

A BILL

FOR

AN ACT TO REPEAL THE POLICE ACT CAP P19 LAWS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, 2004 AND ENACT THE NIGERIA POLICE ACT, 2018 TO PROVIDE FOR THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE POLICE SERVICE AND ENSURE COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE POLICE AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND COMBATING CRIME; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS

Sponsored by Sen. Ibn N`Allah

[] Commencement

ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1. This Bill is based on the principles of: Guiding Principle
 - (1) efficiency and effectiveness;
 - (2) accountability and transparency;
 - (3) protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and
 - (4) partnership,

2. The specific objectives of this Bill are to: Specific Objectives
 - (1) ensure that the Nigerian Police is people friendly
 - (2) embody in the operations of the Police the values of accountability, fairness, justice and equity;
 - (3) make the police responsive to the security concerns of citizens and the community;
 - (4) respect the dignity of all persons;
 - (5) ensure the safety and security of all persons and property in the country;
 - (6) uphold and safeguard the fundamental rights of every person as guaranteed under the constitution;
 - (7) Foster cooperation and partnership between the Police and the communities it serves; and
 - (8) respect for victims of crime and an understanding of their needs

PART II- ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE

- 3 (1) There is hereby established for Nigeria a police organization to be known as the Nigerian Police which shall replace the former Nigeria Police Force and assume its rights, powers, privileges liabilities structures and organs.
- (2) The Police shall consist of:
- (a) all persons who immediately before the commencement of this Bill were members:
- (i) of a force established by section 214 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999;
 - (ii) appointed by the Police Service Commission under the Constitution;
 - (iii) appointed as Special Constables under section 49 of the repealed Police Act Cap. P19 Laws of Federation 1990; and
- (b) Such other persons that may be appointed under this Bill.
- 4 The Police shall be employed to perform the following duties:
- (a) protect the rights and freedom of every person in Nigeria as provided in the Constitution, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Right, and any other law;
 - (b) protect the lives and property of citizens;
 - (c) preserve law and order;
 - (d) enforce all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged;
 - (e) perform such military duties within and outside Nigeria as may be required of them under the authority of this Bill or any other Law;
 - (f) provide humanitarian assistance for citizen(s) in distress such as victims of road accident, fire disaster, earthquake, flood, etc, and where necessary collaborate with other agencies for humanitarian assistance;
 - (g) facilitate the free passage and movement on highways, roads streets and avenues open to public without subjecting citizenry to inhuman treatments or any form of extortion;
 - (h) adopt community partnership in the performance of the duties provided under this section; and
 - (j) prevent and detect crimes without unreasonably threatening the liberty and privacy of the citizens.
- 5 (1) There is established a body to be known as the Nigerian Police Council (in this Bill referred to as "the Council") which shall consist of;
- (a) The President, who shall be the Chairperson;
 - (b) The Governor of each State of the Federation;
 - (c) The Chairman of the Police Service Commission; and
 - (d) The Inspector-General of Police
- (2) The functions of the Council shall include --

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

(b) the general supervision of the Police;

(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.

PART III

6 Pursuant to Section 215 (1) of the Constitution, the hierarchy of the Police shall consist of the following:

(i) The Inspector-General of Police;

(ii) Deputy Inspector- General of Police;

(iii) Assistant Inspectors-General of Police;

(iv) Commissioners of Police;

(v) Deputy Commissioner of Police;

(vi) Assistant Commissioner of Police;

(vii) Chief Superintendent of Police;

(viii) Superintendent of Police;

(ix) Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(x) Assistant Superintendent of Police;

(xi) Inspector of Police;

(xii) Sergeant Major;

(xiii) Sergeant;

(xiv) Corporal;

(xv) Constable; and

(xv) Such other officers as the Nigeria Police Council may, from time to time, consider necessary for effective discharge of the functions of the Police.

7 (1) The Inspector General of Police shall be the head of the Police and exercise all operational control over the Police and all its departments/units.

(2) The person to be appointed as Inspector General of Police shall be a Senior Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Inspector General of Police with the

requisite academic qualifications of not less than a first degree or its equivalent in addition to professional and management experience.

(3) The person for the office of the Inspector General of Police shall be appointed as follows:

(i) interested persons shall make an open and formal application to the Police Council;

(ii) the Nigerian Police Council shall nominate three applicants from among the pool of applicants using the stipulated criteria for competences and qualification; and

(iii) the President shall appoint the Inspector General of Police from the recommended applicants subject to the confirmation of the senate.

(4) The Inspector-General of Police shall not be removed from office except for gross misconduct, gross violation of the constitution or demonstrated incapacity to effectively discharge the duties of the office.

(5) The Inspector General of Police shall not be removed from office except:

(i) a report or complaint of gross misconduct or incapacity to perform his duties has been made against him by any person, including the President;

(ii) the Nigerian Police Council considers the allegations against him serious and sets up a committee of the Council to investigate the matter.

(iii) the Committee investigates the allegation, and after fair hearing, recommends that the person be removed from office; and

(iv) the Senate by resolution confirms the removal of the person.

