

## THE CONSTABULARY FORCE ACT

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THE CONSTABULARY FORCE  
ACT

[19th December, 1935.]

PART I. *Preliminary*

Cap. 72.	14 of 1994,	3 of 2014
Laws	20 of 1994,	3rd Sch.,
20 of 1954,	23 of 1994,	5 of 2015
26 of 1958,	31 of 1995	S. 15,
72 of 1960,	S. 4,	15 of 2017
28 of 1961,	11 of 1997,	2nd. Sch.,
47 of 1961,	12 of 1997,	24 of 2017
12 of 1962	16 of 1998,	3rd. Sch.
S. 215.	19 of 2000	
Acts	S. 23,	
27 of 1964,	23 of 2002,	
40 of 1965,	33 of 2005	
11 of 1973,	S. 11,	
39 of 1974,	2 of 2007,	
2 of 1985,		

1. This Act may be cited as the Constabulary Force Act.

Short title.

2. In this Act the following expressions have the following meanings—

Interpre-  
tation.

“Officer” means all members of the Jamaica Constabulary Force above the rank of Inspector;

“Sub-Officer” means any member of the Force above the rank of Police Constable and below that of Assistant Superintendent;

40/1965  
S. 2.

“the Force” means the Jamaica Constabulary Force.

*Constitution of the Force*

3.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General to constitute a Police Force which shall be called “The Jamaica Constabulary Force” which shall be partially under Military Organization and Discipline.

Governor-General to constitute Police Force and to appoint Officers and Constables of the Force.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) the Force shall consist of—

(a) a Commissioner who shall have the sole operational command and superintendence of the Force;

40/1965  
S. 3.  
20/1994  
S. 2(b).

(b) such number of Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Senior Superintendents, Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, Corporals, Acting Corporals and Police Constables as the Minister may

from time to time determine,  
and the order of rank and command of the members of the  
Force shall, subject as aforesaid, be the order in which they  
are set forth.

20/1994  
S. 2(c).

(2A) The Minister may give to the Commissioner  
directions as to the policy to be followed by the Force.

40/1965  
S. 3.

(3) The Minister may by order from time to time  
establish ranks other than those specified in subsection (2) and  
below that of Assistant Superintendent and the Commissioner  
shall determine the command and duties of members of the  
Force in the ranks so established.

28/1961  
S. 3.

(4) Every Officer shall have power—

- (a) to make or cause to be made the proclamation under  
the Riot Act;
- (b) to swear other members of the Force, district  
constables and special constables to informations and  
to issue summonses thereon, but nothing in this  
section shall authorize any Officer to issue any search  
warrant or warrant on information for the arrest of any  
person;
- (c) to administer the oath specified in section 4;
- (d) to swear other members of the Force, any district  
constable and any special constable to affidavits of  
service of any summons or subpoena,

as fully and effectually as if such Officer were one of Her  
Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the parish in which such  
power is exercised, and such Officer in the execution of this  
power shall be entitled to all the immunities, privileges and  
protection conferred on Justices in the same way and to the  
same extent as if such Officer were a Justice.

(5) Every member of the Force shall have, in every  
parish of this Island, all powers which may lawfully be  
exercised by a Constable, whether such powers are conferred  
by this Act or otherwise.

4. No person to be appointed under this Act to be an Officer or a Sub-Officer or Constable, shall be capable of holding the said office until he shall take and subscribe the oath here following that it is to say—

Oath to be  
taken.  
28/1961  
S. 3.

I, A.B., do swear that I will well and truly serve Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the office of (*here insert the description of the office*) without favour or affection, malice or ill-will and that I will see and cause Her Majesty's Peace to be kept and preserved; and that I will prevent, to the utmost of my power, all offences against the same; and that while I shall continue to hold the said office I will, to the best of my skill and knowledge, discharge all the duties thereof faithfully, according to law—So help me God—

which oath shall be administered by any of Her Majesty's Justices or by an Officer.

5. Sub-Officers and Constables of the Force may be enlisted for a term of five years, and no Sub-Officer or Constable of the Force, so enlisted, shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the Force until the expiration of that term; and no Sub-Officer or Constable of the Force who has not been enlisted for a term shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the Force until the expiration of six months from the time he shall have given notice in writing of his intention so to do to the Officer under whose immediate orders he shall be; and if any Sub-Officer or Constable shall so resign or withdraw himself before the expiration of such term, without the permission of the Commissioner or without such previous notice, he commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Term of  
enlistment.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

Absence  
without  
leave.

6. Every Officer, Sub-Officer or Constable who shall absent himself from duty without leave for over forty-eight hours, without satisfactory explanation, shall be held automatically to have vacated his position.

Minister to  
set apart  
for the  
Force  
barracks,  
etc.

7. The Minister may set apart for the use of the Force any barracks or other building of or belonging to the Government of this Island and may make such further provision for the accommodation of the Officers, Sub-Officers and men of the Force at the several posts to be assigned to them as may be necessary.

Central  
Depot with  
proper staff  
to be  
established.

8. A suitable building, with drill ground attached, shall be set apart by the Minister as a Central Depot under an Officer and a proper staff for the purpose of training the Officers, Sub-Officers and men, and of maintaining the whole Force always in an effective state of drill and discipline.

Officers and  
men to un-  
dergo course  
of drill.  
28/1961  
S. 3.

9. All members of the Force below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, shall undergo a course of drill at the Central Depot, on admission into the Force, and may be returned to the Central Depot for the same purpose, if and when necessary as long as they shall continue in the Force.

No person  
of Force to  
hold other  
public  
employment  
without con-  
sent of  
Governor-  
General.

10. No person of any rank appointed to the Force shall, while he holds such appointment, hold any other public employment without the consent of the Governor-General signified in writing under the hand of the Minister.

Minister to  
provide  
hospitals,  
etc., for the  
sick men of  
the Force.

