charge or he refuses to answer to the charge or if he refuses to admit or deny the truth of the charge, the delegated officer shall proceed to hear the evidence in support of the charge and the evidence of the defaulter and his witnesses, if any.

(16) If any objection is taken for any alleged defect therein either in substance or in form or if objection is taken for variance between the charge and the evidence adduced at the hearing the delegated officer shall make such order for the amendment of the charge as appears to him to be desirable in the interest of justice:

Provided that if any variance appears to the delegated officer to be such that the defaulter has been thereby deceived or misled, he may, and at the request of the defaulter, shall adjourn the proceedings to some future date.

(17) The delegated officer at any time during the proceedings for sufficient reason may either at the request of the defaulter or of his own motion adjourn the proceedings from time to time.

(18) If the nature of the charge is such that in the event of a finding of guilty the punishment awarded may amount to a reprimand or a fine of more than N4 or a more severe punishment, the delegated officer shall take notes in writing of the oral evidence or so much thereof as he considers material; in other cases the delegated officer shall record a short precis of the evidence only:

Provided that the delegated officer may either at his own discretion or at the request of the defaulter record the evidence of the defaulter or of any particular witness in full. Such evidence shall then be signed by the defaulter or the witness, as the case may be, and countersigned by the delegated officer.

(19) The delegated officer shall himself conduct the examination of the witness in support of the charge, and of the defaulter and his witness.

(20) The delegated officer may recall any witness at any time during the proceedings.

(21) The rules as to admissibility of evidence shall as far as possible be those followed by civil courts in the Lagos State.

(22) The defaulter may cross-examine any witness giving evidence in support of the charge and may address any question to a witness for his defence:

Provided that if the defaulter addresses any irrelevant, impertinent or intemperate questions to a witness the delegated officer may disallow such questions and may

direct that any further cross-examination of or any questions to the witness shall be directed through him and such direction shall be recorded by the delegated officer.

(23) Any evidence given in any language not understood by the defaulter shall be interpreted to him.

(24) If after hearing the evidence in support of the charge the delegated officer is of the opinion that there is insufficient evidence to support the charge, he shall dismiss the charge; otherwise he shall call on the defaulter for his defence.

(25) If called upon for his defence, the defaulter may give evidence and may call any witness to give evidence on his behalf.

(26) In the event of the defaulter declining to give evidence on his behalf, or remaining silent, the delegated officer shall record a finding of guilty.

(27) After the taking of the evidence is concluded the delegated officer shall, if he considers the charge on the evidence adduced to be not proven, record a finding of not guilty and shall dismiss the charge; if he considers the charge proven he shall record a finding of guilty.

(28) After recording a finding of guilty, the delegated officer shall invite the defaulter to tender any statement he may wish in extenuation of the offence, and any statement so tendered shall be recorded in writing—

(a) if the evidence in defence to the charge is recorded in writing; or

(b) if the defaulter has admitted the truth of the charge and the punishment that may be awarded is a reprimand or a fine of N4 or a more severe punishment.

(29) After considering the statement, if any, made by the defaulter in extenuation of the offence, the delegated officer shall, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (30), award one or more of the punishments he is empowered to award.

(30) If the delegated officer is of the opinion that the facts disclosed in support of the charge or charges merit a more severe punishment than he is empowered to award, he shall forward the investigation papers together with his findings and comments to a delegated officer, his superior in rank, for adjudication.

(31) Where a delegated officer receives for adjudication from a delegated officer his subordinate in rank, the papers of an investigation into an offence against discipline, he may—

(a) if in his opinion he is not empowered to award the punishment merited by the offence or offences proved, refer the investigation papers for adjudication to a delegated officer his senior rank; or

(b) call upon the delegated officer who conducted the investigation to state his reasons for recording a finding of guilty against the defaulter charged, and if after considering the reasons stated he is not satisfied as to the legality or the correctness of the finding, he may—

(i) alter or reverse the finding;

(ii) refer the case back to the delegated officer for further evidence to be taken; or

(iii) instruct a competent delegated officer, his subordinate in rank (other than the subordinate officer who conducted the investigation) to conduct a new investigation into the offence or offences charged.