(6) the person appointed to the office of the Inspector General of Police shall hold office for a single term of 5 years subject to the statutory retirement requirement in the public service.

8 (1) the Deputy Inspector General and Assistant Inspectors General shall be appointed by the Police Service Commission

Appointment of
Deputy Inspector
General of Police
etc.

(2) A Person appointed under subsection (1) of this section shall hold office until retirement or removal following due process by the Police Service Commission on account of gross misconduct or incapacity to perform his/her duties based on recommendation by the Inspector General of Police.

9 A Commissioner of Police shall be appointed for each state of the federation and the Federal Capital Territory by the Police Service Commission on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police.

Powers, Duties and Functions

10 (1) The Inspector General of police may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties and functions necessary to give effect to section 7(1) of this Bill.

Power and
Duties of the
Inspector General
of Police

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, the Inspector General's powers, duties and functions shall include to:

- (a) develop a plan before the end of each financial year, setting out the priorities, objectives and expected outcomes of policing and for the next financial year;
- (b) having due regards to the state of the security across the country and population, determine the distribution of the numerical strength of the Police after due consultation with the Police Service Commission;
- (c) organize or reorganize the Nigeria Police at national level into various components, units or groups;
- (d) establish and maintain training institutions or centers for the training of officials and other members; and
- (e) perform any legal act or act in any legal capacity on behalf of the Police.

Duties of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police

- 11** (1) The Deputy Inspector-General shall act in the absence of the Inspector-General of Police.
- (2) When acting for the Inspector-General, the Deputy Inspector-General shall be guided by the following:
- (a) all matters involving any change in Police policy shall be held in abeyance until the Inspector-General returns or, if the matter is urgent, referred directly to the Inspector-General for his instructions, provided such matters do not contradict the general policy directive of the Police Council; and
 - (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,

Power, Duties and Functions of Commissioner of Police

- 12** (1) Subject to this Bill, a State Commissioner of Police shall have command and control over the police in the state he/she is assigned to and may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties and functions necessary to give effect to sections 2 and 4 of this Bill.
- (2) A State Commissioner of police shall perform any duties delegated to him by the Inspector General subject to sections 2 and 4 of this Bill.
- (3) A State Commissioner shall subject to the directions of the State Governor, be responsible for establishing community police fora in the state under his command.

Delegation by Inspector-General of Police

- 13** (1) The Inspector-General may delegate any of his powers under this Bill to any police officer 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.
- (2) Guided by the principle of efficiency and effectiveness, and for ease of delegation of powers, the Inspector-General shall devolve powers to Zonal, State, Area and Divisional Commands to ensure quick response to priority safety and security needs.

PART IV - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Oaths for Officers

Oath to be taken by officers on appointment

- 14** On appointment of any person as a member of the Nigerian Police, such person shall forthwith take and subscribe to the official oath, the police oath and the oath of allegiance.

- 15** (1) A Constable shall on appointment be enlisted to serve in the Police for five years or for such other period as may be fixed by the Police Service Commission, which shall take effect from the day he has been approved for service.
- (2) Professionals from the relevant fields of criminology psychology, sociology, Law, medicine, pathology, etc, shall be enlisted into the service and such professionals shall practice their professions and use their expertise in the advancement of the duties of the service.
- (3) All candidates intending to be enlisted/ recruited into the service shall undergo psychological and other evaluations as may be required as part of the enlistment or recruitment process to ascertain their character and suitability for the job.
- (4) Within the period of enlistment, every police officer shall undergo specialized training in any professional field relevant to policing and law enforcement.

- 16** (1) Subject to section 18 of this Bill , the Police Service Commission may extend the service of constables whose service is needed beyond general duties for a period of six years
- (2) Subject to subsection (i) of this section, a Constable that serves an extension may be considered for a re-engagement into the Police Force provided he applies for it.

Declarations

- 17** A Non-Commissioned Officer; Constable or Recruit Constable on fresh enlistment, or re-engaged for a further period of service, shall make and subscribe to the Police declaration prescribed by the Oaths Act.

Re-engagement

- 18** (1) Upon approval by the appropriate authority, a Non-Commissioned Officer or Constable of good character may be re-engaged to serve for second period of six years as well as third period of six years or until the officer reaches 35 years of service or age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
- (2) Upon completion of such third period of six years, or if the officer has re-engaged until reaching the age of 60 years, the Non-Commissioned Officer or Constable may be discharged or may claim a discharge provided a six months' notice is given to or by him.
- (3) The prescribed approval referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be that of the Chairman of the Police Service Commission or as delegated to the Inspector General of Police by the Commission.
- (4) Where a Non-Commissioned Officer or Constable Offers to re-engage within six months after having received his discharge, he shall 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, and the Non-Commissioned Officer or Constable regarded as being on leave without pay during the period between discharge and re-engagement
- (6) A Non-Commissioned Officer or Constable may not be re-engaged after a period of six months has elapsed since his discharge, except his offer of service is accepted.

(7) The question of 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) A 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 provision of section 7 (1) of the Pension 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 authorized in writing by the Police Service Commission.