11. It shall be lawful for the Minister to provide hospitals for the men of the Force at such stations or places as to him may seem fit, and to engage a medical man to attend at every such hospital and to provide for medicines,



food, attendance and other necessities for the sick men of the Force who may be sent into hospital, and to deduct such sum as may be requisite to defray the whole or part of the charges so incurred, from the daily pay of the sick men in hospital according to their rank.

12. If any person, who shall be appointed to the Force, shall be dismissed from or cease to belong to the Force, all powers and authorities vested in him shall immediately cease and determine; and every Sub-Officer or Constable shall, forthwith after he shall have been dismissed from or cease to belong to the Force, deliver over all and every the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, uniform and other appointments which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his office to such person and at such time and place as shall be directed by the Officer under whose command he was at the time of dismissal or ceasing to belong to the Force; and every person making default herein shall, upon summary conviction thereof, be subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, unless the penalty shall be sooner paid; and it shall be lawful for the Court or any Justice, to issue a warrant to any Constable to search for and seize, to the use of Her Majesty, all and every the arms and ammunition, accoutrements, uniforms and other appointments which shall not be so delivered over, wherever the same may be found.

Con-  
sequence  
of dismissal  
from the  
Force

28/1941  
S. 3.

### *Duties and Powers of the Force*

13. The duties of the Police under this Act shall be to keep watch by day and by night, to preserve the peace, to detect crime, apprehend or summon before a Justice, persons found committing any offence or whom they may reasonably

Duties of  
the Police.

suspect of having committed any offence, or who may be charged with having committed any offence, to serve and to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, notices, and criminal processes issued from any Court of Criminal Justice or by any Justice in a criminal matter and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to the office of a Constable, but it shall not be lawful to employ any member of the Force in the service of any civil process, or in the levying of rents, rates or taxes for or on behalf of any private person or incorporated company.

Duties of  
Officers.  
28/1961  
S. 3.

14. Subject to the provisions of section 3—

- (a) an Officer shall have such command and such duties as the Commissioner may direct;
- (b) an Officer or Sub-Officer who is posted to any division or district may be charged—
  - (i) with the general direction and superintendence of the members of the Force posted in such division or district; or
  - (ii) with the direction and superintendence of the members of the Force posted in any part of such division or district assigned to him, so, however, that he shall be subject to the command and control of any other Officer or Sub-Officer, as the case may require, charged under sub-paragraph (i) with the general direction and superintendence of such division or district.

Members of  
the Police  
Force may  
arrest without  
warrant in  
certain cases.

15. It shall be lawful for any Constable, without warrant, to apprehend any person found committing any offence punishable upon indictment or summary conviction and to take him

forthwith before a Justice who shall enquire into the circumstances of the alleged offence, and either commit the offender to the nearest jail, prison or lock-up to be thereafter dealt with according to law, or grant that person bail in accordance with the Bail Act.

19/2000  
S. 23.

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

Power of  
arrest under  
warrant.

17. Any Constable may search any person on board any ship or boat within the limits of any port in this Island, or any person who shall have landed from any ship or boat, whether or not such person shall have travelled on such ship or boat, provided he shall have good reason to suppose that such person has any uncustomed or prohibited goods about his person, and if any person shall rescue, destroy or attempt to destroy any goods to prevent seizure or obstruct any Constable in going, remaining or returning from on board, or in searching such ship, boat or person or otherwise in the execution of his duty, every such person shall be liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding one million dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Powers for  
searching  
persons.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

18. It shall be lawful for any Constable to apprehend without warrant any person known or suspected to be in unlawful possession of opium, morphine, cocaine or any other dangerous or prohibited drugs, or any person known or suspected to be in possession of any

Further  
powers to  
apprehend  
without  
warrant.  
5/2015  
S. 15(a).

paper, ticket or token relating to any game, pretended game or lottery called or known as Peaka Peow or Drop Pan, or any game of a similar nature and to take him forthwith before a Justice who shall thereupon cause such person to be searched in his presence.

Powers to stop  
and search  
vehicles.  
5/2015  
S. 15(a).

19. It shall be lawful for any Constable, without warrant, to stop any vehicle suspected to be carrying stolen goods, opium, morphine, cocaine, or any other dangerous or prohibited drugs, or any paper, ticket or token relating to any game, pretended game or lottery called or known as Peaka Peow or Drop Pan, or to any game of a similar nature or any instrument or appliances used for gambling within the meaning of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, of this Island and to search the aforesaid vehicle and the driver or any persons conveyed therein. Any person driving or operating any vehicle who fails to stop or any person who being conveyed therein, prevents or intimidates the driver thereof from stopping a vehicle when requested so to do under this section or any person who escapes or attempts to escape from any vehicle which has been requested to be stopped under this section, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding one million dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

Power to  
prevent con-  
gestion in  
thoroughfare.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

20. It shall be lawful for any Constable to order any person or persons in any public place or thoroughfare to "move on" and "keep on moving" and any person failing to obey such order commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.



21. It shall be lawful for any Constable in uniform to control traffic, and any person disobeying any instructions given or any signal, whether orally or by hand, or mechanical device, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Powers to control traffic.  
28/1961  
S. 3.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

22.—(1) Whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner, a street is liable or likely to be thronged or obstructed, it shall be lawful for him and for any Constable acting under his authority—

Power to regulate traffic.

- (i) to direct the route to be observed by carts which are in use or are being driven or propelled in or near to such street, or by persons riding or driving any animal in or near to such street;
- (ii) to prevent carts, or persons riding or driving any animal, from going into such street;
- (iii) to prescribe the line to be kept by persons riding, driving or walking in any such street, and to compel them to keep to such line;
- (iv) generally to do all that is necessary to prevent a congestion of the traffic, and to provide for the safety and convenience of the public.

(2) In this section—

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Police for Jamaica, and includes any Officer or Sub-Officer in charge of a division or district;

28/1961  
S. 3.