Punishment

385. Notification of punishment to the defaulter

When a delegated officer makes any award of any punishment to a defaulter he shall at the time of the award serve a written notice of such award on the defaulter in the following form, or like effect—

Take notice that you have been found guilty of the following offence (or offences) against discipline

(here state the offence or offences)

The punishment(s) awarded you in respect of the offence (or offences) is

(here state the punishment or punishments)

The effective date of the punishment(s) is the day of..... 20

You are advised that you have the right to appeal against the finding, or against the punishment(s). Any such appeal must be lodged in the prescribed form before me within seven days of the receipt by you of this notice.

Signed

Delegated Officer

Rank

Date

386. Effective date of punishment

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) below, any punishment awarded in respect of any offence against discipline shall take effect from the date the punishment is awarded.

(2) Where the punishment awarded to a junior officer in respect of any offence against discipline is dismissal, the dismissal shall have effect on the date when the award of that punishment is brought to his notice, or (if it is the earlier) the date on which notice of that award is served on him by post at his last known address and is thereafter presumed to have been duly delivered.

387. Records of punishment to be published in Force Orders

It shall be the responsibility of the delegated officer awarding a punishment in respect of an offence against discipline by a junior officer to ensure that the particulars of the punishment awarded are published in Force Orders:

Provided that the record of any punishment entailing confinement to barracks, fatigues, other duties or punishment drill shall not be required to be published in Force Orders.

388. Punishment to be entered in Service Records

The record of any punishment awarded to a junior officer and published in Force Orders shall be entered in the junior officer's Record of Service.

389. Inspector-General may order removal of punishment entries from Record of Service

Any one or more punishment entries in the Record of Service of a junior officer may, by order of the Inspector-General, be expunged in recognition of a subsequent specific act of good service or of bravery.

Appeals against punishment

390. Appellate authorities

The appellate authorities for appeals against the findings and punishment awarded by delegated officers in respect of offences against discipline shall be in accordance with the Second Schedule.

391. Right of appeal

(1) A junior officer found guilty of and awarded any punishment in respect of any offence against discipline, shall have the right to appeal against any such finding or punishment to the competent appellate authority.

(2) Any such appeal shall be lodged by the junior officer with the delegated officer who awarded the punishment within seven days of the receipt by the junior officer of notification of the punishment.

(3) The appeal shall be attached to the notification of punishment and shall be in the following form or like effect—

I,

.....
(here state number, rank and name)

stationed

at

.....
(here state formation at which stationed)

having been punished as stated in the attached Notification of Punishment, hereby appeal against

(here state if the appeal is against the finding, or the punishment, or both)

The grounds on which I make my appeal are

(here state clearly and concisely the grounds of the appeal)

Signed

Date

(4) The delegated officer who awarded the punishment, on receipt of the notice of appeal, shall forward the appeal together with the investigation papers and his comments to the competent appellate authority.

392. Power of appellate authority

A competent appellate authority shall within the limits of its power have the powers to increase, confirm, reduce or annul any punishment imposed in respect of any offences against discipline, and may—

(a) deal with the appeal with or without hearing the appellant in person;

(b) refer the papers back to the delegated officer who conducted the investigation for further evidence to be taken;

(c) order that a new investigation be made by another competent delegated officer.

Review of punishments

393. Review of summary investigation

The Inspector-General, or subject to the control of the Inspector-General, an appellate authority competent to deal with an appeal against the offence or the offence charged, may call for and review any summary investigation into an offence against discipline for the purpose of verifying the correctness, or propriety of any finding or award of punishment. On reviewing such summary investigation, the reviewing authority may—

(a) refer the papers back to the delegated officer who conducted the investigation for further evidence to be taken; or

(b) order a new investigation to be made by another competent delegated officer; or

(c) confirm, reduce or annul any punishment imposed.

