

Law No. 176 (1980)

Police Duties to Prevent and Fight Crime  
(including "Use of Force")

Article 1:

The duty of law enforcement in the State is to maintain law and order, prevent crimes, trace criminals and arrest them, monitor criminal activities, protect lives and assets, collect information about State's security and its public policies, and to ensure the execution of their duties according to the law and procedures.

Article 2:

Police are allowed to use force as needed without using firearms:

- 1- To perform their duty under the condition that using force is the only way to do it, but if there are three or more criminals, the police officer is must have permission to use force a higher level of force.
- 2- In order to arrest someone and if the arrestee tries to resist the arrest.

Article 3:

- 1- A police officer is allowed to use force and firearms if necessary:
  - a. If he is protecting his life and his assets or others' lives and assets.
  - b. While pursuing an armed criminal.
- 2- It is allowed to use firearms with lethal force to prevent:
  - a. An action that may kill or cause serious injuries.
  - b. Kidnapping of a person.
  - c. Arson.
  - d. The resistance or escape of a suspect was accused of a death penalty crime or a life sentence crime.
  - e. Occupation or destruction of a police facility.
  - f. Occupation or destruction of a place that police are responsible for protecting.
  - g. The commission of a crime of destroying public buildings.

Article 4:

Police officers are permitted use of firearms upon an order from the Minister of Interior, the Deputy, the Governor, or the Military Commander, in order to disperse violent assemblies that threaten the law and order.