



Lebanese Republic  
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities  
Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces



# Internal Security Forces **Code of Conduct**



United Nations  
**Human Rights**

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Lebanese Republic  
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities  
Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces

# Internal Security Forces **Code of Conduct**

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## **Foreword by the Minister of Interior and Municipalities**

From the moment I assumed my responsibilities as Minister of Interior and Municipalities, and throughout my years of military service within the Internal Security Forces (ISF), my foremost concerns were, and continue to be, the enforcement of the law, the maintenance of public order, the reinforcement of security, the preservation of rights and the protection of freedoms.

Creating a safe and stable society with decreasing crime rates is dependent on building certain material and ethical pillars. This will reassure the people that they live in an environment where their citizenship is respected, their rights are safeguarded and their dignity is preserved.

In a groundbreaking step forward, the Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces is introducing an exhaustive Code of Conduct for its members, laying out their rights and obligations and the way they should interact with the public, authorities, and institutions. This is a pioneering accomplishment and a worthy model for Lebanon and the world as the Code of Conduct establishes institutional, ethical and professional ground rules observing national legislation and international conventions and standards. This Code of Conduct

truly brings together the Internal Security Forces and all segments and constituents of civil society.

I praise the efforts of all those who contributed to the production of the Code of Conduct and give my assurance that it will be given the attention it deserves and be implemented in full.

I urge you all to continue to increase your efforts in order to achieve even more. Let us contribute to strengthening the rule of law and state institutions based on the principles of democracy and respect for human rights. Let us all endeavor to implement and share the concept of justice and the protection of public freedoms.

Long live the people, long live Lebanon,

Marwan Charbel

Minister of Interior and Municipalities

## **Foreword by the Director General of the Internal Security Forces**

Since its establishment, the Internal Security Forces has taken upon itself to rise to every challenge standing in its way. The institution has made great sacrifices defending the country and its people against dangers, preserving the sanctity of religion and beliefs, safeguarding rights and freedoms, and protecting the people and their property. These are the commitments it has taken on as its duties. The ISF stands fearless in the face of anyone who threatens security or disturbs the peace.

The Directorate General's determination to maintain a law enforcement approach that keeps pace with modern policing developments and continuously improves performance, thereby gaining the complete trust of everyone, has been the longstanding vision. The creation of a Strategic Planning Team to coordinate activities is an example of the determination to become one of the best police forces in the world.

To realise our vision however, it is imperative that we first instill standards of competence and professional development among all ISF members and inform them about the obligations and constraints that govern their work. Further, we must activate the reward and sanction system, and the monitoring mechanisms at all levels.

The ISF Code of Conduct was consequently developed as a guide for all ISF members, whether superiors or subordinates. This Code of Conduct establishes for them legal and ethical obligations and standards. It governs their relationship with individuals, groups and authorities, which promotes the respect of human rights and public freedoms, in compliance with national legislations and international instruments.

I trust that this Code of Conduct will become the solid foundation of a new and enduring relationship between the people and the ISF based on mutual trust and respect, building on the respect of the law and moral values and aiming to enshrine the rule of law and state institutions.

We look forward to ever more progress, development and achievements.

Long live the people, long live the ISF, long live Lebanon.

Major General Ashraf Rifi

Director General of Internal Security Forces

## **Our Vision**

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To meet the expectations of citizens and have their complete trust.

## **Our Mission**

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- Maintain security and order
- Combat crime through :
  - Effective investigations
  - Crime prevention
  - Arrest of perpetrators
- Enforce the law fairly
- Protect people and property
- Protect rights and freedoms
- Facilitate daily lives
- Make best use of resources

## **Our Values**

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- Respect for Human Rights
- Honesty and Integrity
- Equality and Fairness
- Leadership by example
- Professionalism and Courtesy



The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to define the obligations of members of the Internal Security Forces (police members) and the legal and ethical standards they will abide by in performing their duties. This Code governs their relationship with individuals, groups and authorities and seeks to ensure respect of human rights and protection of public freedoms according to the Lebanese Constitution and international standards.