Supplemental

394. Interdiction from duty

(1) When it appears likely that a charge in respect of an offence against discipline will, if proved render the junior officer charged liable to the punishment of dismissal or reduction in rank, or when the nature of the charge against the junior officer is such that his continuing to perform duty may be prejudicial to the public interest, or prejudicial to the investigation into the charge, the competent authority shall forthwith order such junior officer to be interdicted from duty.

(2) A junior officer charged with a criminal offence, if not already interdicted from duty in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall be interdicted from duty by the competent authority from that date on which he is sent for trial.

(3) A member interdicted under the provision of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this regulation, shall remain interdicted from duty until the charges against him, including any appeal, are finally disposed of.

(4) In the event of the junior officer being acquitted of the charges laid against him, he shall forthwith be released from interdiction.

395. Powers, privileges etc., of junior officer during interdiction

The powers, privileges and immunities vested in a junior officer shall, in the case of an interdicted member, be held in abeyance during the period of his interdiction but he shall continue to be subject to the same authority and discipline as if he had not been interdicted.

396. Pay during period of interdiction

(1) A junior officer interdicted from duty shall not be entitled to receive more than half pay in respect of any period during which he is interdicted from duty.

(2) If the proceedings taken against an interdicted junior officer—

(a) do not result in conviction, he shall be entitled to the full amount of the pay which he would have received if he had not been interdicted from duty;

(b) result in his reduction in rank, he shall receive the full amount of the pay, up to the date on which his reduction in rank becomes effective, which he would have received if he had not been interdicted or reduced in rank;

(c) result in his dismissal from the Force, he shall not be entitled to any compensation for any deprivation of pay incurred during the period of his interdiction.

397. Absence without leave—pay to be forfeited

No pay shall accrue to any junior officer in respect of any day during which he is absent without leave, or is undergoing any sentence of imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations any period of absence, or imprisonment of not less than six consecutive hours' duration and not more than 24 hours shall count as one day and if any such period of absence exceeds 24 hours, every period of 24 hours or part thereof making up the total period of absence, shall be reckoned as one day.

398. Desertion

(1) Any junior officer who is absent without leave for 21 or more consecutive days shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of desertion and shall be dismissed from the Force as a deserter.

(2) The deserter's name shall be struck off the Force nominal roll as from the first day of such desertion.

(3) A deserter who returns and applies for reinstatement in the Force may be reinstated if the Inspector-General considers his explanation for his absence satisfactory.

399. Continual misconduct

(1) When the previous record of a junior officer against whom charges of offences against discipline have been proved indicates continual misconduct and complete unfitness for the Police Service, the punishment to be awarded shall be dismissal.

(2) In the case of a member holding a rank above that of constable, when unfitness to hold the rank held is established, but not complete unfitness for the Police service, the punishment to be awarded shall be reduction in rank.

400. Damage to or loss of equipment

(1) If any junior officer makes away with or is concerned in making away with (whether by pawning, selling, destruction or otherwise howsoever), loses by neglect, or wilfully or negligently damages any arms, accoutrements, clothing or other necessaries issued for the use of the Force, he may, in addition to any other punishment, be ordered to make good the amount of such loss or damage by surcharge.

(2) The amount of any surcharge imposed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation may be recovered by stoppages from the offender's pay.

(3) If any junior officer wilfully or negligently damages any vehicle, craft or property issued for the use of the Force whether or not committed to his charge, he may be ordered to make good such damage by surcharge.

(4) The amount of any surcharge imposed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation may be covered by stoppages from the offender's pay.

401. Fines and stoppages

(1) All fines, stoppages for loss of or damage to clothing and equipment and damage to vehicles, craft or property, or pay forfeited, may be deducted at source from the pay of the junior officer who has incurred the liability.

(2) All stoppages for loss of or damage to clothing and equipments, vehicles or craft, or damage to property, or pay forfeited, shall be paid into revenue.

(3) All fines imposed in respect of any offence against discipline shall be paid into the Police Reward Fund.