Training and Retraining of Police Personnel

- 19** (1) All police officers shall undergo periodic training and retraining in basic policing and law enforcement courses as well as specialized courses relevant to law enforcement;
- (2) The Inspector – General, in consultation with the Police Service Commission, shall be responsible for the revision of the training, duration as well as content of police training at least once in every five years

PART V – POWERS OF THE POLICE OFFICER

Conduct of Prosecutions

- 20** (a) Subject to the provisions of section 174 and 211 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and section 106 of the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act which relates to the powers 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, a Police Officer may conduct in person prosecutions before any court whether or not the information or complaint is laid in his name;
- (b) a police officer referred to in 20(a) above may conduct such prosecutions before the courts subject to the provisions of the relevant criminal procedure laws in force at the federal level and in state regarding prosecution by non-qualified legal practitioners
- (c) There shall be assigned to every Police Division at least 1 Police Officer that is qualified to practice as legal practitioner in accordance with the Legal Practitioners Act Cap L11 LFN 2004

Decision to file Case

- 21** Where a crime is reported to the Police or a person is brought to a police station on the allegation of commission of a criminal offence, it shall be the duty of the Police to investigate such allegations according to its internal processes and procedures and report their findings to the Prosecutor who shall decide whether to file a charge or not.

Power to arrest Without warrant

- 22** (l) In addition to the powers of arrest without warrant conferred upon a Police Officer by section 18 of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer and any person whom he may call to his assistance, to arrest without warrant:

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

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

(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 purpose of this section the expressions felony, misdemeanour and simple offence shall have the same meanings as they have in the Criminal Code and Penal Code.

23 Any warrant lawfully issued by a court for apprehending a person charged with any offence may be executed by a Police Officer at any time notwithstanding that the warrant is not in his possession at that time, but the warrant shall, be shown to the person apprehended not later than 24 hours after his arrest. Power to arrest without having warrant possession

24 Any summons lawfully issued by a court may be served by any police officer at any time during the hours of daylight, which is between 6.am to 6pm. Summonses

25 When a person is arrested without a warrant, he shall be taken before a court which has jurisdiction with respect to the offence with which he is charged as soon as practicable after he is taken into custody: Bail of person arrested without warrant

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, he may release such person upon his entering into a recognizance with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount to appear in court at the day, time, and place mentioned in the recognizance; or

(b) if it appears to a police officer that an inquiry cannot be completed forthwith, he may release such person on his entering into a recognizance with or without sureties for a reasonable amount, to appear at such Police Station and at such times as are named in the recognizance, 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 maybe enforced as if it were a recognizance, conditional for the appearance of the person before a court.

26. (1) Where a Senior Police Officer of the rank of superintendent or above in charge of a police station in which a person is detained has a reasonable ground to believe that it is imperative to secure the person arrested without charge in detention in order to preserve evidence pertaining to an offence for which he is arrested; or obtain such evidence by interrogating him; Application for extension of detention or remand

(2) An application may be made to a Court pursuant to Section 293 of the ACJA to remand the person in prison custody or extend the detention in the police station and the court may grant the application for remand or extension of detention provided that:

(a) there are reasonable grounds to justify further detention;

(b) the application for extension is filed before the expiration of 48 hours after the arrest;

(c) the arrested person has been served with a copy of the information brought before the court for hearing and is given opportunity to be heard;

(d) the offence for which the person is to be charged carries a sentence of not less than 3 years imprisonment upon conviction;

(e) there is a verifiable evidence on oath that the person sought to be detained will materially interfere with investigation or escape from criminal trial if released; and

(f) there is no other way of ensuring attendance of the person to trial and non-interference with investigation except by remand in police or prison custody.

(3) The application referred to under this section, shall be determined by the court within 48 hours.

29 (1) In addition to the provision of section 12 of the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, a Police Officer may seize and retain anything for which a search has been authorized. Power to search

(2) In every case in which any property is seized pursuant to 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 be summoned or arrested and brought before a court to account for his possession of such property, and the court shall make such order on the disposal of such property and may award costs as the justice of the case may require.

(3) Such authority under subsection 2 of this section 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 harboring thieves, or of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty, and punishable by imprisonment.

(4) While searching the premises, a Police officer shall not violate the human rights of person found in the premises that is being searched

30 (1) A search warrant is unlawful unless it complies with this section. Search warrant safeguard

(2) Where a Police Officer applies for any search warrant, it shall be his duty to state

(a) the ground on which he makes the application;

(b) the law under which the warrant would be issued;

(c) the premises to be searched, and

(d) possible the article(s) or person (s) to be searched.

(3) An application for a warrant shall be made in writing under oath and supported by necessary information.

(4) A warrant shall authorize an entry on one occasion only.

(5) (a) a warrant shall specify:

(i) the name of the person who applies for it;

(ii) the date on which it is issued;

(iii) the law under which it is issued; and

(iv) the premises to be searched.

(b) a warrant shall identify, as practicable as possible, the article(s) or person(s) to be searched

(6) Two copies of a warrant shall be made.

(7) The two copies shall be clearly certified as copies.

31 (1) A warrant to enter and search premises may be executed by any Police Officer

(2) Such a warrant may authorize a person to accompany any Police Officer who is executing it.