Therefore, police members will adhere to the following obligations:

## **1- Professional Duty**

- Police members will maintain order and security, protect public freedoms, secure enforcement of laws and regulations, ensure public well-being and safeguard public and private property.
- Police members will preserve human dignity and uphold human rights.
- Police members will not abuse power and will obey laws so that they become role models for others.
- Police members will show diligence and motivation in the exercise of their duties.
- Police members will ensure the confidentiality of the information they have access to through their work and will not disclose such information except to competent authorities.
- Police members will respond to emergency calls quickly and effectively.

- Police members will secure first aid assistance for persons affected by emergencies and disasters of any kind.
- Police members will immediately report any act that breaches laws and regulations to competent authorities.

## **2- Duty of Superiors**

- Superiors will be role models and good examples for their subordinates in abiding by the provisions of this Code and reflecting its spirit.
- Superiors will develop the professional knowledge of their subordinates and will guide them to optimize their performance.
- Superiors will monitor the performance of their subordinates, make sure they conform to the Code of Conduct and take adequate and fair measures against offenders.
- Superiors will deal with their subordinates with respect and recognition.

## **3- Honesty and Integrity**

- Police members will seek public interest, act with honesty and integrity and rise above all personal interests.
- Police members will refrain from any corrupt act (bribery, blackmailing, embezzlement, etc); they will challenge and combat such acts.

- Police members will not abuse their powers or neglect their law enforcement duties for personal interests or gains.
- Police members will not accept any gratuity, gift or favor from any source – be it to them or to their subordinates.

#### 4- Impartiality

- Police members will be just and fair to everybody when enforcing the law.
- Police members will not practice any form of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, confession, region, national origin, gender, age, social status or any other basis.

#### 5- Conduct

- Police members will establish the best relations with the public to gain their trust and collaboration.
- Police members will not practice, incite, or disregard any act of torture or any cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment during investigations and during the execution of their missions.
- Police members will be ethical and polite; they will also be strict, tactful and well-mannered and show no arrogance when performing their duties.
- Police members will not behave, whether in their professional or private life, in any way that brings discredit to them and to the institution they belong to (frequenting

gambling and betting places, associating with persons of ill repute, evading debt settlement, appearing drunk, etc).

- Police members will show sensitivity towards persons with special needs and victims.

## 6- Discipline

- Police members will obey their superiors in all matters related to their duties; they will not complain during the exercise of their duties.
- Police members will keep a decent military appearance.
- Police members:
  - will not interfere in politics, and will refrain from joining parties, associations or trade unions or attending party, political, syndical and electoral meetings.
  - will not publish articles, give lectures or make any media statements before getting prior authorization from the competent authority.
  - will not engage in any profession or paid work in addition to employment within the ISF.
  - will not go on or incite strikes.
  - will not organize or sign collective petitions related to any subject.
  - will not attend funerals in an official capacity except in those cases specified in ISF regulations.

## 7- Use of Force and Firearms

The right to life is sacred, therefore:

- Police members will not resort to the use of force unless it is necessary, proportionate and after exhausting all possible, non-violent means, within the minimum extent needed to accomplish the mission.
- Police members will resort to the use of firearms only when it is absolutely necessary and according to the law; such use will be commensurate with the scale of danger and will happen only after exhausting all other possible means.

## 8- Rights of Suspects and Detainees

- Police members will not deprive any person of their freedom except when it is stipulated by law.
- Police members will inform suspects or defendants of their rights upon arrest as set out in Article 47 of the Criminal Procedures Code, and mention this procedure in the investigation report. They will respect the duration of detention set forth by the law.
- Police members will adopt legal methods and scientific techniques during their investigative work and will not resort to any inhumane practice.
- Police members will provide persons in ISF custody access to medical care and basic needs, and take prompt measures to that end.

- Police members will allow detainees to meet with their parents, legal representatives or delegates of the Consulates of their countries if they are foreigners as set out by law.
- When bringing in a juvenile for investigation, police members will, if feasible, immediately notify the juvenile’s parents, persons acting in “loco parentis” or any other person responsible for them; they will not start the investigation unless a social worker is present, and will separate the juvenile from adult detainees in the case of detention. Police members will treat juveniles humanely and handcuff them only in exceptional circumstances.