402. Delivering up of accoutrements and other property when leaving the Force

Every member of the Force who is dismissed from or ceases to hold or exercise his office, shall forthwith deliver up to the superior police officer under whom he is serving, all the clothing, accoutrements and other Government or Force property which may have been supplied to him or entrusted to his care and should he fail to do so, shall be liable, on conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

403. Grave offences or series of serious offences against discipline

(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this regulation, where a delegated officer is satisfied that the junior officer charged before him with an offence or offences against discipline cannot, by reason of the gravity of the offence or by reason of a series of previous serious offences against discipline committed by such junior officer, adequately be punished by the imposition of any punishment allowed by these Regulations, the delegated officer may, by a written complaint under his hand and on the approval of the Nigeria Police Council, charge the member with the offences committed before a court of summary jurisdiction.

(2) Where the commission of previous offences against discipline constitutes an aggravation of the offence charged, the particulars of such previous offences shall be admitted as evidence.

(3) A junior officer charged before the court under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation shall be liable on conviction to a fine of N100 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such penalties.

(4) No junior officer shall be charged before a court in respect of any offences against discipline for which he has already been punished under the provisions of these Regulations or any other law.

PART XVII

Miscellaneous provisions

404. Salaries of general duties police officers

The salaries to be paid to members of the Force other than members of the Technical Branches of the Force shall be in accordance with such salary scales as may from time to time be authorised by the National Council of Ministers and any progression through these salary scales shall be by way of annual increments in accordance with the provisions of General Orders.

405. Salaries of technical officers

The salaries to be paid to members of the Technical Branches of the Force shall be in accordance with such salary scales as may from time to time be authorised by the National Council of Ministers for members of the technical grades of the Government service and progression through these salary scales shall be governed by the rules which govern the progression through the salary scale of members of the technical grades in Government service generally.

406. Leave provisions

Members of the Force shall be entitled to sick leave, casual leave, annual leave and leave allowance in accordance with the provisions of General Orders relating to those entitlements:

Provided that—

(a) in the event of a member's annual leave being curtailed or postponed by reason of the exigencies of the service, he shall not thereby forfeit any leave entitlement;

(b) notwithstanding any provisions of General Orders or any other Orders or Rules, in the event of a member being prevented by reason of the exigencies of the service from taking annual leave in any one year his leave entitlements shall be carried forward to the year following; and

(c) should the exigencies of the service require that a postponed or curtailed leave entitlement in respect of annual leave be taken in two leave periods in any one year, leave travelling allowance shall be paid in respect of the two leave periods but leave travelling allowance shall not be granted more than twice in any two-year period of service.

407. Medical Boards

(1) Every member of the Force shall submit himself to be examined by a Government Medical Officer, or by a Government Medical Board, whenever he is required to do so by superior authority.

(2) When a member of the Force has been instructed to submit himself for examination by a Medical Board with a view to his retirement, he shall—

(a) be exempt from further duty pending the decision of the Medical Board; and

(b) if certified by the Medical Board as unfit to perform his duties, be exempt from further duty pending the determination of the matter by the appropriate authority.

408. Master Records of Service

(1) There shall be maintained in the office of the of Inspector-General—

(a) a master Record of Service of each superior police officer and inspector serving in the Force;

(b) a Nominal Roll, in order of Force Numbers, of every non-commissioned officer and constable serving in the Force; and

(c) a record of all past members of the Force.

(2) There shall be maintained in the office of a Commissioner for a police State command, a master Record of Service of all non-commissioned officers and constables serving in the police area command.

409. Records of Service—non-commissioned officers and constables

(1) The Records of Service in respect of each non-commissioned officer and constable of the Force shall be compiled in the following manner—

- (i) surname and Christian names;
- (ii) Force Number;
- (iii) date of birth;
- (iv) place of birth;
- (v) date of appointment to different ranks or attainment of different grades;
- (vi) special ability or trade before joining Force;
- (vii) date of marriage, to whom married;
- (viii) names of children;
- (ix) appointments held;
- (x) salary changes;
- (xi) leave;
- (xii) medical;
- (xiii) transfers;
- (xiv) disciplinary offences and punishments;
- (xv) convictions by any court;
- (xvi) awards for bravery;
- (xvii) awards and commendations for good service.