“cart” includes any cart, carriage, or other vehicle whatsoever, whether drawn or propelled by animals or otherwise;

“street” means any public square, railway station, place, street, way, or lane in any town or village.

(3) If any person disregards, or fails to obey any reasonable order of the Commissioner, or of any Constable acting under his authority, given with the object of carrying out the provisions of this section, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

Procedure  
after arrest.  
19/2000  
S. 23.

23. Where any person is apprehended by any member of the Force—

- (a) that person shall be taken to a Police Station or lock-up;
- (b) subject to paragraph (c), an Officer or Sub-Officer in charge of the Police Station shall grant bail to that person in accordance with the Bail Act;
- (c) if the person refuses or is unable to give any security required as a condition of such bail, it shall be lawful for the Officer or Sub-Officer to detain the person in custody until he can be brought before a Justice and dealt with in a like manner as is directed in the case of a person apprehended under this Act without warrant.

Procedure  
when person  
in custody  
without  
warrant.

24. Where any person shall be in the custody of any Officer, or Sub-Officer of the Force in charge of the Police Station or lock-up without the warrant of a Justice, whether

such person shall have been originally apprehended by any such Officer, or Sub-Officer in charge of a Police Station or lock-up, or afterwards delivered into his custody or lodged in any Police Station or lock-up under his care or superintendence, the Officer or Sub-Officer in charge of the Police Station or lock-up shall grant bail to that person in accordance with the Bail Act unless the person is in custody on a charge of murder, treason or treason felony.

19/2000  
S. 23.

25. If any Officer or Sub-Officer in charge of a Police Station or lock-up shall refuse to grant bail to any person in his custody and such person shall so require, it shall be the duty of such Officer or Sub-Officer in charge of the Police Station or lock-up forthwith after being so required, to take or cause to be taken, such person before some Justice conveniently near, for the purpose of having such person dealt with by such Justice according to law; and all recognizances taken before any Justice for the appearance of persons apprehended without warrant shall be taken without fee or reward by any Justice or other person whatever.

If bail  
declined  
person must  
on request  
be taken  
before  
Justice.  
19/2000  
S. 23.

#### *Discipline*

26. The Minister may from time to time frame, alter or annul such rules relative to the Force as may be necessary for the purpose of—

Minister to  
frame rules  
for the  
Force.  
27/1964  
S. 2.

- (a) preventing neglect or abuse and to render the Force efficient in the discharge of its duties;
- (b) the distribution, posting and removal from Station to Station of members of the Force;
- (c) the inspection and description of arms, accoutrement and other necessities to be furnished to them, or which they themselves may have to provide.



*Miscellaneous*

Penalty on  
possession  
of arms, etc.,  
by persons  
not of  
Force.

3/2014  
3rd Sch.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

27. If any person shall have in his possession any arms, ammunition, clothing, accoutrement, or other appointments furnished for the use of the Force and shall not satisfactorily account for his possession thereof, or if any person shall put on or assume the dress, name, designation, or description of, and assume to act as, or to personate a Constable of the Force, every person so offending shall on summary conviction in addition to any other punishment to which he shall have subjected himself, be liable to a fine not exceeding five million dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Penalty on  
unauthorized  
use of Police  
uniform.

3/2014  
3rd Sch.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

28. If any person not being a member of the Force wears without the permission of the Commissioner of Police the uniform of the Force, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the distinctive marks of that uniform he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five million dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Penalty for  
harbouring  
men of the  
Force.

29. If any retailer, tavern keeper, employee or assistant of a licence holder or keeper of any house, shop or other place for the sale of liquors, whether spirituous or otherwise shall knowingly harbour or entertain any Constable or

permit him to abide or remain in his house, shop, room, or other place during any portion of the time appointed for his being on duty or which he shall have been ordered on service, such retailer, tavern keeper, employee or assistant of a licence holder or keeper of such house, shop, or other place, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

30. If any person shall assault, obstruct, hinder or resist, or use any threatening or abusive and calumnious language or aid or incite any other person to assault, obstruct, hinder, or resist any Constable in the execution of his duty, every such offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one million dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Penalty for  
assaulting or  
obstructing  
Police.  
31/1995  
S. 4.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

31. Where any person is convicted of an offence under section 30, the Court before whom he is convicted may, in lieu of imposing the fine to which the offender is liable by the said section, sentence the offender to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months and if any person is convicted of a similar offence within two years of a previous conviction, the Court before which he is convicted may sentence him to a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour.

Alternative  
penalty for  
offence  
under  
section 30.

32. All fines and penalties imposed by this Act, where not otherwise declared how to be recovered, shall be recovered, in a summary manner and in default of payment, by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding thirty days, unless the same be sooner paid; and any fines or penalties imposed for the breach of any regulations at any time in force for the government of the Police under the authority of this Act

Fines, etc.,  
how re-  
coverable.



shall be enforced by deducting the amount thereof from any pay due, or accruing due, to any Sub-Officer or Constable.

Actions  
against  
persons of  
the Force  
to be in tort.

33. Every action to be brought against any Constable for any act done by him in the execution of his office, shall be an action on the case as for a tort; and in the declaration it shall be expressly alleged that such act was done either maliciously or without reasonable or probable cause; and if at the trial of any such action the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation he shall be non-suited or a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

When pro-  
tected by  
Justices'  
warrants.

34. When any action shall be brought against any Constable for any act done in obedience to the warrant of any Justice, the party against whom such action shall be brought shall not be responsible for any irregularity in the issuing of such warrant or for any want of jurisdiction of the Justice issuing the same, but may plead the general issue and give such warrant in evidence at the trial, and on proving that the signature thereto is the handwriting of the person whose name shall appear subscribed thereto and that such person was reputed to be and acted as a Justice for the parish and that the act or acts complained of was or were done in obedience to such warrant, there shall be a verdict for the defendant in such action who shall recover his costs of suit; provided that it shall be the duty of the Constable, if required so to do, in the execution of any warrant to him directed to produce the same to the party or parties taken into custody thereunder and to permit a copy thereof to be taken by him or them or on his or their behalf, either at the time of their capture or at any time afterwards, whilst the warrant remains in his custody.