### **9- Compliance with the Code of Conduct**

- Police members will respect and obey the Code of Conduct and report any breach of its provisions; appropriate disciplinary and legal actions will be taken against members who breach the Code.
- Police members who abide by the Code of Conduct will deserve the full respect and support of society and law enforcement officials.

## ISF Code of Conduct Explanatory Notes

The inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. These rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person, all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December, 1966 and in force since March 23, 1976.

Lebanon is one of the United Nations founding members, has taken part in the elaboration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is bound by the majority of the International treaties promulgated in this regard.

The Institution of the Internal Security Forces has decided to forge ahead with the development of its professional performance at all levels, especially in terms of ensuring the respect of human rights

by its members as these rights are sublime human values. Based on the importance of establishing a national culture to protect and maintain human rights, especially the rights of persons deprived of their freedom and held in prisons and detention centers and in order to guarantee the respect of these rights, a Human Rights Department was established at the ISF Inspectorate General by virtue of Decree 755, dated 3/1/2008, with a mandate to disseminate knowledge of human rights, protect human rights against violations and enhance human rights awareness amongst ISF members in the exercise of their powers.

This Code of Conduct aims to ensure the compliance of ISF members with the standards of honor, integrity, justice, competence, efficiency and impartiality in the discharge of their duties; enhancing confidence in the Internal Security Forces; and promoting a respectable image of the institution in dealing with the public and by combating crime, maintaining order and security, protecting freedoms and upholding human rights.

## 1- Professional Duty

- 1-1** Article 1 of Law № 17 of 6/9/1990 (Organization of the Internal Security Forces) established the missions of the Internal Security Forces as follows:
- a- Maintain order and security
  - b- Secure public well-being
  - c- Protect people and properties
  - d- Protect freedoms within the bounds of the law
  - e- Enforce laws and regulations
  - f- Assume the missions of the Judicial Police
- 1-2** In the discharge of their duties, police members shall abide by laws, respect human dignity and protect personal freedom; they shall not undermine the latter through any act that would keep any person from exercising their civil rights and obligations – be it through threats, violence or any other means of physical and moral coercion, or through deprivation of freedom in cases other than those set forth by the law. Police members shall also safeguard human rights (Article 8 of the Lebanese Constitution, Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 329 and 367 of the Penal Code, and Article 2 of the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, dated 17/12/1979).
- 1-3** Police members shall respect and obey the law. They shall adhere to the standards of the Code of Conduct, refrain from abusing the power entrusted to them, and enforce the law in line with the oath they take when they are instated (Article 45

of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990) which reads: “I swear by God, by my country and my honor ... I will not use the power entrusted to me but to maintain order and enforce the law”.

- 1-4** Police members shall perform the duties entrusted to them with diligence, motivation and promptness in order to give a positive image of the Institution.
- 1-5** Police members shall not disclose information or data they collect or possess, out of obligation to respect people’s private and family life. They are bound by professional secrecy in the information they have access to as per the provisions of Article 226 of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990 (Organization of the Internal Security Forces), Internal Note 338 of 8/1/1992, and Article 4 of the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. Police members are only entitled to disclose such information to competent authorities, and any violation would subject the offender, in addition to the relevant disciplinary measures taken against him, to legal action under the provisions of Article 579 of the Lebanese Penal Code.

Police members are forbidden from disseminating or leaking information on investigations carried out by the judicial police, public prosecution departments and investigation authorities as such information is confidential in nature, and in order to preserve the integrity of the investigation and to ensure the proper administration of justice. Any violation would subject the offender to legal action under the provisions of Article 420 of the Lebanese Penal Code and Article 46 of law 328, dated 2/8/2001 (Criminal Procedures Code).

- 1-6** Police members shall respond to queries and answer phone calls with courtesy and politeness. They shall provide requested information about locations, neighborhoods and public institutions, and rush eagerly to help children, women and elderly and disabled persons to cross overcrowded and dangerous places (“Second” Clause of Internal Note 8 of 13/11/1959). Police members shall respond to the emergency and rescue calls of every person in danger, and shall protect public and private properties, especially during disasters and calamities (Article 223 of Law 17 of 6/9/1990).
- 1-7** Police members shall ensure the provision of medical and health care for the victims of accidents and all types of disasters (Article 13 of the Code of Conduct of Arab Security Men).
- 1-8** Police members shall report to the concerned authorities all crimes (felonies, misdemeanors, contraventions) they witness themselves or become aware of (Article 223 of Law 17 of 6/9/1990).