(2) The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, make any addition to the records enumerated in paragraph (1) of this regulation.

410. Re-allocation of Force Numbers

Any Force Number previously allocated to a promoted or discharged member of the Force shall not be re-allocated to any other member until the period of one year has elapsed subsequent to the relinquishment of the number by the previous holder.

411. CRO Forms

(1) The CRO 21A Forms or CRO 21B Forms, as the case may be, of enlisted members shall be retained as integral part of such members' Record of Service.

(2) The CRO Forms of unsuccessful candidates for enlistment and of discharged enlisted members shall be retained by the Inspector-General for record purposes.

412. Warrant Cards

(1) Every member of the Force shall be issued with a Warrant Card in the prescribed form, appropriate to the appointment held.

(2) Every Warrant Card issued shall be signed for by the recipient in a Register of Warrant Card Issues.

413. Discharge Certificates

(1) A non-commissioned officer or constable on his discharge from the Force shall be furnished with a Certificate of Discharge by the Inspector-General, in which shall be set out the particulars of service and the character rating of a discharged member.

(2) The character ratings which may be given in any Certificate of Discharge shall be confined to the following—

- (i) exemplary;
- (ii) excellent;
- (iii) very good;
- (iv) good;
- (v) fair.

(3) No Certificate of Discharge shall be furnished to any person who has been dismissed from the Force or has resigned or withdrawn from his duties otherwise than as authorised.

(4) The Discharge Certificate shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

414. Arms for the Force

Members of the Force shall be issued with such firearms and ammunition, and such other weapons of offence or defence as may be authorised by the President, acting with the advice of the Nigeria Police Council.

415. Transfer from the General Duties Branch to the Technical Branch

(1) A member of the General Duties Branch who is in possession of the qualifications required for the post of Launch Quartermaster/Launch Engineer or Craftsman or Artisan may be transferred to the Police (Technical) Marine Branch or the Police (Technical) Workshops Branch as Launch Quartermaster/Launch Engineer or Craftsman or Artisan as the case may be.

(2) The point of entry in the appropriate salary scale of a member transferred in accordance with the provision of paragraph (1) above shall be determined by the Federal Civil Service Commission (Establishment Department).

416. Sale of unclaimed property

(1) Any goods and chattels, the property of a person unknown, which have lawfully come into the possession of any member of the Force and in respect of which no court order under the provisions of the Act has been made and which remain unclaimed for a period of six months, shall be sold by public auction on the direction of a chief superintendent of police subject to a notice of such sale having been previously published three times in the Federal Gazette.

(2) In the case of unclaimed saleable goods of a perishable nature, a chief superintendent may order that the goods be sold forthwith.

(3) In the case of unclaimed goods or chattels which are of a perishable or of a non-perishable nature, and in which the opinion of a chief superintendent are unsaleable, the chief superintendent in his absolute discretion may order that the goods or chattels be handed over to any person in charge of any charitable institution, or alternatively that they be destroyed.

(4) The proceeds of the sale of any unclaimed property, after deduction of any reasonable costs incurred in the sale thereof, shall be disposed of in accordance with the order of a court having the necessary jurisdiction.

(5) Subject to any order made by any court under Part VI of the Act, sales of unclaimed property in the possession of the police may be conducted under such conditions and at such places as the chief superintendent ordering the sale shall direct.

417. Register of unclaimed property

(1) A Register of Unclaimed Property shall be maintained for each police station in which Register shall be recorded the details of all unclaimed property handed in at the police station, and the particulars of disposal of such property.

(2) The Register shall be maintained in a form to be prescribed by the Inspector-General.

418. Police Reward Fund

The Police Reward Fund shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Finance (Control and Management) Act.

[Cap. F26.]