(3) A search warrant may be issued and executed at any time on any day, including a Sunday or public holiday.

(4) Where the occupier of premises which are to be searched is present at the time when a Police Officer seeks to execute a warrant to enter and search, the officer shall:

(a) identify himself to the occupier and, if not in uniform, shall produce to the occupier, his official identity card;

(b) produce the warrant to the occupier, and

(c) supply the occupier with a copy.

(5) Where the occupier is not present, but some other person who appears to the Police Officer to be in-charge of the premises is present, subsection 4 of this section shall take effect as if the occupier is present

(6) Upon the execution of a warrant, a Police Officer shall make an endorsement on it stating;

(a) Whether the articles or persons sought were found; and

(b) whether any other articles were seized, other than articles which were sought

(7) A search warrant may be endorsed by a superior Police Officer in the absence of a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

32 A police officer may detain and search any person or attended vehicle where;

Power to detain
and search
suspected person
or vehicle

(a) reasonable grounds for suspicion exist that the person being suspected is having in his possession; or conveying in any manner anything which he has reason to believe to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained

(b) reasonable grounds for suspicion exists that such person or vehicle is carrying an unlawful article ;

(c) reasonable grounds for suspicion that incidents involving serious violence may take place within a locality;

(d) information has been received as to a description of an article being carried or of a suspected offender; and

(e) a person is carrying a certain type of article at an unusual time or in a place where a number of burglaries or thefts are known to have taken place recently.

Where reasonable suspicion never exist

33

The following shall not be grounds for reasonable suspicions;

- (a) Personal attributes including a person's color, age, hairstyle or manner of dress;
- (b) Previous conviction for possession of an unlawful article; or
- (c) Stereotyped images of certain persons or groups as more likely to be committing offences.

Action before a search takes place

34

(1) Where an officer is exercising the powers under section 32, he shall before carrying out the search, question the person about his behaviour or his presence in circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion.

(2) If the person to be searched has a satisfactory explanation which will make a search unnecessary or other circumstances has come to attention of the officer that make the search unnecessary, no search may take place.

(3) Before any search of a detained person or vehicle may take place, the officer must give the person to be searched or in-charge of the vehicle the following information:

- (a) his name and the name of the Police station to which he is attached.
- (b) the object of the search; and
- (c) his grounds or authorization for undertaking the search.

(4) For any police officer to exercise the power to stop and search, he must be in uniform or wear visibly a valid Police Identity Card.

Conduct of the search

35

(1) Reasonable effort must be taken to minimize the embarrassment that a person being searched may experience.

(2) The co-operation of the person to be searched shall be sought in every case.

(3) A forcible search may be used as a last resort only if it has been established that the person being searched is unwilling to co-operate or resists.

(4) The length of time for which a person or vehicle may be detained for a search will depend on the circumstances, but this must be within a reasonable time.

(5) Searches in public must be restricted to superficial examination of outer clothing

(6) Where it is considered necessary to conduct a more thorough search that requires a person to take off his cloth or headgear, it;

- (a) shall be done out of public view and by an officer of the same sex with the person being searched and
- (b) may not be made in the presence of anyone of the opposite sex unless the person being searched requests it.

Action after a search is carried out

36

(1) An officer who has carried out a search must make a written record unless it is not practicable to do so, including situations where the number of persons to be searched is large or in situations involving public disorder.

(2) The records must be completed and signed by the officer and person being searched on the spot and a copy to be given to the person being searched or the vehicle driver if it is a vehicle.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, in case the search record is not available on the spot, the officer that carried out the search shall advise the person searched or the driver of the vehicle searched, the police station the person may pick up the search record.

(4) A searched person may refuse to collect a search record that his signature is not appended on.

(5) Where the person to be searched is unwilling to provide detailed information about himself, the officer may not detain him; he should be allowed to go unless unlawful items are found in his possession or in the vehicle searched

37 (1) A search record shall be prepared in the prescribed Form to be known as a National search Record Form

(2) The following information must always be included in the National Search Record;

(i) the name of the person searched or if he withholds it, description of the person;

(ii) the date of birth of the person searched;

(iii) a note of the person's ethnic origins

(iv) when a vehicle is searched, a description of the vehicle, including the registration number;

(v) the object of the search;

(vi) the ground for making the search;

(vii) the date and time the search was made;

(viii) the place where the search was made;

(ix) the result of the search

(x) a note of any injury or damage to property resulting from the search; and

(x) the identity of the officer making the search.

power to take
fingerprints

38 (1) A police officer shall take and record for the purposes of identification the measurements, photographs and fingerprint impression of all persons who may from time to time be in lawful custody.

(2) where a person who has not previously been convicted of any criminal offence is discharged or acquitted by a court, all records relating to such measurements, photographs and fingerprint impressions including the document of acquittal or discharge shall be stored in a retrievable form and handed over to such person upon request.

(3) A police officer shall apply to a Court to compel any person in lawful custody, who refuses to submit to the taking and recording of his measurements, photographs or fingerprint impressions, to submit himself.

(4) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, the Court may authorize a Police Officer to take the measurements, photographs and finger-print impressions of such person.