Members of  
the Force  
entitled to  
witnesses'  
expenses.

35. Members of the Force summoned as witnesses to attend Courts of Justice out of the parish in which they are stationed (whether examined or not) shall be entitled

to be paid their reasonable travelling expenses, by order of the Court, as in cases of other witnesses attending to give evidence before Courts.

36. When any member of the Force lays an information or makes a complaint against any person, any Officer, Inspector or Sergeant of the Force may appear before the Resident Magistrate or Justices trying or enquiring into the matter of the said information or complaint and shall have the same privileges as to addressing the said Magistrate or Justices and as to examining the witnesses adduced in the said matter as the member of the Force who laid the information or made the complaint would have had.

Right of  
Officers to  
prosecute in  
Police cases.  
28/1961  
S. 3.

37. There shall be attached to the Force a sufficient number of motor vehicles, bicycles and horses to be used as the exigencies of the service shall require to be distributed throughout the Island as the Commissioner may direct.

Motor  
vehicles,  
horses, etc.

38. Sub-Officers and Constables during their continuance in office shall be exempted from payment of taxes or duties in respect of one horse or one bicycle upon the certificate of the Officer in charge of the parish that the horse or bicycle is being *bona fide* used in the service of the Force.

Exemption  
from taxes.

28/1961  
S. 3.

39. No appointment or proceeding under this Act shall be subject to any stamp duty.

Exemption  
from stamp  
duty.

### *Constabulary Reward Fund*

40. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Interpretation Act or in any other enactment, all fines and penalties imposed on any Sub-Officer or Constable under the authority of this Act or rules made thereunder and all penalties and proportion of penalties and damages awarded to any Sub-Officer or Constable on any summary conviction

Fines and  
penalties to  
be paid to  
Accountant-  
General.

as the prosecutor of any information or otherwise and all seizure fees shall be paid immediately to the Accountant-General and shall be carried by the Accountant-General to a separate account of the Constabulary Force Reward Fund to be appropriated for the payment of such rewards or gratuitous bounties or other like purposes as the Minister may from time to time award.

To be invested in Workers Savings and Loan Bank.

**41.** All fines and penalties and proportions of penalties and damages, on receipt thereof, shall be paid over by the Accountant-General to the Manager of the Workers Savings and Loan Bank, to be kept at interest and with accumulations as by law authorized; and the said Manager shall keep an account thereof under the name of "The Constabulary Force Reward Fund" and he shall pay the same or any part thereof from time to time on the warrant of the Minister to be from time to time directed to him.

Investment of excess.

**42.** It shall be lawful for the Minister to direct the investment in any loan or public security, under the law of this Island, or Bank, of any amount being portion of such Reward Fund as may have accumulated, or may from time to time accumulate, in excess of the sum whereon by law interest is allowed to be paid in the Workers Savings and Loan Bank, and the principal and interest of every such investment may be applied by the Minister in like manner and for the like purposes as the Constabulary Force Reward Fund is by this Act in that behalf made applicable.

Payment of extraordinary expenses.

**43.** It shall be lawful for the Accountant-General to make payment of any extraordinary expenses which shall appear to have been necessarily incurred in detecting and apprehending offenders and executing the powers and duties given or imposed under this Act, such expenses being first certified by the Officer in charge of the parish in which the same shall have been incurred and countersigned by the Commissioner.

28/1961  
S. 3.



*Disposal of Stolen or Unclaimed Property in Custody  
of Police*

44. If any goods or money charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained shall be in the custody of any Constable by virtue of any warrant of a Justice or in prosecution of any charge of felony or misdemeanour in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with stealing or obtaining possession as aforesaid shall not be found or shall have been summarily convicted or discharged or shall have been tried and acquitted, or if such person shall have been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody shall not have been included in any indictment upon which he shall have been found guilty, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such goods or money to the party who shall appear to be the rightful owner thereof, or in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then, if such goods shall be of a perishable nature, to make such order with respect to such perishable goods as to such Magistrate shall seem meet, but if such goods be not of a perishable nature, then to order such goods to be detained in the custody of the Police to be dealt with as hereinafter provided:

Powers as to disposition or detention of property charged to be stolen and in custody of the Police.

Provided always that no such order shall be a bar to the right of any person or persons to sue the party to whom such goods or money shall be delivered and to recover such goods or money from him by action at law, so that such action shall be commenced within twelve calendar months next after such order shall be made.

45.—(1) Save as is hereafter in this Act specifically provided in the case of livestock, where any goods or money are found or otherwise taken charge of by any Constable, or where any goods or money charged to be stolen or unlawfully obtained are, by order of any Magistrate or otherwise, delivered to the Police, the Commissioner of Police may, after the expiration of three months from the date on which such goods or money came into the custody of the Police, if no owner shall have appeared to claim them, authorize,

Power to detain and sell unclaimed property in custody of the Police.  
39/1974  
S. 2.

subject to subsection (3) and to section 46, the sale or disposal of the goods or money.

39/1974  
S. 2.

(2) The proceeds of any sale or disposal authorized by the Commissioner of Police under subsection (1) shall be paid to the Accountant-General.

(3) If, on the application of any person not later than one year after the sale or disposal of goods or money pursuant to subsection (1), the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that that person was the owner of, or was entitled, as the personal representative of the owner, to, such goods or money then the Commissioner of Police shall authorize payment to that person of the amount (if any) paid to the Accountant-General in respect of those goods or money, less the costs incurred in keeping and selling or otherwise disposing of the goods or money.