## **2- Duty of Superiors**

- 2-1** The fact that superiors abide by the Code of Conduct and by laws and regulations gives subordinates a good example to follow. In the performance of their duties, superiors shall be inspired by public interest only and shall endeavor to implement the laws and regulations in force without any abuse, violation or neglect. When superiors are just and fair in exercising the powers granted to them by law, subordinates will be positively influenced; they will feel

secure and give better performance.

**2-2** Superiors shall endeavor to enhance the general and professional knowledge of their subordinates, and ensure their development through training courses or educational programs. They shall also make it easy for them to pursue their studies and encourage them to improve their performance and observe moral values and good conduct. Superiors shall reward deserving subordinates thereby ensuring healthy competition amongst them, in the best interests of the service.

**2-3** Superiors shall ensure a close oversight over the actions of their subordinates, making sure they abide by the provisions of this Code of Conduct. They shall conduct inspections and surprise visits to all sections falling within their jurisdiction with all due rigor, to verify whether these sections are executing the missions entrusted to them or not, and to take adequate and fair measures against those who are neglectful or disobedient.

Superiors shall keep track of the psychological and moral state of their subordinates and their readiness to perform their job. They shall also be aware of the relationships their subordinates have with the different authorities (judicial – military – administrative – etc.) and with others; and work on improving these relationships. Superiors shall also inquire into the reasons behind any drop in productivity and address such reasons. They shall give advice and provide any required assistance to those who need it, both on the professional and personal levels.

- 2-4** Superiors shall treat their subordinates with decency and respect. They shall abstain from insulting, ridiculing or humiliating them (Article 159 of the Military Code) and shall treat them equally and be considerate of the humanitarian conditions they might face in such a way that does not compromise the service.

### **3- Honesty and Integrity**

- 3-1** In the performance of their duties, police members shall be inspired by public interest only and endeavor to implement the laws and regulations in force without any abuse, violation or neglect, (Paragraph 5, Clause 1, Article 1 of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990: Organisation of the Internal Security Forces; and Clause 1, Article 14 of legislative Decree № 112, dated 12/6/1959: Regulations of Employees). They shall act with honesty and integrity and be above all personal interests to enhance public confidence in them.
- 3-2** Police members shall refrain from committing, or attempting to commit, any act of corruption; they shall challenge such acts and combat them strongly. The term ‘act of corruption’ generally covers nepotism, favoritism and committing any offense that undermines the obligations of the duty, such as bribery, influence peddling, embezzlement, job exploitation, violation of freedoms, abuse of power, failure to fulfill professional obligations, stipulated in Articles 351 to 377 of the Penal Code. Police members are forbidden from accepting any gratuity, gift or favor from any source – be it to them or to their subordinates (Internal Note 25 of 15/2/1960).

Police members are also governed by the provisions of Law № 154 of 27/12/1999 (illicit enrichment).

## **4- Impartiality**

- 4-1** Police members shall deal with everyone with justice, fairness and impartiality.
- 4-2** Human rights are protected by national and international laws, especially the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination whether based on race, ethnicity, confession, region, national origin, gender, age, social status or any other basis (Articles 2 and 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

## **5- Conduct**

- 5-1** Police members shall establish the best relations with others to gain their trust and cooperation. They shall prove in all their actions that they serve the public within the bounds of the law, ensure their safety and security and protect their interests; they shall give an honorable image of the institution in combating crimes, maintaining order and security and preserving public freedoms. Police members shall not be seen as a mere tool of repression, but rather as a source of help and assistance when they are resorted to (Internal Note № 8 of 12/11/1959).

Police members shall give the needed care when a major incident is reported to them by any person. As a matter

of fact, a lack of concern is a sign of carelessness and indifference, and such an attitude leaves a negative impact on people and dampens motivation.