39 (1) The Inspector-General shall be responsible for maintaining and securing public safety and public order. In discharging these responsibilities, the Inspector-General shall: Public safety :
public order

(a) uphold the provisions of the Constitution and laws made thereunder;

(b) uphold and protect the fundamental rights of citizens; and

(c) be fair to all citizens notwithstanding their economic status or religious, ethnic or political beliefs and affiliations

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Commissioner of police of a State shall be responsible for maintaining and security public safety and public order within the State

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any law for the time being in force, neither the Inspector General of Police nor the Commissioner of Police or their lawful delegates shall unreasonably disallow members of the public, the right to hold peaceful rallies, processions and assemblies in public highways, buildings or spaces

(4) (a) Where a person or organization notifies the police of their intention to hold a public meeting, rally or procession on a public highway, or such meetings in a place where the public has access to, the appropriate Police officer responsible for the area where the meeting, rally or procession will take place, shall mobilize personnel to provide security cover for the meeting, rally or procession,

(b) Where the appropriate police officer has reason to believe that the rally, procession or assembly will lead to riots or other violence, he shall convey this in writing giving reasons for his refusal to provide cover for the public meeting, rally, procession or such assembly; and may advise for its postponement.

(5) Where the organisation decides to proceed with the meeting, rally assembly or procession, notwithstanding the advice; the police may apply to a High Court in the state where the meeting, rally, procession or assembly is to take place, for an order restraining the organisers from proceeding with it

PART VI-PROPERTY UNCLAIMED, FOUND OR OTHERWISE

40 (1) Where a police officer or any other person finds a property, the property shall be taken to the nearest police station within 24 hours

(2) A police officer on duty shall collect the property found and make a record of it.

(3) A register shall be designed and kept for lost but found property which must contain the following information:

(a) the name of the property found;

(b) the description of the state or general particular of the property found; when it was brought to the police station; and any other relevant information relating to the property;

(c) the date and time it was found and brought;

(d) the name, address and telephone number, if any of the person who found and brought it to the station;

(e) the name and rank of the police officer who collected the property, and

(f) the signature of both the police officer and the person who found and brought the property to the station.

(4) A police officer who collects the lost but found property shall prepare two copies of the lost but found property in the prescribed Form and a copy shall be given to the person who found and brought the property to the police station.

(5) (a) The police officer in-charge of the police station that is in possession of lost but found property shall make public announcements, about the property and for the rightful owner to claim it within 6 months with evidence and proof of ownership.

(b) The police officer in charge of the station in possession of the property shall release the property to the owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership.

(6) Where the property remains unclaimed after the expiration of six (6) months, the police officer in charge of the station shall bring the property before a court for public auction

(7) Where a property in police custody 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 paid into the police reward fund 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.

41 (1) Where a person appears in a police station in respect of a crime or an allegation of commission of a crime either as an accused person or a witness, or as a relation or friend of an accused person or a witness, the Duty officer or such other officer as may be authorized by the officer in Charge of the station shall enter in the official record book:

(a) the name of the person and his national identity number if any;

(b) the date of birth of the person;

(c) the reason for the person's visits;

(d) the name and address of the person's next of kin;

(e) the exact time the person came to the station and leaves, for everyday he visits; and

(f) any ailment or medical condition which the person has.

(2) The particulars mentioned in sub-section (1) of the section shall be updated each day the person remains in custody in the police station.

Documentat
of arrest
witnesses ar
death in Pol
Station

(3) Where in exercise of the police duty a person is shot, wounded or killed, the officer commanding the operation shall record the number of those wounded or killed, the names of such victims or their description as much as possible and efforts taken to ensure hospitalization of the wounded or proper preservation of the dead.

(4) Any police officer who fails to keep appropriate records mentioned in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section shall be guilty of a serious misconduct, which shall attract disciplinary measure.

(5) the Inspector General shall give a quarterly report to the Police Service Commission itemizing the number and identity of persons who were killed or wounded during police operations across the country; or died in police custody

Missing person

42

(1) Any person who is aware that somebody under his employment or control is missing shall within 24 hours report to the police the identity of the missing person and the circumstances in which that person got missing.

(2) When such report is lodged with the police, the duty officer or such other designated staff shall immediately record the names and addresses of the missing person and the person who made the report.

PART VII-OTHER PROVISIONS

The Police
Reward Fund

43

(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 monies forfeited by order of a superior officer on members of the police for offences against discipline;

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

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

(e) all sums ordered to be paid into the fund under section 43(7)(b) of this Bill

(2) Subject to the rules for the time being in force under section 23 of the Finance Control and Management Act, the fund shall be applied and disbursed at the direction of the Inspector General, based on criteria laid by the Nigeria Police Council, for any of the following purposes:

(a) to reward members of the police for exemplary services

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

(c) for making ex gratia payments towards the funeral expenses of any member of the police who dies in the service of the police and;

(d) such other purpose as may be determined from time to time by the Nigerian Police Council