How and  
when and  
after what  
advertisements  
property to  
be sold.  
39/1974  
S. 3(a), (b).

46.—(1) All goods which shall be sold as aforesaid shall be sold by public auction at such time as the Commissioner of Police thinks necessary, and the person employed to sell the same by auction shall cause the same to be exposed to public view and catalogues thereof to be published and an advertisement giving notice of such sale and containing also a statement of all bank notes, coins and moneys, plate, jewellery or other valuable property (if any) so ordered to be disposed of as aforesaid, shall be inserted in some public newspaper one month at least before the first day of sale and shall be again inserted in such paper not more than three days before the said day of sale.

39/1974  
S. 3(c).

(2) Where goods remain unsold after they have been put up for sale at a public auction aforesaid, the Commissioner of Police may, if he thinks fit, sell those goods by private treaty or cause them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he thinks fit.

Power to  
detain and  
sell  
unclaimed  
livestock.  
20/1954  
S. 3.

47.—(1) Where any livestock is found or otherwise taken charge of by any Constable and the owner thereof is unknown such livestock may by order of the Commissioner of Police be sold at the expiration of a period of two months

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[The inclusion of this page is authorized by L.N. 248/1975]

from the date on which it was found or taken charge of unless prior to the expiration of such period—

- (a) proceedings are commenced against any person for an offence in relation to such livestock; or
- (b) if no such proceedings are commenced some person establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that he is the owner of such livestock and claims it.

(2) Where any livestock is detained in the custody of the Police pursuant to any order made by a Magistrate under section 44 such livestock may by order of the Commissioner of Police be sold at the expiration of two months from the date of the Magistrate's order unless prior to the expiration of such period some person establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that he is the owner of such livestock and claims it.

(3) All livestock authorized to be sold by virtue of the provisions of this section shall be sold by public auction at the expiration of the respective periods referred to in subsection (1) and subsection (2), and save as aforesaid, the provisions of section 46 shall apply in relation to the sale of livestock as they apply in relation to the sale of goods generally.

(4) The amount realized from the sale of any livestock under this section shall be paid into the Treasury so, however, that if after such payment any person establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that he was the owner of the livestock in question immediately before the sale thereof then the amount paid into the Treasury as aforesaid less such sums, if any, as may have been expended by the Police for keeping, feeding and selling the livestock shall be refunded to the said person.

(5) For the purposes of this section "livestock" includes horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry.

Saving  
Clause.

48. All rules made in virtue of any law repealed by this Part and in force at the date of the commencement of this Act shall remain in operation so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act until they have been rescinded or replaced by rules made under this Act:

Provided further that all offices, appointments, orders and generally all acts of authority which originated under any such law and are subsisting and in force at the commencement of this Act shall enure for the purposes of this Act as fully and effectually as if they had originated under the provisions of this Act.

## PART II. *Calling out for Military Service*

When  
Governor-  
General  
may order  
that Force  
shall be  
employed  
on actual  
military  
service.

49.—(1) In the case of actual or apprehended invasion of the Island the Governor-General may by order direct that the Force, or any part thereof, shall be employed on actual military service within the Island.

(2) From the making of any such order and so long as it continues in force every Officer, Sub-Officer and Constable of the Force, or of the part thereto to which the order applies, shall be deemed to be on actual military service.

(3) The Governor-General may revoke, alter or amend any such order as he may think fit.

12/1962  
S. 215.

(4) Every Officer, Sub-Officer and Constable of the Force employed on actual military service shall be subject to military law and liable to the provisions and penalties contained in the Defence Act, as from time to time amended as if they were respectively officers, warrant officers and soldiers of the regular Force constituted under that Act.

Provision  
for wife and  
family of  
Sub-Officer  
or  
Constable  
killed, etc.,  
on actual  
military  
service.

50. When any Officer, Sub-Officer or Constable of the Force is killed on actual military service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual military service, provision may be made for his wife and family out of the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the rules and regula-

tions for the time being in force regulating the provision made in like cases for the wives and families of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Her Majesty's Army.

PART IIA. *Special Powers for Preventing or  
Detecting Crime*

14/1994  
S. 2.

**50A.** In this Part "Security Forces" means—

Interpreta-  
tion.

- (a) the Force;
- (b) the Island Special Constabulary Force;
- (c) the Rural Police.

**50B.**—(1) Where it appears to the Commissioner that, having regard to the nature or extent of criminal activity in any particular locality, there are reasonable grounds to believe that in the interest of public safety or public order or for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, it is necessary so to do, the Commissioner may act in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3).

Powers of  
Commis-  
sioner in  
relation to  
crime  
detection or  
prevention.  
14/1994  
S. 2.

(2) The powers exercisable by the Commissioner pursuant to this section may be exercised by a member of the Force not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner who is duly authorized by the Commissioner for that purpose.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Commissioner may in any particular locality as mentioned in subsection (1)—

- (a) establish a cordon around the locality; or
- (b) with the written approval of the Minister, impose a curfew in that locality between such hours as may be specified requiring persons within that locality to remain within their premises during the hours so specified unless otherwise authorized in writing by the member of the Security Forces who is in charge of enforcing the curfew.

(4) Whenever the Commissioner takes action under subsection (3), any member of the Security Forces may for the purpose of enforcing such action and subject to subsections (5) and (6), exercise such powers as are vested in a Constable while carrying out his functions as a Constable.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.



15/2017  
2nd Sch.

(5) The power of search granted under subsection (4) may be exercised without a warrant in relation to a dwelling house, vehicle or place for the purpose of apprehending any person upon reasonable suspicion that the person is in the course of committing or has committed or is about to commit, an offence.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

(6) Any member of the Security Forces may seize any vehicle or article that is found when a search has been conducted, that is likely to be of substantial value whether or not of itself, to the investigation for the purpose of which the search was conducted.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

(7) A member of the Security Forces shall not seize—

- (a) any tool of a lawful trade or business, unless the member has reasonable grounds to believe that the tool was used or is being used in the commission of an offence; and
- (b) any article or document that is subject to legal professional privilege.