- 5-2** In the exercise of their powers, police members shall avoid all violence that is not deemed necessary. They shall also refrain from practicing, inciting or disregarding any act of torture or any cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment, especially when it is aimed to intimidate a person, force them to confess to a crime or disclose information about it (Convention Against Torture, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10/12/1984 which was ratified by the parliament in Law 185 of 24/5/2000, Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 225 of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990 and Article 401 of the Penal Code); and make use of scientific techniques by resorting to the Scientific Police (DNA profiling – prints matching – Barcoding).
- 5-3** Whether on or off duty, police members shall be extremely polite in their relationship with others, and avoid any show of arrogance or violence. Strictness coupled with politeness is the best way to accomplish the mission. When enforcing the law, police members shall be disciplined, strict and kind. They shall make sure not to be regarded as the enemy and carry themselves before all as servants and protectors of the law. They shall disregard any provocations which attempt to draw them into quarrels and personal disputes. The military spirit shall inspire all their actions; their good appearance and good relationship with everyone shall be a fine proof of their class and refinement.

- 5-4** Police members shall behave in a way that does not bring shame and discredit to them or to the institution they belong to, and that does not undermine public trust in the Internal Security Forces (defaults or delay in debt settlement, bounced checks, appearing drunk, frequenting shady, disreputable places, gambling and betting and associating with women of ill repute). Police members are also prohibited from frequenting gambling and betting places (Service Memo № 161/204/D4, dated 19/11/1998).
- 5-5** Police members shall be considerate of the conditions of persons with special needs and victims, and provide them with necessary assistance.

## **6- Discipline**

- 6-1** The commitment of police members to professional, functional, social and ethical discipline builds the strength and reputation of the Institution and reinforces belief in the capacity of the ISF to fulfill its missions. Therefore, police members shall obey their superiors in all matters relating to the service, they shall be serious and never complain in the performance of their duties, and act in line with the oath they take when they are instated, “I swear by God, by my country and my honor that I will obey my superiors in all matters relating to the service I am called for...” (Article 45 of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990; Articles 107 to 120 and Articles 148 to 166 of the Military Code).

Salutation is one of the most important manifestations of mutual respect amongst members of the security forces. It

shall be performed out of conviction because in addition to the fact that it is an obligation prescribed by law, it is also an expression of mutual trust, respect of hierarchy and discipline (Clause “First” of Internal Note № 357 of 15/5/1995).

- 6-2** Police members shall have a clean and neat appearance on and off duty (Appendix 9 of Internal Note № 283, dated 26/3/1974, Contraventions of Uniform Wear and Appearance).
- 6-3** Police members shall not wear any symbol, insignia or logo that indicates certain political or ideological preferences for this would negatively impact their performance and undermine their impartiality and objectivity in dealing with the public (Service Memo No 115/204/D4, dated 26/5/2003).
- 6-4** Police members are prohibited from (Article 160 of Law 17 of 6/9/1990):
- Engaging in politics and joining parties, associations or trade unions or attending party, political, syndical and electoral meetings.
  - Publishing articles, giving lectures or speeches or making any media statements before getting prior authorization from the competent authority (Paragraph 9 of Article 17 of Decree 1157/1991, Service Memo No 167/204/D4 dated 21/11/1994 and all circulars and orders issued by the competent authority in each case).
  - Engaging in any profession or paid work in addition to employment within the ISF.

- Going on or inciting strikes.
- Organizing or signing collective petitions related to any subject.
- Attending funerals in an official capacity except in those cases specified in ISF regulations.

## **7- Use of Force and Firearms**

Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, accordingly:

- 7-1** Police members shall avoid any unnecessary violence in the exercise of their coercive powers, and the use of force should be commensurate with the circumstances, if other means failed to accomplish the mission (Article 225 of Law 17, dated 6/9/1990).
- 7-2** Police members shall only use firearms after taking all possible precautionary measures and after exhausting all other means, in accordance with the provisions of Article 221 of Law 17 of 6/9/1990:
  - a- When commissioned by the administrative authority (the Muhafiz and the Qaem-maqam) in the process of establishing order.
  - b- In the case of legitimate self-defense, as provided for by the Lebanese Penal Code.  
Legitimate defense is the use of necessary force to stand up to a wrongful and unprovoked assault that threatens a

right protected by law.

The exercise of right is any act entailed by a current exigency to stand up to a wrongful and unprovoked assault directed against oneself or one's property, or against the other and their property, where the natural person is equal to the moral person in protection (Article 184 of the Penal Code).