- 44** Police officers who have distinguished themselves with their outstanding performance in the discharge of their duties shall be duly honoured and recognized for their gallant and exemplary service in any of the following ways:
- Recognition an commendation for gallant and exemplary service
- (a) by recommendation for national honors, in particular attention being paid to deserving officers of lower rank;
- (b) through public presentation of awards and certificates of exemplary service from communities and civil society; and
- (c) the police shall set aside a day or week in every year to celebrate outstanding performance by its officers as well as to remember their fallen heroes
- 45** (1) A police officer shall not get himself trapped in indebtedness of any kind while still in service, and where he does, he shall be disciplined and the debt shall be recovered from his salary or remuneration provided the creditor have evidence(s) to prove the indebtedness.
- Police Officer an indebtedness
- (2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, for such debt or liability to be settled the officer's remuneration may be withheld to an extent not exceeding one-half of his monthly payment thereof.
- (3) When an order for payment of such debt or satisfaction of such liability is made, the court making the order shall give due notice to the senior police officer in charge of the command to which the indebted officer belongs, and the amount ordered shall be withheld or deducted from the indebted officers remuneration until the amount of the debt is made good.
- 46** The remuneration of a police officer shall not be withheld upon any debt or liability, which he may have incurred within three years before being appointed to the police.
- Debt Recovery: Exception
- 47** While still in service, a police officer shall not directly be involved in managing and running any private business or trade except farming.
- Private business and conflict of interest

PART VIII-OFFENCES

- 48** (1) A police officer who:
- Offences by Police Officer
- (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 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 officer from the Service

(g) fails to come to the aid or to assist any person in need of assistance at the time of distress; or

(h) 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;

(2) Any officer found indulging in any manner prescribed in S.48(l)(a-h) shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the police disciplinary mechanisms and if found guilty, shall be recommended for dismissal and charged to court for prosecution in accordance with the relevant laws in force.

(3) In discharging his duty, a police officer shall not discriminate against any Nigerian, based on the person's place of origin; gender, socio-economic status, ethnic, political or religious affiliation; or any form of disability; and shall not use such language, or act in such a way that suggests a bias towards a particular group.

(4) A 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 is 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.

Apprehension of deserters

49 Upon reasonable suspicion that any person is a deserter, a police officer or any other person may apprehend him and forthwith bring him before a court having jurisdiction in the place where he was found, which may deal with the suspected deserter or refer him to a court having jurisdiction in the place in which he has deserted

Assault on Police officer

50 Any person who assaults, obstructs or resists any police officer in the execution of his duty, or aids or incites any other person 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 by a court, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term of six months

Refusing to aid Police Officer assaulted

51 Where 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 by a court, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty thousand naira or to imprisonment for a term of six months.

Drinking of alcohol or use of psychotropic substances and stimulants while on duty

52 (1) While on duty, a police officer shall not take any intoxicating liquor, psychotropic substances or stimulants, where he does, he shall be punished in accordance with the police disciplinary procedures.

(2)A person who:

(a)Knowingly harbors or entertains, or either directly or indirectly, sells or gives any intoxicating liquor, psychotropic substances or stimulants to any police officer while on duty, or permits any such police officer to abide or remain in his house unlawfully; except in cases of extreme urgency;

(b) by threats or by offer of money, gift, spirits, liquors, psychotropic substances or stimulants induces or attempts to induce any police officer to commit a breach of his duty as a police officer or to omit any part of such duty;

Shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to one month in prison with or without an option of fine not less than ten thousand naira.

Impersonation
of Police Officer

53 Any person not being a police officer who:

(a) puts on or assumes either in whole or in part, the apparel, name, designation, or description of any police officer or resembling and intended to resemble the apparel, name or designation of any police officer; or

(b) in any way pretend 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 liable to a penalty of not less than N50,000, or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both.

Obtaining
admission into
the Police by
fraud

54 (1) A person who:

(a) knowingly uses or attempts to pass off any forged or false certificate character, letter, or any other document for the purpose of obtaining admission into the Police; or

(b) on applying for enlistment, makes a false statement;

Shall be guilty of an offence and, on summary conviction before a court liable to imprisonment for a term of six months.

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

Ordinary course
of Law not to be
interfered with

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

Persons
acquitted by the
Court shall not
be punished on
the same charge
under this Bill,
nor convicted,
except reduction

56 (1) A person who has been acquitted by a court of any crime or offence shall not be tried on the same charge or suffer any punishment under this Bill.

(2)Where a member of the police 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 Bill, otherwise than by reduction in rank or grade or by dismissal from the police.

PART IX-REGULATIONS AND STANDING ORDERS

power to make
regulations

- 57** (1) The minister supervising the police may make regulations on the recommendation of:
- (a) the Nigeria Police Council with respect to the policy, organization and administration of the police, 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, promotions and disciplinary control of police officers as stated in the constitution.

Standing Order

- 58** (1) The Police Service Commission may make Standing Orders for the appointment, promotion, and discipline of members of the Police.
- (2) The Inspector General of Police may make Standing Orders relating to operational control of the police.
- (3) Such Standing Orders shall be binding upon all Police Officers and shall be published in the Federal Gazette and in one national daily.