419. Appointment of Police Aide-de Camp

(1) Subject to the approval of the President, the Inspector-General may appoint a superior police officer to act as Aide-de-Camp to the President.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor of a State, the Inspector-General may appoint a superior police officer to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

420. Forms

The forms contained in the Third Schedule shall be used in cases to which they are applicable and may be modified as directed by the Inspector-General to meet other cases.

First Schedule

[Regulation 370.]

Offences against discipline

A member of the Force who commits any of the following acts or omissions shall be guilty of an offence against discipline—

(a) Absence from duty or being late for duty without leave or reasonable excuse;

(b) Breach Of Confidence, that is to say, if he—

(i) divulges any matter which is his duty to keep secret;

(ii) gives notice, directly or indirectly to a person against whom a warrant or summons has been or is about to be issued, except in the lawful execution of that warrant or service of that summons;

(iii) without proper authority, communicates to the public press, or to an unauthorised person, any matter connected with the Force;

(iv) without proper authority, shows to a person outside the Force any book or document the property of the Government or of the Force;

(c) Corrupt Practice, that is to say, if he—

(i) seeks by influence to obtain promotion or other advantage in the Force;

(ii) receives a bribe;

(iii) fails to account for or to make proper true return of any property received by him in his official capacity, or fails to account satisfactorily if called upon by the Inspector-General to do so, for any property in his possession or received by him otherwise than in his official capacity;

(iv) directly or indirectly solicits, accepts or receives a gratuity, present, reward subscription or testimonial without the approval of the Inspector-General;

(v) places himself under a pecuniary obligation to a person who is directly or indirectly interested in any premises licensed for the sale of liquor, or who holds a licence concerning the granting or renewal of which the police may have to make a report or give evidence;

(vi) improperly uses his character and position as a member of the Force for his private advantage;

(vii) in his capacity as a member of the Force, signs, writes or gives without the approval of the Inspector-General, any testimonial of recommendation with the object of obtaining employment for any person or of supporting an application for the grant of a licence of any kind; or

(viii) without the approval of the Inspector-General, supports an application for the grant of a licence of any kind;

(d) Damage to clothing or other articles supplied to him, that is to say, if he—

(i) wilfully or negligently causes any waste, loss or damage in respect of any article of clothing or accoutrement or in respect of any book, document or other

property of the Government or of the Force issued to him, used by him or entrusted in his care; or

(ii) fails to report any loss or damage to clothing or other articles supplied to him, however caused;

(e) Discreditable conduct, that is to say if he—

(i) acts in a disorderly manner; or

(ii) assaults a member of the Force; or

(iii) acts in any manner prejudicial to discipline or unbecoming of a member of the Force;

(f) Disobedience to orders, that is to say if he disobeys or without good and sufficient cause omits or neglects to carry out any lawful order written or otherwise;

(g) Drunkenness, that is to say, if he is unfit for duty through drinking intoxicating liquor;

(h) Drinking or soliciting drink on duty, that is to say if he—

(i) without the consent of his superior officer, drinks, or receives from any person, any intoxicating liquor while he is on duty or brings liquor into barracks; or

(ii) demands or endeavours to persuade any person to give him or to purchase or obtain for him any intoxicating liquor whilst he is on duty;

(i) Entering whilst on duty any premises for the sale of liquor or where liquor is stored and distributed;

(j) Keeping a house for the sale of liquor in his own or in any other name or directly or indirectly interested in such house;

(k) Falsehood or prevarication, that is to say, if he—

(i) knowingly makes or signs a false statement in an official document or book;

(ii) wilfully or negligently makes any false, misleading or inaccurate statement; or

(iii) without good and sufficient cause, destroys or mutilates an official document or record or alters or erases any entry therein;

(l) Insubordinate or oppressive conduct, that is to say, if he—

(i) is insubordinate by word or demeanour;

(ii) is oppressive or tyrannical in his conduct relating to an inferior in rank;

(iii) uses obscene, abusive or insulting language to a member of the Force;

(iv) wilfully or negligently makes a false complaint or statement against an inferior in rank;

(m) Malingering, that is to say, if he feigns or exaggerates any sickness or injury with a view to evading duty;