Legitimate defense presupposes the presence of an assault and an act to confront this assault. The act of assault is fulfilled if:

- It is directed against oneself or one's money.
- The danger is taking place, i.e. in process of taking place or is at least at its onset.

The act of self-defense is fulfilled if the following conditions are met:

- It is necessary and could prevent or confront the assault.
- It is proportionate to the assault, i.e. there should be no excessiveness in the exercise of the right to legitimate defense. "Proportionate" means the act of defense is commensurate with the scale of danger, and "excessiveness" means the use of force exceeds what could have been sufficient to avert danger.

- c- To prevent them being stripped of their weapons or equipment in their possession.
- d- To defend their centers and the places they are assigned to protect.
- e- To keep or ensure the safety of the persons placed in their custody.

- f- After clearly and repeatedly giving the instruction “Police, stop!” to persons who are trying to flee from them and who do not heed the warning, provided that the attempted escape has been associated with general or special evidence confirming or suggesting that the fleers are the perpetrators.
- g- To stop vehicles crossing their checkpoints despite clear visual signs and verbal warnings.

## 8 Rights of Suspects and Detainees

**8-1** Everyone has the right to freedom and personal safety. No person shall be arrested, detained, arbitrarily exiled or deprived of their freedom except in accordance with the law (Article 8 of the Lebanese Constitution and Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). Every employee who deprives any person of their freedom shall be punished under the provisions of Article 367 of the Lebanese Penal Code.

**8-2** Police members shall inform suspects or defendants of their rights as soon as they arrest them, as set out in Article 47 of the Criminal Procedures Code, № 328, dated 2/8/2001, and these rights are:

- Contacting a family member, their employer, an attorney of their choice or a relative.
- Meeting with a lawyer they appoint through a statement written down in the investigation report, without the need to a duly prepared proxy.
- Having access to the services of a sworn translator if they

do not speak Arabic.

- Petitioning the Prosecutor General, directly, through an attorney or a family member, to be examined by a physician.

This shall be mentioned in the investigation report.

- 8-3** Police members shall conform to the presumption of innocence principle which dictates that every person charged with a penal offense is innocent until proven guilty by a court of law (Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights). They shall be attentive to the special needs of witnesses and make sure they treat all persons in their custody decently and humanely. Police members shall not resort to violence or coercion when interrogating people regardless of the crime they are accused of. They shall adopt legal methods and scientific techniques to obtain confessions or to prove the perpetration of the crime (Article 401 of the Lebanese Penal Code; Service Memo №31/204/D4, dated 10/2/1996).
- 8-4** Police members shall take all needed measures to protect the health and safety of detainees and provide them with necessary medical care whenever needed. They shall allow detainees to meet with their parents and ensure their basic needs according to the laws in force.
- 8-5** When police members bring in a juvenile, caught in flagrante delicto, for investigation, they shall immediately inform their parents, guardians or the persons responsible for them, if feasible. They shall also contact a recognized social worker and invite them to attend the investigation, which

shall not be started without them. Police members shall treat juveniles humanely, and refrain from using violence against them or addressing them with obscene and dirty language. Handcuffs shall be removed from the hands of the juvenile as they give their statement; they shall be seated and separated from other adult detainees immediately (Article 34 of Law 422, dated 6/6/2002, related to the protection of juveniles in conflict with the law or at risk; Service Memo № 207/204/D4, dated 11/10/1999).

## **9 Compliance with the Code of Conduct**

Police members shall obey the law and conform to the Code of Conduct. They shall, to the best of their abilities, prevent any breach of its provisions, and confront any breach strictly and severely. They shall report to their direct superiors – according to the evidence they possess – any violation or suspected violation of this Code. Superiors shall, each according to their legitimate powers, take the necessary measures in this regard. Police members who report such information shall not be subjected to any punishment, unless it is discovered that their reporting is driven by feelings of hatred and ill-will and is based on weak and unfounded premises.

Police members who abide by the Code of Conduct deserve the full respect and support of the society and their superiors, and shall be commended and rewarded. As for the members who breach the Code, they shall be subjected to severe sanctions to serve as an example to others.