PART X- APPLICATION

Application of
Act to persons
already serving

- 59.** All the provisions of this Bill shall extend to all persons who, at the commencement of this Bill are serving in the Nigeria Police Force established by the Constitution of the Federal of Nigeria as if such persons had been appointed under this Bill.

PART XI – COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS AND BOARDS

Establishment of
community
police Forums

- 60** (1) For effective and efficient community policing, the Commissioner of Police in each state of the federation shall establish Community Police Forums and Boards that shall consist broadly of representatives of the local community in his state of jurisdiction.
- (2) A community police sub forum shall be established at all Divisional Police Headquarters.
- (3) Subject to section 65 (1) (b) of this Bill, the Commissioner of Police and the members designated by him from time to time for the purpose, shall be members of the community police forum and sub-forums established at various police formations.

Establishment of
Divisional
community
police Boards

- 61** (1) A State Commissioner of Police shall in collaboration with the relevant stake holders in the community, establish Divisional Community Police Boards in all Police Divisions within the State.
- (2) A Divisional Community Police board shall in collaboration with the relevant stake holders in the community, establish Divisional Community Police Boards in all Police forums.
- (3) Subject to section 65 (1) (b) of this Bill, the Divisional Police Officers and the members designated by him from time to time for that purpose, shall be members of the Divisional Community Police Board concerned.

62	<p>(1) A State Police Commissioner shall in collaboration with the State Executive Council, establish a State Community Police Board.</p> <p>(2) A State Community Police Board shall subject to subsection (3) of this section, consist of representatives of Divisional Community Police Boards designated for that purpose by the Divisional Community Police Boards in the state concerned.</p> <p>(3) Subject to section 65 (1) (b) of this Bill, the State Commissioner of Police and the members designated by him from time to time for the purpose, shall be members of the State Community Police Board concerned.</p>	Establishment State Community Police Boards
63	<p>(1) The Community Police Forums and Boards shall in each state be established with a view to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) maintaining a partnership between the Community and the Police;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) promoting communication between Nigerian Police and the Community;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) promoting co-operation between the police and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) improving the rendering of Police services to the community;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) improving transparency in the Police and accountability of police service to the community; and</p> <p>(2) This section shall not prevent Police liaison with the community by means other than Community Police Forums and Boards.</p>	Objects of Community Police Forums and Boards
64	<p>A State or Divisional Community Police Board or Community Police Forum or Sub-Forum shall perform the functions it deems necessary and appropriate to achieve the objects stated in section 63 of this Bill.</p>	Functions of Community Police Forums and Boards
65	<p>(1) Every State or Divisional Community Police Board and Community Police Forum or Sub-Forum shall:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) shall elect from amongst its members a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and a the Secretary who shall be a Police Officer;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) determine the number of members to be assigned by the State Commissioner or Division Police Officer to serve as members of the Board, forum or Sub-Forum concerned;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) determine its own procedure and cause minutes to be kept of its proceedings; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) whenever it deems it necessary, co-opt other members or experts or Community leaders to the Board or Forum in an advisory capacity.</p> <p>(2) Members of the Community Police Forums or Boards shall render their services on a voluntary basis and shall have no claim to compensation solely for services rendered to such Forums and Boards.</p>	Procedural matters

(3) The majority of the members of the Board, Forum or Sub-Forum concerned shall constitute a quorum at a meeting thereof.

(4) In the absence of the Chairperson of the board or forum or sub-forum at a meeting, the vice-chairperson shall act as Chairperson, and if both the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson are so absent, the members present shall elect one of their members present at the meeting to preside.

PARTXII – TRAFFIC WARDEN SERVICE

- 66** (1) There is hereby established a Traffic Warden Service (in this Bill referred to as “the warden Service”). Establishment of the Traffic Warden Service
- (2) The Warden Service shall consist of traffic wardens appointed from time to time under this Bill.
- (3) The Warden Service shall be a part of the Nigerian Police and accordingly, references to the Police established under this Bill shall subject to the provisions of this Bill 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 Bill 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 majorly with-
- (a) the 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 unauthorized places.
- 67** (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, the Inspector -General is vested with the power to appoint, confirm such appointment, promote, transfer, dismiss or exercise any disciplinary control over any Traffic Warden. Appointment of Traffic Wardens
- (2) Subject to the provisions of this Bill, 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 Senior Secondary School Certificate (SSCE);

(c) is not less than 167.64 centimetres and 162.56 centimetres tall respectively for the men and the 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 supervising ministry on the recommendation of the Nigeria Police Council shall from time to time by notice published in the Federal gazette, fix the maximum number of persons who may at any given time hold appointments under this section; and a person shall not be appointed as a traffic warden if his appointment would cause the number or the time being so fixed to be exceeded.

(4) The Inspector-General may-

(a) from time to time with the approval of the Police Service Commission, fix the maximum number of Traffic Wardens who may at any given time hold appointments in any State;

(b) at his own discretion fix the maximum number of Traffic Wardens who may at any given 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.

(5) In relation to traffic wardens appointed under this Bill;

(a) section 18 of this Bill 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 duties of my office according to law"

68 (1) Every Traffic Warden appointed under this Bill 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 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.