(n) Neglect of duty, that is to say, if he—

(i) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause omits promptly and diligently to attend to or to carry out anything which is his duty as a member of the Force;

(ii) withholds a complaint or report against a member of the Force;

(iii) idles or gossips while on duty;

(iv) fails to work his beat in accordance with orders, or sleeps on beat or other duty, or leaves his beat, point or other place of duty to which he has been ordered without due permission or sufficient cause;

(v) by carelessness or neglect permits a prisoner to escape;

(vi) fails, when knowing where an offender is to be found, to report his knowledge or to make due exertions for making him amenable to justice;

- (vii) fails to report any matter which is his duty to report;
- (viii) fails to report anything that he knows concerning a criminal charge, or fails to disclose any evidence which he or any person within his knowledge, can give for or against a prisoner or defendant to a criminal charge;
- (ix) omits to make an entry in an official document or book; or
- (x) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause, omits to carry out any instructions of a police medical officer, or, while absent from duty on account of sickness does any act which is calculated to retard his return to duty;
- (o) Improper conduct, that is to say if he—
 - (i) lends money to a superior in rank or borrows money from an inferior in rank;
 - (ii) fails to pay a lawful debt;
 - (iii) carries on any trade, business or profession or accepts any other paid employment without proper authority; or
 - (iv) without proper authority, possesses a firearm for his own protection or uses a firearm when on duty;
 - (v) makes an anonymous communication to the Inspector-General or to a superior police officer;
 - (vi) without proper authority, canvasses the Inspector-General or any superior police officer or other servant of the Government with regard to any matter concerning the Force; or
 - (vii) signs or circulates a petition or statement with regard to any matter concerning the Force except through the proper channel of correspondence to the Inspector-General;
- (p) Uncleanliness, that is to say, if he, while on duty or off duty in uniform in a public place, is improperly dressed or is dirty or untidy in his person, clothing or accoutrements;
 - (q) Unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority, that is to say, if he—
 - (i) without a good and sufficient cause makes an unlawful or unnecessary arrest;
 - (ii) uses any unnecessary violence to any prisoner or other person with whom he may be brought into contact in the execution of his duty; or
 - (iii) is uncivil to a member of the public.

Second Schedule
[Regulation 385.]

Punishments

Powers of Officers to award and to whom awarded

Officers delegated Rank(s) of Member(s) to whom punishment(s) may be awarded
 PUNISHMENTS THAT MAY BE AWARDED (THE PUNISHMENTS THAT MAY BE AWARDED BY THE OFFICER DELEGATED IN COLUMN (1) OF THE SCHEDULE ARE INDICATED BY ASTERISKS IN COLUMNS (3) TO (12) OF THE SCHEDULE)

Dismissal	Reduction in Rank	Withholding	or	deferment of
increment	Severe reprimand	Fine not exceeding?	Fine	not exceeding?
	Fine not exceeding?	Reprimand	Confinement to Barracks for period not	

occupation Tribe and religion Date, time and place of death and
 circumstances of death Cause of death Name of Coroner's Court
 Coroner's Court
 Ref. No Coroner's findings or verdict Remarks (to include date of notification
 to Coroner of institution of criminal

FORM 4

Charge register (felonies and misdemeanour) and register of simple offences

.....POLICE
 STATION

Register S/No. Particulars of report to police station Special Report S/No. Statement
 of offence Date, Time and Place of Occurrence L.S.R.P. Register S/No.
 Court Exhibits Register S/No. Particulars of Complainant Particulars
 of
 accused If AT Accused large Particulars of arrest Particulars of bail
 Date Police investigations completed Lodgement of complaint Nature of
 proceedings Court of trial Result of trial and result of appeal and

Date Time SDE. S/No. Date Time Place
 Name and address, sex, age and occupation Name and address, sex, age and
 occupation, religion, tribe C.R.O. Police Gazette Ref. No. Warrants of arrest
 Register S/No. Date of arrest Arrests Register S/No. Lock-Up Register S/No
 Date of release on bail Particulars of bail and name, age, sex, address and
 occupation of surety Court in which lodged Date lodged Court Case No.
 Name of Court Court Case No. Date fixed for hearing