Duration of  
cordon and  
curfew.  
14/1994  
S.2.

**50C.** Where a cordon or curfew is established or imposed pursuant to section 50B (3)—

- (a) the cordon shall endure for a period not exceeding twelve hours; and
- (b) the curfew shall endure for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Search.  
14/1994  
S.2.

**50D.—(1)** Where a search of any place, vehicle or person is being undertaken pursuant to section 50B (4), it shall be the duty of the person in charge of such search to take such steps as are reasonably practicable in the circumstances to ensure—

- (a) the attendance at all stages of the search, of the owner or occupier of the place or the owner or person in possession of the vehicle, or, as the case may be, the agent of such owner, occupier or person in possession;
- (b) that such owner, occupier, person in possession or agent as aforesaid is afforded every opportunity to observe everything done in relation to the search.

(2) The person in charge of any search shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that—

- (a) a list is compiled of all vehicles or articles seized;
- (b) a receipt for any vehicle or article, as the case may be, which is included in the list as aforesaid, is given to the owner or person in possession of that vehicle or article or the agent of such owner or person in possession; and
- (c) a female shall only be searched by another female.

**50E.—**(1) Anything detained pursuant to section 50B (4) shall—

Custody or  
disposal of  
things  
detained.  
14/1994  
S. 2.

- (a) if it is perishable, be disposed of in such manner as may be approved by an officer designated by the Commissioner for that purpose;
- (b) in any other case, be secured in such place as that officer may approve pending determination of any examination, investigation, trial or enquiry.

(2) Where the officer referred to in subsection (1) has reasonable grounds for believing that any article being detained is of no evidential value in any criminal proceedings arising from or in connection with a search, that officer shall forthwith return the article to the owner or person in possession or the agent of such owner or person in possession, and shall obtain from such owner, person in possession or agent, as the case may be, a receipt for that article.

**50F.—**(1) Where the Security Forces are carrying out any operations in any particular locality in relation to which action is taken under section 50B, no person shall be arrested or detained unless the person in charge of such operations is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the arrest or detention of such person.

Arrest and  
detention.  
14/1994  
S. 2.

(2) Where any person is arrested or detained pursuant to the powers conferred by section 50B (4), that person shall—

- (a) immediately be told the reason for his arrest or detention;
- (b) forthwith be taken before a Justice of the Peace who shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for the arrest or detention.

(3) If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied that the detention or arrest of any person is reasonably required in the interest of justice he may, having regard to such further investigations as may be necessary, order that—

- (a) such person shall be remanded in custody for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; and
- (b) at the expiration of the period of twenty-four hours, the person shall be taken before a Resident Magistrate:

Provided that where it is intended to hold an identification parade in respect of that person the provisions of section 63A of the Judicature (Resident Magistrates) Act shall apply.

(4) Where a Justice of the Peace makes an order pursuant to subsection (3) in respect of any person, such person shall be taken to a police station or lock-up without delay, and an entry shall be made in the appropriate Register in accordance with the Prisons (Lock-ups) Regulations, 1980.

(5) Where a Justice of the Peace is not satisfied that the detention or arrest of any person is reasonably required in the interest of justice, he shall order that the person be released forthwith.

**50G.**—(1) Where any person is in custody for twelve hours and no order has been made by a Justice of the Peace under section 50F (3) the officer in charge of the police



station or lock-up shall inform an officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent (hereinafter referred to as the prescribed officer) of the circumstances of the case and shall record in the station Diary the fact that the officer has been so informed.

(2) The prescribed officer shall, upon receipt of the information referred to in subsection (1), cause such investigations as he thinks necessary to be made into the circumstances of each case and shall cause each such person to be brought forthwith before a Justice of the Peace.

50H.—(1) Every complaint made by or concerning a person arrested or detained shall be recorded in the station Diary.

Treatment  
of persons  
arrested or  
detained.  
14/1994  
S. 2.

(2) A person who is arrested or detained pursuant to this Part shall, during such times as may be determined by the Commissioner of Police, be allowed such visits as may be permitted having regard to matters of security and safety of persons.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), an attorney-at-law or a medical officer shall be permitted to visit, at any time, a person referred to in that subsection.

(4) Particulars of each visit shall be recorded in the appropriate Register.

(5) A person who is arrested or detained pursuant to this Part—

(a) shall be allowed to receive articles of food and clothing or such other article as is necessary in the interest of his health or welfare;

(b) shall not be allowed to receive any article which may endanger his health or the safety of his person

## CONSTABULARY FORCE

or any officer or any other person.

(6) Where it appears to any member of the Security Forces that a person under arrest or detention is ill or requires medical attention whether or not that person complains of illness, such member shall, without delay, take such steps as are necessary to cause that person to be given medical attention.

PART III. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

51. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

52. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

53. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

54. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

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56. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

57. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

58. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

59. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

60. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

61. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

62. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

63. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

64. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

65. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

66. *[Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.]*

66A. [*Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.*]

PART IV. *Police Federation*

67.—(1) For the purpose of enabling the Sub-Officers and Constables of the Force to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner of Police and the Minister all the matters affecting their general welfare and efficiency, there shall be established in accordance with the Second Schedule an organization to be called the Police Federation which shall act through Branch Boards, Central Conferences and a Central Committee as provided in that Schedule.

Constitution  
of Police  
Federation.  
27/1964  
S. 2.

Second  
Schedule.

(2) No representations shall be made by the Federation in relation to any question of discipline, promotion, transfer, leave or any other matter, unless some question of principle is involved.

(3) The Police Federation shall be entirely independent of and unassociated with any body outside the Force.

(4) The Minister may by order from time to time amend the Second Schedule.

40/1965  
S. 4.  
Second  
Schedule.