- 69** A Traffic Warden appointed under this Bill shall, when on duty, be in uniform and within the Police Division in which he is appointed to serve, but not elsewhere, and shall have the powers, privileges and immunities of a Police Officer under any law relating to the regulation of road traffic. Powers of a Traffic Warden
- 70** 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 12 of this Bill, shall in like manner be issued with a certificate of discharge. Certificate of Appointment and Discharge
- 71** (1) A Traffic Warden shall have such rank as may be assigned to him by the Inspector-General within the following grades: Ranks of Traffic Warden
- (a) Traffic Warden Grade III;
 - (b) Traffic Warden Grade II;
 - (c) Traffic Warden Grade I; and
 - (d) Senior Traffic Warden.
- 72** (1) A Traffic Warden appointed under this Bill 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). resignation
- (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 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 be terminated accordingly.
- 73** (1) In so far as the context so admits, but subject to the provisions of this Bill, a Traffic Warden shall be subject to the provisions of the Police Regulations for purposes of discipline. 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 I and Senior Traffic Wardens.
- 74** (1) The Inspector-General may provide for use by the Traffic Wardens such equipment as he considers necessary for the proper carrying out of the duties of Traffic Wardens under this Bill. provision of equipment
- (2) Any expenses incurred by the Inspector-General under this section shall be defrayed out of monies provided by the Federal Government.

- 75 The Inspector-General may delegate any of his powers under this Bill to the Commissioner of a state or the Commandant of a Police College (except his 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 by the instrument of delegation. Delegation of power by Inspector-General
- 76 (1) Every person appointed into the warden service shall be required to undergo a course of training at the traffic training school of Police College for a period of twelve weeks or such other or further period as the Inspector-General may determine. Instruction of Traffic Warden etc
- (2) A Traffic Warden appointed under this Bill shall be allocated 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) A Traffic Warden to whom a service number has been allocated under subsection (2) of this section shall wear his service number on the shoulder flaps of the uniform whenever he is on duty.

PART XIII- POLICE PUBLIC COMPLAINTS AND DISCIPLINE

- 77 The Inspector-General of Police shall establish a Police Complaints Response Unit in this Act referred to as ‘the Unit’ in each of the Police Commands in all the State of Federation. Establishment of Police Complaints Response Unit
- 78 (1) The Unit shall consist of representatives of the Federal or State Intelligence Bureau, Police Provost Marshal and any other unit as the Inspector General of Police may deem fit. Unit Composition
- (2) The Unit shall be headed by an officer not below the rank of a Chief Superintendent of Police.
- 79 (1) The Unit shall receive:
- (a) complaint or information of Police officers misconduct from the public; or
 - (b) complaint of police officer misconduct from other police members or authority.
- (2) The Unit may receive:
- (a) any complaint alleging that the conduct complained of resulted in the death or serious injury or other gross human rights violation;
 - (b) any complaint showing that a police officer is involved in an act constituting professional misconduct
- (3) The Unit shall monitor the investigations initiated by the Unit.
- (4) While conducting investigation into any complaint by any member of the public against a Police Officer, the Nigeria Police shall afford the person against whom the complaint has been made opportunity to defend himself. The functions of the Unit

(5) Upon the conclusion of an investigation, the appropriate investigative unit shall make available a copy of its findings or investigation report to the Unit within 21 days from the day the complaint was made.

80 After investigation, the head of the Unit with approval from the Inspector General of Police shall:

(a) send a copy of the investigation report and recommendations to the Director of Public Prosecutions for prosecution if the investigation reveals that a criminal offence has been committed.

(b) send a copy of the investigation report and recommendations to the appropriate Police or oversight authority for proper disciplinary action if the investigations reveal that the offence committed is against discipline as stated in the First Schedule Regulations 370 of the Police Act and Regulations; and

(c) where it is discovered after investigations that the complainant knowingly gave false information against any Police Officer or should have reasonably known that the information is false, such a person shall be tried according to relevant laws for the time being in force.

81 The Police Act Cap P19, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 is repealed.

82 Anything done or purported to have been done under the Police Act, Cap P19, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004 remains valid, subject to the Provisions of this Bill.

83. In this Bill, except where the context otherwise requires:

“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,

“Inspector” includes a Chief Inspector and an Inspector of Police;

“Minister” means the minister charged with responsibility over Police matters and Ministry’ shall have a corresponding meaning;

“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 Nigerian Police;

“Prosecuting Officer” means any person appointed by the Attorney General of the Federation or of the States to prosecute crimes on their behalf and for the Nigeria Police;

“Senior Police Officer” means any Police Officer above the rank of a Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Police;

“Superintendent of Police, includes a Chief Superintendent of Police, Superintendent of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and an Assistant Superintendent of Police; and

“The Police” means the Nigeria Police Service established under this Bill.

- 85.** This Bill may be cited as the Nigerian Police Act (Repeal and Re-enactment) Bill, 2018.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill seeks to repeal the Police Act Cap. P19 LFN, 2004 and enact the Nigerian Police Act, 2018, to provide for the cooperation and partnership between the Police and host communities in maintaining peace and combating crime.