C.R.O. Ref. No. No. of prevs. Convicts

FORM 5
Court exhibits register

..... POLICE STATION

	Particulars of Receipt in Police Station	Lost,	stolen	recovered
property Register S/No.	Particulars of Disposal of Exhibit(s)			

Register S/No.	Description of exhibit(s)	Date	SDE S/No	Full particulars of person handing in exhibit(s)	Full particulars and signature of officer taking over exhibit(s)
	Authority	Instructions	Signature of recipient, Treasury receipt voucher No. or Certificate of Destruction		Remarks

FORM 6
Lost, stolen and recovered property register

..... POLICE STATION

Register S/No.	Particulars of lost, stolen or recovered property	Estimated value of property	Circumstances of loss, theft or recovery of property
	Name, address, sex, age and occupation of owner of property	Report to Police Station	Police Gazette Charge Register S/No.
	Court Exhibits Register S/No.	Disposal of recovered property	

L	S	R	Full	description	Lost	Stolen	Recovered	Date	SDE S/No	
				Name, address, sex, age and occupation of person surrendering recovered property	Particulars and signature of police officer taking over custody of recovered property					
				of Recipient, Treasury Receipt V. No. or Certificate of Destruction				Authority	Instructions	Signature

FORM 7
Warrants of arrest register

.....POLICE STATION

Register

S/No.	Court of Origin	Particulars of persons to be	Register	S/No
apprehended	Statement of Office	Charge	Register	S/No
	Particulars of execution	Date returned to Court of origin	Remarks	

Name of				
Court No. of				
warrant	Date of issue	Name, address, occupation and religion		Sex
Age	Tribe	Executed by	Date executed	

FORM 8

Court processes register

..... POLICE STATION

Register

S/No.	Particulars of Court of Origin	Nature of process	Person on whom
process is to be served	Particulars of		
Court proceedings	Date received in		
Police Station	Particulars of execution	Date returned to	Court of origin
Remarks			

Name of			
Court Court			
Ref. No.	Date of issue	Name	
and address, sex, age and			
occupation	Reasons for		
attendance at Court	Name of		
accused and statement of			
offence	Date of hearing	Executed by	Date executed

FORM 9
Missing persons register

..... POLICE STATION

Police Gazette References

Publication Cancellation

DESCRIPTION OF MISSING PERSONS PARTICULARS OF PERSON
REPORTING

1. Full name and aliases
 Name
 Sex,
age, tribe and religion
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Relationships with missing person
5. Tribe
6. Address
7. Religion
8. Last known address
 Occupation

POSSIBLE REASONS FOR DISAPPEARANCE

9. Occupation
10. Passport/Travel Certificate Number
11. Dress
12. Height
13. Weight IF FOUL
PLAY SUSPECTED

14. Description of Hair MOVEMENTS
OF MISSING PERSON

15. Forehead Place
 where and date last seen
16. Eyes
17. Eyebrows..... Places
 Frequently

16.	Face and tribal Marks	
17.	Nose	
18. Lips and Mouth	Last Place of
	Employment	
19.	Teeth	RESULT
OF SEARCH		
20.	Speech	Where
	Found	
21.	Chin	
	Circumstances	
22.	Neck	
23.	Ears	
24.	Arms, Wrist and Hands	Disposal of
	Case	
25.	Build and Torso	Criminal Records
	References	
26.	Legs and Feet	
27.	Walk	
28.	Habits and Mannerism	
29.	If an Police Record	

Traffic wardens (Maximum number of persons) notice
under section 5

[1st April, 1977]

[Commencement.]

1. Maximum number of traffic wardens

The maximum number of persons to hold appointments as traffic wardens throughout the Federation is hereby fixed at 2,800.

2. Short title

This Notice may be cited as the Traffic Wardens (Maximum Number of Persons) Notice.