(5) Every order made under this section shall be subject negative resolution.

68.—(1) Subject as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for a Sub-Officer or Constable of the Force to be a member of any trade union, or of any association having for its objects, or one of its objects, to control or influence the pay, pensions, or conditions of service of any rank of the Force; and any member of the Force who contravenes this provision shall be disqualified for continuing to be a member of the Force; and, if any member of the Force continues to act as such after becoming so disqualified, he shall forfeit all pension

Prohibition  
against  
Constables  
being  
members of  
trade  
unions.

member of the Police Service Commission or a member of the Force any information (however obtained) relating to the proceedings, deliberations, recommendations or decisions of a Branch Board, Central Conference or Central Committee or to any matter whatever arising out of or concerning the duties of the Federation.

(3) Every person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction in a Parish Court, to a fine not exceeding one million dollars and in default of payment of the fine to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding twelve months.

15/2017  
2nd Sch.

71.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary disciplinary proceedings may be taken against a person who is acting in the capacity of a member of the Police Federation under any of the specified provisions and for that purpose such provisions shall apply to him in that capacity in like manner as they apply to him in his capacity as a member of the Force.

Liability of  
member of  
Federation  
to  
discipline.  
27/1964  
S. 3.

(2) In this section “specified provisions” means—

(a) rules made under section 26;

(b) the Police Service Regulations, 1961, or any other regulations for the time being in force made pursuant to section 135 of the Constitution of Jamaica in relation to the powers, duties or procedure of the Police Service Commission.

72.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary it shall be lawful for the Police Federation to establish a fund, to be called the Police Federation Fund, (hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”) with the contributions of voluntary subscriptions from members of the Federation and other persons, and to administer the Fund for the welfare, relief and assistance of its members and for such other purposes as the Central Committee may, from time to time, and subject to regulations made under subsection (2), think fit.

Police  
Federation  
Fund.  
11/1973  
S. 2.

(2) The Federation shall, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations with respect to the collection of voluntary subscriptions and for the use and management of the Fund.

(3) The Federation shall keep proper accounts in relation to the Fund and a statement of such accounts, audited annually by a person appointed by the Federation and approved by the Minister, shall be submitted annually to the Minister.

(4) The expenses relating to auditing the accounts shall be paid from the Fund.

72/1960  
S. 2.

#### PART V. *The Constabulary Force Band*

Formation  
and com-  
position of  
Band.

73.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act there may form part of the Jamaica Constabulary Force under this Act a Band (in this Part referred to as the Band) which shall be constituted from among the members of the said Force and shall be known as the Jamaica Constabulary Force Band.

(2) The Band shall be composed of a Director of Music, a Bandmaster and such number of bandsmen and cadets as the Commissioner may from time to time determine.

(3) The Director of Music and the Bandmaster who shall be not lower in rank than Superintendent and Inspector respectively shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

(4) Bandsmen and cadets shall be appointed by the Commissioner.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Band  
President.

74. For the purposes of this Part there shall be appointed by the Governor-General a Band President who shall be an officer not lower in rank than Assistant Commissioner.

Equipment  
of Band.

75.—(1) There shall be provided for the use of the Band such uniforms, accoutrements, music and musical instruments as may from time to time be directed by the Minister.

(2) Uniforms, accoutrements, music and musical instruments provided under subsection (1) shall remain the property of the Crown and shall be duly accounted for.

76. All moneys received by or for the use of the Band other than moneys provided in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Island, and all effects and other property belonging to the Band (but not including the equipment provided under section 74) and the right to sue for the recovery of such moneys, effects and other property shall be vested in the Band President for the time being and his successors in office.

Vesting and management of moneys, property, etc., of Band.

77. Bandsmen and cadets shall attend for instruction, drill and parade and for such other purposes, at such places and at such times as the Director of Music may from time to time appoint, and shall play and perform in such numbers and on such occasions as the Director of Music subject to the approval of the Band President may from time to time determine.

Attendance at drills and parades, etc.

78. The Commissioner may make rules for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Part and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may make rules—

Power of Commissioner to make rules.

- (a) with respect to the enlistment of members of the Band other than the Director of Music and the Bandmaster;
- (b) with respect to the uniforms and badges to be worn by members of the Band;
- (c) with respect to the playing of the Band on public and private engagements;
- (d) prescribing the fees to be charged for performances of the Band;
- (e) with respect to the application of such fees;

- (f) for the management (including the disposal) of the property belonging to or entrusted to the Band and the finances other than moneys provided in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Island.

Minister may  
amend  
monetary  
penalties.  
15/2017  
2nd Sch.

79. The Minister may by order, subject to affirmative resolution, amend the monetary penalties set out in this Act.

PART VI. [*Repealed by Act 33 of 2005.*]

#### FIRST SCHEDULE

[*Deleted by Act 24 of 2017, 3rd. Sch.*]

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 67)

POLICE FEDERATION RULES

1. The Federation shall consist of all members for the time being of the Force below the rank of Assistant Superintendent and the Federation shall act through Branch Boards, Central Conferences and a Central Committee as is hereinafter provided. Constitution of Federation.
2. (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), the members of the Force below the rank of Inspector stationed in any police division shall form a branch of the Federation. Branches of Federation.  
28/1961  
S. 4.  
(b) The Water Police Station at Kingston and the Criminal Investigation Department, Kingston, shall each be deemed to constitute a division for the purposes of these Rules.  
(c) The Inspectors of the Force shall form a branch of the Federation.
3. (a) In each division there shall be constituted three Branch Boards, one for the Sergeants, one for the Corporals and one for the Acting Corporals and Constables. Branch Boards.  
(b) There shall be constituted a Branch Board for the Inspectors.
4. (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), the Branch Board for any rank shall consist of three members. Composition of Branch Boards in general.  
(b) Where the number of any rank in any division does not exceed three, the Branch Board shall consist of all members of that rank.  
(c) Where the number of any rank in any division exceeds five, the Branch Board for that rank shall be increased by one for each additional five members of that rank in that division.  
(d) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the ranks of the Inspector, Acting Corporal and Constable. 28/1961  
S. 4.
5. The Inspectors' Branch Board shall consist of six members, who shall be elected by all the Inspectors. Inspectors' Branch Board.  
28/1961  
S. 4.
6. (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), the Acting Corporals and Constables' Branch Board in each division shall consist of five members. Constables' Branch Board.  
(b) Where the number of Acting Corporals and of Constables in any division exceeds thirty, the number of members of the Branch Board for those ranks in that division shall be increased by one for each additional fifty members of those ranks in that division.



