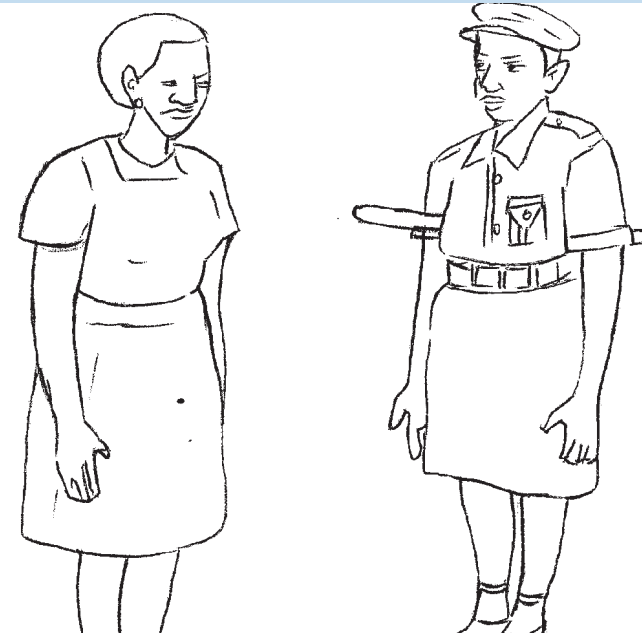




LEARNING YOUR RIGHTS



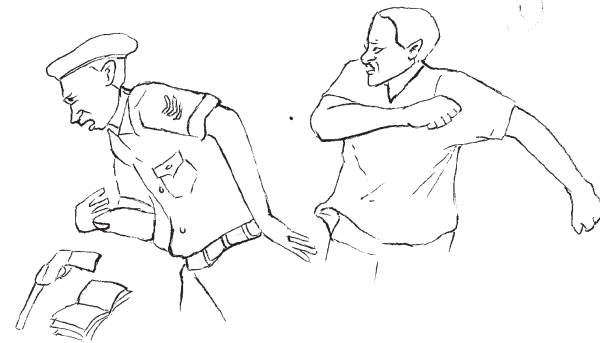
THE CITIZEN AND THE POLICE

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**Duties of citizens:**

- Assist the police in investigations where possible
- Tell the police the truth
- Do not assault a Police Officer while he is doing his work.
- Do not bribe the police
- Have a cordial relationship with the police
- Do not prevent Police Officers from conduct search or from investigations.

matter after you are released. You may even report the demanding officer to his/her superiors even when still in detention.

After leaving the police station

If you are injured, visit your doctor or hospital as soon as possible.

Make sure you obtain a medical report from the hospital or clinic.

Have photographs of any injuries taken as soon as possible as these may be relevant in the future in case you decide to sue the Police Officer.

Make a report to another police station and inform your lawyer about the injuries if they are a result of your arrest or if you got injured while under police custody

Before you sign any document at the police station, ask to read it and if you can not read, ask for it to be read to you. When signing a statement, ensure that it contains the date and time the statement is made. Sign every page and ensure that you initial every cancellation. You may also amend the statement or make changes where necessary

Ensure that such a change or amendment is also signed



WHEN RELEASED ON POLICE BOND

Ensure that you report back to police on the date and time specified on your bond form. If you fail to appear as required by the bond, your bond may be cancelled and get arrested on sight.

It is not true that a woman cannot stand surety for a suspect.

Police bond is free and not paid for.

FOREWORD

The National effort in creating awareness of our human rights and civic duties requires us to continuously educate ourselves and the general public on those aspects of the law touching on the promotion, respect and defence of human rights. These series aim at exactly doing that. Street Law (Uganda) is fully committed to the promotion and defence of human right through civic education. That is the rationale behind the production of the materials in the “Learning your Rights Series”. The objectives are in accordance with the organisation’s mission of working for the promotion of the rule of law, democracy and human rights in Uganda. It is a mission shared with the entire family of Street Law organizations in the individual countries in the continents of North America, South America, Europe and other countries in Africa.

We hope in the nearest future to translate these pamphlets into the major Uganda languages so as to reach a vast number of the population who can not read and write the English language.

It is our hope that this effort will have a far reaching impact on the promotion, respect and defence of human rights in Uganda by both State and non-state actors.

Street Law (U) is grateful to the Open Society Initiative For East Africa who funded this project. Street Law (U) values the partnership with OSIEA.

Solomon Webalearaali
Executive Director

WHAT TO DO WHEN ARRESTED BY THE POLICE

- Tell the police your name and physical address

Should you feel that you do not want to say anything or make a statement at the police, feel free to tell them that you do not wish to say anything other than your name and physical address. If they insist, tell them that it is your right under the law to keep quiet.

- Do not sign any written statement until it has been read and interpreted to you in a language that you understand.
- Don't confess to something you have not done.
- If you wish to write out the statement yourself, insist on it, it is your right.
- Ask to see the Police identity card of the Officer arresting you.
- Demand to know the offence they are arresting you for.

WHAT THE POLICE IS ALLOWED TO DO**The police may:**

- Conduct a body search of an arrested person without a warrant
- Search premises without a search warrant if they reasonably believe that the person(s) they want to arrest is hiding in the premises.
- Detain you without taking you to court for up to 48 hours. Thereafter, you should be given bond. However, in serious offences like murder, treason or robbery, no bond will be given. In such cases, you or your lawyer should insist on being taken to court. If the police refuse to take you to court and continue detaining you, you can apply to the high court for a writ of habeas corpus.
- The police may take fingerprints or your photographs without your permission and carry out decent body search.
- A woman must be searched by a fellow woman.

The police are not allowed to:

- Physically assault or threaten you
- Take your personal effects e.g. money, watch, belts, shoes, documents etc without issuing a receipt.
- If a Police Officer demands a bribe, try and record or remember his/her name and number. Immediately report the