## CONSTABULARY FORCE

SECOND SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

Right to  
vote.  
28/1961  
S. 4.

7. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of rule 4—

- (a) every Inspector shall have the right to vote at the election of the Branch Board for Inspectors; and
- (b) every Sergeant and every Corporal shall, respectively, have the right to vote at the election of the Branch Board for Sergeants and of the Branch Board for Corporals for the division to which such Sergeant or Corporal, as the case may be, may belong; and
- (c) every Acting Corporal or Constable shall have the right to vote at the election of the Branch Board for Acting Corporals and Constables for the division to which such Acting Corporal or Constable may belong.

Elections.

8. The elections shall take place annually in the month of March and the annual meeting of all Boards shall be held not later than the 15th day of April.

Delegates.

9. Subject to the provisions of rule 14, the members of each Board shall at the annual meeting elect a delegate or delegates to the Central Conference as hereinafter provided.

Joint  
meetings.

10. Subject as aforesaid, the three Branch Boards in any division or any two of them may by agreement sit together as one Board either for any special purpose or regularly for all purposes of common interest.

Representa-  
tion.  
28/1961  
S. 4.

11. A Branch Board, in addition to submitting any representation to the Officer in charge of the Division in which the Board is constituted, may submit it to the Commissioner of Police.

Central  
Conference.  
L.N.  
22<sup>1</sup>/1990.

12. (a) The Central Conference of each rank shall be held once in each year, in the month of May.

(b) For the purposes of this rule the ranks of Acting Corporal and Constable shall be deemed to be one rank.

Constitution  
of  
Conference.

13. (a) Except as otherwise provided in rule 14, each Conference shall consist of delegates elected by members of the Branch Boards of corresponding rank of all divisions in the proportion of one delegate for each three members of each Branch Board, so, however, that each Branch Board shall be represented by at least one delegate.

(b) Every delegate shall be a member of the Branch Board which he represents.

SECOND SCHEDULE, *cont'd.*

14. The Inspectors' Branch Board shall be deemed to be the Inspectors' Conference. Special provision for Inspectors. 28/1961 S. 4.
15. The members of each Conference shall at their meeting in the month of May elect from amongst their number two members to represent them upon the Central Committee. Central Committee.
16. Each Central Conference or the Central Committee may submit representations in writing to the Commissioner of Police and to the Minister and shall consider and report upon any matters referred to them by the Commissioner of Police or the Minister and a copy of any such representations or report, as the case may be, shall be sent to the Chairman of the Police Service Commission. Representations by Central Committee. 27/1964 S. 4.
17. All elections shall be by secret ballot. Elections to be by ballot.
18. At any election under these Rules each elector may give one vote and no more for each of any number of candidates not exceeding the number to be elected. Elector to give only one vote to any candidate.
19. Subject to the provisions of these Rules, each Branch Board may make regulations as to the mode of election of the members of the Board and of the delegates to the Central Conference returned by the Board, and as to the filling of casual vacancies occurring amongst such members and delegates, and the Central Committee may make regulations as to the mode of election of the members thereof by the Central Conferences and as to the filling of casual vacancies occurring amongst the members of the Committee: Provided that, in the case of the first elections, regulations as to the elections shall, subject as aforesaid, be made by the Minister. Branch Boards and Central Committee to make regulations for elections.
20. Each Branch Board, Central Conference and the Central Committee shall choose its Chairman and the Secretary from among its own members. Officers.
21. The Chairman at any meeting of a Branch Board, Central Conference or of the Central Committee at which he is present shall have a second or casting vote. Chairman to have casting vote.
22. Subject to the provisions of these Rules, every Branch Board, Central Conference or the Central Committee may regulate their own procedure, including the appointment of committees or sub-committees: Provided that the first meeting of the several Boards, Conferences, and of the Committee, shall be convened in such manner, and the procedure to be followed thereat shall be such, as the Commissioner of Police may direct. Power of Branch Boards, Conference and Committee to regulate their own procedure.

## CONSTABULARY FORCE

SECOND SCHEDULE, *cont'd*

## Meetings.

23. (a) Branch Boards may hold four quarterly meetings (including the annual meeting), each lasting one day, but additional meetings for any special purpose may be held with the consent of the Commissioner of Police.

(b) The half-yearly meetings of the Central Conferences shall not last more than two days.

(c) The Central Committee may hold meetings twice in each year, each lasting one day, but additional meetings for special purposes may be held with the consent of the Commissioner of Police.

## Facilities for meetings.

24. Except where, in special circumstances, a member of the Force is required for duty for which no substitute is available, leave shall be given for attendance at all such meetings duly held and every such attendance shall, as regards allowances and expenses, be deemed to be an occasion of police duty.

## Provisions for ensuring secrecy.

25. (a) Every person in attendance at a polling station or other place of voting shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in such station or place, and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorized by law, before the poll is closed, to any person any information as to the name or other means of identification of any elector who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station or place, and no such person and no person whosoever shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station or other place of voting information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station or place is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in a polling station or other place of voting as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station or place is about to vote or has voted. Every person in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting and shall not communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. No person shall directly or indirectly induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he shall have marked the same so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

(b) Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this rule shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.